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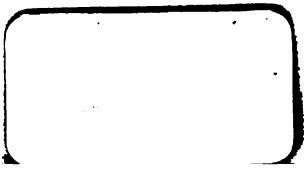

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LEXICON

LINGUAE LATINAE

COMPENDIARIUM.

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A

COMPENDIOUS

DICTIONARY

OF THE

LATIN TONGUE:

FOR

THE USE OF PUBLIC SEMINARIES,

AND OF

PRIVATE STUDENTS.

BY

ALEXANDER ADAM, LL. D.

RECTOR OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF EDINBURGH.

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PREFACE.

THE compiler of the following pages intended a much larger work than the present; but being discouraged from executing his design, by the high price of paper and printing, he resolved, in the mean time, to publish an abridgement for the use of learners: and, to render it useful also to more advanced Students, he has intermingled a fuller explication of such words, as appeared most important or difficult. Afraid however of increasing the book too much, he at first enlarged on very few words.—For the sake of brevity, the infinitive of easy verbs is only inserted, and the nouns derived from them, when the meaning is obvious, are marked by contraction: so likewise adverbs derived from adjectives and participles. These and other such abbreviations will be easily understood by the reader, who is supposed to be previously acquainted with the principles of grammar. The present of the infinitive, rather than the first person of the present of the indicative, is inserted, as answering best to the English, and because from it derivatives are usually formed. When there is any difficulty in the conjugation of a verb, its preterite and supine are marked; except in those compound verbs, which agree in conjugation with their primitives. A few names of gems, plants, insects, &c. which rarely occur, are omitted.

The compiler perceiving, as he proceeded, the utility of more copious illustrations, and that most of them might be included within moderate bounds, introduced them afterwards more frequently; and, in the latter part of the book, has enlarged almost on every word according to its importance: on several of them, nearly as much as he proposed in his larger work. He has endeavoured carefully to distinguish the different meanings of words, and to explain them by the most pertinent examples. When the various significations of a word could not easily be reduced to distinct heads, he has, with much pains, arranged the examples alphabetically.—In order to connect the knowledge of words and things together, whenever a beautiful moral sentiment occurred, or an allusion is made to a remarkable custom, to an historical fact, or the like, the whole sentence is transcribed, and if difficult, explained. When the example refers to any thing of great importance, it is farther illustrated by quoting similar passages from various authors. On this part of the work the compiler has bestowed the utmost attention, and hopes it will be found useful to readers of every description. Any one, who takes the trouble of examining

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ing only a few of the words, on which he has enlarged, and of comparing them with those in Ainsworth, or indeed in any other dictionary the compiler has met with, will perceive the pains he has taken, and how much still remains to be done, to facilitate the perusal of the Latin classic authors. If the public approve of the specimen, which he has here given, he will endeavour to compleat his larger work to the best of his ability.

He has, as usual, borrowed with freedom from all hands, whatever he judged fit for his purpose. To enumerate the various authors, he has consulted, would be tedious and useless. He has been indebted chiefly to *Cooper* and *Ainsworth*, to *Gesner's* edition of *R. Stephani Thesaurus*, to the *Lexicon* of *Facciolati* and *Forcellini*, to the Indexes of *Burmannus*, *Cellarius*, *Ernesti*, the editors of the classics *ad usum Delphini*, &c.

The diphthongs *ae*, and *oe*, are printed without contraction, as they are found in ancient manuscripts, and as they are printed by several of the best modern editors, *Gesner*, *Ernesti*, *Heyne*, *Jani*, &c.—The compiler proposed to have joined two *Appendices*, of proper names; the one containing the names of places; and the other of persons: but that being impracticable in this volume, he must refer the reader, for information on those subjects, to his Geographical Index, and Classical Biography.

It is now near four years, since the printing of this book was begun; which delay has been occasioned by the difficulty of the work, and by making various alterations and additions.—Great care has been taken to correct the press; and considering the minute nature of the work, it is hoped that few typographical mistakes of any consequence will be found. For this, as for other favours, the compiler is much indebted to a friend, distinguished for his classical taste and accuracy, Professor Dalzel, who has been so obliging, as to read over with critical attention, all the sheets as they were printed, except a few: and he embraces, with great pleasure, this opportunity of acknowledging his obligations to that learned gentleman, for his kind assistance in revising and correcting occasionally all his former works, for above thirty years.

Particular attention has been paid to mark with accuracy the quotations from the classics, and from the best editions.—The editions of prose authors most frequently consulted, are the following; *Cicero*, by *Ernesti* and *Verburgius:* in Cicero's epistles *ad Familiares*, when the epistle is long, the subdivisions are marked from the edition of *Cortius*:—so in *Pliny's epistles*, from the editions of *Cellarius*, *Cortius* and *Longolius*: *Livy*, by *Drackenborch*, *Ruddiman*, *Crevier*, and *Ernesti*;—*Sallust*, by *Cortius*: *Caesar*, *Cornelius Nepos*, *Florus*, and *Justin*, *ad usum Delphini*: *Velleius Paterculus*, *cum notis Variorum*:—*Tacitus*, by *Brotier*, and *Ernesti*:—*Cato*, *Varro*, *Columella*, and the other writers *de re rustica*, by *Gesner*:—*Suetonius*, by *Pitiscus*, aud *Ernesti*:—*Quinctilian*, by *Gesner*:—*Celsus*, by *Targa*, with the excellent *Index*, of *G. Matthias*:—*Pliny*, by *Franzius*, Leipsic, 1778; and by *Brotier*, Paris, 1779. As this author has been very often quoted, not only the books and chapters, but likewise the section, and sometimes also the subdivisions of the section, according to *Hardouin*, are marked.

The

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The editions of the poets, which have been chiefly consulted, are, *Plautus*, by *Gronovius* and *Ernesti*; *Terence*, by *Westerbovius*; *Lucretius*, by *Creech*; *Virgil*, by *Ruaeus*, and *Heyne*; *Horace*, by *Gesner*, and *Jani*; *Ovid*, by *Krippingius*, and *Burmannus*; *Tibullus*, by *Broukhusius*; *Catullus* and *Propertius*, by *Vulpius*; *Lucan*, by *Cortius*, et *cum notis Variorum*; *Juvenal* and *Persius*, *ad usum Delphini*; *Silius Italicus*, by *Cellarius*; *Martial*, *ad usum Delphini*, et *cum notis Variorum*, &c.

The following abbreviations and marks are often used; *m.* for *the middle*; *f.* for *finis*, the end; *v.* for *vel*, or for *verse*; *f.* for *seu*, or for *section*; *vid.* for *vide*, see; *q. v.* for *quod vide*, which see; *i. e.* for *id est*, that is; *cf.* for *confer* or *conferas*, compare:—A. for *Roman Antiquities*; G. for *Geography*, &c.—* before a word denotes it to be of Greek origin: * before a sentence, shews that it deserves to be remarked: † before a word, denotes that it is used only by the Poets.

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LEXICON PARVUM
LINGUAE LATINAE.

A, ab, abs, præp. cum abl. *from, by:* a *is used only before words beginning with a consonant,* ab *before words beginning with a vowel or consonant:* Abs, *before* q *and* t, *and sometimes* s; *in compositions, before* c *and* t; *as* abscedo, abstineo, &c. ——A Tenedo; a terra ad cœlum: talos a vertice pulcher ad imos, *from top to toe, from head to foot;* Hor. ep. ii, 2, 4. Ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *Cic. Rosc. Com.* 7. Herdonius ab Aricia, Liv. i, 50. i. e. Aricinus, ib. 60. Pastor ab Amphryso, i. e. Amphrysius, Virg. G. 3. 2. Mysis ab ea egreditur, *from her house,* Ter. And. i, 3, 22. a vobis, *from your house,* id. iv, 5, 15. Illi a Platone et Aristotele, *the scholars* or *followers of;* Cic. Muren. 30. s. 63. *So* Pericles ab Anaxagora, Id. Orat. 4. A fronte, *from before;* a tergo, *from behind;* a lateribus, *on the flank* or *sides,* &c. Cic. Phil. iii, 13. Abs te sentit v. stat, *he is on your side, he favours your cause,* Plaut. Rud. iv, 4, 56. dicere ab reo, *to speak in defence of the criminal,* or *in favour of the defendant,* Cic. Cluent. 34. A puero v. pueris; a pueritia, incunabulis, teneris unguibus, *from a child, ever since childhood;* so a mane ad noctem *vel* vesperum: Alter ab illo, *first after him,* Virg. ecl. v, 49. a tribus primus, *the fourth,* Ovid. Fast. 3, 94. A pridie idus Septembres, *from the 12th of September,* Plin. ii, 16. *Some here read,* ex ante pridie, &c. Classis xl-mo die a secuti navigavit, *a fleet was built and put to sea in* 40 *days after the wood was cut down,* Plin. 16, 39 s. 74. fin. Ab Sulla et Pompeio consulibus, *from the consulship of,* Cic. Rull. 2. 21. Ab ovo usque ad mala, *from the beginning of the feast to the end;* Hor. Sat. i. 3. 6. Tam prope ab exule fuit, quam postea a principe, *as near being,* Tacit. Hist. i. 10. Ab re est, i. e. ab utilitate sejunctum, *it is useless, foreign to the purpose, or improper;* non ab re fuerit subtexere, *it will not be useless or improper to subjoin,* Suet. Aug. 94. A frigore et æstu ne quid laborent, curandum, *that they be not distressed by,* Varr. R. R. ii. 2. 17. Calor a sole, Cic. N. D. 2. 52. Negligentiùs ab re bene gesta eumtem adorti, *on account of* or *after,* Liv. v. 28. *So* sanus filium a prima offensa non exhæredat, Senec. Clem. i, 14. Imparati cùm a militibus, tum a pecunia, *in respect of,* Cic. Att. 7, 15. *So* ab equitatu firmus, Id. Fam. 10. 15. A morbo valui, ab animo aeger fui, Plaut. Epid. i. 2. 26. Omnibus ore a re, *too careless about money,* Ter. Ad. v. 3. 44. A manu servus, *an amanuensis,* Suet. Cæs. 74. Aug. 67. A studiis, *a director of one's studies;* ab epistolis, *a secretary;* a rationibus, *an accountant;* Id. Claud. 28. Tacit. Ann. 15, 35. Fores a me, *for* meæ, *my door;* fores crepuere a nobis, *for* nostræ; a Glycerio ostium, *for* Glycerii, Ter. And. iv. 1. 58. Injuria ab illo, *for* illius, *or* ab illo facta, Id. And. i. 1. 129. Ei testamento legat grandem pecuniam a filio, *orders his son to pay him as a legacy,* Cic. Cluent. 12. *So* Att. 13. 46. Dare, solvere, numerare, *vel* repræsentare ab alio, *to pay by means of another, who either owes us,* or *pays for us,* Cic. Att. 5, 21. ib. 7, 18. & 12, 25. Flacc. 19. (attributione, *by assignation, as it was called,* Id. Fam. 16, 24.) Abusque, *for* usque ab, Plaut. Amph. i. 1. 97. Virg. Æn. vii, 289.

Abactus, part. *driven away by force, by stealth, or otherwise.* Vid. Abigĕre.

Ăbăcus, i, m. *a table for setting things on,* Cato, R. R. 10. 4. *a side board, on which plate, vases, and the like, were placed, chiefly for ornament,* Cic. Verr. 4, 16 & 25. Tusc. 5. 21. Liv. 39. 6. *a table on which arithmeticians marked their accounts,* Pers. i, 131.—Abacŭlus, i, m. *a small coloured pebble, or fection of a tesselated pavement,* Plin. 3, 26. s. 67.

Ăb-ălienāre agros, *to convey the property of lands from one to another,* Cic. Rull. 2, 24. filium, *to cast off, to disinherit;* eum v. animum ejus a se, *to alienate, to estrange;* abalienati jure civium, *deprived of,* Liv. 22, 60. abalienata morbis membra, *rendered useless by disease, tending to a mortification,* Quinct. viii, 3, 75. Abalienatio, ōnis, f. *the transferring of the property of a thing from one to another,* Cic. Top. 5.

Ăb-āvus, a *great-grandfather's father; called* quartus pater, Virg. A. 10, 39.

Ab-dĕre, dĭdi, ditum, cultrum sub veste, *to hide;* fusos sensus, *to conceal;* se in interiora aedium, in silvas, tenebras, &c. domo, Virg. G. 3, 96. se literis, *in the dat. vel* in literas, *to shut one's self up among books, to retire from public employments,* Cic. Lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem, *plunged his sword into his side up to the hilt,* Virg. A. 2, 553. Abditus carceri, *shut up in prison.* Abditus, adj. *hidden, secret, concealed.* abdĭtè, adv. *secretly.*

Abdĭcāre filium, *to disown, to disinherit;* se magistratu, *to resign, to lay down before the time; sometimes* magistratum, Liv. ii, 28. v, 49. vi, 18 & 39; legem, *to reject,* Plin. vii, 30: so ut consules abdicent, *sc.* se. Cic. Nat. D. 2, 4; rapum in cibis, *to forbid the use of,* Plin. xx. 3. anrum e vita, *to banish,* Id. xxxiii, 1: abdicatus magistratu, (*al.* abdicato,) *deprived of,* Sall. Cat. 47. -ātio.

Ab-dĭcĕre aliquid, *to reject, to disapprove by an omen,* (*a word used in augury,*) Cic. Div. i, 17.

Abdōmen, ĭnis, n. *the paunch, the belly; gluttony.*

Ab-dūcĕre aliquem e foro, in secretum, in servitutem, *to lead away;* animum a cogitatione rei, *to withdraw;* capita ab ictu, Virg. A. v. 428.

Ab-ĕquĭtāre Syracusas, *to ride away to Syracuse,* Liv. 24, 31.

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Ab-errāre, a patre, a propoſito, a regula, a vero, *to wander from:* -atio.

AB-ESSE, a *v.* ab domo, *to be abſent;* abfuit tres menſes, bidui ſpatio; abfui magnam partem conſulatûs tui, *was abſent;* caſtra aberant bidui ſc. itinere *v.* ſpatio, *was diſtant;* Zama quinque dierum iter ab Carthagine abeſt; Adrumetum abeſt a Zama circiter millia paſſuum trecenta, Liv. Hoc unum illi abeſt, *is awanting;* abſit verbo invidia, *let not the expreſſion give offence,* Liv. ix, 19. Cicero Antronio *(dat.)* abfuit, *did not defend or plead for,* Cic. Syll. 5. Longè ab his nomen fraternum populi Ro. abfuturum, *would not avail, or be of any ſervice, to them,* Cæſ. B. G. i, 36. a perſona principis abeſt, *is inconſiſtent with the character,* Nep. xv, 1. Paulum *v.* parum abfuit quin urbem caperent, *they were not far from taking;* ar, quin urbs caperetur, *was near being taken;* tantum abeſt, ne enervetur oratio, ut, *is ſo far from being weakened,* Cic.: *ſo* tantum abfuit a cupiditate pecuniae, a ſocietate ſceleris, Nep. *We ſometimes find* afui *for* abfui, *and* afuturus *for* abfuturus.—Absens, -ntis, a. *abſent;* illo abſente, *in his abſence;* abſente nobis, *for* me abſente, Ter. Eun. iv, 3, 7. Absentia, -ae, f. *abſence.*

Ab-fŏre, v. def. *(the ſame with* abfuturum eſſe,) *to be about to be awanting:* Nihil abfore credunt, quin ſub juga mittant, *that nothing will hinder them from ſubjecting,* Virg. A. viii, 147.

Ab-hinc, (adv.) duos et viginti annos mortuus eſt, 22 *years ago: ſo* abhinc triennium commigravit huc viciniae; abhinc annis quindecim; abhinc annis amplius xxv.

Ab-horrēre id *v.* eum, *to dread, to abhor;* ab aliquo, a nuptiis, a ducenda uxore, *to be averſe from;* inter ſe, *to differ,* Liv. xxxviii, 56. Id abhorret a meis moribus, *is inconſiſtent with my character;* neque abhorret vero, *ſc.* a, *nor is it improbable;* parum abhorrens famam, *too regardleſs of what is ſaid by the world,* Liv. iv, 44; abhorrens os ab Latinorum nominum prolatione, *unaccuſtomed to,* Liv. xxii, 13. -entes lacrimae, *unſeaſonable, unbecoming,* Id. xxx, 44; aquae a colore maris haud multum abhorrentes, *differing,* Curt. 8, 9, 4. Huic tam pacatae profectioni—abhorrens mos, *inconſiſtent with,* Liv. 2, 14.

Abies, ētis, f. *a fir-tree; put for a ſhip,* Virg. A. viii, 91. *or ſpear,* ib. xi, 667. Abiegnus, -a, um, *made of fir;* trabs abiegna.

Ăb-ĭgĕre (ago) muſcas, pecus *vel* praedam, *to drive away;* partum *v.* fœtum, *to cauſe an abortion:* Abactus, ûs, m, *a driving away.*

Abjicĕre. (abjĭcio, jēci, jectum; ab *et* jacio) ſcutum, arma, *to throw away;* annulum in mare, *to throw;* curam, cogitationem, conſilium, &c. *to lay aſide, to drop;* verſum, *to throw away, to pronounce carelеſsly,* Cic. de Or. 3, 26. Or. 59, vitam, *to kill one's ſelf,* Cic. Att. 3, 19. interceſſorem, *to repreſs, to refute,* Cic. Fam. 10, 12. Abjectus, part. *caſt off, thrown out; ſtruck with conſternation, overwhelmed with terror, dejected,* Cic. Cat. 3, 5, & 4, 2, *caſt down, humbled, cruſhed,* ib. 2, 1. & 4, 10. adj. *mean, abject:* -ctè, -ctio.

Ăb-īre, (ab-eo, ii, *ſeldom* īvi, ĭtum,) hinc, in Aſiam, *to go away, to depart;* intrò, *to go in;* peregrè, *to go abroad;* impunè, *to paſs with impunity;* longiùs, *for* evagari, et a propoſito diſcedere, *to wander from the ſubject of diſcourſe;* Cic. Roſc. Am. 16. Tù miſſus abibis, *you ſhall get off, eſcape or paſs without blame,* Hor. Sat. ii, 1, 86. Quò diverſus abis, *whither do you go out of the way?* Virg. A. v. 166. Ne in infinitum abeamus, *that I may not be inſufferably tedious,* Plin. 17, 25 f. 38. Præceps in vulnus Fabius abiit, *fell down dead upon his face,* Liv. ii, 46. Abiturum eum non eſſe denunciat, i. e. interfectum iri, Cic. Cæcin. 7. Ne res ab Apronio abiret, *leſt Apronius ſhould be outbidden at the ſale, and thus loſe what he wanted,* Cic. Verr. iii. 64. Abire exulatum, *to go into exile;* deambulatum, *to go to walk.* Abiit rete peſſum, *hath ſunk to the bottom,* Plaut. Truc. i, 1, 15. Id fides abierit, *for* ejus *or* circa id, *that hath ceaſed to be credible* or *probable,* Liv. iii, 10. Memoria vetuſtate abiit, *it is forgotten by length of time,* Liv. ii. Spes ſalutis abiit, *is gone,* Ovid. M. vii, 565. *So* Nauſea abiit, Cic. Att. xiv. 10. peſtilentia, Fam. xiv, 1. Pretium retro abiit, *is diminiſhed, has ſunk,* Plin. ep. iii, 19. Poſtquam timor ſibi cuique futurae inopiae abiit, *each ceaſed to fear for himſelf,* Liv. ii, 52. Abiit tempus, hora, dies, &c. *is paſt;* decem menſes abierunt, *have or are paſt;* Abire magiſtratu, *to go out of office at the uſual time; but this phraſe is alſo applied to thoſe, who retained their power beyond the legal time, as the* Decemviri: *becauſe, when that time was expired, they were no longer conſidered as legal magiſtrates, but uſurpers,* Liv. iii, 51. Abire ab emptione, *to retract a bargain;* in mores avi, *to imitate,* Liv. i, 32. in ſerum, *to turn,* Plin. 16, 12 f. 23. *ſo* in ſalem, Id. 31. 7. in ſemen, 21, 11. f. 37. Abi in malam rem, cruciem, peſtem, malum cruciatum, &c. *be gone, go to the miſchief; forms of imprecation; but* abi *is alſo uſed by way of praiſe or encouragement;* Donat. in Ter. Adelph. v. 1. 1. & iv. 2. 25. *or of contempt,* ib. ii. 2. 13. iv. 4. 10. Plaut. Truc. v, 1, 50. *or to accelerate thoſe who linger,* Ter. And. i, 2, 1. Plaut. Pan. i, 3, 20, &c. Abire in ora hominum, *to be in every body's mouth, to be the ſubject of general diſcourſe,* Liv. 2, 56. Non hoc tibi ſic abibit, i. e. non feres impunè: Mirabar, hoc ſi ſic abiret, *would go off or paſs ſo,* Ter. And. i, 2, 4. Paſſ. imperſ. Abitur, -ibatur, -itum eſt, &c. Ăbibitur, *ſc.* a me, *I ſhall depart,* Plaut.; abitum quam aditum malis, *ſc.* a te fuiſſe ad eas, *you will wiſh rather that you had gone away than come to them,* Plaut. Ciſt. i, 1, 35.—Abītare, *freq.* (*al.* abĭtĕre, *ex* a *et* betĕre,) *to go away;* hunc aſſerva, ne quò abitet, (*al.* abitat,) *leſt he go any whither,* Plaut. Rud. iii, 4, 74. —— Abitio, ōnis, f. *a going away, a departure:* abĭtus, ûs, m. *a departure; a place for getting away, an outgate; as,* omnemque aditum cuſtode coronant, Virg. A. ix, 379; *ſo* Tac. Ann. xiv, 37.

Ab-jūdĭcāre aliquid ab eo, *to take away by a judgement or ſentence;* ſe a vita, *to deprive of, to kill,* Plaut. Aſin. iii, 3, 17. libertatem ſibi, *to*

give

give up, to judge himself unworthy of, Cic. Caecin. 34. Ager abjudicatus, *sc.* sibi *vel* a se, *taken from them*, Liv. 4, 1: i. e. quem populus Romanus sibi adjudicavit, Id. 3, 72.

Ab-jungĕre boves vel equos, *to unyoke*; se a re aliqua, *to remove from, to lay aside*, Cic. Att. 2, 1; abjuncti equi, *unyoked*, Prop. 2, 14, 12.

Ab-jūrāre pecuniam *vel* rem creditam, *to deny upon oath that one has borrowed or received*; mihi dejerare certius est, quam dependere, *I am resolved to swear I did not become surety, rather than pay*, Cic. Att. 1, 8. abjuratae rapinae, *the plunder which he swore that he had not carried off*, Virg. A. viii, 263. Abjuratio, *for* abjuravero, Plaut. Perf. iv, 3, 9.

Ab-lāqueāre vites *vel* arbores, *to dig round the roots of, to lay them bare*: -atio.

Ablātīvus casus, *the ablative case*; *called also* Sextus *or* Latinus casus.

Ab-lātus, &c. vide Auferre.

Ab-lĕgāre pueros venātum, *to send away*; pecus a prato, *to remove*; consilium, *to drop*: -atio.

Ab-lĭgūrire bona patria, *to waste or spend by eating and drinking.*

Ab-lŏcare domum, *to let*, Suet. Vit. 7.

Ab-lūdĕre ab aliquo, *to differ, to be unlike.*

Ab-luĕre corpus aquâ, *to wash, to purify*; maculam, *to wipe off*, Plin. perjuria, perfida verba, *to atone for*, Ovid; umbras sibi, *to remove*, Lucr. iv, 379. -ūtio.

Ab-nātāre, *to swim away.*

Ab-nĕgāre id mihi, *to deny, to refuse.*

Ab-nĕpos, ōtis, m. *a great-grandchild's son*: Ab-neptis, is, f. *a great-grandchild's daughter.*

Ab-normis, e, (norma,) *without rule*: abnormis sapiens, *wise by natural good sense, without the study of philosophy*, Horat. Sat. ii, 2, 3.

Ab-nōdāre vites *vel* arbores, *to cut off the knots of vines* or *trees.*

Ab-nuĕre, et abnutāre, *to refuse or deny*, (properly *by a nod*;) *to hinder or forbid*; abnuit locus impetum et subita belli, *does not admit of*, Tac. Ann. v, 13: Nec abnuitur ita fuisse, imp. *nor is it denied*, Liv. iii, 72.

Ab-ōlĕre (ēvi, ĭtum,) vectigalia, morem et jus, *to abolish*; corpus igne *v.* igni, *to burn*; monumenta viri, *to destroy*; magistratum ei, *to take from, to deprive of*, Liv. iii, 38. Libri abolĭti, *destroyed.* Abolescere, *to wither away, to decay, to be abolished*; Cladis Caudinae nondum memoria aboleverat, *was not yet effaced*, i. e. *it was not forgotten*, Liv. ix, 36. *So* nec tanti abolescet gratia facti, Virg. A. vii, 232. -ītio.

Abolla, ae, f. *a military robe*; also, *a cloak worn by philosophers*; Facinus majoris abollae, *a crime committed by a philosopher of a graver character*, Juven. 3, 113.

Ab-ōminări id, *to execrate, to detest, as a thing of bad omen*: abominatus mentionem facinoris, *detesting*, Liv. 40, 4. Parentibus (*dat.*) abominatus Hannibal, *detested by*, Horat. epod. 16, 8. Abominanda facinora, *detestable.*

Aborĭgines, um, m. *the original inhabitants of a country.*

Ab-ōrīri, *to fail*, Lucr. 3, 156. Abortio, -ōnis, f. *et* Abortus, ūs, m. *an abortion.* Abortum facere, *to cause an abortion*, Plin. xxi, 18, &c.; *to suffer it*, Plin. ep. viii, 10. Abortīvus, a, um, *born before the time*, Hor. Sat. i, 3, 46; *causing abortion*, Plin. vii, 6. Abortivum, *sc.* medicamentum, *a medicine to procure abortion*, Juv. vi, 368. Aborto, āre; vel, -io, īre, *to suffer abortion*, Varr. R. R. ii, 4, 14.

Ab-rādĕre (si, sum,) barbam, *to shave*; aliquid dolabrâ, *to cut off*; pecuniam ab eo, *to get with difficulty or by any means*; Cic. Caecin. 7. Unde aliquid abradi potest, *from whom any thing can be gotten* or *squeezed*, Ter. Phorm. ii, 1, 19.

Ab-rĭpĕre, (abrĭpio, pui, eptum; rapio) aliquid, *to take away by force*; eum in vincula, *to drag to prison*; ad necem, in cruciatum: Tempestatibus abrepti; naves in terram remis abreptae, Liv. xxvi, 29.

Abrōdĕre, (si, sum,) caput viperae, *to gnaw off*; crudum unguem, *to gnaw to the quick.*

Ab-rōgāre legem, *to repeal*; imperium *v.* magistratum ei, *to take away*; ei imperium abrogatum est, *his office or command was taken from him*, Cic. Dom. 31; multam, *to take off a fine*: -ātio.

Abrŏtŏnum, i, n. et -us, i, m. *the herb southernwood*: Abrotonites, is, *v.* ae, m. *wine made of southernwood.*

Ab-rumpĕre Afiam Europae, (in dat.) *to break off, to separate from*; fidem, *to violate*; sermonem, *to finish, to interrupt*; *so* somnos, studia, &c.; lucem *vel* vitam, *to leave*, i. e. *to die*: Abrupti nubibus ignes, *bursting from*, Lucr. ii, 214. Ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes, *the lightnings flash from the clouds*, Virg. A. iii, 199. —Abruptus, adj. *abrupt, steep*: -tē, ptio. Abruptum, i, n. *a precipice, a deep gulf*: Ferri in abruptum, *headlong*, Virg. A. xii, 687. Sorbet in abruptum, *sucks down, into the gulf*, ib. iii, 422.

Abs, praep. *from.* Vide A.

Abs-cēdĕre hinc, a janua, *to go away, to depart*; sub lingua aliquid abscedit, *an abscess is beginning*, Cels. vii, 12; absceditur, imp. *sc.* ab illis, *they depart*, Liv.: Abscessus, ūs, m, *a departure, an abscess*: abscessio, onis, f. *a diminution*, Cic. Univ. 12.

Abs-cīdĕre, (idi, īsum; caedo,) funem, *to cut*; caput ei, *to cut off.*

Abs-scindĕre (scĭdi, scissum,) terras caelo, *to divide, to separate*; caput cervicibus, *to cut off*, i. e. *to behead*; tunicam a pectore, *to tear off*: Abscissio, ōnis, f. *a cutting off.*

Abs-condĕre fugam furto, *to hide*, to conceal: absconditae insidiae, *hidden, secret*: absconditē, adv. *in a hidden manner, obscurely.*

Absens, ntis, partic. adj. *(from* absum;) *absent*; me absente, *in my absence*: absens urbs, *when one is not in it*, Hor. Sat. ii, 7, 28; *so* Id. Ep. i, 11, 21: absentia, ae, f. *absence.*

Absĭlīre (salio) nidos *sc.* ad, *to leap away to.*

Ab-similis, e; ei, *unlike.*

* Absinthium, i, n. *wormwood*; absinthiātus, a, um, *seasoned with wormwood*; absinthites, ae, m. *wine seasoned with wormwood.*

Absis, vide Apsis.

Ab-sistĕre loco, *to depart from*; bello, *to desist from*; partu,

natu, incepto, obsidione, *to desist from*; precando, *to cease from, to give over*, Virg. A. viii, 403; absiste moveri, *cease to be moved*, ib. vi, 399; absistitur, imperf. Liv. xxi, 6; absistens spe, *giving over, laying aside*, Id. xxiv, 20.

Ab-solvĕre populum bello, eum suspicione, *to free from*; eum injuriarum, majestatis, *sc.* crimine, *to acquit*; absolutus capitis, caedis, adulterii, *acquitted of a capital crime, of murder, of adultery*; absolvere pensum, *to finish*. Absŏlūtus, adj. *perfect, complete, absolute*; -tè. Absŏlūtio, ōnis, f. *an acquittal, perfection*; absolutoria sententia, *a sentence of acquittal*, Suet. Aug. 33; absolutorium, *a remedy, a cure*, Plin. xxviii, 6.

Ab-sŏnus, a, um; homines absoni voce, *having a harsh, discordant voice*, Cic. Or. i, 25; vox absona, *harsh, disagreeable*, ib. iii, 11; si dicentis erunt fortunis absona dicta, *unsuitable to*, Hor. A. P. 112; quorum nihil absonum fidei divinae originis, *inconsistent with the belief of*, Liv. i, 15; nec absoni a voce motus erant, *their gestures were adapted to their words*, Liv. vii, 2.

Ab-sorbĕre unionem liquefactum, *to swallow*, Plin. ix, 25.

Absque (praep. abs *et* que,) causā, *without*; epistola absque argumento, Cic. Att. i, 19; nam absque te si fuissem hodie, nunquam ad solem occasum viverem; nam absque te esset, *sc.* si, *had it not been for you*, Plaut. et Ter.

Abstēmius, a, um, (*q.* abstinens temĕti,) *abstemious, sober*; mulieres vini abstemiae, *not tasting*, Plin. xiv, 13, et xxii, 24; vini cibique abstemius, *using sparingly*, Auson. Prof. iv, 19.

Abs-tergĕre, & -ĕre, (si, sum,) cruorem, lacrymas, *to wipe off*; dolorem, luctum, metum, *to remove, to banish*; remos, *to break in pieces*; absterso pulvis et sudor, *wiped off*, Liv. iii, 26.

Abs-terrĕre eum a peccato, *vel* noxā, animos vitiis, *sc.* a; anseres de frumento, *to frighten, to deter*: ipsā solitudine absterriti, *by*, Liv. v, 41.

Abs-tinĕre (teneo) cibo, vino, maledictis; *vel* a; *v. se a, to abstain*; publico, *not to appear in publick*; aegrum cibo, manus a scelere, *to keep from*; jus belli ab aliquo, *not to kill*, Liv. i, 1; abstineto irarum, *for* ab ira, Hor. Od. iii, 27, 69; abstinetur potione et pabulo, *impers. sc.* a bobus, *they abstain from*, Columel. vii, 10, 5; Dictator praecones edicere jubet, ut ab inermi abstineatur, *sc.* a militibus, *that they should spare*, Liv. v, 21.——Abstĭnens, ntis, a. *abstinent*; somni et vini abstinentissimus, *sparing in the use of*, Col. Abstinentia, ae, f. *abstinence*.

Ab-stāre longè, *to stand at a distance*; abstantia, ae, f. *distance*.

Abs-trahĕre eum a loco *vel* re, *to draw or take away by force*; eum in servitutem; eum a solicitudine, *to free*; a corpore animus abstractus, *withdrawn*.

Abs-trūdĕre se in silvas, veritatem in profundo, *to hide, to conceal*; Abstrusus, adj. abstrusae insidiae, *secret*; abstrusus homo, *close, who conceals his thoughts*; abstrusior disputatio, *abstruse, difficult*, Cic. Acad. iv, 10.

Absum, *I am away*; vide Abesse.

Ab-sūmĕre argentum, *to spend*; diem v. tempus, *to waste*; domos absumsit incendium, *consumed, destroyed*; eos pestilentia absumsit, *cut off*; absumi fame, morbo, &c.; sin absumta salus, *sc.* est, *is cut off or lost*, Virg.; absumti fumus, i. e. periimus, *we are undone*, Plaut.

Ab-surdus, a, um, *absurd*; absurdus sonus, *disagreeable*; aetati utriusque non absurdum, *unsuitable*; absurdum cognitu, *useless*; -dè.

Ăb-undāre (ab *et* unda;) divitiis, lacte, melle, &c. *to abound*; abundans omnium rerum v. omnibus rebus; abundanti homo doctrina, v. abundans, *a man of great learning*, Cic. -anter, -antia.

Ăbundè (adv. *from the* obs. adj. abundus;) pulchrum, bene, &c. *abundantly*; abundè tibi adsunt omnia, *in abundance*, Cic.; abundè parentes habemus, *subjects in abundance*, Sallust. Jug. 102; *so* commeatus abundè, *provisions in abundance*, Id. Cat. 58; abundè potentiae gloriaeque adeptus, *enough*, Suet. Caes. 86; terrorum et fraudis abundè est, Virg. A. vii, 552.

Ăbusque, adj. (i. e. usque ab;) *as*, Siculo prospexit abusque Pachyno, *all the way from*, Virg. A. vii, 289; abusque mane ad vesperum, Plaut.

Ăb-ūti patientiā, *to abuse*; tempore, *to waste*; aurum, Plaut. operam, Ter. prol. And. 5; sagacitate canum ad utilitatem nostram, *to use*, Cic. N. D. ii, 60; *so* Verr. v, 43; haec abusa sunt, *are spent*, Plaut. Asin. i, 3, 44; abuti verbo, *to use metaphorically*, Cic. Or. iii, 43:—Abusio, ōnis, f. *the using of a word in a sense very different from its proper one*; *a figure of rhetoric, the same with what is called* Catachrēsis, Cic. Or. 27. *This Quinctilian calls* Verbo abusivè uti, viii, 6, 35.—Abūsus, ûs, m, *the consuming of a thing by use*, (*as of wine or oil,*) Cic. Top. 3 f.; (utimur iis, quae nobis utentibus permanent; iis vero abutimur, quae nobis utentibus pereunt, Boeth. in Cic.)

Ac, conj. *the same with* et *or* atque, *and*; *thus*, pudicè vitam, parcè ac duriter agebat, lanā ac telā victum quaeritans, Ter. And. i, 1, 48; ac jam illa omitto, Cic.—Ac, *after* aeque, juxta, idem, par, perinde, quasi, tanquam, *signifies the same with* ut, *as*; *after* alius, aliter, secus, *than* or *as*.

Acacia, ae, f. *a kind of thorn or the fruit of it*, Plin. 24, 12, f. 67 et 30, 7, f. 19.

* Ăcădēmia, ae, f. *a place near Athens, where Plato taught*; *put for the doctrine of his followers, or the philosophers of the academy,—who were called* Academici, orum, *Academics*: Academĭcus, a, um, *of or belonging to the academy*, Cic.

* Acanthion, n. *a kind of thorn*, Plin.

* Ăcanthis, ĭdis, f. *a small loud singing bird, (thought to be the linnet or goldfinch,)* Virg. G. iii, 338.

* Ăcanthus, i, m. the herb *brank-ursin* or *bear's-foot*: acanthĭnus, a, um; *of bear's foot*.

* Acapna, orum, n. *wood well dried, to prevent it from emitting smoke*.

Ac- (*for* Ab-) cantare tumulo Virgilii, *to sing near the tomb of Virgil*, Stat. Silv. iv, 4, 55.

Ac-cēdĕre ad urbem, muris, moenia v. ad moenia, *to approach*; ad conditiones, *to agree to*; Ciceroni,

Ciceroni, sententiae v. ad sententiam ejus, *to agree with*; ad Ciceronem, *to come to*; ad rempublicam, *to bear the quaestorship, or the first public office*; ad amicitiam Philippi, *to gain the friendship of*, Nep.; huc accedebat, *to this was added*; ad haec mala hoc mihi accedit etiam, Ter.; robur accessit aetati, Cic.; animi accessere hosti, Liv.; ad corporis firmitatem plura animi bona accesserant, Nep.; accessit plurimum pretio; huc, eò accedit, quòd, *is added*: ad summam laetitiam meam, quam ex tuo reditu capio, magnus illius adventu cumulus accedit, *a great addition is made*, Cic. Att. 4, 18 f. ACCEDITUR, impers. *sc.* ab iis, *they approach*:—ACCESSIO, ōnis, f. *the act of approaching, an addition*: ACCESSUS, ūs, m. *an approach, access*.

Ac-cĕlĕrāre, *to make haste*; fugam, iter, gradum, opus, *to hasten*: -ātio.

Accendĕre (ad *et obsol.* cando) ignem, *to kindle*; animum, iram, &c. *to inflame*; spem ei, *to inspire*: accensus irā *vel* in iram, *inflamed*: accendier, *for* accendi, Lucr. vi, 901.

Ac-censēre Lycurgum illi numero, *to add to, to reckon among*, Senec. Ep. 90; accenseor illi, *sc.* deae, *I am accounted her attendant or minister*, Ovid. Met. xv, 546.

Ac-census, i, m. *a public officer or servant, that attended the magistrates*, Cic. Verr. i, 28. Liv. iii, 33. ACCENSI, ōrum, *supernumerary soldiers who attended the army, but were not included in the legion*, Liv. viii, 8 et 10.

Accentus, ūs, m. *an accent*; vide Accinĕre.

Acceptus, vide Accipere.

Accersĕre, vide Arcessĕre.

Ac-cĭdo, īdi, -ĕre, (cado) ei ad pedes, genua, *to fall down at*; auribus v. ad aures, *to come to, to reach*; alicui, casu, praeter opinionem, *to happen*; accidit in te istud verbum, *applies*, Ter.; quorsum accidat, *what it may come to*, Id.; nihil mali mihi accidit, *has happened*; accidit ei, imperf. *it happens*; accidit, ut veniret, *he happened to come*; Accidens genibus praetoris, *falling at his knees*: Accidentia, ium, n. *accidents, properties or qualities*; *accidents or misfortunes*: accidentia, ae, f. *a purpose or design*, Plin. 32, 9.

Ac-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, ĕre, (caedo), arbores v. crines, *to cut around*; res hostium praelio, *to weaken*, Liv. viii, 29; accisae dapes, *eaten up*, Virg. A. vii, 125; accisae res v. opes, *diminished strength or power, afflicted circumstances*, Id.

Ac-cingĕre ensem lateri, *to gird on*; se operi, *to prepare*; in hoc accingĕre, (imper. pass.) *be prepared, or prepare for this*; Testor, cara, deos, magicas invitam accingier artes, *for* accingi, *sc.* me ad, *that I unwillingly attempt or have recourse to*, Virg. A. iv. 493; facibus pubes accingitur atris, *is armed*, Ib. ix, 74; *so* accincta flagello Tisiphone, ib. vi, 570.

Ac-cio, īvi, ītum, cīre, eum peregrè, Haruspices ex Etruria, *to send for*; Numam in regnum, *to invite to be king*; Philippus Aristotelem Alexandro filio doctorem accivit, Cic. Accitu genitoris, *by the desire or order*, Virg. A. i, 677; accitu praetoris evocari, Cic. Verr. i, 28.

Accipio, ēpi, ceptum, ĕre, (capio) pecuniam ab eo, *to receive*; verba v. dicta auribus, clamorem a tergo, de Socrate, *to hear*; verbum in duas *vel* plures sententias, *to understand a word in different senses*; id in bonam partem, aequo animo, patienter, *to take*; omnia ad contumeliam, aliter, aliorsum ac v. atque, Ter.; eum bene v. malè, *to treat*; omen, *to esteem good*, Cic. Div. i, 46; nomen alicujus, *to allow to stand candidate*, Liv.; id ei acceptum referre, *to acknowledge one's self indebted to him for that*; tabulae accepti et expensi, *account-books*; acceptum v. in acceptum referre, *to mark on the debtor side, as received*; ut par sit ratio acceptorum et expensorum, *that the account may be balanced*, Cic. Amic. 16. Plebi v. apud plebem Acceptus, *acceptable, popular*; -ior, -issimus: Acceptio, ōnis, f. *a receiving*: Acceptor, ōris, m. et Acceptrix, īcis, f. *a receiver*: Acceptilātio, ōnis, f. (fero,) *a form of dissolving a verbal obligation*.—Accepto, āre, freq. *to receive*.

Accipĭter, tris, m. *a hawk*;—pecuniae, *a plunderer or extortioner*, Plaut. Perf. iii, 3, 5.

Accīsus, vide Accido. Accitus, *called or sent for*; vide Accio.

Ac-clāmāre ei, *to cry aloud, to raise a shout either in favour of or against one*: ei acclamatum est; erat sane prius, tamen a paucis, acclamatum exeunti, *sc.* e senatu, *some, though but a few, expressed high indignation at his speech, as he went out of the senate-house*, Plin. ep. v, 14. -ātio.

Ac-v. Ad -clārāre, *to declare*; tu signa certa acclararis, *for* acclaraveris, *do thou shew*, Liv. i, 18.

Ac-clīnāre, se ad eum v. id, ad cautam senatūs, *to incline, to lean towards*: acclīnis, e; arboris trunco, *in the dat., leaning upon*; fallis, *prone to*, Hor. Sat. ii, 2, 6.

Ac-clīvis, e; et -us, a, um, (clivus,) *steep, up hill*: -ĭtas.

Ac-cŏlĕre locum v. fluvium, nostris aedibus, (*in dat.*) *to live or dwell near*; Bactis fluvius accolitur dextrâ laevâque crebris oppidis, Plin. iii, 1: Accŏla, ae, m. ejus loci, *one who lives near, a neighbour*, Liv. i, 7.

Ac-commŏdāre ensem lateri, *to fit, to put on*; se ad voluntatem ejus, gestum ad vocem, *to adapt*; ei de habitatione v. aedes ei, *to furnish*; se ad res gerendas, operam studiis, animum negotio, *to apply*; vulgare exordium, quod in plures causas accommodari potest: puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum accommodatae, *fitted*: accommodatus rei v. ad rem, *adapted, fit*: -ātior, ātissimus; -ātè; -ātio.

Ac-commŏdus, a, um; rei, *fit, proper*.

Ac-crēdĕre ei, *to believe him*; id, *to believe that*: ne mihi quidquam accreduas, *for* accredas, *do not believe me in any thing*, Plaut. Asin. v, 2, 4.

Ac-crescĕre dolores sensit, *to increase*; veteribus negotiis nova accrescunt, *are added*: tibi litibus multum accrevit, *you have gained much by law-suits*: pectori usque accrevérat, *had risen to the height of*, Tacit. An. i, 19.—Accretio, ōnis, f. *an increase*.

Ac-cŭbāre & Ac-cumbĕre, (cubui, cubitum,) alicui, *to recline near any one on a couch at table*;

table; epulis v. in convivio; Lacedaemonii quotidianis epulis in robore accumbunt, *at their daily meals recline on a bare board*, Cic. Mur. 35. ACCŬBĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the act of reclining at meat.*

AC-CŬMŬLĀRE pecuniam, *to heap up, to amass*; curas, *to increase*; caedem caedi, *to add*; honorem ei, *to bestow*; eum donis, *to load with gifts, to honour*; -ātio; -ātor; -atissimē, adv. *very fully, or liberally.*

AC-CŪRĀRE rem, *to take care of*; pensum, *to perform carefully*; hospitem, *to entertain, to treat hospitably*: accurata oratio, *accurate, carefully composed*; so accuratissimae literae; delectum accuratiorem habere, *to levy forces with greater diligence*, Liv. v, 37. -ātē: accurātio, ōnis, f. *carefulness, diligence, accuracy.*

AC-CURRĔRE ad eum, *rarely* ei, in auxilium, *to run to*: accurritur ab universis, imp. *they all run up*: accursus, ūs, m. *a concourse.*

AC-CŪSĀRE (causor) eum furti, capitis v. rei capitalis, ambitūs, eum hoc crimine, culpam ejus, *to accuse*; eum judicibus, Liv. iii, 9. -ābilis, e; -ātio; -ātor et -atrix; -ātōrius, a, um; -iē; -ātīvus casus.

ACĔTĀBŬLUM, *a saucer, a small dish, a certain measure*, &c.

ĂCER, ĕris, n. *a maple tree*: ăcernus, a, um, *made of maple tree.*

ĂCER v. ācris, e; acer v. acris animus, *sharp, penetrating*; acre acetum, *sour, tart*; acer armis *vel* bello, *brave*; acris acies, *a quick sight* or *perception*; acer adversarius *vel* hostis, *fierce* or *brave*; acris amor gloriae, *keen, eager*; acres arcus, *stout, strong*; acerrimum bellum v. praelium, *fierce*; acer equus, *sprightly*; ecquis Caesare acrior in rebus gerendis, *more active*—Acriter, acriùs, acerrimē, *sharply*, &c.: acricŭlus, dim. *peevish*, Cic. Tusc. iii, 17: acrimonia, ae, *sharpness, sourness, acrimony*: acritūdo, ĭnis, f. *acidity.*

ACERĀTUS, vide ACUS.

ĂCERBUS hostis, *cruel*; -a uva, *unripe, bitter*; mors v. pestis, *cruel*; -um fatum v. funus: acerbus alicui *vel* in aliquem, *harsh, cruel*; -bē; -ĭtas: acerbāre crimen, *to aggravate*, Virg. A. ii, 407.

ĂCĔRE, (ui,-) *to be sour*: ăcesco, ĕre, inc. *to grow sour*: So co-, ex-, in-, per-ăcesco, ĕre:—ăcor, oris, m. *sourness*: acidus, a, um, *sour, acid, acidulous*, a, um, dim. *a little sour* or *acid*: acētum, *vinegar, raillery, sharpness, gall*: acetaria, orum, *herbs eaten from vinegar, a sallad.*

ĂCERNUS, *see* ACER.

ĂCEROSUS, *see* ACUS.

ĂCERVUS, i, m. auri, frumenti, *a heap*: Ăcervālis, e, *sc.* argumentatio, *a kind of argument or syllogism called* SORITES, Cic. Div. ii, 4: acervatim, adv. *in heaps*: acervāre, *to heap*; -atio.

* ACHĀTES, ae, m. *an agate, a precious stone.*

* ACHĔRON, ntis, m. *an infernal river, put for the infernal regions*: Acherontius, v. -onticus, et Acherusius, a, um, *of Acheron, infernal*; -onticus senex, *near death*, Plaut. Merc. ii, 2, 19.

ACIA, ae, f. *a thread in a needle.*

ACIDUS, vide ACĔRE.

ĂCIES, iēi, f. ferri, *the edge*; oculorum, *the sight*; acies instructa, *an army in battle order*; hic acies certare solebant, *the armies*, Virg. A. ii, 30: concurrere acie, cadere in acie, *in battle.*

* ACĪNĂCES (is, m.) Medus, *a Median or Persian scimitar*, Horat. Od. i, 27, 5.

ĂCĪNUM, i, n. et -us, i, m. *a berry, one of a cluster*, (uva;) *the stone in some fruits, and in others the kernel*: acinōsus, a, um, *full of, or like, berries or stones*: acīnarius, a, um, *of berries or kernels.*

ĂCĪPENSER, ĕris, m. et ACIPENSIS, is, m. *a large fish, supposed to be the sturgeon.*

ACLIS, ĭdis, f. *a short spear.*

AC-QUIESCĔRE in itinere, *to rest*; re v. homine, in re v. homine, et rei, *to acquiesce, to be pleased with*: anno acquievit septuagesimo, *he died in his 70th year*, Nep. xxiii, 13.

AC-QUĪRĔRE (quisīvi, ītum,) vires eundo, *to acquire*; ad fidem, *to add to one's credit*, Cic.

ACREDŬLA, AE, f. *an owl*, Cic. Div. i, 8.

* ACROĀMA, ĂTIS, n. *any thing that delights the ears*; usually put for *a musician, a singer, or a reciter.*

* ACROĀSIS, is, f. *a meeting of learned men*, Cic. Att. xv, 17.

* ACROSTICHIS, is, f. *an acrostick.*

* ACROTERIA, ōrum, n. *the extreme parts of any thing.*

ACTA, ae, f. *the shore*; plur. *an agreeable retreat or farm near the sea*: actāeus, a, um, *on or near the shore*: actūtum, adv. *immediately.*

ACTA, orum; actor, &c. Vide AGERE.

ĂCUS, ĕris, n. *chaff*: acĕrōsus, a, um, *full of chaff.*

ĂCUS, ūs, f. *a needle*; dat. pl. acūbus: aculeus, i, m. *a sting, a prickle*: aculeātus, a, um, *having a sting, prickly.*

ĂCUS, i, m. *a kind of small fish.*

ĂCUĔRE sagittas, *to sharpen*; juventutem ad bonas artes, ad cupiditatem literarum, *to stimulate, to excite*; eum ad crudelitatem, *to incite, to instigate*:—acutus, a, um, *sharp, acute*; -tē: acūmen, ĭnis, n. *the sharp part of any thing, the point*; ingeniorum, *acuteness, ingenuity*: acuminātus, a, um, *having a sharp point.*

AD, praep. *to*: te oro, ut ad me Vibonem statim venias, Cic. Att. iii, 3. Eamus ad me, *to my house*, Ter. Eun. iii, 5, 64: *So* ad me abducta est domum, Id. Ad. iv, 4, 18: devertit Clodius ad se ad Albanum, *went to his villa*, Cic. Mil. 19: fuit ad me diu, *at my house*, Cic. Att. x, 4: ad haec mala hoc mihi accedit etiam, *to these misfortunes this is added*, Id. And. i, 3, 10: duplices tendens ad sidera palmas, *towards*, Virg. A. i, 93: so ad orientem spectans constitit, Cic. Div. i, 27: ad Trojam, *at or near to*, Virg. A. i, 24: so ad urbem esse, *said of magistrates invested with military command, before they set out to their provinces*, Cic. Verr. ii, 6 et 8; Ascon. in Act. i, in Verr. 15 f. 45; *or after returning from them, if they claimed a triumph*, Sallust. Cat. 30; *for it was unlawful for any one in actual command to enter the city*, (A. 164 et 388): est mihi ad portum negotium, *at*, Plaut. Merc. ii, 2, 54: ad omnia templa supplicatio, *in*, Cic. Fam. ii, 18: ad judicium adesse, *at or in*, Verr.

i, 1: totam hiemem ipse ad exercitum manere decrevit, *with*, Caes. b. G. 5, 51: ad Caesarem causam agere, *before*, Cic. Fam. v, 10; *so* ad judicem, Id. Lig. 10: ad arbitrum, Rosc. Com. 4: coenare ad v. apud aliquem, *with*: is ad id locorum talis vir, *at that time*, Sall. Jug. 63: ad ravim poscamus priùs, quàm quicquam detur, *till we are hoarse*, Plaut. Aul. ii, 5, 10: sanè frequentes fuimus, ad ducentos, *about*, Cic. ad Q. fr. ii, 2: ad octingenti homines caesi sunt, *about*, Liv. xxviii, 36, *where* ad *seems to be used adverbially*; *so* lb. xxxv, 22; Caes. B. G. ii, 33; B. C. iii, 53: ad normam, *according to*, Cic. Amic. 5; nihil ad Coelium, *in comparison of*, Cic. legg. i, 2: *so* nihil ad tuum equitatum, Cic. Dejot. 8: nihil ad nostram hanc, *sc.* puellam, Ter. Eun. ii, 3, 69: Ad cyathos, *a cup bearer*, Juv. xiii, 44; Suet. Caes. 49: servus ad manum, *in waiting, at hand, ready to do what he was ordered*, Cic. Orat. iii, 60; Nep. xviii, 1: ad manum cantare histrionibus, *to sing while the players acted*, Liv. vii, 2: ad currum leones jungere, Plin. viii, 16: ad postremum, extremum v. ultimum, *at last*; ad haec v. ad hoc, *besides*; ad plenum, *fully*, Virg. G. ii, 244; *abundantly*, Hor. Od. i, 17, 14: ad libellam sibi deberi, *to a farthing*, as we say; *neither more nor less*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4: ad summam, *briefly, in short, finally*, Id. Off. i, 41: ad summum, *at most*, Cic. Fam. ii, 1; Mil. 3 et 9; ad tempus venire, *at the time appointed*, Id. Att. 13, 43; *so* ad diem solvere, Cic. Att. xvi, 6: ad breve tempus, *for*, Id. Cat. i, 13: fabellas Latinas ad verbum de Graecis exprimere, *to translate literally*, Cic. Fin. i, 2; ad verbum ediscere, referre, excerpere, &c. *word for word*, Cic. Orat. i, 34; Suet. Caes. 30: ad unguem factus homo, *a perfect or accomplished man*, Hor. Sat. i, 5, 32: castigare ad unguem, *to polish with care*; an expression borrowed from statuaries, who examined the smoothness of their work with the nail, Id. a. p. 294: lenius ad severitatem, *with respect to*, Cic. Cat. i, 5: ad alienos tectus, *reserved or close towards strangers*, Id. Rosc. A. 40: pecunia utinam ad Opis maneret, *sc.* aedem, i. e. *in the treasury, which was adjoining to the temple of Ops*, Cic. Phil. i, 7; *so* Id. Phil. ii, 37; Att. xiv, 14, 5. 165 ad Castoris, *sc.* templum, Id. Mil. 33: ventum erat ad Vestae, *sc.* aedem v. templum, Hor. Sat. i, 9, 35: quibus ad Murciae (i. e. Veneris aedem) datae sedes, Liv. i, 33: ubi ad Dianae (aedem) veneris, Ter. Ad. iv, 2, 45: fleti ab superos, *for* inter, *in the upper world*, Virg. A. vi, 481: ad numerum judices habere, *the due number*, Cic. ad Q. fr. ii, 13: omnes ad unum, *all to a man*, Cic. Amic. 23, Virg. A. v, 687: animus obduruit ad dolorem, *against*, Cic. Fam. iv, 16.

Adactus, &c. Vide **Adigere**.

Ad-aequare omnia tecta solo, *to equal, to level with the ground*: fortunam virtute, *to be as fortunate as brave*, Cic. Arch. 10: commemorationem nominis nostri cum omni aeternitate, *to immortalise*, ib. 11 f.: libertos sibi, *to make equal*, Tac. Ann. xii, 60.—Ad-aequè, adv. *equally*.

Ad-aestuare, *to overflow, or boil over*.

Ad-aggerare, *to heap, or lay in heaps*.

Adagium, i, n. et -io, ōnis, f. *an adage, a proverb*.

Ad- et **al-ligare** aliquid alicui rei, herbam brachio, *to bind to*, circa caput.

Adamas, antis, m. *an adamant*; accus. -anta, v. em: adamantinus, & -taeus, a, um, *hard as adamant, adamantine*.

Ad-ambulare ad ostium, *to walk to*.

Ad-amare virtutem, *to love greatly*.

Ad-aperire portas, *to open*; caelum, *to make clear*; caput, *to uncover*; adapertae vites, *laid open to the sun*, Col.; adapertilis, e, *that may be opened*.

Ad-aquare arbores, *to sprinkle with water*; ubi jumentum adaquari solebat, *to be watered*, Suet. Galb. 7: nec sine periculo adaquari possint oppidani, *get water*, Caes. B. G. viii, 41.

Ad-augere suspicionem, *to increase*: stridor adaugescit, *increases*: adauctus, ûs, m. *an increase*, Lucr. ii, 1121.

Ad-bibere plus paulo, *to drink a little too much*; verba puro pectore, *to imbibe instructions with an untainted or unprejudiced mind*, Hor. Ep. i, 2, 67.

Ad-bitare, v. adbetĕre; vel **Ad-itare** propius, *to go nearer*, Plaut. Capt. iii, 4, 72.

Ad-decet, *it is proper or becoming*.

Ad-densere et **-are**, *to thicken*.

Ad-dicere aliquid ei, *to call out at an auction, to sell*; eum servituti, v. in servitutem, *to sentence* or *adjudge to bondage*; bona, *to give up the goods of the debtor to the creditor*; se alicui, *to devote himself to one's service*: aves non addixerunt, v. abdixerunt, *the birds did not give a favourable omen*; pretio addictam habere fidem, *to be corrupt*, Cic.

Addictus feris alitibus atque canibus Hector, *given up to, left to be devoured by*, Horat. Epod. xvii, 11: addictus jurare, *bound, obliged*, Id. Ep. i, 1, 14.—**Addictio**, ōnis, f. *the adjudging of the goods of a debtor to his creditor*.

Ad-discere aliquid, *to learn*.

Ad-dere, (didi, ditum,) pondus nugis, *to add*; hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera; multas res in edictum; album in vestimentum; in potu unguentum, *to put*; calcar equo, *to spur*; virtutem, adorem mentibus, *to inspire*; cui nunc cognomen Iulo additur, *the surname of Iulus is given*, Virg. A. i, 267: frena equis, *to put upon*; addunt in spatia, *sc.* se, *they enter the course, they run with speed, or they run quicker as they advance*, Virg. G. i, 513.—**Additamentum**, i, n. et **Additio**, ōnis, f. *an addition*.

Ad-docere aliquem artes, *to teach*.

Ad-dubitare, *to doubt a little*; de legatis adduhitatum est, imp. *some doubt was entertained*, Liv. 2, 4. -ātio.

Ad-ducere eum in judicium, *to bring to a trial*; in suspicionem regi, Nep. arcum, lacertum, brachia, *to draw in*; habenas, *to straiten the reins*; lorum, *to tie tight*; febres, *to bring on*; carmen ad umbilicum, *to bring to a conclusion*, Horat. Epod. xiv, 8; cutem, *to shrivel*; artus, *to contract*; illud non adducor ut credam, *induced or persuaded*, Cic.; *so* adductus pretio, precibus,

bus, rationibus, &c.: modo familiaritate juvenili Nero, et rursus adductus, *grave, serious*, Tac. Ann. xiv, 4: adductum servitium, *rigid, severe*, ib. xii, 7: in concionibus adductior, *more concise*, Plin. Ep. i, 16: adductiùs (adv.) imperitabat, *more severely*, Tac. Hist. iii, 7; et M. G. 43.

Ad-ĕdĕre, *to eat, to eat up*; extis adesis, *being eaten up*; fortunae adesae, *consumed*; lapides adesi, *corroded*.

Adelphi, orum, m. *The Brothers, the name of one of the plays of Terence.*

Ademtus, *taken away*, &c. *see* Adimĕre.

Ădeò, (adv.) res rediit, *came to that*; usque adeo, *to such a degree*; adeo ignarus, *so*; ducem hostium intra moenia, atque adeo in senatu videtis, *even*; id adeo more suo videbatur facere, *indeed*, Sallust. Cat. 37: neque me adeo fallit, *nor indeed am I deceived or ignorant*, Virg. A. iv, 96: adeo iram non tenuit, ut diceret, *he was so far from restraining his anger, that he said*, Liv. viii, 5.

ADEPS, ĭpis, m. et f. *fat, corpulence*: adipālis, e, *fat*: adipale genus dictionis, *heavy, loaded with epithets*; (al. adipatae dictionis;) Cic. Or. 8: adipatum, *fat meat, a dish seasoned with fat*, Juvenal. vi, 630.

Adeptus, &c. *see* Adipisci.

Ăd-equĭtāre portae, nostros, *to ride up to.*

Ad-errāre scopulis, *to wander to*, Stat.

Adesdum, ades, *imper. of* Adsum, *and the syllable* dum; *come hither*, Ter. And. i, 1, 2.

Ad-esŭrīre, *to be very hungry.*

Ad-esse pugnae, in pugna, ad tempus *vel* in tempore, ad exercitum, cum aliquo, *to be present*; praetori in consilio, *to assist or attend as a counsellor or assessor*; alicui in judicio, *to assist, to defend, as an advocate*; aderam Arionillae, *I was counsel for*, Plin. Ep. i, 5; adfuit Tusculus, *sc.* legatis, *was their counsel*, ib. iv, 4; scribendo *vel* ad scribendum, *sc.* senatûs consultum, *to witness the writing out or engrossing of a decree of the senate*, Cic. Or. iii, 2; Fam. viii, 8, et xv, 6; Att. vii, 1: ades ad imperandum, i. e. ut tibi imperetur, *v.* ad imperia accipienda, *attend, to receive orders*, Cic. Fam. ix, 25: adestote omnes animis, *listen with attention*, Cic. Syll. 11; *but* adeste animis, et timorem deponite, *attend or act with spirit or with courage*, Id. Mil. 2; Somn. Scip. 1.—*We often find* affui *for* adfui, *and* affuturus *for* adfuturus.

Ad-fāri, vide Affāri.

Adfātim, vide Affātim. Adferre, &c. vide Afferre.—Ad-flāre, vide Afflāre.

Ad-fringĕre (frango) ungues postibus, *to break or dash against.*

Ad-gĕmĕre ei, *to groan or sigh at.*

Adĕsus, *see* Adĕdĕre.

Ad-haerĕre et, Adhaerescĕre rei, ad rem, in re, in fronte, *to stick to, to adhere*: adhaesio, ōnis, f. et -us, ûs, m. *adhesion.*

Ad-hālāre eum, *to breathe upon*, Plin. xxii, 22 f. 46.

Ad-hĭbĕre (habeo) eum ad coenam, in consilium, *to admit*; curam et diligentiam, cibum et potum, *to use*; animos, aures, *to attend*; remedium vulneri, *to apply*; cultum et preces diis, *to offer*; molestiam ei, *to cause.*

Ad-hinnīre equo, *to neigh to, or after*; at orationem illius, *to be pleased or delighted with, to applaud*, Cic. Pis. 28.

Ad-hortari eum ad rem, ad libertatem recuperandam, *to exhort*: -ātio; -ātor.

Ad-huc (adv.) res tranquilla est, *hitherto*; nisi quid adhuc forte vultis, *still, more, besides*; Cic. Amic. 9: *so* majore adhuc et turpiore infamiâ flagravit, Suet. Tib. 44.

Ad-jăcĕre (ui, ĭtum) mari *v.* mare, *to lie near*; Hellesponto adjacet Troas, Plin. 5, 30; Tuscus ager Romano adjacet, *borders upon, is contiguous to*, Liv. ii, 49; Etruriam adjacent, Id. vii, 72.

* Adiantum, *the herb maiden-hair*, Plin. xxii, 21.

Adjectus, &c. vide Adjicĕre.

Ad-igĕre (*ago*) oves huc, *to drive*; ensem in pectus, *to plunge*; milites jusjurandum, ad *v.* in jusjurandum, jurejurando *vel* sacramento, *to force to swear, to force to take the military oath* or *to enlist*; arbitrum *v.* arbitrium, i. e. agere *v.* cogere ad arbitrum, *to force to submit to an arbitration*, Cic.: vulnus altè adactum, *a deep wound*, Virg. A. x, 850.—Adactio (ōnis, f.) jurisjurandi, *an exaction, a forcing to swear*, Liv. xxii, 38. Adactus, ûs, m. feros exibant dentis adactus, *they avoided the cruel strokes*, Lucr. v, 1329.

Ad-jĭcĕre (jacio) telum ad *v.* in locum, *to throw*; aliquid his rebus, verbo literam syllabamve, *to add*; animum studiis, *to apply*: adjectis Britannis imperio, *having added*, Hor. Od. iii, 5, 3.—Adjectio, ōnis, f. et -us, ûs, m. *an addition*: adjectivum nomen, *an adjective*: adjicialis (al. aditialis, *ab* adīre) coena, *an entertainment given at the admission of an augur*, Varr. R. R. iii, 66; Plin. x, 20 f. 23.

Ad-imĕre (emo) id ei, *to take away*; animam ei v. eum morte, *to kill*: ademptio, ōnis, *a taking away.*

Ad-indĕre (īdi, ĭtum) aliquid, *to put in.*

Ad-invĕntus, a, um, part. *curiously invented.*

Ad-īpisci (ăpiscor) laudem, *to get*; senectutem, *to arrive at, or reach*; fugientes, *to overtake*;—*Passive* non aetate, verum ingenio adipiscitur sapientia, *is obtained*, Plaut. Trin, ii, 2, 86: Romani, adepti libertatem, *v.* adeptâ libertate, florebant, *having obtained liberty*: ad honores adipiscendos veniunt, Cic. Or. iii, 33.—Adeptio (ōnis, f.) honorum, alicujus commodi, *the getting or obtaining.*

Ad-īre, (adeo, ii, *seldom* īvi, ĭtum,) eum, *v.* ad eum, *to go to, to speak to*; moris tum erat, quanquam praesentem, scripto adire, *sc.* imperatorem, *to apply to, to address by writing*, Tac. An. iv, 39: adire eum blandis verbis; ad rempublicam, *to undertake the management of public affairs*, Cic. Manil. 24; in jus, *to go to law*; haereditatem, *to succeed to*; inimicitias, *to incur enmities*; labores, periculum capitis, *to undergo*: pericula adeuntur in praeliis, *are undergone*; praetor adiri potest, *may be applied to*; Aditur, imp. quum ad me aditum esset ab iis, qui dicerent, *when persons came to me*, Cic. Fam. iii, 7: antequam

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antequam in jus aditum eſſet, imp. *ſc.* ab iis, Id. Iſari Sicyonii aditi ſunt, *were inſpected*, Liv. v, 13. —— ADITUS (ûs, m.) littoris, *acceſs to*; viri molles aditus, *the ſoft avenues to his heart*, Virg. A. iv, 424. ADITIO, ōnis, f. *a going to*: quid tibi hanc aditio eſt? i. e. cur hanc adis? Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 63. Aditio hereditatis, *a ſucceeding to an inheritance*, Digeſt. 46, 3, 95. 2 pr.

AD-JŪDICĀRE agrum ſibi, cauſam ei, *to adjudge*; miſſi ſalutem imperii, *to aſcribe*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. Ipſam Veneri in ſervitutem adjudicat, *adjudges her to be the ſlave of Venus*, Cic. Caecil. 17. Nunc, et ſi quid abeſt, Italis adjudicat armis, *if any thing is wanting* or *not ſubdued, he aſſigns it to the Roman arms to ſubdue*; or *ſubjects it to the Italians*, i. e. *to the Roman empire, by arms*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 57.

AD-JŪGĀRE vites, *to join the vines to a* jugum *or prop*; vitis adjugata, Plin. 17, 22 f. 35, 11.

ADJUMENTUM, *help*; *ſee* ADJUVARE.

AD-JUNGĔRE vitem palis *vel* ulmis, *to join*; juris ſcientiam eloquentiae, *to join, to add*; acceſſionem aedibus, *to make an additim to one's houſe*; ſibi aliquem beneficio, *to oblige*; ſibi ſocium, *to join as an aſſociate*; animum ſtudiis *v.* ad ſtudia, *to apply*.—Adjunctae aves, *yoked*, Ovid. Am. 1, 2, 26. Fundo uxoris continentia praedia atque adjuncta, *adjoining, contiguous*, Cic. *pro* Caecin. 4. Quae adjunctiora huic cauſae ſunt, *more connected with, more nearly related to*, Cic. Cl. 10.—ADJUNCTUM, i, n. *an adjunct, an axiom*: Adjunctio, ōnis, f. *a joining, an addition*; Adjunctor, ōris, m. *one who joins or adds*.

AD-JŪRĀRE ei per omnes deos, *to ſwear ſolemnly*; Adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, *ſc.* per, Virg. A. xii, 816. *So* Adjuro te tuumque caput, Catull. lxvi, 40. Cenſores edixerunt, ut praeter commune omnium civium jusjurandum, haec adjurarent, Liv. 13, 16.

AD-JŬVĀRE eum, *to aſſiſt*; Fortes fortuna adjuvat, Ter. Morbum vel aegrotum adjuvat hoc medicamentum, *does good to*.—ADJŪTOR, ōris, m. *et* -TRIX, īcis, f. *an helper, an aſſiſtant*.—ADJUMENTUM, *and in later writers* adjutorium, i, n. *help, aſſiſtance*.—ADJŪTĀRE *(freq.)* aliquem, *to help, to aſſiſt*; *uſed more frequently than* adjŭvo: Id adjuta me, *ſc.* ad, *aſſiſt me in that*, Ter. — ADJUTĀBILIS, e; -em operam dare, *aſſiſtance*, Plaut. Mil. iv, 4, 8.

ADLABORĀRE, adlectus, &c. *ſee* ALLABORĀRE, allectus, &c.

AD-MĒTĪRI frumentum militi, viritim, *to meaſure out*, Liv. Vinum admenſus eſt.

ADMINĪCŬLUM, i, n. (*q.* ad manum,) *a prop for vines; aid*: Adminiculāre *v.* -ari vites ſudibus, *to prop, to ſupport*, Plin. 14, 1. Cic. Fin. 5, 14.

AD-MINISTER, tri, m. *et* -tra, ae, f. *a ſervant*, Cic. Sex. Roſc. 28: adminiſtris ad ea ſacrificia Druidibus utuntur, *miniſters*, Caeſ. B. G. 6, 16. Adminiſter audaciae, libidinis, &c. *an inſtrument, a tool*, Cic. Cat. 1, 3. Multae ſunt artes eximiae hujus adminiſtrae comiteſque virtutis, *aſſiſtants*, Cic. Manil. 13. —— ADMINISTRĀRE rem, *to manage*; provinciam, *to govern*: -atio: -ātor: -ātivus, a, um.

AD-MĪRĀRI illum, ingenium ejus, nil, *to admire*; conſilium ejus, *to wonder at*: -atio: -ātor: -ābilis et -andus: -abilitas: -abiliter.

AD-MISCĔRE aliquid cum aliqua re *v.* alicui rei, *to mix*: aër admiſtus aquae, (*dat.*) ib.: animus non habet in ſe quidquam admiſtum, Cic. Sen. 21: nihil eſt animis (*dat.* or *abl.* ſc. in) admixtum, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 29.—ADMISTIO *v.* xtio, ōnis, f. *a mingling or mixture, admixture*.

AD-MITTĔRE eum in cubiculum, *to admit*; delictum in ſe, *to commit*; rem auribus, *to liſten to*; equum in aliquem, *to ſpur, to puſh on*; equo admiſſo in mediam aciem Latinorum irruebat, *at full ſpeed*, Cic. Marem faeminae *vel* faeminam mari; tauros vaccis—Aves non admittunt, *do not give a favourable omen*, Liv. et Plaut.—ADMISSIO, ōnis, f. *admiſſion*; admiſſum, i, n. *a fault*: admiſsūra, ae, f. *the admitting of the male to the female*: admiſſarius equus, *a ſtallion*, Plin. 28, 15.

AD-MODĔRĀRI ſe riſu, *ſc.* a, *to reſtrain or refrain*, Plaut. 4, 2, 81.

ADMŌDUM (*adv.* ad modum) pauci, *very few*; me admodum delectant, *very much*; mille admodum equites, *juſt, about, at moſt*, Curt. 4, 9, 24; *ſo* turres admodum CXX, Caeſ. B. G. 5, 40: ſex millia hoſtium caeſa; quinque admodum Romanorum, Liv. 22, 24. Nempe hanc dicis? admodum, *yes*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 37.

AD-MOENĪRE (*for* munīre) oppidum, *to fortify*, Plaut. Pſ. 1, 3, 150,

AD-MŌLĪRI ſaxum, *to move with great effort*.

AD-MŌNĔRE eum officii *v.* de officio, *to admoniſh*; te illud admoneo; te illud admonitum volo.—ADMONĪTUM, i, n. *an admonition*; *et* Admonitus, ûs, m. Admonitu tuo, ejus, Allobrogum, &c. Admonitio, ōnis, f. Admonitor, ōris, m. et -trix, trīcis, f. *an admoniſher*.

AD-MORDĔRE aliquem, *to bite, to gnaw*; jam admordere hunc mihi lubet, *I wiſh to cozen or cheat him out of his money*, Plaut. Pſ. 4, 7, 24. Brachia admorſa colubris, *(in the dat. for* a colubris,) *bitten by*, Propert. 3, 9, 53. Admorſo ſignata in ſtirpe cicatrix, *the ſcar marked on the bitten ſtem*, Virg. G. 2, 379.

AD-MŎVĔRE exercitum ad urbem *vel* urbi, *to bring up or near to*; calcar *v.* ſtimulos equis, *to apply the ſpur, to goad*; equitibus admoti equi, *were brought to*, Liv. 2: admovere aures, animos et mentes ad vocem, *to attend to*: tormentis admotis expreſſere *ſc.* confeſſionem, *by applying tortures*, Curt. 6, 11, 31.—ADMOTIO, ōnis, f. ad nervorum eliciendos ſonos, apta manus eſt, admotione digitorum, *by the application of*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.

AD-MŪGĪRE tauro, *to low for or after*, Ovid.

AD-MURMURĀRE, *to diſapprove by a murmur*: Admurmuratum eſt, imperſ. *a murmur was raiſed againſt him*, Cic. Or. 2, 57: Admurmurātio, ōnis, f. *a murmuring in approbation or diſapprobation of a thing*, Cic. Mani. 13. Q. Fr. 2, 1. Piſ. 14.

AD-MŪTILĀRE eum ad cutem, *to clip or ſhave to the ſkin*; *to cheat out of his money*, Plaut. Perſ. 5, 2, 48.

AD-NASCI in arbore, *to grow upon as an excreſcence*, Plin. 16, 44.

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Ad-nāre terrae, vestris oris, navibus, *to swim to.* —— Ad-nātāre ad eos, insulae, *to swim to, to reach by swimming*, Plin. 9, 10. et 8, 25.

Ad-navigāre aliquò, *to sail to, to reach by sailing*, Plin. 35, 19.

Ad- v. An-nīti ad aliquid, tanquam adminiculum, *to lean to* or *on*; *se* stant longis adnixi hastis, Virg. A. ix, 229. Summo studio ad ea patranda, *to strive, to exert one's self*; omni ope *vel* opere; de triumpho, *to aspire at*; pro Coriolano, *to strive, to defend*, Liv. 2, 52. Adnitendum est mihi, *I must strive.*

Ad-nūbilāre virtutem ejus, *to obscure*; velis, (*dat.*) *to darken*, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 149.

Ad-numerāre argentum, *to count*: his adnumerari debet Nicomachus, *to be ranked or reckoned among them*, Plin. 35, 10 f. 36 f.

Adnuēre, *to give a nod of assent*; adnūtare, *to nod to*: vide Annuēre.

Ād-ōlēre (ēvi, ultum) verbenas, corpus, *to burn*; altaria tedis, *vel* tedas in altaribus, Virg. A. 7, 71: honores deo, i. e. sacrificia, ib. 3, 547: honores aris, *to burn sacrifices on the altars*, Ovid. Met. 8, 740: penates flammis, *to worship the household gods by burning incense in the flames*, Virg. A. i, 704; *so* precibus et igne puro altaria adolentur, *the household gods are worshipped*, Tac. Hist. 2, 3: aras adolere cruore captivo, *to stain*, Tac. Ann. 14, 30: adolebunt cinnama flammae, *will burn*, Ov. Ep. 316, 335: id adoleri ad larem, piatio est, *to be burnt*, Plin. 28, 2; id igne adoleatur, *let that be burnt*, Columel. 12, 31.

Ad-ōlescĕre ad justam magnitudinem, *to grow up*: in tria cubita triennio adolevit, *he grew to the height of*, Plin. 7, 16: ubi primum adolevit, *he grew up to manhood*, Sallust. Jug. 6: ingenium brevi adolevit, *came to maturity*, ib. 63: adolescunt celeriter delphini, *grew to their just size*, Plin. 9, 8: arborum ibi proceritatem ad centum xiv. pedes adolescere, *sc.* tradit, Plin. 6, 32: quum primum adolevit aetas, *sc.* Romulo et Remo, *when they grew up to manhood*, Liv. 1, 4: robustis adolevit viribus aetas, Lucr. 3, 450: postquam adolevit ad eam aetatem, Plaut. Cas. prol. 47: ac dum prima novis adolescit frondibus aetas, *sc.* vitium, *when the vines first begin to put forth their leaves*, Virg. G. 2, 362: modus est summus adolescendi humani corporis septem pedes, Varr. apud Gell. 3, 10: adolescit una cum aetatibus cupiditas agendi aliquid, *increases*, Cic. Fin. 5, 20; *so* opes adolescunt, Tac. Ann. 2, 33: Panchaeis (i.e. Arabicis) adolescunt ignibus arae, *the altars blaze with Arabian incense burnt in the fires*, Virg. G. 4, 379.—— Adulta aetate puer, *grown up to manhood*, Cic. Verr. 3, 68: adulta virgo, *marriageable*, Cic. Brut 96: aliae, spem gentis, adultos educunt foetus, *bring up to maturity the young*, Virg. G. 4, 162: aetas adulta, *the middle of life*, Tac. Ann. 2, 23: Parthi nondum adultis, *not having grown to their strength, being still weak*, Id. Hist. 5, 8: adulta seges *v.* Ceres, *ripe*, Sen. Oed. 49: tam adulta pestis reipublicae, *so confirmed or ripened, so strong*, Cic. Cat. 1, 12 f.: robur adultum, *full, confirmed*, Lucr. 2, 1130.

Adolescens, ntis, m. *et* f. *a young man, one past the state of boyhood; a young woman, a girl*: adj.: homo adolescens, Cic. Fam. 2, 14: adolescentior academia, *the later or new academy*, ib. 9, 8: quo jure usus sum adolescentior, *younger*, Ter. Hec. prol. 3. — Dim. Adolescentŭlus, *et* -a, *a young man and woman.* (Censorinus says, *that men were called* adolescentes *and* adolescentŭli, *from the age of* 15 *to* 30, de Die Nat. c. 14; *but we find Caesar called* adolescentulus *when* 36; Sallust. Cat. 49; *and Cicero calls himself* adolescens *when consul*, Plin. 2, 5.)

Adolescentia, ae, f. *the age succeeding boyhood, youth*: quî enim citius adolescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepit? *how does old age creep sooner upon youth, than youth on boyhood?* Cic. Sen. 2: vitia inguntis adolescentiae, *of his early youth*, Nep. 2, 1: ab ineunte *vel* prima adolescentia, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.—Adolescenturire, *to be youthful, to act like a young man.*

Ad-ŏpertus aether nubibus, -um caput, *covered*; adoperta lumina somno, *closed, shut*, Ovid. Met. 1, 714.

Ād-optāre filium, *to adopt*; patronum, socium, nomen sibi, *to assume*; se libertis Caesaris, *to rank himself among*, Plin. 12, 1: adoptatus a plebeio patricius, *sc.* Clodius, Cic. Att. 7, 7; hac ramum ramus adoptet, *sc.* ut, i. e. *that the branch of one tree be engrafted on that of another*, Ovid. Rem. Am. 195: adoptatis curvetur frugibus arbor, *engrafted*, Col. 10, 39.—Adoptio, onis, f. *adoption*: adoptivus, *et* adoptatitius, a, um, *adopted*: Demarcho item ipse fuit adoptaticius, *sc.* filius, *the adopted son of*, Plaut. Paen. 5, 2, 100; *but Festus makes* adoptatitius *the same with* ex adoptato filio natus: sacra adoptiva, *the sacred rites of the adopting father*, Cic. Dom. 13.

Ador, oris *v.* oris, n. *a kind of wheat.* Adoreus, a, um; far adoreum, i. e. ador, Plin. 18, 3: adorea liba, *wheaten cakes*, Virg. A. 7, 109. Adorea, ae, f. *a distribution of corn to soldiers after a victory*; *hence put for victory*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 41; *or military glory*, Plin. 18, 3; Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 38.

Ad-ōrare deos, *to adore, to worship*; pacem deûm, superos precibus, *to entreat, to implore*: -ātio.

Ād-ōrīri aliquem gladio, *to attack*; illum interficere adorti sunt, *they attempted*: majus adorti nefas, Virg. A. vii, 386: cesso hunc adoriri, *do I delay to accost?* Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 9.

Ad-ornāre gladios auro, eum veste insigni, forum magnifico ornatu, *to adorn*; benefacta sua verbis, *to set off*; bellum, fugam, nuptias, *to prepare for*; naves, *to equip*; festium copiam, *to procure*; Italiae duo maria classibus, *to furnish or secure the Tuscan and Hadriatic seas with fleets*, Cic. Manil. 12: adornatus virtutibus; Tunicae gemmis adornatae, *adorned*; equus venatui adornatus, *equipped, prepared*, Tac. Ann. 12, 13.

Appluĕre, adpolcere, adpulsus, &c. Vide Appluere, &c.

Ad-pugnāre castra hostium, *to attack.*

Ad-radĕre arbores, furculos vitium, *to cut, to slit*; utriusque in obliquum latere contrario adraso, *having the opposite sides of both cut aslant*, Plin.

Plin. 17, 15 f. 23: conſpexit quendam adraſum, *one newly shaved*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50.

AD-RĒMIGĀRE portui v. ad portum, *to row to.*

AD-RĒPĒRE ad locum *vel* rem, *to creep to*; ad amicitiam ejus, animo ejus, *to inſinuate one's ſelf into*; ſaevitiae principis, *to flatter*, Tac.: leniter in ſpem adrepe officioſus, *by your aſſiduity creep in ſtral gently into the hope*, i. e. *into his favour in hopes that*, &c. Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 47.—AD-REPTĀRE, freq. *to creep often to.*

ADRIDĒRE, ADRŌGĀRE, *ſee* ARRIDĒRE, &c.

AD-SIGNIFICANT antiquorum ſtatuae, olim conſores non fuiſſe, *ſhew*, Varr. R. R. 11, 10.

AD-SOLĒRE, AD-SUMĒRE, AD-SUĒRE, vide ASSOLĒRE, &c.

AD-SPUĒRE aliquem, *to ſpit upon*, Plin. 28, 4 f. 7.

AD-SUGĒRE aliquid, *to ſuck ſtrongly*, Luct.

AD-SUM, adfui; *ſee* ADESSE.

AD-VEHĒRE merces ex India, frumentum Romam, *to bring*; Advehit imbres auſter; Advehi rave, equo, curru, *to be carried*, *to ſail*, *to ride*: Advehitur Teucros, i. e. Trojam, *arrives at Troy*, Virg. A. 8, 136: *ſo* ut quoſque advectus erat, *ſc.* Armenius, *as he reached each of them*, Tac. Ann. 2, 45: Advectus Aeneas claſſi, *arrived with* or *in his fleet*, Virg. A. 8, 11: claſſis advecta, ib. 5, 864.—ADVECTUS (ūs, m.) dei, *the arrival*, *his being carried by ſea*, Tac Hiſt. 4, 84: Advectio, onis, f. *a carrying or being carried*, *carriage*, Plin. 9, 54 f. 79: Advectitium vinum, *foreign*, *imported*, Salluſt. Jug. 44.—ADVECTĀRE (*freq.*) frumentum e provinciis Romam, *to bring.* AD-VĒLĀRE tempora lauro, *to cover*, *to encircle.* AD-VENĔRARI Minervam, *to worſhip*, *to adore.*

AD-VĒNIRE huc, Delphos, urbem v. ad urbem, ad aures, *to come*: Advenit dies, tempus, *has or is come*, *is arrived.*—ADVĔNA, ae, *a ſtranger*, *a foreigner*: Advenae dii, *foreign*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8. *ſo* advena grus, Hor. Epod. 2, 35: peregrini atque adveniae in noſtra patria, *ſtrangers or new comers*, Cic. Or. 1, 58.—ADVENTUS, ūs, m. *an arrival*, *a coming*: Adventitius, v. -icius, a, um, -ius copiae, *adventitious*, *foreign*, Cic. Manil. 9; -ium auxilium, Id. Verr. 5, 31; -ia pecunia, *ariſing from new taxes*, Cic. Att. 1, 19, *derived from any other ſource than a father's inheritance*, Cic. Rabir. p. 17. ADVENTOR, ōris, m. *a gueſt*, *a cuſtomer of a tavern*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 1: Adventoria coena, *a ſupper given to a gueſt upon his arrival*, Martial. praef. 12.

ADVENTĀRE (*freq.*) ad Italiam, regno Armeniae, portis, locum v. ad locum, ſub finem curſûs, *to approach*; *ſo* tempus, ſenectus, mors adventat; *but* te id admonitum advento, *I come*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 24: Dea adventante, *at the approach of*, Virg. A. 6, 258: Adventantes Euri, *approaching*, Id. G. 4, 192.

AD-VERBERARE unguibus armos, *to ſtrike.*

ADVERSUS (a, um,) nemihi, *adverſe to*, *backwards*, *oppoſing*; multos mortales advorſos habeo, *ſc.* mihi, *inimical*, *hoſtile*, Salluſt. Cat. 45: Adverſo corpore *vel* pectore vulnus accipere, *in the breaſt*; *ſo* Adverſis vulneribus conciderant, Salluſt. Cat. fin.: omnes, quibus bellum adverſum incidit, *between whom war happens to ariſe*, Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 11; *but* adverſum praelium, *unfortunate*, Liv.: Adverſis frontibus *vel* haſtis concurrĕre, *oppoſite*: Adverſo flumine, *up the river*; *oppoſed to* flumine ſecundo: Qui Alexandriā navigantibus ſunt adverſiſſimi venti, *very croſs*, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 107; *ſo* hic ventus adverſum (*ſc.* ſe *vel* locum) tenet Athenis proficiſcentibus, *is or blows full againſt thoſe who come from Athens*, Nep. 1, 1: Adverſo tempore anni, *at an unfavourable ſeaſon*, Cic.: res adverſae v. adverſa, orum, *adverſity*; explorant adverſa viros, Sil. 4, 6: ſi quid adverſi accidiſſet, *if any croſs accident ſhould happen*, Nep. 7, 8.—ADVERSĀRI alicui; *rar.* aliquem, aliquid, *to oppoſe*; ſententiam tuam, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 43: nihil decet, invitâ, ut aiunt, Minervâ, id eſt, adverſante et repugnante naturâ, *againſt nature*, Cic. Off. 1, 31, *et* 3, 19; *ſo* vento adverſante, Tac. Hiſt. 3, 42: hos adverſata petenti, *ſc.* Junoni, *not oppoſing her requeſt*, Virg. A. 4, 127: Adverſatus nuptiis, *againſt the marriage*, Tac. Ann. 14, 64.—ADVERSARIUS, i, m. *an adverſary*; *one who bids againſt us at an auction*, Cic. Att. 12, 43, *et* 13, 31: adj. Vis juri maximè eſt adverſaria, *contrary to*, Cic. Caec. 2.—ADVERSARIA, orum, n. *a day-book*, *a book in which the occurrences of each day were marked down*, Cic. Roſc. Com. 2: referre in adverſaria, *to mark down*, *to record*, ib. 3: nomen patet in adverſariis, *the debt appears*, ib. 2.—ADVERSATRIX, īcis, f. *an opponent*: Ullamne ego rem unquam volui, quin tu in ea re adverſatrix mihi fueris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 4.

ADVERSŬS, adverſum, praep. *againſt*, *towards*; Adverſus edictum *vel* legem facere, adverſus aliquem pugnare, *againſt*: eſt pietas, juſtitia adverſum deos, *towards*: juſtitia adverſus omnes eſt ſervanda, *towards*; officia adverſus eos ſervanda, a quibus injuriam acceperis; Cic. Off. 1, 11: te adverſum me omnia audere, gratum eſt, *for me*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: Adverſum hunc loqui, *to*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31: id gratum fuiſſe adverſum te, habeo gratiam, *to you*, ib. 1, 1, 15: Lerina adverſum Antipolim, *over againſt*, Plin. 3, 5: *ſo* exadverſum Athenas claſſem conſtituerunt, Nep. 2, 3; exadverſus etim locum, Cic. Div. 1, 45; exadverſus Thraſybulum pugnare, Nep. 8, 2.—*This prep. is ſometimes put after the word*; *as*, Sylla profligatis iis, quos adverſum ierat, &c. Salluſt. Jug. 101: mirum quin te adverſus dicat, *it is a wonder that he does not contradict you*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 118: jusjurandum verum te advorſum dedi, *to you or before you*, ib. 3, 2, 55.—*Of the word it governs is ſupplied*; *as*, qui adverſus arma tulerant, *ſc.* ſe, Nep. 17, 4; *ſo* qui adverſus reſiſtere auderent, *to make reſiſtance againſt them*, ib. 16, 1; iſque ubi tendentem adverſum per gramina vidit, *coming towards him*, Virg. A. 6, 684.—*But when* adverſum v. us *does not govern a caſe*, *or is followed by the dative*, *it is conſidered as an adverb*; *thus*, ſi huic eum adverſum, *if I go to meet him*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 43: quis hic eſt, qui advorſum mihi ſit? Id. Men. 3, 2, 22: adverſum venire mihi volo, *ſc.* vos, Id. Moſt. 1, 4 pr.: qui advorſum ierant, *ſc.* ei, *had gone to meet him*, Ter. And. 1, 1 pr.

Adverſus

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Adversus quod ejus me obsecraviſſet pater, *i. e.* contrà quàm, *contrary to what*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 139. — *In like manner* exadversus v. -um *is uſed without a caſe, or is followed by the dative; as*, video exadversum Bacchidem, *over againſt me*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 37: apud ipſum locum eſt piſtrilla, et exadversum eſt fabrica, Ter. Adel. 4, 2, 45: exadversum ei loco tonſtrina erat, Id. Phor. 1, 2, 47.

Ad-vertĕre vineta orienti, *to turn to*; agmen urbi, *to bring up to or againſt*; curſum Naxon, *to direct or ſteer*, Ovid. Met. 3, 635; animum id v. ad id, animos monitis, *to attend to*; res advertit eum, animum v. aures ejus, *attracted*; placitum poſthac, *ſc.* eſt, ut in reliquos Sejani liberos adverteretur, (imperſ. *for* animadverteretur,) *that puniſhment ſhould be inflicted*, Tac. Ann. 5, 9: advertebatur Pompeii familiares aſſentire Volcatio, *it was obſerved*, Cic. Fam. 1, 1. —Adversio (ōnis, f.) animi, *relaxation, amuſement, (al* remiſſio;) Cic. Arch. 7.—Adversāre animum, v. -o, ne, *to attend*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 1.

Ad-vesperascit, imp. *it grows late, it begins to be evening*; cum jam adveſperaſceret, Cic, deinde quum adveſperaviſſet, Plin. 7, 52.

Ad-vigĭlāre ſibi, nepoti, *to watch over*: ſi advigilaveris, *if you take care or exert yourſelf*, Ter. And. 4, 1, 50: Ei (*ſc.* Veſtae) colendae virgines praeſint, ut advigiletur facilius ad cuſtodiam ignis, *ſc.* ab iis, *that they may attend*, Cic. Leg. 2, 12.

Adūlari (*antiently* Adūlāre) huic, regi, potenti; plebem, *to flatter*: canes furem quoque adulantur, *fawn upon*, Col. 7, 12, 5: more adulantium procubuere, Liv. 30, 16: ferarum agmen adulantûm, (*for* -ium,) *fawning*, Ovid. Met. 14, 46: -ātio: -ātor, et -ātrix: -ātōrĭus, a, um.

Adulter, ĕri, m. *an adulterer, a gallant*: -ĕra, ae, f. *an adultereſs*: adj. *the ſame with* Adulterinus, a, um; Adultera clavis, *falſe*; -ĕri crines; -erum minium, *mixed, bad*; Plin. 33, 7: mens adultera, *corrupted, debauched*, Ovid. Am. 3, 4, 5: Adulterinos nummos accipere pro bonis, *falſe, counterfeit*, Cic. Off. 3, 23. — Adulterāre matronas, *to violate*; tabulas, *to counterfeit writings*; voluptas naturam boni fallaciter imitando adulterat, *vitiates*, Cic. Or. Partit. 25: -ātio.—Adulterium, i, n. *adultery*; ad mercis adulteria, *for adulterating or ſophiſticating drugs*, Plin. 19, 3, f. 15.

Adultus, a, um, *grown up*; *ſee* Adolĕre.

Adumbrāre (umbra) vites tegetibus, *to ſhade, to cover, to ſcreen from the heat*, Col.: omnia, quae in rerum natura ſunt, quis pictor adumbrare didicit, *to ſketch, to trace, to repreſent*, Quinctil. 7, 10, 9: permulta maximarum non expreſſa ſigna, ſed adumbrata virtutum, habuit Catilina, *not perfect or finiſhed pictures, but ſketches of the greateſt virtues*, Cic. Coel. 5: in optimâ quaque indole, honeſta (*i. e.* virtutes) a natura tanquam adumbrantur, *are ſketched out*, Cic. Fin. 5, 22: Adumbrāre auctorem, *to feign*, Cic. Dom. 30: fictos luctus dicendo, *to repreſent*, Cic. Or. 2, 47.—Adumbratum indicium, *a falſe evidence*, Cic. Syll. 18; *ſo* adumbrata opinio, Id. Fin. 5, 24: laetitia, *pretended, counterfeited*, Tac. Ann. 4, 31: Adumbrati dii, *the gods of the Epicureans, which were ſuppoſed to have the reſemblance of a human form, but not a real body*, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: Adumbrata imago gloriae, *a faint, ſhadowy image*, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 2: Comitia adumbrata, *the* Comitia Curiata, *when fallen into diſuſe, and repreſented, for form's ſake, by* 30 *lictors*, Cic. Rull. 2, 12: Adumbratae intelligentiae, *innate ideas*, Cic. Leg. 1, 22.—Adumbrātio, ōnis, f. *a ſketch*, Cic. Or. 29: Adumbrātim, adv. *faintly, obſcurely*.

Ad-uncus, a, um, *crooked, like the beak of an eagle*; cornua aliis aduncа, aliis redunca, *ſome animals have horns bending inwards, others outwards*, Plin. 11, 37 ſ. 45: rupicapris in dorſum aduncа, *crooked backwards*, ib.: roſtra volucribus rapto viventibus adunca, *the beaks of ravenous birds are hooked inwards*, ib. ſ. 60: virgo aduncо naſo, *hook-noſed*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18: naſo adunco aliquem ſuſpendere, *to turn up the noſe at, to ſcorn*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 5.—Aduncitas, (ātis, f.) roſtrorum, *the crookedneſs, or hookedneſs*, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 47.

Ādūnare (unus) membra diviſa, *to gather into one, to unite*; adunatis ſociorum copiis, *being united*, Juſtin. 15, 4.

Ad-vŏcāre aliquot amicos ſibi, *to ſend for ſome friends to aſſiſt him with their advice*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 83: complures bonos viros, Cic. Quint. 21: quos tibi advocâſti, *whom you called to aſſiſt you as aſſeſſors or judges*, ib. 2: Advocari cauſis v. ad defendendas cauſas, *to be called to plead cauſes, to be employed as an advocate*, Quinctil. 11, 1, 38. *et* 12, 1: iſte, contra quem me advocas, *againſt whom you request me to plead*, Plin. Ep. 4, 17: Advocari aegro, *to be called as a phyſician to a patient*, Ovid. Rem. Am. 110: Advocare ſocios in coetum, milites in concionem; Advocare concionem v. conſilium, *to ſummon*; arma, *to employ, to call to his aſſiſtance*, Virg. A. 8, 250; *ſo* artes, Ovid. Met. 7, 138: vires in hoc, Senec. Ben. 6, 2. — Advocātus, i, m. *a friend called to aſſiſt another by his advice, or ſimply to favour him with his preſence in court; thus*, Conſul reo de pecuniis repetundis Catilinae fuit advocatus, *attended him as a friend at his trial*, Cic. Syll. 29: reus ſine patrono et advocatis, *the defendant without one to plead his cauſe, and without friends to aſſiſt him with their advice or countenance him with their preſence*, Cic. Verr. 2, 30. Cic. Quint. 8. Or. 2, 47. Off. 1, 10. Ter. Adel. 4, 5, 43. Eun. 4, 5, 27.—¶ 2. *A lawyer called to give advice to a client or any other perſon*: te advocato, *you having been applied to as a lawyer for advice*, Cic. Mur. 4: nimus multi, te advocato, cauſâ cadent, *forwer will loſe their cauſes by your blunders, by following your advice*, Cic. Fam. 7, 14. ſ.—¶ 3. Advocatus litium, quem cauſidicum vulgo dicunt, *a pleader of cauſes, an advocate*, Quinctil. 12, 1, 25 et 13: dicunt, ut advocati, Id. 3, 8, 51: ſine advocato intraverunt, *without their counſel*, Plin. Ep. 4, 4. Add. 7, 33. Nec quidquam publicae mercis tam

venale

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venale fuit, quam advocatorum perfidia, Tacit. Ann. 11, 5.

ADVOCĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the attendance of a friend when invited by another to assist him with his advice or presence.* Ille me in advocationem rogavit, *desired me to attend the hearing of his cause*, Plin. Ep. 1, 9. Tu in re militari multo es cautior, quam in advocationibus, *more cautious in undertaking expeditions, than in giving counsel as a lawyer*, Cic. Fam. 7, 10.—¶ 2. *A number of advocates or friends invited to attend one at a trial or to assist him with their advice; thus*, Virginius filiam —cum ingenti advocatione in Forum adducit, Liv. 3, 47. So copiosa advocatio, Cic. Quint. 14. Rosc. C. 5. Quod exercitus armatos movet, id advocationem togatorum non videbitur movisse, *a number of* advocati *or citizens in their toga*, (togati *opposed to* exercitus armati,) Cic. Caec. 15. Tuus parens advocationem hominis improbissimi sellâ curuli, atque ornamentis et suis et consularibus honestavit, *dignified by his presence the company of friends that attended Catiline at his trial*, Cic. Syll. 29. Aedes Castoris, quò maximarum rerum frequentissimae quotidie advocationes fiunt, *where many people daily meet to deliberate with their friends or lawyers about the most important affairs*, Cic. Verr. 1, 49 f.—¶ 3. *The management or pleading of a cause, the office of an advocate*; Ducetur in advocationem maximè causâ, *he will be induced, chiefly by the goodness of a cause, to become its advocate*, Quinctil. 12, 7, 4. Stips advocationum, *the fee for pleadings*, Id. 1, 12, 18. Advocatione functus est, *discharged the duty of an advocate*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 19. Fas est mihi, excusare Baeticis contra unum hominem advocationem, *to excuse myself to the* Baetici *from being counsel for them against a single person*, Id. 1, 7. Multos advocatione, plures consilio juvat, *he aids many by pleading their causes as an orator, and more by giving his advice as a lawyer*, ib. 22. Questus venire advocationes, *that the pleading of causes or the profession of a lawyer was become venal*, Id. 5, 14. Interdicendum ei advocationibus in quinquennium censuit, *that he should be suspended from exercising the profession of an advocate for five years*, ib.—¶ 4. *A certain space of time granted to a defendant to call his friends, and consult with them about the means of his defence; hence put for any delay*: Binas advocationes postulare, *to demand double of the usual time for putting in one's plea*, Cic. Fam. 7, 11. Petere advocationem, *to seek time or delay*, Senec. fr. 3, 12. *So* Nimis magnam advocationem dedi, Id. Marc. 10. lr. 2, 29. Ep. 22.

AD-VŌLĀRE ad locum, in agrum e mari, in auxilium, *to fly to*; caprarum uberibus, Plin. 10, 40. Rostra Cato advolat, *flies or runs up to*, Cic. Att. 1, 14. Fama advolat Aeneae, Virg. A. 10, 510. —— ADVŌLĀTUS, ūs, m. *a flying to*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10.

AD-VOLVĒRE ulmos focis, ad ignem, *to roll to*; advolvi pedibus vel genibus ejus, *to fall down at*.

AD-UROĒRE dentem digito, *to press upon*; columbas aut leporem, *to pursue*.

AD-ŪRĀRE se flammis, *to burn*; barbam sibi et capillum candentibus juglandium putaminibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20. Ne potentia solis, aut frigus adurat, *sc.* terram, *scorch*, Virg. G. 1, 93. Femina atteri adurique equitatu, notum est, *that the thighs are chafed or galled by riding*, Plin. 28, 15. Te Venus adurit, *a mistress inflames*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 15. Panis adustus, *burnt*; si qui forte adustioris coloris essent, *more sun-burnt than usual*, Liv. 27, 47. — ADUSTIO, ōnis, f. *a burning, a scorching or scalding.*

ADUSQUE supremum tempus, *for* usque ad, *even to*, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 97. Adusque Barî moenia, ib. 5, 96. Protei adusque columnas, *as far as*, Virg. A. xi, 262.

ADȲTUM, i, n. *a secret place, the innermost recess of a temple*, Caes. B. C. 3, 105. Virg. A. 6, 8. Ex adyto tanquam cordis, Lucr. 1, 738.

AEDES, v. aedis, is, f. *a temple, (properly one apartment*, unum conclave;) *plur.* Aedes, ium, *a house, (consisting of several apartments.)* Aedes sacra, Cic. Flacc. 19. Consecrabuntur aedes, non privatorum domicilia, sed quae sacrae nominantur, Cic. Dom. 49. Aedes labentes deorum, *the falling edifices or temples*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 3. Ubi ad Dianae veneris, *sc.* aedem, Ter. Adel. 4, 2, 43: *So* ventum erat ad Vestae, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 35. Philippi tendit ad aedes, *goes to the house of Philip*, Id. Ep. 1, 7, 89. Regiae aedes, *a palace*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21. Stabant ad fores aedis ejus in qua rex vescebatur, *of that apartment in which the king ate*, i. e. *of his dining-room*, Curt. 8, 6, 13: in qua rex quiescebat, *of his bed-chamber*, ib. 3. Insectatur omnes domi per aedes, *she pursues all in the house through the different apartments*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 31. Aedes aurium, *for* aures, Id. Po. 1, 5, 54. Cunctantur in aedibus omnes, *sc.* apes, *in their hives*, Virg. G. 4, 258.

AEDĪCŪLA, ae, f. *a small apartment or room in a house*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 21; *a small chapel adjoining to a temple*, Liv. 35, 9; *a shrine or place where the image of any deity stood*, Liv. 35, 41. Plin. 36, 5. f 2; *a small house*, Cic. Coel. 7. Parad. 3. Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 58.

AEDĒPOL v. EDĒPOL, *i. e. per* aedem Pollucis, *by the temple of Pollux; a form of swearing, common to men and women.*

AEDIFICĀRE (aedes *et* facio) domum, navem, classem, villam, urbes, muros, *to build*: So ex-, in-, re-aedifico. — AEDIFICATIO, onis, *the act of building; a building.* Aedificatiuncula, ae, f. *a small building.* Aedificator, ōris, m. *a builder, one fond of building.*—AEDIFICIUM, i, n. *a building, an edifice, a house.*

AEDĪLIS, is, m. *an Edile, a Roman magistrate, who took care of the temples and buildings of the city, superintended the markets, exhibited games, &c.* (A. 142.) Aedilitas, ātis, f. *the edileship, the office of an edile*: Aedilicius, a, um, *of or belonging to an edile.* Vectigal aedilicium, *sc.* ludorum, *a tax exacted from the provinces to defray the expence of the games exhibited by the ediles*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9; *prohibited sometimes by decrees of the Senate, but in vain*, Liv. 40, 44.—AEDILICIUS, i, m. *one who had been an edile*, Cic. Vat. 7; *or who had obtained no higher office than that of an edile*, Cic. Br. 28.

AEDITUMNUS v. Aedituus, i, m. *the keeper of a temple.*

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AE-

ĂĒDŌN, ōnis, f. *a nightingale:* ăēdŏnius, a, um, *of a nightingale.*

AEGER, aegra, aegrum, *sick, ill, indisposed, uneasy in mind or body, sorrowful; thus,* non minus aeger animo, quam corpore, Plin. Ep. 9, 22; animi, Liv. 2, 36; ab animo, Plaut.; Medēa animo aegro, Cic. Cael. 8. Aeger amore, gravi morbo, valetudine, vulnere *v.* ex vulnere, *distressed;* aeger pedibus, *ill of the gout,* Sall. Cat. 59; aeger delicti, timoris, periculi, &c. *sc.* causâ, Sil.; *so* rerum novarum, Flor. 3, 17; avidus aeger, *sc.* homo, *a patient who cannot restrain his appetite,* Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 126; aegra amans, *sc.* mulier, *a sorrowful lover,* Virg. A. i, 351; *so* aeger amor, Id. G. 4, 464; aegri fues, *diseased,* ib. 3, 496; aeger anhelitus, *a difficulty of breathing,* Id. A. 5, 432; aegrum corpus, *feeble, languid,* ib. 3, 140; femur, genu, ib.; aegri mortales, *anxious, weary,* ib. 2, 268; aegra seges, *sickly, blighted, blasted,* ib. 3, 142; respublicā, *sickly, disordered, distempered, weak,* Cic. Verr. 1, 2. Mil. 25; invidia laetis (abl.) aegra, *grieved at,* Stat. Theb. 1, 126; oculis aegris aliquid aspicere, *envious,* Tac. H. 2, 20; plus aegri, *more anxiety, pain or grief,* Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 11; nihil aegri, Lucr. 5, 172.—AEGRĒ, (adv.) risum continere, *hardly, with difficulty,* Plaut.; omne bellum sumi facilè, caeterum aegerrimè desinere, *ended with great difficulty,* Sall. Jug. 83; aegrè est, *it is hard,* Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 57; quid tibi *vel* tuo animo aegrè est? *what grieves or vexes you?* Plaut.; aegrè alicui facere, *to trouble or vex,* Id.; aegrè aliquid ferre *vel* pati, *to take ill or amiss; so* aegriùs, aegerrimè ferre *v.* accipere; sed reprimam me, ne aegrè quicquam ex me audias, *offensive, painful,* Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 39.—AEGREO, ui,—ēre, *to be sick,* Lucr. 3, 837. Aegrescĕre, *to grow or become sick;* laetis rebus, abl. *to be grieved at,* Stat. Theb. 2, 16. Aegrescit medendo, *sc.* violentia Turni, *grows worse by the cure, or the attempt to cure it; is increased by what should have lessened it,* Virg. A. xii, 46.—AEGRITŪDO, ĭnis, f. et aegrĭmonia, ae, f. *distress of mind, anxiety, grief:* aegror, ōris, m. *sickness, disease,* Lucr. 6, 1130.

AEGILOPS, ŏpis, *a glandiferous tree,* Plin. 16, 6—*a fistula in the corner of the eye,* Cels. 7, 7; *called also* Aegilŏpa, ae, Plin. 21, 19 f. 7—*a kind of herb, which grows among barley,* ib. 25, 13 f. 93. *Supposed to be darnel,* ib 18, 7. *the* Lolium *of Virgil,* G. i, 37—*a plant with a bulbous root,* Plin. 9, 5 f. 30.

AEGIS, IDIS, f. *acc.* aegĭda; *the* aegis *or shield of Jupiter or Minerva,* (vide A. 276. et G. 356 et 361.); *a veil or covering,* Ovid. Rem. Am. 346; *the heart of the female larch tree, the part next to the pith,* Plin. 16, 39 f. 73.

*AEGOCĔRAS, ătis, n. (Graecum foenum,) *Greek hay,* Plin. 24, 14 f. 120.

*AEGOCĔROS, -ōtis *v.* ōtos, m. *the Greek name of Capricorn, a sign of the Zodiac,* Lucr. 5, 614. Lucan. 9, 540.

AEGRŌTUS, a, um, *sick, indisposed, diseased in body;* aegroto, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, *a sick person,* Cic. Att. 9, 10. -ta respublica, *disordered,* Cic. Caecil. 22.—AEGROTĀRE levi-

ter, graviter, vehementer, periculosè, diu, &c. *to be sick, to be indisposed or afflicted with a disease;* aegrotant pecudes, arbores, poma, &c. *are diseased, unsound, rotten,* Plin. et Cels.—AEGROTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *sickness, illness, indisposition;* -ones animi, *diseases, disorders, vices,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 140 et 4, 37.

AEMŬLUS, a, um, *desirous to equal or excel, emulous, vying with; envious; equal:*—f. *a rival or competitor for the same thing with another.* Aemulus Brutorum Thrasea, *the rival or imitator,* Tac. Ann. 16, 22. Caesar summis oratoribus aemulus, ib. 13, 3. Carthago aemula imperii Romani, *the rival,* Sallust. Cat. 10; *so* aemula Pristis, *sc.* Sergesti, Virg. A. 5, 187; aemulus Triton, *envious,* ib. 6, 173; *so* aemula senectus, ib. 5, 415. Ne aemula umbra viti noceat, Col. 5, 6, 17; aemuli reges, *sc.* Philippi ejusque gloriae; *envious, and therefore hostile,* Hor. Od. 3, 16, 14; aemula labra rosis, *rivalling, equal in beauty,* Martial. 1, 4, 41. Ficus quaedam piris magnitudine aemulae, *equal,* Plin. 15, 18. Sidus Veneris aemulum soli et lunae, Id. 2, 8. Lingua aemula Timagenis, *attempting to equal,* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15. Aemula virtus, *excited by emulation, jealousy,* Lucan, 1, 120.——AEMŬLĀRI eum, *to rival, to try to excel, to imitate;* ei, *to envy, also to imitate;* cum eo, *to contend,* Liv. 28, 43; placita Stoicorum, *to embrace the opinions,* Tac. Hist. 3, 81; juvenes aemulantes studia, *sc.* Pythagorae, *studying under him, learning his doctrines,* Liv. 1, 18.—AEMULĀTIO, ōnis, f. et aemulātus, ûs, m. *emulation, eagerness to equal or excel; rivalship; jealousy, envy.* AEMULĀTOR, ōris, m. *an imitator,* Cic. Att. 2, 1.

AENEUS, a, um, *brasen;* vide AES.

*AENIGMA, ătis, *a riddle, an obscure ambiguous question; as,* Dic, quibus in terris tres patent coeli spatium non amplius ulnas? *i. e. at the bottom of any deep well, where one does not see more of the heaven than the breadth of its mouth, which may be supposed to extend no more than three ells,* Virg. Ecl. 3, 104. Quinctil. 8, 6, 52. *any obscure or difficult saying.*

AEOLIPȲLAE, ārum, f. *pipes to let out the smoke,* Vitr. 1, 6.

AEQUUS, a, um; ior, issimus, *even, level; equal, alike; just, impartial, candid; kind, favourable; patient, easy, contented; as,* animo aequo ferre, mori, &c. AEQUUM, i, *justice, equity;* id aequi bonique facere, *to take in good part;* injurias gravius aequo habere, *to reckon worse than they are,* Sallust. Cat. 51. AEQUĒ, adv. *equally;* miser aequè atque ego, *as wretched as I,* Ter. *So* aequè carus mihi ac patri, Cic.—AEQUITAS, ātis, f. *justice, equity; evenness of temper; symmetry, proportion.* AEQUĀRE Philippum Annibali, imperium terris, *to equal;* urbem solo, *to level with the ground,* Liv.; noctem ludo, *to play all night,* Virg. A. 9, 308; vela aequata, *filled with an equal breeze,* ib. 4, 587; aequata nox dici, *equal,* Plin. 2, 19.—AEQUATIO, ōnis, f. *an equalling;* societas aequatio juris est, Liv. 8, 4; capitalis oratio est ad aequationem bonorum pertinens, qua peste quae potest esse major, Cic. Off. 2, 21. *So* ad-, co-, ex-, in-, per-aequo, āre.

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AEQUĀBĪLIS, e, *equal, uniform, conſiſtent:* -ĭter: -ĭtas.—AEQUĀLIS, e, *equal in quantity, in age, or the like;* ei v. ejus, *ſubſt.* meus aequalis, *my equal or contemporary:* -ĭter: -ĭtas.—AEQUAEVUS, a, um, (aevum,) *equal in age.* AEQUILIBRIS, e, (libra,) *of equal weight or level:* aequilibrium, *an equipoiſe.* AEQUANIMĬTAS, ātis, f. (animus,) *evenneſs of temper, equanimity.*

AEQUINOCTIUM, i, (nox,) *the equinox.* Aequinoctiālis, e; circulus, *vel* linea, *the equator or equinoctial line;* aequipondium, i, n. (pondus,) *equality of weight.*

AEQUIPĀRĀRE, cum viribus, i. e. ei parem eſſe *vel* facere, *to equal;* ſuas virtutes ad tuas, *to compare:* — AEQUIPĀRĀBĪLIS, e; ei v. cum eo, *worthy to be equalled or compared.*

AEQUIVĀLĒRE alicui, *to equal in value.*

AEQUOR, ŏris, n. (aequus,) *the ſea; any equal or level ſurface; a plain:* aequŏreus, a, um, *of the ſea.*—In ſummo aequore ſaxi, *a poliſhed ſurface of marble,* Lucr. 3, 905. *So* ſpeculorum aequor, Id. 4, 291. Camporum aequora, Cic. Div. 1, 42. Aequora ponti, Virg. G. 1, 469. Vaſtum maris aequor, Id. A. ii, 780. Aequore campi exercebat equos, ib. 7, 781. Sil. 5, 376. Saxum plani petit aequora campi, *falls to the ground,* Lucr. 3, 1015. Aequor mare appellatum, quod aequatum, commotum vento non eſt, Varr. L. L. 6, 2.—AEQUOR *is uſed for the ſea, chiefly among the poets; as,* Aequor Atlanticum, Horat. Od. 1, 31, 14; ſurgunt aequora, *the billows riſe,* or *the ſea ſwells,* Virg. A. 3, 196. *It ſometimes occurs in Mela and Pliny.*—Daren ardens agit aequore toto, *over the whole plain,* Virg. A. 5, 456. Ferro ſcindimus aequor, *cut the ground with the plough,* Virg. G. 1, 50. Proſcidlo quae ſuſcitat aequore terga, *the clods or protuberances which he raiſes in ploughing the ground,* ib. 97. Sed nos immenſum ſpatiis confecimus aequor, *have gone over a field of immenſe extent, as at a race,* i. e. *have finiſhed a large ſubject,* ib. 2, 541. Equi aequore toto volant, *over the whole plain,* Id. A. 12, 33. Medio ſtetit aequore pugna, *was fought on the middle of the plain,* Sil. 4, 276.—AEQUOREUM genus, *fiſhes,* Virg. G. 3, 243. Aequoreum vulgus, *the ſea monſters,* Senec. Hippol. 8. Aequoreae puellae, *the Nereids,* Propert. 3, 6, 67. Aequoreus rex, *Neptune,* Ovid. Met. 8, 603. tridens, *his ſceptre,* Lucan. 4, 111; ab aequorea origine quartus, *the fourth in deſcent from Neptune,* Ov. Met. 10, 617. Aequorĕi Britanni, *ſurrounded by the ſea,* ib. 15, 752; aequoreum buſtum, *on the ſhore,* Val. Flac. 5, 91.

AER, āĕris, m. *the air;* (*ac.* āĕrem *v.* a) āĕrius *v.* āĕrĕus, a, um, *of the air, aerial, lofty.*—Aeſtus, ardor, ſtrepitus, caligo, vitium, &c. aĕris. Aĕr agitabilis *v.* mobilis, apertus *v.* nudus, ater *v.* obſcurus, craſſus, denſus, gelidus, humidus, liquidus et purus, nebuloſus, nitens, nimboſus, pluvius, roſcidus, tabificus, morbidus, tenebroſus, tepidus, vacuus, &c. AĒR *is ſometimes found in the plural;* noviſſe oportet āĕres locorum, qui ſunt ſalubres aut peſtilentes, Vitruv. 1, 1. *ſo* Lucr. 4, 292. 5, 644. āĕra vincere ſummum arboris, *to riſe above the top,* Virg. 2, 123. aĕre tenui fiſtula, *of a ſmall cavity,* Senec. Q. N. 3, 24.—AĒRII volatus avium, *high, lofty,* Cic. Top. 20. *ſo* aĕriae Alpes, arces, quercus, &c. aĕrium iter, *lofty, or through the air,* Ovid. Faſt. 2, 252. aĕrium mel, *produced from dew which deſcends from the air,* Virg. G. 4, 1.

AERA, ae, f. *an herb hurtful to corn, darnel, tares: whence* aerīna farina, *meal of darnel.*—AERA, *a period of time, an epoch, does not occur in the claſſics.*

AERŪGO, inis, f. *ruſt of braſs;* aeruginōſus, a, um, *ruſty.*—AERUGO is uſed by the poets for *malice, envy, ſpite, ſatire,* Horat. Sat 1, 4, 10. Mart. 2, 61, 5. 10, 33, 5; and for *avarice* or *a mean deſire of money,* Hor. A. P. 330.

AERŪMNA, ae, f. *toil, labour, diſtreſs* or *affliction, ſorrow:* aerumnae Herculis, *the labours,* Cic. Fin. 2, 35. Plaut. Perſ. 1, 1, 2. AERUMNŌSUS, a, um, *ſorrowful, wretched:* et aerumnabilis, e, Lucr. 6, 1228. Aerumnŭlae, ārum, f. *the forks on which ſoldiers carried their baggage,* called MULI MARIANI; *becauſe* Marius *is ſaid firſt to have ordered this, to diminiſh the number of beaſts of burden and carriages in the army,* Feſtus ex Plauto; *but this word is not now to be found in Plautus.*

AES, aeris, (*al.* Æs, æris,) n. *copper or braſs; any thing made of braſs; an helmet,* Ovid. Met. 8, 32; *the beak of a ſhip, covered with braſs,* Virg. A. 1, 35. AERA pl. *brazen veſſels,* Virg. G. 3, 363. Hor. Od. 4, 8, 2; *cymbals,* ib. 1, 16, 8. Ovid. Met. 4, 30; *ſtatues or images,* Virg. G. 1, 480. Pulſant aeribus aera, *they beat their brazen ſhields with their ſwords,* Lucr. 2, 636. aes cavum, *a trumpet,* Virg. A. 3, 240. et 9, 503. *ſo* aes raucum, Id. G. 4, 71. *But* AES *moſt frequently denotes* MONEY, *as being firſt made of braſs,* Plin. 18, 3. et 33, 3, 5. 13. Annua aera, *the yearly pay of a ſoldier,* Liv. 5, 4. meret aera liber Soſiis, *the book gains money for the* Soſii, i. e. *is ſold by the* Soſii, Horat. a. p. 345. quid diſtant aera lupinis? *ſc.* 2, *what is the difference between true money and counterfeit,* Id. Ep. 7, 23. terna millia aeris, *ſc.* aſſium, 3,000 ASSES *or pounds of braſs,* Nep. Attic. 14. centum millium aeris cenſum aut majorem habere, *to have a fortune of* 100,000 ASSES *or more,* Liv. 1, 43. aere lavantur, *they pay a* quadrans *or the fourth of an* AS *for bathing,* Juv. 2, 152. *but* quo aere pedes laviſſet, *in what brazen veſſel?* Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 21. Argentum aere ſolutum eſt, i. e. pro argenteo ſeſtertio, AS aereus; *an* AS, *a brazen coin, was given for a* ſeſtertius, *a ſilver coin,* Sall. Cat. 33; *or the fourth part of the debt only was paid,* Vell. 4. 23. aere dirūtus miles, *deprived of his pay,* Feſtus; *hence* aere dirutus, *deprived of one's money at play,* Cic. Ver. 5, 13. aera, *braſs coins,* Martial. xi, 28, 12. Ovid. Faſt. 280; *alſo articles of an account,* Non. 3, 18. Varr. L. L. 4, 36. aes alienum, *debt;* aes grave, i. e. *each* AS *of the ſum mentioned having the full weight of a pound,* Liv. iv, 60. v, 12. which was the original ſtandard; but afterwards the weight of the AS was reduced, firſt to two ounces, then to one ounce, and at laſt to half an ounce, Plin. 33, 3. ſ. 13. AES circumforaneum, *money borrowed from bankers, who had their ſhops round the* forum, Cic. Att. 2, 1. in meo aere eſt, *he is one of my friends,* Cic. Fam. 13, 60. et 15, 14. AES Corinthium,

a kind of brass, produced, as it is said, by an accidental mixture of metals at the burning of Corinth, Plin. 34, 2. s. 3. Flor. 2, 16; *called also* Ephyreia aera, Virg. G. 2, 464; *from* Ephyra, *the antient name of Corinth*, Plin. 4, 4. *But it appears that this famous metal was in use at Corinth long before the burning of that city*, Plin. ib. *probably the invention of some of its ingenious artists.*——Aes conflare, i. e. liquefacere, *to melt*, Plin.; *but* aes alienum conflare, i. e. contrahere, *to contract debt*, Sallust. Cat. 14.

AEREUS, aenĕus, ahēnĕus, ahēnus *v.* ēnus, a, um, *brazen, made of brass*; aerosus, a, um, *full of brass*; ahēnum, *a caldron or kettle*; aerārius, *pertaining to brass*; aerarium *vel* aeris metallum, *a brass or copper mine*; aeraria, ae, f. Plin. 34, 13. *vel* aerifodīna, ae, f. Varr. L. L. 4, 1. aerarius faber, *vel* aerarius, ii, *subst. a brazier, a worker in brass*; aerarium facere, in *vel* inter aerasios referre, *to deprive one of the right of voting*, Cic. Cluent. 43. Liv. passim. Aerārium, i, n. *the public treasury, distinguished by Augustus from that of the prince*, called fiscus, Plin. Pan. 36. aerarii tribuni, *tribunes of the treasury, certain officers who seem to have taken care of the treasury under the quaestor*, Festus.——Aeratus, a, um, *covered with brass*; aeratae naves, *ships of war, having their beaks covered with brass*, Hor. Od. ii, 16, 21. subaeratum aurum, *gold on the outside and brass within*, Pers. 5, 106. homo aeratus, *i. e.* bene nummatus, *a monied man, rich*, Plaut. Most. iv, 2, 9, *as some read the passage; so* tribuni, non tam aerati, (*i. e.* divites,) quam, ut appellantur, aerarii, (*i. e.* aere corrupti,) Cic, Att. 1, 16, *in the same sense as* nummarii, *bribed by money*, Cluent. 27. Verr. iii, 57. *vel* inter aerarios referendi, *i. e.* pauperrimi, ideoque facilè corrumpendi; *Cicero plays on the name of the* Tribum aerarii, *who at that time acted as* Judices. —†Aerifer, ĕra, um, *producing brass*, Ov. Fast. iii, 740. aeramentum, *any thing made of brass*, Plin. 35, 15. s. 51. Aenĕator, ōris, m. *a trumpeter.* aeruscāre, *to get money by any means*, Sen. de Clem. 2, 6. † Aerisŏnus, a, um, *sounding with brazen armour*, Sil. 2, 9; *or with brazen instruments*, Stat. Theb. 1, 265. aerisona Ida, *sounding with the brazen cymbals and armour of the priests of Cybele*, Val. Flac. 1, 704. et 3, 28. aerisŏnus Nilus, *sounding with brazen timbrels in the worship of the goddess Isis*, Stat. ib. aerisonae urbes, *sounding with brazen vessels in an eclipse of the moon*, Claudian. de Bel. Get. 234.—† Aeripes, ĕdis, *brazen-footed*, Silv. 3, 39. *vel* ahenipes, Ovid. Ep. 6, 32. et 12, 93.

Aero, ōnis, m. *a mat to lie on*, Vitruv. 5, 12; *a kind of basket*, Plin. 36, 14.

Aesălon, ōnis, m. *v.* Aesălus, i, *a kind of hawk*, Plin. 10, 8, et 74.

Aescŭlus, i, f. *a kind of oak*: Aescŭlĕus *v.* aesculinus, a, um, *of oak*: aesculētum, i, n. *a thicket of oaks.*

AESTAS, ātis, *(from* aestus, ūs,) *the summer*; ineunte *v.* novâ aestate, *in the beginning of summer*; adultâ *vel* mediâ; praecipite, *v.* ad finem vergente: Ille salubres aestates peraget, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 21. aestates, et quae detolorem faciunt cutem, *freckles, or specks on the skin occasioned by the sun*, Plin. 28, 12 l. 50.—Aestīvus, a, um, *summer*, or *of the summer*; aestivi tempora ficca canis, *the dog-days*, Tibul. 1, 4, 6. canis aestivos ortus vitare, ib. 1, 1, 49.—Aestīva, orum, n. *sc.* castra, *a summer-camp, a campaign*; anni ejus aestiva usque in mensem Decembrem perducta, *the soldiers were kept in camp, the campaign was prolonged*, Vell. 2, 105. morbi tota aestiva corripiunt, *i. e.* greges in aestivis pascuis, *whole flocks*, Virg. G. 3, 472; *as* pecuaria, *for* ipsa pecora, ib. 64. vitri aestiva supellex, *i. e.* pocula, Prop. 2, 8, 37. Aestīvē, adv. *as in summer*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 29. aestīvāre, *to summer, to pass the summer*; *as*, greges ovium longè abiguntur ex Apulia aestivatum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16. Aestivarium, i, n. *a summer residence, a place for passing the summer*, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 8.

AESTIMARE, *v.* aestŭmāre, *to estimate, to rate, to value, to esteem*; -ātio; -ātor; -ābilis: Socrates sic egit, ut qui suam poenam summis honoribus esset aestimaturus, Quint. 11, 1, 10. i. e. *that instead of punishment, he merited the highest honours*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 54. aestimare litem, *to estimate the damages*, i. e. *what fine*, or *what pecuniary compensation a criminal should pay*, Cic. Verr. 1, 39. 4, 10. Cluent. 41. Fam. 8, 8. Nep. 1, 7. Caes. B. G. 5, 1. Aestimata poena, ab antiquis ab AERE dicta est, qui eam aestimaverunt aere; ovem decussi, bovem centussi, *i. e.* decem et centum assibus, Festus. Amicitias inimicitiasque non ex re, sed ex commodo aestimare, *to value*, Sall. Cat. 10. vitam eorum mortemque juxta aestumo, *I value alike*, ib. 2. magni aestimat pecuniam, Cic. Fin. 2, 17. tanti, quanti, parvi, nihili, flocci, pluris, minoris, &c. *also* magno, per magno, *sc.* pretio, decem minis, carè *vel* cariùs, aliquid *v.* aliquem aestimare; magni ejus opera aestimata, Nep. 24, 1. magno aestimanda, Cic. Fin. 3, 3. nonnihil aestimandum, ib. 4, 33. Suo cuique animo dedit aestimandum, *left it to every one to conceive what he could not express in the picture*, Quinct. 2, 13, 13.—Aestimatio frumenti, *an estimate or valuation made of the price of corn, when the governor of a province, his lieutenants or quaestor, received money from the husbandmen, instead of grain*, Cic. Verr. 3, 91, &c. 1, 38. Pis. 35.—Aestimatio poenae, *the estimating or the determining of the punishment, which ought to be inflicted on a criminal*, Cic. de Or. 1, 54.—Aestimatio possessionum, *a valuation of estates, made by the appointment of Caesar*, Caes. B. C. 3, 1. Suet. Caes. 42. Att. Att. 12, 25. aestimationem facere, *to make an estimate*, Caes. B. C. 1, 87. Praedia in aestimationem accepit, *at an estimate put on them according to the ordinance of Caesar*, Cic. Fam. 13, 8. *hence* aestimationem accipere, *to receive a less, or a thing of small value for a thing of more worth*, ib. 9, 16. Aestimationes tuas vendere non potes, *i. e.* tua praedia, *your possessions or estates*, ib. 18. Nolles a me aestimationem accipere, *i. e.* possessionem aestimatam, *you would not force me to part with my property to pay you, or take it at an under value*, ib. 5, 20 f. accipienda aliqua, et danda aestimatio, *I must take some possession from my debt-*

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tors at an estimate, and give it to Ovia, in payment of what I owe her, Id. Att. 12, 21. Non est mihi de imperatore aestimatio, *i. e.* judicium, Liv. 4, 41. Res dignae aestimatione, *things worthy of being regarded or valued*, (as health, riches, honours, &c. although of no estimation in comparison of VIRTUE, which the Stoics esteemed the ONLY GOOD,) Cic. Fin. 3, 5. 10. Sed dicantur verâ aestimatione invicta miracula, *of true estimation or real importance*, Plin. 36, 15, 5. 24. Aestimatione nocturnae quietis, dimidio quisque spatio suae vitae vivit, *by a computation of, or after deducting the time we sleep*, Plin. 7, 50, 5. 51. —Immodicus AESTIMATOR sui, *conceited of his own importance*, Curt. 8, 1, 22.

AESTUS, us, m. *heat; properly a vehement heat; a motion excited by heat, or any similar agitation.* Aestus medii, *the heat of noon*, Virg. G. 3, 331. Propiusque aestus incendia volvunt, Id. A. 2, 706. Furit aestus ad auras, *the heat or vapour*, ib. 759. Largos exaestuat aestus, *sc.* tellus, *emits copious vapours or effluvia*, Lucr. 2, 1136. —Aestus maris, *the tide*, Virg. A. 1, 112. Plin. 2, 97. Caes. B. G. 3, 12. aestus maris accedit, affluit, se attollit, crescit, intumescit, inundat, *the tide flows or comes in*; decedit, retiprocat, remeat, residet, *ebbs or goes out*; aestus modicus, mitior, *a neap tide*; fervens, exundans, *a spring tide*, Plin. ib.—Aestus ulceris, *the inflammation*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7. gloriae, *an eager desire*, Cic. Or. 81. irarum, *a tide, agitation or ferment*, Virg. A. 4, 532; *so* curarum, ib. 8, 19. consuetudinis, *the force*, Cic. Leg. 2, 4. aestus mustulentus, *the fermentation of new wine*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 90. Explica aestum, *solve my doubt, settle my wavering opinion, extricate me from my difficulty*, Plin. Ep. 9, 34.——AESTUOSUS, a, um, *hot, sultry*; -sa freta, *boiling, rising in surges*, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 16; -sae Syrtes, *the burning* or *scorching sandy deserts of Africa adjoining to the* Syrtes, ib. 1, 22, 5. animal aestuosum et alsiosum, *hurt by heat and cold*, Col. 7, 10, 6. aestuosissimi dies, *very hot*, Plin. 34, 12.—AESTUOSÈ, adv. *furiously, like a whirlpool*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 67. aestuosiùs, *more hotly* or *intolerably*, Hor. Epod. 3, 18. — AESTUĀRE, *to be very hot, to rage, to fret, to boil*: aestuatio, ōnis, f. *a ferment, an immoderate desire*, Plin. 18, 1.—† AESTIFER, ĕra, um, *bringing or causing heat*, Virg. G. ii, 353. Sil. 1, 194; *bearing heat*, Lucan. 1, 206.

AESTUARIUM, i, n. *any place overflowed by the tide*, Festus; *a fen or marsh formed by the tide*, Caes. B. G. 2, 28; *a creek, a small arm of the sea flowing up into the land*, Plin. 5, 1; *a current between a navigable lake and the sea, which ebbs and flows with the tide, a firth*, Plin. Ep. 9, 33; *a tunnel or vent-hole for drawing bad air from pits*, Plin. 31, 3, 5. 28. Vitruv. 8, 7.

AETAS, ātis, f. *age*; AEVITAS ab AEVUM. Aetātŭla, ae, f. dim. *the tender age of boys.*—AETATES omnes Varro sic divisit, infantiam, pueritiam, adolescentiam, juventam, senectam. Tubero PUEROS appellavit, qui minores essent annis septemdecim; ad annum XLVI. JUNIORES, supra eum annum SENIORES, Gell. 10, 28. Sua cuique (*sc.* vino) aetas gratissima, hoc est, media, *the most agreeable age at which to drink every kind of wine, is when it is neither too new, nor too old*, Plin. 23, 1 s. 22. Artibus puerilis aetas ad humanitatem informari solet, *i. e.* pueri, Cic. Arch. 3. Quid nos dura aetas refugimus, *i. e.* homines duri, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 34. *so* impia aetas *for* impii homines, Id. Epod. 16, 9. Quod nemus nulla cecîderat aetas, *i. e.* homines nullius aetatis, Ovid. Met. 2, 418. In iis, de quibus nunc loquimur, aetatibus, *in boys of that age*, Quinct. 1, 1, 36 et 37. *so* 1, 3, 10. 1, 9 pr. 1, 10, 34. &c. Qui aliquid aetatis habebant, *who were young*, Cic. Verr. 5, 25. Dedecora, quae ipsius aetas pertulit, *his time of life or youth*, ib. 1, 12. *so* tua aetas, *i. e.* prima aetas *vel* adolescentia, Cic. Off. 2, 13. Illaec aetas, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 5; *but* est eâdem aetate qua ego sum, *as old as I am*, Amph. 2, 1, 67. Hoc actum circa urbis captae aetatem, *time*, Plin. 12, 1 s. 4. Tertiam jam hominum aetatem vivebat, *age*, Cic. Sen. 10. i. e. *Nestor, who according to the Poets, lived* 300 *years; thus he says of himself*, Vixi annos bis centum; nunc tertia vivitur aetas, Ovid. Met. xii, 187.—*But* aetas *is put for* 30 *years, as vivia by the Greeks; thus*, Altera jam teritur bellis civilibus aetas, Hor. Epod. 16, 1. *Status uses it for a day*; Quid crastima volveret aetas, scire nefas homini, Theb. 3, 562. *And Virgil, according to Servius and antient manuscripts, for a year*; At tribus exactis, ubi quarta accesserit aetas, *i. e.* annus, G. iii, 190; *but the best editors read* aestas. —AETAS *is often put for the life of man*; in aetate hominum plurimae fiunt transennae, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 10. In studio totae aetates sunt contritae, *their whole lives were spent*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 51. Aetatis breve ver, Ovid. Met. 10, 85. Attulit et nobis optantibus aetas auxilium, *time*, Virg. A. 8, 200. Id aetatis jam sumus, *sc.* ad, *at that time of life*, Cic. Fam. 6, 20. Mos habebatur, principum liberos cum ceteris idem aetatis nobilibus sedentes vesci, *for* ejusdem aetatis, Tac. An. 13, 16. Nostrum hoc tempus aetatis, Cic. Temporis futuri aetas, Ovid. Met. 15, 835. — AETAS legitima ad petendum magistratum, Liv. 25, 2. quaestoria, Quinct. 12, 6, 1. consularis, Cic. Phil. 5, 17. Quicunque aetate militari essent, *past* 17, Liv. 3, 27. Non militaris modo aetas, aut viri tantum adsunt, Liv. 25, 5. Aurea aetas, Ovid. Met. 1, 89. argentea, ib. 114. ahenea proles *v.* aetas, ib. 125. de duro est ultima ferro, &c. *hence* dura aetas, *an iron age*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 34. — AETATEM agere, conterere, degere, ducere, producere, traducere, &c. Aetas ante acta, praeterita, *past life*: Aetas provecta et decrepita, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39. Ambo florentes aetatibus, *in the bloom of youth*, Virg. Ecl. 7, 4: *so* mulier egregiâ formâ atque aetate integrâ, Ter. And. 1, 1, 45. Res odiosa et aliena nostris aetatibus, *improper for men at our time of life*, Cic. Att. 14, 13. Duo duarum aetatum plurimi facio, Pompeium et Brutum, Cic. Fam. 3, 4. Heroicis aetatibus, Tusc. 5, 3. Sempiternis seculorum aetatibus, N. D. 2, 20. — Nam neque ille hoc animo erit aetatem, *sc.* per, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 21. Abiit jamdudum, aetatem, *an age ago*, Id. Eun. 4, 5, 8.—— *Antiently* AEVITAS *was used for* aetas; Cic.

Leg.

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Leg. 3, 7 et 8. Gell. 20, 1.—Facile est hoc cernere in primis puerorum aetatulis, Cic. Fin. 5, 20. Monuit ut parciùs aetatulae indulgeret, Suet. Cl. 16. Vos in deliciis aetatulam agitis, Plaut. Pf. 1, 2, 40.

AETERNUS, a, um, (q. aevitermus,) *eternal, everlasting; without beginning or end; for ever; of long continuance, permanent, ending only with life:* -ùm, *v.* ò; -ĭtas; -ārе.——AETERNUM exilium, *i. e.* mors, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 28. Aeterni ignes, *i. e. the fire in the temple of Vesta kept ever burning*, Ovid. Fast. 3, 420; *as in the temple of Jupiter Ammon; thus*, Vigilemque sacraverat ignem, *(sc.* Iarbas) excubias divum aeternas, Virg. A. 4, 201; *whence Horace calls Vesta* Aeterna, Od. 3, 5, 11; *as Ovid does her priestess*, Amor. 3, 7, 21. Urbs in aeternum condita, *vel* aeterna, *Rome which was to last for ever*, Liv. 28, 28. Ovid. Fast. 3, 72. Aeternum servans sub pectore vulnus, *i. e. an everlasting grudge*, Virg. A. i, 36.—Spero aeternam inter nos gratiam fore, *will last for life*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 33. Collocare in aeterna basi, Phaedr. 2, 20, 1. Nec est ligno ulli aeternior natura, *sc.* quàm viti, *more lasting or durable*, Plin. 14, 1. Ablue corpus aeternis sordibus squalidum, Curt. 4, 1, 22. Aeterno devinctus amore, *very great*, Virg. A. 8, 394. Quid aeternis minorem consiliis animum fatigas? *why do you rack your mind inferior to, or incapable of, endless pursuits, or with plans about futurity beyond its reach*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 11.——AETERNÙM, *v.* -ò, adv. *eternally, for ever:* aeternitas, ātis, f. *eternity.* Animus vixit ab omni aeternitate, Cic. — AETERNITAS *was a title given to the Emperors; as*, Opera non minus aeternitate tuâ, quam gloriâ, digna, Plin. Ep. 10, 50. — AETERNĀRE virtutes alicujus per titulos, *to immortalize*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 5.

AETHER, -ĕris, m. ac. aethĕra; *rar.* AETHRA, ae, f. *the sky, heaven, the air:* aetherius, *v.* ĕus, a, um, *ethereal, heavenly.*—Aërem complexa summa pars coeli AETHRA (*al.* Aether) dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45. Aërem complectitur immensus aether, ib. 36. In ardore coelesti, qui aether *vel* coelum nominatur, ib. 15. Ex aëre aether, *pure aether*, Id. N. D. 2, 33. Vaporibus aluntur stellae atque omnis aether, ib. 2, 46. Liquidus aether, *the clear sky or air*, Virg. A. 7, 65. aethra, Sil. 4, 103. Albus, apertus, aureus, clarus, innubilus, serenus, tenuis ac perlucens, &c. Aethere in alto Fit sonitus, *in the air*, Virg. G. 4, 78. Quàm vellent aethere in alto nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores, *on earth, not in the infernal regions*, Virg. A. 6, 436. Raptim secat aethera pennis, *the air*, G. i, 407. Sol invectus equis altum petit aethera, *rises to his greatest height*, ib. 3, 358. Sic te desideret aether, *sc.* Augustum, *the heaven*, Ovid. Trist. 5, 2, 51. Aethere plena coruscо Pallas, *with divine light or splendor*, Val. Flac. 5, 182.—AETHER *is sometimes put by the poets for* Jupiter; *as*, Pater omnipotens Aether, Virg. G. 2, 325; *in imitation of* Lucretius, 1, 250. Zenoni et reliquis fere stoicis Aether videtur summus deus, Cic. Acad. 4, 1.—AETHERIUS pater, *Jupiter*, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 86. Arx aetheria, *heaven*, Ovid. Trist. 4, 3, 19. domus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 29. astra, *the stars of heaven*, Virg. A. 5, 838. aurâ aetheriâ vesti, *to live*, ib. 1, 546. Aetheriam servate deam, i. e. *Pallas or her image, called the* Palladium, Ovid. Fast. 6, 421. Nec habent (*sc.* stellae) aetherios cursus, neque coelo inhaerentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 21. Haustus aetherei, *i. e.* spiritus divini, *a sagacity derived from heaven*, Virg. G. 4, 220. Semen aethereum, i. e. coeleste, Id. A. 7, 281. Aetherium volucri qui pede carpit iter, *i. e.* Mercurius, Ovid. Fast. 5, 88.—† AETHRA, ae, f. *(for* aether,) *the sky*, Virg. A. 3, 585.

AETHIŎPIS, ĭdis, *a kind of herb*, Plin. 27, 4; *said to possess wonderful virtues*, ib. 26, 4.

AETIOLOGIA, ae, f. *a figure of speech, the subjoining of a reason for a particular expression*, Sen. Ep. 95. Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34.

AETĪTES, ae, m. *a kind of stone found in an eagle's nest*, Plin. 36, 21.

AEVUM, i, n. *eternity*, (ἀεὶ ὤν,) *an age, life, time.* Agere aevum cum diis in coelo, *to live for ever*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12. Meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, *my age*, Hor. 1, 20, 26. Vive memor, quàm sis aevi brevis, *how short lived*, Id. Sat. 2, 6, 97. Crescit occulto velut arbor aevo, *by a hidden growth, imperceptibly*, Od. 1, 12, 45. Vivet extentò Proculeius aevo, *to the latest posterity*, ib. 2, 2, 5. Ter aevo functus senex, i. e. Nestor, *who lived three ages*, ib. 2, 9, 13. Vos, quibus integer aevi sanguis, *who are in the vigour of life*, Virg. A. ii, 638. Venturi inscius aevi, *of futurity*, ib. 8, 627. Aevo sequenti, *in future time*, Ecl. 8, 27. Degitur hoc aevi, *this life is spent*, Lucr. 2, 15. Ineunte ex aevo, *from the beginning of life, from our birth*, ib. 3, 745. Omnibus aevis, *in all ages*, Ovid. Pont. 1, 3, 83. *So* Plin. 14, 1. 16, 36.——*The antients used also* aevus; *as*, Per quem vivimus vitalem aevum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 14. Omnem durare per aevum, Lucr. 3, 604.—AEVITAS, ātis, f. *(for* aetas,) *an age*, Cic. Leg. 3, 7.

AFFABRĒ, adv. (ad *et* faber), *artfully, exquisitely*, Cic. Ver. 2, 5.

AF- (AD-) -FĀRI eum, *to speak to, to address*; Affātus, ûs, m. *an address*; Affabĭlis, e, *easy to be spoken to, affable*: -ĭlĭtas.

AFFĀTIM *v.* Adfātim, (adv.) auxiliorum, copiarum, divitiarum, vini, lignorum, &c. est mihi, *I have enough or great abundance*, &c. Affatim *denotes a greater plenty than* satis; *thus*, HS. LXX satis esse, affatim prorsus, Cic. Att. 16, 1. Affatim diximus, *we have said enough*, Plin. 17, 24.

AF- *v.* AD-FERRE id ei, cibum ad os, *to carry or bring to*; se a moenibus, *to go or come, to advance*; adjumentum, auxilium, opem ei, *v.* ad eum, *to aid or assist*; argumenta, exempla, excusationes, *to bring, to adduce*; curam, calamitatem, cladem, detrimentum, dolorem, expectationem, fiduciam, incrementum, jacturam, lacrimas, laetitiam, molestiam, moram, pavorem ei, &c. *to cause*; animum ei, *to encourage*; causam *v.* crimen in judicium, *to bring*, Cic. Cluent. 33; causam mortis voluntariae, *to make one kill himself*, Cic. Fin. 3, 18; causas, quòd, &c. *to alledge*, Cic. Att. 11, 15; terra affert fruges, *produces*;

so arbores affcrunt flores, fructum; vitis, uvas, vinum.—AFFERRE manus pro se, *to fight, to defend*, Cic. Verr. 1, 26. manus socio, *to offer violence to, to lay violent hands on*, Cic. Off. 1, 7. manus alienis bonis, *to seize*, ib. 2, 15. manus *v.* mortem sibi, *to kill*, Cic. Fam. 10, 23. manus suis vulneribus, *to rip up*, i. e. *to renew his grief*, Cic. Att. 3, 15. aliquid ad utilitatem communem, *to contribute*, Cic. Off. 1, 16 et 44. utilitatem reipublicae, *to bring profit*, ib. 5, 6. communes utilitates in medium, *to communicate, to impart*, ib. 1, 7. vim alicui, *to offer violence, to violate*, Cic. Leg. 2, 4. Mil. 4. Ver. 1, 26. vim maximam ad dicendum, *to have the greatest force or influence, to contribute most to eloquence*, Cic. Or. 3, 25. vim in docendo, *to force assent*, as geometrical demonstrations, Cic. Acad. 1, 36. vim vitae aut corpori, *to use or offer violence*, Cic. Caec. 21. so vim et manus, Cic. Att. 9, 14. vim animis, Quintil. 5, 13, 57. oculis, 2, 15, 7. sensibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 5. Vim quidem hoc est afferre, Cic. Amic. 8. *but* quadrupedum celeritas, atque vis, nobis ipsis affert vim et celeritatem, *affords us force and swiftness*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. Cum crebri afferrent nuncii, *brought word, reported*, Nep. 1, 3. Nuncium primus affert, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7. Calamitas tanta fuit, ut eam non ex praelio nuncius, sed ex sermone rumor afferret, *brought intelligence of it*, Cic. Manil. 9. Affertur fama, Liv. de me rumores afferuntur, Cic. Volscos exiisse praedatum affertur, imp. *word is brought*, Liv. cum est ad nos allatum, de te meritate eorum, Cic. Fam. 10, 1.

AFFICIO, ēci, ectum, ĕre, (ad *et* facio) eum *v.* animum ejus, *to affect, to influence, to move*; corpora, *to affect, to weaken*; eum cruciatu, *to torment*; honore, *to honour*; ignominiâ, *to disgrace*; muneribus, *to present*; injuriis, *to injure*; laude, *to praise*; poenis, *to punish*; praemio, *to reward*; sepulturâ, *to bury*; morte, caede, *to kill*; voluptate, *to please*; dolorem iisdem verbis, quibus voluptatem, *to speak of*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7. Eodem modo sapiens erit affectus erga amicum, quo in seipsum, *affected, disposed*, Cic. Fin. 1, 20. so bene *v.* malè affectus in eum; ut abs te affecta est civitas, *has been treated*, Cic. Verr. 4, 67. Manus tua sic affecta, *in such a posture*, Cic. Fin. 1, 11. Num manus affecta rectè est? i. e. rectè se habet, *in a right state or condition, as it should be?* Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. Si ad rem pertinet, quomodo affecto caelo, compositisque sideribus, quodque animal oriatur, *in what appearance of the heavens and position of the stars*, Cic. Div. 2, 47. Habitus animi sic affecti et constituti, *in such a state and condition*, Cic. Part. Or. 23. res affectae ad id, de quo quaeritur, *related to or connected with the subject of debate*, Cic. Top. 2 et 3.—Magno animo affecti, *possessed of*, Cic. Verr. 3, 24. corpus affectum, *indisposed, weak*; -us animus, *discouraged*; corpora affecta tabo, *consumptive*; morbo, *diseased*; affectus senectute, *old*; valetudine, *sick, in bad health*; Ita affectus erat, *so sick or indisposed*, Cic. Phil. 9, 1. Nemo aetate tam affecta fuit, *so debilitated by age*, Cic. Verr. 4, 43. animi affecti virtutibus, vitiis, artibus, *endued, tinctured*, Cic. Part. 10. -um bellum, et pene confectum, *far advanced, near an end*, Cic. Or. Conf. 8. so affecta hiems, aestas, aetas, &c. Affectae res, *distressed circumstances*, Liv. 6, 3. opes, spes, vires, *diminished*; inopiâ affectissimi, *very much weakened*, Vell. 2, 84.—AFFECTIO (ōnis, f.) astrorum, *the aspect or position*, Cic. Fab. 4; so caeli, Id. Div. 2, 47. animi aut corporis, *an affection, natural state or disposition*, Id. Juv. 1, 25; *a passion or emotion*, ib. 5; *love or affection*, Plin. 8, 54.—AFFECTUS, ûs, m. *an affection, or state of the mind*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16.—AFFECTĀRE id, *to affect, to desire or aim at*; civitates, *to solicit, to try to gain*, Sallust. Jug. 66. regnum, *to aspire at*, Liv. 1, 46. viam ad me, *to attempt*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 71; so viam Olympo, i. e. ad caelum, Virg. G. 4, 562. dextram, *to lay his right hand on us, to reach us with his hand*, Id. A. 3, 670. -ātio: -ātor.

AF-FIGĔRE eum cruci, cuspide ad terram, *to fix to*; id animo *v.* memoriae, literas pueris, *to impress on their memory*; eum lecto, *to confine to his bed*, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 81. humo (*al.* humi) divinae particulam aurae, *to fix to the earth, i. e. to sink or debase the soul, which, according to Plato, is a portion of the universal soul of the world, that is, of the Divinity himself*, ib. 2, 2, 78. Signa Punicis affixa delubris, *standards fixed to the walls of the Punic temples*, Id. Od. 3, 5, 18. Sidera affixa mundo, *fixed to the firmament*, Plin. 2, 8. Lateri affixus, *sitting close to*, Virg. A. 10, 861. Causa—in animo sensuque meo penitus affixa, *deeply impressed*, Cic. Verr. 5, 53.

AF- *v.* AD-FINGĔRE, (inxi, ictum,) *to add, by framing or fashioning*, Cic. Or. 3, 45. et 2, 86. Div. 1, 52; *by feigning or forging*, Caes. B. G. 7, 1. Cic. Manil. 4. Cluent. 4. Phil. 1, 3. Probam orationem improbo, *to ascribe*, Cic. Or. 22.

AF- *v.* AD-FINIS potentiori, *contiguous, adjoining, a neighbour*, Sallust. Jug. 41. Affinis nobis, *related, or a relation by marriage*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 25. Immo et gener et affines placent, *the son-in-law and his relations, his father and mother*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 63. Noster adfinis, *our relation or connection* by marriage, Id. Hec. 5, 3, 9. so tu me affinem tuum, &c. tu affinem tuam, filiam meam, &c. Cic. post. red. in Sen. 7. Et affinem te pudet esse meum, Ovid. Pont. 4, 8, 14. Affinia vincula, *the bonds of affinity*, ib. 9. Tu autem, ex amicis inimici ut sint nobis affines, facis, ib. 2, 1, 14. (Adfines sunt viri et uxoris cognati: Nomina eorum haec sunt, socer, socrus; gener, nurus; noverca, vitricus; privignus, privigna, Digest. 38, 10, 4.)—AFFINIS alicujus culpae, *guilty of, privy or accessary to*, Cic. Inv. 2, 44. Huic (facinori) si paucos putatis affines esse, *concerned in this conspiracy*, Cic. Cat. 4, 3; so huic affines sceleri, Cic. Sall. 25; hujus affines suspicionis, ib. 5; turpitudini, Id. Cluent. 45. Illarum affines esse rerum, quas fert adolescentia, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 3.—AFFINITAS, ātis, f. *affinity, alliance by marriage*; —literarum, *likeness, resemblance*, Quinct. 1, 6, 24.

AF-FIRMĀRE, *to affirm*; spem Trojanis, *to confirm*, Liv. 1, 1.—AFFIRMATĒ, adv. *solemnly*, Cic. Off. 3, 29. -ātio.

AF- *v.* AD-FLĀRE eum *v.* ei, *to breathe upon*

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Afflari a ſerpente peſtiferum eſt, Col. 8, 5, 18. Suavitas odorum qui afflarentur e floribus, *were breathed or ſent forth*, Cic. Sen. 17. amorem iis, *to inſpire*, Tibul. 2, 4, 57. Divino quodam ſpiritu afflari, *to be inſpired*, Cic. Arch. 8. Me fulminis afflavit ventis, *has blaſted*, Virg. A. 2, 649. Afflari ſidere, *to be planet-ſtruck*, Plin. 2, 41. peſte, *to be infected*; ſole, *to be ſcorched*. —— Afflatus, ūs, m. *a breathing upon, a breath, a breeze or gale, inſpiration*; *as*, Nemo vir magnus ſine aliquo afflatu divino unquam fuit, Cic. N. D. 2, 66. afflatus furoris, *enthuſiaſm*, Cic. Or. 2, 46. Aeōles ſine afflatu (Thebas) vocant Tebas, *without the letter H, or the mark of aſpiration*, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6.

Afflĕre v. Adflĕre, *to weep at the relation or remembrance of any thing ſad*, Plaut. Perſ. 1, 3, 71. Poen. 5, 2, 149. Plentibus (*dat.*) adflent humani vultus, *weep with thoſe that weep*, Hor. Art. 101.

Afflĭgĕre eum ad terram, *to daſh or drive with force to the ground*; ſe v. aliquem, *to vex or grieve, to diſtreſs or afflict*; cauſam ſuſceptam, *to betray, to hurt by prevarication*, Cic. Sext. 41. Non me planè afflixit ſenectus, *has not entirely enfeebled*, Cic. Sen. 10. Aſia donata (*ſc.* ab Attălo) afflixit mores, *corrupted*, Plin. 33, 11 ſ. 53. Affligere rem vituperando, *to vilify*, Cic. Br. 12. Afflicta ad ſcopulos navis, *daſhed*, Cic. C. Rabir. 9. Arbor ſenio aut tempeſtate afflicta, *affected, hurt*, Col. 6, 5, 1. Afflicta urbs peſtilentiâ, *afflicted, diſtreſſed*, Liv. Afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam, *ſorrowful*, Virg. A. 2, 92. maerore afflictus, *humbled, overwhelmed*, Cic. Cat. 2, 1. Nemo eſt tam afflictus, *fallen*, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. Afflictiore conditione, quàm ceteri, *in a worſe condition*, ib. Afflicta amicitia, i. e. cum homine afflicto, Cic. Quinct. 30. Multi afflictâ fide, *of ruined or broken credit, bankrupts*, Tac. Hiſt. 1, 88.—Afflictio, ōnis, f. *affliction, diſtreſs*; afflictor, ōris, m. *one who ruins or deſtroys*, Cic. Piſ. 27.—Afflictare, f. *to afflict or diſtreſs much*. -ātio.

Af-fluĕre, (xi, xum,) *to flow up or in*; Bis affluunt, remeantque aeſtus, Plin. 2, 97. Affluit incautis inſidioſus amor, *fixes on*, Ovid. Rem. Am. 148. Nihil ex iſtis locis non modò literarum, ſed ne rumoris quidem affluxit, *ſc.* ad nos, *has reached*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3. Copiae affluebant, *ſc.* ad praelium, *came up*, Liv. Ingentem comitum adfluxiſſe numerum invenio, *had flocked together or aſſembled*, Virg. A. ii, 795. Affluere ingenti multitudo *for* affluebat, *came*, Tac. An. 14, 61. Affluere frumento, diviciis, &c. *to abound*. Affluens, ntis, adj. *affluent, abounding*: -enter: -entia.

Af- v. Ad-fŏdĕre (fodio) vicini ceſpitem noſtro ſolo, *to add or join while digging*, Plin. 2, 68.

Af- v. Ad-ĕre, v. def. *for* adfuturum eſſe; non ſuſpicatus ſum illam affore, *that ſhe would be preſent*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26. Utinam affŏret, *I wiſh ſhe were here*; vero illum affŏre biduo, *will come or be here*; queros externis affŏre ab oris, Vitg. A. 7, 270.

Ad-formīdāre id, *to fear much*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 3.

Af-frangĕre v. Adfringĕre fluctus terrae, *to daſh or break againſt*.

Af- v. Ad-frĕmĕre his, *to rage or make a noiſe at, againſt, or upon*, Sil. 14, 125.

Af- v. Adfricare ſe arbori, *to rub upon*.

Af-friāre, *to crumble*, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1.

Affui, *I was preſent*. vide Adesse.

Af- v. Ad-fulgĕre ei, *to ſhine upon*.

Af-fundĕre aquam ei, *to pour upon*; Affunditur aeſtŭarium, *ſc.* huic regiae, *flows near or up to*, Plin. 5, 1. Meander plurimis affuſus oppidis, *flowing near or paſt*, Plin. 15, 19. Urbs amne Ibēro affuſa, *for* amnis urbi affuſus, Plin. 3, 3. *ſo* affuſa urbs mari, *ſituate near*, i. e. *a maritime town*, Id. affuſus humi, *proſtrate, ſpread or lying on the ground*,

Africus, i, m. *the ſouth-weſt wind*.

Agāso, ōnis, m. *a ſlave who took care of horſes, or drove a beaſt of burden, a groom of the ſtable, an oſtler*, Liv. 43, 5. Curt. 8, 6, 4; *any mean ſlave*, Perſ. 5, 76. Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 72.

AGE, adv. (*from the imper. of* Agĕre,) *come, come on, well, go to*; *an adv. of exhorting, uſually joined with a verb of the imperative mood*; *thus*, Eia, age, rumpe moras, Virg. A. 4, 569. Fare, age, ib. 3, 362. *ſo* ii, 707. *ſerving alſo to excite attention*, Ter. Adel. 2, 2, 7. *or to remove doubt*, ib. 16. *or to introduce a tranſition to ſome other ſubject*, Virg. G. 4, 149. Cic. Mil. 21.—Age *has frequently* nunc, verò, ſanè, porrò, &c. *placed after it. It is often joined with a verb plural*; or *not in the imperative mood*, Cic. Fin. 5, 3. Tuſc. 1, 7. Sext. Roſc. 37. Liv. 1, 57. Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 44. —*So* Agĕdum, (age *et* dum) *of the ſame meaning*; Cic. Syll. 20. Prop. 1, 1, 21. Liv. 7, 9. *and* Agĕsis, (age *et* ſis, *for* ſi vis,) Cic. Part. 12, Tuſc. 2, 18. Lucr. 1, 266.—Sis *is ſometimes diſjoined from* age, Cic. Roſc. Am. 16.—Agīte *and* Agitĕdum, *are ſometimes uſed adverbially in the plural*, Virg. A. 1, 627. Cic. de Orat. 2 extr. Agitedum, ite mecum, *come, go with me*, Liv. 7, 34. *ſo* 3, 62 et 68. 5, 52. 6, 35. 7, 33 et 35.

Agĭma, ătis, n. *a body of ſoldiers, horſe or foot, a ſquadron or battalion*, Liv. 37, 40. 42, 51. Curt. 4, 13, 26.

Ag- v. Ad-gĕmĕre noſtris malis, *to groan for* or *at*; *to lament*, Ovid. Triſt. 1, 1, 113.

Ager, agri, m. *a field*; *a farm*; *land, ground*; *a country, a diſtrict*: Agellus v. agellŭlus, i, m. *a little field*. Agrarius, a, um, *of* or *pertaining to lands*; lex agraria, *a law about dividing certain public lands among the poorer citizens, or about limiting the landed poſſeſſions of individuals to 500 acres*: Agrarii, *the favourers of an agrarian law*; Agreſtis, e, *ruſtic, rough*; ſ. *a ruſtic, a country man*; Agricŏla, ae, m. (cŏlo,) *a huſbandman*; agricultor, oris, m. *a tiller of the ground*, Liv. 26, 35. Agricultūra, ae, f. et agricolātio, ōnis, f. *agriculture, huſbandry*; Agripĕta, ae, m. (peto,) *a planter, a coloniſt*.—Ager Campanus, Piſtorienſis, Romanus, Volaterranus, &c. *the diſtrict or country round Capua, Piſtoria, Rome, Volaterrae*, &c. Ager Bruttius, *the country of the* Bruttii, Salluſt. Cat. 42. Picenus, *of Picenum*, ib. 27. — Ager campeſter v. -tris, *a champaign country*; collinus

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collinus et montanus, *hilly and mountainous*; compascuus, *pasture ground*; frumentarius, *for corn*; cretosus, *chalky*; uliginosus, *moist*; decumanus, *which paid the tenth part of its produce*, Cic. Verr. 3, 6; dotalis, *obtained by way of dowry*. Ovid. Fast. 5, 209. Agri publici, *publick lands*, i. e. *the property of the public, the farmers of which paid a certain portion of the produce*, Cic. Att. 2, 15.—AGRARIA lex, *a law about dividing the public lands among the people*, Liv. 2, 41. 3, 1. 4, 48. C. 11. Cic. in Rull. Att. 1, 19. AGRARII, *the favourers or promoters of such a law*, Liv. 3, 1. Cic. Cat. 4, 2. Phil. 7, 6. Agraria largitio, *the distribution of the public lands among the people*, Cic. Att. 2, 16; res, Cic. Off. 2, 22; *vel* ratio, *this plan or scheme*, Att. 1, 14. Quidnam invenire posset ad facultatem agrariam, *to facilitate the passing of an agrarian law*, ib. 2, 15. Agraria *sc.* lex promulgata est a Fulvio, ib. 1, 8. —Calamus AGRESTIS, *a rural pipe*, Virg. Ecl. i, 10. musa, *a rural song or poem*, ib. 6, 8. gaza, *rustic plenty*, i. e. *fruits and the produce of the country*, Id. A. 5, 40. palaestra, *rustic wrestling*, G. ii, 531. Silvestres tauri majores agrestibus, *sorts bulls larger than common field bulls*, Plin. 8, 21 l. 30. Genus hominum agreste, *rough, unpolished*, Cic. Part. 25. Exculto animo nihil agreste, nihil inhumanum est, Cic. Att. 11, 45. Agrestis negligentia, *clownish*, Cic. Off. i, 36.—Collectos armat agrestes, *peasants*, Virg. 9, 11. *so* G. i, 63. Cic. Mur. 29. — Genus agricolum *for* agricolarum, Lucr. 4, 590. Agricola Deus, i. e. *Vertumnus*, Tibul. 1, 1, 14. et 5, 27.

AGERE, (ago, ēgi, actum,) *to drive, to act, to do*; acta, orum, *acts, registers*; actus, ūs, m. *a driving, a doing, an act*; actio, ōnis, f. *an action, a pleading*; actiuncula, ae, f. *a small or short pleading*; actor, ōris, m. *a doer, an actor*; actuōsus, et activus, a, um, *active*; -ē: actuarius, a, um, *light, nimble*; -ia navis, *a swift-sailing vessel*; actuarium, *sc.* navigium, *a pinnace*; -iolum: actuarius, i, m. *a writer of short-hand, a clerk*; actutum, adv. *quickly, presently*; actitāre, *to plead*; āgilis, e, *active, nimble*; -ītas. —— AGERE, pecus, capellas, bōves, mulos, cervum, equum v. caballum, jumenta, currum, eum praecipitem, v. in praeceps, *to drive*. Agere et ferre *vel* praedam, *to drive away the living things, men and cattle*; *and to carry off the other effects of the enemy*, Liv. 22, 3. 38, 18. *to which Livy alludes*, 3, 37. *So Tacitus*, cum alii agerent ferrent cuncta *sc.* et, *drove every thing before them*, i. e. *were very powerful*, Hist. 1, 2. Dial. de Orat. 8.—Agere aliquem in bellum, *to impel or incite*, Tac. Ann. 14, 32. *to lead*, Hist. 1, 62. Vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, *drove*, Nep. Dat. 3. Arbor *vel* herba agit coliculos, frondes, folia, flores, gemmas, radices, *sends or shoots forth sprouts, leaves*, &c. Fumus agit undam, *emits or raises a steam*, Virg. Aen. 8, 257. Sudor agit piceum flumen, *pours forth*, ib. 9, 814. Italos in praelia, *incites*, 8, 678, agmen in hostes, *leads*, ib. 12, 456. cervam telis, *pursues*, 4, 71. Agere cuniculos ad aerarium, *to drive or dig a mine*, Cic. Off. 3, 23. aetatem, vitam, annum, diem, &c. *to spend, to live*, decimum agit annum, *he is in his tenth year*. Festum vel natalem diem, *to celebrate*. Idus agendae sunt tibi *sc.* Apriles, i. e. *the birth-day of Maecenas*, Hor. od. 4, 11, 14. A Virgilii vatis obitu, xc aguntur anni, *it is* 90 *years*, Plin. 14, 2. Agere gratias, *to give thanks in words*. laudes diis, *to praise*, Liv. 26, 48. causam, *to plead*. orationem, *to deliver*, Cic. Sen. 6. cum agere coepisset, *to speak or plead*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. *so* Act. 1. in Verr. 13, Nep. 7, 8. Animos eorum afficiet, apud quos aget, Cic. de Orat. 2, 41. Haec quum acta essent, *were said*, Liv. 25, 4. agere rogando suadendoque, i. e. rogare et suadere, Liv. 2, 2. fabulam, *to act a play*. facere, *to write it*, Ter. And. prol. 26. Eun. 22. navem agere, *to steer a ship*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114. facere, *to build it*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 43. *But in some cases, as Varro observes*, L. L. 5, 6, et 8, *the different meaning of* agere *and* facere *is not easily distinguished: Cicero sometimes joins them*, Fam. 7, 11, et 12. Phil. 3, 13. *so* Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 3. 5, 5, 2. *Martial plays on the different significations of* AGO, 1, 80.—Agere res, *to do, to be busy about*. animam i. e. efflare, *to be at the last gasp, or in the act of dying*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9. Est tanti habere animam, ut agam, *i. e.* ut moriens vivam, *the sentiment of Maecenas, who was so fond of life, that to enjoy it he would submit to the greatest tortures*, Senec. Ep. 101. animum, *to impel, to turn*, Hor. Art. 100. ambages *i. e.* uti ambagibus, *to use many words, to be tedious*, Plaut. Pf. 5, 1, 10. arbitria belli pacisque, *to be arbiters of*, Liv. 44, 15. Hist. 4, 21. bella, *to carry on*, Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 182. Quinct. 10, 1, 90. *as a soldier, or officer*; gerere, *as a general*, Cic. Balb. 20. *but* Agere martem, *i. e.* bellum, *to make war as a general*, Lucan. 4, 2. *We also find* agere bella *to treat of, to relate*, Liv. 10, 31. Agere censum, *to make a review of the people*, Liv. ingeniorum gloriae delectum, *to determine the comparative merit*, Plin. 7. 29. censuram, *to exercise the office of censor*, Sen. Ep. 67. Ovid. Fast. 6, 647. civem, consulem, patrem, &c. *to act the part of*. convivam laetum, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 111. nobilem, Cic. Fam. 8, 2. principem, Suet. Cl. 29.—Agere cum aliquo, *to treat or speak with*, Caes. B. G. 1, 14. *to ask or require*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. Att. 4, 2, 7, 7. Nep. 5, 1. cum populo, *to address the people, to ask them to pass a law*, Cic. Leg. 3, 3. Amic. 25. Gell. 13, 15. Agere cum populo, tanquam ex syngrapha, *to demand from the people, as if bound by an obligation*, Cic. Mur. 17. Dedi, quod mecum egisti, *you bargained or agreed on*, Plaut. Asin. 1. B. 19. Benè v. praeclarè cum aliquo, *to treat or use one well*, Cic. Phil. 14, 11. secum praeclarè agi arbitrarentur, *should think themselves very lucky or well off*, Cic. Verr. 3, 29. ut optimè actum cum eo videatur esse, Id. Fam. 5, 18. secum malè actum putet; intelliget secum actum esse pessimè, Id. Verr. 3, 50. Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur, *shall be treated by me without any distinction*, Virg. Aen. 1, 574.—Agere conventus, *to hold assemblies, assizes, or courts of justice*, Caes. B. G. 6, 43. Cic. Verr. 5, 11. forum, *to administer justice*, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, Att. 5, 7. Lege agere cum aliquo,

to go to law with one, Ter. Phorm, 5, 7, 91. Cic. de Orat. 1, 10. In eum lege age, *execute the law*, i. e. *inflict punishment on him*, Liv. 26, 16. Agere in haereditatem paternam, *to claim*, ib. 38. ſummo jure cum eo, *to go to the rigour of law*, Cic. Caecin. 4. Agere furti aliquem vel cum aliquo, *to accuſe one of theft, to bring an action againſt one for theft*, Cic. Fam. 7, 22. Cluent. 59. Is, cum quo furti agitur, *againſt whom the action is brought*, Quinct. 7, 1, 22. Agere injuriarum, *to bring an action for damages*, Id. 3, 6, 19. *ſo* talionis, Id. 8, 5, 12. litem adverſus aliquem, *to raiſe a law-ſuit againſt one*, ib. 6, 1, 50. Agere contra eum, ib. 6, 3, 81. in eum, ib. 3, 60.—Agit mecum fortuna ſecundis rebus, *ſc.* in. *fides with me, favours*, Lucan. 1, 310. Animus agit atque habet cuncta, *actuates and contains*, Sall. Jugs 2. Haec ſtudia adoleſcentiam agunt, *exerciſe, ſtimulate*. Cic. Arch. 7. (*Al.* alunt v. acuunt.) Agere triumphum de *v.* ex aliquo, *to triumph over*. agere aliquem triumpho, *to lead in triumph*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 54. Terrâ marique Juſſus Caeſar agi, *to be purſued or proſecuted with war*, Lucan. 1, 307. Agere regnum, *to reign*, Hor. 1, 6. fiſcum, *to manage*. Judaicus fiſcus acerbiſſimè actus eſt, *the taxes impoſed on the Jews were very rigorouſly exacted*, Suet. Dom. 12. Agere modicè, modeſtè, crudeliter, *to act*, *to behave*:—Hoc age, *mind what you are about, be attentive*, (a phraſe uſed in ſacred rites. The perſon whoſe office it was to ſlay the victim, before he ſtruck it, aſked the prieſt, who preſided, AGONE *vel* AGON'? *Shall I do it?* Ovid. Faſt. 1, 321. Senec. Contr. 2, 12, fin. *The prieſt anſwered* HOC AGE; *which expreſſion Chaerea uſed when he ſlew Caligula*, Suet. Cal. 58. *and Galba when attacked by thoſe whom Otho employed to aſſaſſinate him*, c. 20. *But this phraſe was alſo uſed to excite attention, by way of exhortation, or the like*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 84, 5, 1, 10. 5, 2, 14. Aſin. Prol. 1. Hor. Sat. 2. 3, 152. Ep. 1, 18, 87.) Hoccine agis, an non? *Do you mind what I ſay?* D. Ego verò iſtuc, *I do*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 15. *ſo* Lucret. 1, 41. Alias res agis, *you mind other things, you do not attend to what I ſay*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 56. Id agunt, *they are deſirous or ſolicitous, they endeavour or ſtudy*, Cic. Off. 1, 13. Cat. 4, 6. Muren. 38. Dom. 5. Id agi, ut condonaretur, *that that was intended*, Sall. Jug. 27. Aliud agitur nihil, niſi ut, Cic. Roſc. Am. 3. Nil agis, *you ſtrive in vain, it is to no purpoſe*, Hor. Sat. 19, 15. Blanditiis agitur nihil, *nothing is done by ſoft words*, Ovid. Met, 6. 685. Non agitur hoc, *this is not the queſtion*, Sen. Ep. 9. Non agitur de vectigalibus, *the queſtion is not*, Sallu. Cat. 52. Agitur, liberine vivamus, an mortem beamus, Cic. Phil. 11, 10. Agitur libertas vel de libertate, *is at ſtake*, ib. 7, 8. Manil. 2. Libertatem agi credebant, Liv. 3, 12. non capitis res agitur, ſed pecuniae, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 20. Tunc tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet, *your intereſt is concerned*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84. Non mihi res agitur, Lucan. 7, 264.—ACTUM eſt, *ſc.* de nobis, *all is over, we are undone*. (ACTUM EST dicitur in ea re, de qua jam lata ſit ſententia; ſecundum jus civile, in quo cavetur, ne quis rem actam apud judices repetat; Donat. ad.) Ter. And. 3, 1, 7. Adel. 3, 2, 27. *ſo* Eun. 1, 1, 9. et 4, 4, 49. Heaut. 3, 1, 47. et 3, 3, 23. Plaut. Pſ. 1, 1, 63. Cic. Fam. 14, 3. Acta eſt res; perii, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 3. Actum agere, *to reſume a cauſe already determined, to labour in vain*, Cic. Att. 9, 18. Ter. Adel. 2, 2, 24. Phor. 2, 2, 72. *ſo* acta agere, Cic. Amic. 22. Actum habere, quicquid egerint, (*al.* ratum; *al.* non actum,) *to conſider as ratified*, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 21. Actum eſt de pace, *peace was treated about*, Liv.——AGERE naves in littus, *i. e.* appellere, *to bring up, to land*, Liv. 22, 19. rimas, *to break into chinks*, Cic. Att. 14, 9. ſpumas in ore, *to foam at the mouth*, Id. Verr. 4, 66. ore, Virg. G. 3, 203. Agere ſe, *to move, to walk, to advance*, Aen. 6, 337, 9, 696. Quò te hinc agis? *Whether are you going?* Ter. And. 4, 2, 25. Unde agis te? *Whence do you come?* Plaut. Moſt. 1, 4, 28. Tanta mobilitate ſeſe Numidae agunt, *act or behave*, Salluſt. Jug. 56. Agere ſe pro Equitibus, *to aſſume the equeſtrian dignity, to paſs for Roman* Equites, Suet. Cl. 25. ſe ferociùs, Tacit. Ann. 3, 2. ſuperbiâ magnâ, 11, 36. Qui tum agebant, *i. e.* vivebant, ib. 3, 19. Agere inter homines deſiit, *to live*, ib. 15, 74. *ſo* Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 55. Virg. Aen. 5, 51. Dies in terra agit, noctes in aqua, *ſc.* crocodilus, Plin. 8, 25. caudam crebriùs, *to move*, Col. 6, 6, 3. curas de ſe, *to take care*. Euphrates curſum ad occaſum ſolis agit, *directs*, Plin. 5, 24. Agere geſtum in ſcena, Cic. de Or. 2, 57. partes in fabula, Ter. Phor. prol. 28. eunuchum, *to act*, Eun. pr. 28. Medeam, *to quote*, Cic. Fam. 7, 6. —AGERE in exilium, *to baniſh*; in crucem, *to crucify*; in fugam, *to put to flight*; in fraudem, *to impel one to his hurt*, Virg. Aen. 10, 73. limitem ferro, *to force a way or paſſage*, ib. 514. Nec idem limes agendus erit, *nor muſt the ſame way or method be taken*, Ovid. Art. 3, 558. Limite acto, *the limit of the empire being extended*, Tac. G. 29.—AGERE menſuram agri, *to meaſure*; *ſo* amurcae, Plin. 15, 3. nugas, *to trifle*, Plaut. Ciſt. 2, 3, 39. otia, *to enjoy repoſe*, Virg. G. 3, 377. ſuum negotium, *to mind one's own buſineſs or affairs*, Cic. 9. Nihil agendo homines malè agere diſcunt, *to do*, Col. 11. 1, 26. Agere periculum, *to incur*, Cic. Fam. 10. 23, 1. poenitentiam facinoris, *to repent*, Curt. 8, 6, 23. ſcintillas, *to throw out, to ſparkle*, Lucr. 2, 674. ſenatum, *to hold*, Suet. Caeſ. 88. ſilentium, *to be ſilent*, Ovid. Met. 1, 349. Vineas turreſque, *to bring forward, to make to advance*, Caeſ. B. G. 3, 21, et 7, 17; *ſo* obſeſſumque aciâ teſtudine limen, Virg. Aen. 2, 441. venena membris, *ſc.* ex, *to expel*, Id. G. 2, 130. Multum agit ſexus, aetas, conditio, *has much influence*, Quinct. 4, 13.

AGENS, part. et ſubſt. Vehicula ſuis agentibus deſtituta, *wanting their drivers*, Curt. 3, 13, 10. Illo auctore atque agente, ab armis diſceſſum, *by his advice and inſtigation*, Caeſ. B. C. 1, 26. magna vitae pars elabitur malè agentibus, maxima nihil agentibus, tota aliud agentibus, *doing*, Sen. Ep. 1. Agens in hortis, *living*, Tac. Ann. 16, 34. annum agens aetatis ſexageſimum, *in his ſixtieth year*,

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year, Suet. Vesp. 24. Agens orator, *powerful, forcible, or using much action*, Cic. Br. 97. Agens imago, *striking*, de Or. 2, 87.—AGENTES *is put for* agrimensores, *land-measurers, in writers on that subject: and in the* CODEX, AGENTES in rebus, *denotes a kind of officers under the Emperors, who were sent through the provinces, to superintend the public conveyance, and furnishing of carriages, the importation of corn, &c.*

ACTUS, part. Pali in parietes acti, *driven*, Col. 8, 3, 4. Unus dies bene, et ex praeceptis *philosophiae* actus *(spent,)* peccanti immortalitati est anteponendus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2. Laudator temporis acti se puero, Hor, Art. 173. Conscientia bene actae vitae, Cic. Sen. 3.—ANTACTA vita, *past life*, Cic. Verr. 3, 62. Antacta aetas, Lucr. 1, 234 et Vetustas, 3, 985, *in both which places the* E *is elided.* Res antactae, Nep. 8, 3. Anteactis male credere, Ovid. Met. 12, 115.; *but in all these examples* ante *and* actus *may be taken as different words.* Jam multum acti est, *is done*; Quinct. 7, 1, 50. tempestatibus actus, *driven, tossed*, Virg. Aen. 3. 708. multis casibus, *agitated, harassed by*, 1, 240. prodigiis, *impelled, forced*, ib. 6, 379; so 7, 224. Imber actus coelo, Id. G. 2, 334. Venis omnibus acta sitis, *the heat generating thirst spread, or diffused, through all the veins*, G, 3, 482. Ille, augurio acto, posse respondit, *having taken the augury, or observed the omens*, Cic. Div. 1, 17. De Servio actum rati, *that all was over with Servius, that he was dead*, Liv. 1, 47. Actum de se pronunciavit, *that he was ruined*; Suet. Ner. 42.

Virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit, *in action*, Cic. Off. 1, 6. actiones honestae, ib. 29. vitae modus et actio, *the manner of spending*, Id. Tusc. 5, 22. actio gratiarum, *the act of rendering thanks*, Id. cl. Or. 3. causae, *the pleading*, Id. Dejot. 7. Scriptis actiones suas mandare, *speeches, pleadings*, Id. Off. 2, 1. Oratorum actiones, *the speeches*, Suet. Cal. 53; *but* oratoris actio, *the delivery*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19. Mea contentio et actio, *the ardour with which I spoke in the senate*, Cic. Fam. 10, 28. Est actio (*delivery*) quasi corporis quaedam eloquentia, Cic. Orat. 17. Non sine causa Demosthenes tribuebat et primas, et secundas, et tertias *(sc.* partes) actioni, *to action or delivery*, ib. et de Orat. 3, 56. Quinctil. 11, 3. Actio de pace, *a treating*, Cic. Att. 9, 11. actiones tribunitiae, consulares, &c. *the proceedings, measures, or designs*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. 3, 10. Dom. 9 et 13. Liv. passim.—Actionem ejus rei postulare, *to demand leave to raise an action*; dare, *to give it*, Cic. Verr. 2, 25. actio injuriarum, *an action of damages*, Cic. Caecin. 12. Cn. Flavius scriba actiones composuit, *forms of process, writs, the forms to be observed in raising and carrying on an action*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. exposuit, *published*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 41. Qua actione illum uti velit, Id. Caecin. 3. Actionem instituere, *to draw up the form of a writ*, Cic. Muren. 9. actionem perduellionis alicui intendere, *to bring an accusation of treason against one*, Id. Mil. 14. actionem habere, *to have a ground for bringing an action*, Id. Caecin. 12. actionis jure aliquid excludere, *to maintain that it is not actionable*, Quinct. 7, 1, 9. —Actio prima, *the first trial or hearing of a cause*; Cic. Verr. 1, 11. altera, *the second*, ib. 30. Act. 1. in Verr. 18. Actio prima in Verrem. *the first part of the accusation against Verres, in which witnesses and other proofs were adduced*, ib. Actio secunda, *the second part, in which Cicero expatiates on the crimes of Verres, in five orations or books; (which by the by were never delivered, but afterwards published; for Verres overwhelmed by the proofs adduced, went into voluntary exile,)* Ascon. in Cic.

ACTOR rerum, *the doer or performer*, Cic. Sext. 28. de Orat. 3, 15. pecoris actor, *the shepherd*, Ovid. Ep. 1, 95. fabularum, *a player or actor*, Hor. A. P. 193. secundarum aut tertiarum partium, Cic. Caecil. 15. causarum, *a pleader*, Cic. Leg. 3, 18. Hor. Art. 369. actor publicus, *accuser*, Plin. Ep. 7, 18. Tac. An. 2, 30.

ACTUS, (ûs, m.) pecudum, *the driving*, Ovid. Fast. 1, 323. Pars quia non veniant pecudes, sed agantur, ab ACTU Nomen agonalem credit habere nomen, *driving*, Ov. Fast. 1, 323.—Actus quadratus *a space of ground* 120 *feet long, and as many broad*, (in quo boves *agerentur* cum aratro, uno impetu justo, *at one yoking;*) Plin. 18, 3. Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2. Actus minimus, *a space* 120 *feet long and four broad*, Col. 5, 1, 5.— Fertur in abruptum magno mens improbus actu, *with great force or impetuosity*, Virg. A. 12, 687. Praecepta Stoicorum jubent in actu mori; *while engaged in action*, Sen. Ep. 8. de Otio Sap. 28. Venit spectabilis actu, *sc.* equus, *remarkable for his motion or prancing*, Ovid. Halieut. 72. Pilaque contorsit violento spiritus actu, *with impetuosity*, Lucan. 9, 472. Quas ne per littora fusas Colligeret rapido victoria Caesaris actu, *lest Caesar victorious should overtake with his usual celerity or dispatch*, ib. 30.—Adde actus, *actions or exploits*, Id. 8, 807. Actus placiti diis, Val. Flac. 2, 5. Actus rerum, *the management of causes*, Plin. Ep. 9, 25. Actum quem debuisti, in excutiendis causis eorum, *sc.* Christianorum, secutus es, *the method of proceeding*, Trajan. ad Plin. 10, 98. Triginta amplius dies, qui honorariis ludis occupabantur, actui rerum accommodavit, i. e. *he ordered the courts of justice to sit during* 30 *days, which used formerly to be employed in the celebration of games, exhibited by the magistrates, out of gratitude to the people for having promoted them*, Suet. Aug. 32. Cum decurias rerum actu expungeret, *when he cancelled certain persons from the list of judges*, Id. Cl. 15. Rerum actum divisum antea in hibernos aestivosque menses conjunxit, *he appointed that the courts of justice, which used formerly to sit only a few months in winter, and a few in summer, should sit the whole year round, and judge causes as they occurred*, ib. 23. Ut rerum actu ab aerario causae ad forum transferrentur, *that in the management of judicial business certain causes, which used to be determined by the commissioners of the treasury*, &c. Id. Ner. 17. Opus non ad actum rei, pugnamque praesentem, componitur, *for pleading a cause, and an instant debate*, Quinct. 10, 1, 31. Suasoriae et judiciales orationis sunt in actu et contentione, *consist of pleading and keen debate*

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debate, are wholly argumentative, ib. 11, 1, 48.— Actus legitimi, *certain acts made in a solemn form prescribed by law; as the appointing of a guardian, succeeding to an inheritance*, &c. — Ad pristinum actum reverti, *to his former post or office*, Plin. Ep. 10, 37. — Neve minor quinto, neu sit productior actu fabula, *let a play consist of five acts, neither less nor more*, Hor. Art. 189. Fabulae ad actus scenarum compositae, *to be acted on the stage*, Quinct. 5, 10, 9; *hence* actus primus vitae, i. e. *boyhood*, Cic. Verr. 1, 12. Hic restat actus, ut rempublicam constituas, Cic. Marcel. 9; *see* Cic. Ep. Fam. 5, 12. Q. Fr. 1, 1. fin. Sen. 19. — Acta (orum, n.) pueritiae, *the actions, or occurrences*, Quinct. 11, 2, 6. vitae, Ovid. Trist. 4, 9, 92. Inter bellique, domique Acta tot, Id. Met. 12, 186. Exitus acta probat, Id. Ep. 2, 85. Immania Caesaris acta condere, *to celebrate his great exploits or deeds*, Ovid. Trist. 2, 335. *see* Met. 9, 247. 'Patriis actis superbire, Id. Ep. 8, 43 Pater eris juveni, qui fortibus actis Acta patris vincet, *the prediction of Proteus to Thetis concerning Achilles*, Id. Met. 11, 223. Acta Caesaris rescindere, *acts or decrees*, Cic. Phil. 1, 9. tollere, Att. 6, 1. Interceslit quominus in acta sua juraretur, (*sc.* a senatu,) *Tiberius prevented the senate from swearing to maintain his decrees*, Suet. Tib. 26.—Acta publica, *the registers in which the public acts were recorded*, Tacit. Ann. 12, 24. diurnis urbis actis mandare, *to mark down in these records*, ib. 13, 31. Diurna (*sc.* acta) populi Romani, per provincias, per exercitus, leguntur, Tac. An. 16, 22. *see* Cic. 12, 8. Quinctil. 9, 3, 17. Acta senatûs, Suet. Caes. 20. *Those who wrote those acts were called* Ab actis *or* Actuarii. Beneficium in acta non mitto, *I do not record or publish*, Senec. de Benef. 2, 10; *alluding to the custom of individuals also making out and keeping an account of their daily transactions; which Suetonius calls* Diurni Commentarii, Aug. 64.— Actitare multas causas, *to plead*, Cic. Br. 70. —Activa philosophia, *practical, opposed to speculative*, Senec. Ep. 95. *so* Quinct. 3, 5, 11. Activum verbum, *signifying action*, Priscian.—Virtus actuosa, *active*, Cic. Nat. D. i, 40.

Agitare, *to drive, to shake, to move, to toss*; -atio: -ator; -abilis.

Agitare equum, currum, greges, damas, cervos in retia, fumos, *to drive*; aves, columbas, *to pursue*; feras, *to chase, to hunt*; alas, caput, cacumen, &c. *to shake*; aevum v. vitam, *to live*; *so* agitare in tuguriis, *sc.* vitam, Sall. Jug. 19. propius mare Africam, *sc.* ad, ib. 18. id animo, v. de ea re, *to think of, to meditate or consider*; animum his curis et cogitationibus, *to exercise*, Liv. artes, *to practise*, Virg. A. xii, 397. bellum, *to carry on*, Sall. Jug. 109. eos bello, *to harass*, Sil. 3, 700. chelydros, *to drive away*, Virg. G. iii, 415. choros, *to dance*, ib. 4, 533. coetus nocturnos, consilia secreta, *to hold*, Liv. 4, 25. convivium, *to feast*; custodiam, *to guard*; de re aliqua; de supremis, i. e. de morte, *to think of*, Tac. Hist. 4, 59. de memoria celebranda Neronis, ib. 1, 78. diem festum v. natalem, *to keep, to celebrate*; fastidia, *to raise, to excite*, Hor. Epod. 12, 13. agitans discordia fratres, *embroiling*, Virg. G. ii, 496. febres et viscera, *to treat or write of*, Cels. Praef. Quae agitet fortuna, *vexes or distresses*, Virg. A. 3, 609. Tyrrhenam fidem, *to solicit the aid of the Tuscans*, Id. A. x, 71. fugam, *to fly*, ib. ii, 640. gaudium et laetitiam, *to shew, to express*, Sall. Cat. 48. gentes quietas, *to excite to war*, Virg. A. x, 71. glebam, *to move or stir*, Ovid. Met. xv, 555. habenas, *to shake*, Id. 7, 221; *so* hastam, ib. 3, 667. hostes totâ urbe, *sc.* in, *to drive, to pursue over, to disperse*, Virg. A. ii, 421. imperium, *to exercise authority, to rule*, Sall. Cat. 9; *but* imperium orbis terrarum agitare, *to think of obtaining*, Flor. 2, 2. inducias, *to observe, to keep*, Sall. Jug. 29. ingenia per studia, *to exercise*, Senec. Ep. 109. jocos cum aliquo, *to jest or joke, to crack jokes*, Ovid. M. 3, 319. juvenes jocos, *to describe juvenile amours or sports*, Pers. 6, 5. justitiam, *to practise*, Plin. Ep. 8, 2. latrocinia, *to exercise*, Tac. Ann. 12, 39. aliquid mente, *to think of, to meditate*, Sall. Cat. 20. moenia novae urbis, *to meditate, to think of building*, Flor. 1, 1. molem, *to move*, Virg. A. 6, 727. moras, *to delay*, Sall. Jug. 81. multa, *to attempt*, Id. Cat. 27. noctem, *to pass*, Id. Jug. 98; *so* noctes et dies, ib. 94. pacem, *to enjoy, to live in peace*, ib. 14; *but* pacem an bellum agitaturus foret, *to observe, whether he was for peace or war*, ib. 109. piratas secum, *to unite*; plebem seditionibus, *to stir up*, Plin. 14, 4. praecepta, *to think of executing, to set about performing*, Sall. Jug. 14. praesidium, *to keep guard*, ib. pulmonem risu, *to shake one's sides*, Juv. 10, 33. rationes, *to trace or examine mathematical calculations*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23. rem animo v. mente, *to consider*; rem sermonibus, *to talk of*; Liv. 3, 34. rempublicam, *to disturb*, Sall. Cat. 38. res in senatu agitari coepta, *to be debated*, Id. Jug. 27. rebus agitatis, *having weighed or considered*, Cic. Off. 1, 24. Suum scelus quemque agitat, *harasses, torments*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24; *so* agitari scelerum poenis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1. agitare spes, *to conceive, to entertain*, Ovid. Met. 7, 336. triumphos, *to triumph*, Id. ad Liv. 35. vigilias, *to watch all night*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 27. agitat ventus aristas, *shakes*, Ovid. Art. 1, 553. agraria lex agitatur, *is pushed forward* or *attempted to be passed*, Cic. Att. 1, 19. vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, *was spent or passed*, Sall. Cat. 2.—Agitari furiis, *to be agitated or vexed*, Ovid. in Ib. 163. in furias, *to be driven to fury or madness*, Id. Art. 2, 487. furiis agitata doloris, *sc.* Procne, *impelled, hurried on*, Id. Met. 6, 594; *so* furiis scelerum agitatus Orestes, Virg. A. 3, 331; *but* scenis agitatus Orestes, *often represented or acted on the stage*, ib. 4, 471. res agitata in concionibus, *often mentioned*, Cic. Cluent. 1 et 32. freta agitata ventis, *agitated, moved*, Virg. G. i, 356. agitata numina Trojae, *tossed over the sea*, Id. A. 6, 68. zephyris agitata Tempe, *fanned*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 24.—*Adj.* Agitatior animus, *more active*, Senec. Ep. 108. Agitatiora meliùs agebat, *sc.* Stratocles, *more active* or *animated parts or characters*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 178. — Agitatio, ōnis, f. corporis v. manûs, *the motion*; studiorum, *the prosecution*, Cic. Sen. 7. —Agitator, ōris, m. *a driver of horses or cattle*;

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ble; a character. AGITABĬLIS, e, *that may be easily moved, yielding,* Ovid. Met. 1, 75.

AGGER, ĕris, m. (*ab* aggĕro, ĕre,) *a heap; a mound; a rampart; rubbish, turf.*—Aggere cingit arenæ, *sc.* naves, *with a heap,* Virg. 1, 112. Vidit ab adverso venientes aggere Turnus, *from an opposite hillock or rising ground,* ib. 12, 446. Gramineus agger ripæ, *the grassy eminence,* ib. 7, 106. In mediis exsangui rege reperto aggeribus, *in the midst of the heaps of slain,* Val. Flac. 3, 280. Aggeribus raptis cum Spumeus amnis exiit, *having burst its mounds, i. e. the dam, mole or bank which confined it.* ib. 2, 496. Castrorum in morem pinnis atque aggere cingit, *with a parapet and rampart,* ib. 7, 159. Agger murorum, *the fortification or bulwark,* ib. xi, 381. x, 23. Aggere, vineis, turribus urbem oppugnare, *by raising a mount before it, on which to erect turrets,* Cic. Pam. 15, 4. Caes. B. G. 7, 22.; *composed of earth, stone, rubbish and wood,* ib. et B. C. 2, 14 et 15. Aggerem jacere *vel* exstruere, *to raise such a mount,* Caes. B. G. 2, 12 et 30. erigere, Lucan. 3, 455. ad urbem promovere, *to advance it to the city,* Liv. 5, 7. Paullo longius aggeris petendi causâ, procederant, *for the sake of getting materials for building the rampart,* Id. B. G. 2, 20. Et subitus rapti munimine cespitis agger, *a rampart of earth suddenly reared,* Lucan. 1, 517. Agger Tarquinii, *the rampart built by* Tarquinius Superbus, *on the east side of Rome,* Liv. 1, 44. Plin. 3, 5 f. 9. 36, 15 f. 24. *supposed to be mentioned,* Suet. Cal. 27. *and* Juvenal, 6, 588. *But others more properly take* Agger in Juvenal *for the brick wall in the middle of the* CIRCUS *called* SPINA; *as in* Quinctilian, 12, 10, 74. —— Agger oppugnandæ Italiæ Græcia, *a fit place from whence to attack Italy,* Cic. Phil. 10, 4. Viae deprensus in aggere serpens, *on the ridge or middle of a high way,* Virg. A. 7, 273. et ibi Serv. Aggeres Alpini, *the mountains of the Alps, which served as a rampart to Italy on the north,* ib. 6, 831. *so* Thessalici aggeres, *the mountains of Thessaly,* Senec. Herc. Act. 167. Persarum statuit Babylona Semiramis urbem, ut solidum cocto tolleret aggere opus, *with brick walls,* Propert. 3, 11, 22. Agger tumuli, *a tomb,* Virg. A. 7, 6. *so* terreno ex aggere bustum, ib. 11, 850. Val. Flac. 5, 92. *but* Agger busti, *a funeral pile,* Lucan. 2, 300. *so* Val. Flac. 3, 337. Sen. Phoeniss. 110. Herc. Fur. 1216. —— AGGĔRĀRE, *to heap up, to accumulate;* quadrantes patrimonio, *to add a few farthings to one's fortune,* Phaedr. 4, 19, 23. Aggerat iras, *increases, aggravates,* Virg. A. 4, 197. Arbores aggerari debent, *to have the earth heaped up about them,* Col. 11, 2, 46. Trames inter paludes aggeratus, *a path made or raised,* Tac. An. 1, 63.

AG- v. AD-GĔRĔRE aquam his, bona ejus ad me, *to carry or bring to,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 27. Ingens aggeritur tumulo tellus, *is gathered together or heaped up to form a tomb,* Virg. A. iii, 63; *so* Aggestâ contumulavit humo, Martial. 8, 55. Aggestus, ūs, m. *a carrying together or heaping up,* Tacit. Ann. 1, 35. Hist. 3, 60.

AG-GLOMĔRĀRE, *to gather or wind up into a clue, to collect, to crowd together.*

AG-GLŪTĪNARE, *to glue together, to join, to solder.*

AG-GRĀVO, ĀRE, *to aggravate, to make heavy or worse, to press or bear hard upon.* Aggravesco, ĕre, *to grow worse; to become more grievous or troublesome,* Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2. Cic. Tusc. 3, 31.

AG- v. AD-GREDI (gradior,) hominem, *to go up to, to accost, to address;* Pisonem, *to attack,* Sall. Cat. 19; opus, *to attempt;* dicere, et ad dicendum, *to attempt to speak,* Cic.; omnes mortales pecuniâ, *to try to bribe,* Sall.—AGGRESSIO, ōnis, f. *an attack, an assault.*

AG-GRĔGĀRE, (grex,) eos, *to collect or gather together;* se ad eorum amicitiam, *to join or associate himself,* Caes. B. G. 6, 11.

AGILIS, e, *active:* Agĭtāre, &c. *see* AGERE.

AGLAŌPHŌTIS, ĭdis, *an herb, which shines in the night time,* Plin. 24, 17 f. 102.

AGLASPIDES, *sing.* Aglaspis, *a body of troops among the Macedonians, named from the splendor of their shields,* Liv. 44, 41.

AGMEN. ĭnis, (q. agimen; *ab* ago,) *an army on march; any body in motion; or the motion of that body.* Nonnullae cohortes in agmen Caesaris incidunt, *fall in the way of the army,* Caes. B. C. 1. 24. Agmen quadratum, *an army marching in the form of a square, or prepared for battle,* Cic. Phil. 2, 42. Liv. 2, 6, 7, 29, 31, 37, 39, 30. Curt. 5, 1, 19, et 13, 10, 6, 4, 14. Caes. G. 7, 8. Sen. Ep. 69. Tibul. 4, 1, 100.—Agmine partito fulgent *in separate bodies,* Virg. Aen. 5, 562. Tripartito incedere. Tac. Hist. 3, 82. Incompositio, *not in proper order,* Liv. 5, 28. bel. 8. Nuntiatum est adesse ingens mulierum agmen, *a body or number,* Liv. 2. 40. Numerosum agmen reorum. Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 11. Servilia solvit agmina, *he sets at freedom the slaves,* Lucan. 2, 94. In agmine, *on march,* Suet. Caes. 57. Sallust. Jug. 45. Juvenes agmine ingressi, *in a body, moving like an army,* Liv. 1, 6. Agmine facto, *having formed themselves into a troop or squadron,* Virg. Aen. 8, 595; *so* 1, 82. Agmen boum, *a herd.* ib. 1, 186. aquarum, *a shower,* G. 1, 322. Leni fluit agmine Tibris, *with a gentle stream,* Aen. 2, 783. Agmine certo Laocoonta petunt, *with a sure steady motion,* ib. 212. Ille *sc.* serpens agmine longo, *with a long train, having its tail extended at full length,* ib. 5, 90. Extremae agmina caudae, *the motion or movements of the extremity of the tail, put poetically to express its largeness,* G. 3, 423; *so* agmine remorum celeri, *with the quick motion,* Aen. 5, 211. Orationem in medium agmen deducere ex domestica exercitatione, *to begin to plead in public,* Cic. de Or. 1, 34.

AG- v. AD-NASCOR, -ātus, -sci, *to be born besides or after others.* Constat agnascendo rumpi testamentum, *It is certain that the will of any one is broken by his having a child born to him after making it,* Cic. Or. 1, 57. Membra animalibus agnata, *(superfluous members,)* inutilia sunt; sicut sextus homini digitus, Plin. 11, 52 f. 113. —— AGNATUS, i, m. *a relation by the male side; as the father's brother or his son or grandson, the brother's son or grandson, &c.* Agnatio, ōnis, f. *agnation, kindred by the father's side,* Cic. Leg. 1, 7.

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AGNŌMEN, ĭnis, n. (ad *et* nomen,) *a surname, or a name added to a surname; as*, Africānus *to* P. Cornelius Scipio. Agnominātio, ōnis, f. *the allusion of one word to another from similarity of sound; a pun; as*, Inceptio est amentium, haud amantium.

AG-NOSCĔRE, *to find out, to recognize, to acknowledge.* Agnĭtio, onis, f. *acknowledgement.*

AGNUS, i, m. *a lamb;* Agna, ae, f. *an ewe-lamb;* Agnīnus, a, um, *of or belonging to lamb.* AGNOS v. Agnus castus, *the chaste-tree, a shrub;* Plin. 24, 9 f. 38.

AGŌGAE, arum, f. *ditches or trenches in gold mines to convey away the water*, Plin. 33, 4 f. 21.

AGON, ōnis. m. *a contest or game, a match at any exercise*, adj. Agōnālis v. agonius, *of or pertaining to a contest.* Agonothĕta *vel* -tes, ae, m. *the person who presided at the games, and determined the prizes*, Spartian. in Hadrian 13. AGŌNES musici, *contests about skill in music*, Suet. Ner. 22. Gymnicus agon, *an exhibition of gymnastic games; as running, wrestling, boxing*, Plin, Ep. 4, 22. *which was abolished at Vienne in Dauphiné, as being hurtful to morals*, ib. Instituendos agonas quinquennales, qui Trajani appellentur, ib. 10, 79. Nunc demum agon est, *now you must run or exert yourself*, Suet. Ner. 45. Remoto illo studio contentionis, quem ἀγῶνα (i. e. *certamen*) appellatis, *the keenness of debate, the ardour or heat of speaking or pleading in the argumentative part of a speech*, Cic. Att. 1, 16.—AGONALIS lux, *the day on which the festival of Janus was celebrated*, Ovid. Fast. 1, 318. *called* Agonalia, ium, *either from* Agone? (*See* AGĔRE;) *or from the terror of the victim, which was sacrificed*, ib. 327. (Et pecus antiquus dicebat Agonia sermo, ib. 331.) *or from the games celebrated on that day*, ib. 330. *which was also named* AGONIUS DIES. *See* Festus.

AGRARIUS, agrestis, G. &c.—AGRICŎLA, &c. *See* Ager.

AGRIUS, a, um, *wild; as*, agria aspaphis, Plin. 23, 1. *so* Agria ampĕlos, raphānius, &c. agrium nitrum, Plin. 35, 10.

AH, interj. *expressive of grief; as*, Ah me miserum, *Ah! wretched me: and of various other passions: So* AHA.

AHĒNUM, i, n. *a brazen caldron:* Ahēnus, a, um, *of brass. See* AES.

AIO, v. def. *I say.* Ain' *for* Aisne? *do you say?* Aiunt, *sc.* homines, *they say, it is said;* ut aiunt, *as the saying is.*

ALA, ae, f. *(contracted for* Axilla, Cic. Or. 45.) *the wing of a bird;—the arm-pit; the same part in beasts*, Plin. 11, 40 f. 95. 9, 51 f. 74. —ĀLAE, *the wings of an army, or the cavalry on each side flanking the foot;—rows of columns on the sides of a house*, Vitruv. 6, 4. Alatus, a, um, *having wings, winged; so* Alĭger, ĕra, ĕrum: Alĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum: Alĭpes, ĕdis, *having winged feet, swift.* Alāris, e; et Alārius, a, um, *belonging to the wing of an army.* Alĭpĭlus, i, m. *a slave who pulled the hairs from the arm-pits,* (alas vellebat) *of persons in baths*, Senec. Ep. 56. Āles, ĭtis, c. *a bird.*—Velorum pandimus ALAS *spread the sails*, Virg. Aen. 3, 530. Fulminis ocior alis, *than the wings*, ib. 5, 319. Alis allapsa sagitta, ib. 9, 578. Plaudere alis, ABL. *to clap the wings*, ib. 5, 516. Celeres neque commovet alas, ib. 217. Aethera verberat alis, ib. 11, 756. Remigio alarum volare, *by the fleerage of his wings, at oars*, ib. 1, 302. *so* 6, 16. Posse super fluctus alarum insistere remis Optastis, *to fly over the waves*, Ovid. Met. 5, 558. Fati alas tardare, *to retard the approach of death*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 25. Mors alis circumvolat *(sc.* nos) atris, Id. Sat. 2, 1, 58. Pandere alas ad solem aestivum, *said of the bees*, Virg. G. 4, 27.—Alarum virus, *vel* vitia, *the rank smell of the arm-pits*, Plin. 35, 15 f. 52. 21, 20. f. 83. Ille et crura, hic ne alas quidem vellit, Senec. Ep. 114. Juvenal. 11, 157. Grandes miretur Laelius alas, *his large shoulders or arms*, ib. 14, 195. Gravis hirsutus cubat hircus in alis, *the arm-pits have a rank smell, or smell strongly of a goat*, Hor. Epod. 21, 5. Ne forte sub ala Fascicolum portes librorum, *carry under your arm*, Hor. Ep 1, 13, 13. Sinistra sociorum equitum ala et dextra, Liv. 35, 5. Duae alae, *the two wings of the army*, ib. 40. 40.—ALARII equites, *were properly the cavalry of the allies, and distinguished from the* 300 *cavalry annexed to each legion, who were called* Legionarii Equites, ib. Caes. B. G. 1, 51, B. C. 1, 73, 2, 18. Cic. Fam. 2, 17. Alarea *vel* alariae cohortes, *troops of infantry placed in the wings*, Caes. B. C. 1, 73. Liv. 10, 40.—ALA, *sometimes denotes any body of cavalry*, Liv. 26, 38. Nep. 18, 1. Stat. Theb. 10, 46, et 468. Dum trepidant alae, *while the horsemen are in a bustle or haste, riding quickly up and down*, Virg. Aen. 4, 121. *but* trepidantibus alis effugere, *with trembling wings*, Ovid. Met. 7, 382. Quisnam frenigerae fignum dare dignior alae, *to command a troop of horse*, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 99. *so* 4, 7, 47. Praeficere eum alae, *to give him the command of a body of horse*, Cic. Off. 2, 13. Variisque instigat vocibus alas, *the horse*, Virg. Aen. 11, 730.—Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis *sc.* Mercurius, i. e. habens talaria, *winged sandals*, Virg. Aen. 4, 259. Alisero tollitur axe Ceres, *in a chariot drawn by dragons*, Ovid. Fast. 4, 562. Aligeri Cupidines, Plin. 36, 5. Ergo his aligerum dictis affatur Amorem, Virg. Aen. 1, 663. Aligerum agmen, *the winged band*, i. e *birds*, ib. 12, 249. Aliger Arcas, *Mercury*, Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 80. Cyllenius Aligero lapsu portabat jussa parentis, *flying*, Sil. 3, 169. Dumque haec aligeris *(sc.* filiis suis Amoribus) instat Cytherea, *while Venus gives these charges to the Loves or Cupids*, ib. 7, 458, *her sons*, ib. 449.—Alipedes equi, *swift*, Virg. A. 12, 484. et 7, 277. Alipes deus, *Mercury*, Ovid. Fast. 5, 100. Met. 11, 312. Citus alipes, *a nimble horse*, Stat. Theb. 11, 198.

ALABASTER v. -TRUS, tri, m. & -trum, tri, n. *a box for holding perfumes; in the form of the cup or bud of a flower; made of* ALABASTRITES, ae, m. *alabaster, a soft kind of marble.*

ĀLĀCER, v. Alācris, e, *cheerful, brisk; sprightly, active, ready, courageous;* -crĭter, -ĭtas.

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ALAPA,

ALĂPA, ae, f. *a blow or ſlap on the cheek with the open hand; a cuff or box on the ear.* Mamercorum alapae, *the blows which the* Mamerci *or noblemen in general received on the ſtage, when they degraded themſelves to become players*, Juvenal. 8, 192. *Theſe blows which the players uſed to give one another, are mentioned by Martial*, 5, 62, 11, et 2, 72, 3. Multo majoris alapae mecum venеunt, *liberty is ſold at a much greater price in my family*, Phaedr. 2, 5, 25. *alluding to the cuſtom of the maſter's giving his ſlave a blow on the ſide of the head, when he manumitted him*, Iſidor. 9, 4.

Ălauda, ae, f. *a lark; called from the tuft on its head* Galerita, Plin. 11, 37. *This was a Gallic word, unknown at Rome before the time of Caeſar, who gave that name to a legion, which he raiſed in Gaul*, ib. et Suet. Caeſ. 24, *frequently mentioned by Cicero*, Phil. 1, 8. 5, 5. 11, 18. 13, 2. Att. 16, 8. *ſuppoſed to have been ſo called from the reſemblance of the creſt of their helmets to the tuft on a lark's head; or, as ſome think from their helmets being adorned with the feathers of a lark, which from* alauda, *the French ſtill call* Alouette.

Albucĭlis, is, f. *a kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 2 Col. 3, 2, 24.

Alburnum, i, n. *the white ſap or inner bark of trees, liable to rot and to be worm-eaten*, Plin. 16, 38.

ALBUS, a, um, *white*; Album, i, n. *white, whiteneſs; a white table or wall, on which the ancients uſed to write; a regiſter, a book*; Albor, ōris, m. *et* Albĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. *whiteneſs*; Albeo, ŭi, — ēre, *et* Albĭco, āre, *to be white*; Albeſco, ĕre, *to grow white*; *ſo* ex- in- albefeo, ĕre; Albātus, a, um, *wearing a white robe, dreſs in white*; Albŭlus, *d. et* Albĭdus, a, um, *a little white, whitiſh*; *ſo* Ex- ſub- albĭdus; Albulae, *ſc.* aquae, *a kind of white waters*, Plin. 31, 2. Albūgo, ĭnis, f. *a white ſpeck on the eye.* Albārius, a, um, *made of white mortar.* Albarium, *ſc.* opus, *a white-waſhing.*

ALBUS *properly denotes a pale white, and* Candidus, *a bright or ſhining white, as in ſnow, or made white by the art of the fuller; but they are often confounded.* Ater *is oppoſed to* albus, *and* niger *to* candidus. Democritus luminibus amiſſis alba et atra diſtinguere non poterat, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 39. Albus aterve ſit, ignorat, *is quite unacquainted with him*, Cic. Phil. 2, 16. *ſo* Phaedr. 3, 15, 10. Quinctil. 11, 1, 38. Catull. 90. 2. Alba avis, *put for a rare thing*, Cic. Fam. 7, 28 Corvo albo rarior, Juvenal. 7, 202. Albae auriculae, *the ears of an aſs*, Perſ. 1, 59. *ſo* Villis albentibus implet, *ſc.* aures Midae, *makes them rough with hairs, as the ears of an aſs*, Ovid. Met. 11, 176. Si tu errori noſtro album calculum adjeceris, *approve*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2. alluding to the ancient cuſtom of JUDICES or jurymen, when they acquitted a criminal, throwing into an urn, each of them, a white pebble, or ſmall ſtone, Ov. Met. 15, 41, &c. Albi capilli, *grey hairs*, Propert. 3, 25, 13. Tibul. 1, 8, 45. Tu gallinae filius albae, *fortunately born*, Juv. 13, 141. *becauſe white things were called lucky; or alluding to a white hen, which an eagle is ſaid to have dropt into the boſom of Livia, after her marriage with Auguſtus; and which being preſerved, became very prolific* Suet. Galb. 1. *contrary to what white hens uſually are*, Col. 8, 2, 7. Albus dies, *clear*, Sil. 15, 53. Martial. 10, 62, 6. *ſo* albus notus, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 15. Alba ſtella, *bright, propitious, favourable*, Id. Od. 1, 12, 27. Albis dentibus aliquem deridere, *with a loud laugh ſo as to expoſe the teeth*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 48. Album corpus, *pale*, Id. Od. 2, 2, 15. Albus pallor, *paleneſs*, Id. Epod. 7, 15. *ſo* Sat. 2, 2, 21. Perſ. 3, 98. Albo rete (*for* reti) aliena oppugnare bona, *under a ſpecious pretext, by the tricks of law*, Plaut. Perſ. 1, 2, 22. Album veſtimento addere, *to have their garment whitened by the fuller*, Liv. 4, 45. Sparſis pellibus albo, *with white*, Virg. Ecl. 2, 41. *ſo* G. 3, 56. Album oculi, *the white of the eye*, Celſ. 7, 7, 6. *but* album in oculo, *i. e.* albugo, *a white ſpeck, a diſeaſe*, Columel, 6, 17, 7. Album ovi, *vel* ex ovo, *the white of an egg*, Celſ. 4, 15, et 20. Plin. 20, 11 ſ. 44. In album referre, *to write down on a white table*, Cic. Or. 2, 12. Liv. 1, 32. Album Praetorum, *the white table on which the Praetors wrote their edicts; hence* ſe ad album transferre, *to apply to the ſtudy of the laws of the Praetors*, (Jus Praetorium,) Quinct. 12, 3, 11. Mittere in album judicum, *to mark down in the liſt of* Judices *or Jurymen*, Senec. de Benef. 3, 7. *ſo* aſcribi albo, Suet. Tib. 51. Eradere albo, *ſc.* judicium, Id. Claud. 16. Demit. 8. *to which Pliny alludes*, Quum hanc operam condicerem, non eras in hoc albo, *I did not propoſe to ſubmit my work to your judgment*, Praef. Albo Senatorio eradere aliquem, *to eraſe him from the liſt of Senators*, Tacit. Ann. 4, 42. *ſo* Ner. 21.—Feſtos (*ſc.* dies) albatus celebrat, *dreſſed in white*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 22. Cic. Vat. 13. Albati equi, *whoſe riders were cloathed in white*, Plin. 8, 42.—Caelo albente, *at the approach of light*, Caeſ. B. C. 1, 68. Ut primum albeſcere lumen vidit, Virg. A. 4, 586. Albeſcit meſſis ariſtis maturis, Ovid. Faſt. 5, 357. Nec prata canis albicant prunis, *are white*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 4.

Alcea, ae, f. *a kind of wild mallows, marſh-mallows*, Plin. 27, 4.

Alcēdo, ĭnis, f. (quaſi Algedo, quod algidis temporibus pariat,) *a bird which builds her neſt in the ſea, and breeds in the middle of winter, when there is a great calm*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 142: *whence* Alcedonia, orum, *Halcyon days or calm days*, Plaut. Caſin. Prol. 26. *See* Halcyon.

Alces, is, *vel* Alce, es. f. *an elk*; Plin. 8, 15.

ĂLEA, ae, f. *a game in which the* tali *or* teſſerae *were thrown, the dice; gaming or play in general; hazard, chance, fortune.* Alcātor, ōris, m. *a player at dice, a gameſter*; Aleatorius, a, um, *of* or *pertaining to dice.* — Alea vetita legibus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 58. De alea condemnatus, Cic. Phil. 2, 23. Provocat me in aleam, *challenges me to play at dice*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 73. Ludere aleā, Hor. ib. *vel* aleam, Suet. Aug. 70. Cl. 33. Ner. 30. Aleam ſobrii inter feria exercent, *ſc.* Germani, Tacit. G. 24. Aleam adire, Senec. Benef. 3, 11. Alea damnoſa, *attended with great loſs*

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loss, hurtful, Juvenal. 14, 4. Martial. 14, 18. Quem praeceps alea nudat, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 21. Turpis, Juvenal. 11, 175. Hunc alea decoquit, *gaming bankrupts him*, Perf. 5, 57. Ire in dubiam servitii imperiique aleam, *to risk a doubtful contest whether they should rule or be slaves*, Liv. 1, 23. *So* summam rerum in aleam dare, ib. 42, 59. Talibus admissis alea grandis inest, *a great risk or danger*, Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 376. Non perspicitis aleam quandam inesse hostiis deligendis, Cic. Div. 2, 25. Periculosae plenum opus aleae, *full of danger in the execution*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 6. M. Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, *beyond all hazard of competition in point of genius, incomparable*, Plin. praef. Maris negotiationis alea, *the risk of trade*, Col. 1. pr. 8. Alea fati, *a decisive battle*, Lucan. 6, 7 et 603.—Domus erat aleatoribus referta, *with professed gamesters*, Cic. Phil. 2, 27. *So* Id. Cat. 2, 10. Verr. 5, 13. Aleator quanto in arte est melior, tanto nequior. P. Syr. Mim.—Damna aleatoria, *the losses at play*, Cic. Phil. 2, 28. Forus aleatorius, *a dice-board*, Suet. Aug. 71.

ALEC, ēcis, n. *a kind of pickle*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 73. *See* HALEC *et* ALEX.

ALECTORIA, (ab ἀλεκτωρ, gallus,) *a stone found in the maw, or gizzard, of a cock, of a crystal colour*, Plin. 37, 10.

ALĔRE, (ălo, ui, altum v. alĭtum,) *to nourish, to feed, to breed, to bring up*; gladiatores, *to maintain or support*; barbam, capillum, *to let it grow long*.—ALTOR, ōris, *a nourisher*; altrix, īcis, f. *a nurse*. Alumnus, i, m. *et* -a, ae, f. *a foster-child*. Alimentum, alimonium, i, n. *et* alimonia, ae, f. *nourishment*. Alimentarius, a, um, *pertaining to nourishment*; Altĭlis, e, *fed, fatted or fattened*: Alibĭlis, e, *nourishing*; Lac—omnium liquentium maximè alibile, *most nourishing*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 1. *passive*. alibiliores fiunt, *sc.* pulli, *more easily fed*, ib. 3, 9, 14. Alescĕre, *to grow by nourishment, to be nourished*.

ALES, ĭtis, (*ab* ala) *a bird, properly of the larger kind, a fowl*, Plin. 10, 19 f. 22.—ĂLES, *like* avis, *is commonly feminine; but the poets often make it masculine; and in the gen. plur.* alituum *for* alitum, Virg. A. 8, 27. Chaonis ales, *a pigeon*, Ovid. Art. Am. 2, 150. Jovis, *an eagle*, ib. 3, 420. Virg. A. 12, 247. Flammiger, Stat. Theb. 8, 675. Palladis, *the owl*, Ovid. Fast. 2, 89. Pandĭŏnis, *a swallow*, i. e. *Progne the daughter of Pandion changed into a swallow*, Lucan. ad Pison. 255. Ales Phasĭdis, *a pheasant*, Stat. Silv. 4, 6, 8. Caystrius, *a swan*, Ovid. Tr. 5, 1, 11. Ales Cytherēia, *a pigeon*, Sil. 3, 683. Junonia, *a peacock*, Ovid. Am. 2, 6, 55. *So* Alitis eximiae cauda superba fuit, *i. e.* pavonis, Martial. 14, 67. Phoebēius, *a raven*, Ovid. Met. 2, 544. Tegeaticus, *Mercury*, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 102. *So* Impiger, Id. Theb. 1, 202. Ales cănorus, *a swan*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 15. cristatus, *a cock*, Ovid. Fast. 1, 455. Praenuncius lucis, ib. 2, 765. *So* Matutinae alites, Prop. 1, 16, 46. Longaeva, *a phoenix*, Claudian. de rapt. Proserp. 2, 83. Rara, *a parrot*, Ovid. Am. 2, 6, 9. Eois imitatrix ales ab Indis, ib. 1. Simulantior *vel* simulacior vocum, ib. 23. Regia, *the eagle*, Id. Met. 4, 362. Temporarius, *a cuckow*, Plin. 18, 26 f. 66. Potiori alite aliquid facere, *with a better omen*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 23. Secundâ alite, *with a prosperous omen*, Id. Epod. 16, 24. lugubri, *with a mournful or bad omen*, Od. 3, 3, 6.—ALES *is also used as an adjective; thus*, Ales auster, *winged or swift*, Virg. A. 8, 430. Ales deus, *Mercury*, Ovid. Met. 2, 715. Ales equus, *Pegasus*, Ovid. Amor. 3, 12, 24. Hor. Carm. 4, 11, 26. Passu volat alite virgo, *with a quick pace*, Id. Met. 10, 587. Plumbum ales, *a swift leaden bullet thrown from a sling*, Silv. 6, 923.

ALEX, v. Allex, ēcis, f. *a pickle, or salt thick liquor, made of fishes; without the plural*; Plin. 31, 8 f. 44. *a small fish*, Cato, R. R. 58. Allex viri, *a mean dirty fellow*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 31. *Some derive this word from* Allicio; *others make it equivalent to* Pollex pedis, i. e. *of a diminutive size, a dwarf; from* Allus *or* Hallus; *see* FESTUS.

ALGA, ae, f. *sea-weed, an herb growing among sea-water*: Algensis, e, *of or pertaining to sea-weed*. Algōsus, *full of sea-weed*; Algineus, *resembling it*, Col. 5, 8, 3. Projectā vilior alga, *worthless, good for nothing*, Virg. Ecl. 7, 42. Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 8.—Algense genus purpurae enutritum algâ, *a kind of shell-fish living on sea-weed*, Plin. 3, 37.

ALGĒRE, (algeo, alsi,) *to be cold*; Algor, ōris, m. *cold*; *et* Algus, ūs, m. Plaut. et Lucr. Algĭdus, a, um, *cold*; nihil alsius, *colder, the compar. from the obsolete* Alsus: Alsius, a, um, *chill, unable to bear the cold*: Alsiōsus, a, um, *of a cold nature, apt to be hurt by cold*.

ALIAS, ALIBI, &c. Vide ALIUS.

ĂLICA, ae, f. *a kind of corn, like wheat; pottage or broth made of it*, Plin. 18, 11 f. 29. 22, 25 f. 61. Pistrina alicariorum, *the bake-house of those that made bread of this grain*, Festus. Reliquiae alicariae, *mean prostitutes*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 54.

ALIĒNIGĒNA, ae, m. (alieni generis,) *a foreigner*: Alienigĕnus, a, um, *foreign*.

ALIĒNUS, a, um, (*ab* alius) *of or belonging to another, foreign, strange, improper*: Alieno, āre, *to alienate or estrange; to cast off; to transfer or convey the property of a thing*. Alienatio, ōnis, f. *an estrangement or alienation, the conveyance of property*: So Abaliēnāre *et* Abalienatio. ——— Fertilior seges est alienis semper in agris, *of others*, Ov. A Am. 1, 349. Difficilis est cura rerum alienarum, Cic. Off. 1, 9.—Alienum *is often used for* res aliena; *as*, Alieni appetens, *of the property of another*, Sall. Cat. 5. Ex *vel* de alieno largiri, Cic. Fam. 3, 8. *So* Aliena curare, *to mind the affairs of another*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 23. Appetere, Liv. 30, 30. Alienus cibus, *living at another's expence*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 34. *So* Alienâ vivere quadrâ, Juvenal. 5, 2. Apud me caenant alieni novem, *not of my family, strangers*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 31. Itaque cives potiores sunt quam peregrini; propinqui, quam alieni, *not allied by blood*, Cic. Amic. 2. Alieno more vivere, *according to the direction of another*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 125. Et meam partem itidem tacere, quum aliena est oratio, *it belongs to another to speak*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 51. Arbor ex alieno orbe petita, *from a foreign country*, Plin. 12, 1. Alienis pedibus ambulare,

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bitare, to be carried in a sedan or chair, ib. 29, 1. Alienis oculis agnoscere, *to use the help of a reader or nomenclator*, ib.—Tot gentium sermones, tot linguæ, tanta loquendi varietas, ut externus alieno pene non sit hominis vice, *is almost not considered as a man by a person of a different nation*, Plin. 7, 1. In alienos, in suos irrachat, *against strangers and relations*, Cic. Mil. 28. Quid? Ego vobis, Geta, alienus sum? *unconnected with or not related to*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 12. Ut tuum factum alieni hominis, meum verò conjunctissimi et amicissimi esse videatur, Cic. Fam. 3, 6; *so* Dom. 27. Verba aliena, *metaphorical or borrowed expressions*, Cic. Or. 24. Quinct. 12, 10, 41. Postquam alienum ab se videt, *alienated*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 83. In physicis totus est alienus, *sc.* Epicurus, *borrows every thing from Democritus*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6. Non alienum esse videtur, *improper*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 10. Nep. 1, 6. Non alienum esse arbitror—explicare breviter, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17. Aliena odor oppletaures, *strange, disagreeable, fetid*, Varr. R. R. 3, 4, 3. Aliena loqui, *inconsistent, incoherent, foolish things*, Cels. 3, 18. Ovid. Trist. 3, 3, 19. Cibi stomacho alieni, *unwholesome*, Cels. 4, 5 et 24. Equitare podagricis alienum est, *hurtful*, ib. ult.——ALIENUS *is construed with the genitive, the dative, or ablative, both without and with a preposition; as*, Alienum ejus dignitatis, *inconsistent with or contrary to*, Cic. Fin. 1, 4; *so* Aliena firmæ assensionis, Cic. Acad. 1, 11. Aliena pacis eorum, Lucr. 6, 68. aliarum rerum, ib. 1063. salutis, ib. 3, 852; *but* Aliena rogorum, *i. e.* alieni rogi, *funeral piles reared for others*, ib. 6, 1281. Neque aliena consilii, *unconnected or unacquainted with the plot*, Sall. Cat. 40. — Cum nihil existimem arti oratoriæ alienum, *foreign*, Quinctil. proem. 5. Quibus omnibus aliena est illa magnificentiæ virtus, *contrary, unfavourable, or hurtful to*, Id. 4, 2, 62. *So* Id dicit, quod illi causæ maximè est alienum, Cic. Cæcin. 9. Tac. Hist. 2, 74. Senec. Nat. Quæst. præf. 4. Alienum fortunæ suæ vultum gerere, *unsuitable or not befitting*, Sen. de Vit. Beat. extr. Cœlum nobis alienum est, *hurtful*, Lucr. 6, 1117. Alieniissimus mihi, *inimical, unfriendly*, Cic. Fam. 8, 12. *So* Muciani animus nec Vespasiano alienus, et in Titum pronior, Tac. Hist. 2, 74. Scio quam sis ambitioni alienus, familiaris otio ac literis, *distant or averse from*, Senec. N. Q. 4. præf. Dicacitas etiam scurrilis et scenica huic personæ alieniissima est, i. e. oratori minimè convenit, Quinct. 6, 3, 29. Alienum nostrâ amicitiâ, *inconsistent with*, Cic. Fam. 11, 27. *So* 5, 17. 9, 14. Att. 6, 1. Neque hoc dii alienum ducunt majestate sua, Cic. Div. 1, 38. Alienum suis rationibus existimans, *inconsistent with his measures or designs*, Sallust. Cat. 56. Non alienus sanguine regibus, *i. e.* consanguineus, Liv. 29, 29. Alienus est a nostra familia, *strange*, Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 28. Non aliena esse ducerem a dignitate, *derogatory*, Cic. Fam. 4, 7. Homo non alienus a literis, *not averse from or unacquainted with letters*, Cic. Verr. 4, 26. Si peccat Stoicus, rei falsæ assentiens; vos quidem nihil dicitis a sapiente tam alienum esse, Cic. Acad. 4, 43. Absurdum atque alienum a mea vita videtur, Ter. Adel. 5, 8, 21. Movet etiam navigationis labor, alienus non ab ætate solum nostra, verum etiam a dignitate, Cic. Att. 16, 3. —Alieno animo esse ab aliquo, *disaffected or alienated*, Cic. Dejot. 8. Ab altero, propter prebitatem ejus, non nimis alienos animos habemus, Cic. Amic. 8. Rosc. Amer. 46. Alienus locus, *disadvantageous, unfavourable*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 16. Alieniissimo sibi loco conflixit, Nep. 2, 4. Confidera, ne in alieniissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, Cic. Fam. 15, 14. 3, 10. Alieniissimo reipublicæ tempore extinctus, Cic. de Clar. Or. 1. Alieniore ætate post faceret tamen, *at a more improper age*, Ter. Adel. 1, 2, 20. Alienior hæres, *a more distant relation*, Cic. Cluent. 59. Homines alieniissimi a P. Clodio, *not at all connected with*, Cic. Dom. 27. Fam. 8, 12, 3. 15, 4, 39. Plin. Pan. 37. Cæs. B. G. 6, 30. Alieniissimus rusticæ vitæ, *quite unacquainted with*, Col. 3, 21, 3.———

ALIĒNARE *vel* Abalienare filium, *to cast off, to expel him from the family and consider him as an alien*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 26. Tu me alienabis nunquam, quin noster fiem, *will never make me other than I am, the real Sosia*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 243. Sacopenium quod apud nos gignitur, in totum transmarino alienatæ, *is diffused or set aside by the use of the foreign*, Plin. 20, 18 f. 75. Rem vendere et alienare, *to transfer the property of to another*, Cic. Verr. 4, 60. Rull. 2, 21. et 13. Alienatum non propriè dicitur, quod adhuc in dominio venditoris manet, venditum tamen rectè dicitur, Ulpian. Odor sulphuris sæpius haustus alienat, *deprives of reason*, Senec. Q. N. 2, 53. Quorum alienatur mens, *is disordered*, Plin. 30, 6 f. 16. Alienare aliquem, voluntatem, *vel* animum ejus ab aliquo, *to alienate, to estrange or withdraw the affections*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 10. Nep. 7, 5. Cic. Fam. 3, 6. & 5, 8. Att. 9, 10. & 1, 14. *So* Abalienare, Cic. Phil. 2, 8. de Orat. 2, 43. et 74. Fam. 1, 7, 8. Att. 14, 8. Alienari ab interitu, *to be averse from, to have an abhorrence of*, Cic. Fin. 3, 5. Momento alienantur, *sc.* intestina, *are changed or corrupted*, Cels. 7, 16. *hence* Alienatum corpus, *i. e.* corruptum, Senec. Ep. 89.—Alienata est abs te mulier, *no longer loves you*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 26. Voluntate alienati principes inter se conjurant. *alienated in their affection*, Sall. Jug. 66. Me falsa suspicione alienatum esse sentiebam, *set aside, rejected from preferment*, i. e. *repulsed from the consulship*, Sall. Cat. 35. Insulæ alienatæ, *which had revolted*, Nep. 5, 2. et 22, 2. Alienato ab sensu animo, *devoid of feeling, insensible to pain*, Liv. 2, 12. *so* 25, 39. Decemvir, alienato ad libidinem animo, *madly set on gratifying his passion*, Liv. 3, 48. Alienatum corpus, *diseased, void of feeling*, Senec. Ep. 89. Alienatus mihi est usus aedium, *taken from me*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 4. Alienatus mente, *deprived of reason or thought*, Plin. 28, 8 f. 27. *So* Romani alienatâ mente, Cæs. B. G. 6, 40. Unum signum alienatæ mentis ostendit, *of being delirious*, Suet. Aug. 100. —— ALIENATIO sacrorum, *a giving up of*, Cic. Or. 42. Venditio alienatio est, et rei suæ jurisque sui in alium

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alium translatio, Sen. de Benef. 5, 10. —— A me alienatio ad impios cives, *an alienation or estrangement of affection, a defection*, Cic. Phil. 2, 1. —Alienatio mentis, *a deprivation of reason, a delirium*, Plin. 21, 21 f. 89. Celf. 4, 2. Sen. Ep. 78.

Aliger et alifer, ĕra, um, *winged. See* Ala.

Alimentum, i, n. *nourishment. See* Alĕre.

Aliptes, ae, m. *he that anointed the* athletae *before they engaged in their exercises, and took care to keep them in good condition.*

Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod, *or* -id, *pron.* (alius *and* quis,) *some, some one*; adv. alicŭbi, *somewhere or in some place*; aliquò, *some whither or to some place*; Aliquoverſum, *towards some place, some way or other*; alicunde, *from some place*; aliquâ, *some way*; aliquamdiu, *for some time*; aliquando, *at some time, sometimes, at last*; aliquatĕnus, *to a certain degree, in some measure.* Aliquisquam, *et* aliquispiam, -quapiam, quod *v.* quidpiam, *any.*

Aliquantus, a, um, (alius *et* quantus,) *some, considerable*; aliquantùm, *et* -tò, adv. *somewhat, a little, considerably*; aliquantŭlum frumenti, *a little corn*; aliquantŭlùm ſubtriſtis, *a little ſad*; aliquantiſper, adv. *for a little while.*

Aliquot, indec. a. *ſome, ſeveral, a few, not many*: aliquoties, *v.* -iens, adv. *ſeveral times.*

ALIUS, alia, aliud; *(genit.* alius; *dat.* alii, *like the pronoun* ille,) *other*: —*another, other*—adv. Alĭbi *vel* aliŭbi, *in another place, elſewhere*; aliò, *to another place*; aliunde, *from another place*; aliorſum *v.* -us, *towards another place*; aliâ, *by another way*; aliàs, *at another time*; aliter, aliŏqui *vel* aliŏquin, *in another manner, otherwiſe.* ——

Alius *is ſometimes found in the genitive and dative like* Bonus; *thus*, Aliae pecudis jecur, *for* alius, Cic. Div. 2, 13. *ſo* aliae partis homines, Liv. 24, 27. Studioſus nullae aliae rei, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 207. *ſee* Gell. 4, 10. 9, 4. 17, 5.—— Alius *is ſometimes put for* Alter, *one or another of two*; *as*, Ita duo deinceps reges, alius aliâ via, ille bello, hic pace, civitatem auxerunt, *the one by one way, and the other by another*, Liv. 1, 21. Magnitudo animi par, item gloria, ſed alia alii, *the one*, i. e. Caeſar, *had one kind of glory, and the other*, i. e. Cato, *another*, Salluſt. Cat. 54. *ſo* Cic. Verr. 4, 22. Caeſ. B. G. 1, 1. Suet. Tit. 7. Curt. 9, 8, 5. Aliud ſentire et loqui, *ſc.* et aliud, *it is one thing to think, and another to ſpeak*, Cic. Fam. 8, 1. *But* Alius *is commonly applied to three or more*; *as*, Aliud alii natura iter oſtendit, Salluſt. Cat. 2. Alius alio more viventes, ib. 6. Alios alibi reſiſtentes, ib. 60. Alius alium percontamur, *aſk one another*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 46. Habes Sardos venales, alium alio nequiorem, Cic. Fam. 7, 25. Ut ipſi inter ſe, aliis alii prodeſſe poſſent, Cic. Off. 1, 7. *ſo* Fin. 5, 9. Att. 7, 2. Fallacia alia aliam trudit, *one artifice follows another*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 39. Alio die, *on another day*; *a form uſed by thoſe, who wiſhed to break up the* comitia, *or an aſſembly of the people, by telling bad omens*, Cic. Phil. 2, 33.—Alius *is often repeated, or another word of ſimilar import put in its place*; *as*, Divitias alii praeponunt; bonam alii valetudinem, alii potentiam, alii honores, multi etiam voluptates, Cic. Amic. 6. Pars ingenium, alii corpus exercebant, Sall. Cat. 2. Pars cedere, alii inſequi, Id. Jug. 51. *ſo* Cic. Fin. 4, 11. Verr. 5, 56. Caeſ. B. G. 6, 37. Liv. 42, 61. 45, 23. Plin. 31, 2.—Alius *with a conjunction interpoſed denotes variety*; *as*, Inchoata res aliis atque aliis de cauſis dilata erat, *for different reaſons*, Liv. 8, 23. *ſo* 1, 8, 2, 11. Itaque adoptatus es, non ut prius alius atque alius, Plin. Pan. 7. Eadem res ſaepe aut probatur, aut rejicitur, alio atque alio elata verbo, *expreſſed in different words*, Cic. Orat. 22. Febres aliae aliaeque ſubinde oriuntur, Celſ. 3, 3. Alias deinde alias morae cauſas facere, Sall. Jug. 36. Saepe tentantes agros alia deinde alia loca petiverant, ib. 18.—*So with* ex *and other prepoſitions*; *as*, Aliam rem ex alia cogitare, *one thing after another*, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 3. Aliud ex alio malum, ib. 5, 6, 17. Me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic. Fam. 9, 9. Nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur, Virg. A. 5, 494. Ut aliud ex alio, *ſc.* in mentem venit *vel* incidit, Cic. Att. 16, 14. Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 37. Ex alio in aliud viciſſitudo atque mutatio, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 59. Prodigia alia ſuper alia, Liv. 23, 36. Aliud ſuper aliud ſcelus, ib. 30, 36. *ſo* 1, 25. 3, 56. Aliis ſuper alias epiſtolis egit mihi gratias, Plin. Ep. 7, 8. Alius poſt alium, Sall. Jug. 63. Quid eſt aliud gigantûm more bellare cum diis, niſi naturae repugnare, Cic. Sen. 2. Horatius nihil aliud ad eum nuncium a propoſito averſus, quàm ut cadaver efferri juberet, *no otherwiſe*, Liv. 2, 8. *ſo* 2, 29 et 63. 3, 40. 31, 24. 35, 49. Non alia antè Romana pugna atrocior fuit, Liv. 1, 27. *ſo* 2, 31 et 46. Quid aliud eſt capere et conciliare pecunias, ſi hoc non eſt? Cic. Verr. 5, 30. Pygmalion, ſcelere ante alios immanior omnes, Virg. A. 1, 347. Divitiaco ex aliis Gallis maximam fidem habebat, Caeſ. B. G. 1, 41. Mulier, qua mulier alia nulla eſt pulchrior, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 100.—Alius *is often put for* diverſus, *diſſorent*; *as*, Nunc haec dies aliam vitam affert, alios mores poſtulat, Ter. And. 1, 2, 18. Alius nunc fieri volo, Plaut. Poen. Prol. 126. *ſo* Trin. 1, 1, 123. Homines alii facti ſunt, Cic. Fam. 11, 12. Alius vir erat, Liv. 44, 18. Longe mihi alia mens eſt, *I have a quite different opinion*, Sall. Cat. 50. Qui haec ſentitis, in hanc partem; qui alia omnia (*ſc.* ſentitis,) in illam partem ite, *are of a different opinion*; the form uſed by him who preſided in the ſenate when he put any thing to the vote, Plin. Ep. 8, 14. *ſee* Feſtus in litera Q. Senatus frequens in alia omnia tranſiit, *went into an oppoſite opinion*, Caeſ. B. G. 8, 53. *ſo* Cic. Fam. 2, 1. et 10, 12. Res aliuſmodi eſt, ac putatur, Cic. Juvenal. 2, 6.—Alius Liſippo, *ſc.* a, *any other than, or a different perſon from Liſippus*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240. Neve putes alium ſapiente bonoque beatum, Id. Ep. 1, 16, 20. Ne aliud bello mallet, i. e. quam bellum, Sall. Jug. 81. Expertis alia experiri, *to try different things from what you have tried*, i. e. *to try new experiments*, Liv. 5, 54. Si accuſator alius Sejano foret, Phaedr. 3, 1, 41. Nos ab initio ſpectâſſe otium, nec quidquam aliud libertate communi quaeſiſſe, exitus declarat, Cic. Fam. 11, 2. *ſo* Curt. 5, 4, 9.—*The antients ſaid* alis

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alis *for* alius, *and* alid *for* aliud; Lucr. 1, 263 et 1108. 5, 1455. 3, 984, &c.——Nolo ALIBI quam in innocentia ſpem habere, *in any thing elſe*, Liv. 7, 41. Nec ſpes ſalutis alibi quam in pace impetranda eſt, ib. 30, 35. Nec uſquam aliubi candidae naſcuntur, *ſc.* merulae, Plin. 10, 30. *ſo* 9, 54. 11, 14. 34, 14 ſ. 41. Senec. Benef. 1, 5. Varr. R. R. 1, 44.—ALIÒ profectus fueras, *to another place*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 49. Aliò conſerre animum, *to apply to another thing*, Id. Heaut. 2, 4, 10. et 2, 2, 49. Sermonem aliò transferamus, *to another ſubject*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 29. Fam. 14, 1 extr. Appellet haec deſideria naturae, cupiditatis nomen ſervet aliò, *for ſomething elſe*, Id. Fin. 2, 9. Aliò reſponſionem ſuam derivavit, *he anſwered to a different thing from what he was aſked*, Cic. Verr. 1, 53. Hoc longè aliò ſpectabat atque videri volebant, Nep. 2, 6, 3. Aliò data ſumma, *for another purpoſe*, Suet. Aug. 88. Plebs nunquam aliò quam ad ſervicndum nata, Liv. 7, 18.—Aliunde aliò trasſugiunt, *from one place to another*, Senec. de Brev. Vitae, c. 16. Aliunde audiſti, *from another perſon*, Cic. Att. 10, 1. *ſo* Leg. 1. 1. Att. 11, 13. Fam. 5, 13. de Orat. 2, 10. Orat. 24. Aliunde ſtat ſemper, aliunde ſentit, *he openly eſpouſes one party, while his heart is with another*, Liv. 24, 45.—Ancillas jubet aliam aliorſum ire, *one towards one place, and another to another*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 49. Vereor ne illud aliorſum, atque ego feci, acceperit, *leſt he take it in a different ſenſe than I meant it*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 1. Atqui ego iſtuc aliovorſum dixeram, non iſtuc, quod tu inſimulas, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 8.—Nam penetrare aliâ (*ſc.* viâ) ſonitus aliâque ſaporem Cernimus e ſuccis, aliâ nidoris odores, Lucr. 6, 986. —Sed de hoc aliàs, *ſc.* agemus, *at another time*, Cic. Lael. 1. *ſo* Acad. 4, 3. Divin. 2, 2.—Animal aliàs terribile, *in another reſpect or otherwiſe*, Plin. 8, 25. Reges Numidarum et aliàs infenſi, Tac. An. 16, 1. Nox aliàs contractior, aliàs productior, *ſometimes ſhorter, ſometimes longer*, Senec. Ep. 12. Aliàs beatus, aliàs miſer, Cic. Fin. 2, 2. *ſo* Juv. 1, 52. Aliàs aliud iiſdem de rebus et ſentiunt et judicant, Cic. de Orat. 2, 7. Geminatio verborum habet interdum vim, aliàs lepõrem, Id. 3, 54. Quorum pater, et ſaepe aliàs, et maxime Cenſor, ſaluti reipublicae fuit, ib. 1, 9.—Multo aliter ac ſperabat, *otherwiſe than*, Nep. 22, 2. Ego iſti nihilo ſum aliter ac fui, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 45. De Antonii itineribus, neſcio quid aliter audio atque ut ad te ſcribebam, Cic. Att. 16, 13. *ſo* Aliter quàm, niſi, &c.—Vitiis paucis et mediocribus Mendoſa eſt natura, alioqui recta, *in other reſpects or otherwiſe*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 66. Credo minimam olim ſepulchrorum fuiſſe cupiditatem; alioquin multa extarent ampla majorum, Cic. 2, 25.

AL- *v.* AD-LĀBI aliquid, *to glide to*; genibus, in dat. *to fall down at*; oris Cyclopum, *to arrive at*; aures matris, *to reach*; Allapſus, ûs, m. *a gliding, an approach by gliding*, Hor. Epod. 1, 20.

AL-LĂBŌRĀRE, *to labour hard*; nihil myrto, *to add with care or labour*, Hor. Od. 1, et 38, 5. Allaborandum eſt tibi, *you muſt labour hard.*

AL-LATRĀRE cum, ei, *to bark at*; Scipionem, *to rail at, to ſlander*; ejus magnitudinem, *to diſparage*, Liv. 38, 54.

ALLATUS, &c. *ſee* AFFERRE.

AL-LAUDĀRE aliquid, *to praiſe greatly.*

AL- *v.* AD-LĒGĀRE, *to ſend one to another, to ſolicit or manage any thing; to alledge by way of excuſe or proof*: Ne credas a me allegatum hunc ſenem, *ſuborned*, Ter. And. 5, 3, 28. Allegātus, i, m. *one ſent as an ambaſſador by a private perſon, a deputy.* Allegātio, ōnis, f. *the ſending of a perſon to requeſt any thing, an application*, Cic. Verr. 2, 16, et 51.—Allegatu meo, *by my appointment*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 18.

AL- *v.* AD-LĒGĔRE aliquem in ſenatum, *to chuſe*; certum numerum in ſui cuſtodiam, Suet.

ALLEGŌRIA, ae, f. *an allegory*, Cic. Or. 27.

AL- *v.* AD-LĔVĀRE aliquem, *to lift up, to raiſe, to lighten, to eaſe, to mitigate, to alleviate*: -ātio *et* -āmentum.

AL-LĒVĀRE aliquid, *to ſmooth, to poliſh.*

AL-LĬCIO, exi, ectum, ĕre, (lacio, *obſol.*) *to allure, to entice; to attract; to bring on*: Allector, ōris, m. *an enticer.*—ALLECTĀRE, *to entice often, to allure.* Allectatio, ōnis, f. *an alluring or enticing.* Allectatio nutricum, *a lullaby*, Quinct. 1, 10, 32.—ALLICĔFACTUS, part. *allured*, Suet. Vit. 14.

AL-LĪDO, -īſi, -īſum, -ĕre, (laedo,) aliquid pilae *v.* trabi, ad ſcopulos, *to daſh againſt*; in quibus (*ſc.* damnationibus) Servius alliſus eſt, caeteri concidantur, *Servius has been ſeverely hurt*, (i. e. perhaps *fined,*) *the reſt are ruined*, (i. e. *baniſhed,*) Cic. Q. F. 2, 6.

AL-LĪGĀRE vitem palis *v.* ad palos, *to bind or tie to the ſtakes*, Col.; ad palum, *to bind a criminal to the ſtake*, Cic.; naves morſu, *to bind or fix, as an anchor does*; caput lanā, *to bind, to wrap up*; ſe ſcelere, Cic.; ſe furti, *to own himſelf guilty*, Ter. Alligari legibus, ſtipulationē, beneficio, &c. *to be bound*: -ātio *et* -atūra; -ātor.

AL-LĪNĔRE, *to daub, to beſmear*; atrum ſignum incomptis (*ſc.* verſibus,) *to draw a black ſtroke acroſs, to daſh out with his pen*, Hor. Art. P. 426.

ALLIUM, i, n. *garlick*: Alliātum, i, n. *a kind of ſallad mixed with garlick, or any food ſeaſoned with garlick.*

AL- *v.* AD-LŌQUI eum, *to ſpeak to, to addreſs*: Allocutio, ōnis, f. *et* Alloquium, i, n. *a ſpeaking to, an addreſs, diſcourſe.*

AL-LŪBESCĔRE, *to pleaſe, to begin to pleaſe.*

AL-LŪCĒRE ei, *to ſhine upon.*

ALLŪCĬNĀRI, Alucĭnāri *v.* Halucĭnari, *to trip, to miſtake, to err.* Allucinātio, ōnis, *f. a miſtake.*

AL-LŪDĔRE ei, *to play or ſport with*, Plin. 9, 8. *to jeſt*; ad id, *to allude to*; ad eam, *to ſmile upon, to ſmile to*, Juſtin. 1, 4.

AL-LUĔRE, *to flow near to, to waſh, to touch upon, as a river or the ſea does the land.* Alluvies, ēi, f. *et* Alluvio, ōnis, f. *a ſwelling or overflowing of a river* or *of the ſea, an inundation, a land-pool*, Liv. 1, 4. Cic. Or. 1, 38.

ALMUS, a, um, (alo,) *bountiful, gracious, beautiful*; alma parens, *i. e.* Venus, Virg. A. 2, 591. Sibylla, *venerable*, ib. 6, 74.

ALNUS, i, f. *an alder-tree*; put ſor *a ſhip*: Alneus, a, um, *made of alder.*

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ALTOR,

Altor, altrix, &c. *See* Alere.

Aloë, es, f. *Aloes, an herb of a very bitter juice.*

Alopēcis, is, f. *a vine resembling the tail of a fox*, Plin. 14, 3, et 7.

Alpha, n. indecl. *the first letter of the Greeks; the first of any thing.* Alphabētum, i, n. *the alphabet; named from the two first Greek letters, but not found in any classic author.* *Juvenal has* Hoc discunt omnes ante Alpha et Bēta, 14, 209.

Algior, ius, *more cold*, &c. *see* Algēre.

Altāre, is, n. (Altaria ab *altitudine* dicta sunt; quod antiqui diis superis in aedificiis a terra exaltatis sacra faciebant: diis terrestribus, in terra: diis inferis, in terra defossa, Festus.) *an altar, on which sacrifices were offered to the gods above:* (Superorum et arae sunt et altaria: inferorum tantum arae, Serv. in Virg. Aen. 2, 515. Ecl. 5, 66. *whence both are joined by Pliny*, 15, 30.) *and also (by the figure* Catachrēsis *vel* abusio,) *to the gods below*, Vir. Ecl. 8, 64.—— Altare *is sometimes put for the fire on the altar. as*, Incensa altaria circum, Virg. Aen. 8, 285. Impositis ardent altaria fibris, G. 3, 490. fumant, E. 1, 44. 8, 105. A. 7, 71. Altaria cumulare donis, A. 11, 50. struere, 5, 54. Numerum Divorum altaribus auget, *by having altars erected to him*, 7, 211.

Alter, ĕra, ĕrum; (genit. altĕrius, dat. altĕri; *like the pronoun* Ipse; *in the rest like* Tener;) *another, one of two: different.* Alterūter, *(genit.* alterutrius, *or more rarely* alterius, utrius; *dat.* alterutri, *or* alter, utri, *like* ipse; *in the rest like* pulcher;) *one or other of two.*—Alternus, a, um, *one after another, by turns;* alternè, *and in later writers* alternātim, *by turns*: Alternāre, *to do one thing after another, to do by turns.*——et Adv. Altrinsĕcus, *on one side, opposite*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 26. Pf. 1, 3, 123. Altroversum, *towards one side*, Id. Cas. 3, 2, 23. Altĕrutrinque, *on either side*, Plin. 20, 7.—Altercāre, *and oftener* Altercāri, *to speak by turns, to dispute or debate*, altercatio, ōnis, f. *a dispute or debate between two persons by reciprocal interrogations and answers; an altercation or quarrel.* Altercātor, ōris, m. *an advocate who managed a cause by proposing or answering questions, without making a set speech*, Quinct. 6, 4, 10, et 15.—Sesquialter, ĕra, ĕrum, *one and a half*, Cic. Univers. 7. ——

Duo ordinarii consules, alter *(the one)* morbo, alter *(the other)* ferro periit, Liv. 41, 18. Cui placet alterius *(of another,)* sua nimirum est odio sors, Hor. Epo. 14, 11. Mihi alterum *(one)* ex duobus cruit lumen, Quinct. 6, proem. 6.—Eodem modo de Aristotele et Isocrate judico; quorum uterque suo studio delectatus, contempsit alterum, *the other*, Cic. Off. 1, 1. Non vides solem deum esse, Lunamque, quorum alterum *(the one)* Apollinem Graeci, alteram *(the other)* Dianam putant, Id. N. D. 3, 20. *so* Ad Herenn. 3, 20. Syll. 21. Certatim alter alteri obstrepere, *bawled out the one against the other*, Liv. 1, 40. Quum alter alterum videremus, Cic. Fin. 3, 2. *so* Cic. N. D. 2, 29. Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 30. Liv. 5, 11. Suet. Cal. 56. Plin. 11, 30. Senec. Ep. 7. Alter ab altero adjutus, Cic. Br. 1. Noxii ambo alter in alterum causam conferunt, Liv. 5. 11. Hle alter, *the* or *that other*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 8.—*We sometimes find* Alterae *in the dat. sing. fem.* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 30. Phor. 5, 7, 36. Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 45. Nep. 18, 1.—Alteris castris pervenit ad oppidum, *by two encampments*, i. e. *in two days*, Curt. 3, 7, 5. Alteris jam literis nihil ad me de Attica, *sc.* scribis, *in these last two letters*, Cic. Att. 13, 22. Aurea mala decem misi; cras altera mittam, *other ten apples*, Virg. Ecl. 3, 71. *so* Cic. Fam. 4, 14, *et* 3, 9. Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 1. 2, 2, 7.—*When* alter *repeated, refers to two words going before, the first* alter *is applied to the former word, and the second to the latter; as*, Cic. Off. 1, 26. Fam. 7, 3. Vell. 2, 61. *but not always; as*, Cic. Off. 1, 12, *et* 2, 16, *et* 18. Quint. 1. Rosc. Com. 6. Plin. Ep. 6, 8. Quinctil. 9, 2, 6. Liv. 22, 57, &c.—*Sometimes in place of the second* alter, *the proper name is repeated; as*, Cic. Fin. 3, 30.—Alter *is commonly applied to two who are equal; when any inferiority is expressed,* secundus *is used; as*, Nep. 4, 3.—Alter *is often put for* alius; *as*, Cic. ad Brut. 4. Tusc 2, 17. Fam. 6, 3. et 4, 14. Off. 1, 21. Tusc. 5. extr. Lael. 21.—*And for* diversus *or* dissimilis; *as*, Sperat infestis, metuit secundis Alteram sortem, *a different lot, a change of fortune*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 14. Quoties te speculo videris alterum, *changed*, ib. 4, 10, 6.—*Also for* Secundus *or* Similis; *as*, Conditor alter urbis Camillus, *a second founder, like to Romulus*, Liv. 5, 49. Amilcar, Mars alter ib. 21, 10. Verres, alter Orcus, *a second Pluto*, Cic. Verr. 4, 50. Alter Verres, ib. 33. Me sicut alterum parentem observat, *a second parent*, Id. Fam. 5, 8. Altera patria, altera Roma, Flor. 2, 6, 42. et 3, 5, 15. Est enim is amicus quidem, qui est tanquam alter idem, *a second self*, Cic. Amic. 21. *so* alter ego, Id. Att. 4, 1, Pompeius omnia *(sc.* secundum, *in all things,)* me alterum se fore dixit, Cic. Fam. 2, 15. 7, 5. Att. 3. 1. Ad Brut. Ep. 15 pr. Solicitudinem quasi pro me altero patior, *as for a second self*, Plin. Ep. 2, 9 pr. Cedat in alteras jura, *i. e.* in alterius jura, *falls under the power of another*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 174.—Alterā die, quam a Brundusio solvit, in Macedoniam trajecit, *on the second day after*, Liv. 31, 14. Alteris te mensis adhibet Deum, *admits thee to the second table, or, as we say, to the second course*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 31. *(see* R. A. 454.) Id autem est genus ex tribus partibus collocationis alterum, *the second*, Cic. Orat 52. *but* cum te Pompeius alteri alae praefecisset, Id. Off. 2, 13. *the same with* Uni, Nep. 18, 13. Altero quoque die vinum *vel* aquam bibere, *every other or second day*, Cels. 4, 12. *so* 3, 13, et 23. Ut primo die—ut alter die—ut tertius dies, Cic. Verr. 1, 7. Dies, unus, alter, plures, ib. 4, 29. Primus, alter, tertius, Id. Partit. 9 *so* Id. Nat. D. 3, 21. Phil. 1, 13. Cluent. 64. Verr. 2, 76. Fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, *next after him*, Virg. E. 5, 49. *So* alter ab undecimo jam tum me ceperat annus, *the twelfth*, ib. 8, 39; *but Servius makes it the thirteenth. So some make* altero vicesimo die, *on the 22d day*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25. *as the author of the dialogue on Oratory*, c. 40;

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That Suetonius says, Obiit (*sc.* Nero) secundo et trigesimo aetatis anno, c. 57; *and Eutropius speaking of the same thing says*, Obiit trigesimo et altero aetatis anno, 7, 15. *So* Cic. Mil. 35. Suet. Tit. 11. Col. 12, 41, 1. et 5, 6, 23; *but about this commentators differ.*—Qui regnabat alter (*second*) post Alexandriam conditam, i. e. *Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, the son of Lagus*, Cic. Off. 2, 23. Acceffit amaas unus et item alter, *one or two*, i. e. *several*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 50. *So* unus et alter dies interceſſerat, *several days*, Cic. Cluent. 26. Jamque dies, alterque dies proceſſit, Virg. A. 3, 356. Pretium aetas altera ſordet, *a second life, living over again*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 18. Tarquinius numero centuriarum alterum tantum adjecit, *as much again*, i. e. *doubled them*, Liv. 1, 36. *as Aurelius Victor expreſſes it*, de Illuſtr. vir. 6. Alterum tantum ex Latino delectu adjiciebatur, *the ſame number of Latins as of Romans*, Liv. 8, 8. *But this number is ſaid to be double that of the Romans; thus*, Duae partes ſociorum in exercitu, tertia civium fuit, Liv. 3, 32. *So the Latins themſelves complain*, Per omnes annos atque omnia bella duplici numero ſe militum equitumque fungi, Vell. 2, 15. *So* Militibus ex praeda centenos binos aſſes, et alterum tantum centurionibus atque equitibus diviſit, *the double*, Liv. 10, 46. Pes, qui adhibetur ad numeros, partitur in tria; ut neceſſe ſit partem pedis aut aequalem alteri parti, aut altero tanto, aut ſequi eſſe majorem; *in a poetic foot one half muſt be equal to the other, (as in a* dactyl, *where the two ſhort ſyllables are equal to the long;) or as great again, or the double, (as in an* Iambus, *where the ſecond ſyllable being long, is the double of the firſt, which is ſhort;) or one half greater or longer, as in the* Paeon, *which conſiſts of one long and three ſhort, variouſly placed, and conſequently the three ſhort ſyllables are greater by one ſhort ſyllable* (ſequi major) *than the long*, Cic. Orat. 56 et 64. Altero tanto longior anfractus, *as long again or double in length*, Nep. 18, 8. Etiamſi alterum tantum perdundum eſt, *as much again*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 81. *ſo* Bacch. 5, 2, 66. —Si vobis videretur, alteruter veſtrum ad me veniret, *one or other*, Cic. Att. 8, 12. *ſo* Att. 10, 1. Fam. 6, 3. Nep. 10, 4. Alterutrum victoria coronet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64. Quin alterutram partem offenderet, Nep. 25, 2. Si in alterutro peccandum ſit, Cic. Marcel. 7. *ſo* Fam. 6, 1. Alterutrum latus, Plin. 2, 17. Id quod infunditur, neque frigidum eſſe oportet neque calidam, ne alterutro modo laedat, Celſ. 2, 12, 24.

ALTERNA brachia jactat, *the one after the other*, Virg. A. 3, 376. *ſo* pueros mulcere alternos, 8, 634. Alternis (*ſc.* vicibus) dicetis, *ſing by turns*; amant alterna camoenae, *love to ſing by turns*, Virg. E. 3, 59. ex Homer. Il. 1, 604. Alternis igitur contendere verſibus ambo Coepere, *to repeat verſes by turns, or alternately*, ib. 7, 18. Modulans alterna notavi, *ſc.* carmina, *I alternately ſung a verſe, and then engraved it on the bark of the tree*, ib. 5, 14. Sinuet alterna volumina crurum, *ſc.* equus, *raiſe one leg after another*, G. 3, 192. Vix hoſtem, alterni ſi congrediamur, habemus, *if every ſecond man of us engage*, ib. 12, 233. Alternos longâ nitentem cuſpide greſſus, *ſupporting his wounded foot with his ſpear*, ib. 389. Morte alternâ fratrem redemit Pollux, *by dying and living for a day alternately*, ib. 6, 121. Alternas vivere luces, Id. Cir. 397. (*See G.* 413.) Alternis (*ſc.* annis) idem tonſas ceſſare novales—patiere, *to lie fallow for a year alternately*, Id. G. 1, 71. Alternis (annis *vel* vicibus) facilis labor, ib. 79. Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rurſuſque ſub auras Erigit alternos, *ſc.* Charybdis, *alternately*, Aen. 3, 423. *ſo* 5, 583. 11, 426. Alternas ſciſſa Charybdis aquas, Prop. 3, 18, 28. Vomitque vicibus alternis aquas, Senec. Hippol. 1028. Manu alternâ perière, *by mutual ſlaughter*, Ovid. Triſt. 5, 5, 34. *ſo* Faſt. 2, 234. Epigramma facere alternis verſibus longiuſculis, i. e. *in Elegiac verſe, having one verſe longer than the other*, Cic. Arch. 10. *whence* Alterno verſu Subſidunt carmina, *are written in that kind of verſe*, Ovid. Tr. 3, 1, 11. Alternum facere pedem, *to write elegiac verſe*, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 9. Pede alterno terram quatere, *to dance*, Horat. Od. 1, 4, 7. Pedibus alternis inſiſtere, *on one foot after another, as the cranes*, Plin. 10. 2. Qui caret alternâ requie, durabile non eſt, Ovid. Ep. 4, 89. *ſo* Quinctil. 1, 3, 8. Sermonibus alternis aptus Iambus, *for dialogue or colloquial diſcourſe*, Hor. A. P. 81. Alterna loquentes, *alternately*, Id. Sat. 1, 8, 40. Verſum rudem alternis jaciebant, *ſc.* vicibus, Liv. 7, 2. Verbis alternis, *at every other word*, ib. 8. Alternis Catones, alternis Vatinii, *alternately virtuous and vicious*, Senec. Ep. 121.—Lex de alternis conſiliis rejiciendis, *about permitting both the accuſer and criminal, the one after the other, to reject, for once, all the* judices *or jury appointed by the Praetor*, Cic. Vat. 11. *So* Cum alternae civitates rejectae eſſent i. e. alternis, *alternately, firſt by the one and then by the other*, Cic. Verr. 2, 13. De ambitu ſenatus rejectionem fieri voluit judicum alternorum, Id. Planc. 15.—Supercilia homini et pariter et ALTERNĔ mobilia, *alternately*, Plin. 11, 37. *See* Sen. Q. N. 7, 12. *But this adverb rarely occurs: Inſtead of it* Alternis, *ſc.* vicibus, *is commonly uſed.*

Illi ALTERNANTES multâ vi praelia miſcent, *puſhing at one another alternately*, Virg. G. 3, 220. Haec alternanti potior ſententia viſa eſt, *to him wavering, pondering on one ſide the advantages, and on the other, the diſadvantages*, Id. A. 4, 287. Alternant ſpeſque metuſque fidem, *alternately gain my belief; I at one time think that true which I hope, and at another that which I fear*, Ovid. Ep. 6, 38. Arborum fertilitas omnium ferè alternat, ſed maximè fagi, *almoſt all trees are more fertile every other year, or bear moſt every ſecond year*, Plin. 16, 6. Alternant fructus quaedam arbores, *bear every ſecond year*, ib. 38. *ſo* 15, 3. *or as Columella expreſſes it*, alternis annis fructu induuntur, 5, 9. In foetu ſummâ aequitate alternant cibum, *ſc.* hirundines, *give food firſt to one and then to another*, Id. 10, 33. Alternare vices—miramur hyaenam, *changes its condition*, Ovid. Met. 15, 409. *according to vulgar opinion, becoming one year a male, and another a female*,

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Plin. 8, 30. f. 44. Alternante vorans vaſta Charybdis aquâ, Prop. 2, 26, 54. *but others read*, Alterna revomet vaſta Charybdis aquas. —— Dubio veſtigia niſu alternata trahens, *walking with difficulty*, Sil. 1, 555. Fortuna alternata, *changed or changing by turns*, ib. 9, 355. Nervis cervi alternatis et dorcades, *being mutually bound*, Plin. 29, 4 f. 20. Ex ſplendidiſſimis ſordidiſſimiſque alternata ſeries, *compoſed*, Senec. Ep. 44. Quae qualitates inter ſe mixtae vicibus et alternatae, Col. 2, 2, 2.

T. Labienus ALTERCARI cum Vatinio incipit, *to converſe*, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 19. Craſſus in altercando invenit parem neminem, *in debating or making ſhort extempore replies*, Cic. Br. 43. *ſo* Quinct. 6, 4, 5. Plin. Ep. 3, 9. Cum patre altercâſti dudum, *had a diſpute or quarrel*, Ter. And. 4, 1, 29.—Clodium praeſentem fregi in Senatu cùm oratione perpetua,—tum altercatione, &c, *by putting and anſwering queſtions*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. *ſo* Att. 4, 13. Fam. 1, 2. Br. 44.; Quinctil. 2, 4, 28. & 10, 1, 35. Quinctilian gives directions about this art of debating in courts, 6, 4. —— In pauciores avidos ALTERCATIO eſt, *ſc.* mihi, *I muſt debate the matter againſt a few miſers*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 12. Oritur mihi magna de re (de natura deorum,) altercatio, *ſi. e.* amica diſputatio) cum Velleio, Cic. N. D. 1. *But* altercatio *commonly includes the notion of wrangling or quarrelling* (ad jurgia et rixas refertur.)—Cum altercatione congreſſi, *engaging in a keen diſpute*, Liv. 1, 7. *ſo* 35, 17. Paullatim per altercationem ad continuas infeſtasque orationes provecti ſunt, Tac. Hiſt. 4, 7. *See* Suet. Caeſ. 71. Tib. 2.—Bonus ALTERCATOR vitio iracundiae careat, *a ſkilful diſputant*, Quinct. 6, 4, 10. Ne turbidus et clamoſus ſit altercator, quales ferè ſunt qui literas neſciunt, ib. 15.

ALTUS, a, um, *high, deep.* Altè, adv. *high, highly, deeply.* Altiuſculus, a, um, *a little higher than ordinary.* Altitūdo, ĭnis, f. *height or depth.* —† Altĭſŏnus, a, um, *ſounding high or loud.* † Altivŏlus, v. -ans, -antis, *flying high.* † Altitŏnans, *thundering high.*

ALVEUS, i, m. *the channel of a river*; *a hollow wooden veſſel*, Liv. 1, 4. *a kneading trough*, Cato 81. *the hull or hulk, the body of a ſhip*, Virg. A. 6, 412. *the baſon of a bath*, Cic. Coel. 28. *a bee-hive*, Plin. *a gaming table or board*, Id.—*dim.* Alveŏlus, m. *a ſmall channel*, &c. Alveātus ſulcus, *a trench in the form of a channel.* Alvear, v. -āre, -is; *et* Alveārium, i, n. *a place where bees ſtand, a bee-hive.*

ALŪMEN, ĭnis, n. *alum*: alūmĭnatus, v. -ōſus, a, um, *tinctured with, or taſting of, alum.*

ALŪTA, ae, f. *tanned leather.*

ALVUS, i, f. *the belly*: alvum liquare, ſubducere, ciere, ſolvere, purgare, &c. *to looſen, to purge*: aſtringere, contrahere, ſupprimere, ſiſtere, cohibere, *to bind, to aſtringe.*—Alvīnus, a, um, *troubled with pains in the belly.*

AM, *an inſeparable prepoſition; only uſed in compoſition with other words; ſignifying around or about. When compounded with a word beginning with* A, E, I, U, *the letter* B *is interpoſed for the ſake of ſound; but if the word begin with* C, H, f, q, AM *is turned into* AN; *as will appear in the ſequel.*

Ă-MANDĀRE, *to ſend away, to remove*: -ātio.

ĂMĂNUENSIS, is, m. (manus) *a ſlave whoſe aſſiſtance was uſed in writing*; *a ſecretary, a clerk.*

ĂMĂRĂCUS, i, m. *et* -um, i, n. *ſweet marjoram, a flower.* adj. amaracĭnus; Amaracĭnum, *ſc.* unguentum, *an ointment made of ſweet marjoram*, Plin. 21, 22. Lucr. 6, 973.

ĂMĂRANTHUS, i, m. *an amaranth, a flower that never fades*, Plin. 21, 8 f. 23.

ĂMĀRE, *to love. ſo* Ad-, de-, per-, redămo: Amans, -ntis, *part.* patriam, *loving.*—adj. patriae, *fond of*—s. omnis amans; *every lover*; aegra amans, *the love-ſick queen*, i. e. *Dido*, Virg. Amanter, tiùs, issĭmè, adv. *lovingly.* Ămor, ōris, m. *et* -atrix, -īcis, f. *a lover*: d. Amatorcŭlus, i, m. Amatōrius, a, um, *of a lover, amorous, cauſing love*:—iè: Amatorium, i, n. *a philtre, any thing that procures love.* Amabĭlis, e, *amiable*:—ĭlĭter: -ĭlĭtas. Amāſius, i, m. *a lover, a ſweetheart.*—Amābo, interj. *prithee, I pray.*—Amaſſo, &c. *for* Amavero.

ĂMĀRUS, a, um, *bitter*:—è: Amarĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. amaror, ōris, m. *et* amaritĭes, ēi, f. *bitterneſs.*

AMBACTUS, i, m. *an attendant, a client*, Caeſ. B. G. 6, 15.

AMB-ĂDĔDĔRE, *to eat around, to waſte or ſquander*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 15 & 17.

Ambāges, f. (am *et* ago; *uſed only in the abl. ſing.* ambāge; *in the nom. and acc. pl.* ambages, *and the abl.* ambagibus.) Ambage remiſſâ, *having given up roundeving*, Ovid. Ep. 7, 149. Ambages tecti, *the windings of the labyrinth*, Virg. A. 6, 29. Ne longâ ambage morer vos, *by a long winding ſtory or tedious narration*, Ovid. Met. 7, 520. Miſſis ambagibus, *laying aſide ambiguous language*, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 9. Tacitis ambagibus, *by ſilent hints*, Liv. 1, 54. Vix pueris dignas ambages fallendae fidei exquirere, *quibbles, ſhifts, ſubterfuges, evaſions*, Liv. 9, 11. Ambage non abditâ, i. e. *plainly*, Tac. An. 6, 46. Per ambages interrogat, *by ambiguous or guarded expreſſions*, Id. Hiſt. 2, 4. Ambages praedixerant, *the oracle*, ib. 5, 13.

AMB-ĔDĔRE, *to eat around*; *to waſte or ſpend.*

AMBĬGĔRE, (am *et* ago,) *to doubt*, ambigens patriam, *going round*, (*al.* ambiens,) Tac. Ann. 6, 15. ambĭguus, a, um, *ambiguous, doubtful*: -è: -ĭtas.

AMBĪRE, (ambio, īvi, ītum; am *et* eo,) *to go round, to ſurround, to ſolicit*; ambītus fluctibus, *ſurrounded by.* Ambītus, ūs, m. *a going round, the ambit or circuit of any thing*; *a ſoliciting or courting for preferment, bribery.* Ambītio, ōnis, f. *ambition, a deſire of preferment*; *a love of popularity or favour*:—ōſus, a, um: -ōsè.

AMBO, ambae, ambo, *both*; *gen.* ōrum, ārum, ōrum; *dat.* ōbus, ābus, ōbus; *acc.* o, *rarely*, os, &c.

AMBRŌSIA, ae, f. *the meat of the gods*: ambroſius, a, um, *ambroſial, ſweet, divine.* Ambroſiăcus, -aca uva, *a kind of delicious grape*, Plin. 14, 3.

Ambubaiae, ārum, f. *muſical women.*

Ambŭlāre, *to walk*, properly for the ſake of exerciſe or amuſement. *ſo* De-, in-, ob-, per-, prode-,

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prode-, red- ambŭlo: *Imperf.* Ambulatur. Ambulātio, ōnis, f. *a walk or place for walking:* dim. ambulatiuncula, ae, f.—Ambulator, ōris, m. et -ātrix, īcis, f. *a walker:* ambulātōrius, a, um, *vel* ātilis, e, *ambulatory, moveable.* Ambulacrum, i, n. *a place for walking in, a building.*

Amb-ūrĕre, *to burn around, to scorch:* ambustio, ōnis, f. *a burning, a scald:* ambustŭlātus, a, um, *burnt, singed.*

Āmellus, i, m. *starwort, a flower, or herb.*

Ā-mens, -ntis, *out of one's mind, mad:* amene animi, Virg. A. 4, 203. Amentia, ae, f. *madness.*

Āmentum, i, n. *a thong:* Amentātus, a, um, *bound or fastened to a thong:* Amentāre, *to bind or tie with a thong; to dart or throw,* Luc. 6, 221.

*Amerimnon, i, n. *heart's ease, an herb,* Plin.

Āmes, ĭtis, m. *a fowler's staff; a pole for supporting nets,* Hor. Epod. 2, 33.

*Amĕthystus, i, m. *an amethyst:* -īnus, a, um. amethystĭnātus, a, *dress in a purple robe of an amethystine or violet colour,* Martial. 2, 57.

Āmĭcīre, (icui, *et* ixi, ictum,) *to clothe, to cover:* Amictus, ūs, m. *a clothing or covering, dress.* Amicŭlum, i, n. *an outer garment.* Amictorium, i, n. *a thin linen garment worn by girls,* Mart. 14, 149.

Āmīcus, i, m. (amo,) *a friend;* dim. Amiculus, i, m. *a dear friend.* Amica, *et dim.* Amicŭla, ae, f. *a mistress.* Amīcus, a, um; ei, *friendly, kind, agreeable:* amicè, *et* amiciter, adv. *in a friendly manner.* Amicitia, ae, f. *friendship:* Amīco, āre, *to appease,* Stat. 3, 470.

Āmīta, ae, f. *an aunt, the father's sister.*

Ā-mittĕre, *to send away; to lose, to let go, to part with.* Amissio, ōnis, f. *et* Amissus, ūs, m. *loss.*

*Amnestia, ae, f. *an amnesty or act of oblivion.*

Amnis, is, m. *a river.* Amnĭcŭlus, i, m. *a little river.* Amnĭcus, a, um, *of or in a river.* † Amnĭcŏla, ae, m. *or* f. (colo,) *an inhabitant of, or found in, a river.* † Amnĭgĕnus, a um, *produced in a river.*

*Ammŏchrysus, i, m. *a precious stone shining like gold sand,* Plin. 37, 11.

*Ammŏdytes, ae, m. *a kind of Viper of the colour of the sand where it lies,* Lucan. 9, 716.

Āmoenus, a, um, *pleasant to the sight, agreeable, delightful;* -ē v. -iter: -itas.

A-mōlīri, (a *et* moles,) *to remove, particularly any thing which requires an effort;* sometimes pass. *to be removed,* Plin. 11, 10.

Āmōmum, i, n. *an odoriferous shrub, from which a precious ointment was produced, used in embalming dead bodies; whence a dead body preserved by embalming is called a* Mummy.

Āmŏvēre id, *to remove, to displace:* -ōtio.

*Ampĕlos agria, i. e. labrusca, *wild vine, an herb.*

*Amphibium, i, n. *sc.* animal, *an amphibious animal, living both on land and in water.*

*Amphibŏlia, ae, f. v. Amphibŏlon, i, n. *an ambiguity of expression,* Cic. Div. 2, 56. Quinct. 7, 9 & 10; *called by later writers* Amphibologia.

*Amphibrachys, -yis, v. -chus, i, m. *a poetic foot of three syllables; the first and last short and the middle long; as,* subīnus. — Amphimăcer, v. -ăcrus, cri, m. *a foot of three syllables; the first and last long, and the middle short; as,* pāllidi.

*Amphitheātrum, i, n. *an amphitheatre:* -ālis, e; *et* -ātĭcus, a, um. (*See* R. A. 348.)

* Amphitrītē, es, f. *the wife of Neptune; put for the sea,* Ovid. Met. 1, 13.

Amphŏra, ae, f. *a vessel for holding wine or any other liquid; a certain measure.* Amphŏrālis, e; -ale vas, *a vessel containing an* amphora.

Am-plector, exus, exti, *to embrace; to love, to be fond of; freq.* amplexāri, *to embrace heartily;* Amplexus, ūs, m. *an embrace.*

AMPLUS, a, um, *large, ample, great, extensive:* Amplè, ius, issimè, adv. *largely, fully:* Amplĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. *largeness, extent:* Amplio, āre, *to enlarge, to increase; to put off, to delay the hearing of a cause;* -atio: Amplĭfico, āre, *to enlarge or amplify, to increase;* -ātio; -ātor. —— Loci praeter modum ampli;—et nimis angusti, Cic. Heren. 3, 19. Theatrum magnitudine amplissimum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1. Ipsis populis haec ampla sunt, *honourable, bring them great glory,* Cic. Arch. 10. *So* Ampla amicitia, *creditable, respectable,* Cic. Fam. 3, 10. Funus, *splendid,* ib. 4, 12. Quo legatis amplior animus esset, *greater hopes or confidence,* Sall. Cat. 40. Familiâ amplissimâ *vel* loco amplissimo natus, *from a very noble family,* Cic. Ordo amplissimus, i. e. *Senatorius;* collegium, *most respectable,* Cic. Verr. 5, 4. — Dicere amplè, *copiously, pompously,* Cic. Brut. 55. Ampliter acceptus, *with great* apparatus, Plaut. Merc. Prol. 98. Ampliter apponere in coena, *to set down great abundance,* Id. Mil. 3, 1, 163.— Quid dicam amplius de hoc homine, *more,* Cic. Caecin. 9. *So* Verr. 2, 10. et 4, 43. Amplius morando, Sall. Jug. 25. Quam vellem Menedemum invitatum ampliùs, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 11. Cui cum essem assensus, decrevi hoc amplius, ut, &c. *besides,* Cic. ad Br. 5 pr. Quid vultis amplius, Cic. Mil. 13. Histrionem et philosophum nihil amplius quam urbe Italiâque submovit, *he did nothing more but; he no otherwise punished than,* &c. Suet. Ner. 39. *So* Cl. 16. Galb. 19. Vesp. 20. Domit. 3. Cum consules, re auditâ, Amplius pronunciâssent, *had put off the further examination of the cause, or the trial, which the* Praetor *did by pronouncing the word* AMPLIUS. *i. e.* rem esse amplius cognoscendam et deliberandam; Cic. Brut. 22. Verr. 1, 9 & 29. et Ascon. ad h. loc. Ego amplius deliberandum censeo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 17. Ego tibi non solvam, nisi prius a te cavero, Amplius eo nomine neminem petiturum, *unless I get security from you that no one will claim more on that account,* Cic. Br. 5. *So* Rosc. Com. 12. Fam. 13, 29.—Daturus non sum amplius, *more,* Cic. Verr. 4, 29. *So* ib. 24. Act. 1 in Verr. 13. Si amplius obsidum velit, i. e. *plus,* Caes. B. G. 6, 8. Nescio an amplius mihi negotii contrahatur, *more trouble,* Cic. Cat. 4, 5. *So* Plaut. Cist. 5, 4. — Amplius *is construed with the ablative; as,* Hic tu si amplius nummo sestertio petisti, quam tibi debitum est, causam perdidisti, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4. Solem mathematici amplius duodeviginti partibus confirmant majorem esse quam terram, 18 *times larger,* Cic. Acad. 4, 26. Castra amplius millibus passuum VIII in latitudinem patebant,

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patebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 7. Uti inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum non amplius quinis aut senis millibus passuum interesset, *that between the enemy's rear and our van there was not more than five or six miles distance*, ib. 1, 15.—*Or, instead of the ablative, by supplying* ET or QUAM *the nominative is used, or any other case which the construction requires;* as, Amplius sunt sex menses, *sc.* quam, Cic. Rosc. Com. 3. Amplius triennium, ib. Cum eum amplius centum Romani cives cognoscerent, Id. Verr. 1, 5. Ego enim amplius HS ducenties acceptum hereditatibus retuli, Cic. Phil. 2, 16. Qui cum amplius centum cives haberet ex conventu Syracusano, Id. Verr. 5. Non amplius ducenti milites, Caes. B. C. 3, 99. Amplius millia XXIV. ib. Amplius tria millia militum amissa, Liv. 43, 7. Duo haud amplius millia peditum—effugerunt, Id. 28, 2. *so* 28, 40. Nocti non amplius unam falle dolo, Virg. A. 1, 687. Mare interest vadosum senis non amplius altitudinis passibus, Plin. 6, 22. Proditur Alexandrum nullo die minus stadia sexcenta navigasse in Indo, Id. 6, 17 f. 21. Decem non amplius longitudine in gracilitatem fastigatum, Id. 13, 11 f. 22. Feruntque tria millia non amplius esse familiarum, *sc.* et, Id. 12, 14. Lacedemonii soli toto orbe terrarum septingentos jam annos amplius unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt, Cic. Flacc. 26. — AMPLITUDO corporis, *bulk, size*, Plin. Ep. 6, 16. Amplitudo modica simulacri, Cic. Verr. 4, 49. urbis, *extent*, Plin. 6, 16. platani, Id. 12, 1. opum, *greatness*, Id. 3, 4. Amplitudo est potentiae aut majestatis, aut aliquarum rerum magna abundantia, Cic. Juv. 2, 55. Majestas est amplitudo ac dignitas civitatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 39. Amplitudo animi, *greatness*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27. Honores et amplitudo ejus, Cic. Verr. 2, 46. Nobilitas vel auctoritas et amplitudo, Id. Rosc. Am. 1. Amplitudinem nominis tradere posteris, Id. Mur. 7. Ad summam amplitudinem pervenire, Cic. Brut. 81. Illustrabit tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, Cic. Fam. 1, 6. *so* ib. 10, 1. Off. 1, 20 & 21.—AMPLIARE rem, *to increase one's fortune*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 32. servitia, *to increase the number of*, Tac. 2, 78. templum, *to enlarge*, Suet. Aug. 18. imperium, Id. Caes. 44. Annibalis bellicis laudibus ampliatur virtus Scipionis, Quinct. 8, 4, 20. Amplianda scalpello plaga est, Cels. 7, 1.—AMPLIARE causam *vel* reum, *to defer passing sentence, to adjourn the trial*, Cic. Verr. 1, 9. Val. Max. 8, 1, 16.; *which was called* AMPLIATIO, Ascon. in Cic. ib. Auctor. ad Heren. 4, 36. Bis ampliatus, tertio absolutus est reus, *the trial was twice adjourned*, Liv. 43, 20. *so* 4, 44. Remissam tibi poenam putas: ampliata est, *deferred*, Senec. Contr. 1, 3. — AMPLIATUS honor, *increased*, Hist. B. Hisp. 42. -um vulnus, Cels. 7, 5, 6.—AMPLIFICARE urbem, *to enlarge*, Liv. 1, 44. auctoritatem, dignitatem, fortunam, gloriam, *to increase;* virtutem laudibus, *to extol*, Cic. Fin. 5, 24. Summa laus eloquentiae est, amplificare rem ornando, *to amplify*, Cic. de Or. 3, 26. aliquid verbis aut dicendo, *to exaggerate*, ib. 1, 221. — AMPLIFICATIO pecuniae, *the increasing*, Cic. Div. 1, 13. honoris et gloriae, Off. 2, 12. rei familiaris, ib. 1, 8. AMPLIFICATIO *apud rhetores* est gravior quaedam affirmatio, quae motu animorum conciliat in dicendo fidem, *a magnifying or diminishing of a thing, an exaggerated representation*, Cic. Partit. 15 & 36. ad Heren. 2, 30. Quinct. 2, 5, 9. 5, 10, 99. 8, 4. &c.—AMPLIFICATOR dignitatis, *an increaser, an improver*, Cic. Fam. 2, 9.

AMPULLA, ae, f. *a jug, a bottle;* plur. *inflated expressions.* Ampullarius, i, m. *a maker of* ampullae *or jugs.* Ampullaceus, a, um, *like an* ampulla. Ampullāri, *to swell, to use a pompous style in writing*, Horat. Ep. 1, 3, 14.

AM-PŪTĀRE, *to cut or lop off, to amputate:* -ātio.

AMŪLĒTUM, i, n. (amolior,) *an amulet, a charm, a preservative against enchantments or hurtful drugs; commonly tied round the neck, and hung on the breast.*

AMURCA, ae, f. *the lees of oil;* Amurcārius, a, um; -āria dolia, *casks for holding the lees of oil.*

AMUSSIS, is, f. *acc.* im; *a mason's or carpenter's rule;* ad amussim numerus est, *exact;* Adamussim, adv. *exactly.* Amussātus, a, um, *made according to rule, perfect, nice.*—AMUSSIUM, i, n. *an instrument contrived for shewing the points whence the wind blows*, Vitruv. 1, 6.

* AMŪSUS, a, um, (musa,) *void of taste for music, illiterate*, Vitruv. 1, 1.

AMYGDĂLA, ae, f. *the almond-tree;* Amygdălum, i, n. v. -a, ae, f. *the fruit of the tree, an almond:* Amygdălae faucium, *kernels in the throat like almonds.* Amygdalīnus, a. -ĭnum oleum, *oil made of almonds:* -aceus, a. *like almonds*, Plin. 26, 11.

AMŸLUM, i, n. (*g.* a, *i. e.* sine *et* mola,) *a kind of meat made of unground wheat, like* frumenty *among us*, Cato. R. R. 87.

* AMYSTIS, idis, f. *a manner of drinking without drawing the breath;* or, *a large cup, a bumper.*

AN, adv. *or* conj. *whether, or:* Obsecro, an is est? *is it he?* An abiit, *is he gone*, or *has he departed?* Nescio an is sit, *whether it be he:* An abierit necne, *whether he be gone or not.* ANNE *is sometimes put for* An; *as,* Anne est intus? *and* An non *for* nonne; *as,* An non hoc dixi esse futurum? *did I not say that this would happen?*

* ĂNĂBĂTHRUM, i, n. *an elevated seat, a pulpit.*

* ĂNĂDĒMA, atis, m. *a kind of fillet or ribband.*

† ĂNAGLŸPHA, v. Anaglypta, orum, n. *embossed vessels or plate*, Plin. 33, 11 f. 49.

* ANAGNOSTES, ae, m. *a slave employed to read during an entertainment; or at other times, a reader*, Cic. Att. 1, 12. Fam. 5, 9. Nep. 25, 13.

* ANALECTA, orum, n. *the fragments gathered up at table, the crumbs.* Analectes, v. ta, ae, m. *a slave who gathered up the crumbs; as,* Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 10.

* ĂNĂLŎGIA, ae, f. *analogy.* Analŏgus, a, um, *analogous, answering in proportion*, Varr. L. L. 9, 3.

* ANAPAESTUS, i, m. *a foot of three syllables, two short and a long.* Anapaestum v. -sticum, *sc.* carmen, *a kind of verse*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24. Or. 56.

ĂNAS, ătis, f. *a duck:* dim. Anaticŭla, ae, f. *a little duck:* adj. Anatīnus v. anătarius, *of or pertaining to a duck*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 49.

* ANATOCISMUS, i, m. *a kind of compound interest*, Cic. Att. 5, 21.

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ANCEPS,

ANCEPS, cĭpĭtis, (am *et* caput,) *double; sharp on both sides, two-edged; doubtful, uncertain.*

ANCHŌRA, v. Ancŏra, ae, f. *an anchor.* Anchorārius, a, um: & -ālis, e, *of an anchor.* Anchorāle, is, n. *a rope tied to the anchor.*

ANCĪLE, is, n. *a kind of oval shield:* plur. Ancilia, ium, et anciliorum, *shields sacred to Mars.*

ANCILLA, ae, f. *an handmaid:* dim. Ancillŭla, ae, f. Ancillāris, e, *of an handmaid, mean:* Ancillor, -ātus, āri, *to attend or wait on, to serve.*

ANCLA v. Antlia, ae, f. *an instrument for drawing water, a bucket,* Suet. Tib. 51.

*ANCON, ōnis, m. *any thing resembling an elbow.*

*ANDABĀTA, ae, m. *a kind of gladiator who fought blindfold on horseback,* Cic. Fam. 7, 10.

*ANDRŌGYNUS, i, m. *an hermaphrodite,* Liv. 27, 11.

ANDRON, ōnis, m. *an open space in the inner part of a Roman house, where the rain fell,* Plin. Ep. 2, 27.—*also the same with,*

*ANDRŌNĪTIS, ĭdis, f. *the part of the house, where the men resided,* Vitruv. 6, 10.

ĀNELLUS, i, m. *a small ring;* vide ANŬLUS.

*ĀNĒMŌNE, es, f. *the name of an herb or flower.*

ĀNĒTUM v. Anīsum, i, n. *anise, an herb.*

ANFRACTUS, ûs, v. -i, m. *et rar.* Anfractum, i, n. *a winding or bending, a circuit or compass.*

*ANGĔLUS, i, m. *a messenger.*

ANGERE, (anxi,-) *to stifle, to choak, to vex,* Angor, ōris, m. *vexation, anguish, grief: also put for* Angīna, ae, f. *the quinsey, sore-throat.* Anxius, a, um, *anxious:* -iē; -ĭĕtas, *et* -ĭtūdo, *f.* Anxifer, ĕra, ĕrum, (fero,) *causing anxiety.*

ANGIPORTUS, ûs, v. i, m. *et* -um, i, n. *a narrow lane, an alley, a narrow passage between houses.*

ANGUILLA, ae, f. *an eel.*

ANGUIS, is, m. & f. *a snake, a serpent.* Anguiculus, i, m. *a little snake.* Anguīnus *et* Anguīneus, a, um, *of* or *like a serpent, snaky.* † Angugĭgĕna, ae, m. *produced by a serpent.* † Anguicŏmus, a, um, (coma,) *having snaky locks* or *snakes in place of hair; as the Gorgons.* † Anguĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, (fero,) *bearing a serpent.* Anguĭfer, ĕri, m. *the constellation* Serpentarius, *or the man that holds the serpent; hence called also* Anguitĕnens, -ntis, Cic. N. D. 3, 42.

ANGŌLUS, i, m. *a corner* or *nook; an angle; a close, narrow or concealed place.* Angellus v. Angulŭlus, i, m. *a little corner.* Angŭlāris, e; *et* Angulātus, a, um, *having corners or angles, cornered.* Angulōsus, a, um, *having many corners.*

ANGUSTUS, a, um, *(ab* angendo,) *narrow, strait, scanty, pinching:* -tē. Anguſtia, ae, f. *narrowness;* plur. *a defile, a place difficult to be passed.* Anguſtāre, *to straiten.* Anguſticlavius, i, m. *a man wearing a narrow* clavus, i. e. *one of the equestrian order.* (*See* CLAVUS.)

AN-HĔLĀRE, (hālo,) *to breathe with difficulty, to pant:* -ātio; -ātor. Anhēlus, a, um, *breathing with difficulty, panting.* Anhēlitus, ûs, m. *difficulty of breathing, short breath.*

ĀNĬCŬLA, *a little old woman.* Vide ANUS.

ĀNĪMA, ae, f. *(dat. et abl pl.* -ābus, *gen. sing. antiently* animāi *for* animae,) *a breeze or wind; the air; the vital air or breath; the living principle, life; distinguished from* animus, *the thinking principle, but sometimes confounded; also put for the whole man, as* SOUL *in English: dim.* Animŭla, ae, f. *a little life; a little soul:* Ănĭmal, *(contr. for* animāle,) ālis, n. *a living creature, an animal:* Ănĭmāre, *to enliven, to quicken;* -ātio, & -ātus, ûs: Animans, -ntis, adj. *living;* subſt. *a living creature, (of all genders, but oftenest fem.)* Animātus, a, um, *alive, animate, possessing animal life:* Animabilis, e, *giving life, animating.*

ANIMAE ſecundae, *favourable winds,* Lucr. 5, 12, 29. Animae Thraciae, *winds blowing from Thrace,* Hor. Od. 4, 12, 2; i. e. *north-east winds; called* Ornithiae, Col. 11, 2, 21. Ignes animaeque, *fire and wind,* i. e. *fire blown up by the bellows,* Virg. A. 8, 403. Principia mundi ſunt aqua, terra, anima et ſol, *i. e.* ignis, *the principles of the world, (i. e.* the four elements, of which all things are compounded,) *are water, earth, air, and fire,* Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 1. *So* Lucr. 1, 715. Virg. E. 6, 31. Animum alii animam, *ſc.* putant eſſe, *think the ſoul to be air,* Cic. Tuſc. 1, 9. Si anima eſt, *ſc.* animus, &c. *if the ſoul is air,* ib. 11. Quae ſpiritu in pulmones anima ducitur, *the air which is drawn into the lungs by breathing,* Cic. N. D. 2, 55. Sub corde pulmo eſt, attrahens et reddens animam, *the vital air or breath,* Plin. 11, 37 f. 72. Animam compreſſi, *I kept in my breath,* Ter. Phor. 5, 6, 28. *So* Animam tenere v. continere, intercludĕre, &c. Anima pura, *a ſweet breath,* foetida v. olens, &c.—ANIMUS eſt quo ſapimus, *the rational ſoul or mind;* anima, qua vivimus, *the ſenſitive or living ſoul,* Non. 5, 20. Sunt quaedam, quae animam habent, nec ſunt animalia. Placet enim ſatis et arbuſtis animam *(a vegetable ſoul or life)* ineſſe; itaque et vivere illa et mori dicimus, Senec. Ep. 58. Indulſit communis conditor illis *(ſc.* brutis animalibus). Tantum animas, nobis quoque animos, Juvenal. 15, 14. *Add.* Cic. 1, 9. Lucr. 3, 94, 118, 135, &c. *but Salluſt uſes* anima *for* animus; *thus,* Nam uti genus humanum compoſitum ex anima et corpore, *as man is compoſed of ſoul and body,* Jug. 2. *So* Ingenii egregia facinora, ſicut anima, immortalia ſunt, ib. *So* Quibus corpus voluptati, anima oneri fuit, Id. Cat. 2. Carent morte animae, *ſouls are free from death, immortal,* Ovid. Met. 15, 158. Animas excire ſepulchris, *ghoſts,* Virg. E. 8, 98. *So* Animas evocat Orco, Id. A. 4, 242. Imperium animarum, Id. A. 6, 264. Felices animae, *ghoſts or ſouls of the dead in the infernal regions,* ib. 669. In lumen ituraе, ib. 680. Quibus altera corpora debentur, *ſouls to whom other bodies are deſtined,* i. e. *who are to animate other bodies according to the doctrine of* Pythagoras, ib. 713. Anima dum aegroto eſt, ſpes eſſe dicitur, *while there is life, there is hope,* Cic. Att. 9, 10. Summum crede nefas animam praeferre pudori, Juv. 8, 83. Quid reliqui habemus praeter miſeram animam, *life,* Sall. Cat. 20. Animam alicui adimere, auferre v. eripere, extinguere, &c. *to kill;* animam amittere, deponere, effiare, effundere, exhalare, exſpirare, exuere, finīre, relinquere, profundere, projicere, linquere, &c. *to die;* animam agere, *to be in the act of dying, to linger or languish,* Liv. 26, 14. *to be dying, to be at the laſt gaſp, or at the point of death,* Cic. Fam. 8, 13.

8, 13. Claudere animam laqueo, *to strangle*, Ovid. Met. 7, 304. Condere animam sepulchro, *to shut up the soul in a tomb*, i. e. *to deposit the urn in a tomb, so that the soul might rest*, Virg. A. 3, 67. (A. 471.)——ANIMAE, quales neque candidiores Terra tulit, *souls*, i. e. *men or persons*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 41. *So* Virg. A. 11, 24 & 372.—*We find* anima *put for* aqua, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 41. *and for* vinum, Phaedr. 3, 1 In unius mulierculae animulâ si jactura facta est, tantopere commoveris? *are you so much affected with the loss of one poor little weak woman?* Cic. Fam. 4, 5. Tuae litterae mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillârunt, *your letter has revived some little life in me as it were*, i. e. *has given me some consolation*, Cic. Att. 9, 7. Cic. Fam. 4, 5. Quiddam quasi animulae, Cic. Att. 9, 7. Animula vagula, blandula, &c. *my poor little soul*, Adrian. apud Spartian. 25.—Res animales et inanimae, *animate or living and inanimate*, Quinctil. 8, 6, 9. Animale genus, Lucr. 1, 27. -ia corpora, Id. 2, 726. -is intelligentia, Cic. Ac. 4, 37. Spiritus, Plin. 8, 42. -fonus, *lively, animated*, Cic. Div. 2, 64. animalia vincula, *the nerves*, Cic. Univ. 9. —— Deus mundum animal unum, in quo omnia animalia continerentur, effecit, Cic. de Univ. 3.—Mundum ipsum animantem *(endued with life)* sapientemque esse dixerunt, *sc.* Platonici, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. Animantia aut inanimata sunt, *sc.* corpora, *animate or inanimate*, Senec. Ep. 58. —— Soli ex animantibus *(animals)* nos astrorum ortus cursusque cognovimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 61. Animantium aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, &c. ib. 2, 47. Vites se erigunt ut animantes, ib. Nam cum caeteras animantes abjecisset ad pastum, solum hominem erexit, *sc.* natura, Cic. Leg. 1, 9. *So* Ovid. Met. 1, 84. Hic filius haud petet ultro quemquam animanteni, *any animal*, i. e. *any man*, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 40. Tum animantia orta sunt, *animals were produced*, Cic. de Univ. 9.—Omnia animat, *animates, enlivens*, Cic. Div. 1, 57. *So* ib. 2, 42. Ovid. Met. 4, 619. Col. 8, 5, 10. et 6, 36, 2.—ANIMATUM quod est, id motu cietur interiore et suo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23.

ĂNIMUS, i, m. *the mind, the soul, the thinking principle; inclination, humour, passion, courage.* dim. Animŭlus, i, m. *a little soul, an expression of blandishment or fondness.* Animōsus, a, um, *spirited, sprightly, courageous, brave:* -ōsè. Animātus, a, um, *disposed, affected.*

ANIMUS ab anima dictus est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9. Animus *is sometimes put for* anima, *the life, or the vital principle*, Cic. N. D. 2, 6. Virg. A. 10, 187. *attributed also to beasts*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33. Virg. G. 4, 86. Et mente et animo in bellum insistit, *with his heart and soul*, Caes. B. G. 6, 5. *So* B. C. 1, 21. et 3, 19. Virg. A. 1, 304. et 6, 11. Mala mens, malus animus, *a wicked heart, a wicked mind or head*, i. e. *a wicked disposition or inclination suggests wicked projects or contrivances*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 137. Animi causâ, *for the sake of pleasure, to gratify his humour*, Cic. Phil. 7, 6. Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 43. Trin. 3, 2, 52. Anime mi, *my life or my dear*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 74. Ter. And. 4, 2, 2. Eun. 1, 2, 16. Heaut. 2, 4, 25.——Rectum animi servas? *are you in your senses?* Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 201. Animus adclinis falsis, *(dat.) yielding to* or *deceived by false appearances*, ib. 2, 2, 6. Teneo quid animi tui sit super hac re, *I know what is your opinion*, Plaut. Amph. Prol. 58. Esse bono animo, *(abl.) of good courage*, Ter. Adel. 4, 2, 4. Animo isto esse, *to entertain that intention*, Nep. 18, 11. Fideli et benigno animo esse in aliquem, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22. Certiorem te fieri vis, quo quisque in me sit animo, *is disposed*, Cic. Att. 11, 13. Animo *(dat. sc.* ejus,) si malè esse occoeperit, *if she begin to be uneasy*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 92. Quum consuli duplicatae vires, Poeno recens victoria animo esset, *i. e.* adderet animum, *encouraged, gave courage to*, Liv. 29, 36.—Nobis erat in animo, *we intended*, Cic. Fam. 14, 11. Sacra Jovi Stygio—Perficere est animus, *sc.* mihi, *I intend*, Virg. A. 4, 639. Mihi est in animo facere, *I am determined*, Cic. Att. 5, 14. Est animus reditus, *I have thoughts of returning*, Ovid. Ep. Sab. 2, 106. Paucis ad moriendum, pluribus ad fugam animus fuit, *bad courage*, Curt. 5, 3, 11. *So* 5, 13, 13. Est animus in navi meus, *I am thinking about*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 27. *So* Animus est in hortis, Cic. Att. 12, 12. Est animus in patinis, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 46. Animus est circa campos, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 5.—Ex ANIMO, *from the heart*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 95. *seriously*, Cic. N. D. 2, 67. Sine animo miles, *without courage*, Cic. Att. —— ANIMOSUS equus, *sprightly*, Ovid. Trist. 4, 6, 3. *So* infans, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 20. Rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, *spirited or courageous*, ib. 2, 10, 21. -us ventus, *strong, violent*, Ovid. Am. 1, 6, 51. *So* Virg. G. 2, 441. Animosus in armis, *courageous*, Ovid. Ep. 13, 91.—ANIMŌSÈ facere, *courageously*, Cic. Phil. 4, 2. vivere, *with an elevated mind*, Cic. Off. 1, 26. Gemmas, &c. animosissimè comparare, *to purchase at any rate, without regard to price*, Suet. Caes. 47.—Bene animatas insulas confirmavit, *well affected*, Nep. 5, 2. Malè animatus in principem exercitus, *disaffected*, Suet. Vit. 7.

ANIMADVERTĔRE *(i. e.* vertĕre animum ad) aliquem *v.* aliquid, *to observe, to attend to, to notice; to examine, to consider*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 4. Consul animadvertere proximum lictorem jussit, *to take care, to mind his duty*, Liv. 24, 44. Quum lictor animadverti *(sc.* a populo) ex more jussisset, *attention to be paid*, i. e. *proper respect to be shewn to the Consul*, Suet. Caes. 80. (A. 110.) Animadvertere injuriam, facinus, peccatum alicujus, *to punish*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 129. et 4, 5, 28. Cic. Rosc. Am. 40. Aliquem ob peccatum, Cic. Verr. 1, 17. In aliquem, *sc.* capite, *to punish capitally, to put to death, (as one who has authority to do so,)* Cic. Cat. 1, 12. Verr. 3. In cives verberibus, *to scourge*, Sall. Cat. 51. —— ANIMADVERSIO, ōnis, f. *attention, reproof, punishment.* ANIMADVERSOR, ōris, m. *an observer, a reprover.*

ANISUM, i, n. *et* -us, i, m. *anise, an herb.*

ANNĂLIS, &c. *See* ANNUS.

ANNE, adv. (an *et* ne), *whether or no.* Vide AN.

AN-NECTĔRE epistolas columbarum pedibus,

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to

to the to: insulam continenti, *to join, to annex.* Annexus, ûs, m. *a tying or joining to.*

Annĭti, *to strive.* *See* Adnĭti.

An-nominātio, ōnis, f. *a figure in rhetoric; when the sense of a word is changed by the change or addition of a letter or syllable; as,* Nolo esse laudator, ne videar esse adūlātor, Auctor ad Heren. 4, 21.

Annona, Annosus, &c. Vide Annus.

An- v. Ad-notāre, *to mark or write down, to observe.* Haec littora conchylio et pisce nobili annotantur, *are noted or remarkable for,* Plin. 3, 5. -ātor.

An- v. Ad-nŭĕre, (ui,-) *to nod to any one; to assent by a nod, to permit, promise, confess, grant, favour,* &c.

Annŏlus v. Anŭlus, i, m. *a ring.* Anellus v. annellus, i, m. *a little ring.* Annulāris, e; v. Annularius, a, um, *of or pertaining to a ring.* Annulārius, i, m. *a ring-maker.* Annŭlātus, a, um, *adorned with rings.*

An- v. Ad-nŭmĕrāre, *to add to a former number, to reckon, to compute; to pay money.*

An- v. Ad-nuntiāre, *to announce, to tell:* salutem ei, *to present compliments,* Cic. Att. 12, 1. -ātio.

Annus, i, m. *a year.* Annuus, a, um, *annual, yearly.* Annuum, *sc.* stipendium, *plur.* annua, *a yearly allowance or pension.* Anniculus *et* Annōtinus, a, um, *of one year's age or growth; of the former year, opposed to* hornus *or* hornōtinus, *of this year.* Annōsus, a, um, *full of years, aged.* Anniversārius, a, um, *done yearly.* Anniger, ĕra, ĕrum, (fero,) *bearing fruits all the year.* Annālis, e; Annalis liber v. Annalis, is, m. *a book containing the transactions of a year; plur.* Annāles, ium, *annals:* Lex annālis, *a law determining the age of candidates for offices,* Cic. Leg. 3, 3.

Annōna, ae, f. (anni *proventus,*) *the produce of a year; corn and provisions of all kinds; the price of provisions.*

*Anōdўna, orum, n. *anodynes, medicines which ease pain,* Cels. 5, 25.

An-quīrĕre, (sīvi, -sītum,) *to search carefully, to inquire, to endeavour to find;* eum capitis, v. -te, *to accuse of a capital crime,* Liv. 2, 52.

Ansa, ae, f. *the handle of a cup or vessel, any thing to take hold of; an occasion, a pretext.* Ansātus, a, um, *having a handle;* Quis hic ansatus ambulat? *with his arms akimbo, with his hands fixed to his side, and his arms like handles,* Plaut. Perf. 2, 5, 7.

Anser, ĕris, m. *a goose or gander.* Anserculus, i, m. *a gosling, a little goose.* Anserinus, a, um, *of or pertaining to a goose.* Anserārium, i, n. *a place for feeding geese.*

Ante, prep. *before; with respect to time, place, persons or things.* Ante lucem, vesperam, &c.—Multò ante noctem, *long before night,* Liv 27, 42. *so* Ante vesperum, coenam, lucem, &c. Ante focum, ostium, stabulum, tribunal, &c. Ante aliquot dies venit, *several days before,* Nep 14. 11. *so* Paucos ante menses, Suę. Caes. 81. Ante tempus, *sc.* justum *vel* legitimum, Cic. Amic. 3. Liv. 31, 36. Ante annum, *the year before,* Col. 5, 5, 2. et 5, 10, 2.—Ante diem, *before the day or time,* Ovid. Trist. 4, 10, 82. Met. 1, 148. Pers. 4, 4. Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 108.—*But* Ante diem *is also put for* die *thus,* Ante diem tertium Idus, Nov. *for* tertio die ante Idus Nov. Ante diem xii Kal. Decemb. *or the 12th day before the Calends of December,* &c. Cic. 7, 5. 13, 42. Att. 4, 3. *so* Att. 6, 2. Fam. 16, 3. Cat. 1, 3. Sallust. Cat. 30. Liv. 3, 8. 27, 23. 37, 4. 40, 59. 41, 20.—In ante dies viii et vii Kalend. Octob. comitiis perduellionis dies dictus, *the day of trial was fixed for the 22d and 23d of September,* Liv. 43, 16. Latinae (feriae) edictae a consule sunt in ante quartum et tertium et pridie Idus Novembris, *on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of November,* ib. 45, 3. *so* Cic. Att. 1, 16. 2, 20. Cat. 1, 3. Ante triduum (*sc.* exactum *vel* impletum) quàm (*for* postquam) oppugnare coeperat, receptam ex hostibus coloniis restituit, *within three days after,* &c. Liv. 41, 16. *so* Tertium ante diem, *three days before,* Plin. 15, 18.—*In like manner,* Ex ante diem Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept. *from the 4th of June to the 31st of August,* Cic. Att. 3, 17. *so* Varr. R. R. 1, 28.—Ante aedilitatem meam, Cic. Att. 12, 18. Ante cibum; *opposed to* coenatus, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 61. Quod ante eum nemo, Suet. Caes. 18. Qui causam ante eum diceret, Cic. Act. 1. in Verr. 3. Ante illum Imperatorem, *before he was commander,* Nep. 21, 1. Ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni, Virg. G. 1, 125. *so* ib. 2, 536. Anno ante me censorem mortuus est, *before I was Censor,* Cic. Sen. 6. Quinquennio ante eum Consulem, *five years before he* (M. Curius) *was Consul,* ib. 13. *so* Ante istum Praetorem, Cic. Verr. 1, 45. Is honos ante me est habitus nemini, Cic. Cat. 4, 3. Darius decedit, relictis filiis et in regno et ante regnum susceptis, *both while he was king and before,* Justin. 2, 10. Paucis ante nos saeculis, *before our time,* Cels. praef. Omnes ante Socratem philosophi, Cic. Ac. 1, 4. Neque ante philosophiam patefactam hac de re (*sc.* divinatione) communis vita dubitavit, Cic. Div. 1, 39. Ante hanc urbem conditam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3. Non multò ante urbem captam, Cic. Div. 1, 45. Ante Epaminondam natum, Nep. 15, 10. Anno ante natum Ennium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1. — Ante focum, si frigus erit, Virg. Ecl. 5, 70. Ante hostes deos erant arulae, *before their images,* Cic. Verr. 4, 3. Ante tuum tribunal, M. Fanni, ante pedes vestros, judices, inter ipsa subsellia caedes futurae sunt, Cic. Rosc. Amer. 5. Ante stabulum nullae angustiae sint, Col. 6, 2, 2. Ante ora patrum oppetere, *to die before the faces of their parents,* Virg. Aen. 1, 96. Umbra Creusae visa mihi ante oculos, ib. 2, 773. Ut tandem ante oculos evasit, atque ora parentum, ib. 531. Nam mihi ante oculos dies noctesque versaris, Cic. Fam. 2, 14. *so* Id. de Or. 1, 43. Verr. 5, 26. Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 24. Isthuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modò est, videre, Ter. Adel. 3, 3, 33. Curio praecurrit ante omnes, Caes. B. C. 2, 34. *so* 1, 55.—Ei uni ante alios fuit carissimus, *above, more than,* Nep. 25, 2. Virgo una longè ante alias specie ac pulchritudine insignis, Liv. 1, 6. *so* Id. 35, 14. Nullos mortalium armis aut fide ante Germanos esse, Taci-

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An. 13, 54. Gloriâ belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sallust. Cat. 53. Ante Jovem haberi, Curt. 8, 7, 13. O felix una ante alias Priameïa virgo, Virg. Aen. 3, 321. Pygmalion scelere ante alios immanior omnes, ib. 1, 351. Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes Aeneas, ib. 4, 141. *so* 7, 55. Ante alios fortunatus, ib. 11, 416.—Eum ante me diligo, *more than myself*, Cic. Att. 8, 24. Tibi ante alios deos gratias ago atque habeo summas, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 5. Ante cunctos claritate Penëus, Plin. 4, 8.—Ante omnia deplorati erant equites, *above all, especially*, Liv. 4, 40. *so* 2, 7. 7, 4. Virg. G. 2, 475. Quinctil. 1, 1, 3. 1, 2, 8. 10, 1, 3, &c. Ante rationem est necessitas, Curt. 7, 7, 10.—ANTE, *before, is often used as an adverb: thus*, Et feci antè, et facio nunc, Cic. Fam. 15, 14. Quatriduo antè ad eum scripseram, Id. 14, 22. Oportuit praescisse me antè, Ter. And. 1, 5, 4. Quod tu—tanto antè praedixeras, *so long before*, Cic. Phil. 2, 23. *so* Multo antè, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 7. Liv. 40, 4. Suet. Tib. 67. Aliquantò antè, Cic. Off. 1, 23. Longè antè videre mala venientia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14. Paullo antè, Liv. 27, 28. Paucis mensibus antè, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. Anno antè natum filium amisit, *born the year before*, Tac. Agric. 28. Multis antè seculis, Plin. 4, 16. Paucis antè diebus, Cic. Tusc. 1. O socii, neque enim ignari sumus antè malorum, *i. e.* praeteritorum quae ante perpessi sumus, *of our former misfortunes*, Virg. A. 1, 198. Et hosti Antè expectatum positis stat in agmine castris, *i. e.* antequam hostis expectaret, *unexpectedly, on a sudden*, Virg. G. 3, 348. *(Servius makes* Anteexpectatum *one word and an adverb.) So* Sil. 2, 31. Antè domandum, *before they are broken or trained to a carriage or riding*, Virg. G. 3, 206. Antè facta et futura *(things past and future,)* ex ratiocinationibus astrorum explicare, Vitruv. 9, 7. *so* Liv. 37, 53. Antè fixa fictilia deorum, *the earthen images of the gods fixed on the front of their temples*, Liv. 34, 4. *so* 26, 23. Vitruv. 9, 15. ANTEFIXA quae ex opere figlino tectis affiguntur sub stillicidio, *Festus*. Antè missi equites, *sent before*, Caes. B. C. 1, 51.—Ante dicam de his, *(first,)* tum de his, Cels. 5, 26. *so* 7, 29. 6, 6, et 18. Plin. 34, 13.—Ut si aut manibus quis ingrediatur, aut non antè, *(forward,)* sed retro, Cic. Fin. 5, 12. *so* Col. 6, 2, 5.

ANTEA, adv. (ante ea,) *before that, formerly.*

ANTE-ACTUS, a, um, (ago,) *done before*; anteacta vita, *past life*, Cic. Verr. 3, 62. Marcel. 1.

ANTE-AMBŬLO, ōnis, m. *a client who walked before his patron, on public occasions, to shew him respect.*

ANTECĂPĔRE, *to take before hand, to anticipate.*

ANTE-CEDĔRE, *to go before*; eum *vel* ei, *to excel.* Anteccssio, ōnis, f. *vel* -us, ūs, m. *a going before, antecedence.* Antecessor, ōris, m. *one who goes before, a scout*; *a predecessor.*

ANTECELLĔRE, (ui,-) eum *v.* ei, *to excel.*

ANTECURRĔRE eum, *to run before.* Antecursor, ōris, m. *plur.* -es, *light troops that went before the main army*; *fore-runners*, Caes. B. G. 5, 45, 45.

ANTE-DĪCERE id, *to foretel*, Cic. Phil. 1, 10.

ANTE-ĪRE, *to go before*; caeteros virtute, omnibus auctoritate, *to excel.*

ANTEFERRE pacem bello, *to prefer.*

ANTE-GRĔDI, (gradior,) eum, *to go before*; Lucifer antegreditur solem, Cic. N. D. 2, 20.

ANTE-HĂBĔRE incredibilia veris, *to prefer.*

ANTE-HAC, adv. *before this, formerly.*

ANTELOGIUM, i, n. *a preface or preamble.*

ANTĔLŪCĀNUS, a, um, (lux,) *before light.* Antelucanae coenae, *supper prolonged all night till near day-light*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10.

ANTE-MERIDIĀNUS, a, um, *before mid-day.*

ANTENNA, ae, f. *a sail-yard.*

ANTECEPTUS; antecepta animo rei informatio, *a previous knowledge of a thing, an innate idea*, Cic. N. D. 1, 16.

ANTEMISSUS, part. *sent before*, Caes. B. C. 1, 51.

ANTEOCCŬPĀRE, *to prevent, to anticipate.*

ANTEPAGMENTA, orum, n. *ornaments of wood or stone affixed to gates*, Vitruv. 4, 6.

ANTEPILĀNI, orum, m. *a name given to the two first lines of the Roman army, because they stood before the third line, called* PĪLĀNI, Liv. 8, 8.

ANTEPONĔRE prandium *v.* coenam alicui, *to set before*; amicitiam omnibus rebus, *to prefer.*

ANTĔQUAM *vel* anteăquam, adv. (ante et quam,) *before, before that.—It is sometimes in one word, sometimes in two; sometimes construed with the indicative, and sometimes with the subjunctive mood: thus*, Antequam de incommodis Siciliae dico, Cic. Verr. 2, 1. Antequam de republica dicam, Cic. Phil. 1, 1. Antequam pro Muraena dicere instituo, Cic. Mur. 1. Te antea, quàm tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse, Cic. Fam. 3, 6. Achaei non antea aufi capessere bellum, quàm ab Roma revertissent legati, Liv. 35, 25. Nec antè dimisit eum, quàm fidem dedit adolescens, Id. 39, 10. *so* 41, 2, et 6. Nec antè nos hinc moverimus quàm acciverint, Id. 22, 3, Antè pudor quàm te violo, Virg. A. 4. 27. Antè novis rubeant quàm prata coloribus, G. 4, 306. Natus est antè novem menses, quàm Tiberius excessit, *nine months before T. died*, Suet. Ner. 6. *so* ib. 56. Domit. 23. Columel. 5, 5.—Ante *is sometimes put last by the figure called* Anastrophe; *as*, Quàm nascimur antè, *for* antequam, Lucr. 3, 986. *so* Quam multae ante meis cedant sermonibus horae, Propert. 3, 19, 7. *so* Tibull. 1, 3, 9. Mart. 9, 36.

ANTĔRIS, idis; *plur.* -ides, *props or buttresses set against walls to support them*, Vitruv. 6, 11.

Antes, ium, m. *rows of vines*, Virg. G. 2, 417.

ANTE-SIGNANI, (signum) *soldiers that fought before the standards*, Liv. 4, 37.

Ante-stāre omnibus, *to excel.*

ANTESTĀRI *v.* amtestari (am et testor) aliquem, *to call one to witness an arrest or the like, by touching the tip of his ear*, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 76.

Ante-vĕnire, hostes, *to get before*; insidias, *to prevent*; nobilitatem virtute, *to excel.*

Ante-vertĕre huic, *to get before, to outstrip*; damnationem veneno, *to prevent, to anticipate by poison*; id rebus omnibus, *to prefer.*

ANTE-VOLĀRE agmen, *to fly before*, Virg. A. 9, 47.

ANTHĔMIS, idis, f. *the herb chamomile*, Plin. 22, 21.

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* ANTHĔRA, ae, f. *sc.* herba, *a flowery herb*: anthinus, a, um, *flowery*: Antherĭcus, i, m. *the stalk of a daffodil*: Anthologĭca, orum, *books that treat of flowers*: Anthus, i, m. *a bird that feeds on flowers.*

* ANTHRAX, -ăcis, m. *a coal*: anthracĭnus, a, um, *black as coal*; -ăcĭnae vestes, *mourning apparel.*

* ANTHROPOPHĂGI, ōrum, m. *eaters of human flesh, cannibals; a people in Scythia*, Plin. 4, 12 f. 26. et 6, 17 f. 20.

* ANTIĂDES, um, f. *the mumps or glanders, swellings in the neck, a disease*, Cels. 7, 12.

* ANTIBACCHĪUS, i, m. *a foot of three syllables, two long and a short*; *as* audītĕ.

ANTICIPĀRE, *to anticipate, to prevent*: -ātio.

ANTĪCUS, a, um, (ante,) *straight before us*; *a word used in augury*: ANTĪCUM, i, n. *sc.* ŏstium, *a fore-door.*

ANTĪDEO, *for* Antĕo, Plaut.

ANTIDŌTUS, i, f. et -um, i, n. *an antidote.*

* ANTIPATHĪA, ae, f. *a natural repugnance, antipathy*, Plin. 32, 2, f. 12, et 34, 15.

* ANTĬPŎDES, um, *those who live on the opposite side of the earth to us, with their feet directly against ours*, Cic. Acad. 4, 39.

ANTIPTŌSIS, is, f. *the putting of one case for another, a figure in grammar.*

ANTĪQUUS, a, um, *antient, worthy, respectable, dear*: antīquĕ, *and oftener* antiquĭtus, adv. *anciently*: Antiquĭtas, ātis, f. *antiquity*: Antiquārius, a. *fond of what is ancient*, f. *an antiquary.* Antiquāre, *to like ancient things*; legem, *to reject.* (*Vid.* R. A. 93.)

ANTISTES, ĭtis, m. *or* f. (anteſto,) *a chief priest*; *a priestess, called also* Antistĭta, ae, f.

* ANTITHĔTON, i, n. *plur.* Antithĕta, ōrum, *things opposed to one another*; *as*, Frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, Ovid. Met. 1. 19.

* ANTITHĔSIS, is, f. *a figure in rhetorick, when contraries are opposed to each other.*

ANTLIA, ae, f. *a machine for drawing water, a pump*: ad antliam condemnari, Suet. Tib. 51

ANTRUM, i, n. *a cave, a den, a cavern.*

ĀNUS, i, m. *a circle*; *the aperture through which the excrements are voided*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. Cels. 7, 30.

ĀNUS, ûs, (*anciently* anuis,) f. *an old woman*: anĭcŭla, ae, *a little or sorry old woman*: Anĭlis, e, *of or belonging to an old woman*; -ĭliter: Anĭlitas, ātis, f. *the dotage of old women.*

ANXIUS, &c. *See* Angĕre.

ĀPAGE, adv. *or* interj. *away, begone, avaunt*: Apăgĕsis, *i. e.* Apăge sī vis, *begone.*

* APARCTIAS, ae, m. *the north wind.*

Apăthes, plur. (ἀπαθεῖς) *persons void of feeling*, Plin. 7, 19. *whence* Apathia, ae, f. *apathy, want of feeling.*

APĔCŬLA, *v.* apicŭla, ae, *a little bee*: *See* APIS.

* APELIŌTES, ae, m. *the south-east wind.*

ĀPER, apri, m. *a wild boar, a boar*: aprīnus *vel* aprugnus, a, um, *of a boar.*

ĀPĔRIRE, (ui, ertum; pario,) fores, epistolam, &c. *to open*; rem, *to lay open, to discover*; caput, *to uncover*; caput fusse, *to wound*: *In old writers, it has in the future* aperĭbo *for* aperiam: —ĀPERTUS, *adj.* ior, issimus, *open, clear, plain*: -rtē: Apertio, onis, f. *the act of opening*: Apertūra, f. *an aperture or opening*: Apertāre brachium, *to make bare, to expose*, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 12.

ĀPEX, ĭcis, m. *properly a small rod fixed in the middle of a priest's cap, with a tuft of wool fastened to the top of it*; *put for the cap itself*; *the cone or plume of a helmet*; *the top of any thing*; *dignity, power*:—Apĭcatus, a, um, *covered with a cap.*

* APHRACTUM, i, n. *v.* -us, i, m. *a kind of oblong open ship*, Cic. Att. 6, 8.

APHRONĪTRUM, i, n. *the froth of nitre*; *saltpetre*, Martial. 14, 38. Plin. 31, 10.

ĀPIS, *v.* ăpes, is, f. *a bee*; *g. pl.* apum, *oftener than* apium, *to distinguish it from* Apium, *parsley*: dim. Apicŭla, ae, f. *a little bee*: Apiārium, i, n. *a place for breeding bees*: Apiarius, i, m. *a person employed in taking care of bees*: Apianae vites, *a kind of vines agreeable to bees*: APIASTRUM, *an herb that bees delight in, balm gentle or mint*, Plin. 20, 11. et 21, 9.

Apĭnae, arum, f. *trifles*, Hor. Martial. 1, 114.

ĂPISCOR, aptus, apisci, *to get, to obtain, to find.* *So* Ad- *and* in- dīpiscor, eptus, iſci.

Apium, i, n. *parsley*: apĭcus *v.* -ianus, a, um, *of or like parsley.*

APLUSTRE, is, *v.* Apluſtrum, i, n. *pl.* -a, *v.* ia, *an ornament of a ship, fixed to the top of the stern, a flag, streamers or colours*, Sil. 10, 325.

APODYTERIUM, i, n. *the undressing room in a bath*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25.

* APOGAEI *sc.* venti, *winds that blow from land*, Plin. 2, 43.

* APOGRĂPHON, *v.* um, i, n. *a copy or extract of any writing*, Plin. 35, 11.

* APOLACTIZARE inimicos, properly *to sick*; metaph. *to slight, to scorn*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 13.

* APOLECTI, orum, *principal senators or counsellors, the Council of State or privy council*, (sanctius concilium,) Liv. 36, 28.

* APOLŌGUS, i, m. *an apologue, a fable, as those of Æsop*, Cic. Or. 2, 66.

* APOPHORĒTA, orum, n. *presents given by the master of a feast to guests at their departure*, Suet. Vesp. 19.

* APOSPHRAGISMA, ătis, n. *the impression on a seal or ring*, Plin. Ep. 10, 16.

* APOSTĒMA, ătis, n. *an imposthume or swelling of any corrupt matter in the body*, Plin. 20. 3.

* APOPHTHEGMA, ătis, n. *an apothegm, a short saying*: -ătĭcus, a, um,

* APOPLEXIA, ae, *v.* -is, is, f. *an apoplexy*: apoplectĭci, *those seized with that disease.*

Aporia, ae, f. *a non-plus, being at a loss what to do or say*, Cic. Att. 7, 21. Senec. Ep. 87.

* APOTHĒCA, ae, f. *a repository or place for keeping any thing, a wine cellar*, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 7.

AP-PĂRĀRE, *to prepare with care or solicitude.* Appărātus, a, um, *prepared, magnificent*: Ludi apparatissimi, *very splendid*: -ātē: Apparātio, ōnis, f. *the act of preparing*: Apparātus, ûs, m. *a preparing; equipage, splendor, magnificence, apparatus.*

AP-PĀRĒRE ei, *to appear*; *to be evident or clear*; *to attend or wait upon, to be ready to serve*: Appărĭtor, ōris, m. *an appariter, an attendant*

or officer of a magistrate: Apparitio, ōnis, *et* Apparitūra, ae, f. *attendance, the function of an* apparitor.

Ap-pellāre, *to call, to name, to address, to crave, to accuse, to appeal to:* Appellatio, ōnis, f. *a naming, a name, an appeal, pronunciation:* Appellātor, oris, m. *an appellant or appealer:* (Appellativum nomen, *an appellative or common name; as, Animal, Man.)*

Ap-pello, appŭli, appulsum, ĕre, boves ad aquam, *v.* ad bibendum, *to drive;* classem ad Ciliciam, *to bring,* Nep. 8, 4; *so* me vestris deus appulit oris, Virg. A. 3, 715. Appellitur navis Syracusas, *is brought to, arrives at,* Cic. Verr. 5, 25; *so* Classis Syracusas appulsa est, ib. 33. In Italiam classe appulit, Liv. 8, 3. Triremis terram appulit, *sc.* se ad, *reached,* Tac. Ann. 2, 24. Tres biremes appulĕre, *sc.* se ad littus, ib. 4, 27. Huc me appuli, *I have come,* Ter. And. 4, 6, 12.—Animum ad scribendum appulit, *applied,* ib. Prol. 1; ad uxorem, *has brought his mind to matrimony,* ib. 2, 6, 15.—Appulsus, ûs, m. *an arrival.*

Ap-pendĕre uvas ad solem, *to hang up;* aurum aurifici, *to weigh out;* Ut jam appendantur non numerentur pecuniae, *weighed, not counted,* Cic. Phil. 2, 38. Appendix, ĭcis, f. *an appendage, an addition:* d. -icŭla.

Ap-pĕtĕre gloriam, *to desire eagerly;* eum manibus, *to catch at, to try to get hold of;* eum gladio, *to attack;* Nox appetit, *approaches;* appetente luce, *at the approach of light,* Tac. Mare terram appetens, *adjoining to,* Cic. adj. appetens gloriae, *eagerly desirous:* Appetentia, ae, f. *desire:* Appetitio, onis, f. *eager desire, a catching at,* Cic. Div. 1, 23. Appetitus, ûs, m. *natural appetite and desire;* pl. *passions or affections.*

Ap-pingĕre, *to paint, to add.*

Ap-plaudĕre, *to approve by clapping the hands or striking the ground with one's foot;* eum *v.* ei, *to applaud:* Applausus, part. *gently stroaked or clapped upon:* Imperf. Ei applauditur, *he is applauded:* Applausus, ûs, m. *applause:* Applausor, ōris, m. *an applauder.*

Ap-plĭcāre se ad studia, *to apply;* se ad aliquem, *to apply for assistance,* Ter. And. 5, 4, 21. *to apply to one, to be taught,* Cic. Br. 91. *to attach himself to one as a patron,* Cic. Or. 1, 59. aures votis, *to lend an ear, to listen;* humeros ad saxa, *to apply, to rest upon;* assellum ulmo, *to drive close up to;* naves terrae *v.* ad terram, *to land;* Chiae telluris ad oras applicor, *sc.* nave, *I arrive at,* Ovid. Met. 3, 598. ad terram applicant, *sc.* se *v.* naves, *they reach.*—Applicatio, ōnis, *application; the attaching of one's self to any one as a patron;* jus applicationis, *the right of a patron to the effects of a foreign client, who died intestate,* Cic. Or. 1, 39.

Appūda, ae, f. *the chaff or husks of corn,* Plin.

Appluit, Imperf. *it rains near or upon,* Plin. 9, 16.

Ap-pūnĕre hunc ante nostram januam; lumen ei, *to place near;* annos illi, *to add;* manum ad os, *to put to;* mensam *vel* cibum ei, *to set before;* adj. Appŏsĭtus, a, um; ior, issimus, *apposite, fit:* -itē: Appositus, ûs, m. *a placing or being placed near:* Appositio, (ōnis, f.) exemplorum, *the addition.*

Ap-porrectus, part. (porrigo;) ei, *stretched near.*

Ap-portāre divitias domum, rem novam mihi, *to bring or carry to:* -ātio.

Ap-poscĕre, *to demand besides.*

Ap- *v.* Ad-precāri deos, *to pray to.*

Ap- *v.* Ad-prehendĕre, *to take hold of, to seize, to apprehend or understand.*

Ap-pōtus, a, um, *drunk, fuddled.*

Ap- *v.* Ad-prīme, adv. *the same with* in primis, *in particular, especially, remarkably.*

Ap-prīmĕre *v.* Ap-prĕmĕre scutum pectori, *to press to.*

Ap-probāre id, *to approve, to approve of; to prove:* -ātio: -ator.

Ap- *v.* Ad-promittĕre, *to confirm the promise of another by promising the same thing, to engage or become surety for another:* -issor.

Ap-prŏpĕrāre, *to make great haste;* opus, gradum, mortem, *to hasten.*

Ap-propinquāre, *to approach;* ad eum *v.* ei: appropinquatio, onis, f. *an approach.*

Appulsus, vid. Appellere.

Aprīcus, a, um, *(q.* apericus, *ab* Apĕrio,) *exposed to the sun, sunny; delighting in the sun:* Apricĭtas, ātis, f. *the heat of the sun, sun-shine.* Apricāri, *to bask in the sun:* -ātio.

Aprīlis, is, m. *abl.* i, (ab *aperio;* quia ver omnia *aperit,*) *the month April:* Nonis Aprilibus, abl. *on the fifth of April.*

Aprugnus, a, um, *of a boar. See* Aper.

Apsis, *v.* Absis, ĭdis, f. *the ring of a cart-wheel, (called also* Curvatūra rotae;) *or any thing resembling it, an arch,* Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8. *a circle in the heavens,* Plin 2, 15.

Aptōtum, i, n. *an indeclinable noun.*

APTUS, a, um; rei *v.* ad rem, *fit, meet, apt, fitted;* aptē, adv. *fitly:*—Aptāre, *to fit.*

APUD (praep.) ignem, *at or near: so* Apud macellum, Ter. Adel. 4, 2, 3. apud lacum, ib. 44. Navem is fregit apud Andrum Insulam, Ter. And. 1, 3, 17. Apud oppidum Cybistra castra feci, Cic. Fam. 15, 3. *so* Caes. B. G. 2, 7. Apud Mutinam, *in the siege of,* Suet. Aug. 77. Apud forum, *in,* Ter. And. 2, 1, 7. *so* 1, 5, 19! *et* 3, 1, 3. Apud villam, Ter. Adel. 4, 1, 2. Cic. Verr. 4, 22. Apud exercitum cum Lucullo est, ib. Rationes confectas lege Julia apud duas civitates relinquere, *in,* Cit. Att. 6, 7. Apud Thebas, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 67. Ut civitati Cibyraticae apud Asiam, Egicensi apud Achaiam, motu terrae labefactis subveniretur, *in,* Tac. An. 4, 13. *so* Apud Rhodum, ib. 6, 20. Apud Judaeam, Suet. Vesp. 5. Vespasianus factus apud Palaestinam Imperator, Eutrop. 7, 13 *so* 6, 17.—Apud me hîc domi, *at my house here,* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21. Apud Antiphonem domi, *at the house of Antipho,* Id. Eun. 5, 2, 1. Quem non longè ruri apud se esse audio, *at his country house,* Cic. de Or. 1, 49. Cur apud te potat, *at your house,* Ter. Adel. 5, 3, 13. Apud illum sunt ambo, ib. 5, 4, 19. Ego quum triduum cum Pompeio, et apud Pompeium fuissem, *with Pompey, and at his house,* Cic. Att. 5, 7.

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7. *Hence we might say*, Esse *vel* coenare apud aliquem, *at the house of any one, although he were absent; as* Cic. Att. 5, 6. et 4, 10. *But this phrase commonly denotes, to be* or *to sup with one at his house; as*, Eo die casu apud Pompeium coenavi, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. *so* Att. 1, 9. Apud matrem rectè est, *all is well at her house, and particularly herself*, Cic. Att. 1, 7. *so* 1, 6. Ut semper apud me justa ac clemens fuerit servitus, Sci-, *with me or at my house*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 9.— Sum apud te primus, *with you, in your affection or esteem*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 10. *so* Id, 1, 2, 7. Facio te apud illum Deum, *with him, before him, in speaking to him*, Id. Adel 4, 1. 19.— Nihil me turpius apud homines fuisset, *in the opinion of people*, Cic. Att. 2, 9. Praemia apud me minimùm valent, Id. Fam. 1, 9. Apud me et amicitiâ, et beneficiis et dignitate plurimùm possunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4.—Apud Graecos aliquando magis, quam in caeteris rationibus exculta est Medicina, *among*, Cels. 1. Praef. Jus bonumque apud eos non legibus magis, quam naturâ valebat, Sall. Cat. 9. Apud alias gentes, ib. Haec apud majores nostros factitata, *among or by*, Cic. Off. 2, 24. *so* ib. 1, 11. Amic. 2. Apud saeculum prius, *in*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 15. Memoriam apud posteros adeptus, *among*, Tac. An. 1, 32. Apud Platonem vel Agathoclem scriptum est, *in the books of*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12. Div. 1, 24. *so* Apud Xenophontem moriens Cyrus major haec dicit, Cic. Sen. 9 et 22. Legimus apud Tironem libertum Ciceronis in libro quarto de vita ejus, Ascon. ad Cic. Mil. 14. De sepulchro nihil est apud Solonem amplius, *in the laws of Solon*, Cic. Leg. 2, 26. Cum apud te exemplum experiundi habeas *i. e.* in te, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 43. Creberrima et tristia in bonis, laeta apud deteriores esse, *adversity was most frequent in or among good men, and prosperity in bad*, Tac. An. 6, 22. Sic enim existimo juris civilis magnum usum *(practice)* et apud Scaevolam, et apud multos fuisse, artem in hoc uno, Cic. Brut. 41. Apud animum meum statuo, *in*, Sallust. de Rep. Ord. 14.— Pavet animus *(al.* avet animus) apud consilium illud pro reo dicere, Cydam, *sc.* apud, *I long to defend a criminal before such a council or assembly of judges, before Cydas, &c.* Cic. Phil. 5, 5.— Thebani accusantur apud Amphictyones, *i. e.* apud commune Graeciae consilium, Cic. Inv. 2, 23. Verba apud Senatum fecit, Cic. Verr. 2. 20. Causam apud regem dicere, Nep. 19, 3. Cur apud te mentiar, *to or before you*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 24. Conventus ille huic apud me P. Sextio maximas gratias egit, Cic. Sext. 4. Quum aliquem apud te laudâro tuorum familiarium, Id. Att. 2, 25. Quum de me apud te loquor, *in my letters to you*, ib. 5, 21. Apud quem evomat virus acerbitatis suae, Id. Amic. 23.—Prae iracundia, Menedeme, non sum apud me, *in my senses*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 47.— Proin tu face, apud te ut sies, *that you have all your wits about you*, Id. Andr. 2, 4, 5. Num tibi videtur esse apud sese, Id. Hec. 4, 4, 85. *so* Andr. 5, 4, 36. Phorm. 1, 4, 27.—

APUD *is sometimes put after the word it governs;* as, Ripam apud Euphratis, Tac. An. 6, 31. Misenum apud, et Ravennam, ib. 4, 5.—APUD *differs from* Ad *chiefly in this, that it is never put after a verb of motion, nor joined in composition.* Festus *makes this distinction between* Apud *and* Penes: APUD *personam cum loco significat:* PENES *personam ac potestatem. So* Ulpian: *Penes te* amplius est, quam *apud te.* Nam *apud te* est, quod qualitercunque a te teneatur: *Penes te* est, quod quodammodo possidetur.—— ĂPUD *in some ancient monuments is written* APUT.

ĂPYRĬNUS *v.* -ēnus, a, um, *having no kernel or stone, or a very small one*, Senec. Ep. 85.

AQUA, ae, (*ant.* āi,) f. *water:* dim. Aquŭla, ae, f. *a little water, a small stream:* Aquātĭcus, a, um, *et* Aquātĭlis, e, *living or growing in water;* Aquatilia, ium, *sc.* animalia, *aquatic animals:* Aquārius, a, um, *of* or *belonging to water:* Aquārius, i, m. *one of the signs of the Zodiac; a slave employed to fetch water, a water-man:* Aquārium, i, n. *a place for watering cattle:* Aquōsus, a, um, *watery, abounding in water:* Aquilentus, a, um, *moist, wet:* Aquĭlus et fubaquilus, a, um, *of a water colour:* Aquālis, is, m. *a vessel for holding water, a water-pot:* d. Aqualicŭlus, i, m. *the lower part of the belly, the seat of the bladder:* Aquor, ātus, āri, *to draw or get water:* -ātio; ātor: Aquātus, a, um, adj. *watery, thin like water, or mixed with water.*

AQUĬLEX, ĕgis, m. (lego,) *a person skilled in discovering and collecting springs, to form an aqueduct:* Aquaeductus, ûs, m. *an aqueduct:* Aquaehaustus, ûs, m. *the right of drawing water:* Aquifolia arbor, *v.* ilex, *et* Aquifolium, i, n. *a kind of oak.*

ĂQUĬLA, ae, f. *an eagle; also the standard or ensign of a Roman legion, so called from the figure of an eagle on the top of it: whence* Aquĭlifer, ĕri, m. (fero,) *a standard-bearer:* Aquĭlinus, a, um, *of* or *like an eagle, rapacious.*

ĂQUĬLO, ōnis, m. *the north wind:* Aquilonālis *v.* āris, e; *et* Aquilonius, a, um, *northern, northerly.*

ĀRA, ae, f. *an altar:* d. ārŭla, ae, f. *a little altar.*

ĂRĀNEUS, i, m. *et* -ea, ae, f. *a spider:* d. Araneŏlus *et* -a, *a small spider:* Aranea, ae, f. *et* Araneum, i, n. *a cobweb, a spider's web:* Araneŏsus, a, um, *full of cobwebs, or of things like cobwebs.*

ĂRĀRE, *to plough, to till:* So Ex-, ob-, sub-ăro: Arātio, ōnis, f. *a ploughing; a field which may be ploughed:* dim. Aratiuncŭla, ae, f. *a small field of arable land:* Arātor, ōris, m. *a plougher:* Arabĭlis, e, *arable:* Arātrum, i, n. *a plough.*

ARBĬTER, tri, m. *an arbitrator, an umpire, a judge; the director of a feast or of any other thing; a witness:* Arbitra, ae, f. *a female witness:* Arbitrium, i, n. *the sentence of an arbiter; pleasure, will, opinion, power, disposal; money paid for the liberty of burial*, Cic. Dom. 37. Red. in Sen. 7. Arbitrarius, a, um, *arbitrary:* -iō.—ARBITRĀRI, *to think, to judge:* Arbitratus, ûs, m. *will, pleasure, choice, determination.*

ARBOR *v.* os, ŏris, f. *a tree:* d. Arbuscŭla, ae, f. *a little tree:* adj. Arbŏreus *v.* -ius, *of or like a tree:* Arborārius, *pertaining to a tree.* — ARBORĀTOR, ōris, m. *a pruner or lopper of trees:*

Ar-

Arboresco, ĕre, *to grow up to be a tree:* Arbustum, i, n. *a place set with trees, a copse or thicket of trees, a grove:* adj. Arbustivus *et* Arbustus: Arbustāre, *to plant a field with trees for supporting vines.*

Arbŭtus, i, f. *the arbute-tree or wild strawberry:* Arbŭtum, i, f. *the fruit of the* arbutus: Arbŭteus, a, um, *produced by, or made of, the arbute-tree.*

Arca, ae, f. *a chest:* Arcŭla, ae, f. *a little chest:* Arcularius, i, m. *a chest-maker.*

Arcānus, a, um, *secret, concealed:* -ānē v. -ò: Arcānum, i, n. *a secret.*

Arcātus v. Arcuatus, a, um, *made arch-wise.*

Arcĕo (ui, -) aliquid ab aliquo, *to drive away; properly to contain; as,* alvus arcet, quod recipit, Cic. *to hinder, to restrain, or keep in:*—So Co-, ex-ercco, -ui, -ĭtum, -ēre.

Arcĕra, ae, f. *a covered cart.*

Arcessо v. Accerso, īvi, ītum, ĕre; *et* Arcessio, īre, *to send for, to fetch, to call; to summon to a court of justice, to accuse:* Arcessītus, ûs, m. *a desire or invitation to come,* (found only in the abl.) Arcessītor, ōris, m. *he who calls or invites.*

Archaĭcus, a, um, *old fashioned,* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1. *But the best editors read* Archiăcus, i. e. *made by* Archias.

* Archĕtўpus, i, m. v. on, i, n. *the archetype; an original copy of any thing:* archĕtypus, a, um, *original.*

* Archiātrus, i, m. *a chief physician:* *Archigallus, i, m. *the chief of the priests of Cybele.*

* Archimăgīrus, i, m. *a chief cook.*

* Archimīmus, i, m. *a pantomime, the chief of the mimic actors.*

* Architectus, i, m. *et* Architecton, ŏnis, m. *an architect:* Architectūra, ae, v. Architectonĭce, es, f. *architecture:* architectonĭcus, a, um, *of or belonging to architecture:* Architectāri, *to construct, to frame.*

*Archon, ontis, m. *a chief magistrate at Athens.*

* Arctos, v. -us, i, f. *the Bear, a constellation near the north pole; properly two,* (duae v. geminae Arcti, Ovid.) *called* Ursa Major, *and* Ursa Minor: *hence* Arctōus, a, um, *northern:* Arctŏphўlax, ăcis, *the keeper of the Bear, called also* Bŏōtes, *a constellation near the* Ursa Major. Arctūrus, i, m. *a bright star in* Bŏōtes. ARCTUS, v. artus, a, um, *strait, narrow, close, difficult:* -ē: Arctāre, *to strain, to pack, to straiten or confine:* -ātio.

ARCUS, ûs, m. *a bow, an arch* or *vault; any thing resembling a bow or arch, a rain-bow:* Arcuo, āre, *to bend like a bow:* Arcuātus, a, um, *bent like a bow, arched:* arcuātim, adv. *arch-wise.* Arcĭtĕnens, -ntis, *(i.e.* arcum tenens,) *holding a bow, an archer, the epithet of* Apollo: So Arcipŏtens, *master of the bow.*

Ardea, ae, f. *a heron, a bird:* Ardeola, ae, f. *a little heron.*

ARDĔRE, (arsi, arsum,) neut. *to burn, to be on fire, to be inflamed; to desire eagerly:* Ardescĕre, *to begin to burn, to become inflamed:* So Ex-, inardeo: *et* -esco; et Redarescо: Ardens, ntis, adj. entior, entissimus, *ardent, eager, shining, bright:* -enter. Ardor, ōris, m. *ardour, brightness:* Ardēlio, ōnis, m. *(ab* ardeo,) *a restless person, a busy body.*

Arduus, a, um, *high, lofty; steep, difficult:* -ĭtas.

Ārea, ae, f. *an open place, an area:* Arĕŏla, ae, f. *a small bed in a garden, a small court-yard.*

Ārēna, ae, f. *sand; the part of an amphitheatre, where the gladiators fought, covered with sand:* Arenŭla, ae, f. *small sand or grit:* Arenāceus, a, um, *of or like sand:* Arenōsus, a, um, *sandy, full of sand or gravel:* Arenāriae, *sc.* fodĭnae, *vel* Arenāria, orum, n. *sand-pits, or gravel-pits:* Arenatus, a, um, *mixed with sand:* Arenātum, *sc.* opus, *mortar made of lime and sand:* Arenatio, onis, f. *the mixing of lime and sand:* Arenĭvăgus, *wandering through sandy deserts.*

ĀREO, ui, -ēre, *to be dry:* inc. Arescо, ĕre, *to grow dry:* So ex-, ĭn-, ārere, & -escĕre. —— Arĭdus, a, um, *dry;* -ĭdē: arĭdŭlus, a. *a little dry, dryish.* Arĭdĭtas, ātis, f. *et* Aritūdo, ĭnis, f. *dryness:* arĕfăcio, ēci, actum, ĕre, *to make dry.*

* Arĕŏpăgus, i, m. *(i. e.* Martis collis) *a council of judges at Athens remarkable for the justice of their decisions:* Areopagīta, ae, m. *one of the judges of the* Areopagus.

* Aretalŏgus, i, m. *a kind of buffoon.*

ARGENTUM, i, n. *silver, plate, any thing made of silver:* Argenteus, a, um, *of silver, made of silver; bright as silver:* d. Argenteŏlus, a, um, *of silver, adorned with silver:* Argentarius, a, um, *pertaining to silver or money:* Argentarius, i, m. *a banker, a money-changer:* Argentatus, a, um, *plated with silver, silvered:* Argentōsus, a, um, *full of silver, mixed with silver:* Argentifodīna, ae, f. *a silver mine.*

ARGILLA, ae, f. *potters earth or clay:* argillaceus, a, um, *of or like potters earth:* argillōsus, a, um, *full of potters earth.*

ARGUĔRE, *to argue, to shew, to prove;* eum sceleris, *to accuse, to convict:* So Co-, red-arguo. Argumentum, i, n. *an argument:* Argumentōsus, a, um, *full of proofs:*—Argumentāri, *to bring arguments to prove:* -atio.

Argūtus, a, um, *ingenious, acute; smart, witty; quick, sensible; talkative, noisy:* argutē, adv. *acutely:* d. Argutŭlus:—Argutiae, arum, *witty sayings:* Argūtāre, *vel* -āri, *to be loquacious or noisy:* -ātio.

ARIES, ĕtis, m. *a ram; the name of a warlike machine among the Romans; one of the signs of the Zodiac; also a kind of fish:* Arietīnus, a, um, *of a ram:* Arietārius, a, um, *pertaining to a battering ram.*—Arietāre, *to push as a ram, to beat down:* -ātio.

Arista, ae, f. *an ear or spike of corn; put also for corn itself, and for the reaping of corn or harvest.*

* Aristocratia, ae, f. *an aristocracy:* -atĭcus, a, um; -atĭcē.

* Arithmētĭca, ae, v. -ce, es, f. *arithmetic, the art of numbering:* -ĭcus, a, um.

ARMA, orum, n. *arms, properly defensive armour; the instruments or tools of any art:* Armāre, *to arm, to furnish with armour:* So De-, ex-, ob-, per-armo: adj. Armātus, *armed:* Armatūra, ae, f. *armour:* *et* Armātus, ûs, m. *used only in the* ablative

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oblatior; as. Milites eodem armatu, *of the same armour, armed in the same manner*:—Armiger, et Armifer, era, ĕrum, (gĕro, *et* fero,) *bearing arms*: Armigĕr, ĕri, m. *an armour-bearer*: Armipŏtens, -ntis, adj. *powerful in arms, an epithet of Pallas*: So Armisŏnus, a, um.——Armamenta, orum, n. *the tackle or tackling of a ship*: Armamentarium, i, n. *a place for keeping the tackling of ships; an armoury*.

Armārium, i, n. *a repository* or *press*; *a place for holding books, instruments or tools, victuals or money*: dim. Armariŏlum, i, n. *a small repository*.

ARMENTUM, i, n. *a herd of large cattle*. Armentālis, e; Armentīnus *et* Armenticius, a, um, *of* or *belonging to a herd*: Armentarius, i, m. *the keeper of a herd, the shepherd of large cattle*.

Armilla, ae, f. *a bracelet*: armillātus, a, um, *adorned with a bracelet*.

Armus, i, m. *the arm, the shoulder; usually applied to quadrupeds*.

* Arōma, ătis, n. *plur.* Arōmăta, um, *spices*: Aromaticus, a, um, *of spices, aromatic*.

ARRHA, v. arra, ae, f. *et* Arrhăbo v. Arrăbo, ōnis, m. *an earnest or earnest-penny, a pledge, a pawn*.

Ar- (*for* Ad-) rīdere ei, *to smile pleasantly on him, to laugh with, to please*: Arrīsio, ōnis, f. *a laughing at*: Arrīsor, ōris, m. *a flatterer*.

Ar-rīgere (rego,) aures v. comas, *to raise up*; animos, *to encourage*: Arrectārius, a, um, *set upright, or on end*.

Ar-rīpio, ui, eptum, ĕre, (rapio,) *to seize, to take by force or violence; to snatch; to arrest, to accuse, to censure, to learn*.

Ar-rōgāre, *to arrogate, to claim, to give or bestow*: Arrōgans, ntis, adj. *arrogant, proud, insolent, haughty*: -anter; -antia.

Ars, artis, f. *art; a faculty, talent, or quality; ability, skill; virtue or vice; cunning, artifice; an employment, a trade*: Artifex, ĭcis, m. (ars *et* facio,) *an artist or artificer*, adj. *artful, artificial*: Artificium, i, m. *art, artifice, skill, workmanship*: artificiālis, e; *et* artificiōsus, a, um, *artificial, made with art*: -ālĭter, *et* -ōsē.

* Arsenĭcum, i, n. *arsenick*, Plin. 34, 18, f. 56.

* Artēmon, ōnis, m. *the pulley of a crane, or other like machine, on which the ropes run*.

Artēria, ae, f. *an artery; properly the weasand or wind-pipe*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Cels. 4, 1.

* Arthrītis, ĭdis, f. *the gout*: adj. Arthrīticus, *ill of the gout*.

* Artocreas, ătis, n. *a pie*, Perf. 6, 50.

Artolagănus, i, m. *a pan-cake*, Plin. 18, 11.

* Artopta, ae, f. *a baking-pan*: artopticius panis, *bread baked in a pan*, Plin. 18, 9, f. 20.

* Artoptes, ae, m. *he who had the care of the bread; the butler*.

ARTUS, uum, ubus, m. *(rarely used in the sing.) the joints; sometimes put for the limbs or the whole body*: Articŭlus, i, n. *a little joint; an instant of time; a small part of a sentence, or a small word, as the Greek article*: Articulāris, e; v. -ārius, a, um, *of or pertaining to the joints*: Articulōsus, a, um, *full of joints*: Articŭlo, āre, *to pronounce distinctly, to articulate*: Articŭlātio, ōnis, f. *the shooting of young plants from joint to joint, or from knot to knot*: Articulātim, adv. *from joint to joint, from point to point; distinctly, articulately*: -atē, *particularly*.

ARVINA, ae, f. *fat, suet, tallow*.

Arvisia vina, pl. *sweet wine, malmsey*.

Arvncus, i, m. *a goat's beard*.

ARVNDO, ĭnis, f. *a reed, a cane; put for a pipe and other things made of reeds*: Arundineus, a, um, *of a reed*: Arundinăceus, a, um, *of or like a reed*: Arundinōsus, a, um, *full of reeds*: Arundinētum, i, n. *a place where reeds grow*: Arundinatio, onis, f. *the supporting of vine-branches with reeds*: Arundĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *bearing or producing reeds*.

ARVVM, i, n. *a field ploughed, but not sown; any field*.

ARX, arcis, f. (*ab* arceo; *gen. pl.* arcium,) *a citadel or fortress; the top or summit of any thing; a mountain, a temple, a refuge*.

AS v. Assis, is, m. *a pound, or any thing which can be divided into twelve parts; the name of a Roman coin*: Assipondium, i, n. *the weight of an* as *or pound*.

As- v. Ad-scendĕre (scando,) caelum v. in caelum, *to ascend, to climb*: Ascensus, ûs, m. *et* Ascensio, ōnis, f. *an ascent, the act of ascending*.

* Asbestĭnum, *sc.* linum, *a kind of incombustible flax or cloth made of it*, Plin. 19, 1 f. 4

* Asbestos, i. m. *a kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10. f. 54.

Ascălōnia, ae, f. *a kind of onion or shallion, named from Ascalon, a town of Judaea*, Plin. 19, 6. f. 32.

Ascia, ae, f. *a chip-axe, a tool for cutting or planing*: Ascio, āre, *to cut, hew, or chip with an axe*: So De-, ex- ascio, āre.

Ascisco, v. Ad-scisco, īvi, ītum, ĕre, *to assume, to chuse, to join or associate to one's self*; consuetudinem, ritus peregrinos, *to adopt*, Liv. 1, 20 Ascisci in civitatem, *to be adopted or admitted, to be made a citizen*, Id. 6, 40. Ascītus, ûs, m. *a desire or choice*.

Ascītes, ae, m. *a kind of dropsy*.

Ascius, a, um, *without shadow*: Ascii, orum, *those to whom the sun is vertical at mid-day, and consequently have no shadows*, Plin. 2, 73.

Ascopēra, ae, f. *a leathern bag or purse*.

Ascribĕre, v. Ad-scribĕre, *to add to a writing; to add, to join, to annex; to attribute or impute, to ascribe*: Ascribi in eam civitatem, *to be enrolled or admitted as a citizen*, Cic.; ordinibus deorum, v. in numerum deorum, *to be ranked among*: Ascriptio, ōnis, f. *an addition to a writing*: Ascriptor, ōris, m. *one who adds himself*: Ascripticius, v. -īvus, a, um, *enrolled, registered, added*.

* Asĭtus, i, m. *a horse-fly, a gad-fly*.

Asinus, i, m. *an ass*: Asĭna, ae, f. *a she-ass*: d. Asellus, i, m. et -a, ae, f. *an ass-colt, any ass*: Asininus, et Asinārius, a, um, *of or pertaining to an ass*: Asinarius, i, m. *an ass-herd, an ass-driver*.

Asio, ōnis, m. *a kind of owl*, Plin. 10, 23.

* Asōtus, i, m. *a slave to intemperance in eating or drinking, a sot or sensualist; commonly used in the plural*, Cic. Fin. 2, 8.

* Asparagus, i, m. *the name of a plant*.

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As- *(for* Abs-) PELLĔRE, *to drive away.*

ASPER, ĕra, ĕrum, *rough to the touch, disagreeable or offensive to any of the senses; fierce, cruel:* -ĕrè: -ĕrĭtas: Aspĕrāre, *to roughen, to make rough: So* Exaspĕro, āre: Aspretum, i, n. *a rugged place.*

As- *v.* Ad-spergo, rsi, rsum, ĕre, (spargo,) *to besprinkle, to asperse:* Aspersio, ōnis. f. *et* Adspersus, ûs, m. *a besprinkling:* Aspergo, ĭnis, f. *a sprinkling with water, or the water besprinkled.*

ASPERNĀRI, (ad *et* sperno,) *to despise, scorn, disdain, refuse, reject.* passiv. Aspernāri ab aliquo, *to be despised,* Hirt. B. Afr. 93. Aspernatio, ōnis, f. *contempt.*

As- *v.* Ad-spĭcio, exi, ectum, ĕre, (specio,) *to look at, to behold:* Aspectus, ûs, m. *the sight, the appearance, the aspect:* Aspecto, āre, *to look to, to behold earnestly, to look towards:* Aspectābĭlis, e, *worthy of being looked on, visible.*

ASPĪRO, *v.* Ad-spīro, āre, *to breath, to blow;* alicui, coeptis, labori, *v.* consilio ejus, *to favour;* ad gloriam et laudem, *to aim at;* ad Africanum bellicâ laude, *to come near;* in Curiam, *to desire to be admitted;* equis Achillis, *to wish for;* amorem dictis, *fc.* ei, *to inspire,* Virg. Aspiratio, ōnis, f. et -āmen, ĭnis. n. *a breathing.*

* ASPIS, Aspĭdis, f. *an asp, a small venemous serpent.*

As- (abs-) PORTARE, *to carry away:* -ātio.

ASPRĔDO, ĭnis, f. (asper,) *roughness.*

ASSA, orum. *See* Assus.

ASSAMENTA, orum, n. *planks or boards:* Assatus, a, um, *boarded.*

ASSĔCLA, ae, m. *a mean attendant, a servant.* Vid. Assequi.

As- (ad-) SENTĪRE, *v.* īri, dep. ei, *to assent, agree:* Assensus, us, m. et -io, ōnis, f. *an assent.* Assensor, ōris, m. *one who assents.*

ASSENTĀRE, ei, *to flatter.* Assentātio, onis, f. *flattery:* Assentatiuncŭla, ae, f. *a little flattery, a cooning:* Assentātor, ōris, m. et -atrix, ĭcis, f. *a flatterer:* Assentatōrĭè, adv. *in a flattering manner.*

As- *v.* Ad-sequi eum, *to overtake;* magistratum, *to obtain;* obscūra, *to find out, to discover:* Assectāri eum, *to follow, to attend or accompany, out of respect:* -ātio: Assectātor, oris, m. *a follower, an attendant.*

ASSER, ĕris, *a beam, a plank, a pole:* Assercŭlus, *v.* um, *a little plank or pole.*

As- *v.* Ad-sĕro, cvi, rtum, ĕre; vites ad *v.* propter cupressos, *to sow or plant near.*

As- *v.* Ad-sĕro, ui, rtum, ĕre, *to assert, to claim, to defend, to affirm:* Assertio, ōnis, f. *a claiming of liberty:* Assertor, oris, m. *an asserter, a claimer.*

As-servīre ei, *to help, to second.* Asservāre eum *v.* id, *to keep, to guard, to watch, to observe.*

Assĕvĕrāre, (ad *et* severus; *i. e.* seriò affirmāre,) id, *to affirm, to assert:* -atio: Asseverānter, adv. *positively.*

As-siccāre, *to dry carefully:* Assiccescĕre, *to grow dry.*

As- *v.* Ad-sĭdeo, cdi, essum, ēre, (sedeo) ei, *to sit by or near;* magistratibus, *to sit by in order to give counsel to:* Assessio, ōnis, f. *a sitting by or near:* Assessor, ōris, m. *an assessor.*

As-sĭdo, cdi, essum, ĕre, *to sit down;* Adherbalem dextrâ, *to sit on his right hand,* Sall. Jug. 11.

Assĭduus, a, um, (qui semper assĭdet *v.* adest,) *assiduous, continual, incessant, industrious:* -uè *v.* -ô: -uĭtas.

As- *v.* Ad-signāre agros iis, *to assign, to allot, to grant:* -atio

As- *v.* Ad-sĭlio, ui *et* ĭvi *v.* ii, ultum, īre, (salio) ei, *to leap or jump at or on:* Assultus, ûs, m. *a leaping upon, an assault:* Assultim, adv. *by leaps or jumps.*—Assultāre hastis, *to leap upon;* vallo, *to assault.*

As- *v.* Ad-simĭlis, e; ei *v.* ejus, *very like:* -illĭter, adv. *in like manner:* Assimĭlo, āre, *to liken, to compare.*

As- *v.* Ad-simŭlāre, *to pretend, to counterfeit, to compare, to resemble:* -atio.

Assis, *v.* axis, is, c. *a plank or board:* Assŭla, ae, *a little or thin board; a shingle, a slice or chip of any thing:* Assŏ, *or rather* Co-assŏ, āre, *to floor or cover with boards:* Assulātim, *v.* ōsè, adv. *in small chips or slices, piece-meal, by little and little.*

As- *v.* Ad-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, ĕre; ei, *to stand by or near.*

Assĭtus, part. (assĕro,) *planted or set close by.*

As- *v.* Ad-sŏciāre, *to associate, to join.*

As- *v.* Ad-sŏlet, imperf. *it is usual;* quae assolent, *are usual,* Ter. And. 3, 2, 1.

As-sŏnāre, ei, *to answer by sound, like an echo.*

As-sūdāre, *to sweat greatly, to be anxious.*

As- *v.* Ad-suescĕre, (ēvi, ētum,) ei rei, in *v.* ad rem, *to be accustomed to;* mentem pluribus, *to accustom his mind to abundance,* Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 109. *So* bella animis, *for* animos bellis, *to accustom,* Virg. A. 6, 832.—Assuetus, a, um; laborī *v.* e, *accustomed:* assuetus amor, *usual.*—Assuētudo, inis, f. *custom, usage:*—Assuefacere se rei *v.* ad rem, *to accustom;* equos manere eodem fastigio, Caes. B. G. 4, 2. assuefactus rei *v.* re, *accustomed.*

As- *v.* Adsūmĕre, *to assume, to take, to desire, to adopt, to arrogate or claim:* Assumtio, ōnis, f. *a taking or assuming, assumption; the minor proposition in a syllogism,* Cic. Inv. 1, 37. Div. 2, 53. Assumtivus, a, um, *assumtive.*

As- *v.* Ar-surgĕre consuli, *to rise up to out of respect;* pass. imperf. Assurgitur tibi a me, a te, ab illis, *you are risen up to,* &c.

ASSUS, a, um, *roasted:* Assa, orum, *fc.* loca, *the sweating room in a bath,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1. Assāre, *to roast:* Assūra *v.* Assātūra, ae, f. *roasted flesh.*

AST, conj. *(the same with* At,) *but.*

As- *v.* Ad-sternĕre, *to lay prostrate; found only in the passive:* Asternuntur sepulchro, *they lie spread around his grave,* Ovid. Met. 2, 343.

* ASTHMA, ătis, n. *a difficulty of breathing:* Asthmatĭcus, a, um, *troubled with a difficulty of breathing, asthmatic.*

As- *v.* Ad-stipŭlāri ei, *to assent, to agree with; properly, to promise or vouch for:* Astipulatio, ōnis, f. *v.* Astipulātus, us, m. *an assent*

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or agreement: Astipulātor, ōris, m. *one who assents or agrees, a voucher.*

A- v. Ad-stĭtŭĕre, (ſtatuo,) *to ſet, to place.*

Astāre v. Ad-stāre ci, *to ſtand by or near;* ſupra caput, ante oculos, in conſpectu, *to ſtand.*

* Astragălus, i, m. *a die; a wreath round a pillar,* Vitr. 3, 3. *an herb,* Plin. 26, 8.— Aſtragalizontes ex aere, *brazen ſtatues of perſons playing at dice,* Plin. 34, 8.

* Astrāpe, es, f. *lightning:* Aſtrapoplecta, orum, n. *places ſtruck by lightning.*

Astrĕpĕre v. Ad-ſtrĕpĕre eadem, *to bawl out;* aures principis, *to make a noiſe at, to dun;* huic, *to applaud,* Tac. Am. 11, 12.

Astrĭdens, v. Ad-ſtridens, ntis, part. *making a hiſſing noiſe at or towards any one,* Stat. Theb. 11, 494.

Astringĕre v. Ad-ſtringĕre, *to tie, bind, faſten, gird, or ſtraiten:* aſtrictus, a, um, *bound, tied ſtraitly;* adj. *cloſe, confined, contracted:* aſtrictē, adv. *cloſely:* aſtrictio, onis, f. *aſtringency:* aſtrictōrius, a, um, *aſtringent.*

* Astrum, i, n. *a ſtar; properly a cluſter of ſtars:* ‡ aſtrĭfer v. aſtrĭger, ĕra, crum, *bearing ſtars, ſtarry:* Astrŏlŏgus, i, m. *an aſtronomer or aſtrologer:* Astrologia, ae, f. *aſtronomy or aſtrology,* Cic. Astronŏmia, ae, f. *aſtronomy.*——*This word does not occur in the pureſt claſſics, who uſe inſtead of it,* Aſtrologia.

As- v. Ad-struĕre, *to build near; to add, to join.*

* Astu, n. indecl. *the city, particularly of Athens.*

Astŭpĕre v. Ad-ſtŭpĕre, (ui,-) rei v. homini, *to be aſtoniſhed or amazed at.*

Asturco, ōnis, m. *(i. e.* equus ex Aſturia,) *an ambling horſe, a Spaniſh gennet.*

Astus, ûs, m. *craft, cunning, ſubtility:* aſtūtus, a, um, *crafty, artful:* aſtūtē, adv. *craftily:* aſtutia, ae, f. *craftineſs, knavery.*

* Asylum, i, n. *an inviolable temple, a ſanctuary.*

* Asymbŏlus, i, m. *one who is exempted from paying his reckoning at a feaſt, ſhot-free.*

At, conj. *but:* *often joined with* enim, tamen, &c. *thus* atĕnim, attămen, *but.*

ĂTAT, interj. *expreſſing ſurpriſe, admiration or fear; ha! aha! ſo ſo!*

Ătăvus, i, m. *the great-grandfather's* or *great-grandmother's grandfather, any anceſtor.*

Āter, atra, atrum, *black, as a coal; diſmal, dark, gloomy, fatal:* atratus, a, um, *tinged or dyed with black; dreſſed in black or mourning:* Atrĭcŏlor, ōris, adj. *of a black colour:* Atrĭtas, ātis, f. *blackneſs:* Atramentum, i, n. *any black pigment or colour, ink:* Atramentarium, *ſc.* vas, *an inkbudder;* uſed only by later writers.

* Atheos, i, m. *(i. e.* ſine deo,) *an atheiſt, an irreligious man,* Cic. N. D. 1, 23.

* Athlēta, ae, m. *a wreſtler, or any one who contended at the public games:* athletĭcus, a, um, *of or belonging to an* athleta, *athletic:* -icē:— Athletĭca, ae, f. *ſc.* ars, *the art of an* athlēta.

* Ātŏmus, i, f. (corpus individuum,) *an atom, a thing ſo ſmall that it cannot be divided,* Cic. Fin. 1, 6.

Atque, conj. *and;* aliter atque, *than.*

Atqui, conj. *or* adv. *but, yet, however.*

Atramentum, &c. *See* Ater.

Atrĭplex, ĭcis, n. *vel* f. *orage, an herb.*

ATRIUM, i, n. *a hall, the principal apartment of a Roman houſe,* (R. A. 521.) Atriŏlum, i, n. *a little* atrium *or hall:* Atrienſis, is, m. *a ſlave who took care of the* atrium.

* Atrŏphia, ae, f. *a kind of conſumption, when the food does not turn into nouriſhment, an atrophy,* Celſ. 3, 22. Atrŏphi, orum, m. *thoſe who do not derive nouriſhment from their food,* Plin. 27, 8.

ATROX, ōcis, adj. *fierce, cruel:* *reſolute, bold, inflexible:* -ōcĭter; -ōcĭtas.

Attăgen, ēnis, m. v. Attagēna, ae, f. *an Aſiatic bird of a delicious taſte,* Hor. Epod. 2, 53.

At-tămen, conj. *but, but yet, for all that, however. Sometimes one or more words are interpoſed between* at *and* tamen.

At-tamĭnare, *to pollute, to violate.*

Attegiae, ārum, f. (tego,) *huts, cottages, cabins, tents or booths,* Juvenal. 14, 196.

At- (Ad-) temperāre, *to fit, to adapt:* attemperātē, adv. *ſeaſonably, in the very nick of time.*

At- (Ad-) tendĕre aliquem v. aliquid, ad aliquid, v. alicui rei, *to bend the mind to, to attend, to mind, to take heed, to ſtudy:* attentus, a, um, *attentive:* -tē; -tio:—At-tentāre, fr. *to attempt, to try, to attack.*

At-tĕnuāre, *to attenuate, to make ſmall or thin, to leſſen, to impair:* -ātio: attenuātē, adv. *ſimply, in a humble ſtile,* Cic. Brut. 55.

At-tĕrĕre, (trivi, tritum,) ſe ſcopulis, *to rub upon;* herbas, *to preſs or bruiſe;* opes hoſtium, alteri alteros, *to weaken;* famam, pudicitiam, *to efface, to extinguiſh;* toga attrita, *worn:* Attrītus, ûs, m. *a rubbing; a fretting or galling of the ſkin.*

At-testāri, *to call to witneſs, to atteſt, to vouch:* Licet anteſtari, *ſc.* te? *May I take you to witneſs?* Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 76. -ātor.

At-texĕre, *to knit or weave to, to add or join to.*

* Atthis, ĭdis, f. *a nightingale.*

* Attĭcus, a, um, *Athenian, attic; refined, neat, poliſhed:* attĭcē, adv. *correctly, elegantly:* atticismus, i, m. *a polite manner of ſpeaking, as that of the Athenians was:* atticiſsāre, *to reſemble the attic manner.*

At- v. Ap-tĭnĕo, ui-, -ēre, (teneo,) *to hold, to keep.*

Attĭnet, impers. *it is of uſe, it is proper;* id ad me attĭnet, *pertains to, concerns.*

At-tingo, ĭgi, actum, ĕre, (tango,) *to touch gently, to approach to, to reach:* Attactus, ûs, m. *a touch.*

At-tollere ſe ab humo, *to lift up, to raiſe;* pallium, *to take up;* aliquem in cælum, *to extol, to praiſe highly;* partus ſuos, *to bring up.*

At-tondeo, di, ſum, ĕre, *to clip or ſhave cloſely; to cut or prune;* virgulta, *to browſe or feed upon;* eum dolis, *to chouſe, to cheat.*

At-tŏno, ui, ĭtum, āre; mentes, *to thunderſtrike, to affright, to aſtoniſh, to amaze:* —— Attonĭtus, a, um, *aſtoniſhed, ſtunned, ſtruck:* attonĭtē, adv. *devoutly, with ſuperſtitious awe,* Plin. 30, 1 ſ. 4.

At-trahĕre, *to attract, to draw, or bring to one; to force to come, to drag; to entice or allure.*

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At-

AT-TRECTĀRE, (tracto,) *to handle, to handle or touch rudely:* -ātio.

AT-TRĒMĒRE, *to tremble at*: Caelum attremit oranti, *sc.* Jovi, *trembles while Jupiter is speaking*, Stat. Theb. 8, 81.

AT-TRĔPIDĀRE, *to bobble along.*

AT-TRĪBUĔRE, *to attribute, to give, to ascribe or impute, to assign:* Attribūtio, onis, f. *an attribute*; *an assignment of money.*

AVĀRUS, a, um, *covetous, too fond of money*; *fond, or greatly desirous of any thing*; *applied to things, greedy, insatiable:* subst. *a miser.* -e, *et* -ĭter: Avaritia, ae, f. *avarice, greediness.*

AUCEPS, ŭpis, m. (*q.* Aviceps; *ex* Avis *et* capio,) *a bird-catcher, a fowler:* Aucŭpium, i, n. *a bird-catching or fowling:* Aucŭpāri, *et* -āre, *to catch birds, to fowl; to seek or get by artifice:* -ātio: Aucupatōrius, a, um, *fit for fowling.*

AUCTOR, ōris, m. rar. f. *an author, a composer, a performer*; *an adviser, a director*; *an informer*; *the seller of an estate*; *the founder of a city or family:* Auctōrĭtas, ātis, f. *authority*; *weight or influence*; *the right or property of an estate:* Auctorāre, v. *to sell one's self for hire, chiefly to fight as a gladiator*; auctoratus, a, um, *bound to fight as a gladiator, or to serve as a soldier*; *hired or lent out for money:* Auctoramentum, i, n. *wages or hire given to induce one to fight as a gladiator, or to do any other service.*

AUDEO, ausus, ēre, neut. pass. *to dare to attempt*; Ausi omnes immane nefas, ausoque potiti, *all of them attempted some horrid crime, and accomplished what they attempted*, Virg. A. 6, 624. Audens, ntis, *et* audax, ācis, a. *bold, daring*: audenter, audaciter, v. audacter, adv. *boldly*: Audentia *et* audacia, ae, f. *boldness*: Ausum, i, n. *a daring attempt, a bold enterprise.*

AUDĪRE, *to hear*: *so* Ex-, in- audio, et Obēdio: Audire Socratem v. Platonem, *to be a scholar of*; a, e, ex, *and sometimes* de aliquo, *to hear from any one*; *but* Audire de aliquo, *or* de aliqua re, *commonly signifies, to hear concerning*; de capite alicujus, *to sit as a judge*: Pater audīdi, *have been called*; Bene audit ab omnibus, *he is well spoken of*; Tu rectē vivis, si curas esse, quod audis, *what you are called*: Esse audientem dicto alicui, *to be obedient or compliant to any one*: Audiens, ntis, m. *a hearer*: Auditus, ūs, m. *the sense of hearing, and sometimes the act*: Auditio, onis, f. *the act of hearing, a report.*—Audientia, ae, f. *an audience*: Auditor, ōris, m. *a hearer*: Auditōrium, i, n. *a school, an assembly of hearers, an auditory.*

AVE v. Have, avēto v. haveto, (2 pers. sing. imper.) *hail, be thou safe, all health to you*; *a form of salutation*: *plur.* Avēte; *infinit.* Avēre; *a defective verb, found in no other part*: *for* Āvĕo, ēre, *to desire, is a different word.*—Ave *or* Salve *was the word commonly used in the morning salutation*; *as* Vale *was in the evening*: *but not always.*

A-VĔHĔRE, *to carry away*; Creditis avectos hostes, *sc.* navibus, *are gone, are sailed away*, Virg.

A-VELLĔRE, *to pull or tear away*: Avulsio, ōnis, f. *a pulling away*: Avulsor, ōris, m. *he who tears away.*

AVĔNA, ae, f. *oats*; metaph. *a pipe*: adj. Avēnaceus, *oaten, made of oats*: avenārius, *of or belonging to oats.*

AVĒRE, *to desire eagerly*: Āvĭdus, a, um, *eager, greedy, covetous*: avidē, adv. *eagerly*: Avidĭtas, ātis, f. *avidity, eager desire.*

AVERNUS, i, m. *a lake in Campania*; *put for hell or the infernal regions*; *plur.* Averna, orum.

A-VERTĔRE, *to turn away, to avert*; *to take away by stealth, to purloin*: Aversus, a, um, *averse*: Aversio, onis, *aversion*: Aversor, ōris, m. *a purloiner or embezzler of public money*:—A-VERSĀRI eum, v. ejus aspectum, *to dislike, to abhor*: Aversātio, ōnis, f. *aversion, abhorrence*: Aversābĭlis, e, *detestable.*

Au- (q. ab- v. abs-) FĔRO, abstŭli, ablātum, auferre id tibi v. a te, *to take away, to carry off, to obtain*; id inultum, *to get off with impunity*; Aufer te hinc, *get you gone*, Ter. Phor. 3, 3, 26.

Au- (ab-) FŬGIO, ūgi, ĭtum, ĕre, *to flee or fly away*; aspectum ejus, *to shun.*

AUGĔRE, (xi, ctum,) *to increase, to make greater*: (*So* ad-, ex- augeo:) Augescĕre, *to increase, to grow greater*: fr. Auctare et Auctĭtare, *to increase much or often*: Auctus, ūs, m. *an increase*: Auctio, onis, f. *an increasing, an auction*: Auctionarius, a, um, *auctionary*: Auctiōnāri, *to sell by auction*:—Auctĭficus, a, um, *causing to increase*: Augmen, ĭnis, n. *et* Augmentum, i, n. *an increase*: Auctārium, i, n. *an addition or overplus, what is given into the bargain, over and above the just number, weight or measure.*

AUGUR, ūris, m. (*from* avis *and* garrio,) *a priest, who foretold future events, chiefly from the flight, chirping, or feeding of birds*; *an augur, a diviner or sooth-sayer*: Auguralis, e; *et* Augūrius, a, um, *of or belonging to augurs*: Augurium, i, n. *augury, divination*; *an omen, a sign or token of something about to happen*: Augurare, *and oftener* Augūrari, *to augur, to presage, or foretel*: (*So* ex-, in- augūrare:) Augurātō, adv. *by using augury*: Auguratus, ūs, m. *the office or dignity of an augur*: Auguraculum v. Auguratorium, i, n. *a place for taking omens.*

AUGUSTUS, a, um, *august, sacred, venerable*: augustē, adv. *venerably, with reverence*:—Augustus, i, m. *a name given to Caesar Octavianus, the first Emperor of Rome*; *and from him to the month of August*, Suet. Aug. 31.

Augustale v. Augŭrale, is, n. *the general's tent*, Quinctil. 8, 2, 8.

AVIA, ae, *a grandmother*: *See* Avus.

Avidus, *desirous*: *See* Āvĕre.

AVIS, is, f. *a bird*: Āviārium, i, n. *an aviary, a place for keeping birds*: Aviārius, i, m. *one who has the charge of an aviary*, Col. 8, 3, 4.

Āvĭtus, a, um. *See* Avus.

AVIUS, a, um, (a *i. e.* sine *et* via,) *pathless, impassable*: Avia, orum, n. *sc.* loca, *pathless places.*

AULA, ae, (*and antiently* aulăi,) f. *a hall, a large place at the entrance to great houses*, (*see* Atrium,) *a palace, a court*: aulicus, a, um, *of or pertaining to a palace or court*: Aulicus, i, m. *a courtier*, Suet. Col. 19.

Aulæum, i, n. *used oftener in the plur.* Aulæa, orum, *painted curtains, like what we call*

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tall tapestry hangings; first used in the court (in aula) of king Attălus; whence they got their name, Serv. in Virg. 3, 25.

Aulētes, ae, m. *et* Aulaedus, i, m. *a player on the flute, or one who sung in concert with it:* Aulestris, ĭdis, f. *a music-girl:* Auletĭcus, a, um, *fit for making flutes.*

Ā-vŏcāre, *to call off, to lead aside, to withdraw:* -atio: avocamentum, i, n. *a diversion or amusement.*

Ā-vŏlare, *to fly away, to hasten away.*

Aura, ae, f. *a breeze or gale, wind; breath, the air; favour, applause; splendour, beauty; a gleam. The poets sometimes make the gen. sing. in* āi; *as,* Virg. A. 6, 747.

Aurātus, aureus, &c. *See* Aurum.

Aurichalcum, *or rather* Orichalcum, i, n. *a kind of brass or latten.*

Auricŭla, *the tip of the ear. See* Auris.

Aurīga, ae, c. g. *a charioteer.* Aurīgare, *to drive a chariot:* -atio Aurigarius, i, m. *a furnisher of chariots, or he who had the charge of equipping the charioteers for the Circensian games.*

Auris, is, f. *the ear:* auricŭla, ae, f. *the external or protuberant part of the ear, the tip or flap of the ear; the auricle:* auricularius, a, um, oricularius, a, um, *of or belonging to the ear:* Auritus, a, um, *having long or large ears, or a quick sense of hearing; listening, attentive.* Auriscalpium, i, n. (auris et scalpo,) *an instrument for cleansing the ears, an ear-picker.*

Aurōra, ae, f. *the dawn, the break of day, the morning; or the goddess of it.*

Aurum, i, n. *gold;* metaph. *any thing made of gold, as money, cups or rings;* also *any thing adorned with gold; the colour of gold:* aurātus, a, um, *covered with gold, gilded or gilt.*— Aurāta, ae, f. *a fish called a gilt-head,* Mart. 13, 90. Aurarius, a, um, *pertaining to gold:* auraria, ae, f. *sc.* fodīna, *a gold-mine:* aureus, a, um, *made of gold; golden; having the colour or value of gold:* aureus, i, m. *sc.* nummus, *a gold coin:* aureŏlus, a, um, *somewhat resembling gold:* aureŏlus lĭbellus, *excellent; worth its weight in gold,* Cic. Aureŏlus, i, m. *a small gold coin:* aurescĕre, *to grow bright as gold.*— aurĭfex, ĭcis, m. (facio,) *a worker in gold, a goldsmith:* aurifer, ĕra, ĕrum, (fero,) *producing or bearing gold:* † aurĭcŏmus, a, um, *having golden locks or hair of the colour of gold:* aurĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, (gĕro,) *bearing gold:* aurĭgĕna, ae, m. (gigno,) i. e. *Perseus, the son of Jupiter and Danăe, to whom Jupiter got admission by changing himself into a shower of gold,* Ovid. Met. 5, 250. aurifodīna, ae, f. *a gold-mine,* Plin. 33, 4.

Aūscultāre, *(from* auris *anciently written* ausis; *and* -colo,) te v. tibi; paucis; haec, *to bear with attention, to listen, to hearken;* ei, *to obey;* imperf. auscultabitur, *sc.* tibi, *you shall be obeyed:* auscultatio, ōnis, f. *a listening:* auscultātor, ōris, m. *a listener, a hearkener.*

Ausim, *(contracted for* ausis sim,) is, it,—int; verb. def. *the same with* audeam, *I dare or durst, I should venture.*—Ausus et -um, *vid.* Audēre.

Auspex, ĭcis, m. (avis et specio,) *properly, an observer of birds; an augur or soothsayer; one who authorizes the doing of any thing:* auspicium, i, n. *an auspice; an omen; authority, conduct; a beginning:* auspicālis, v. -ialis, e, *pertaining to auspices, ominous:* auspĭcāri, v. -āre, *to take the auspices or omens; to begin:* auspicātus, a, um, part. *consecrated by the augurs:* adj. *lucky, fortunate:* auspĭcātō, adv. *after having taken the auspices, fortunately.*

Auster, tri, m. *the south wind:* austrālis, e; et austrīnus, a, um, *south, southern:* † austrĭfer, fera, ĕrum, (fero,) *producing south winds.*

Austērus, a, um, *austere, harsh:* -ē: -ĭtas.

Ausus, a, um, *having dared,* &c. *See* Audeo.

Aut, conj. *or: when repeated in the same sentence, the first* aut *is translated,* either, *and the second,* or; *as,* aut bibat, aut abeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41.

Autem, conj. *but; having always a word or two put before it in a sentence.*

* Authepsa, *a kind of vessel for boiling meat, containing a fire below, a stove-pan,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 46.

Author et Authoritas; *See* Auctor.

* Autŏgrāphus, a, um, *written by one's own hand;*—a epistola, Suet. Aug. 71.

* Autŏmăton, i, n. *any thing that seems to move of itself, by some secret spring,* Suet. Cl. 34.

* Autopyrus panis, *household bread, made of flour and bran, mixed together,* Cels. 2, 18.

Autumnus, i, m. *the autumn; the time of harvest and vintage:* autumnus, a, um, v. autumnalis, e, *of the autumn, autumnal:* autumnĭtas, ātis, f. *harvest time, the fall of the leaf:* autumnāre, *to be of the temperature of autumn:* autumnat; imperf. *it feels like autumn.*

Autūmāre, *to think, to judge; to say, to affirm;* si vera autumas, *you say,* Plaut.

Avulsus, *torn away. See* Avello.

Avus, i, m. *a grand-father, the father's or mother's father;* avus maternus atque paternus, *a grand-father by the mother's and father's side:* avia, ae, f. *a grand-mother:* avītus, a, um, *of or belonging to a grand-father or ancestors, hereditary:* Proavus, *a great grand-father:* Abavus, *a great grand-father's father:* Atavus, *a great-grandfather's grandfather, any ancestor:* Maccenas, atavis edite regibus, *descended from ancestors who were kings, (of Etruria,)* Horat. pr.— Avuncŭlus, i, m. *the mother's brother, an uncle by the mother's side.*

* Auxēsis, is, f. *an amplification; a rhetorical figure,* Cic. Or. 36.

Auxilium, i, n. *assistance, aid, help:* plur. *auxiliary troops;* Auxiliaris, e; *et* -ius, a, um, *auxiliary.* Auxiliāri, ci, *to assist:* Auxiliātor, ōris, m. *one who assists, a helper:* Auxiliātus, ūs, m. *assistance.*

Axilla, ae, f. *the arm-pit; which later writers contracted into* ala, Cic. Orat. 45.

* Axiōma, atis, n. *a plain truth, an axiom.*

Axis, is, m. *properly any long piece of wood; (see* Assis:) *the axle-tree, on which a wheel turns; often put for a chariot or waggon: also for the* axis *of the world, or an imaginary line, round which the heavens*

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heavens were supposed to turn; the north pole, or the part of the heaven round it; the heaven in general, or any part of it.

Axĭcŭlus, i, m. *a pin on which a pully turns; a small board. See* Assis *and* Asser.

* Axon, ōnis, m. *a line drawn on a dial; a part of a* balista.

Axungia, ae, f. *swine's grease, which used to be rubbed on axle-trees; any fat or suet,* Plin. 28, 9.

B.

BA! *v.* bat! interj. *expressive of aversion,* Plaut.

Babae, interj. *(the same with* papae,*) O strange, wonderful!*

Bacca, *v.* Bāca, ae, f. *a berry; a pearl:* baccŭla, ae, f. *a little berry:* baccatus, a, um, *adorned with pearls, set with knobs like berries:* baccĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, (fero,) *bearing or producing berries:* baccalia, ae, f. *a bay-tree, bearing a great many berries,* Plin. 15, 30.

Baccar *vel* Bacchar, ăris, n. *seu* Bacchăris, is, f. *a sweet smelling herb esteemed good against fascination or enchantments,* Serv. in Virg. E. 4, 19, et 7, 27.

Bacchus, i, m. *the god of wine, often put for wine:* Bacchae, arum, f. *bacchanals, women who performed sacred rites to Bacchus, and were supposed to be inspired with frenzy by him:* Bacchanālia, ium, *v.* ōrum, n. *the feasts or sacred rites of Bacchus:* Bacchanal, ālis, n. *a place where the sacred rites of Bacchus were celebrated:* Bacchāri, *to rage, to revel, like a bacchanal:* bacchātio, onis, f. *a revelling:* baccha bundus, a, um, *revelling greatly.*

Bacchīus, i, m. *a poetic foot, consisting of a short, and two long syllables; as,* Quĭrīnō.

Băcŭlum, et -us, *a staff, stick or cudgel; a baton; a sceptre:* bacillum, *a little staff.*

* Badizāre, *to go, to pace, to amble like a horse.*

Bajŭlus, i, m. *a porter, one who carries any thing for hire; a day-labourer:* Bajŭlāre, *to carry as a porter.*

Bālaena, ae, f. *a large fish, a kind of whale.*

Bălănus, i. f. *rarely* m. *an acorn; a date, the fruit of the palm-tree; a kind of acorn or chesnut called* behn *or* ben, *from which was extracted an odoriferous ointment or perfume for the hair:* Balănĭnus, a, um, *made of behn;* -um oleum: Balanātus, a, um, *perfumed with behn oil.*

Balātro, ōnis, m. *a worthless fellow, a blackguard,* Horat. Sat. 1, 2, 2.

* Balaustium, i, n. *the flower of a pomegranate:* Balaustĭnus color, *like that flower,* Plin. 13, 19.

Balbus, a, um, *having some defect in speaking, pronouncing inarticulately, stammering, stuttering, lisping:* -bē; balbūtire, *to stammer, to stutter.*

Balineum *vel* Balneum, i, n. *plur.* ae, arum; *v.* a, orum, *a bath:* d. balneŏlum, i, n. *a little bath:* balneāria, e; *et* balnearius, a, um, *pertaining to a bath:* balnearium, i, n. *the place where the bath is, the bath-room:* Balneātor, ōris, m. *he who has the charge of a bath, the master or keeper of a bath:* balneatōrius, a, um, *of or pertaining to a bath, or a bath-keeper:* balneaticum, i, n. *the price paid for bathing in the public baths,* Scoliast. in Juvenal. 2, 52.

Balista, *v.* Ballista, ae, f. *a warlike machine for throwing stones or darts:* Plautus *uses* balistarium, *for* balista, Poen. 1, 1, 73.

Bālare, *to bleat: fr.* Balĭtare: balātus, ûs, m. *a bleat or bleating.*

Balsămum, i, n. *the balsam or balm plant; the juice which distils from it, balm:* balsamīnus, a, um, *made of balsam;* -um oleum, *balm-oil.*

Balteus, i, m. & -um, i, n. *a girdle, a belt.* Balteus *is most frequently used in the singular; and* Baltea, *in the plural.*

Balux, ūcis, f. *et* Balūca, ae. f. *gold dust or ore.*

Bambalio, ōnis, m. *a stammerer, a stutterer; a nick-name given to the father-in-law of* M. Antonius, Cic. Phil. 3, 6.

* Baptisterium, i, n *the bason of a bath, into which persons plunged.*

Bărăthro, ōnis, *a glutton, a spendthrift.*

Bărăthrum, i, n. *an abyss or bottomless pit; a gulf; the infernal regions.*

Barba, ae, f. *a beard:* barbŭla, f. *a little beard:* barbātus, adj. *having a beard, bearded:* barbatŭlus, *having a small or thin beard:* † Barbĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, (gĕro,) *having or wearing a beard:* barbigerae pecudes, *goats,* Lucr. 5, 898.

Barbărus, i, m. *a barbarian, not a Greek:* barbărus, a, um, *barbarous, foreign, rude, savage, cruel:* -ārē: Barbaria, ae, f. *et* -ies, iēi, f. *barbarity, rudeness, rusticity; a barbarous people or nation:* barbaricus, a, um, *barbaric or barbarous, put for Phrygian:* barbarismus, i, m. *the use of a foreign or strange word, a wrong manner of spelling, pronouncing or declining a word; a barbarism,* Auct. ad Heren. 4, 12. Quinctil. 1, 5.

Barbĭtos, *v.* -us, i, m. *v.* f. *et* Barbĭton, i, n. *a kind of stringed instrument of music; a lyre, a violin or lute.*

Barbus, i, m. *a barbel, or mullet fish.*

Bardaĭcus, *v.* Bardiăcus judex, *a military judge,* Juvenal. 16, 13.

Bardocucullus, i, m. *a coarse short frock, with a hood,* Martial. 14, 138.

Bardi, orum, *bards, the poets of the Gauls and Britons,* Lucan. 1, 449.

Bardĭtus, ûs, m. *a loud sound, raised by the Germans when about to engage in battle,* Tac. G. 3. *Some read* Barritus.

Bardus, a, um, *dull, stupid.*

Băro, ōnis, m. *a name given by the ancient Gauls to the drudge or slave of a common soldier; a fool, a stupid fellow,* Cic. Fin. 1, 23. Div. 2, 70.

Barrus, i, m. *an elephant:* barrio, īre, *to sound like an elephant:* Barrītus, ûs, *a loud shout raised by soldiers, when about to engage.*

Basaltes, ae, m. *a kind of marble,* Plin. 36, 7.

Bascauda, ae, f. *a basket,* Juvenal. 12, 46. *a vessel which the Romans borrowed from the Britons,* Mart. 14, 99.

* Basilĭcus, a, um, *princely, like a king, royal, noble:* basilĭcē, adv. *splendidly:* Basilica, ae, f. *sc.* domus, *a spacious hall, adorned with columns, a basilick,* Liv. 26, 27. & 39, 44.

* Basi-

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* Basilicon, i, n. *a kind of ointment or plaster.*
Basiliscus, i, m. *a basilisk, a kind of serpent.*
* Basis, is, f. *(acc.* basim *v.* in; *abl.* basi;) *the foot or base of a pillar, the pedestal of a statue; the base of a triangle,* Cic. N. D. 2, 49.
Basium, i, n. *a kiss:* basiare, *to kiss:* -ātio: -ātor.
* Bassăris, ĭdis, f. *a bacchanal or priestess of Bacchus,* Pers. 1, 100.
Batillum, i, n. *v.* us, i, m. *a fire shovel; an incense-pan; a shovel or spade; a kind of instrument for cutting off the ears of corn, while the stalks were left standing,* Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 2.
Batiŏla, ae, f. *a kind of cup or bowl.*
Batis *v.* battis, is, f. *sapphire, an herb,* Plin. 21, 15; *a kind of fish,* Plin. 32, 11.
Batrăchus, i, m. *a sea-fish, resembling a frog,* Plin. 32, 11. Batrachites, ae, m. *a stone like a green frog,* Plin. 37, 10. Batrachium, i, n. *a kind of herb,* Id. 25, 13.—Batrachomyomachia, ae, f. *a battle between the frogs and mice, a poem ascribed to Homer,* Mart. 14, 183.
Battuĕre *v.* Batuĕre, *to beat, to strike, to fence.*
Baubāri, *to bark or baugh, like a dog,* Lucr.
Baxea, ae, f. *a clog or shoe with a wooden sole.*
Bdellium, *a kind of tree which produces a gum of a fragrant smell,* Plin. 12, 9. Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 7.
Beare, *to bless, to make happy;* se, *to regale;* eum caelo, *to immortalize:* beātus, a, um, adj. *happy; rich, opulent:* -ātē: beātŭlus, a, um, *a little happy:* beatĭtas, atis, f. et beatitūdo, ĭnis, f. *happiness,* Cic. N. D. 1, 34.
Bellaria, ōrum, n. *sweet-meats, and fruits, which formed the second course or desert of the Romans.*
Bellator, ōris, *a warrior: See* Bellum.
Bellua *v.* belua, ae, f. *any large beast or fish:* belluōsus, a, um, *abounding with large beasts or fishes:* belluatus, a, um, *painted with the figures of beasts,* Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 14.
Bellum, i, n. *war; a battle;* domi belliquе, *at home and abroad, in peace and in war:* bellicus, a, um, *of or pertaining to war, warlike:* bellicum, i, n. *sc.* signum, *an alarm or signal for battle, given with a trumpet:* bellicōsus, a, um, *warlike:* bellare, *to wage war, to fight: So* de-, *and* re- bello: *pass.* bellatum est, *impers. war was carried on:* Quoad bellatum esset, *for* debellatum esset, *till the war was finished,* Liv. 6, 31. Bellator, ōris, m. *a warrior:* bellatrix, ĭcis, f. *a female warrior:* bellatōrius, a, um, *of or belonging to a warrior:* † Bellax, ācis; bellĭfer & belliger, ĕra, erum, *warlike:* belligĕrare, *to carry on war:* Bellipotens, ntis, *mighty or powerful in war;* magnus bellipŏtens, *sc.* deus, *i. e.* Mars, Virg. Diva bellipotens, *i. e.* Pallas, Stat.
Bellus, a, um, *(q.* benŭlus, *from* bonus;) *pretty, handsome, elegant, polite; neat, nice:* bellĕ, *et* perbellĕ, adv. *prettily:* bellulus, a, um; -ĕ.
Bene, adv. (bonus,) *well;* melius, *better;* optĭmē, *best;* bene manē, *very early,* Cic. Att. 4, 10.
Benĕ-dīcĕre, *to say words of a good omen;* ei, *to speak well of, to commend:* benedictum, i, n. *a good saying, commendation:* benĕdīcē, adv. *courteously:* (Benedictus, a, um, *blessed; and* Benedictio, onis, f. *a blessing, occur only in ecclesiastical writers.)*
Benĕ-făcĕre ei, *to do good: used impersonally in the passive.* Benefit mihi, tibi, ei; nobis, &c. *good is done to: sometimes with a nominative;* Quod bonis benefit beneficium, Plaut. Benefactum, i, n. *a benefit.*—Benefĭcus, a, um, *apt to do good, beneficent:* beneficentia, ae, f. *beneficence:* beneficium, i, n *a benefit, a favour, a privilege, advancement or promotion in the army:* Beneficia, orum, n. *persons recommended to public favour for their services,* Cic. Beneficiarius, a, um, *that may be given as a favour:* beneficiarii, orum, m. *soldiers exempted from certain services in the camp.*
Benĕ-volus, a, um; *v.* Benevŏlens, ntis, ei. erga *v.* in eum, *benevolent, wishing well;* compar. -entior, -entissimus: benevŏlē, ad. *benevolently:* benevolentia, *benevolence, good will.*
Benignus, a, um; ei, *v.* in eum, *kind, liberal;* -a tellus, *fertile, abundant;* somni vinique, *indulging in:* -gnē: -ĭtas.
Beryllus, i, m. *a beryl, a precious stone.*
Bes *v.* Bessis, is, m *eight ounces, or two thirds of an As; eight inches or two thirds of a foot:* Bessalis, e, *of or belonging to eight ounces or inches.*
BESTIA, ae, f. *a beast, any animal, opposed to man; properly a fierce wild beast:* Bestiŏla, ae, f. *a little beast or animal:* Bestiarius, i, m. *one who fought with beasts at the public spectacles.*
Bēta, ae, f. *beet, an herb:* betaceus, a, um, *of beets.* Betizo, Betisso, āre, *to languish like a beet.*
Beta, indecl. *the name of the second letter of the Greeks; as,* Hoc discunt omnes ante Alpha et Beta puellae, *before the alphabet,* Juv. 14, 209.
Bĕto, ĕre, *to go,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 52.
Bĕtŭla *v.* Betulla, ae, f. *the birch-tree.*
Biblos, *v.* us, i, f. *an Egyptian plant or reed, called also* papȳrus, *of which paper was made; whence* Biblion, i, n. *a book; and in the plur.* Biblia, *the book or the bible: a word which came into use in the later ages:* * Bibliŏpōla, ae, m. *a bookseller:* bibliotheca, ae, f. *a library.—The word* Bibliothecārius, i, m. *a librarian, does not occur in any classick author. In ancient inscriptions, we find,* A bibliotheca, *for a library keeper.*
Bibo, bibi, bibĭtum, ĕre, *to drink; to imbibe, to drink or draw in;* aliquid aure, *to listen to:* bibitur, imp. *sc.* ab illis, *they drink:* bĭbŭlus, a, um, *drinking in, taking or drawing in moisture; soaking:* Bibacŭlus, a, um, *a little fond of drinking; a diminutive from* Bibax, Gell. 3, 12.
Bilis, is, f. *bile, the gall; anger, choler, melancholy:* biliōsus, a, um, *bilious, abounding in bile; choleric,* Cels. 2, 8.
Bis, adv. *(q.* duis,) *twice; in composition contracted into* bi; *thus,*
Biceps, bicĭpĭtis, a. (caput,) *having two heads:* biclinium, *a supping-apartment with two couches in it:* bi-cŏlor, ōris, a. *of two colours:* bi-cornis, e, *two-horned:* bi-corpor, ŏris, a. *two-bodied:* bi-dens, m. *sc.* ligo, *a hoe with two-hooked iron teeth;* f. *sc.* ovis, *a sheep:* bidental, ālis, n. *a place struck with lightning, a person killed by lightning:* biduum, (dies,) *two days:* biennis, e, (annus,) *of two years:* bifariam, adv. *into two parts, two ways:* bifer *v.* bĭfĕrus, a. um, (fero,) *bearing twice a year:* bĭfĭdus, a. (findo,) *cloven into two, forked:* bi-fŏris, e, *having two doors or leaves*

leaves: bifŏrus, a. (forāre,) *having two holes or openings:* bi-formis, e, *of two forms:* bi-frons, ntis, a. *having two forebeads or faces, as* Janus: bi-furcus, a. (furca,) *divided into forks or prongs;* -um, s. *the place where the two forks meet:* bigae, arum, f. (jugum,) *a chariot drawn by two horses;* bigati nummi, *coins with the marks of carriages impressed on them:* bi-gemmis, e, *having two buds or gems:* bi-gĕner, *v.* bigenĕris, e, (genus,) *of a mixed breed, mongrel:* bi-jugis, e, *v.* -us, a, um; -es equi, *two horses yoked in one chariot:* bĭ lībra, ae, f. *two pound weight:* bilibris, e, *weighing two pounds:* bi-linguis, e, *speaking two languages, deceitful:* bilix, īcis, a. (licium,) *woven with a double thread:* biluſtris, e, (luſtrum,) *lasting for two* luſtra *or ten years:* bi-măris, e, *situate between two seas, as* Corinth: bi-maritus, i, m. *the husband of two wives:* bĭ-māter, tris, m. *having two mothers, an epithet of Bacchus:* bĭ-membris, e, *having the members of two different species, as the Centaurs:* bi-menſis, is, m. *the space of two months;* bimeſtris, e, *of two months, two months old:* bīmus, *and* bimŭlus, a *two years old;* bimātus, ûs, m. *the space or age of two years:* bīni, ae, a. *rar.* binus, (*q.* bis unus,) *two and two, by couples; two:* bĭnoctium, *two nights:* bĭ-nōmĭnis, e, *having two names:* bĭpalium, (pala,) *a battle-axe:* bi-palmis, e, *two spans long or broad:* bi-partīri, *to divide or to be divided into two parts;* bipartītò, adv. *in two parts or ways:* bi-pătens, ntis, a. *opening on both sides with two doors:* bi-pennis, e, *flying with two wings, cutting with two sides; sc.* ſecūris, *a pole-axe;* bipennifer, ĕra, um, *bearing a battle-axe:* bĭ-pes, pĕdis, a. *two-footed;* bipĕdalis, e, *two feet long or wide;* bĭpĕdaneus, *v.* -aneus, *two feet deep or thick:* Bĭ-rēmis, is, f. *sc.* navis, *a ship of two banks of oars:* bis-ſcenus labor, *for* bisſceni labores, *sc.* Herculis, *the twelve labours of Hercules:* bi-ſulcus, a. *cloven into two:* bi-vertex, ĭcis, a. *having two tops:* Bĭvius, a. (via,) *dividing into two ways;* bivium, i, *the place where a road divides into two.*

Bison, ontis *v.* ōnis, m. *a buffalo, a kind of ox.*

BĪTŪMEN, ĭnis, n. *bitumen:* adj. Bitumĭnĕus, *of bitumen:* -ĭnōſus, *full of bitumen:* -ĭnātus, *impregnated with bitumen.*

BLAESUS, a, um, *lisping, faultering, speaking inarticulately;* blaeſa lingua, Ovid. Art. 3. 294.

BLANDUS, a, um, *kind, soothing, pleasing, courteous, flattering:* -ē, *et* -ĭter:—Blandīri ci, *to soothe, to flatter, to please:* blanditia, ae, f. *or oftener* blanditiae, arum, *kind words, flattery:* blandimentum, i, n. *any thing said or done to flatter or please, a blandishment, an allurement:* blandĭtim, adv. *in a pleasing manner,* Lucr.—† Blandĭdĭcus & blandĭlŏquus, a, um, *using flattering words, coaxing:* dim. blandiloquentŭlus: blandiloquentia, ae, f. *flattery.*

Blătĕrāre, *to blatter, to bawl, to make a senseless noise; to blab, to tell stories.*

Blătīrē, *to talk idly, to babble, to prattle,* Plaut.

BLATTA, ae, f. *a small insect or worm, resembling a beetle, which avoids the light; a grub or moth:* adj. blattarius; -aria balnea, *infested with* blattae, Senec. Ep. 86.—Blattaria, ae, f. *sc.* herba, *moth-mullein,* Plin. 25, 9.

Blītum, i, n. & -us, i, m. *blite, a kind of beet or pot-herb:* Blīteus, a, um, *insipid, senseless.*

Boa, ae, f. *a large water serpent,* Plin. 8, 14; *also a disease,* Plin. 24, 8.

Boare, boarius, &c. *see* Bos.

Boia, ae, f. *a ring or collar of wood or iron put round the necks of malefactors,* Plaut. Aſin. 3, 2, 5.

* Bolbĭton, *v.* -um, i, n. (fimus bubulus,) *ox or cow-dung,* Plin. 28, 17.

Bōlētus, i, m. *a mushroom of the best kind:* Bolētar, aris, n. *v.* Boletarium, i, n. *a vessel for holding mushrooms.*

* Bŏlis, ĭdis, f. *a sounding line or plummet.*

Bŏlus, i, n. *a throw or cast, either in playing at dice, or of a net in fishing,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 30.

Bōlus, i, m. *a morsel or mouthful of meat, a bit, a piece;* a bolus.

Bombax, interj. *expressing approbation, either truly or ironically;* Poh! Pish!

BOMBUS, i, m. *the humming or buzz of bees; the hoarse sound or blast of a trumpet:* Bombilāre, *to hum, to buzz:* -lātio.

BOMBYX, ўcis, m. *a silk worm:* f. *the yarn spun by the worm, or the stuff made of its silk:* Bombycĭnus, a, um, *made of silk, silken: whence our word* Bombasin.

BONUS, a, um, *good;* compar. melior, -or, -us, *better;* ſuperl. optimus, a, um, *best:* bōnum, i, n. *good, what contributes to happiness; benefit, advantage:* plur. bona, orum, n. *goods, effects, fortunes, moveables:* Bŏnĭtas, ātis, f. *goodness.*

* Bōōtes, is, *v.* ae, m. (i. e. *the ox-driver;*) *the name of a constellation near the north-pole.*

* Bŏreas, ae, m. *the north wind:* bŏrēus, a, um, *of or belonging to the north, northern: and in later writers,* borealis, e.

BOS, bŏvis, c. *an ox or cow;* (*gen. plur.* boum; *dat. et abl.* bōbus *vel* būbus:) *dim.* bucūlus, i, *a young ox or steer, a bullock:* bucŭla, ae, f. *a young cow or heifer:* Bŏvīle & Būbīle, is, n. *an ox-stall, a cow-house:* Būbŭlus, a, um, *of an ox or cow:* būbŭla, ae, f. *sc.* caro, *beef:* Boarius, a, um, *of or pertaining to oxen or cows:* boare, *to low or bellow; to sound like an ox;* Bubălus, i, *a wild ox, a buffalo:* Bubulcus, i, m. *a neatherd, one who tends black cattle or drives them in a plough or waggon:* Bubulcĭtāri & -āre, *to tend or keep neat or black cattle:*—Būcŏlĭcus, a, um, *pertaining to neat or herdsmen:* bucolĭca, ōrum, *sc.* carmina, *pastoral poems:* Bucētum, i, n. *a pasture for oxen:* Bucĕrus, a, um, *having horns like oxen:* Bucĭda, *v.* Bucaeda, ae, m. (caedo,) *one who is beaten with leathern thongs:* * Bucardia, ae, *a stone like the heart of an ox,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Bŏtāne, es, f. *an herb,* Plin. 25, 9 f, 59; *whence the science of herbs is called* Botanĭce, es, f. *v.* -um, i, n. *botany,* Iſidor. 4, 11.

* Botrus, i, m. *(i. e.* racēmus,) *a bunch or cluster of grapes,* Plin. 26, 4: botryo, ōnis, m. *a bunch of grapes preserved,* Mart. 11, 28.

Bōtŭlus *v.* Bŏtellus, i, m. *a kind of stuffing made of swines' flesh; a sausage or pudding:* Botularius, i, m. *a maker and seller of sausages.*

Bra-

Brabeutes v. -ta, ae, m. plur. Brabeutae, arum, *those who presided at the public games of the Greeks, and adjudged or distributed the prizes to the victors: called also* Magistri *or* Magistri certaminis, Suet. Ner. 53, 22 & 12: *by us* Stewards.

Bracca v. Braca, ae, f. *a covering for the thighs: plur.* braccae, arum, *breeches or trowsers, which were no part of the Roman dress:* braccatus, a, um, *wearing trowsers.*

Brachium, i, n. *the arm:* brachiŏlum, i, n. *a little arm:* brachiālis, e, *of or belonging to the arm:* brachiale, is, n. *an ornament for the arm, a bracelet:* brachiatus, a, um, *having arms or branches.*—Brachium *commonly denotes the whole arm from the shoulder to the hand, but sometimes that part only from the elbow to the hand; the part above the elbow being in that case called* lacertus; *as,* Ovid. Met. 1, 500. et 14, 304. Brachium, *as* arm *in English, is transferred to various things from resemblance; as the branch of a tree, a crab's claw, &c.*

* Brachylogia, ae, f. *a short manner of expression,* Quinctil. 8, 3, 82. & 9, 3, 50.

Bractea v. Brattea, ae, f. *a thin leaf or plate of metal, gold-foil:* bracteŏla, ae, f. *a small leaf of gold or other metal:* bracteatus, a, um, *plated over, covered with thin leaves:* bractearius, i, & bracteātor, oris, m. *a gilder.*

Branchiae, arum, f. *the gills of a fish.*

Brassĭca, ae, f. *cabbage, and its various species.*

Brĕvis, e, *short, brief; small, little;* brevi, *sc.* tempore v. spatio; ad breve *sc.* tempus, *for a short time:* breviter, adv. *shortly:* Brevia, ium, n. *sc.* loca, *shelves, or shallow places in the sea:* breviculus, a, um, *a little short:* brevitas, atis, f. *shortness:* brĕviare, *to shorten:* breviarium, i, n. *a breviary, an abridgment:*—brĕvilŏquens, ntis, *one who speaks or writes shortly, brief.*

Brisa, ae, f. *a bunch of trodden or pressed grapes.*

Britannĭca, ae, f. *the name of an herb,* Plin. 25, 3.

Broccus v. Bronchus, a, um, *crooked:* bronchi dentes, *gag-teeth:* bronchitas, ātis, f. *crookedness.*

* Bronchŏcēle, es, f. *a swelling in the throat.*

* Bruchus, i, m. *a caterpillar:* (not a classical word.)

Brūma, ae, f. *the winter-solstice, the shortest day in the year; winter:* brumālis, e, *of winter.*

Brūtus, a, um, *brute or brutish, senseless, stupid:* Bruta tellus, *the brute or inert earth, void of feeling or motion,* Hor. Od. 1, 34, 9.

* Bryŏnia, ae, f. *bryony; a wild vine,* Plin. 23, 1.

Būbo, ōnis, m. *et rar.* f. *an owl:* Bubŭlāre, *to hoot or cry like an owl.*

* Būbōnŏcēle, es, f. *a rupture in the groin.*

Bucca, ae, f. *the soft part which covers the hollow of the mouth on both sides, and may be blown up or drawn in; the cheek:* buccŭla, ae, f. *a little cheek; the part of the helmet which covers the cheek, a beaver:* buccea v. bucella, ae, f. *a morsel, a mouthful:* bucco, ōnis, m. *a person having his cheeks large or swelled by blowing:* bucculentus, a, um, *blub-cheeked, wide-mouthed.*

Buccina v. Bucĭna, ae, f. *a trumpet, cornet or horn:* buccĭnum, i, n. *a trumpet, or the sound of a trumpet:* buccĭnāre, *to sound a trumpet:* imperf. buccinat, *the trumpet sounds:* buccinātor, ōris, m. *a trumpeter.*

Būcĕras, ātis, n. *the herb fenugreek,* (foenum Graecum.) Plin. 24, 19.

Bucĕrus, buclda, bucolicus, &c. *See* Bos.

Būfo, onis, m. *a toad,* Virg. 1, 185.

* Buglossa, ae, f, v. um, i, n. *bugloss, the herb ox-tongue,* Plin. 25, 8.

* Bulapathon, i, n. *the herb patience or great dock,* Plin. 20, 21.

Bulbus, i, m. *a bulb, a scallion, a plant having a round or bulbous root; any root that is round and wrapped up in skins or coats, one above another; as onions, tulips, &c.* d. bulbŭlus, i, m. *a small bulb:* adj. bulbaceus et bulbosus.

* Bule, es, f. *the senate or council of Greek cities:* buleuta, ae, m. *a senator, counsellor or magistrate:* Buleutĕrium, i, n. *a senate-house or council-chamber.*

Bulga, ae, f. *a leathern bag, a budget.*

Bulla, ae, f. *a bubble in water, a stud or boss:* d. bullŭla, ae, f. *a small bubble:* bullātus, a, um, *adorned with bosses; blown up, empty:* bullo, āre, *to bubble:* -ātio: bullio, īre, *to boil, to bubble:* bullītus, ûs, m. *a boiling.*

Būra, ae, f. *vel* Būris, is, f. *a crooked piece of wood, which went between the beam and the plough-share, and formed the curvature of the Roman plough; represented by Virgil as the principal part,* G. 1, 170; *to which there seems to be nothing exactly similar in modern ploughs.*

Burgus, i, m. *a tower or fort, round which houses were built,* Veget. 4, 10. *whence the modern name of* burgh *or* burrow.

Bustum, i, n. *the place where dead bodies were burnt and buried; a tomb or sepulchre:* bustuarius, a, um, *of or belonging to tombs:* bustuarii gladiatores, *gladiators who fought at the tomb of some illustrious person:* Bustirăpus, i, m. (rapio,) *one who snatches food from the flames of a funeral pile; a term of reproach.*

Buteo, ōnis, m. *a kind of hawk.*

Būtўrum v. butўrum, i, n. *butter.*

Buxus, i, f. *et* Buxum, i, n. *the box-tree, or box-wood; a pipe or flute, a top, comb, or any thing made of box-wood:* buxeus, a, um, *of box; pale, yellow like box-wood:* buxĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *bearing box-trees:* buxĕtum, i, n. *a place set with box-trees.*

Byrsa, ae, f. *an ox's hide, which gave name to the citadel of Carthage.*

Byssus, i, f. *a kind of fine flax or lint:* Byssĭnus, a, um, *made of fine flax, linen.*

C.

Căballus, i, m. *a horse; properly a pack-horse:* căballīnus, a, um, *of a horse:* caballina caro, *horse flesh.*—*In later writers we find* Caballarius, i, *a groom; and* Caballātio, ōnis, f. *the charge of feeding, or of furnishing corn to, the publick horses.*

Căcăbāre, *to sound like a partridge.*

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CĂCĂBUS, i, m. *a kettle or pot, a vessel for boiling meat:* Cacabŭlus, i, m. *a little kettle or pot.*

CĂCĀRE, *to go to stool:* cacātūrio, īre, *to desire to go to stool.*

* CACHEXIA, ae, f. *a bad habit of body:* cachectes, v. -a, ae, m. *et* cachectĭcus, i, m. *one who is in a bad habit of body.*

CĂCHINNUS, i, m. *a loud laugh, a horse laugh:* cachinnum tollere *vel* edere, *to set up a loud laugh;* commovere, *to excite it:* cachinnāre, et -āri, *to laugh immoderately:* cachinnātio, ōnis, f. *an immoderate laughing:* cachinno, ōnis, m. *an immoderate laugher, a scoffer, a scorner, a satirical person,* Pers. 1, 12.

* CĂCŎDAEMON, ŏnis, m. *an evil genius.*

CACOETHES, is, n. plur. cacoethe; *an evil custom: an ulcer, a cancer.*

CĂCŭLA, ae, m. *a soldier's slave,* Plaut.

CĂCŪMEN, ĭnis, n. *the top or summit of any thing, the peak or sharp point:* cacumĭnāre, *to sharpen at the point.*

CĂDĀVER, ĕris, n. (cado,) *a carcase, a dead body, a corpse:* cadaverōsus, a, um, *like a dead body; cadaverous.*

* CADMIA, ae, f. *a stone of which brass is made, brass-ore,* Plin. 34, 10.

CĂDĔRE (cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum,) altè v. ex alto, in terram, per aëra atque aquas deorsum, de v. ex equo, *to fall;* folia arbori, de v. ex arbore cadunt; lana sponte ovibus cadit, *sc.* de; majoresque cadunt de montibus umbrae; vela cadunt, *fall or are lowered,* Virg. Austri cadunt, *cease to blow;* animi cadunt, v. animis cadunt, *their spirits sink;* spes ad irritum cadit; cadere v. incidere in morbum; in v. sub sensum oculos, potestatem alicujus; homini lacrimae cadunt, quasi puero, gaudio, *he weeps for joy, like a child,* Ter. Non cadit in virum bonum mentiri, *is incapable of telling a lie,* Cic. Off. 3, 20. In diem Calendarum cadit solutio, *falls or happens upon,* Id. In eum cadit hoc verbum, *agrees* or *is applicable to;* praeter opinionem ceciderat res, *had happened,* Cic. Ventis vis omnis cecidit, *fell, died away, was calmed,* Liv. 26, 39. Si quid adversi casurum foret, *should happen,* Liv. 35, 13.—Cadere causâ v. formulâ, in judicio, *to lose one's cause, to be cast;* praelio, v. in praelio, *to fall, to be slain;* orientis, mediusve, cadensve Phoebus, *setting,* Ovid. Met. 11, 594. Cadentia sidera, *setting, disappearing in the morning,* Virg. A. 2, 9.—Freq. CĂSO, āre, *to fall often,* Plaut. Cāsus, ûs, m. *a fall, a chance, a misfortune, a case:* Cădūcus, a, um, *ready to fall, falling, frail:* cădīvus, a, um, *that falleth of itself.*

CĂDŪCEUS, i, m. v. -eum, i, n. *the wand of Mercury, a rod or staff with the figure of two snakes twisted round it; carried by ambassadors who sued for peace,* Plin. 29, 3 f. 12. Liv. 8, 20. Nep. 23, 11. caduceātor, ōris, m. *a herald or ambassador sent to treat about peace,* Liv. 26, 17. & 32, 32. caducifer, ĕri, m. (fero;) *bearing a caduceus; an epithet of Mercury, one of whose badges was a* caduceus, Ovid. Met. 2, 708.

CĂDURCUM, i, n. *a tick or ticking, the sheet or coverlet of a bed;* put for *the bed itself,* Juv. 6, 536.

CĂDUS, i, m. *a cask, an urn;* also *a measure, the same with* amphŏra.

CAECUS, a, um, *blind;* caecus carcer, *dark;* caecae res, *hidden, concealed;* undae, *dark, when no stars are to be seen;* crimen, *uncertain,* Liv. 45, 31; exsecrationes, *fruitless, unavailing,* Id. 40, 9. *so* ignes, Virg. A. 4, 209; timor, *groundless,* Cic. Fam. 6, 7. caecĭtas, atis, f. *blindness:* caeco, āre, *to blind, to make blind: So* Ex-, occaeco: caecūtio, īvi, -īre, *to be dim sighted:* caecĭgĕnus, a, um, (gigno,) *born blind,* Lucr. 2, 740.

CAEDĔRE, (caedo, cĕcĭdi, caesum,) *to beat or strike, to cut or kill:* Caedes, is, f. *a slaughter:* caeduus, a, um, *in use to be cut or lopped:* caesura, ae, f. *et* caesio, ōnis, f. *a cutting:* caesim, adv. *with the edge; in short clauses.*

CAELEBS v. Coelebs, ĭbis, adj. *single, unmarried; applied also to trees which were not used as props for vines:* subst. *an unmarried man or woman, a bachelor:* caelĭbātus, ûs, m. *celibacy.*

CAELUM, i. n. (*a* caedo,) *a sharp pointed instrument for cutting with, a style or graver, a tool used in graving:* caelāre, *to carve or engrave, to adorn with relief or rising work, with figures standing out from the surface:* caelātor, ōris, m. *a carver or engraver:* caelatūra, ae, f. *et* caelāmen, ĭnis, m. *an engraver.*

CAELUM, *vel* Coelum, i, n. plur. Caeli, orum, m. *heaven; the sky, the air:* Caelestis, e, *celestial, heavenly;* caelestes, *sc.* dii, *the celestial deities,* Liv. 1, 16. Caelites, um, *the heavenly inhabitants:* † Caelĭcŏla, ae, m. *an inhabitant of heaven:* Caelifer, ĕra, ĕrum, (fero,) *supporting heaven; thus,* Caelifer Atlas, Virg. 6, 797.—*In later writers,* caelĭtus, adv. *from heaven.*

CAEMENTUM, i, n. (*q.* caedimentum, *a.* caedo;) *properly a piece of stone cut from another; thus,* Caementum de silice frangatur, Vitruv. 8. f. plur. caementa, *rough, unhewn stones, or pieces of stone cut from the quarry, materials for building,* Hor. Od. 3, 1, 31. & 3, 24, 3. caementĭcius, a, um, *made of unhewn stones,* Vitruv. 2, 4, & 8.

CAEREMONIA, v. Caerimonia, v. Cerimonia, ae, f. *a ceremony; veneration, sanctity; splendour, pomp,* Cic. Leg. 1, 22. Verr. 5, 72.

CAERŭLĔUS v. Caerŭlus, a, um, (*q.* caeluleus,) *cerulean, sky-coloured, azure, light blue, sea-green:* Caeruleātus, a, um, *painted blue or sea-green,* Pater. 2, 83.

CAESARIES, iēi, f. (caedo,) *the hair; a man's or woman's head of hair:* caesariātus, *having long hair,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 173.

CAESIM, ad. *with the edge:* *See* Caedere.

CAESIUS, a, um, (*q.* caelius; *a* caelo,) *grey, sky-coloured, resembling the eyes of a cat.*

CAESPES v. Cespes, ĭtis, m. (*a* caedo,) *a turf; a small spot of ground:* Caespĭtĭcius, a, um, *made of turf.*

CAESTUS, v. Cestus, ûs, m. *a gauntlet; a covering of leather for the hands, stiffened with iron or lead; used in boxing,* Virg. A. 5, 400, &c.

CAESUS, caesūra, &c. *vid.* Caedere.

CAETER v. Ceter, & caetĕrus, ĕra, erum, (*rarely used in the masc. sing.*) plur. Caetĕri, ae, a, *the rest:* Caetera Graecia, *the rest of Greece:*

Cae-

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Cætera lætus, *for* ad cætera, *in other respects*, Hor. Cætera, parce, puer, bello, *for the future abstain from fighting*, Virg. A. 9. 656. Et cætera, *sc.* negotia, *an expression whereby we denote that something is omitted:* cæterò, adv. *sc.* tempore, *for the rest of the time*, Plin. cæterōquin v. cæteroqui, adv. *otherwise, in other respects:* cæterùm, *but, but with respect to what remains.*

CALAMITAS, ātis, f. *properly a storm of hail which broke the reeds or stalks of corn; a calamity or misfortune; a loss;* calamitōsus, a, um, *liable to be hurt by a storm, by the weather or the like; hurtful; calamitous, miserable, wretched:* -ōsè.

CĀLĀMISTER, tri, m. v. Calamistrum, i, n. *a crisping pin, an iron for curling the hair with:* calamistratus, a, um, *crisped, curled.*

CĀLĀMUS, i, m. *a reed, a stalk of corn, a graff or cyon; put for any thing made of a reed or like a reed; a pipe or flute; a fowler's rod; an angle rod or fishing rod; an arrow or dart; an instrument for writing with,* (calamus scriptorius,) &c. calamarius, a, um, *of a reed:* calamaria theca, *a case for holding reeds for writing; similar to what we call a* PEN-CASE, Suet. Cl. 35.—CALAMUS, *properly denotes a small and slender reed, less than the* canna *and* arundo; *but these words are not always distinguished,* Plin. 16, 36 f. 64, &c. Ovid. Met. 1, 706. Et zephyri cava per calamorum sibila primùm Agrestis docere cavas inflare cicutas, *the zephyrs by the hissing or shrill sounds which they made in shaking the hollow reeds first taught the rustics to blow these reeds,* i. e. *to make pipes,* Lucr. 5, 1381. Ovid. ibid. Pars—potum calamis avenæ ttahît, *part* (of monstrous people in Æthiopia,) *drawn in their drink by the stalks of oats,* Plin. 6, 30.—Fragiles calami tristis lupini, *the brittle stalks of lupine,* Virg. G. 75.—Ludere calamo agresti, *to play on a rural pipe,* Virg. E. 1, 10. *first made of a straw of oats, hence called* avena, ib. 2. *and* stipula, ib. 3, 27. *then composed of several straws or reeds, joined together with wax and a thread:* Pan primus calamos cerâ conjungere plures Instituit, ib. 2, 32, *usually seven,* ib. 36. Disparibus calamis compagine cerae junctis, *of unequal length at the end, (but equal at the top,)* Ovid. Met. 1, 711. Nam calamus cerâ jungitur usque minor, Propert. 2, 5, 32. Calami Pan, *thy* fistula *or pipe,* Prop. 3, 3, 30. ad Calamos, *to the sound of the* fistula, *(and not of the* tibia; *as in the time of Propertius,)* ib. 4, 1, 24. Canere calamo hiante, *(for* calamis,) *to play on the* fistula, ib. 3, 17, 34. *so* Unco saepe labro calamos percurrit hiantes, Lucr. 4, 592. Et superà *(for* supra) calamos unco percurrere labro, ib. 5, 1406. Calamis agrestibus insonat, *he plays on his country pipe,* Ovid Met. 11, 161. Calamos inflare leves, *to blow the slender reeds,* i. e. *to play on the* fistula, Virg. E. 5, 2. *so* Nec te poeniteat calamo triviâle labellum, *to have rubbed your lip on a reed,* ib. 2, 34. Hos tibi dant calamos musae, *give you these reeds,* i. e. *this pipe,* ib. 6, 69. Calamis aequiparas magistrum, *you equal your master in playing,* ib. 5, 48.—Calamis Oricitis populi bella conficiunt, &c. *with arrows made of reeds,* Plin. 16, 36 f. 64. Impositò patulos calamo sinuaverat arcus, *he had bent the wide or long bow with an arrow upon it,* Ovid. Met. 8, 30. Daphnidis arcum et calamos fregisti, *the bow and arrows,* Virg. E. 3, 13. Calamos armare veneno, *to arm reeds with poison,* i. e. *to make poisoned arrows,* Virg. A. 10, 140. Calamos hos habet haec ora, *these reeds,* i. e. *arrows instead of writing-reeds,* Ovid. Pont. 3, 8, 21.—Calamo salientes ducere pisces, *with a reed or fishing-rod,* Ovid. Met. 3, 587. Talia (*sc.* loca) lentos deposcunt calamos, *pliant rods,* Id. Hal. 87.—Calamus scriptorius, *a reed for writing with,* Cels. 7. 11. Calamo et atramento res agetur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15. Calamum sumere, Id. Att. 6, 8. tenere, Ovid. Ep. 11, 3. intingere, *sc.* atramento, Quinct. 10, 3, 31. Tum queritur, crassus calamo quòd pendeat humor, *(as we say, that the ink sticks in the pen,)* Pers. 3, 11. Incomptis allinet atrum Transverso calamo signum, *he will draw a black stroke with his reed across unpolished verses,* Hor. Art. P. 446. Culpantur calami, *the reeds are blamed,* (as we say, the pens will not write,) Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 7. Ut qui viscatos populatur arundine lucos—Sublimem calamo sequitur crescente volucrem, *endeavours to catch birds as some think, by* (fixing a leafy twig of myrtle or any other shrub besmeared with bird-lime on) *a growing reed or cane,* Sil. 7, 674 & 677. *so* Sive petas calamo praemia, *i. e.* aves, Propert. 3, 13, *(al.* 11,) 46. Structo figere avem calamo, ib. 2, 19, *(al.* 15.) 24. et ibi Vulpius. *(But others apply* crescens calamus *v.* arundo, *more properly to the fowler's staff,* (ames,) *composed of several reeds, so contrived that one was inserted in the other, and the uppermost besmeared with a gluey substance. Thus the fowler could lengthen his staff at pleasure, which he did softly* (tacitâ manu, Val. Flacc. 6, 262,) *till he reached the bird,* Martial. 14, 218. 9, 55, *(al.* 54,) 3. Galbula decipitur calamis, *by reeds or by a fowler's staff,* Id. 13, 68. Calamis praemia parva sequi, i. e. *to catch birds with a fowler's staff,* Ovid. Rem. 208.—Pomorum calami, *the cions or graffs of apple-trees,* Plin. 17, 14.—Juxta purpuram calamus defigitur, *a reed is fixed in the ground just by the bit of purple cloth,* (to mark out ground,) Col. 3, 15, 1. & 2. et 4, 4, 1.—Calamus odoratus in Arabia nascens, *an odoriferous reed,* Plin 12, 22 f. 48. et 33, 11 f. 22.—Calamaria theca, *a case for holding writing-reeds,* (a pen-case,) Suet. Cl. 35.—*Add.* Senec. de Ir. 3, 6. Octav. v. 411. Petron. Arbiter, c. 40 & 109. *See* ARUNDO.

CĀLĀTHUS, i, m. *a basket made of osiers; a vessel for holding milk or cheese:* Calathiscus, i, m. *a small basket.*

CĀLĀRE, *to call, to summon,* Macrob. *when a* CALATA COMITIA, *an assembly of the Roman people summoned to ratify testaments, &c.* Călător, ōris, m. *a slave,* Plaut. Pf. 4, 2, 52; *a crier who attended on the priests,* Suet. Gram. c. 12.

CALCAR, calceus, calco, &c. *See* CALX.

CALCŬLUS, i, m. *(dim. a* calx,) *a small stone or pebble; the stone in the reins or bladder, a disease; a chess-man;* lusus calculorum, *the game of chess, or*

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or something similar to it, Plin. 7, 24, 5. Lucan. ad Pis. v. 178. *Add.* Ovid. Art. 2, 207, 3, 357. Trist. 2, 478. Val. Max. 8. 8; 2. metaph. *a counter, any thing used in reckoning; hence* ad calculos vocare, *to call to an account or reckoning*, Cic. Am. 16. calculum, v. -os ponere, v. imponere & subducere, *to cast up an account, to make a calculation*, Plin. Pan. c. 20. Id. Ep. 1, 14, 9. 2, 19. f. Col. 3, 3, 7. 5, 1, 3. Voluptatum calculis subductis, *having made an estimate or calculation of the pleasures to be purchased by brave actions*, Cic. Fin. 2, 19. Cum quibus parem calculum ponere non possum, *for which I cannot make a suitable return*, Plin. Ep. 5. 2. Ne majorem agrum, quàm ratio calculorum, *(a regard to circumstances or fortune,)* patiatur, emere velis, Col. 1, 3, 8. —¶ *a pebble or ballot which judges antiently used to throw into an urn, when they passed sentence on a criminal; a white one when they acquitted, and black when they condemned*, Ovid. Met. 15, 41. *hence* alicui album calculum adjicere, *to give a favourable vote, to approve*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2. O diem laetum, notandumque mihi candidissimo calculo, *to be distinguished by the fairest mark*, ib. 6, 11. (Vid. R. A. p. 268.)——Calculōsus, a, um, *full of pebbles or gravel, gritty; ill of the stone:* Calculator, ōris, m. *a caster up of accounts.*

Calefacere, &c. *Vid.* Calere.

Calendae v. Kalendae, ārum, f. *the calends, the name of the first day of every Roman month:* calendarium, i, n. *a book in which was kept an account of the interest of money, which was usually paid on the calends of each month: Hence* tristes calendae, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 87. Ad Graecas Kalendas solvere, *i. e.* nunquam, *because the Greeks had no calends*, Suet. Aug. 87.

Calēre, (căleo, ui, ĭtum,) *to be warm, to be hot;* amore, *to be inflamed;* aliquem v. aliquo, *to love:* -calētur, imp. *it is hot weather*, Plaut. Calesco, -ĕre, *to grow warm:* calor, oris, m. *warmth, heat:* cālidus, *(and by contraction)* caldus, a, um, *warm, hot:* calidē, adv. *without delay*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 99. Calda, ae, f. *sc.* aqua, *hot water:* calidarius, a, um, *hot, making hot; as,* calidarium balneum, *the hot bath:* caldarium, i, n. *sc.* ahenum, *a caldron:*—Călĕfăcĕre, *to warm, to make warm;* passiv. calefio, -factus, -fĭĕri, *to be made warm:* freq. caleficare, *to heat often.*

Căliendrum, i, n. *a woman's head-dress, composed of fictitious hair, and raised to a great height*, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 47.

Călīga, ae, f. *a kind of shoe or half-boot, set with nails, reaching up to the middle of the leg; used chiefly by common soldiers; whence the name of the emperor* Caligula, *given him when a boy in jest by the soldiers, because being brought up in the camp, he used to wear this kind of shoes*, Suet. Cal. 9. Tac. Ann. 1, 41. Marius ad consulatum a caliga perductus, *from being a common soldier*, Senec. Ben. 5, 16. caligātus, a. *dressed in or wearing a military shoe;* f. *a common soldier:* caligāris, e; v. -ius, a, um, *of or belonging to a* caliga.

Călīgo, ĭnis, f. *darkness; dimness of sight:* caligĭnōsus, a, um, *full of darkness, dark:* caligo, āre, *to be dark; to be dim-sighted:* caligatio, ōnis, f *dimness of sight.*

Călix, ĭcis, f. *a kind of cup:* dim. calicŭlus, i, m. *a little cup.*

Callus, i, m. *the skin on the feet or hands, or any other part of the body, hardened by exercise, hard flesh, brawn:* callōsus, a, um, *having a thick skin, callous:* -ōsĭtas.—Calleo, ui, -, ēre, *to be hard or callous; to be cunning, to be skilful by practice or experience.* Illius sensum pulchre calleo, *I know well his sentiments*, Ter. Adel. 4, 1, 17. jura Poenorum, Cic. Balb. 14. Homines callent ad suum quaestum, Plaut. in hoc, Plin. 8, 25. Duram callet pauperiem pati, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 49.—Callidus, a, um, *cunning, skilful:* -ĭdē: callĭdĭtas, ātis, f *cunningness.*—Callis, is, m. *a beaten path; a track made by beasts; a foot-path.*

Călo, ōnis, m. *the slave of a common soldier.*

Caltha, ae, f. *the marygold, a flower:* calthŭla, ae, f. *a robe of a yellow colour like marygold:* calthŭlārius, i, m. *a maker of such robes.*

Calva, calvaria, ae, f. *the upper part of the head, the skull.*

Călumnia, ae, f. *a false accusation, calumny; slander or detraction, a cavil, a quirk, a false interpretation:* Calumnia litium, *i. e.* lites per calumniam injectae, *unjust law-suits*, Cic. Mil. 27. Calumniam jurare, v. de calumnia, *to swear that one does not raise a law-suit from malice or a desire of litigation*, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. Liv. 33, 49. *(A. 251.)* Calumnior, ātus, āri; rem vel hominem, *to slander, to calumniate:* -ātor.

Călus, i, m. *a twig vessel, through which new wine is strained*, Cato. R. R. 53.

Calvus, a, um, *bald:* calveo, ēre, *to be bald:* calvescĕre, *to wax bald:* calvitium, i, n. & calvities, iēi, f. *baldness.*

CALX, cis, m. *et* f. *the heel:* Calcar, āris, n. *a spur,* (quod calci equitis alligetur;) abl. calcari; plur. calcaria, ium, &c. Calceus, i, m. *a shoe:* calceŏlus, i, m. *a little shoe:* calceolārius, i, m. *a maker of shoes:* calceāre, *to shoe; to put on shoes:* calceāmen, inis, n. *et* calceamentum i, n. *a shoe:* calcearium, i, n. *sc.* argentum, *money given to purchase shoes:*—Calcĭtrāre, *to throw out the heels, to kick, to fling:* calcitro, ōnis, m. *one that kicks:* calcitratus, ūs, m. *the act of kicking:* calcitrōsus, a, um, *apt to kick:*—calcāre, *to trample upon, to tread under foot; to beat, to subdue; to spurn, to despise.*

CALX, cis, f. *rar.* m. *lime-stone: the end of a race, the goal, which was marked by a furrow filled with lime:* calcarius, a, um, *of lime;* calcaria fornax, *a lime-kiln:* calcarius, i, m. *a burner of lime.*

Călyx, ўcis, m. *the bud of a flower:* calycŭlus, i, m. *a little bud.*

Camăra, ae, f. *a kind of ship; described*, Tacit. Hist. 3, 47.

Cambio, campsi, campsum, īre, *to exchange, to barter*, Priscian. & Apul. *not found in a classic author.*

Camella, ae, f. *a kind of cup*, Ovid. Fast. 4, 779.

Cămēlus, i, m. *or* f. *a camel:* camelinus, a, um,

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um, *of a camel:* camelopardālis, is, f. *an animal like a camel and panther*, Plin. 8, 18 f. 27.

CĂMĒNA v. Camoena, ae, f. *(q.* Canēna, *a canendo,) a muse*, Pers. 5, 21. vocalis Camēna, *i. e.* Calliopē, Senec. Med. 625. plur. *the muses*, Virg. E. 3, 59. Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 45. Ep. 1, 19, 5 Spiritum Graiae tenuem Camenae, *a small spirit or inspiration of the Greek muse*, i. e. *a little of the genius of the Greek lyric poets*, Id. Od. 2, 16, 38. Daunia Camena, *the Apulian* (i. e. *the Roman or Latin) muse who inspired Horace*, ib. 4, 6, 27. *so* Calābrae Pierides, *the Calabrian muses that inspired Ennius*, i. e. *the poems of Ennius*, ib. 8. 20. tragica Camena, *the tragic muse*, i. e. *tragic poetry*, Id. Art. P. 275. inhumanae senium Camenae, *the inactivity or moroseness of the unsocial muse, to which poets are liable*, Id. Ep. 1, 18, 47. insigni camenā, *in a sublime poem, in a lofty strain*, Id. Od. 1. 12, 39.

CĂMĔRA v. camăra, ae, f. *a vault; an arched ceiling; a covered ship*, Tac. H. 3, 47. camĕro, āre, *to vault:* camerārius, a, um, *of or like a vault.*

CAMĪNUS, i, m. *a furnace, a chimney:* cămīno, āre, *to make in the form of a furnace:* caminātus, a, um, *made like a furnace, wide below and narrow at the mouth.*

CAMOENAE, arum, f. *the Muses. see* CAMENA.

CAMPUS, i, m. *a plain, an open field.* campus Martius, *or simply* campus, *the field of Mars at Rome, a plain along the Tiber*, Liv. 2, 5. *where the* comitia centuriata *were held*, Liv. 6, 20. 31, 7. &c. *and young men performed their exercises*, Hor. Od. 1. 8, 4. & 4, 1, 39. campi liquentes, *liquid plains*, i. e. *the sea*, Virg. A. 6, 724:—CAMPESTER, v. -tris, -tris, -tre, *of or belonging to a plain or field, champaign:* campestres Scythae, *living in plains*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 9. campestris fraxĭnus, *growing in a plain*, Plin. 16, 13. campestris gratia, *interest in the* campus Martius, i. e. *in the* comitia, *or in determining the election of Magistrates*, Liv. 7, 1. operae campestres, *persons employed by candidates to distribute money among the citizens at elections*, Suet. Aug. 3. exercitatio et ludus campestris, *the exercises and diversions of young men in the* campus Martius, Cic. Cael. 5. campestria praelia, *mock battles in the* campus Martius, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 54. arma, *the arms used in these mock contests*, Id. Art. P. 379. CAMPESTRE, is, n. *a girdle round the loins, or a pair of drawers, worn by those who exercised themselves naked in the field of Mars, or in any other place of exercise*, Horat. Ep. 1, 11, 18.

CĂMŪRUS, a, um, (*i. e.* curvus,) *crooked:* camūri boves, *having crooked horns*, (camura cornua, Virg. G. 3, 55. cs ibi Serv.)

* CĀMUS, i, m. *a kind of fetter or chain; a bit or bridle, a snaffle*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 37.

CĂNĀLIS, is, m. *et* f. *a conduit-pipe for conveying water, a canal:* canales structiles, *aqueducts below ground made of arched work*, Vitruv. 8, 7. Canalicŭlus, i, m. *et* a, ae, f. *a small pipe:* canalicius, a um; *et* canalienfis, e, *of, or like, a conduit pipe.*

CANCELLI, ōrum, m. *lattices, or cross bars like those of a window; balusters or rails enclosing any place; bounds or limits:* extra cancellos egredi, quos mihi ipse circumdĕdi, *to enlarge too much in a speech*, Cic. Quint. 10.—cancellāre, *to shut up with lattices; to cross like a lattice or net-work;* Col. 4, 2, 2. *to cancel, to cross a writing, to blot out*, Ulpian.—cancellātim, adv. *lattice-wise, like a net*, Plin. 9, 33.

CANCER, cri, (*et* cancĕris, m, Lucr. 5, 616.) *the crab, a fish; one of the signs of the zodiac; the cancer, a disease*, Ovid. Met. 2, 825.

CANDĒLA, ae, f. *a candle:* candelabrum, i, n. *a candlestick; from*

CANDEO, ui,—ēre, *to be white, to glister, or to be bright; to be hot, to glow like a coal:* candesco, ĕre, *to begin to grow hot or white:* candor, ōris, m. *whiteness, brightness, vehement heat; candour:* candĭco, āre, *to be white, or whitish:* candentia, *et* candicantia, ae, f. *whiteness:* candidus, a, um, *white; bright, shining; candid, sincere, favourable, lucky:* -ĭdē: candidŭlus, a, um, *a little white, whitish:* candidātus, a, um, *clothed in white, dressed in a white robe:* candidātus, i, m. *a candidate for an office, so named from the shining whiteness of his* toga: (A. 85.) candidatōrius, a, um, *befitting or becoming a candidate:* candĕfăcĕre, *to make white or hot: pass.* candefīo, fiĕri, *to be heated, to be made red-hot*, Plin. 33, 3.

CĀNĒRE, *to be white or hoary; see* Cānus.

CĂNĔRE (căno, cĕcĭni, cantum,) *to sing; to play on a musical instrument*, with the abl. Tibiā canere, *to play on the pipe*; ad tibiam, *to sing to it*; arma virumque, *to sing of, to describe in verse;* laudes ejus, *to celebrate*; fata vel futura, *to foretel;* cantilenam eandem canis, *you harp on the same string;* palinodiam, *to utter a recantation:* canere intus, *to touch a musical instrument only with the left hand*; met. *to say or do a thing to one's own advantage*, Cic. Verr. 1, 20. & ibi Ascon. Rull. 2, 26. canere signa, *i. e.* tubas, *to sound the trumpets as a signal to engage; so* canere classicum v. bellicum, *sc.* signum, *to sound an alarm:* canere receptui, sc. signum v. -a militibus, *to sound a retreat;* receptui canente senatu, Cic. Phil. 12, 3. *we also find* canere receptus, *in the acc.* Ovid. Met. 1, 340. Trist. 4, 9, 31.—CANTUS, ūs, m. *the act of singing or sounding, a song:* cantio, ōnis, f. *a song, or tune; an incantation:* cantiuncŭla, ae, f. *a little song:* cănor, ōris, m. *the sound or melody of singing:* cycni canor, *the sweet note of the swan;* aeris, *the sound of the trumpet*, Virg.—cănōrus, a, um, *loud, shrill, melodious.*—Cantĭcum, i, n. *a pleasant song; a song set to music, and sung on the stage:* cantilēna, ae, f. *a song often repeated; old or obsolete; a set form of words; a thing known to every body*, Cic.—Cantor, ōris, m. *a singer, a poet, a player-actor, a repeater:* Cantrix, īcis, f. *a female singer.* CANTO, *et* cantĭto, āre, *to sing often; but* canto *is usually put for* CANO: cantātio, ōnis, f. *a song:* cantāmen, ĭnis, f. *an incantation:* cantātor, ōris, m. *a singer:* cantātrix, īcis, f. *a female singer, an enchantress.*

CĂNIS, is, c. *a dog or bitch; the dog-star, a sign in the heavens; a dog-fish; an unlucky throw of the* tali *or dice:*—dim. cătŭlus, et catellus, i, m. *et* -a, ae, f. *a little dog or whelp; put for a hound; also the young of other animals:* căniculă,

ae, f. *a bitch, le dog or bitch*; *the dog-ſtar* cănīnus, a, um, *of or belonging to a dog*; *reſembling a dog, doggiſh*: canārius, a, um, *pertaining to a dog*: canāria, ae, f. *ſc.* herba, *hound graſs*: canarium ſacrificium v. augurium, *a ſolemnity obſerved to pray that the corns might not be hurt by the heat of the dog-ſtar*, Feſt. & Plin. 18, 3.

CANISTRUM, i, n. *a baſket made of oſiers*; *a bread-baſket*, Teſtus; & Plin. 18, 3.

CANITIES, vid. CANUS.

CANNA, ae, f. *a cane or reed*; *put for a flute*; *and a canoe, made of reeds*: cannĕus, a um, *of reed or cane*: canneae tegĕtes, *mats of reed*: cannētum, i, n. *a place where reeds grow.*

CANNĂBIS, is, f. *acc.* -im, *hemp*: cannabĭnus, *et* cannabius, a, um, *of hemp, hempen.*

CĂNON, ŏnis, m. *a rule*: canonĭcus, a, um, *according to the canon or rule, regular.*

* CANTHĂRIS, ĭdis, f. v. ĭda, ae, f. *a kind of fly or worm*, Plin. 18, 17. Ovid *in* H. 308.

* CANTHĂRUS, i, m. *a kind of cup, a jug*; *a kind of fiſh.*

CANTHERIUS, v. Canterius, i, m. *a caſtrated horſe, a gelding*; *the prop of a vine*: cantherīnus, a, um, *of, or like, a horſe*: canteriŏlus, i, m. *a ſmall prop of a vine*: canteriātus, a, um, *propped.*

CANTHUS, i, m. *the felloe or circumference of a wheel*; *the iron with which wheels are bound.*

CĀNUS, a, um. *hoary, gray, gray-haired, aged*; *white with ſnow, foam, or the like*: cani, ōrum, m. *gray hairs*: cānĭties, ēi, f. *hoarineſs, grayneſs of hair*: cāneo, ui, -, ēre, *to be hoary, to be gray-haired*: caneſco ĕre, inc. *to begin to be hoary.*

CĂPĒDO, inis, f. *a large pot or veſſel, with handles, uſed in ſacrifices*: capeduncula, ae, f. *a ſmall pot or pitcher*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17.

CĂPER, pri, m. *a caſtrated he-goat, any he-goat*: capra, ae, f. *a ſhe-goat*: dim. capella, ae, f. *a young ſhe-goat*: *often uſed in the ſame ſenſe with* capra: caprīnus, a, um, *of a goat*: caprarius, i, m. *a goat-herd*: caprīle, is, n. *a ſtable or cote for goats*: caprea, ae, f. *a wild ſhe-goat*: capreŏlus, i, m. *a wild he-goat*; *alſo, (from their reſemblance to a goat's horns,) the tendril of a vine*; *a fork, a prop for vines*; *a brace*: capellīanus, a, um, *of goats*; -āna ruta, *rue ſought after or liked by goats*, Martial, 11, 32, 17.— † Capripes, ĕdis, *having the feet of goats*: caprigĕnus, a, um, *of the goat kind, goatiſh*: caprimulgus, i, m. (mulgeo;) *a milker of goats, an inſignificant fellow*: capĕrare, *to wrinkle like the forehead of a goat*: capricornus, i, m. *capricorn, a ſign in the zodiac.*

CĀPĔRE, (căpio, cēpi, captum,) arma, ſaxa manu, fuſtem in manum, cibum, exemplum de aliquo, *to take*; urbem manu, *to take by force, to reduce*; urbem tuendam, *to undertake to defend*, Cic. conſilium, *to take counſel, to conſult, to take meaſures, to form a deſign*; conſilium ſibi, *to provide for one's ſafety*; locum caſtris, *to take, to chuſe*; honorem, magiſtratum, *to obtain, to enjoy*; Veſtalem virginem, *to chuſe*; ſpolia ex nobilitate, de republica nihil praeter gloriam, *to gain*; terram, *to alight*; inſulam, portum, ſummam, ſc. loca, *to reach*; conjecturam, *to gueſs or conjecture*; dolorem, *to grieve*; exordium, *to begin*; finem, *to end*; fugam, *to fly*; gaudium, *to rejoice*; incrementum, *to increaſe*; laborem, *to labour*; metum, *to fear*; oblivionem, *to forget*; oblivio cepit animos eorum, *ſeized*; amentiam, ſpiritus, ſuperbiam ejus, *to bear*; aliquem dolis, conſilio, perfidiâ, *to deceive*; Aedes vix nos capient, *will ſcarcely contain or hold*; nec te Troja capit, Virg. Altero oculo capitur, *he is blind of an eye*; capitur locis, *is delighted*; CAPSO, is, it, *&c. for* cepero.———————

CAPTUS, (a, um,) amore, furore, &c. *ſeized with*; carmine, *delighted*; certè captus eſt, *is catched or captivated*, Ter. captus oculis v. luminibus, m. abl. *blind*; auribus, *deaf*; omnibus membris, *diſabled*.—CAPTUS, i, m. & capta, ae, f. *a captive*:—CAPTUS, ūs, m. *the faculty or act of taking, capacity*: captūra, ae, f. *a taking*; *the thing taken, a prize*; *gain*:—CAPTIO, ōnis, f. *a taking*; *commonly, a taking advantage of*; *a catch or quirk, a deception*: d. captiuncŭla, ae, f. *a little quirk*: captiōſus, a, um, *captious*: -ōſē: Captīvus, a, um, *captive*: captīvus, i, m. *a captive*: captīvĭtas, ātis, f. *captivity*.—Căpax, ācis, adj. *capacious, large*; Vini cibique capaciſſimus, *able to hold or contain*: capacĭtas, ātis, f. *capacity, largeneſs*.——

CAPTĀRE (freq.) feras laqueis, *to catch*; ſonitum auribus, *to liſten to*; ſuffragia populi, *to try to gain*; aliquem aſtutè, *to inveigle*; *to flatter any one to procure an inheritance or legacy*:—Captātio, ōnis, f. *a catching or aiming at*: captātor, ōris, m. *a catcher, a legacy-hunter.*—

CĂPESSĔRE arma, *to take*; rempublicam, *to take the management of*; pericula, *to undergo*; juſſa, *to execute.*

CĂPILLUS, i, m. (*q.* capitis pilus; *the hair of the head*; *the beard*; *hair in general*: capillacĕus, a, um, *like hair*; *hairy*; capillāre, *to deck with hair*: capillātus, a, um, *having long hair*: capillata v. capillāris arbor, *a tree on which the hair of the Veſtal virgins, when cut, was ſuſpended*; capillare, *ſc.* unguentum, *ointment for the hair*: capillamentum, i, n. *the hair of the head*; *falſe hair, a peruke*; *hair or the appearance of hair on plants, fruits, or the like.*

CĂPIS, ĭdis, f. *a kind of cup or veſſel with handles uſed in ſacrifices*; *a drinking cup*: capŭla, ae, f. *a ſmall earthen or wooden cup*: capŭlator, ōris, m. *one who empties oil from a veſſel with ladles.*

CĂPISTĔRIUM, i, n. *a cribble or ſieve to cleanſe corn with*, Columel. 2, 9, 11.

CĂPISTRUM, i, n. *a halter or head-ſtall for horſes*; *a muzzle for oxen*; *a cord to tie up vines*; maritale capiſtrum, *the matrimonial nooſe*, Juv. 6, 43.: capiſtrāre, *to muzzle*; *to faſten with a cord, as vines to a ſtake*, Plin. 18, 19.

CAPRĪCORNUS, i, n. *capricorn*; *a conſtellation.*

CĂPO, ōnis, *a capon, a caſtrated cock*, Mart. 13, 63. 3, 58, 38.

CAPRA, caprarius, &c. *vid.* CAPER.

CAPRĬFĪCUS, i. v. ūs, f. *a wild fig-tree*: caprifĭco, āre, *to ripen the fruit of the fig-tree by means of gnats or flies produced on the wild fig-tree*: Caprificātio, onis, f. *the ripening of figs in this manner*, Plin. 16, 27, f. 51. et 15, 19.

CAPSA, ae, f. *a coffer, a cheſt, a box or caſe*; *a ſatchel or bag for holding books*: capſŭla, ae, f. *a ſmall coffer or box*: capſārius, i, m. *a ſlave who ac-*

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accompanied boys of rank to school, carrying their books in a box, Suet. Ner. 36.

Capsus, i, m. *a stall for cattle*, Vell. 1, 16. *the place in a carriage where the driver sits*, Vitr. 10, 4.

Captans, captus, &c. *see* Capĕre.

Căpŭla, ae, *a small wooden or earthen vessel; a ladle:* capŭlāre oleum, *to lade, to empty or take out of one vessel into another*, Cat. R. R. c. 67. Plin. 15, 6. juvencos, *to catch*, Col. 6, 2, 4. *so* pisces, Mel. 2, 5. sub fin. Capulātor, ōris, m. *one who empties oil from one vessel to another; a lader*, Cato, de Re R. c. 66. Col. 12, 50, 10.

Căpŭlus, i, m *vel* -um, i, n. *a hilt, a haft or handle; a coffin:* capŭlaris, e, *old, near being put in a coffin*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 34.

Căpus, i, m. & căpo, ōnis, m. *a capon.*

Căput, ĭtis, n. *the head; put for the whole man, for the life or state of a Roman citizen; whence* capite minutus, *vel* capitis minor, *sc.* ratione, *one degraded from the rank of a citizen; the chapter of a book; the source of a fountain; the mouth of a river; the chief city or capital of a country; the principal, or capital sum placed at interest:* capitŭlum, i, n. dim. *a little head; a short chapter; the capital of a column:* capitalis, e, *capital:* -aliter: capital, ālis, n. *a capital crime:* capito, ōnis, m. *a person having a big head:* capitātus, a, um, *having a head; as* capitatus porrus: căpitŭlatus, a, um, *headed, having a knop; as* furcŭlus capitŭlatus: capitŭlātim, adv. *by heads or chapters; briefly:* capitium, i, n. *a woman's stomacher. We find in the Civil Law* capitatio, ōnis, f. *a tax by the head.*

Capitōlium, i, n. *the Capitol, the chief temple of Jupiter at Rome; which gave name to the hill on which it was built: said to have been so called from one* Olus *or* Tolus, *whose head was found by the workmen, when digging for the foundations, (q.* caput Oli *vel* Toli,) Varro. Liv. 1, 38 & 55. *plur.* capitolia, *because there were several temples joined to it*, Ovid. Trist. 1, 3, 29. *the chief temple of Capua*, Suet. Cal. 57. *used also in the plur.* Sil. 11, 267.—Capitolīnus, a, um, *of the capitol.*

Capitŭlum, *a little head*; &c. vid. Caput.

Capiundus, *for* capiendus, *to be taken; see* Capĕre.

* Capnos, i, f. & capnion, i, n. *the herb fumitory.*

Carbăsus, i, f. (plur. Carbăsa, ōrum, n.) *a kind of fine flax; a sail; a robe, a curtain, made of it:* carbăsĭnus, a, um, *made of flax, linen*, Cic. Ver. 5, 12. Plin. 19, 1.

Carbo, ōnis, m. *a coal, either burnt, or burning; charcoal:* carbone notare, *to condemn; opposed to* notare cretā: carbonārius, a, um, *of or pertaining to a coal:* carbōnārius, i, m. *a worker of charcoal.*—Carbunculus, i, m. dim. *a small coal; a gem, resembling a coal; a red pimple; a kind of earth that burns up what is strewn in it; a blasting of trees:* carbunculōsus ager, *full of red pebbles.*—Carbunculāre, *et* -āri, *to be inflamed or red like a coal:* carbunculātio, ōnis, f. *a blasting or smutting of herbs or trees*, Plin. 18, 28.

Carcer, ĕris, m. *(q.* cŏercer, *quia* coërcet,) *a prison or goal:* plur. carcĕres, um, *a barrier; a place in the* Circus *where the horses that were to run started:* a carcerĭbus usque ad metas decurrere, *from the place of starting to the goal;* ad carceres a calce revocari, *from the end of the race to the beginning:* sometimes in the sing. carcere emicat, *he springs from the barrier or starting-place*, Ovid. Met. 10, 653.—Carcerarius, a, um, *of a prison.*

Carchesium, i, n. *a kind of cup.*

* Carcinōma, ătis, n. *a cancer, a disease.*

* Cardiăcus morbus, *an acute pain in the stomach:* cardiăcus, i, m. *a person griped or wrung at the stomach; or sick at heart.*

Cardo, ĭnis, m. *rar.* f. *a hinge;* cardo septentrionālis, *the north pole;* meridionalis, *the south;* cardo eōus *the east;* occiduus, *the west:* cardines mundi quatuor, *the four cardinal points of the world;* cardines temporum, *the four cardinal points of the year, which mark the distinction of seasons, the two solstices, and the two equinoxes*, Plin. 18, 25 f. 58 & 59. Ut promontorium iis Minervae velut cardo in medio effet, *a point of division, a limit or boundary between the places under their command*, Liv. 40, 18. *So* Id. 41, 1. Cardo rei, *the crisis;* haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, *in so important or critical a conjuncture*, Virg.—Cardinālis, e, *of or belonging to a hinge:* cardinātus, a, um, *having hinges*, Plin.

Carduus, i, m. *a thistle:* carduēlis, is, f. *a linnet;* (avis sic dicta, quod carduorum semine pascatur,) Plin. 10, 47.

Cărēre, (ui, ĭtum,) re aliquâ, *to want;* febrī, dolore, omni fraude, sensu communi, *to be without, to be free from;* foro, senatu, publico, *not to appear in, to be excluded from.*

Cărĕre lanam, *to clean wool by teasing or carding it*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 46. Carmen, ĭnis, n. *a card for wool*, Lucr 4, 377. (sed alii aliter legunt:) Carminare, *to tease, card, or comb wool; to hatchel flax:* (Carminări tum dicitur lana, cum caret eo quod in ea est nequam, Varr. L. L. 6, 3.)

Cărex, ĭcis, f. *sedge, flèvi-grass:* carectum, i, n. *a place where sedges grow*, Virg. E. 3. 20.

Carica, ae, f. *a kind of dry fig.*

Căries, iēi, f. *rottenness, in wood or other things; the dross or lees of wine:* cărĭōsus, a, um, *worm-eaten, rotten, putrified.*

Cărīna, ae, f. *the keel of a ship; often put for the whole ship:* plur. carinae, ārum, *buildings in Rome, said to have been constructed like the keels of ships*, Serv. ad Virg. A. 8, 361.; *which gave name to a street:* carīno, āre, *to make in the form of a keel:* carīnātus, a, um, *formed like a keel.*

Caritas, *dearness; see* Carus.

Carmen, ĭnis, n. *(q.* canmen, *a* cano;) *a verse; one verse or two; a book of verses, a poem; an ode or song; any set form of words, whether in prose or verse; as,* Lex horrendi carminis erat, *of a dreadful form or import*, Liv. 1, 26. *a prediction*, Ib. 45.—Carmen; *see* Canĕre.

Caro, carnis, f. *(anciently* carnis, is, f.) *the flesh of animals; in herbs and plants, the substance under the peel or rind:* carunculа, ae, f. *a little bit of flesh:* carnōsus, a, um, *fleshy, full of flesh, plump; pulp:* carnarius, i, m. *one who sells flesh, a butcher:* carnārium, i, n. *a place not far from the common fire, where flesh was hung up, and sometimes other things;*

a larder; a place where flesh was sold, a butcher's shambles.

Carnĭfex, ĭcis, m. (facio;) *an executioner, a hangman:* carnificīna, ae, f. *a place where criminals are punished; the office of an executioner's cruelty, torture:* carnĭfĭcor, āri, *to be butchered, to be mangled and beheaded:* carnīvŏrus, a, um, (voro;) *devouring flesh.*

Carpentum, i, n. *a kind of carriage, a chariot:* carpentarius, a, um, *of or belonging to a chariot.*

Carpĕre, (psi, ptum).—The compounds change a into e: con-, de-, dis-, ex-, prae-cerpo, psi, ptum, ĕre.—Carpere poma, rosam, flores, *to pull or pluck;* flosculos undique, *to gather, to cull;* gramina, herbas, pabula, *to crop;* cibos, viscera alicujus dente, *to tear;* carpere cibos, *also signifies to carve, to cut up;* lanam, *to tease or card;* setas, *to pluck or pull;* thyma carpens apis, *browsing upon, sucking;* auras, *to breathe,* aëra pennis, *to fly;* vitam, *to live;* somnos, *to sleep;* diem, *to enjoy;* iter, *to go;* agmen hostium, *to cut off the rear, or skirts of an army on march;* vires, *to weaken, to waste;* caeco carpitur igni, *is consumed;* facta alicujus, *to censure:*—Carptūra, ae, f. et carptus, ūs, m. *a plucking or cropping:* carptim, adv. *by detached parts; briefly.*

Carpus, i, m. *the wrist.*

Carrūca, ae, f. *a kind of carriage; a coroche, a calash:* carrucārius, i, m. *the driver of a* carrūca.

Carrus, i, m. & um, i, n. *a car or cart, a wain or waggon.*

Cartĭlāgo, ĭnis, f. *a cartilage, a gristle or tendon, as of the ear or nose:* cartilagĭnĕus, *et* ĭnōsus, a, um, *gristly, full of gristles; cartilaginous.*

Carunculа, *a little flesh:* see Caro.

Cārus, a, um, *dear, costly, precious:* carē, adv. *dearly, at a high price:* carĭtas, atis, f. *dearness, dearth, a high price; love, esteem, affection, charity.*

* Caryātĭdes, um, f. *images of women, used as ornaments in building,* Vitruv. 1, 1.

* Caryītes, ae, m. *a kind of spurge,* Plin. 26, 8 f. 40.

* Caryon, i, n. *a kind of walnut,* Plin. 15, 22. caryīnus, a, um, *of walnuts,* Id. 23, 4.

Cārўōta, ae, *et* cāriōtis, ĭdis, f. *a date, the fruit of the palm-tree, which being formed into a sweet-cake, and gilt, used to be brought by poor clients, with a small piece of money, on the first of January as a present to their patrons,* Martial. 8, 33, 11. & 13, 27. *These prepared dates used also sometimes to be thrown among the people in the theatre,* Id. 11, 32, 10. Stat. Silv. 1, 6, 20.

Cāsa, ae, f. *a cottage:* casŭla, ae, f. *a little cottage.*

Cāsāre, (cado,) *to fall often, to tumble,* Plaut.

Cascus, a, um, *old, ancient,* Varr. L. L. 6, 3. Cic. Tusc. 1, 12.

Cāsĕus, i, m. *(et* -ĕum, i, n. Plaut.) *cheese, a cheese:* molles casei, *soft cheeses:* casāle, is, n. a *place where cheeses are made, or set;* a *cheese-loft:* caseārius, a, um, *pertaining to cheese;* caseāria forma, *a cheese vat,* Col. 7, 8.

Casia, ae, f. *cassia, a sweet-smelling shrub.*

Cassis, is, m. *a hunter's net; a cobweb: only found in the abl. sing.; in the plur. entire;* cassēs, ium, &c.

Cassis, ĭdis, f. & cassĭda, ae, f. *an helmet.*

Cassĭta, ae, f. *of a lark,* Plin. 11, 37.

Cassus, a, um, *empty, vain, frivolous:* cassa nux, *empty;* animâ cassum corpus, *deprived of life:* so aethere v. lumine cassus, *dead,* Virg. Sensu cassa simulacra, Lucr. Virgo cassa dote, *without a portion,* Plaut. cassi labores, *vain, fruitless;* in cassum ire *vel* cadere, *to fall to nought:* Cassè, adv. *in vain.*

Castănea, ae, f. *a chesnut:* Castaneae nuces, Virg. Castanētum, i, n. *a place where chesnut trees grow.*

Castè, adv. *chastly;* see Castus.

Castellum, *a fort;* see Castrum.

Casteria, ae, f. *a house where the oars and other tackling of a ship were kept, while the ship was laid up in dock, or on shore,* Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 16.

Castigāre eum, *to chastise, to beat, to punish:* eum *vel* inertiam ejus verbis, *to reprove; to correct, to mend exactly:*—Castigātus, part. adj. *correct:* castigata oratio, *correct,* Quinctil. 10, 1, 115. castigatum pectus, *kept in, confined,* Ovid. Am. 1, 5, 21. *with a bandage or ribbon,* (strophio *vel* fascia papillas vincicnte v cohibente,) Id. Art. Am. 3, 274. Catull. 63, 65. Mart. 14, 134. castigātè, adv. *correctly:* castigātor, ōris, m. *a chastiser, a reprover:* castigātio, ōnis, f. *a chastising, chastisement; reproof:* Castigābĭlis, e, *deserving or fit to be chastised.*

Castor, ŏris, m. *acc.* castŏra, *a beaver or badger:* castorĕus odor, *a strong rank smell, as of a beaver:* castoreum, i, n. *and oftener plur.* castorea, orum, *a strong smelling liquid procured from beavers,* Lucr. 6, 794. Plin. 32, 3.

Castrāre, *to castrate, to geld, to emasculate;* metaph. Castrare caudas catulorum, *to cut off;* vites, *to prune;* librum, *to take out the exceptionable passages of a book:* -ātio, *vel* -ātura.

Castrāta, ae, f. *a kind of red wheat,* Plin. 18, 9.

Castrum, i, n. *a castle, a fortress:* Castra, orum, n. *a camp:* castra stativa, *a pitched or standing camp;* hiberna, *winter-quarters;* aestiva, *a summer camp or a campaign;* nautica, *a place where ships are laid up;* castra ponere, *to pitch a camp;* movere, *to decamp:* castrametāri, *to measure out ground for a camp:* castrensis, e, *of or pertaining to a camp.*

Castellum, i, n. *a small castle, a fort; a place where the water of an aqueduct was kept:* castellanus, i, m. *one who lives in a fort or castle; a garrison soldier:* castellātim, adv. *through castles or forts; in small parties.*

Castus, a, um, *chaste, pure, virtuous, pious, religious:* -tè: castĭtas, ātis, f. *chastity, purity:* castimōnia, ae, f. *religious purity or abstinence from venereal pleasures:* † Castĭficus, a. *chaste.*

Casŭla, *a little cottage;* see Casa.

Cāsus, ūs, *a fall, a misfortune, &c.* see Cadĕre.

* Catachrēsis, is, f. *(i. e.* abusio;) *the using of a word in a very different sense from its common meaning; as,* Vir gregis ipse Caper, *i. e.* hircus, Virg. Ecl. 7, 7.

* Cataclysmos, v. us, i, m. *(i. e.* diluvium;) *a deluge,* Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 3.

* Ca-

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* CATADRŌMUS, i, m. *an extended rope, on which rope-dancers used to run*, Suet. Ner. 11.

* CATADŪPA, ōrum, n. v. -i, orum, m. *the cataracts of a river; as those of the Nile.*

* CATAGRĂPHA, ōrum, n. *pictures, where one side only is represented to view; profiles:* catagrăphos, v. us, a, um, *painted, coloured.*

* CATALECTĬCUS versus, *a verse that wants a syllable*, Priscian. & Diomed.

* CĂTĂLŌGUS, i, m. *a catalogue, a register*,

* CĂTĂMĪTUS, i, m. *a catamite*, Cic. Phil. 2, 31. *put for* Ganymēdes, *the favourite boy and cup-bearer of Jupiter*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35.

* CATAPHRACTUS, a, um, *armed on all parts, from top to toe, cap-a-pié:* cataphracta, ae, f. *a breast-plate, a coat of mail*, Tac. Hist. 1, 79.

* CATĂPLASMA, ătis, n. *a plaister, a poultice.*

* CATAPLUS, i, m *the sailing or arrival of ships; a fleet of merchantmen*, Mart. 12, 75.

CATAPTOTIUM, i, n. *a pill, or medicine to be swallowed without chewing*, Cels. 2, 25.

CĂTĂPULTA, ae, f. *a warlike machine for throwing javelins or stones to a distance:* catapultarium pilum, *a javelin shot from a* catapulta.

* CĂTĂRACTA v. Catarracta, ae, f. *vel* Cataractes, ae, m. *a cataract, a fall of water from a high place; a machine for stopping the water of a current; a draw-bridge or portcullis of a fort.*

* CATASCŌPUS, i. m. *a spy, a scout*, Hort. B. Al. 26.

* CATASTA, ae, f. *a place or stall where slaves were exposed to sale:* Catastus, i, m. *a slave.*

CATEJA, ae, f. *a kind of dart*, Virg. A. 7, 741.

CATELLUS, i, m. *a little dog; see* Canis.

CĂTĒNA, ae, f. *a chain, a link*; also, *a pin or bracket of wood:* dim. Cătella, ae, f. *(contracted for* catenŭla;) *a little chain:* Catenātus, a, um, *chained, bound with a chain:* Janitor catenatus, *a slave in chains that served as a janitor*, Col. praef. 10. *Add.* Ovid. Am. 1, 6, 1. -ati cultores, *slaves that wrought in the field in chains*, Flor. 3, 19. -atae lagenae, *bottles or flasks of wine, joined together by a chain*, (a sign that they were to be sold,) Martial. 7, 60, 5. -ati labores, *successive*, Id. 1, 16, 7. -atus hamus, *fastened to a chain*, Plin. 9, 15 f. 17.—Catenārius, a, um;—canis, *a bandog, the dog kept in chains at the door, to watch the house*, Senec. Ir. 3, 37. catenātio, ōnis, f. *the close joining of beams or other pieces of wood by means of pins*, Vitruv. 2, 9. & 10, 1.

CĂTERVA, *a troop, a number of foot-soldiers, a battalion; a concourse of people, a crowd:* catervārius, a, um, *in crowds, mingled together*, Suet. Aug. 45. catervātim, adv *by troops or companies.*

* CATHARTĬCUS, a, um, *purgative*, Cels. 2, 12.

* CATHĔDRA, ae, f. *a seat, a chair; a soft seat appropriated to women*, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 9. Martial. 2, 14, & 3, 63, 7. & 11, 100. & 12, 38. Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 12. Juv. 6, 91.—*a litter or sedan*, Juv. 1, 65. supinae cathedrae, Plin. 16, 37 f. 68. Phaedr. 3, 8 v. 9, 4.—*A desk for writing*, Prop. 4, 5, 37. Plin. Ep. 8, 21.—*A chair or pulpit in which rhetoricians used to declaim, or philosophers to deliver lectures*, Juv. 7, 203. Martial. 1, 77, 13.—(Hence the seat or pulpit of a Christian bishop was called CATHEDRA; and the church in which he presided CATHEDRALIS ecclesia:) cathedrārii philosophi, *lecturers on philosophy*, Senec. Brev. Vit. 10. cathedrālicii ministri, *soft effeminate youths employed as servants*, Mart. 10, 13.

* CATHOLĬCUS, a, um, *universal*, Quinctil. 2, 13, 14.

CĂTĪNUS, i, m. v. -um, i, n. *a large dish or platter:* dim. cătillus, i, m. v. -um, i, n. *a little dish or porringer:* catillāre, *to lick the dishes, to feed greedily:* catillo, ōnis. m. *a gluttonous fellow*, Festus.

CATONIUM, i, n. *the infernal regions*, Cic. Fam. 7, 25.

CATTA, ae, f. *a cat*; al. *a kind of bird*, Mart. 13, 69.

CĂTŬLUS, i, m. (vid. CANIS;) *a whelp, a little dog, a hound*, (q. catus; dictus a sagaci sensu et acuto; Varr. L. L. 4, 19) *the young, not only of a dog, but of any other animal:* dim. catellus, i, m. & -a, ae, f. *a little dog:* catŭlinus, a, um, *of or belonging to a whelp;* catulina, *sc.* caro, *whelp's flesh:* cătŭlio, īre, (de canibus dictum;) *to desire the male:* -itio.

CĂTUS, a, um, *wise, knowing, wary, shrewd:* -tē: *vid.* CAVEO.

CAVAEDIUM, i, n. (cavus *et* aedes;) *a gallery or piazza, a covered place to walk in*, Plin. Ep.

CAVATOR, &c. vid. CAVUS.

CAUDA, ae, f. *the tail of a beast, bird, or fish:* caudam trahere, *to have a tail stuck or fastened behind one, so that he may trail it after him; to be stupid or silly*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 53. jactare, *to wag the tail like a dog, to fawn, to flatter*, Pers. 4, 15.

CAUDEX v. Cōdex, ĭcis, *the trunk or stem of a tree; a plank or board; a block to sit on; a blockhead:* caudicālis, e; *et* caudicārius, a, um, *pertaining to the trunks of trees or planks;* navis caudicaria, *a boat:* caudicarii, *the boatmen, who plied on the Tiber.*

CĂVĒRE, (căveo, cāvi, cautum,) *to beware, to be aware, to take care:* Cavēre aliquem, aliquid, ab aliquo, *to guard against, to avoid;* publicae concordiae, *to provide for;* alicui, *to advise as a lawyer does his client;* scabiem pecori, *to keep from;* sibi ab aliquo de pecunia, *to take security on any one for the money:* Pass. Caetera cavebuntur, *will be guarded against*, Cic. Att. 10. 18. Quod quisque videt, nunquam satis cautum est in horas, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 13. Cavetur, imp. *care is taken or security is given:* mihi praedibus et chirographo cautum est, *I have gotten security by bail and bond:* Veteranis cautum esse volumus, *security to be given:* cavetur lege ne, &c. *it is provided by law*, Plin. 28, 2. Cave ne facias, Cave facias *vel* faxis, *sc.* ne, *take care not to do it:*—CAUTUS, a, um, *cautious, wary:* Cautè v. cautim, adv. *cautiously:*—CĂTUS, a, um, *wise, shrewd, circumspect, skilful, cunning:* -tē: cautio, ōnis, f. *caution, care:* Cautio chirographi mei, *the security of my bond;* cautiones infirmae pecuniarum, *weak securities:* Cautio est, *i. e.* cautione opus est v. cavendum, *sc.* nobis, *we must take care*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 26. Tua enim cautio, nostra cautio est, *i. e. while you guard your own safety, you provide for ours*, Cic. Marcel. 7.—CAUTOR, ōris, m. *one who takes care or guards against.*

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CĂVERNA, *a cavern; see* Cavus.

CĂVILLA, æ, f. *et* -um, i, n. *a cavil, a joke or jest:* căvillări, *to cavil;* cum eo, *to joke or jest;* cum, *to deride, to jeer:* Cavillātio, ōnis, f. *a joking or jesting; pleasant wit or humour; a misinterpretation, a sophism, a quirk:* cavillātor, ōris, m. *a caviller, a jeerer:* & Cavillātrix, ĭcis, f.

CAULA, æ, f. *a sheep-cote, a fold;* caulae corporis, *the vessels or canals which convey the juices through the body,* Lucr. 3, 255. & 6, 839.

CAULIS, is, m. *the stalk or stem of an herb; any kind of pot-herb, especially cole-worts;* pennarum caules, *the quills of birds, out of which the feathers grow;* caulis caudae, *the part of the tail, out of which the hair grows,* Plin. 11, 50 f. 111. Caulĭcŭlus, *v.* colicŭlus, i, m. *a little stalk or stem.*

CAUPO, ōnis, m. *an innkeeper, a vintner:* caupones indusiarii, &c. *brokers of old shirts, &c.* Caupōna, æ, f. *a tavern, an eating-house:* caupōnŭla, æ, f. *a small tavern or tippling house:* caupōnius, a, um, *of or belonging to a tavern:* cauponius puer, *a waiter,* Plaut. Caupōnor, āri, *to huckster;* bellum, *to carry on for the sake of gain,* Cic. Off. 1, 12.

CAUSA, *v.* Causſa, æ, f. *a cause;* causâ ejus feci, *on his account;* tuâ causâ, &c. causam agere *vel* dicere, *to plead one's cause:* causŭla, æ, f. *a small cause:* causarii milites, *soldiers excused from serving on account of disease or any other cause:* —Causāri negotia, *to alledge business as an excuse:* Hiemem instare apud suos causatus rex, *alledging,* Liv. 36, 10. locum immeritum, *to blame:* Causātiŭs, adv. *with juster cause or reason.*

CAUSĬDĭcus, i, m. (dico;) *an advocate, a pleader.*

CAUSIA, æ, f. *a broad-brimmed hat.*

* CAUTĒRIUM, i, n. & cautēr, ēris, m. *a hot iron to mark cattle with, or to brand malefactors:* caustĭcus, a, um, *caustic, that can burn, apt to burn:* causticа vis ei est; naturae caustica esse, Plin. causticum, *sc.* medicamentum, *a caustic, which burns the skin and flesh to an eschar,* Id. 26, 1.

CAUTES, is, f. *a ragged rock, a crag, a cliff.*

CAUTIO, Cautus, &c. *vid.* Cavēre.

CĂVUS, a, um, *hollow, empty;* cavum aes, *a trumpet,* Virg. A. 3, 240. *a kettle,* Ovid. Met. 4, 504. cavus, i, m. *v.* -um, i, n. *a hollow place, a hole:* cavāre, *to make hollow, to scoop:* cavatio, ōnis, f. *a hollowing:* cavātor, ōris, m. *one who hollows:*—CAVEA, æ, f. *a cave or den for beasts; a cage, or coop, for birds; the cavity or hollow made by the seats of the amphitheatre, theatre, or* circus; *put for the seats themselves; hence* in primâ caveâ, *in the foremost seats;* tota cavea, *all the spectators or audience:* Caveae, plur. *a hive,* Virg. G. 4, 58. CĂVERNA, æ, f. *a cavern;* cavernae aurium, *the hollow of the ear:* cavernŭla, æ, f. *a little cavern:* cavernōsus, a, um, *full of caverns.*

CEDĔRE (cēdo, cessi, cessum,) ei, *to yield;* patriâ, *sc.* a, *to depart;* bona creditoribus, *to give up;* whence Cessio bonorum: cedere alicui loco, de, a, ex loco, *v.* locum ei, *to give place;* vitâ, *v.* e vita, *to die;* foro, *to turn bankrupt:* Haereditas cedit mihi, *falls to me:* male cesserat illi, *it had happened;* Cedit in proverbium, *it becomes:* Tibi ab omnibus cedetur, impers. *place shall be given:* Cessio, ōnis, f. *a yielding, or giving up;* in jure cessio, *giving up one's right in a court of justice.*—Cessō, āre, freq. *to cease, to fail, to give over:* Opus cessat, *ceases;* cessat ab opere, *he gives over or intermits:* Cessas alloqui, *sc.* cum, *do you delay to speak to him?* Ter. Cessas in vota? *do you delay to make your vows?* Virg. Semel cessavit, *he loitered,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 14. *a gentle expression for* fugit, *he ran away,* ib. 16. Cessatum est, *sc.* a nobis, *imp. we have been inactive:* Ab hoste cessatum est, Liv. Copiae cessantes, *inactive:* morbus cessans, *the gout or any lingering disease:* Arva cessata, *allowed to rest, not plowed:* Tempora cessata, *unimproved, idle, lost:*—Cessatio, ōnis, f. *a ceasing, respite, or intermission of work, rest:* Cessātor, ōris, m. *a loiterer, an inactive person.*

CĔDO, *tell thou, or give thou; a defective verb used only in the Imperative; thus,* Quid factum est? cedo, *sc.* tu mihi, *tell me:* Cedo aquam manibus: Pateram mihi cedo, *give me:* Cedite, *tell or give ye,* is mentioned by grammarians, but hardly ever occurs in the classics.

CEDRUS, i, f. *the cedar tree; with the juice of which* (cedria, *sc.* pix, *vel* cedrium, *sc.* oleum; *v.* † cedrelaeon,) *books used to be anointed to preserve them from being moth-eaten; whence* Carmina cedro linenda, *vel* cedro digna, *worthy of immortality:* Cedris, ĭdis, f. *the fruit of the cedar:* cedrĭnus, a, um, *of cedar:* cedrātus, a, um, *anointed with the juice of cedar:* Cedrelāte, es, f. *a large kind of cedar,* Plin. 24, 5.

CĔLĔBER *v.* celĕbris, -bris, -bre, *celebrated, renowned, much spoken of, much frequented;* locus celebris, *thronged, much resorted to;* homo celebris, *famous, talked of by every one:* Celeberrima pars urbis, *most frequented:* celebrĭtas, ātis, f. *celebrity, renown; a great resort, a crowd:* cĕlĕbrāre aliquem lyrâ *vel* tibiâ, cum laudibus, *v.* laudes ejus, *to celebrate, to make famous;* domum ejus, *to frequent;* ludos, *vel* funus, *to celebrate, to solemnize;* seria ac jocos, *to perform, to engage in,* Liv. 1, 4. Celebrātus, adj. -ātior, -ātissimus, *celebrated:* celebratio, ōnis, f. ludorum, *a celebration or solemnizing;* celebrationem habere, *renown;* celebratio quotidiana, *a concourse or resort:* Celebrātor, ōris, m. *one who celebrates.*

CĔLER *vel* Cĕlĕris, -is, -e, *swift, quick, speedy, nimble;* pedibus celeres canes:—celeriter, ius, errĭmè, adv. *quickly:* celeritas, ātis, f. *swiftness, quickness, speed;* celĕro, āre, *to quicken, to hasten.*—Celĕrĭres, ĕdis, adj. (pes;) *swift of foot.*—Cĕlĕres, um, m. *a name given to 300 horsemen, whom Romulus chose for his body guards,* Liv. 1, 15. *from their nimbleness,* (a celeritate ministerii.)

* Cĕles, ētis, m. *a kind of quick-sailing vessel, a pinnace; called also* Celox.

* Celeusma, ātis, n. *the musical cry, by which seamen incited one another to ply their oars.*

CELLA, æ, f. *a cellar, or storehouse, for wine, oil, honey or other provisions,* (cella vinaria, olearia, mellaria, et. pinaria, Cic. Sen. 16.) *any secret apartment, a cell:* cellŭla, æ, f. *a small cellar, or cell:* cellārius, a, um; *et* cellāris, e, *pertaining to a cellar or cell;* columbae cellares, *pigeons fed in holes or cells:* Cellarium, i, n. *a cellar:*

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ler: cellārius, i, m. *one who has the charge of a cellar, a butler,* Columel. 11, 1.

CĒLĀRE, *to conceal;* celavit rem mihi *v.* rem me; *v.* me de re: Pass*iv.* Res celata est mihi *vel* me, *vel* Ego celatus sum de re: Cēlātor, ōris, m. *a concealer.*

CĒLOX, ōcis, f. *a pinnace, a fly-boat.*

CELSUS, a, um, *high, lofty, elevated, noble:* -ē: celsitudo, ĭnis, f. *v.* Celsĭtas, ātis, f. *highness.*

* CENCHRAMĪDES, um, f. *the grains or stones of figs,* Plin 15, 19.

CENCHRIS, is, m. *a kind of poisonous serpent,* Plin. 20, 22. cenchris, ĭdis, f. *a kind of hawk,* Plin. 10, 52.

* CENOTAPHIUM, *v.* -ion, i, n. (i. e. inanis tumulus;) *an empty tomb which used to be erected in honour of a friend, whose body could not be found.*

CENSĒRE, (censeo, ui, nsum,) *to think, to judge, to express one's opinion;* Patres censuerunt, *the senators judged or decreed:* De ea re ita censeo, *I thus think or judge, the usual form of concluding a speech in the senate:* Populi pecunias censēre, *to take an estimate of the fortunes of the people, in order to tax them:* Tota Sicilia censa est, *was rated and taxed,* Cic. Verr. 2, 56. Censa civium capita centum quatuor et viginti millia, *sc.* fuut, 124000 *citizens were rated or marked down in the censors books,* Liv. 3, 3. Praedia censere *v.* censēri, *to give in an account to the censor of the value of one's farms, to have them rated,* Cic. Flacc. 32. Att. 1, 15. Ex his studiis haec quoque censetur oratio et facultas, *is valued or esteemed, (al.* crescit, *is improved,)* Cic. Arch. 6. CENSOR, ōris, m. *a censor;* plur. CENSORES, *two Roman magistrates, called* CENSORS, *created every five years, for six months, to take an account of the number and fortunes of all the Roman citizens, and to take cognizance of their morals:* censorius, a, um, *of or pertaining to the censor;* censoriae tabulae, *the registers of the censors;* homo censorius, *one who has been censor:*—CENSŪRA, ae, f. *the office of censor, the censorship; censure:* CENSUS, ūs, m. *a review of the whole Roman people, their number and fortunes;* censum agere *v.* habere, *to hold the* census, *to make a review of the people, to take an account of their number and fortunes; hence* census brevis, *a small estate or fortune;* census equestris, *the fortune of an eques;* senatorius, *of a senator:*—CENSIO, ōnis, f. *a valuation, a fine;* but Censio bubŭla, *a flogging or beating with leather thongs,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 15. Censui censendo diem dicere, *to appoint a day for taking an account of the fortunes of citizens,* Liv. 43, 14. agri *v.* praedia censui censendo, *lands marked down in the censors books, as belonging to Roman citizens,* Cic. Flac. 32.

CENTAUREA, ae, f. & -eon, *v.* -ēum, i, n. *the herb centaury.*

CENTAURUS, i, m. *a centaur, a fictitious being, half a man, and half a horse:* also *the name of a southern constellation,* Vitruv. 9, 7.—CENTAURUS, i, f. *the name of a ship,* Virg. A. 3, 122. Centauromachia, ae, f. *a battle with centaurs:* CENTAURĒUS, *v.* ĭcus, a, um, *of or belonging to the centaurs;* centaurea cum Lapithis rixa, *the contest of the centaurs with the* Lapithae, Horat. Od. 1, 18, 8. centaurica lustra, *the woods or dens where the centaurs dwelt,* Stat. Achil. 1, 266.

CENTO, ōnis, m. *a garment or cloak made of different pieces of cloth patched together; a kind of mattress or quilt; a poem made up of scraps taken from various authors, or from different parts of the same author:* centunculus, i, m. dim. *a horse-cloth, a small mattress or cloth laid below the dorser,* Liv. 7, 14.

CENTRUM, i, n. *the centre of a circle or sphere; a knot or knur in a piece of timber or stone, which spoils the workman's tools:* centrālis, e, *placed in the centre, central:* centrōsus, a, um, *full of knots or knurs, gritty.*

CENTUM, indecl. adj. *an hundred: but its compounds,* ducenti, 200; trecenti, 300; quadringenti, 400; quingenti, 500; sexcenti, 600; septingenti, 700; octingenti, 800; noningenti, *v.* nongenti, 900, *are declined like the plural of* bonus; ducenti, ae, a; orum, &c. centies, adv. *a hundred times:* centēni, ae, a, *a hundred by a hundred; often the same with* centum: *in the sing.* centēnus judex, *one of the* judices *called* Centumvĭri, Ovid. centenārius, a, um, *of a hundred;* centenarius lapis, *of a hundred pound weight;* vir centenarius, *an hundred years old;* centesĭmus numerus, *the number, a hundred:* centesĭmus, a, um, *the hundredth;* centesĭma, ae, f. *sc.* usura, *the payment of one each month for the use of a hundred; or, as we express it, the interest of* 12 per cent. per annum; *so that in a hundred months, the interest equalled the principal;* binis centesimis foenerari, *to lend at* 24 per cent. per annum, Cic. Verr. 3, 70. centesĭma rerum venalium, *the hundred penny of things sold by auction, which fell to the emperor, as a tax,* Tacit. An. 1, 78.—Centĭceps, cipĭtis, adj. (caput;) *having a hundred heads:* centifolia, ae, f. (folium;) *a kind of rose having many leaves:* centigranium, i, n. (granum;) *a kind of wheat, having in every ear a hundred corns:* centimānus, i, m. *having a hundred hands, hundred-handed:* centipĕda, ae, f. *a worm, having many feet:* centipes, ĕdis, m. *a fish, called also* scolopendra, Plin 9, 63. centumgĕmĭnus, a, um, *having a hundred bodies, hundred-bodied:* CENTUMVĪRI, orum, *a kind of judges, chosen five out of each of the* 35 *tribes, into which the Roman people were divided; so that there were* 105 *of them; but they were called by a round number* Centumvĭri: centumvirālis, e, *of or pertaining to the* Centumvĭri; centumvirales causae, *causes brought before the* centumvĭri: Centŭplex, ĭcis, ad. (plico;) *a hundred fold:* centuplicātō, adv. Merces ex India apud nos centuplicātō veneunt, *sc.* pretio, *are sold at a hundred for one, or at a hundred times more than the prime cost,* Plin. 6, 23 s. 26.—CENTUSSIS, is, m. (us;) *a hundred* ASSES: Centupondium, *v.* centumpondium, i, n. (pondo;) *a hundred pound weight:*—CENTURIA, ae, f. *a century, a company of a hundred men; either horse or foot soldiers; a certain portion of land,* Varr. R. R. 1, 10.—*a subdivision of the Roman people: each of the six classes, into which Servius the sixth king of Rome divided the whole Roman people, was subdivided into a certain number of centuries:* (A. 79. &c.) CENTURIO, ōnis,

onis, m. *a centurion, the captain or commander of a century, or a hundred foot soldiers, usually of a smaller number:*—Centuriāre, *to divide or distribute into centuries: applied to the infantry, as* decuriāre *was to the cavalry:* centuriātus, a, um, *distributed into centuries;* Comitia centuriāta, *an assembly of the whole Roman people distributed into centuries, to give their votes concerning the election of Magistrates, or the passing of laws:* —Centuriatus, ûs, m. *the office of a centurion,* Cic. Manil. 13. *the distribution of soldiers into centuries,* Liv. 22, 28.—Centuriātim, adv. *by centuries,* Cic. Manil. 13.

Cepe *v.* caepe, n. indecl. *et* cepa, ae, f. *an onion:* cepīna, ae, f. *a place where onions grow.*

* Cephalaea, ae, f. *a violent pain or disease in the head:* cephalīcus, a, um, *of the head;* -um emplastrum, *a plaister for the head.*

* Cephălus, i, m. *a kind of fish with a large head,* Plin. 9, 17, 42.

* Cēphēnes, um, m. *young drones,* Plin. 11, 16.

Cēra, ae, f. *wax;* Pingere cerâ, *to paint with wax, to enamel,* Plin. 35, 11. s. 39 & 41. Stat. Silv. 1, 1, 100. Senec. Ep. 121.—Cerae, arum, *waxen images or busts of great men, which used to be kept by their descendants in the* Atrium, Ovid Fast. 1, 591. Juvenal. 8, 19. Cera *is also put for a book or writing tables, because the Romans wrote upon tables covered with wax;* cerae ultimae, *a testament;* Primae et secundae cerae testamenti, *the first and second pages of a testament;* in imâ cerâ, *in the last part of a testament;* Caerîte cerâ digni, *worthy of being enrolled in the register of the people of Caerè, who had all the rights of Roman citizens, except that of voting in the* comitia; i. e. *worthy of being deprived of that right, worthless persons,* Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 62.—Cerŭla, ae, f. dim. *a little wax;* miniatâ cerulâ notare, *to mark with a little red wax, with a crayon or red pencil, a passage in a book, which one disapproves of or is doubtful about,* Cic. Att. 15, 14. Cerulas tuas miniatulas extimescebam, *I dreaded your corrections,* ib. 16, 11.—Cerĕus, a, um, *of or like wax, waxen:* cerĕus, i, m. *a taper or wax-candle:* cerārius, i, m. *et* -a, ae, f. *a worker in wax, a maker of wax candles:* cerārium, i, n. *money exacted from the inhabitants of a province to furnish wax to the governor,* Cic. Verr. 3, 78.—cerīnus a, um, *like wax, yellow:* cerinarius, i, m. *one who dyes yellow:* cerōsus, a, um, *full of wax:*—Cerāre, *to cere, to bedaub or do over with wax:* ceratae tabulae, *tables covered with wax;*—pennae, *wings fixed or cemented with wax, as those of Daedalus:* ceratum, *v.* cerōtum, i, n. *cerate:* ceratūra, ae, f. *a laying over or covering with wax:* cērĭfĭcāre, (facio;) *to make wax, as bees:* cerītis, ĭdis, f. *a gem, like wax,* Plin. 37, 10. s. 56.

Cerastes, ae; *vel* ceraștis, is, m. *a kind of serpent, with small horns,* Plin. 8, 23 s. 35.

Cĕrăsus, i, f. *a cherry-tree:* cerăsum, i, n. & cerăsus, i, m. *a cherry:* cerasĭnus, a, um, *like a cherry, of a red colour.*

Cerdo, ōnis, m. *a cobler, any mean mechanick.*

Cerĕbrum, i, n. *the brain:* cerebellum, i, n. *the cerebel, the brain in the hind part of the head:* cerebrōsus, a, um, *passionate, cholerick, from a defect in the brain; hair-brained, mad.*

*Cercŏpīthĕcus, i, m. *a marmoset, a monkey.*

Cercūrus, i, m. *a kind of large Asiatic ship.*

Cĕres, ĕris, f. *the goddess of corn, often put for corn or bread;* Sine cerere et Baccho friget Venus, *without bread and wine,* Ter. Cerealis liquor, *v.* Cerevisia, ae, f. *(q.* Cererisia,) *ale, beer,* Plin. 22, 25.—Ceritus *v.* cerritus, a, um, (q. cererītus, a Cerere percĭtus,) *mad, frantic, out of one's senses.*

Cernĕre, (cerno, crēvi, crētum,) *to sift, to separate by a sieve,* (cribro cernere;) *to see, to discern, to distinguish; to perceive, to judge, to determine; to decree,* (quicquid senatus creverit, agunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3.) *to fight,* (pro patria cernere cum hostibus, *Plaut.*) *to deliberate whether one shall enter on an inheritance or not, actually to enter on an inheritance,* Cic. Att. 11, 2. Crētio, ōnis, f. *the formality of entering on an inheritance.* Ceremonia, *a ceremony, vid.* Caerimonia.

Cernuus, a, um, *flooping, with the face downwards,* (quasi terram cernat;) Incumbit vel cadit cernuus; *he falls on his face:* cernuo, *v.* cernŭlo, are, *to stoop, to hang down the head;* *to make one to fall on his face, to overturn, to tumble.*

Cerōma, ătis, n. *an oil tempered with wax* (cera) *and dust with which wrestlers or the* athlētae *were anointed:* ceromaticus, a, um, *anointed with* cerōma *or the wrestlers' oil.*

Cerritus, a, um, *mad; see* Ceres.

Cerrus, i, f. *a kind of tree, thought by some to be the holm-tree:* cerrĕus *v.* cerrīnus, a. *of or belonging to that tree, made of holm,* Plin. 30, 10.

Certāre, *to contend, to strive, to fight;* cursu cum aequalibus certare; officiis inter se; cum aliquo de imperio; inter se jure, *to go to law, to sue one another;* formâ certare diis, *in the dat. for* cum diis, Sil. 5, 16 Foro si res certabitur, *sc.* in, *if a cause shall be tried in the* forum *or in court;* Impersonal. Dum sic certatur apud Zamam, *sc.* ab illis, *while the battle is thus maintained by them; while they fight,* Sallust. Jug. 62. Inter ordines certabatur, *the contest was carried on between the two orders of patricians and plebeians,* Liv. 1, 17.—Certāmen, ĭnis, n. *a contest, a battle:* certatio, ōnis, f. *et* certatus, ûs, m. *the act of contending, emulation; a contest, a quarrel:* certatim, adv. *with emulation, striving to outdo one another, earnestly, eagerly.*

Certus, a, um, *certain, sure;* pro certo creditur, *it is believed for certain;* pro certo habitote, *be assured;* certus eundi, *determined upon going;* certus fugae, *determined on flight;* certus mori, Virg. Certiorem aliquem facere de aliqua re, *to inform, to acquaint;* per literas certior factus: Certè *v.* certò, adv. ius, -issimè, *certainly.*

Cērūchus, i. m. *a rope by which either extremity of the sail-yards was tied to the mast,* Lucan. 8, 177.

Cervisia *v.* Cerevisia, ae, f. *drink made of barley, ale, or beer,* Plin. 22. f.

Cervix, icis, f. *the hinder part of the neck;* (gula anterior; cervix posterior pars colli;) Caput abscindere cervicibus, *to behead;* in cervicibus,

vicibus esse, *to be near, to threaten*: cervīcŭla, ae, f. *a little neck*: cervical, ālis, n. *a pillow or bolster.*

Cerussa, ae, f. *ceruse or white lead*: cerussātus, a, um, *painted with ceruse or white lead.*

CERVUS, i, m. *a stag or hart; a forked stake or pallisade; a fork or forked beam used to prop houses*: cerva, ae, f. *a hind*: cervārius v. cervīnus, a, um, *of a deer; of a stag or hind.*

Cespes, ĭtis, m. *a turf; see* Caespes.

Cessāre, *to cease*; *see* cessio, &c. *see* Cedĕre.

Cestus, i, m. *the girdle of Venus*, Stat. Theb. 5, 62. *a marriage-girdle; any bond or ligament to tie a thing with*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6.

Cetra, v. caetra, ae, f. *a light target or shield, made of leather, used by the Spaniards and Moors*: cetrātus, adj. *using such a target.*

Cētus, v. -os, i, m. & cetum, i, n *a whale*; also *the name of a constellation*: plur. Cete, n. indecl. *whales*: cetariae, arum, f. *et* -ia, orum, n. *large ponds near the sea-side where tunny fishes and the like were caught and salted near by*: cetārius, i, m. *a fishmonger, one who sells large fishes salted*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26.

Ceu, adv. *as, like as; seeing*; ceu verō, *as if*, Plin.

Ceva, ae, f. *a kind of cow*, Columel. 6, 24, 5.

Cēvro, ēre, *to move the buttocks, to wag the tail as a dog; to fawn; to be lascivious.*

Cēyx, ўcis, m. *a bird, which breeds in the Halcyon's nest*, Ovid. Met. 11, 544.

* Chalcēus, a, um, *of brass, brazen*: chalcītes, ae, m. *a gem of the colour of brass*: chalcītis, idis, f. *brass-ore; the stone from which brass is melted*, Plin. 34, 12 f. 29. chalcanthum, v. -on, i, n. *copperas, vitriol, shoemaker's black*, Plin. 34, 12 f. 32.

* Chalcis, ĭdis, f. *a kind of serpent*, Plin. 33, 13. *a fish of the turbot kind*, Id. 32, 11.

* Chalcus, i, m. *the 10th part of an* obŏlus, Plin. 21, 34.

* Chălare, *to slacken, to let down*, Vitr. 10, 13.

Chalybs, ўbis, m. *steel, hardened iron*: chalybēius, a, um, *of steel*, Ovid. Fast. 4, 505.

* Chamae-cerāsus, i, f. *(i. e.* humilis cerasus, *a dwarf cherry-tree*:—*so* chamae-cyparissus, —platānus, &c.

Chamaeleon, ōnis *et* ontis, m. *an animal said to live on air, and to change itself into the colour of any thing next it, except red and white*, Plin. 8, 33 f. 51.

Chaos, n. *(accus.* chaos; *abl.* chao:) *a confused mass*, (rudis indigestaque moles;) *chaos; the infernal regions*; inane chaos; ex imo chao.

* Characātus, a, um, *propped up, as vines.*

* Character, ēris, m. *a mark impressed on beasts with a branding iron; a character, a form or manner of writing or speaking.*

* Charis, ĭtis, f. plur. Charites, um, *the three Graces*, Aglaia, Euphrosўne, *and* Thalia.

* Charistia, orum, n. *a solemn feast, when relations met to settle any differences that might exist among them.*

Charus & Charitas; *vid.* Carus.

CHARTA, ae, f. *paper; first made of an Egyptian reed called* papўrus; *plur.* Chartae, *writing books*: chartarius, a, um, *of paper*; chartaria officīna, *a place where paper is made or sold.*

Charybdis, is, f. *a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily; put for any gulf.*

* Chasma, ătis, n. *a gaping of the earth, an opening in the heavens, a chasm.*

* Chelae, arum, f. *the arms or claws of Scorpio, the celestial constellation; which anciently occupied the place of what was afterwards called* Libra, *the Balance; whence the Scorpion is said to be extended over the space of two signs*, Ovid. Met. 2, 198.

* Chelidonia, ae, f. *a kind of fig; an herb; a gem; a serpent.*

* Chelўdrus, i, m. *a kind of serpent.*

* Chĕlys, yis v. yos, f. acc. chelym v. chelyn, *a harp.*

Chersos, i, f. *land*, Mart. 14, 88.—Chersonēsus, i. f. *a peninsula, a country almost surrounded by the sea.*

* Chersўdros, v. us, i, m. *a serpent, which lives both in water, and on land*, Lucan. 9, 711.

* Chiliarchus, i, v. -as, ae, m. *the commander of a thousand men*, Curt. 5, 2. Nep 9, 3.

* Chimaera, ae, f. *a fictitious monster, often mentioned by the poets; having its forepart like a lion; its middle, a goat; and its hindpart, a serpent, breathing flames from its mouth*: Chimaerĭfer, ĕra, erum; Lycia chimaerifĕra, *producing chimaeras*, Ovid. Met. 6, 339.

* Chimerīnus, a, um, *wintery*, Mart. 9, 13.

* Chīrāgra, ae, f. *the gout in the hand*: chiragrĭcus, adj. *having the gout in the hand.*

Chīridōta, ae, f. *a tunic with long sleeves*, Gell. 7, 12.

Chīrographus, i, m. *et* -um, i, n. *a handwriting; a bond or bill written with one's own hand.*

* Chīrŏnŏmus, i, m. *one who artfully makes motions or gesticulations with the hands*: chirŏnŏmōn, ontis, *(a Greek participle;) making gesticulations with the hands*: chironomia, ae, f. *the art of making a right use of the hands in delivering a discourse, the art of gesture.*

* Chirurgus, i, m. *a surgeon or chirurgeon*: chirurgia, ae, f. *surgery or chirurgery.*

Chlamys, ўdis, f. *a military garment*, properly *the robe or cloak of a general or superior officer*: chlamydātus, a, um, *dressed in a* chlamys *or military robe.*

* Cholĕra, ae, f. *a disease of the stomach and intestines, caused by the eruption of the bile*: choleĭcus, a, um, *of or belonging to the choler, choleric.*

Chorăgus, choraules, &c. *vid.* Chorus.

CHORDA, ae, f. *the string of a musical instrument; a chord or rope*: chordā oberrare eādem, *to fall often into the same mistake*, Hor. Art. P. 356. Carmina fiscanda chordis, *(in the dat.) verses to be sung along with the lyre, lyrick poems.*

Chorēus, i, m. *a poetic foot, consisting of two syllables, a long and a short; the same with* Trochaeus, Cic. Or. 3, 8.

Choriambus, i, m. *a foot consisting of four syllables; the first and last, long; and the two middle short*: as, filiŏlis: choriambĭcus, adj.

Chōrōbātes, ae, m. *an instrument for examining the proper level or slope of an aqueduct*, Vitruv. 8, 6.

* Chōrographus, i, m. *one who describes particular*

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ticular countries: chorographia, ae, f. *a description of particular countries; commonly confounded with geography, which last is properly a general* DESCRIPTION *of the properties* OF THE EARTH.

CHORS, tis, f. *(contr. for* cohors,) *a place where poultry are kept, a yard, pen or coop.*

CHŎRUS, i, m. *a company of singers or dancers; a choir, a concert; any band or company of men or women:* CHORĒA *vel* CHOREA, ae, f. *a dance:* choraules, v. -a, ae, m. *one who plays on the flute in a* chorus, *a minstrel:* Chŏrōcythăriſta, ae, m. *one that plays on the harp in a* chorus: Chorāgus, i, m. *(i. e.* dux chori;) *he who had the charge of furnishing the dresses to the actors and other* apparatus: choragium, i, n. *the place where the dresses and other* apparatus *of a theatre were kept; the furniture or* apparatus *itself.*

* CHRESTON, i, n. *succory,* Plin. 20, 8.

* CHRIA, ae, f. *a short moral sentence for an exercise in rhetorick,* Quinctil. 1, 9, 3, &c.

* CHROMA, ătis, n. *(i. e.* color,) *an ornament in music,* Vitr. 5. 4.

* CHRONĪCA, ōrum, n. *histories of the times, chronicles,* Plin. 35, 9.

* CHRYSALLIS, ĭdis, f. *the worm or grub, out of which is formed the butterfly,* Plin. 11, 23.

* CHRYSOS, i, m. *gold: gilt-head, a fish,* Plin. 32, 11. chryſĕus, a, um, *golden:*—* Chryſelectrum, *gold-coloured amber;* lapides chryſelectri, *stones of a yellow amber colour:* chryſoberillus, i, m. *a crystal stone shining like gold.*

CHRYSŎLĪTHUS, i, m. *a chrysolite, a gem.*

CIBŌRIUM, i, n. *the Egyptian bean;* also *a kind of cup,* Horat. Od. 2, 7, 21.

CIBUS, i, m. *meat, food, nourishment:* cibārius, a, um; *et* cibālis, e, *of or belonging to food:* cibarius panis, *household or coarse bread;* -ium vinum, *small wine:* -oleum, *oil for ordinary uses;* -iae uvae, *grapes fit to be eaten:* cibaria, orum, n. *victuals, food:* Cibāre, *to feed, to fatten:* cibātus, ûs, m. *food, meat.*

CICĀDA, ae, f. *an insect, which abounds in southern countries, in summer, sitting on trees, and, while the sun shines, making a shrill noise. The* cicāda *is not found in northern countries. It is improperly called a grasshopper.*

CICĀTRIX, īcis, f. *the mark of a wound, a scar or gash; a chop in the bough of a tree; a rent or patch in a shoe;* cicatricem refricare *vel* rescindere, *to rip up an old sore:* cicatricŭla, ae, f. *a small scar:* cicatricōsus, a, um, *full of scars.*

CICCUM, *vel* CĪCUM, i, n. *the membrane or thin skin, which separates the kernel of a pomegranate; a thing of no value,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 22.

CICER, ĕris, n. *vetches, chiche peafe, a small pulſe:* cicercŭla, ae, f. *little vetches, chichelings:* Cicĕra, ae, f. *a kind of pulſe good for fodder; confounded by* Columella *with* cicercŭla, 2, 13, 4. *diſtinguiſhed by* Pallad. Mart. 6.

CICERCŬLUM, i, n. *a kind of ſinoper or red earth.*

CICHORĒA, ae, f. *et* Cichoreum, v. -ium, i, n. *the herb cichory or ſuccory.*

CICI, indecl. *a kind of ſhrub; from the ſeeds of which was made an oil, called* Cicinum *ſc.* oleum.

CICINDĒLA, ae, f. *a glow-worm, a worm that ſhines in the night,* Plin. 18, 26.

CICŌNIA, ae f. *a ſtork;—the making of the figure of a ſtork's bill with the fingers, by way of ridicule to a perſon behind his back,* Perſ. 1, 58.—*an inſtrument of huſbandry,* Col. 3, 13.

CĪCUR, ūris, adj. *tame; oppoſed to* FERUS: cicūrāre, *to tame, to make tame.*

CICŪTA, ae, f. *hemlock, a poiſonous herb,* Lucr. 5, 897. Plin. 25, 13 f. 95. *a kind of hellebore,* Hor. Ep. 2, 20, 53. *a hollow reed, of which a pipe or flute was made,* Lucr. 5, 1382. Virg. E. 2, 36. *hence put for a pipe or flute,* ib. 5, 85.

CIDĂRIS *vel* Cităris, is, f. *a* tiara *or turban.*

CIĕo, -, cītum, cīēre; *rar.* Cio, īvi, ītum, cīre, aequora fundo, *to move, to ſtir;* viros ad arma, *to rouſe, to excite;* eum nomine *v.* nomen ejus, *to call;* bella, *to raiſe;* praelium, *v.* pugnam, *i. e.* milites ad, *to rouſe,* Liv. alvum, *to purge;* urinam, *to provoke;* turbas ei, *to cauſe;* gemitus, *to fetch;* lacrymas, *to incite, to provoke to flow, to ſhed: ſo* ac-cio, *rar.* ac-cieo, *part.* accītus: concieo, *vix* concio, *part.* concītus & concĭtus; excio, *vix* excieo, *part.* excītus & excĭtus: incītus, *ab inuſit.* incieo: pereieo, & percio, *part.* percītus.—CĪTUS, a, um, *quick, ſwift, rapid, nimble, haſty:* Cĭtò, citiùs, citiſſimè, adv. *quickly, ſpeedily, ſoon.*—

CITĀRE, freq. *to cite, to ſummon, to call; to rouſe, to ſpirit up, to quicken, to make to move faſt; to ſing,* Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 7. auctores, *to cite or quote:* urinam, *to provoke;* alvum, *to render lax;* humorem illuc, *to draw, to move;* radices, palmites, ſtirpes, *to ſhoot forth;* citatis equis advolant Romam, *they ride at full ſpeed, they gallop,* Liv. 1, 57. Citato gradu in hoſtem ducere, *ſc.* milites, *with a quick pace: ſo* citatiore agmine, citatiſſimo, Id.—Citatim, adv. *ſpeedily, quickly:* citātĭus, citātiſſimè.

CILĬCIUM, i, n. *a kind of coarſe cloth made of goat's hair, ſo named, becauſe it was firſt uſed for clothing in* Cilicia; *uſed by the Romans for covering tents and other purpoſes,* Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 12. Cic. Verr. 1, 38.

CILIUM, i, n. *the extremity of the eye-lids, whence the hair grows; the eye-laſhes.*

CĪMEX, īcis, m. *a bug; put for a mean deſpicable fellow,* Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 78.

CIMŌLIA terra, *fullers' earth,* Plin. 35, 16.

CĪNAEDUS, i, m. *a catamite;* alſo *the name of a fiſh:* cinaedus *et* cinaedicus, a, um, *impudent, wanton, libidinous,* Plaut. & Martial.

CINĂRA *v.* Cynăra, ae, f. *an artichoke.*

CINCINNUS, i, m. *a curled lock of hair, a curl; a falſe ornament in a ſpeech,* Cic. cincinnātus, a, um, *having curled hair:* -ata ſtella, *a comet.*

CINGĔRE latus enſe, *to gird;* urbem muris, *to ſurround;* urbem obſidione, *to beſiege:*—*ſo* Ac-, circum-, dif-, in-, prae-, re-, ſuc- cingo.—CINCTUS, ûs, m. *et* cinctūra, ae, f. *a girding, a girdle, a cincture:* cinctĭcŭlus, i, m. *a ſmall cincture or tunick:* Cinctorium, i. n. *a girdle:* cinctutus, a, um, *girt;* cinctuti Luperci, *having their* toga *tucked up and girt round them,* Ovid. Faſt. 5, 101. Cinctuti Cethegi, *ancient, old-faſhioned,* Horat. Art. P. 50. CINGŬLUS, i, m. *et* -um, i, n. *any thing with which one is girt, a belt or girdle;* cernis terram quaſi quibuſdam re-dimitam

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dimitam et circumdătam cingulis, *i. e. tonis*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6. Cingŭla, ae, f. *a band to bind beasts with, a girth.*

CINIS, ĕris, m. *rar.* f. *ashes, embers, cinders:* cinĕrĕus, *et* cinerācĕus, a, um, *of or like ashes, of the colour of ashes:* cinerārius, i; *et* ciniflo, ōnis, m. *a slave that attend'd women when they dressed, to heat the irons with which they frizzled or curled their hair, a frizzler:* cinefactus, a, um, part. *reduced to ashes.*

CINNABĂRIS, is, f. & cinnabari, indecl n. *cinnabar, the gum of an Indian tree,* Plin. 33, 7.

CINNAMŌMUM *v.* Cinnămum, i, n. *cinnamon:* cinnamomĭnus v. cinnamĭnus, a, um, *of cinnamon.*

CINNUS, i, m. *a mixture, a medley,* Cic. apud Non.

CIO, cīre, *vid.* CIEO, cīre.

CIPPUS, i, m. *a palisade or sharp stake; a post or small pillar, a piece of wood or stone set up to mark the limits of a burying-ground, a grave-stone.*

CIRCA, praep. cum accus. *about, around; applied to time and place, to persons and things; as* circa eandem horam, circa diem tertium, &c. Circa urbem, jecur, latus, &c. Circa regem, reginam, &c. Animus est circa campos, &c. *often used as an adverb; thus,* Loca, quae circa sunt. Circenſis, *vid.* CIRCUS.

CIRCĬNUS, i, m. *the instrument with which circles are drawn, a pair of compasses:* circĭnāre, *to make a circle, to make round;* circinat auras, *he flies round in a circle:* circinātio, ōnis, f. *a circle; a circular motion.*

CIRCĪTER, praep. cum accus. *about, nigh to; applied to time and number, and sometimes to place:* circiter Idus Maias; dies circiter quatuordecim; loca haec circiter: *sometimes used as an adverb; as,* circiter pars quarta.

CIRCIUS, i, m. *a violent north-west wind.*

CIRCUEO, circuitio, &c. *vid.* Circumĭre.

CIRCŬLUS, i, m. *(dim. from* Circus;) *a circle; a company of people standing or sitting together in a round figure:* circŭlāre, *to encircle, to surround:* Circulāri, dep. *to meet in companies; to hawk or strull about for the sake of gain, as pedlars, quacks, mountebanks, &c.* circŭlātio, onis, f. *a going round, a revolution:* circulātor, ōris, m. *et* -trix, ĭcis, f. *a stroller, a quack, a mountebank, &c.* circulātorius, a, um, *of or belonging to a strolle:* circŭlātim, adv. *in circles or companies.*

CIRCUM, praep. cum accus. *about; much the same with* CIRCA; *sometimes used as an adverb:—frequently joined in composition; thus,*

CIRCUM-ĂGĔRE, *to drive or turn round;* anno *vel* tempore circumacto, *being turned round* or *elapsed:* Circumactus, ūs, m. *a turning round.*

CIRCUM-ĂRĀRE, *to plough round.*

CIRCUM-CĪDĔRE, (caedo;) *to cut round; to lop off; to circumcise:* Oratio circumcisa, *concise:* circumcisē, adv. *briefly:* circumcisūra, ae, f. *a cutting round.*

CIRCUM-CINGĔRE, *to surround.*

CIRCUM-CIRCA, adv. *all around, on every side.*

CIRCUM-CLAUDO *v.* clūdo, si, sum, ĕre, *to shut up or enclose on all hands.*

CIRCUM-COLĔRE, *to dwell round.*

CIRCUM-CULCĀRE *v.* calcāre, *to trample all around or over.*

CIRCUM-CURRĔRE, *to run around:* circumcurrens linea, *the circumference of a circle:*—ars, *i. e.* RHETORICA, *which spoke on every subject:* circumcursāre, freq. *to run about.*

CIRCUM-DO, dĕdi, dătum, circumdăre; oppidum muro et fossā, urbem flammis, *to surround;* arma humeris *(in the dat.)* Virg. vincula collo, *to put round,* Ovid. exercitum castris hostium, Liv. Armis *(abl.)* circumdātus, *armed.*

CIRCUM-DŪCĔRE, *to lead round;* aliquem argento *v.* pecuniā, *to cheat:* circumductus pallio, *muffled up:* circumductio, ōnis, f. *a leading about:* circumductio una, *a period or sentence,* Quinctil. circumductus, ūs, m. *a circumference.*

CIRCŬM-EO *v* Circueo, īvi *v.* ii, ĭtum, īre, *to go round or about; to encompass, to surround; to deceive:* circumiri fluctibus belli, *to be surrounded,* Cic. Equites, circuitis hostium castris, Crasso renunciaverunt, *having gone round,* Caes. CIRCUĪTUS *et* circumĭtus, ūs, m. *a circuit, a going about:* circuitus solis, *a complete revolution of the sun;* circuitus verborum, *a period,* Cic. circumĭtio *v.* circuitio, ōnis, f. *the act of going round;* nihil circuitione usus es, *you have used no circumlocution or indirect expressions,* Ter.

CIRCUM-ĔQUĬTARE, *to ride around.*

CIRCUM-ERRĀRE, *to wander or hover around.*

CIRCUM-FERRE, *to carry around; to report; to purify by lustration,* Virg A. 6, 229.

CIRCUM-FIRMĀRE, *to uphold or support all around.*

CIRCUM-FLĀRE, *to blow on all sides:* Passiv. Ab omnibus ventis invidiae circumflari, *to be blown upon by,* Cic. Verr. 3, 41.

CIRCUM-FLECTĔRE, *to bend or wind about.*

CIRCUM-FLUO, xi, xum, ĕre; urbem, *to flow around;* neut. Variae gentes circumfluxere, *assembled;* circumfluere divitiis, neut. *to abound in;* secundae res circumfluunt, *abound:* circumfluus, a, um; terra praecincta circumfluo mari, *by the sea flowing about or surrounding it;* urbs circumflua ponto, *surrounded by.*

CIRCUM-FŌDĔRE, ōdi, ossum, *to dig about:* circumfossūra, ae, f. *a digging about:* circumfossor, ōris, m. *one who digs about.*

CIRCUM-FORĀNEUS, a, um, (forum;) *going about the forum, or the* FORA *or public places of different towns, to sell or buy any thing;* pharmacopōla circumforaneus, *a quack doctor* or *mountebank,* Cic. Aes circumforaneum, *money borrowed at interest, from bankers, whose shops were round the forum,* Id. Att. 2, 21.

CIRCUM-FŌRĀTUS, a, um, *bored all around,*

CIRCUM-FRĪCĀRE, *to rub around.*

CIRCUM-FULGEO, si, -, ēre, *to shine around.*

CIRCUM-FUNDĔRE, *to pour around, to surround;* circumfundit aer terram, Cic. Circumfuso pendebat in aere tellus, Ovid. Met. 1, 12. Terra circumfusa mari; ei circumfundebatur multitudo, *was gathered round.*

CIRCUM-GĔLĀTUS, a, um, part. *frozen about.*

CIRCUM-GĔMĔRE, *to groan, or roar around.*

CIRCUM-GESTĀRE, *to carry around.*

CIRCUM-GLŌBĀTUS, a, um, *gathered in heaps around.*

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CIR-

CIRCUM-GRĔDI, (gradior;) *to go around, to surround.*

CIRCUM-JĂCĒRE, *to lie around, to be next to;* loca quae circumjacent Europae, Liv.

CIRCUM-JĂCIO & -jĭcio, ēci, ectum, ĕre; hastas, *to throw about;* vallum, *to cast up around;* anguis vectem circumjectus, *sc.* secundum, *rolled around;* aedificia muris circumjecta, *built around;* planities saltibus circumjecta, *surrounded with.*

CIRCUM-LĂBENS, ntis, part. *falling around.*

CIRCUM-LAMBO, bi, -, ĕre, *to lick around.*

CIRCUM-LĪGĀRE, *to bind around, to embrace.*

CIRCUM-LĪNIO, īre: *et* Circum-lĭno, lēvi, lĭtum, ĕre, *to daub around, to besmear or anoint all over:* circumlitio, ōnis, f. *a daubing or anointing all over.*

CIRCUM-LŎCUTIO, ōnis, f. *a circumlocution.*

CIRCUM-LĪCEO, xi, -, ēre, *to shine around.*

CIRCUM-LUĔRE, *to wash or flow around:* circumlŭvio, ōnis, f. *a flowing about of waters.*

CIRCUM-METĪRI, *to measure or to be measured round*

CIRCUM-MITTĔRE, *to send round or a long way about.*

CIRCUM-MULCĒRE, *to stroke or lick gently all around.*

CIRCUM-MŪNIO v. moenio, īre, *to fortify or fence around:* -ītio.

CIRCUM-NASCI, *to rise or grow around.*

CIRCUM-NAVĪGĀRE, *to sail round.*

CIRCUM-NECTĔRE, *to tie or knit round;* fidera, *to surround as a ring or circle,* Senec.

CIRCUMPADĀNUS, a, um, *around the river Po,* (Padus.)

CIRCUM-PAVĪRE, *to beat around.*

CIRCUM-PENDENS, ntis, part. *hanging about.*

CIRCUM-PLAUDĔRE, *to make a noise around.*

CIRCUM-PLECTI & -ĕre, *to embrace or clasp round:* circumplexus, ūs, m. *the act of embracing.*

CIRCUM-PLĪCĀRE, *to fold round.*

CIRCUM-PŌNĔRE, *to place around.*

CIRCUM-POTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a drinking round, one after another.*

CIRCUM-PULSĀRE, *to beat around.*

CIRCUM-PURGĀRE, *to purge or cleanse about.*

CIRCUM-RĀDĔRE, *to shave, pare or cut round:* circumrāsio, ōnis, f. *a paring round.*

CIRCUM-RĒTIRE, (rete;) *to entangle, to environ.*

CIRCUM-RIGUUS, a, um, *watered around.*

CIRCUM-RŌDĔRE, *to gnaw around; to censure, to backbite.*

CIRCUM-SCALPĔRE, *to scrape round about.*

CIRCUM-SCĂRIFĪCĀRE, *to scarify round about.*

CIRCUM-SCINDĔRE, *to cut round about.*

CIRCUM-SCRIBĔRE, *to circumscribe;* eum virgulâ, *to draw a circle round him;* eum fluvio Rubicone, jus suum terminis, spatium vitae regionibus, *to limit, to confine;* pupillos, *to cheat;* tribunos plebis, *to restrain in the exercise of their office:* Cancellis circumscripta scientia, *limited, confined,* Cic. Or. 12. Certi et circumscripti verborum ambĭtus, *rounded or measured periods,* ib. *But* In orationibus presslor et circumscriptior, *more close and concise or brief,* Plin. Ep. 1, 16. *So* circumscriptē (adv.) dicere, *in measured periods,* Cic. Or. 66. *but* Complecti aliquid circumscriptē, *shortly, briefly, within set bounds,* Cic. Nat. D. 2, 59.—Circumscriptor, ōris, m. *a cheat, one who filches a thing from another by artifice or cunning:* circumscriptio, ōnis, f. temporum, *a bounding or limiting;*—terrae, *the circumference;*—verborum, *a period.* Ex circumscriptione ista exceedere, *from that circle;* circumscriptio adolescentium, *the cheating or defrauding.*

CIRCUM-SĔCĀRE, *to cut around; to circumcise.*

CIRCUM-SĔDĔRE v. -sĭdĕre; *et* circum-sīdĕre, (sĕdi, -sessum,) *to surround, to besiege, to blockade;* circumsessio, ōnis, f. *the state of being besieged.*

CIRCUM-SĔPIRE, *to surround, to guard.*

CIRCUM-SĔRĔRE, genistas alvearĭis, *to sow or plant around.*

CIRCUM-SILĪRE, (salio) *to leap around.*

CIRCUM-SISTĔRE, *to stand around as an enemy.*

CIRCUM-SŌNĀRE, *to sound from all sides around:* circumsŏnus, a, um; Turba circumsona, *sounding around,* Ovid. Met. 4, 723. Avibus circumsona Thisbe, *environed by sounding birds,* Stat. Theb. 7, 261.

CIRCUM-SPERGĔRE, (spargo;) *to scatter or sprinkle around.*

CIRCUM-SPĬCIO, exi, ectum, ĕre, (specio,) *to look around:* circumspectis rebus omnibus, *having examined:*—CIRCUMSPECTUS, a, um, adj. *circumspect, cautious:* -ctē: circumspectus, ūs, m. *et* -ctio, onis, f. *a looking around, consideration;*—CIRCUMSPECTĀRE, freq. *to look about, to consider well:* circumspectātor, ōris, m. et -atrix, īcis, f. *one who looks or gazes about.*

CIRCUM-STIPĀRE, *to guard around.*

CIRCUM-STĀRE, *to stand about, to surround;* circumstantia, ae, f. *a circumstance.*

CIRCUM-STRĔPĔRE, *to make a noise around.*

CIRCUM-STRUĔRE, *to build or rear around.*

CIRCUM-SŪDĀRE, *to be all over in a sweat.*

CIRCUM-SUĔRE, *to sew or stitch about.*

CIRCUM-SURGENS, ntis, part. *rising around.*

CIRCUM-TĔGĔRE, *to cover about.*

CIRCUM-TERGĔRE, & -ĕre, *to wipe all around.*

CIRCUM-TEXĔRE, *to weave about.*

CIRCUM-TINNĪRE, *to tinkle around.*

CIRCUM-TONDĔRE, *to clip or shave about.*

CIRCUM-TŎNĀRE, *to thunder all around.*

CIRCUM-TRĔMĔRE, *to tremble all around.*

CIRCUM-VĂDĔRE, *to attack on all sides.*

CIRCUM-VĂGĀRI, *to wander about:* circumvăgus, a, um, *wandering or flowing about.*

CIRCUM-VALLĀRE, *to enclose with a rampart, to surround.*

CIRCUM-VEHĔRE, *to carry round;* classe circumvehi, *to sail round:* classi circumvehens Peloponnesum, *sailing round,* Nep. 13, 2. Cum classe circumvectus Sardiniae et Corsicae oras, Liv. 22, 31. Equo circumvectus, *riding round.*—CIRCUMVECTIO, ōnis, f. *the state of being carried round;* Solis circumvectio, *the revolution.*

CIRCUM-VĔLĀRE, *to veil round.*

CIRCUM-VĔNIRE moenia exercitu, *to surround;* eum fraude, *to circumvent, to over-reach, to defraud.*

CIRCUM-VERTĔRE rotam, *to turn round;* servum, *to free;* eum argento, *to cheat, to defraud:*

Circumversio, ōnis, f. *a turning round:* circumversari, freq. *to turn or to be often turned round.*

Circum-vestire, *to clothe around.*

Circumvincīre, *to bind round.*

Circum-vīsĕre, *to survey all over.*

Circum-vŏlāre eum, *to fly round;* nave circumvolata, Plin. 10, 32. Circumvolĭtāre, freq. *to fly often about.*

Circum-vŏlvĕre, *to roll around:* Sol circumvolvitur annum, *completes his annual circle,* Virg. —Circumvolūtāri, freq. *to be often rolled about.*

CIRCUS, i, m. *a circle; a place in Rome of a circular form where games and spectacles were exhibited; in later times called* Circus Maximus, *to distinguish it from other lesser places of the same kind:* circensis, e, *of or pertaining to the* Circus; Ludi Circenses, *the Circensian games:* circŭlus, i, m. dim. *a circle, &c.*

Cirrus, i, m. *the long hair of boys; a lock or curl of hair:* cirrātus, adj. *having long hair.*

CIS, *(a prep. gov. the accus.) on this side; opposed to* trans *or* ultra: cis flumen, *on this side of the river: sometimes joined in composition, as* Cisalpīnus, Cismontānus, Cisrhenānus, a, um, *on this side of the Alps, of the mountains, of the Rhine.*

Cisium, i, n. *a kind of two-wheeled carriage:* cisiarius, i, m. *the driver of a cisium.*

Cis-pellĕre, *to drive away,* Plaut.

CISTA, ae, f. *a basket commonly made of osiers; a chest; a box into which the citizens threw the tablets on which their votes were marked; and the judices or jurymen, when they passed sentence on any criminal:* cistŭla, cistella, *et* cistellula, ae, f. *a little basket, chest or box:* cistellatrix, -īcis f. *a maid or female slave who carried, or had the charge of, the casket or cabinet of her mistress:* cistĭfer, ĕri, m. *the bearer of a box or coffer containing hidden sacred things, at the celebration of certain solemn mysteries,* Martial. 5, 17, 4.

Cisterna, ae, f. *a hollow place in the ground, for holding rain water, a cistern:* cisternīnus, a, um, *of a cistern.*

• Cistŏphŏrus, i, m. *the name of an ancient Asiatic coin, on which was marked the image of a* Cistifer, Cic. Dom. 20.

Citāre, &c. *vid.* Ciĕre.

Citerior, *vid.* Citra.

CITHĂRA, ae, f. *a harp, a viol or lute:* citharaedus, i, m. *one who plays on the harp, and at the same time sings along with it:* citharaedĭcus, a, um, *of or belonging to a harper:* citharista, ae, m. *a player on the harp:* citharistria, ae, f. *a female girl, one who sings to the harp:* citharizāre, *to play on the harp.*

Citra, praep. *(a* cis,*)* citra Rhenum, *on this side the Rhine;* citra Calendas, Trojana tempora, mortem, &c. *before;* nec virtus citra genus est, *below;* citra necessitatem, *without:—Sometimes in the same sense as an adverb; thus,* Tela hostium citra cadebant, *nearer,* Tacit. Hist. 3, 23.

Citerior, -or, -ius, *(compar. from the obsolete* Citer*); nearer, hither:* citimus, a, um, *nearest, hithermost:* citerior Gallia *vel* Hispania, *the part of Gaul or Spain, nearest to Rome; Hither Gaul; Hither Spain:* citima terris, *nearest to the earth.*

Citrus, i, f. *a citron-tree; of two kinds, the one noted for its fruit, and the other for its wood:* citrum, i, n. *citron-wood:* citreus, v. citrĭnus, a, um, *of citron:* citrĕtum, i, n. *a place where citron-trees grow.*

Citus, a, um, *quick,* &c. *vid.* Ciĕre.

CIVIS, is, c. *a citizen:* civĭtas, ātis, f. *a number of persons joined together in one society; a state; a city; the right of a citizen:* civitatem alicui, dare v. cum civitate donare, *to give one the freedom of the state, or the privilege of a citizen;* adimere, *to take it away;* amittere, *to lose it;* civĭtatŭla, ae, f. *a small state or city, or the freedom of it:—*Civĭlis, e, *of or belonging to a citizen, civil:* bellum civile, *a war between citizens;* jus civile, *the civil law, that which relates to the private rights of citizens:—*Civilĭtas, ātis, f. *the disposition of a citizen, civility:* civiliter, adv. *in the manner of a citizen, like a citizen:—*Civĭcus, a, um, *of a citizen, civic;* corona civica, *a crown or chaplet made of the leaves of oak given to one who had saved the life of a citizen.*

CLĂDES, is, f. *destruction, slaughter; a defeat.*

CLAM, praep. *governing the abl. and sometimes the accusative;* clam patre, v. patrem, *without the knowledge of: used also as an adverb:* clam subduxit te mihi, *privately, secretly:* So clanculum; *as* clanculum patrem, *without the knowledge of their fathers;* Ter. Venit clanculum, *secretly:* clancularius, a, um, clancularius poëta, *a poet who writes satirical things, and conceals his name:* Clandestīnus, a, um, *secret, clandestine:* clandestīnō, adv. *secretly.*

Clāmāre, *to cry, to shout, to call;* illis, quae sunt intus, clamat de via, *she calls from the street to the women in the house,* Ter. nomen ejus, v. cum nomine, *to call upon:—*Clamor, ōris, m. *a cry, a shout:* clāmātor, ōris, m. *one who cries, a loud declaimer;* clamatōrius, a, um, *clamorous:* clamōsus, a, um, *noisy, loud, vociferous;* -osē: Clamĭtāre, *to cry often or loudly:* -ātio.

CLANGO, anxi, -, ĕre, *to sound as a trumpet, to cry as an eagle:* clangor, ōris, m. *the sound of a trumpet, the cry of an eagle, of a goose, or crane; any loud shrill noise.*

CLĀRUS, a, um, *clear, bright; manifest; loud; famous, illustrious:* clārē, adv. *clearly, loudly, brightly:* clāritas, ātis, f. *clearness, brightness, loudness; fame, renown, excellence:* clarĭtūdo, lnis, f. *nobility, fame:* clārāre, *to make conspicuous or famous, to ennoble:* clāreo, ui, -, ēre, *to be bright or clear; to be famous or illustrious:* clarescĕre, *to become clear or plain; to become illustrious:* clārĭficāre, *to make clear:* clarigāre, *to demand with a loud voice from an enemy restitution of effects, or satisfaction for injuries; and upon a refusal to declare war:* clarigatio, ōnis, f. *the act of doing so; also, a fine or the exaction of a fine,* Liv. 18, 14. † clarĭficus, *et* clarisŏnus, a, um, *sounding loud:* claricitāre, *to call aloud.*

CLASSIS, is, f. *a fleet; sometimes applied to a single ship; a class, one of the six parts or classes into which Servius, the sixth king of Rome divided the Roman people; a number of boys in a school learning the same lesson:* classĭcŭla, ae, f. *a small fleet:* classĭcus, a, um, *of or belonging to a fleet.*

CLASSICI, orum, m. *those of the first or highest*

est class of Roman citizens, Gell. 7, 13. *whence* classĭcus scriptor, *a classic author*, i. e. *an author of the highest excellence*, Gell. 19, 8. CLASSICUS *does not occur in any writer, of the purest ages of Latinity; but* Cicero *uses* Classis *in a similar sense*; Qui mihi, cum illo. *(sc.* Democrito) collati, quintae classis videntur, *i. e.* ultimae, *the lowest class, or of the meanest rank; for the sixth class sometimes was not reckoned a class*, Cic. Acad. 4. 23. CLASSICUM, i, n. *a trumpet:* classĭcen, ĭnis, m. (cano;) *he who sounded a trumpet to call the classes of the Roman people to an assembly:* classicarius, i, m. *one who fights in a fleet, a marine.*

CLATHRI *vel* Clatri, orum, m. *balusters, or erect posts with cross bars or beams for enclosing any place, a balustrade, a rail or grate:* clathrāre, *to surround with a rail or balustrade.*

CLĂVA, ae, f. *a club, a baton, a cudgel; a branch of a tree:* clavŏla, ae, f. *a small branch, a slip of a tree, a cion:* clavātor, ōris, m. *a slave who carried a club for his master's defence:* clavĭger, ĕra, erum, *bearing a club; an epithet of Hercules.*

CLAUDĔRE, (clausi, clausum) *to shut up, to close*; aures, oculos, portas, fenestras, *to shut*; iter ei, *to block up*; domum, aditus, eos carcere, pecudes in antro, *to shut up*; opus, epistolam, *to finish*; octavum lustrum, *to complete the 40th year*, Hor. (A. 82.) verba pedibus, *to make verses*; sanguinem, *to stop, to stanch*; urbem obsidione, *to blockade*; ex aliqua parte, *for* claudicare, *to be lame or defective*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8. *So* id. Or. 52. Br. 59. Nolo tibi ullum commodum in me claudier, *for* claudi, *to be kept from you, or prevented by me*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 41. Longus in angustum quà clauditur Hellespontus, *is contracted into a narrow strait*, Ovid. Met. 13, 407.—CLAUSUM, i, n. *any close place, a stable:* clausŭla, ae, f. *a conclusion, a close; the end of a sentence; a clause, a part of a sentence.*

CLAUDUS, a, um, *lame*; pede altero claudus, *lame of one foot*; clauda carmina, i. e. *elegies consisting of hexameters and pentameters alternately; called lame, because the* pentameter *is one foot shorter than the* hexameter, (Clauda quòd alterno subsidant carmina versu,) Ovid. Trist. 3, 1, 11. clauda fides, *weak, uncertain, wavering*, Sil. 13, 33. naves claudae mutilaeque, *disabled and crippled*, Liv. 37, 24. *Add.* Lucr. 4, 438. Iste claudus, (quomodo aiunt) pilam retinere quod acceperat, *that lame scholar retained what he had learned (of the doctrine of Epicurus concerning pleasure, without rightly understanding it;) as, according to the proverb, a lame man keeps hold of a ball, when he has caught it, (though he cannot play at it,)* Cic. Pis. 28. Claudĭtas, ātis, f. *lameness:* claudĭcāre, *to be lame, to halt, to limp; to fail, to be deficient:* claudicātio, ōnis, f. *a halting or limping.*

CLĀVIS, is, f. *a key, a bolt*; clavis adultera, *v.* adulterīna, *a false key:* clavĭcŭla, ae, f. *a little key, the tendril of a vine:* clāvĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, (gero;) *carrying a key; an epithet of Janus.*

CLĀVUS, i, m. *a nail; the rudder of a ship; a tubercle on the body, also on trees; a long stripe of purple sewed on the breast of the tunic of Roman senators and Equites. That on the tunic of senators was broad; hence called* LATUS CLAVUS, *which is often put for the tunic itself, or for the dignity of a senator: that on the tunic of the* EQUITES, *more narrow; hence called* ANGUSTUS CLAVUS.—CLAVŬLUS, i, m. *a little nail:* clavarium, *a donation of money demanded by soldiers to procure nails for their shoes*, Tac. Hist. 3, 50.

CLĒMENS, ntis, adj. *merciful, mild, gentle, clement:* -enter: -entia.

CLĔPĔRE, psi, ptum, *to steal, to pilfer:* clepta, *v.* -es, ae, m. *a thief.*

* CLEPSYDRA, ae, f. *a water-glass, or vessel for measuring time, similar to our sand-glasses*, Cic. Or. 3, 34. Plin 2, 11. et 4, 9. et 6, 2. Caes. B. G. 5, 13.

CLIBĂNUS, i, m. *a portable oven: a stove.*

CLIENS, ntis, c. *a client; one under the protection of a patron or great man:* clienta, ae, *a female client:* clientŭlus, i, m. dim *a poor client:* clientēla, ae, f. *the condition of a client, clientship; a number of clients; patronage, protection.*

* CLIMA, ătis, n. *a climate; (in the dat. plur.* climătis *for* climatibus.)

* CLĪMAX, ăcis, f. *a ladder; a figure in rhetoric, when one member of a sentence rises above another in force, till it reach the highest.*

CLIMACTER, ĕris, m. *a certain period or epoch in the life of man, which was supposed to be attended with danger; as every 7th or 9th year; particularly the 63d year*, Gell. 15, 7 *which is vulgarly called the* GRAND CLIMACTERIC: climactĕricus, a, um, *climacterical, critical, dangerous.*

* CLINICE, es, f. *that part of medicine which prescribes regimen and remedies to patients confined to bed:* clinicus, i, m. *a physician, who prescribes to bed-rid patients; a person confined to bed from sickness or infirmity.*

CLĪNĀRE, *to bend, to incline:* So ac-, de-, in-, pro-, re-clino. Clināmen, ĭnis, n. *a bending.*

CLĬTELLAE, ārum, f. *dorsers or dorsels, a kind of pannier or pack saddle, which hangs on each side of the back of a beast of burden, to enable it the more easily to bear its load:* clitellarius, a, um, *bearing dorsers.*

CLIVUS, i, m. *the ascent or top of a hill; a hill or cliff; elevation:* clivŭlus, i, m. *a small ascent or cliff:* clivōsus, a, um, *full of cliffs; hilly; steep.*

CLOĀCA, ae, f. *a common shore, a sink; from* cluo, ĕre, *to purify: whence,* Cloacīna *v.* cluacīna, *a name of Venus*, Plin. 15, 29 f. 36.

CLŌDO *v.* CLUDO, si, sum, ĕre; *for* claudĕre, *to shut:* clusĭlis, e, *that may be shut and opened.*

CLUEO, ēre; *v.* cluo, ĕre, *to be called, reckoned or thought; to be famous*, Lucret. *whence* clutus *and* inclȳtus:—CLUO *seems also to have been used anciently for* luo *or* lavo, ĕre, *to wash, to purify.*

CLŪNIS, is, m. & f. *the buttock or haunch.*

CLȲPĔUS, i, m. *et* -eum, i, n. *a shield, a buckler:* clypeatus, a, um, *armed or defended with a shield or target, a targeteer.*

* CLYSTER, ēris, m. *a clyster:* clyster ocularius *vel* auricularius, *a small pipe or squirt for casting liquid medicines into the eyes or ears.*

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CO- *is used in composition for* CON, *before a vowel or* h; *as,*

Co-accĕdĕre, *to approach together, to be added.*

Co-acervāre, *to heap up together:* -ātio.

Co-acescĕre, *to grow sour.*

Co-actio, coactus, &c. *See* Cogere.

Co-addĕre, *to add together.*

Co-adjĭcĕre, (ēci, ectum,) *to throw or add together.*

Co-aedificāre, *to build together.*

Co-aequāre, *to make one thing equal with another, to level.*

Co-aequālis, e, *equal.*

Co-aggĕrāre, *to heap up together, to amass.*

Coagmentum, i, n. *(a* cogo;*) a close joining of things together; mortar, cement:* coagmentāre, *to join or glue together, to patch up, to cement:* ātio.

Coagŭlum, i, n. *runnet or rennet, a liquor made by steeping the stomach of an animal, commonly of a calf or rabbit, in hot water, and used for curdling milk,* Plin. 8, 32 f. 50. 11, 41 f. 96. & 30, 13 f. 42. *any thing used for that purpose,* Id. 7, 23 f. 63, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4. Liquefacta coagula lactis. *i. e.* lac coagulatum, *curdled milk,* Ovid, Fast. 4, 545. Partem *(sc.* lactis) liquefacta coagula durant, *liquid earning, or runnet hardens part of it,* Id. Met. 13, 830.: coagŭlare, *to coagulate, to curdle milk, or any liquid:* -atio.

Co-ālĕre, (ui, ĭtum,) *and oftener* coalescĕre, *to grow together, to grow up; to unite, to incorporate:* coalĭtus, a, um, part. passiv. *increased, strengthened, confirmed.*

Co-angustāre, *to straiten, to confine.*

Co-arctāre, *to compress, to bring into a narrow compass; to straiten:* -atio.

Co-arguĕre rem v. crimen, *to prove;* reum, illum scelĕris, *to convict, to prove guilty;* mendacium, *to disprove, to confute.*

Co-aspernans, ntis, part. *(a* conspernor, *inusit.) despising, slighting.*

Co-asso v. Coaxo, āre, (assis v. axis;) *to cover or lay over with boards, to plank, to floor:* -atio.

Coaxāre, *to croak like a frog.*

Cōbio, v. gobio, ōnis, m. *a gudgeon, a fish.*

COCCUS, i, m. & -um i, n. *the grain wherewith cloth is dyed of a scarlet or crimson colour;* metaph. *a scarlet or crimson cloth:* coccinatus, a, um, *dressed in scarlet:* coccĭnus, v. coccineus, a, um, *of a scarlet or crimson colour.*

Coccyx, ygis, m. *a cuckow.*

COCHLEA, ae, f. *the shell of a snail, the snail itself; a cockle, a kind of shell-fish; a periwinkle; any thing in a spiral form; the screw or spindle of a press:* cochlĕare, is, n. *a spoon, so named from its resemblance to the shell of a snail; a certain measure of liquids, a spoonful:* cochlĕāris, e, *of, or belonging to, a spoon:* cochlearium, i, n. *a place where snails were kept and fed for eating,* Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 1. Cochlis, ĭdis, f. *any thing resembling the shell of a snail; a winding staircase.*

Cōcio, ōnis, m. *a higgler, a pedlar:* ciciōnari, *to higgle, to hesitate or boggle in making a bargain.*

Cocles, ĭtis, m. *a person blind of an eye.*

Coctus, coctĭlis, &c. *see* Coquĕre.

cōdex, ĭcis, m. *(the same with* caudex;*) the trunk of a tree, a log of wood; a book; a testament:* codĭcillus, i, m. *a little book;* plur. *an addition to a testament; a codicil; an epistle, a memorandum book.*

Coelebs, &c. *vid.* Caelebs.

* Coeliācus, a, um; coeliacus morbus, *a disease in the ventricle or lower belly, a colic;* caeliăcus, i, m. *a person affected with the colick or gripes in the intestines.*

Coelum, i, *heaven,* &c. *see* Caelum.

Co-ĕmĕre, *to buy (several things together,) to purchase:* coemtio, ōnis, f. *a form of marriage among the Romans, in which the man and woman, by mutually delivering a small piece of money, as it were, bought each other,* Serv. ad Virg. G. 1, 31. Coëmtionālis, e, *sold or bought;* coemtionales senes, *old slaves that could only be sold in conjunction with other slaves more valuable,* Cic. Fam. 7, 29.

COENA, ae, f. *a supper, the principal meal of the Romans:* coenŭla, ae, f. *a little supper:* coenāre, *to sup; sometimes with an accusative:* an coenare herbas, olus, aves, aprum, &c. *to sup on:* coenātus, a, um, *particip. depon. having supped.* Impersonal. Coenatum est apud Vitellios, sc. abīs, *they supped at the house of,* Liv. 2, 4.—Coenĭtare, freq. *to sup often, to sup:* coenatūrire, *to desire to sup, to have an appetite for supper:* coenacŭlum, i, n. *anciently a place for supping in; which was in the higher part of the house; but afterwards the whole upper part of a house was called by this name; hence it is put for a garret,* Cic. Rull. 2, 35. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90. Liv. 10. 18. Plaut. Amph. 3, 1, 3. Suet. Vit. 7. Varr. L. L. 4, 33. Liv. 39, 14. Coenatio, ōnis, f. *an apartment for supping in; equivalent to a dining-room, among us:* coenatiuncŭla, ae, f. *a small supping-room, a parlour:* coenatĭcus, a, um, *of a supper:* coenatorium, i, n. *(sc.* vestimentum;*) a garment worn at supper,* Martial. 10, 87, 12. *called by latter writers,* Vestis coenatoria.

COENUM, i, n. *dirt, mud, mire;* metaph. *a dirty, mean fellow:* coenōsus, a, um, *muddy, dirty.*

Co-īre, ii, *rarely* īvi, ītum, *to go or come together, to meet, to copulate:* coĭtio, ōnis, f. *et* coĭtus, ūs, m. *a going or coming together, a meeting, copulation.*

Coepi, *a preteritive verb, (from the obsolete,* coepio, ĕre,) *I begin or have begun;* coeperam, -rim, -issem, -ro, -isse; coeptu, coeptus, coeptūrus: coeptus sum, *for* coepi, *is often used before the infinitive passive; as* coepti sunt premi, *they begin to be pressed:—Impersonal.* Armis discepturi coeptum est, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 6.—Coeptus, a, um, *begun;* Belli fiducia coepti, *confidence of success in the war begun,* Virg. Coeptum, i, n. *an attempt, an undertaking or enterprize:* coeptus, ūs, m. *a beginning, an attempt:*—Coeptāre, *to begin, to attempt.*

Co-ĕquĭtare, *to ride together.*

Coërare & coërator, *antiq.* for cūrare, curator, Cic. Legg. 3, 4. Gell. 15, 11.

Co-ercēre, ui, ĭtum, (arceo;) *to restrain, to confine, to check:* coercĭtio, ōnis, f. *restraint, coercion.*

Coerulĕus, *see* Caeruleus.

Coetus, ūs, m. *(a* coeo;*) a meeting, an assembly.*

Co-

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CŌGĪTARE, (q. con et āgĭto;) to think, to consider; to meditate: cogitatio, ōnis, f. a thought, meditation, reflection: cogitātum, i, n. a thought, a contrivance: cogitabilis, e, that may be thought on, an object of thought and not of sense.

COGNĀTUS, a, um, (q. con et natus;) related by blood, of the same race, near a kin; allied: (cognatus alicui sanguine, affinis matrimonio;) cognatae urbes, allied or kindred cities, inhabited by descendants of the same people, i. e. by Trojans, Virg. A. 3, 502. cognatae acies, kindred armies opposed to each other, father-in-laws against son-in-law, Caesar against Pompey, brother against brother, &c. Lucan. 1, 4. Imponens cognata vocabula rebus, names similar in sense, though different in sound, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 280. cognatus, i. m. a relation by blood, a kinsman, either by the male or female side; whereas AGNATUS denotes a blood relation only by the male side: cognatio, ōnis, f. relation by blood, kindred: cognatio rerum, studiorum et artium, relation, likeness, resemblance. Omnes artes, quae ad humanitatem pertinent, quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur, Cic. Arch 1.

COGNITIO, ōnis, f. knowledge, &c. see cognosco.

COGNŌMEN, ĭnis, n. et cognomentum, i, n. (q. con et nomen;) a surname; properly the name of one's FAMILIA, to distinguish it from the GENS; but sometimes also used for any surname or name, added to the original name from whatever cause: COGNOMĪNIS, e, of the same name, Festus. Germanae duae cognomines, of the same name, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 5. so cognomines eorum (sc. Henětorum) Venĕti, similar to them in name, Plin. 6, 2. Quatuor filios cognomines, (of the same name,) ac tantum praenominibus distinctos, reliquit, Suet. Vit. 2. Duos tulit filios, L. Titianum, et minorem Marcum, cognominem sibi, of the same name with himself, Suet. Oth. 1. (i. e. M. SALVIUS Otho, Id. Galb. 6. whereas his brother was called L. TITIANUS Salvius; or Salvius Titianus, Tac. Hist. 2, 60. For under the emperors, when there were several sons of one family, the ancient custom of calling them all by the same name (nomen gentis,) had fallen into disuse, Tac. & Suet. passim. Gaudet cognomine (for -i) terrā, called after his name, Virg. A. 6, 363. Cognominārе, to surname.

COG-NOSCĔRE, ōvi, ĭtum, to find out, to discover, to know; epistolam v. librum, to read, to peruse; leges, jus civile, to understand; de haereditate, to judge, to determine; de caede Clodii, to hear, to learn; quas res gesserit, cognoscite, hear, attend: Causā cognitā, the cause being tried or examined; amicitia re cognitā, known or proved by experience; homo per se cognitus, i. e. not a nobleman, Cic. nulli quam mihi cognitius est, better known; tibi haec cognitissima sunt:— Cognitio, ōnis, f. knowledge; acquaintance; a discovery; innatae cognitiones deorum, innate ideas, Cic. Dies cognitionis, of the trial; cognitiones de christianis, examinations, Plin. Lex earum rerum consulibus cognitionem dedit, the power of judging:—Cognĭtor, ōris, m. a voucher, a witness; a patron, a defender; the agent or manager of another person's affairs in a court of law; cognitor urbis, the procurator fiscal or public prosecutor: Cognĭtūra, ae, f. the office of one who was COGNITOR URBIS, Suet. Vit. 2.

CŌGĔRE (for co-āgĕre,) coēgi, coactum; oves, to bring or gather together; copias, cohortes, auxilia undique, to assemble, to collect; pecunias, to collect, to raise; agmen, to bring up the rear; lac, to curdle; mel, to thicken; eum facere aliquid, to force, to compel; senatum, to assemble: in senatum, sc. aliquem, to force to attend; in ordinem, to reduce to order, to force to submit; jus civile in genera, to digest, to arrange; nubes vel ācra in nubem, to collect, to condense; verba in pedes, to make verses; inde vel ex eo cogi potest, be concluded or inferred.——COACTOR, ōris, m. a collector, one who exacted the price of things sold at public sales (in auctionibus,) from those that bought them, Cic. Cluent. 64. Scoliast in Horat. Sat. 1, 6, 87. a servant of the farmers of the public revenues who exacted the tithes, Cic. Rabir. Post. 11 an instigator, Senec. Ep. 53.— Coactor agminis, one who brings up the rear, Tacit. Hist. 2, 68.—Coactio, ōnis, f. hominum, a gathering or assembling together; coactiones argentarias facitare, to exercise the office of a collector or cashier to a banker, Suet. Vesp. 1.— Coactu, by force; (abl. from the obsol. coactus, ūs;) coactu meo, iustius; neque voluntate sua, sed coactu civitatis, Caes. B. G. 5, 27. Coactūra, ae, f. a gathering.—COACTĀRE, freq. to constrain, to contract, to force, Lucr. 6, 1120.

CO-HAERĒRE, et cohaerescĕre, to stick together; nec equo mea membra cohaerent, adhere to; as a centaur, Ovid. Amor. 1, 4, 9. Cum alia quibus cohaerent homines, of which men are composed, Cic. Leg. 1, 8. Non cohaerent, sc. haec, do not agree together, are not consistent, Ter. And. 2, 2, 23. Cohaerens, ntis; -enter, -entia.

CO-HAERES, ēdis, m. a co-heir.

CO-HIBĒRE, (habeo,) ventos carcere, to confine, to restrain; brachium togā, to keep the right arm within the toga, not to expose it bare, Cic. adsensionem, iracundiam, to check, to restrain; to withhold; for cohibuerim, the ancients used cohibessim, Lucr.—COHIBĬTIO, ōnis, f. a prohibition.

CO-HONESTĀRE, to honour, to dignify.

CO-HORRĒRE, et cohorrescĕre, to shudder, to shake for fear.

COHORS, cors. v. chors, tis; et COHORTIS, is, f. (a cohercendo v. coercendo;) a farm-yard; a coop or pen, a small enclosure for containing sheep or fowls, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 5. Col. 7, 3.——

COHORS, tis, f. a cohort; a number of foot soldiers, consisting of three manipuli or six centuries, the tenth part of a legion; a body of auxiliaries, sometimes of cavalry.—COHORS praetoria, a select body of men chosen by the general to guard his person, Cic. Cat. 2, 11. Cohors Praetoria, the retinue of the governor of a province, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1. Quid studiosa cohors operum struit? What are the men of letters in the retinue of Tiberius doing? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 6. Hence perhaps our word COURT. Nova febrium cohors, a train or tribe, Horat. Od. 1, 3, 30.—Cohorticŭla, ae, f. dim. a small cohort or number of soldiers: cohortālis, vel chortalis,

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talis, e; cohortales aves, *bred in a coop or small inclosure.*

Co-hortāri eos ad pacem, *to exhort strongly or together:* cohortatio, ōnis, f. *an exhortation.*

Co-inquināre, *to pollute all over.*

Cōlāphus, i, m. *a blow or buffet with the fist.*

*Colax, ăcis, m. *a flatterer,* Ter. Eun. Prol. 30.

Cōlei, ōrum, m. *the testicles,* Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

* Cōlicus, i, m. *the colick; see* Colon.

Colena, &c. *see* Culina.

Cōliphium, *vel* Colaepium, i, n. *a strengthening kind of food given to the* Athletae, Juv. 2, 53.

Cōlis, *v.* Caulis, is, m. *a stalk of beans or the like:* coliculus, i, m. *a little stalk.*

COL *is often used in composition for* CON; *as,*

Col-labascēre, *to be ready to fall, to begin to totter:* collabĕfĭĕri, *to be dashed to pieces:* a Themistocle collabefactus, *over-borne, supplanted,* Nep. 3, 1.—Col-lābi, *to fall entirely or together, to fail, to faint:* collapsus, part. *having fallen, failed, or fainted.*

Col-lăcĕrātus, part. *torn to pieces.*

Col-lacrĭmāre, *to weep together or greatly:* collacrimatio, ōnis, f. *a weeping with others.*

Collāre, is, n. *v.* -ium, i, n. *a collar, a kind of band for the neck:* collāria, ae, f. *sc.* catena, *an iron chain for the necks of malefactors.*

Col-lātātus, a, um, *enlarged, copious.*

Collatus, collatio, &c. *see* Conferre.

Col-latrāre philosophiam, *to bawl or rail at,* Senec. de Vit. Beat. 17.

Col-laudāre, *to praise, to extol;* -ātio.

Col-laxāre, *to loosen on all sides.*

Collecta, collectus, &c. *see* Colligĕre.

Collēga, ae, m. *(in* legatione, *v. magistratu socius; vel* una lectus;) *a colleague:* collegium, i, n. *a number of persons joined in one office, or employment; a college, a corporation.*

Col-lĕvāre, *to ease, to mitigate, to alleviate.*

Col-lĭbertus, i, m. *a slave made free by the same master,* Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 88.

Col-lĭbet, *v.* -lŭbet, -uit, *v.* ĭtum est, ēre, impers. *it pleases;* Si collibuisset, *sc.* ei, *if he pleased or chose;* ut simul ac mihi collibitum sit de te cogitare, *as soon as I chuse,* Cic. Fam. 15, 16.

Collĭciae, *vel* Colliquiae, ārum, f. *a drain, a large furrow made to carry off water from a field into a ditch,* Plin. 18, 19 f. 49.

Col-lĭdĕre, si, sum, (laedo;) *to dash or beat together, to break, to bruise;* manus, *to clap;* dentes, *to gnash;* viros, *to make to engage in battle,* Sil. 7, 565. Navigia inter se collidunt, *dash against one another,* Curt. 4, 3, 17. leges colliduntur, *clash with, or contradict each other,* Quinctil. 7, 7, 10 & 2. *So* Inter se collidi videntur testes, Id. 5, 7, 33. Trabibus collisis, *being dashed together,* Sil. 3, 698. Capita duo respublicae inter se collisa, *set at variance, made to fight,* Paterc. 2, 52. Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, *engaged in, or weakened by a tedious war with a barbarous nation,* i. e. *with the Trojans,* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7. Collisio, ōnis, f. *et* collisus, ūs, m. *a dashing or beating together, collision.*

Col-ligāre, *to bind together, to connect, to engage, to comprehend:* colligātio, ōnis, f. *a binding together, a connection or conjunction.*

Col-lĭgĕre, ēgi, ectum, (lego;) *to gather together, to collect;* rationem, *to compute, to reckon up an account;* aliquid ex oratione, *to conclude, to infer;* benevolentiam, gratiam, famam, &c. *to gain or procure;* animum, mentem, se ex maximo timore, *to recover courage or composure of mind;* vasa *vel* sarcinulas, *to pack up one's baggage, to prepare to depart;* frigus, *to catch cold;* arma, *i. e.* vela, *to draw or contract the sails,* Virg. A. 5, 15. Ex quo colligi *v.* cogi potest, *may be inferred,* Cic.

Collectio, ōnis, f. *a gathering; an imposthume;* collectio amici, *the gaining,* Senec. Ep. 75. *a syllogism,* ib. 48. Huic collectioni quidam respondent, *to this argument or inference,* ib. 86.—Collectus, ūs, m. *a gathering:* collecta, ae, f. *a club or reckoning at a feast,* Cic. Or. 2, 5.—Collectaneus, a, -eum aes, *old brass bought up here and there,* Plin. 3, 9 f. 20. -ea dicta, *apophthegms or memorable sayings collected by Caesar,* Suet. Caes. 56.—Collecticius exercitus, *collected here and there, unexperienced,* Cic. Fam. 7, 3. ignis, *produced from matter collected in the clouds,* Senec. Nat. Q. 7, 23. humor, *water gathered in the earth from rain, not existing in it,* ib. 3, 7.—Collectiva quaestio, *argumentative,* Quinctil. 7, 1, 60. Status collectivus, *v.* syllogismus, Id. 3, 6, 45.

Collĭnĕare (linea;) hastam, *to aim, to direct to a mark;* also, *to hit the mark,* Cic. Div. 2, 59. *In some books we find* Collimāre, for Collineāre.

Col-lĭnĕre, *to daub, to besmear, to pollute.*

Col-liquescĕre, *to melt together:* colliquefactus, a, um, *melted.*

Collis, is, m. *a little hill, a rising ground; put by the poets also for a mountain:* collinus, a, um; vinea collina, *planted or growing on a little hill or rising ground,* Col. 12, 21.

Collisus, &c. *see* collidĕre.

Col-lōcāre castra, insidias; eum in lecto, exercitum in provinciam, spem in aliquo, *to place;* pecuniam foenore, *v.* usuris, *sc.* in, *to lay out at interest;* beneficium apud aliquem, *to bestow;* studium in doctrina, *to employ or bestow;* filiam alicui in matrimonio, *v.* nuptui, *to give in marriage:* -ātio.

Col-locuplētāre, *to enrich.*

Col-lŏqui cum eo, inter se, *to speak together, to converse, to confer:* colloquium, i, n. *et* collocūtio, ōnis, f. *a speaking together, a conference, a discourse.*

Col-lūcēre, *to shine together.*

Collūcāre, *to lop or cut the branches of a tree which obstruct the light,* (luci *vel* lumini officientes, *Festus.)* Columel. 2, 22.

Col-luctāri, *to wrestle, to contend or struggle together:* -ātio.

Collūdĕre ei, paribus, &c. *to play or sport with;* cum eo, *to promote or assist his fraud,* Cic. Verr. 2, 24.—Collūsio, ōnis f. *collusion; covin or covine, a deceitful agreement between two or more to hurt others, the fraud of those who by a pretended law-suit impose upon others:* collūsor, ōris, m. *a play-fellow, a fellow-gamester.*

Col-luĕre dentes, os, amphoram, *to wash, to rinse.*

COLLUM, i, n. *the neck*; colla Parnassi, *the ridges*; collum lagenae, *the neck of a bottle*:— COLLĀRE, is, n. *a collar*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

COL-LUSTRĀRE, *to survey; to enlighten*; luna solis lumine colluſtrari putatur, Cic. Div. 2, 43.

COLLŬTŬLĀRE, (lutum;) *to pollute, to defile, to disgrace*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 67.

COLLUVIES, ēi, f. *filth or dirt contracted by a conflux of different impurities, a ſink or ſewer; hog-waſh; a rabble or jumble of people*: colluvio, ōnis, f. *filth, impurity; a jumble, confuſion.*

COLLŸBUS, i, m. *the exchange of coins of different kinds, or of different countries; the profit or loſs in exchanging different coins, called* AGIO; *whence, in later writers*, COLLYBISTES, *v.* -a, ae, m. *a money-changer, a banker.*

* COLLŸRA, ae, f. *a little loaf of bread, a bun, a cracknel, a ſippet*: collyrĭcus, a, um; jus collyricum, *the ſauce in which buns were ſoaked*, Plaut. Perſ. 1, 3, 15.—Collyrium, i, n. *a medicine for the eyes, eye-ſalve; various ointments called* COLLYRIA *are mentioned by Celſus.*

CŌLĀRE, *to ſtrain liquor through a cloth or veſſel, or any other thing to purify it; to purify, to refine*; mel colatum, *ſtrained, cleanſed*, Plin. 13, 2.

CŎLĔRE (ui, cultum,) agrum, *to till*: hortum, fructus *vel* fruges, *to cultivate*; urbem, regionem, rura, *to inhabit*; Deum, *to worſhip*; magiſtratus, *to honour, to reſpect*; amicos, *to regard, to eſteem*; pietatem, juſtitiam, &c. *to practiſe*; vitam, *to lead*: cultus veſte candidâ ſacerdos, *dreſſed in, clothed with*; animus cultus doctrinâ, *improved, cultivated, poliſhed*; compar. cultior, cultiſſimus: cultè, adv. Nemo videtur dixiſſe cultiùs, *more elegantly*, Senec. Nec quenquam cultiùs quam alterum progredi permiſit, *better dreſſed*, Juſtin. 3, 3.—CULTA, ōrum, *ſc.* loca, *ploughed lands*; ad cultiora (*ſc.* loca) ventum eſt *ſc.* ab illis, *they came to a more cultivated country*, Curt. 6, 4, 20.—Cultus, ūs, m. agrorum, *tilling, cultivation*;—corporis, *dreſs or clothing*; deorum, *worſhip*; cultu et honore dignus, *of reſpect*; gens aſpera cultu, *in their manner of living*: cultio, ōnis, f. *the tilling or cultivating of the ground*: cultūra, ae, f. *tillage, culture, improvement*: cultor, ōris, m. *a tiller, a cultivator*; agri et pecoris, magis quam belli cultor, *more experienced in cultivating the ground and feeding cattle, than in war*, Salluſt. Jug. 54. *an inhabitant, a worſhipper*: cultrix, īcis, f. *a female inhabitant.*

CŎLŌNUS, i, m. (*a* colo;) *an huſbandman; a tenant or farmer; a country fellow or ruſtick, a hind or clown.*—COLŌNI, *Roman citizens ſent to poſſeſs ſome city or land aſſigned to them*: cŏlona, ae, f. *a country woman, a huſbandman's wife*: colonus (*adj.*) ager, *fit to be cultivated*, Cic. Phil. 5, 19.—COLONIA, ae, f. *a colony, a number of Roman citizens ſent to inhabit a particular diſtrict in a foreign country aſſigned to them; any part in a foreign country poſſeſſed by Roman citizens; any foreign city or country peopled from another city or country*: coloniam deducere, *to tranſplant a colony*; in aliqua urbe conſtituere, *to ſettle it*; villicus coloniae ſuae terminos egredi non debet, *of the farm under his charge*, Columel. 11, 1, 23. *Plautus uſes* colonia *for a dwelling houſe*, Epid. 3, 2, 7.—Cŏlonĭcus, a, um, *of* or *belonging to a huſbandman, or to a colony*. Leges colonicae, *relating to farmers or tenants*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 17. Decuriones colonici, *the magiſtrates of colonies*, Suet. Aug. 46. colonicae ŏves, *common ſheep oppoſed to the more delicate breed, called* tectae, *becauſe they were covered with ſkins to preſerve their fleeces*, Plin. 8, 47 ſ. 72.

* COLOCASIA, ae, f. *et* -ium, i, n. *the Egyptian bean*, Virg. Ecl. 4, 20.

* COLOCYNTHIS, ĭdis, f. *a kind of gourd.*

CŌLON, *v.* um, i, n. *the wideſt and longeſt of the inteſtines; a member of a ſentence*: colĭcus, a, um; colicus dolor *vel* morbus, *a diſeaſe or pain in the* colon, *the colick*, Plin. 20, 4.

CŎLOR, *v.* os, ōris, m. *a colour; a complexion*; color vitae, *the tenour, ſtate, or condition*, Horat. tragicus color, *the form or manner of its compoſition*; *ſo* color orationis, Quinctil. *but* colores artis, *ſc.* rhetoricae, *the ornaments*, Cic. Att. 2, 21, color imperii, *a pretext*, Lucan. 9, 207.—CŌLŌRĀRE, *to colour, to diſguiſe*: colorati Indi, *ſwarthy, tawny*; oratio urbanitate colorata, *ſet off, adorned*; negotia non ficta nec colorata, *diſguiſed*; coloratiora corpora, *of a higher complexion*, Cels. 2, 2. Coloratè, adv. *by way of pretence, feignedly.*

* COLOSSUS, i, m. *an image greatly beyond the life*: coloſcus, & coloſſĭcus, a, um, *like a coloſſus of a great height and ſize, gigantic*, Plin. 34, 8 ſ. 19. *Vitruvius has a Greek comparative of this word*, 10, 4.

COLOSTRUM, i, n. *et* -a, ae, f. *the firſt milk after birth, beeſtings*: coloſtratus, a, um; coloſtrati infantes, *infants that ſuck the mother's firſt milk after child-birth, which was thought unwholeſome*, Plin. 28, 9. coloſtrātio, ōnis, f. *a diſeaſe incident to infants, or the young of any animal, from ſucking the beeſtings*, Plin. 11, 41 ſ. 96.

CŎLŬBER, bri, m. *et* colŭbra, ae, f. *a ſerpent or ſnake*: colubrīnus, a, um, *of a ſnake*: colubrino ingenio eſſe, *of a crafty or wily diſpoſition*, Plaut. † colubrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *bearing ſnakes, ſnaky*; colubriferum monſtrum, *i. e. the head of Meduſa*, Ovid. Met. 5, 241.

CŌLUM, i, n. *a colander, a ſtrainer*; cola vitilia ſunt; juncea et ſpartea, Columel. colum nivarium, *a ſtrainer filled with ſnow, through which the ancients made their wine paſs, to cool and clear it*, Martial. 14, 104.

CŎLUMBUS, i, m. *and oftener* columba, ae, f. *a pigeon or dove*: cŏlumbŭlus, i, m. *a little dove, a young pigeon*: columbāris, e, *et* columbīnus, a, um, *of a pigeon*: columbārium, i, n. *a place for holding a pair of pigeons, a pigeon hole, or any thing like it; alſo, a pigeon houſe*: columbārius, i, m. *one who breeds or takes care of pigeons*: columbar, āris, n. *a kind of chain*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 50. Columbāri, *to bill or kiſs like doves.*

CŎLŪMEN, ĭnis, n. *the principal beam extending longwiſe on the top of the roof of a houſe, on which all the parts of the roof depend; the top of any thing; a ſupport, a prop*; amicorum alicujus columen, *the chief or principal*, Cic. Phil. 13, 12.

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CŌLŪMIS, e, *safe*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 15. *whence* INCOLUMIS.

CŌLUMNA, æ, f. *a pillar, a column:* columnella, *vel* columella, æ, f. *a small pillar or column; a grave-stone, in the form of a small pillar*, Cic. Leg. 2, 26. Tusc. 5, 23. columellāris, e, *like a little pillar;* columellares dentes, *what are called the dog-teeth* (dentes canini) *of a horse*, Plin. 11, 37.—Columnātus, a, um, *supported by columns:* columnārium, i, n. *a tribute imposed on the pillars of a house by the Julian sumptuary law*, Cic. Att. 13, 6. Cæs. B. C. 3, 32. columnarii, orum, m. *mean persons or bankrupts who were prosecuted at the* columna Menia *in the* forum, *where slaves and thieves were punished, or idle persons, who used to saunter about that place*, Cic. Fam. 8, 9.

CŎLŪRI, ōrum, m. *the colures.*

CŎLURNUS, a, um, *made of the cornel tree,* (cornus,) *or according to others, of the hazel,* (cŏrylus,) Virg. G. 2, 396

CŎLUS, i, *v.* ūs, f. *rar.* m. *a distaff, a rock.*

CŎLYTHIA, *v.* cŏluthĕa, orum, *a kind of sweetmeats, junkets*, Plaut. Perf. 1, 3, 7.

CŎLYMBĀDES, um. f. *pickled olives*, Plin. 3, 3.

COM, *is used in composition for* CON, *before*, b, m. *and* p; *and before* e *in* comĕdo *and* comes; *thus* Com-bĭbĕre, *to imbibe or drink in;* combibit os maculas, *his face sucked in the stains or spots*, Ovid. Met. 5, 455. Combibere artes, *to learn*, Cic. Fin. 3, 2. Sic modo combibitur, *sc.* flumen terrâ, *is swallowed up by*, Ovid. Met. 15, 275.—COMBĪBO, ōnis, m. *a pot companion.*

CŌMA, æ, f. *the hair of the head; particularly when somewhat long and dressed; put for the branches and leaves of trees and of herbs; also for flakes of fire*, Senec. Oed. 309: comans, ntis; comātus; & comōsus, a, um, *having long hair, hairy shaggy, bushy; having leaves:* comans gallea, *crested, having a waving crest*, Virg. A. 2, 391. Stella comans, *a comet, so called from an appearance of a border of hair round it*, Ovid. Met. 15, 749. Gallia comāta, *Gaul on the north of the Alps, so called from the inhabitants wearing their hair long*, Plin. 4, 17.

* CŌMARCHUS, i, m. *the ruler or prefect of a village*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 7.

COM-BŪRĔRE, (buro, *antiq. for* uro;) *to burn together or entirely, to consume; to scorch, parch, or dry up;* diem, *to finish*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 43.

CŌM-ĒDĔRE, (ēdi, ēsum *vel* ēstum,) pirum, *to eat up;* bona, rem, &c. *to consume, to waste;* beneficia Cæsaris, *to spend what Cæsar had given them*, Cic. Phil. 11, 14. *Like the simple* Ĕdo, *it has some parts from* Sum; *thus*, comēdo, comēdis *or* comes, comedit *or* comest; comēdĕrem *or* comessem, &c.; comēdĕre *or* comesse.

CŌMĔRE (compsi *v.* comsi, comptum *v.* comtum) capillos *v.* comas, *to comb, to dress!* se, *v.* aliquem, *to deck, to adorn:* comptus, a, um, adj. *neat, elegant:* comptus, ūs, m. *dress.*

CŌMES, ĭtis, c. g. (*ex* con, *et* eo;) *a companion, an attendant, an assistant;* comites imperatorum et magistratuum Provinciarum, *the different officers, who attended Roman commanders and Governors of provinces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 10. *also their domesticks and friends who accompanied them*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3 f. Horat. Ep. 1, 8, 1.—COMĪTĀRI, *et rar.* Comītāre aliquem, *to accompany, to attend, to wait upon;* oves comitantur, *sc.* pastorem, *accompany*, Virg. A. 3, 660. *sometimes with the dative; as*, Cetera, quæ comitantur huic vitæ, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35. *So* ib. 24. *passiv.* Comitantur canibus, *sc.* a, *they are accompanied by*, Plin. 9, 55. Elatus est, *(he was carried out to be buried,)* omnibus bonis comitantibus, *all good men attending his funeral*, Nep. 25, 22. Turba comitantûm *for* comitantium, *of attendants*, Ovid. Am. 1, 7, 37. Comitatus militibus, magnâ clientium manu, uno Achate, *attended by;* compar. Ut esset uno puero comitatior, *that he should have one boy more to attend him*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 39. Bellum comitata faemina, *having accompanied the army*, Stat. Theb. 8, 590.—COMITĀTUS, ûs, m. *a number of attendants, a train, a retinue.*

COMESSARI, *vid.* Comissari.

*CŌMĒTES, *v.* cometa, æ, m. *(a* coma,) *a comet.*

COMICUS, a, um, *comical; see* Comœdia.

CŌMINUS *vel* comminus, *adv. (ex* con *et* manus;) Pugnare comminus cum hoste, *hand to hand, in close combat;* nec eminus hastis, aut comminus gladiis uti, Cic. Sen. 6. Jacto qui semine cominus arva insequitur, *forthwith, instantly*, Virg. G. 1, 104.

CŌMIS, e; in *vel* erga aliquem, *mild, gentle, affable, complaisant, good-humoured, indulgent; courteous, polite:* comiter, adv. *kindly, affably, courteously, complaisantly:* comitas, ātis, f. *affability, complaisance.*

COMISSĀRI *vel* Cōmessāri, *to drink or make merry after supper,* (A. 434.) *to feast luxuriously, to riot, to revel:* comissātio, ōnis, f. *a carousing or making merry after supper, sometimes going through the city with torches and music*, Cic. Mur. 6. Cat. 2, 5. *a feasting or revelling:* comissator, ōris, m. *a feasting companion, a reveller:* comissabundus, a, um, *like one revelling, revelling greatly.*

CŌMITIUM, i, n. (con & ire,) *a place in the* forum *of Rome where assemblies of the people and courts of justice were held;* (ubi coibant comitiis curiatis, et litium causâ, Varr. L. L. 4, 32.)—COMITIA, ōrum, n. *an assembly of the whole Roman people to give their votes about any thing.—When the people gave their votes divided into* curiæ, *the assembly was called* COMITIA CURIATA; *when divided into* classes *and* centuries, COMITIA CENTURIATA; *and into tribes,* COMITIA TRIBUTA: (A. p. 76, &c.) Comitia consularia, prætoria, pontificia, &c. *the assemblies in which the consuls, praetors,* pontifices, *were created:*—COMITIĀLIS, e, *of or pertaining to the* Comitia; dies comitiales, *the days on which the* Comitia *might be held*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2. et 2, 13. Liv. 3, 11. comitialis morbus, *i. e.* caducus, *the falling sickness; so called, because if any one in the assembly was seized with it, the* comitia *were broken off;* homo comitialis, *a person liable to that disease*, Plin. 20, 5. *but* homines comitiales, *men who, as it were, lived in the* comitium, *always ready to give their evidence in court*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 7. COMITIALITER, adv. Si id comitialiter accidat, *in the falling sickness or epilepsy*, Plin. 22, 21 f. 29. COMITIĀTUS, adj. comitiati Tribuni, *the military*

tary tribunes of the legion elected in the comitia, Ascon. ad Cic. Prooem. in Verr. 10. Sallust. Jug. 63. Comitiātus, ūs, m. Comitiātus maximus, *the* Comitia Centuriāta, Cic. Orat. 62. et 4. Sext. 30.

* Comma, ătis, n. *(i. e.* incisum;) *a part of a period, a short clause of a sentence,* Cic. Or. 62.

Com-măcŭlāre, *to stain, to pollute all over.*

Com-mădēre, *to be wet all over,* Cato, R. R. 136.

Com-mandūcāre, *to chew, to grind or champ with the teeth:* commanducātus, ūs, m. *et* -ātio, ōnis, f. *a chewing.*

Com-măritus, i, m. *a joint husband, a partner in a wife,* Plaut. Casin. 4, 2, 18.

Commeāre, *to come and go;* ab ortu ad occasum commeat sol, *moves,* Cic. Ultro citroque commeare, *to go to and fro,* Liv. 25, 30. Simili anseres quoque et ciōres ratione commeant, *migrate,* Plin. 10, 23. Commeātus, ūs, m. *a passage or liberty of going and coming through any place; a furlow or leave of absence from the army for a specified time; an arrival of a number of ships, a convoy; as* Duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare constituit, Caes. B. G. 5, 23.—¶ 2. *any concourse of people,* Sallust. Jug. 47. Tacit. Ann. 14, 33.—¶ 3. *Provisions; thus,* commeatu abundare, egere, &c.

Com-mĕditāri, *to consider diligently.*

Com-mĕmini, -isse, *to remember well.*

Com-mĕmŏrāre, *to recount, to relate, to mention:* commemorātio, ōnis, f. *a detail, a recounting:* commĕmŏrābilis, e, *worthy of being mentioned or recorded, memorable.*

Com-mendāre (mando;) id ei, *to intrust, to commit; to recommend;* aliquem, v. aliquid, *to commend, to praise, to set off with advantage, to procure favour or esteem:* commendātus, adj. *esteemed, valued;* commendatior fama, *a more estimable or respectable character,* Plin. 25, 10. Omnibus rebus commendatissimus, Cic. Fam. 12, 26. Com-mendātio, ōnis, f. *commendation, recommendation;* commendator, ōris, m. *et* -ātrix, īcis, f. *a recommender:* commendātīcius, a, um, *commendatory;* literae commendaticiae, *letters of recommendation,* Cic. Fam. 5, 5.

Commensus, *see* commetior: commentus, &c. *see* comminiscor.

Com-mercāri, *to buy several things together, to purchase:* Commercium, i, n. *commerce.*

Com-mĕrēre, & -ēri, depon. *to deserve, usually in a bad sense:* culpam, *to commit:* Amicum concaestigabo pro commerita noxia, *for or in proportion to the crime committed by him,* Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 4.

Com-mētiri, mensus, *to measure accurately;* commensus, ūs, m. *the measure or size of a thing in proportion to another thing; symmetry.*

Com-mingĕre lectum, *to wet with urine.*

Com-migrāre, *to remove, to flit, to change one's place of abode:* -atio.

Com-miles, ĭtis; & commilito, ōnis, m. *a fellow-soldier, a comrade or companion in war:* Commilitium, i, n. *a fellowship in war, joint warfare.*

Comminiscor, commentus, -isci, *(ex* con *et* mente; quum finguntur in mente, quae non sunt, Varro, L. L. 5, 5.) *to devise, to contrive, to invent, to feign:* Passiv. commenta sacra, *fictitious, feigned,* Ovid. Met. 3, 558. Commentaque funera narrat, *tells a feigned story of her funeral,* ib. 6, 565. Commentum, i, n. *a fiction, a feigned story; a contrivance:* commenticius, a, um, *fictitious, fabulous, imaginary:* commentor, ōris, m. *a contriver, an inventor.*

Commentāri, *(freq. a* comminiscor;) *to meditate, to muse, to consider attentively; to prepare or study beforehand what one is to deliver:* commentātio, ōnis, f. *a meditation; a disputation:* Commentārius, i, m. *vel* -um, i, n. *a short commentary; a brief narration.*

Com-mĭnāri ei, *to threaten greatly:* -ātio.

Com-mĭnuĕre, *to diminish, to lessen; to crush, to bruise; to weaken.*

Comminus, *vid.* Cominus.

Com-miscēre aliquid cum aliquo, *to mix together:* commixtūra, ae, f. *a mixture.*

Com-misĕrescĕre ejus, *to pity greatly;* Com-miserescit ipsam ejus, imp. *she pities,* Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 54.—Commisērāri eum v. fortunam ejus, *to deplore, to lament:* commiserātio, ōnis, f. *the faculty of exciting pity,* Cic. Orat. 2, 28. *that part of an oration, in which the speaker tries to move compassion,* ib. 3, 58.

Com-mītigāre, *to soften all around;* caput ejus sandalio, *to make his head all a lump or swelling with a slipper,* Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 4.

Com-mittĕre lacum fluminī, urbem continenti, *to join;* semina terrae, *to intrust, to commit,* i. e. *to sow;* id ei, bona nostra *vel* fortunas illi, *to intrust;* praelium *v.* pugnam, *to engage;* exercitum pugnae, se in aciem, rem in casum ancipitis eventūs praelii, *to risk a battle;* aliquem cum aliquo, homines inter se, *to set at variance or by the ears;* gladiatores, pugiles Graecos cum Latinis, *to match, to pair, to set a fighting:* committere vates, *sc.* Homerum et Virgilium, *to contrast,* Juvenal. 6, 439. Frequenti auditorio committere, *sc.* opus, *to read before, to submit to the judgment of,* Suet. Cl. 41.—Committere multam, *to incur, to render one's self liable to a fine,* Cic. Cl. 37. *So* poenam, Quinctil. 4, 7, 20. scelus, fraudem *vel* facinus, *to commit;* incommoda sua legibus et judiciis, *to seek redress by law;* committere ut, *to cause that:* Committere eo, *to bring to that pass;* ludos, *to begin;* ludis commissis, *being begun,* Cic. Fin. 3, 2. *So* Virg. A. 5, 113. Liv. 2, 36. commissis operibus, *being joined,* Liv. 38, 7. *So* per nondum commissa inter se munimenta urbem intravit, ib. 4 *Add.* Virg. A. 3, 428. Domus plumbo commissa, *soldered or cemented,* Juv. 14, 310. commissaque dextera dextrae, *joined,* Ovid. Ep. 2, 31. ¶ Sponsio commissa, *a formal or valid obligation, a convention which should be fulfilled,* Liv. 9. 11. poena commissa, *incurred,* Quinctil. 4, 7, 20. Hacreditas commissa, *forfeited,* Cic. Verr. 1, 10. & 2, 14.—Commissum, i, n. *a fault, a crime; a secret, a thing trusted to one:* Commissio, ōnis, f. ludorum, *the beginning,* Cic. Att. 16, 5. & 15, 26. *the exhibition,* Suet. Aug. 43. Commissiones, *compositions exhibited by orators or poets in public contests about literary skill,* Suet. Aug. 89. *shows,* dedi-

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declamations, Id. Cl. 41.—Commissūra, ae, f. *a joining together, a joint, a knuckle, a seam.*

Com-modulātio, ōnis, f. *harmony, agreement.*

COMMŎDUM, i, n. *(quod* cum modo *fit;) advantage, profit: convenience;* prima naturae commoda, *propensities*, Cic Fin. 5, 21. Commoda veteranorum, *the rewards*, Id. Fam. 11, 2 f. *so* Suet. Aug. 49. Cal. 44. Nostrum commodum expectare debet, *our convenience*, Id. Att. 16, 2.

Commŏdus, a, um, *(ex* con *et* modus; *q.* cum modo;) commodi cyathi, *cups of the proper size;* minae argenti viginti commodae, *of the just weight*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 135. Statura, *of a proper height*, Id. capillus, *neatly placed or dressed:* Tibi commodus uni, *advantageous, consulting the interest of;* commodis esse moribus, *(in the abl. sc.* hominem,) *easy, polite, civil;* commodius, anni tempus, *more seasonable;* vestis commoda ad cursum, *fit; so* Seges commoda Baccho; valetudo commoda, *good;* si tibi commodum est, *convenient*:—Commŏdum, adv. *opportunely, just at that time.* Commodum ad te dederam literas, quum, *just then, scarcely;* id cum hoc agebam commodum, *just now:* Commodē, adv. *well, fitly, conveniently, commodiously:* commodŭlē, *et* -ŭm, adv. dim. *a little conveniently, or commodiously*:—Commoditas, ātis, f. *convenience, advantage, indulgence, kindness*:—Commŏdāre alicui, *to do good, to profit or serve;* se ei, *to accommodate, to suit;* vestes, libros, vasa, equos, &c. *to lend, properly such things as must themselves be returned;* but Mutuo dare nummos, frumentum, oleum, vinum, &c. *to lend money, corn, &c. for which others of the same kind may be returned, of equal number, weight and measure.—This distinction, however, is not always observed.*—Commodāre aurem culturae, *to listen, to instruction;* operam suam ei, *to assist;* veniam peccatis, *to pardon:* Nihil suum judicat, sed ut commodatis utitur, *as lent*, Senec. Ep. 120.

Com-molīri, *to attempt with vigour.*

Com-mŏlĕre grana v. baccas, *to grind small, to bruise*, Columel. 12, 50.

Com-mŏnĕre eum officii *vel* de officio, *to admonish, to remind, to warn, to advise:* commonitio, ōnis, f. *an admonition; a recapitulation*:—Commŏnĕfăcĕre cum rei, *v.* de re, *to remind*; passiv. Commonefio, -ĭĕri.

Com-monstrāre vium ei, *to shew, to point out, to tell what is hid or unknown.*

Com-mŏri, *v.* -īri, *to die together*, Plin. 17, 1.

Com-mŏrāri, *to abide with one, to stay, to delay:* in eadem sententia, *to insist upon;* aliquem *to stop, to retard:* commoratio, onis, f. *a staying, a delay, a lingering; a dwelling or place of abode; a figure of rhetorick, when an orator insists long on a particular point*, A. ad Herenn. 4, 45.

Com-mŏvēre, mōvi, mōtum, *to move together or wholly:* castra ex loco aliquo, *to move;* se, *to bestir:* perleviter commoveri, *to be a little indisposed*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6. Ingenium arte commovere, *to excite, to sharpen:* Crebras expectationes tui commoves, *you raise:* commovebat ludis Antonii, *I was alarmed*, Id. Nominis unius liturā commotus, *moved by the rasure of one name, so as to suspect the authenticity of the whole*, Cic. Arch. 5. *It sometimes has* Commôrat, *for* commoverat; commôrit, *for* commoverit; *and* commôssem, *for* commovissem: pulvere commoto; Sacris commotis, *the images of Bacchus being moved, or the cymbals, by the sound of which the* Bacchae *or female worshippers of Bacchus were transported with fury*, i. e. *the sacred rites being begun*, Virg. A. 4. 301. commotus irā, metu, misericordiā, precibus, &c. *moved:* ingenio commotus, *naturally passionate*, Tacit. Ann. 6, 45. Orator commotior, *sc.* aequo, *too animated*, Cic. Brut. 34. Mens commota metu, *moved; but* Mens commota, *simply, a mind deranged or disordered in judgment*, Horat. Sat. 2, 3, 278. & Plin. 20, 12, 1. 21. *so* commotus, Hor. ib. 209.—Commotio, ōnis, f. *an emotion or affection of the mind:* Commotiuncŭla, ae, f. dim. *a slight attack of a fever*, Cic. Att. 12, 11.

Com-mūnīre castella, *to fortify all around, to secure:* Communitio, ōnis, f. *a fortification.*

Communis, e, *(q.* con *et* munus;) *common:* Commune bonum; sensus communis, &c. Altetum *(sc.* uti imperio animi) nobis cum Dis, alterum *(sc.* uti servitio corporis) cum belluis commune est, Sallust. Cat. 1. Communia esse amicorum inter se omnia, Ter. Adel. 5, 3, 18.—Commune Siciliae, *the whole of*, Cic. Verr. 2, 46, In commune metuere, consulere, &c. *for the common good:* communiter, adv. *commonly, in common, promiscuously:* communitas, ātis, f. *community, fellowship, society:* communio, ōnis, f. *communion, equal enjoyment, mutual participation:* Communicāre aliquid cum aliquo, *and more rarely* aliquid alicui, *to communicate, to impart, to share equally with:* communicātio, ōnis, f. *an imparting or sharing.*

Com-murmŭrare, *to murmur together.*

Com-mūtāre, *to change:* loricam cum aliquo, vitam cum morte, fidem pecuniā, vestes inter se, *to exchange:* commūtātio, ōnis, f. *a change:* commutābilis, e, *changeable, easy to be changed.*

Cŏmoedia, ae, f. *a comedy:* Comoedia prisca, antiqua *v.* vetus, *ancient comedy, in which real characters were represented and ridiculed with great freedom; but this licence, being abused, was prohibited, and only fictitious characters were allowed to be introduced; as at present:* Cŏmoedus, i, m. *a comedian, an actor of comedies:* Comoedus, adj. Natio comoeda est, *sc.* Graeci, *a nation of mimicks*, Juvenal. 3, 100. Comoedicē, adv. *like a comedian*:—Cŏmicus, a, um, *comick;* actor comicus, *a player of comedies;* comicus fit Davus, *act the part of Davus, a slave in one of the plays of Terence*, Horat. Sat. 2, 5, 91. Comicus poëta *vel* comicus, i, m. *a writer of comedies;* comicus versus, gestus, mos, *used in comedy;* comici senes, *simple, easily imposed on; such as are introduced in comedies:* Comicē, adv. *in the manner of comedy.*

Cŏmōsus, a, um, *hairy; see* Coma.

Compactus, -ctio, &c. *vid.* Compingo.

Compāges, is, f. *et* Compago, inis, f. *(ex* con *et obsd.* pago *v.* pango;) *a joining, a joint:* Compago *is used only by later writers.*

Com-par, păris, adj. *equal, suitable;* compar connubium, *an equal match;* funus compar mor-

ti,

ti, *suitable*, Liv. 8, 10.—subst. *a partner, a consort, a husband or wife.*

Com-pārāre id sibi, *to procure*; bellum contra patriam, ſc. ad iter, dolum *vel* inſidias ei, accuſationem, convivium, &c. *to prepare*; copias, *vel* exercitum, *to raiſe, to levy*; domum, praedium, frumentum, gemmas, ſigna, tabulas, &c. *to purchaſe*; alterum alteri, hominem cum homine, eos inter ſe, *to compare*; decretum eſt, ut conſules fortirentur compararentve inter ſe, uter, &c. *ſhould caſt lots or ſettle*, Liv. 24, 10. Provincias aut comparare inter ſe, aut ſortiri, Liv. 33, 43. Majores noſtri hoc comparaverunt, ut, *appointed*; ita natura comparatum eſt, *ordered or appointed*; gladiatorem gladiatori, *to match or pair, in order that they might fight with each other*, (A. 350.) Scipio et Hannibal, velut ad poſtremum comparati duces, *matched*, Liv. 30, 28. Familia gladiatorum comparata, *purchaſed*, Suet. Caeſ. 10.—Comparātus, ūs, m. *a procuring, (found only in the abl.)*—comparatio (ōnis, f.) novi belli, *a preparation for*; divitiarum, *the acquiſition*; rei cum re, *compariſon*; Manliis Volſci provincia ſine ſorte, ſine comparatione, extra ordinem data eſt, *without caſting lots, or leaving the matter to be ſettled by private agreement among themſelves*, Liv. 6, 30.—Comparatè, adv. *in compariſon or relation*: compărābilis, e, *comparable, that may be compared*: comparativus, a, um, *comparative*.

Com-parcère, ſi, ſum, unciatim de demenſo ſuo, *to ſpare, to ſave by parſimony*, Ter. Phor. 1, 1, 10.

Com-parère, *to appear, to be extant*.

Compascère capras; oſtreas in Lucrino, *to feed together*; pabulum, *to graze, to conſume by feeding cattle*; oportet agrum compaſci, *to be grazed or eaten up by cattle*: Compascuus (adj.) ager, *a common paſture*: jus compaſcuum, *i. e.* jus compaſcere *vel* compaſcendi, *the right of feeding on a common*.

Compectus, *for* compactus, *agreed*, Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 5, 129. *vid.* Compingere.

Compellāre (*ex* con *et invitat.* pello, āre;) aliquem verbis amicis, multo honore *vel* honorificè, *to addreſs, to ſpeak to*; nomine, *to call upon*; eum lege, *i. e.* in jus vocare *vel* contra eum lege agere, *to ſue at law, to raiſe an action againſt*: Q. Ciceronem edicto, *to name, to accuſe*, Cic. Hoc crimine ab inimicis compellabatur, *was accuſed*, Nep. 7, 4. *ſo* Compellari, *to be ſued*, Suet. Caeſ. 17.—Compellātio, ōnis, f. *a chiding, a reproof*, Cic Fam. 12, 25.

Com-pellère greges in unum, *to drive or bring together*; eum domum, *to drive, to force him to go home*; eos ad bellum; barbaros ad deditionem; tyrannum ad mortem, *to drive, to force, to compel, to conſtrain*; lanam in aures, *to thruſt*; oſſa in ſuam ſedem, *to ſet them in joint*.

Compendium, i, n. *gain, a ſaving*; (*from* con *and* pendo, *perhaps becauſe when a great quantity of one thing is weighed together* (unà penditur;) *it ſaves time and labour*: Compendium facere; ſervire ſuo privato compendio; compendium operae, *a ſaving of labour, a ſhort method*; compendium viae, *a ſhort cut, the neareſt way*; Marius compendiis occupatis, praevenit hoſtem, Flor. 3, 3. Diſcendi brevia compendia, *ſhort methods*, Quinctil 1, 1, 24. Compendium temporis ſequi; facere compendium errationis, pultandi, *to ſave the trouble of*, Plaut. Facere compendium dictis, *to ſave ſpeaking*, Id.—Compendiāre duos panes, *to gain*; operam orationis, *to ſave; and in the paſſive*, Compendiſĭĕri: *But ſome write this word ſeparately*; as, Curam hanc facere compendii potes, *ſave*, Id. Faciam jam compendii verba multa tibi, Id.—Compendiōsus, a, um, *uſeful, profitable*: compendiarius, a, um, *ſhort, compendious*; Socrates hanc viam ad gloriam proximam, et quaſi compendiariam eſſe dicebat, ſi quis ita ageret, ut qualis haberi vellet, talis eſſet, Cic. Off. 2, 12. Val. Max. 7, 2. exter. 1. Ad maximas te divitias compendiariâ ducam, *ſc.* viâ; te in caelum compendiariò (*ſc.* itinere) voco, Senec. Ep. 73.

Com-pensāre bona vitiis, labores gloriâ, incommoda commodis, *to compenſate, to make up for the one by the other, to balance*: Compenſatio, ōnis, f. *a balancing*; itaque hac uſurum compenſatione ſapientem, ut, &c. *after weighing the matter in his mind, will thus determine*, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 33. Incommoda in vita, ſapientes commodorum compenſatione lenient, *will mitigate the diſadvantages of life, by weighing againſt them the advantages*, Cic. N. D. 1, 9.

Com-perendināre, (in perendinum diem deferre;) reum *vel* judicium, *to delay, adjourn; or put off the ſecond hearing of a cauſe, or the trial of a criminal, to the third day or the day after to-morrow*: comperendinātio, ōnis, f. *et* -ātus, ūs, m. *the adjournment of a cauſe to the third day*: Unum, quaſi comperendinatûs, medium fuiſſe, *that one day intervened, as if in conſequence of an adjournment*, Cic. Brut. 22.

Compĕrīre, ĕri, ertum, (pario;) *et* comperior, pertus, īri, depon. aliquid *vel* de aliqua re, *to find, to diſcover, to detect*; compertum habeo verba virtutem non addere, *i. e.* comperi; de his nihil compertum habemus; fine comperto Auguſti, *having heard of*; nondum comperto, quos illa vis perculiſſet; ſatis comperto, Romanos Erduacam petitûros, *it being certain*, Liv. 31, 39. Facinus manifeſtò compertum; nullius flagitii compertus, *found guilty*, Liv. & Tacit. Comperta ſtupri *vel* in ſtupro, Suet.

Compernis, e, (perna;) *having the knees bending inwards*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 128.

Com-pes, ĕdis, f. *a fetter, a chain for the feet*; *found only in the gen. and abl. ſing. in the plur. entire*: compĕdes, um, ibus, &c.—*alſo an ornament for the feet*, Plin. 33, 12 ſ. 54. compeditus, a, um; -ti ſervi, *fettered, ſhackled*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 24.

Compescère, ui, -, (paſco; *q.* in uno paſcuo continere;) *to reſtrain*; eum compedibus, *to bind*; equum freno, *to check, to curb*; fluvium ripis, *to confine*; ignem aquâ, *to quench*; animum, iram, dolorem, querelas, minas, vocem, &c. *to reſtrain*; vites, ramos, *to prune*.

Com-pĕtĕre, īvi, ītum, *properly to ſeek together; in which ſenſe it rarely occurs in the claſſicks*; tanto animo (*in the dat.*) nequaquam corpus competit, *agrees with, is ſuitable to*; villae ſitus competit, *ſuits, is fit for*; cum Othonis exitu

exitu miraculum competit, *agrees*; cuncta competunt voto, *answer to his wish*; si ita competit, imp. *happens*; in eum competit actio, *an action lies against him*; competere animo, linguâ, oculis et auribus, *to be sound in, to be master of*: Omnibus unum locum competentibus, *seeking together, being competitors for*, Justin. 13, 2. Judex *vel* tribunal competens, *fit, proper, competent*, C. l.—Competītor, ōris, m. *et* -trix, īcis, f. *a competitor, a candidate*; scena competītrix, *a scene of solid silver exhibited by Antonius in his edileship, which Cicero humourously calls his competitor; because he was afraid that this magnificence would induce the people to give the consulship to Antony in preference to himself*, Cic. Mur. 19.

Com-pīlāre rem, *to steal*; aedes *v.* hominem, *to pillage, to rob, to plunder*; compilātio, ōnis, f. *a pillaging*.

Com-pingĕre, pēgi, pactum, (pango;) *to put together*; eum in carcerem, *to thrust into, to put in prison*; roboreis axibus compingitur solum, *is levelled or pressed down by oak beams or rollers*; disparibus septem compacta cientis fistula, *composed of seven unequal reeds*, Virg. E. 2, 36. Turrim compactis trabibus quam eduxerat ipse, *had raised with beams compacted or put together*, Virg. A. 12, 674. Casa malè compacta; Fuit corpore compacto *vel* membris compactis, *compact, well put together*; *so*, boves compacti:—Compactio, ōnis, f. *et* compactūra, ae, f. *a putting together, compactness*: compactum, i, n. *a compact*; de *v.* ex compacto, *according to agreement*; *from the old verb* Pago *or* pacīscor:—Compactĭlis, e, *compact, set or joined together*.

Compĭtum, i, n. (locus ubi plures viae coeunt, *i. e.* coeunt, Varr.) *a place where two or more ways or streets meet*: compitālis, e, adj. compitāles Lares, *the* Lares *that preside over the public ways* (viales,) *and were worshipped where cross-ways met*: compitalia, ium, *vel* iorum, n. *sc.* Festa, *festivals celebrated in honour of the* Dii Lares Viales *or* Compitales: compitalicius dies, *the day on which this festival was kept*, Cic. Att. 7, 7. Ludi compitalicii, *games celebrated at this festival*, Cic. Pis. 4. *called also* Compitalicia, orum, n. ib. Compitaliciae ambulationes, *solemn processions at the* Compitalia, Cic. Att. 2, 3.

Com-plācēre ei, *to please greatly*: *used also in the passive part. perf.* Tibi complacita est, *you liked her*, Ter. And. 4, 1, 22. Hoc deo complacitum est, *pleased, was determined by*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 3.

Com-plānāre solum pedibus, *to make plain or level*; domum, *to destroy, to level with the ground*, (solo aequare;) Cic. Dom. 38.

Com-plaudēre, si, sum, *to express approbation by applause*, Cic. Am. 7.

Com-plecti (exus,) eum brachiis, dextram ejus, *to embrace*; eum arctâ familiaritate, *to make him an intimate friend*; fortuna eos complexa est, *has favoured*; causam eam complexus est, *has joined that party*; deum complecti cogitatione non possumus, *comprehend*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22. Causam memoriâ, *to remember*, Cic. Caecil 12. Omnia uno verbo, *to express, to comprise*: eos ad suum scelus, *to join, to associate*; otium, *to be fond of*, Cic. Att. 2, 6.—*It is sometimes used in a passive sense*; *as*, in eo genere quo vita beata complectitur, *is comprehended*, Id. Tusc. 5, 14. Quo uno scelere omnia scelera complexa esse videntur, *to be included*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13.

Complexus, ūs, m. *an embrace*; homines de complexu et sinu ejus, *his intimate and bosom friends*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10. Caeli complexus, *the compass or circumference*, Id. Nat. D. 2, 40. Complexio, ōnis, f. Longissima est complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, *a period*, Cic. Orat. 3, 46. *but* mira verborum complexio, *a strange way of talking or manner of speaking*, Cic. Phil. 2, 37. Brevis complectio totius negotii, *a brief description, or summary*, Cic. Inv. 1, 26. *the conclusion of a syllogism or argument*, ib. 34, et 37. *a rhetorical figure called* Dilemma, ib. 29. *the contraction of two syllables into one*, Quinctil. 1, 5, 18. Cumulata bonorum complexio, *great plenty or abundance*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10.

Com-plēre (ēvi, ētum,) fossam, se cibo, eum spe, aures clamoribus, mundum suâ gloriâ, *to fill*; orbem sol complevit, *has completed his annual revolution*; haec ubi quinque suae complevit saecula vitae, *sc.* Phoenix, *has lived 5 ages, or 500 years*, Ovid. Met. 15, 395. Hic sua complevit tempora, *has finished his time of life*, i. e. *is dead*, ib. 816. His rebus completis, *i. e.* perfectis, *being finished or performed*, Caes. B. C. 3, 46. Complementum, i, n. *what is added to complete or perfect a thing, a complement*; complementa numerorum, *useless words inserted to render a period more harmonious*, Cic. Or. 69. Accusationum omnium complementum majestatis crimen, Tacit. Ann 3, 38.

Com-plĭcāre (ui *et* āvi, ĭtum *et* ātum,) epistolam, *to fold*; rudentem, *to fold up, to coil*; animi complicatam notionem evolvere, *to unfold or explain the intricate conception of the mind*, Cic. Off. 3, 19.

Com-plōdĕre, si, sum, (plaudo;) *to clap hands for joy, surprise, or grief*; complodere manus scenicum est, Quinctil. 11, 3, 123.

Com-plōrāre eum *vel* id, *to deplore, to lament*: comploratio, ōnis, f. *a lamentation*.

Com-plūres, plura *vel* -pluria, *several, a good many, a considerable number*: complusculi, ae, a, dim. *several, a small number*: compluries, adv. *several times, a good many times*.

Complŭvium, i, n. (est quò de diversis tectis aqua pluvialis confluit in eundem locum, Festus.) *the place where the water met, which fell from the different roofs which surrounded the inner court of a great Roman house*, Varr. L. L. 4, 33, *et* R. R. 1, 13, 3. Vitruv. 6, 3. Palmam in compluvium deorum penatium transtulit, *into the inner court, where the* Penates *were worshipped*, Suet. Aug. 92. *vid.* Impluvium.—Compluviātus, a, um; -ta vinea *vel* jugatio, *a vine supported by four props, resembling the square form of a compluvium, or the inner court of a Roman house*, Plin. 17, 21. Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2.

Com-pōnĕre, *to place together or in order*; aciem, *to draw up in order of battle*; exercitum, pugnae

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pugnae, v. ad pugnam, *to prepare;* capillos v. comas, *to adjust, to put in order;* causam, *to arrange the different parts of it,* Cic. Brut. 22. Verba, *to arrange in proper order,* Cic. Brut. 17. se sponda *vel* lecto, *to place,* Virg. 1, 702. Componens manibusque manus, atque oribus ora, *joining and binding the hands and faces of the living to those of the dead,* Virg. A. 8, 486. *but* componere manus *vel* se alicui, *to engage in close combat,* Sil. 6, 246. membra defessa, *to lay for sleep,* Virg. G. 4, 438. mortuum toro, *to lay a dead person on a couch,* Ovid. Met. 9, 503. ossa et cineres, *to put in an urn;* *hence,* omnes composui, *I have buried them all,* Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 28. *and* componere diem, *to finish,* Virg. A. 1, 378. rempublicam, *to regulate;* ad exemplum alterius se componere, *to imitate:*—° Componere bellum, *to finish by treaty;* controversias, discordias, *vel* lites, *to settle;* magna parvis, dicta cum factis, *to compare;* gladiatores inter se, aliquem cum aliquo, *to match in order to fight:*—Componere historiam, carmina, librum, orationem, *to compose;* actiones, *to draw up writs or forms of process in a court of law,* Cic. Att. 6, 1. urbem, *to build,* Virg. A. 3, 387. fallacias, mendacia, *to frame;* insidias ei, *to contrive;* compone hoc, quod postulo, *settle, do, perform,* Cic. Verr. 4, 16.—Exercitus ex variis gentibus compositus, *composed;* agmen compositum ad iter magis quam pugnam, *fitted:* ad maestitiam compositus, *assuming the appearance of,* Tac. Ann. 13, 20. Ut domi cum Martio compositum fuerat, *had been agreed upon,* Liv. 2, 37. Non compositus cum Bitho Bacchius, *matched,* Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 20. Verba composita, *elegant;* acrior quam compositior pugna erat, *more fierce than regular,* Liv. 28, 22. Compositissimae literulae, *very well written, the characters properly marked,* Cic. Att. 6, 9. Compostus, *for* compositus, *composed, calm,* Virg. A. 1, 253.—COMPOSITŌ, *(the abl. used as an adv.) or* ex compósito, *on purpose, designedly:* Compositè, adv. *properly, in order;* composite dicere, *neatly,* ambulare, *calmly, sedately;* agere aliquid compositius quam festinantius, Tacit. Ann. 15, 3.—Compositor, ōris, m. *a composer, an author:* Compositio disciplinae, *the order;* unguentorum, *the compounding;* rerum et verborum, *the arrangement;* gladiatorum, *the matching;* compositionis auctor, *of an agreement;* de compositione agere, *to negociate;* per compositionem, *by an accommodation,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 12. compositūra, *vel* compostūra, ae, f. *a putting together or in order.*

Com-portāre frumentum in acervum, arma in tutum locum, *to carry or bring together:* comportātio, ōnis, f. *a carrying or fetching,* Vitr. 1, 5

Compos, ōtis, adj. *(ex* con *et* potis;) *master of, having in one's power;* compos sui, animi v. mentis, *in one's senses;*—laudis, libertatis, patriae, regni, scientiae, victoriae, virtutis, voti, urbis, *having obtained, in the enjoyment or possession of:* corpore atque animo vix prae gaudio compotes, *scarce able to contain themselves,* Liv. 4, 40. Praedāque ingenti compotem exercitum reducunt, *having obtained,* Id. 3, 60. Tibi—compote voto reddunt grates, *for compotes voti, having obtained their wish,* Sen. Agam. 360.—Compōtio, īre; pilcatu novo me uberi compotivit, *has blessed me with or made me get,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 6. Compōtior, ītus, iri, dep. locis, *to become master of, to reach,* ib. 1, 3, 22.

Comtositio, &c. *vid.* Componĕre.

Compōtatio, ōnis, f. *(ex* con *et* poto;) *a drinking together,* Cic. Sen. 13. Compōtor, ōris, m. *et* Compotrix, īcis, f. *a pot companion.*

Com-precāri deos, *to pray to, to intreat:* comprecātio, ōnis, f. deorum, *a supplication, or solemn prayer to,* Liv. 39, 15.

Com-prehendĕre dentes forfice, *to take hold of;* fures, *to apprehend, to seize;* rem animo *vel* cogitatione, *to comprehend, to perceive;* ignem, *to catch;* rem verbis, *to express;* aliquem officiis, *to gain the favour of;* multos amicitiā, *to make friends,* Cic. Cael. 6. adulterium ejus, *to find out,* Cic. Mil. Qua ratione comprehensa sint, *how they have been discovered,* Cic. Cat. 3, 1. Comprehensio, ōnis, f. sontium, *the apprehension or seizing,* Cic. Phil. 2, 8. rerum, *comprehension or perception,* Cic. Acad. 1, 11. verborum, *a period,* Cic. Brut. 8 & 44. Or. 67.—Comprehensibilis, e, *perceptible.*

Com-primĕre, essi, essum, (premo;) dentes, *to press together;* oculos, *to close;* alvum, *to make costive;* stomachum, *to prevent vomiting;* gressum, *to stop;* linguam ei, *to silence;* manus, *to keep in;* aliquid manu, *to hold fast;* animam, *to hold in the breath;* cupiditatem, furorem, iram, seditionem, tumultum, *to check, repress, restrain;* virginem Vestalem, *to violate;* frumentum *vel* annonam, *to keep up, not to expose to sale, in order to raise the price,* Cic. Att. 5, 21. Liv. 38, 35. Manibus compressis federe, *to sit at one's ease, not to bestir one's self;* compressioris oris vas, *of too narrow a mouth,* Cels. 2, 11. Plin. 17, 11. & 16, 10.——Compressè, adv. *concisely, closely, briefly;* compressius loqui: Compressio, ōnis, f. *a squeezing together; a close embrace:* compressione rerum breves et subobscuri, *by the crowding of things together,* Cic. Br. 7 compressiuncula, ae, f. *a gentle squeezing.*—Compressus, ūs, m. *found only in the abl.* Virgo ex eo compressa gravida facta est, *from that intercourse or meeting,* Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 29.—Compressor, ōris, m. *a violator.*

Com-prōbāre, *to prove, to confirm; to approve:* comprobātio, ōnis, f. *approbation:* comprobātor, ōris, m. *an approver.*

Com-promittĕre, *to make a compromise;* compromissum, i, n. *a compromise.*

Comptus, a, um, (como,) part. *combed, decked;* adj. *neat, fine, spruce, elegant;* comptus, ūs, m. *dress.*

Compulsus, part *driven; see* Compellere.

Com-pungĕre eum aculeo, *to sting;* aciem oculorum, *to offend, to dazzle the sight;* sensus, *to affect;* ipse se suis acuminibus compungunt, *si.* stoici, *torture or puzzle themselves with their own nice distinctions,* Cic. Or. 2, 38. compunctus notis Threciis, *branded, stigmatized,* Cic. Off. 2, 7.—Compunctio, ōnis, f. *a piercing or pricking pain, a stitch,* Plin. 21, 19.

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Com-

Com-pŭtāre, *to judge; to compute, to reckon, to cast up an account*; Facies tua computat annos, *shews your age*, Juvenal. 6, 198. Computatio, ōnis, f. *a calculation, a reckoning*: computātor, ōris, m. *a calculator*.

Com-putrescĕre, putrui, —, *to grow putrid or rotten*.

CONARI, *to endeavour, to attempt*: cōnātus, ūs, m. conamentum, i; & † cōnāmen, ĭnis, n. *an endeavour, an attempt or effort*: cōnāta, ōrum, n. *attempts*. *See* Conor.

Con-cācāre se, *to drizzle with ordure*.

Con-cālĕre, *to be hot or warm all over*: concalescĕre, *to grow hot*: concaluit, *he is heated, warmed, or ruffled*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 108.—Concalefacĕre, v. -calfacĕre, *to warm, to make warm*: concalefiĕri, *to be warmed*: concalefacientur, Vitruv. 4, 7.—Calefactōrius, a, um, *causing warmth, apt to excite heat*, Plin. 32, 20.

Con-callĕre, *to be hard or callous by labour; to be skilful by practice*: Tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10.

Con-cămĕrāre, *to arch over*: concamerātio, ōnis, f. *an arch, or vault; an arched ceiling*.

Con-castīgāre, *to chide, to reprove*.

Con-cāvus, a, um, *hollow, concave*: concăvāre, *to make hollow, to bend*, Ovid. Met. 2, 195.

Con-cēdĕre ei, *to yield, to give place*; id ei, *to grant, to allow*: concedit nox die, *for dies, gives place to*, Plaut. So Ergo ubi concessit tempus puerile juventæ, Ovid. Tempus est concedere, *to depart*, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 21. Concedere a foribus, ubi oculis, aliquò, ex aedibus, domum, ad dextrum, in exilium, in hiberna, &c. *to retire, to go*. Iamque dies cælo concesserat, *fc.* à, *had departed from*, Virg. A. 10, 215. Concedere fato, naturæ; vitâ, *fc.* a, *to die*; in sententiam ejus, *to come into his measures*; in conditiones, *to agree*: libertatem ei, ludum pueris, veniam *vel* vitam ei, tempus ad rem, amicis quicquid velint, *to grant*; principatum ei, *to yield the superiority*; veris, *to yield to truth*, Horat. Sat. 2, 3, 305. temporibus reipublicæ, *to yield to the exigencies of the state, to do what is for its good, though disagreeable*, Cic. Cat. 1, 9. dolores et inimicitias reipublicæ, *to lay aside on account of*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18. Marcellum senatui, *to grant, to pardon at the request of*, Id. Marcel. 1. Ipse pater dedit concessit Calydona in iras Dianæ, *gave up Calydon to the wrath of Diana*, i. e. *allowed it to be destroyed, to please Diana*, Virg. A. 7, 305.

Concēditur, impers. Concedetur verum esse, ut boni bonos diligant, *it will be granted*, Cic. Amic. 14. Ei concedendum est gementi, *he ought to be excused*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7. Jurisconsultis concedi oportet, *the opinion of lawyers should be complied with*, Cic. Cæcin. 24. Postquam concessum propemodum de victoria credebant, *that the victory was yielded to them*, Liv. 3, 60.—Sunt quædam jure concessa, *allowed, lawful*; *Res* amare concessa, *fc.* negotia; *lawful objects, what is lawful*, Ovid. Met. 9, 453. Petere concessa, *what may be granted*, Virg. A. 5, 798. Præda militibus concessa, Cæs. B. G. 6, 3. Omnia quæ tibi sine domo concessa deorum, *granted*, Martial. 12, 58.—Concessio, ōnis, f. *permission, allowance*;—præmiorum v. agrorum, *the granting of*. Concessu, *abl.* deorum, omnium, illius, *by the permission*.—Concessivus modus, *appearing to yield a thing which one is very much against*: *a figure of rhetorick*, Serv. in Virg. A. 10, 33. So Viceris, *you have got the victory*, Ter. And. 5, 3, 21.

Con-cessāre, *to cease, to give over working*: concessātio, ōnis, f. *a suspension of labour, a rest*.

Con-celĕbrāre ludos, convivia, spectaculum, *to celebrate together, to solemnize*; funus, *to perform, to honour*; famâ ac literis victoriam ejus dici, *to celebrate, to extol*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 72. terras, *to fill with inhabitants*, Lucr. 1, 4. loca aquarum, *to frequent*, Id. 2, 345. Mercatus in Delo concelebrante toto orbe, *frequenting*, Plin. 34, 3 f. 4.

Con-centuriāre, *to arrange or form soldiers into centuries or companies*; concenturio in corde sycophantias, *I bring together, or put in order my tricks*, Plaut. Pf. 1, 5, 159. Epistola illa concenturiat mihi metum in corde, *collects*, i. e. *fills me with fear*, Id. Trin. 4, 2, 160.

Concentus, &c. *see* Concĭnĕre.

Conceptus, &c. *see* Concipĕre.

Con-cerpĕre (psi, ptum, carpo;) librum *vel* epistolam, *to tear in pieces*; concerpitur, *he is torn in pieces, or censured*, Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

Con-certāre, *to strive together, to contend*: concertātio, ōnis, *a contest, strife, contention*; *a dispute*;—verborum, *a logomachy*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16.—sententiarum, *difference, opposition, repugnance*, Plin. 29, 1.—Concertator, ōris, m. *a rival*; concertatōrius, a, um, *controversial*; forense concertatorium judiciale genus, *the manner of pleading at the bar*, Cic. Or. 83. Concertatīvus, a, um, *terminating*, Quinctil. 7, 2, 9.

CONCHA, æ, f. *a shell-fish*; *a shell*; *any vessel like a shell*; *hence*, ferrea concha; Plin. 35, 8. Cavâ personat æquora conchâ, *fc.* Triteus, *makes the seas resound with a hollow shell, which he used as a trumpet*; Virg. A. 6, 171. *in imitation of Triton*; Ib. 10, 209. Lucan. 9, 349.—Conchŭla, æ, f. *a little shell*; conchātus, a, um, *bent like a shell*; cauda conchata, *wide and hollow like a shell*, Plin. 10, 20. conchīta, æ, m. *a catcher or gatherer of shell-fish*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5.

Conchis, is, f. *a bean*; *a bean boiled in the shales or cods*; *or a dish made of beans and other ingredients*, Juvenal. 3, 293. Rubra conchis, Martial. 13, 7: imunda, Id. 7, 77.

Conchylium, i, n. *a kind of shell-fish, of different sorts*; *one, delicious to the taste*, Cic. Pis. 67. Horat. Sat. 2, 4, 30. Plin. 8, 57. *Another, the juice of which produced the purple dye*; *put for purple*; Tincta tegit roseo conchylii purpura fuco, Catull. 63, 49. Purpureus colos conchylii, Lucr. 6, 1072. Conchylium poscit, *a purple robe*, Quinctil. 1, 2, 6. Horum ego non fugiam conchylia, *their purple robes*, i. e. *those worthless men clothed in purple*, Juvenal. 3, 81.—Conchyliātus, a, um, *dyed with purple, of a purple colour*.

Con-cīdĕre, idi, ĭsum, (caedo;) hanc miscuit, *to cut to pieces*; multâ millia hostium, *to slay, to kill*; plebem virgis, *to cut with rods, to scourge severely*, Cic. Verr. 1, 47. eum decretis, *to condemn*, Cic. Phil. 5, 11. auctoritatem senatûs,

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tûs, *to weaken, to destroy*, Cic. Att. 1, 13. cum totis voluminibus, *to confute, to lash*, Cic. N. D. 1, 33. sententias, *to break into small parts, to speak in short sentences*, Cic. Or. 69. Sententiae concisae, *concise, short*, ib. 17.—Concisè, adv. *concisely, briefly*:—Concisio, ōnis, f. *et* Concisūra, ae, f. *a cutting*; concisio verborum, *the dividing of a sentence into short clauses*, Cic. Part. 6.

Con-cĭdĕre, (cĭdi, -, cado;) *to fall down*; in terram graviter, *to fall to the ground with force or weight*; mente *vel* animo, *to lose courage*; Troja concidit, *is fallen*; fides Romae concidit, *credit is sunk or ruined*; venti concidunt, *are hushed*; bellum concidit morte illius, *ceased*, Tac.

Con-cĭĕre, cīvi, cītum, *et* Concio, cīvi, cītum, īre; iram, homines, *to rouse, to excite*; turbas uxori, *to raise disturbances against her*, Plaut. ad se multitudinem, *to bring together, to draw over*.—Concītus imbribus amnis, *raised by the rains*; irâ concitus, *roused, provoked*; Freta concita, *agitated by the winds*; concita flumina, *rapid*; concita tormento saxa, *thrown from an engine*.—Concītor, ōris, m. *a stirrer up, a raiser*. Concītāre (freq.) populum ad arma, *to move greatly, to excite*; invidiam *vel* odium in eum, *to raise*; equum calcaribus, in hostem, *to spur*; seditionem ac discordiam, *to stir up*; urinam, *to promote*; ad philosophiam studio concitatus, *eagerly bent on the study of*, Cic. ratis remige ac vento concitata, *driven on*:—*Compar.* Concitatius dicendi genus, *too rapid*; *So* concitatior orator, Quinctil. 2, 15, 28.—cursus, caeli conversio, *swift*: *Superl.* Concitatissimi equi, Liv. motus corporis concitatissimus, *very quick*, Quinctil.—Concitatè, adv. *rapidly, quickly, swiftly*: concitātor (ōris, m.) turbae, seditionis, *an exciter, one that stirs up*: concitātrix (īcis, f.) vis, *an exciting force*, Plin. 26, 10. concitātio, ōnis, f. multitudinis, *a rousing or stirring up*;—plebis contra patres, *sedition*;—animi, *an emotion*;—Judicum, *a moving or affecting of*, Quinctil. 2, 8, 11.—Concitamentum, i, n. *an excitement*, Senec. Ir. 3, 9.

CONCILIUM, i, n. (*ex* con *et obsol.* calo, āre, *to call*;) *an assembly, a meeting, a council*; *a place of meeting*:—Conciliabŭlum, i, n. *a public place in the country, common to several neighbouring villages or towns, where they met on solemn occasions for transacting matters of general concern*, Liv. 7, 15. *et* 40, 37. Tacit. Ann. 3, 40.——Concĭlĭāre, (*a* concilium;) *to join together, to unite*; conciliat et conjungit inter se homines ratio et oratio, Cic. Off. 1, 16. Virtus conciliat amicitias et conservat, Id. Amic. 27. Etiam feras inter se partus atque educatio et natura ipsa conciliat, *unites*, Cic. animos hominum, *to gain, to conciliate*; mulierem sibi, to *gain the affections of*; Parentibus et patriae nos primùm natura conciliat, *attaches*, Cic. auctoritatem rei alicui, benevolentiam nobis *vel* gratiam, *to procure*; nuptias, *to make up*; filiam suam Caesari, *to solicit her to yield to the wishes of Caesar, to prostitute*, Suet. 50. Artes suas dictis, *to recommend by words*, Ovid. Trist. 3, 11, 42. Prodi, malè conciliate, *sc.* serve, *come out, you ill-gotten, or dear-bought*, i. e. *worthless*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2. Iudex conciliatior, *more favourable*, Quinctil. 4, 2, 24.—Conciliātio, ōnis, f totius generis hominum, *an uniting or union*, Cic. Off. 1, 41. gratiae, *the procuring*: conciliatūra, ae, f. *a procuring*, Senec. Ep. 97. conciliātor, ōris, m. *a procurer*: conciliātrix, īcis, f. *a procuress*: conciliātus, ûs; *only found in the ablative*; *an union, commerce, or connection*, Lucr. 2, 934.

CONCINNUS, a, um, (*ex* con *et* cinnus;) *neat, elegant*; concinnus amicis, *agreeable, entertaining*, Hor. Sat. 3, 50. ad rem, *nicely fitted*, Cic. Sermo linguâ concinnus utrâque, *a stile made up or adorned by both languages, having Greek and Latin mixed together*, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 23. Versus paullo concinnior, *uncommonly fine or elegant*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74.—Concinnè, adv. *neatly, elegantly*: concinnĭtas, ātis, f. *et* concinnĭtūdo, dĭnis, f. *elegance*: concinnare lutum, *to prepare for use*; vestem, *to fit, to adjust*; vinum, *to mix with certain ingredients, to season*, Plin. 14, 20. aliquem insanum, *to make*; se levem suis, *to shew*; concinnavi munusculum tibi, *I have composed for you*, Cic. Fam. 12, 16.—Concinnātor, ōris, m. capillorum, *a hair-dresser*, Columel. praef. 5.

Con-cĭnĕre, cĭnui, centum, (cano;) *to sing together or in concert, to sing*; concinunt tubae, *the trumpets sound*, Liv. 9, 32. concinere Caesarem, *to celebrate, to praise*; cum aliquo, *to agree*, Cic. N. 64, 1, 7. tristia fata, *to foretel*, Ovid. Ep. 7, 2.—Concentus, ûs, m. *melody, musick*; *harmony, concord, agreement*.—Concentio, ōnis, f. *a joining together in one sound, symphony*, Cic. Sext. 55.

Concĭre, *to rouse*; *see* Concĭĕre.

Concio, ōnis, f. *a number of people assembled to hear an orator*; *an oration or harangue*; *the place from which an oration is delivered*; concionem advocare, *to summon an assembly*; pro concione, *before an assembly*; concionem habere, *to make a speech*; concionem alicui dare, *to grant permission to speak from the* Rostra, Cic. Att. 4, 2. funebris concio, *a funeral oration*, Cic. Or. 2, 48. In concionem ascendere, *to mount the* rostra, Liv. 2, 7. Cic. Fin. 2, 22.—Conciuncŭla, ae, f. *a small or short harangue*; concionālis, e; *et* concionārius, a, um, *of or belonging to an assembly*: concionālis senex, *who spent most of his time in the* forum, *attending assemblies*, Liv. 3, 72. *So* Cic. Att. 1, 16. Clamor prope concionālis, *like that of an assembly*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9. concionale genus causarum, *the deliberative*, Quinctil. 9, 4, 130. *et* 3, 4, 1 & 9 concionārius populus, *who constantly frequented assemblies*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3.——Conciōnāri, dep. *to make a speech, to harangue or declaim*: concionātor, ōris, m. *a harangner, an inciter of the people against the nobles, a demagogue*, Cic. Cat. 4, 5. concionabundus, a, um; haec propalam, *haranguing openly or loudly*, Liv. 3, 47.

Concĭpĭlāre, *to seize upon*; offatim, *to tear in pieces*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 61.

CONCIPĔRE, cēpi, ceptum, (capio;) *to conceive*; imaginem rei alicujus animo, *to form an idea of*; amorem operis sui, *to become fond of*; amaritudinem, *to become bitter*; concipit Iris aquas, *draws up from the earth*, Ovid. Met. 1, 271. Buccina concepit aëra, *received or took in the air*, ib. 337. *So* Pars animae concipitur cor-

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ris parte quadam, *part of the air is taken in*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. concipere aquam, *to gather, in order to form the head of an aqueduct*, Frontinus; flagitia animo, *to form absurd or shameful notions*, Cic. N. D. 1, 24. flagitium, fraudes, nefas, noxam, scelus, *to devise, to contrive, to commit*; flammam *vel* ignem, *to catch*; furias, furorem v. -es, *to grow mad*; iras animo, *to conceive, to become angry*; jusjurandum v. verba jurisjurandi, *to prescribe the form of an oath*, Liv. 7, 5. Tacit. Hist. 4, 40. *to take it*, ib. 31. Conceptis verbis jurare, *to swear in words prescribed by the enactor of the oath, or in a set form*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 119. *So* concipere preces, *vel* verba, *to prescribe the form of a prayer, or to utter it according to the form prescribed*, Cato, R. R. 139 & 141. Senec. Herc. Fur. 926. Vota, Ovid. Met. 7, 593. Concipere vadimonium, *to prescribe the form of giving bail or surety, to dictate the words of a bail-bond*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15. summam, *to reckon, to calculate*, Liv. 3, 5. vires inde, *to acquire or derive*, Virg. G. 1, 87. concepta aestu pestis, *excited, caused*, Col. 7, 5. crimen conceptum, *a child conceived from a criminal amour*, Ovid. Met. 10, 470. infans malè conceptus, ib. 503. Furtum conceptum, *the discovering of stolen goods in the possession of any one*, C. L. Feriae conceptae *vel* conceptivae, *holy days kept on whatever day the Magistrates or priests chose to prescribe*, Varr. L. L. 5, 3. conceptumque excute foedus, *dissolve the concerted league*, Virg. A. 12, 158. Furor conceptus, *the fury conceived*, i. e. *the conspiracy hatched*, Cic. Syll. 24. Turpitudo huic ordini concepta, *contracted or incurred by*, Cic. Act. 1. in Verr. 16.—Conceptus, ûs, m. *et* conceptio, ōnis, f. *the act of conceiving, conception*; Ex conceptu camini, *by the hearth's taking fire*, Suet, Vit. 8. Conceptus aquarum inertium vasti, *ponds, reservoirs*, Senec. Q. N. 5, 15. Conceptio privatorum judiciorum, *the form of writs in private trials*, Cic. Inv. 2, 19. Conceptio formularum, *the manner of expressing or wording*, C. L.—Conceptacŭlum, i, n. *a receptacle.*

Concīsus, &c. *see* Concidĕre.

Concĭtāre; *see* Concière.

Con-clāmāre, *to cry together, to cry aloud, to call out, to raise a shout*; ad arma, *to call* to arms, Liv. 3, 50. & 6, 28. socios, *to call to his companions for assistance*, Ovid. Met. 13, 73. vasa, i. e. farcinas colligendas, *to call to the soldiers to pack up their baggage, and prepare to march*, Caes. B. C. 66 & 67. *et* 3, 75. Italiam, *to call out that he saw*, Virg. A. 3, 523. suos, *to lament, to deplore one's deceased friends*, Liv. 4, 40. corpora nondum conclamata jacent, *not yet lamented, just deprived of life*, Lucan. 2, 23. *hence* Conclamatum est, impers. *all is over*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 54. Conclamātio, ōnis, f. *a joint or loud cry, a shout*; *a lamentation.*—Conclāmitāre, freq. *to cry often*, Plaut. Merc. pr. 51.

Con-claudĕre, *to shut up together*; *vid.* Concludĕre.

Conclāve, is, n. *et* Conclavium, i, n. (clavis;) *any apartment under lock and key*; *a room for dining or supping in*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 113.

Con-clūdĕre, si, sum, (claudo;) eum loco, in loco *vel* -um, *to shut up, to enclose, to confine*; jus civile in parvum locum, *to comprise, or comprehend in small room*, Cic. Leg. 1, 17. sulco, *sc.* locum, *to surround with a furrow, as a place used to be, when a city was to be founded*, Virg. A. 1, 425. orationem, epistolam, sententiam, *to conclude, to finish*; versum, *to make, to complete, with the due number of feet, without regard to elegance*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 40. Deinde concludebas, summum malum esse dolorem, *you concluded or inferred*, Cic. Fin. 2, 19. Quatuor sunt capita, quae concludunt, *which prove*, Cic. Acad. 4, 26. Laus aequitatis—ludorum voluptate concluditur, *is crowned by the pleasure arising from the exhibition of games*, Cic. Mur. 20. Conclusae follibus aurae, *the air contained in a bellows*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 19. Locus conclusus, *close or confined*, i. e. *a room with a vaulted roof*, ib. 76. Conclusa oratio, *harmoniously composed*, Cic. Or. 5. Omnia, quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, *comprehended under particular arts*, Cic. de Or. 1, 42. Facinus crudelitate perfectum et conclusum, *completed or crowned by*, Cic. Verr. 2, 82.—Conclusè, adv. aptè et conclusè dicere, *in harmonious periods*, Cic. Or. 53.—Conclusio, ōnis, f. diutina, *a long confinement*, Caes. B. C. 2, 22. Nep. 18, 5. conclusio verborum, *an harmonious period*, Cic. Or. 2, 8. et 3, 44. Simplex conclusio, *the conclusion of an argument, arising by a necessary consequence from the premises*, Cic. Inv. 1, 29. *So* Conclusio rationis, Cic. Div. 2, 49 *et* 51. Conclusio orationis, *the end of a speech*, ib. 52. Conclusiuncŭla, ae, f. fallaces conclusiunculae, *sophisms*, Cic. Acad. 4, 24. *So* Tusc. 2, 18.

Con-cŏlor, ōris, adj. *of the same colour*; ei rei *vel* cum ea re, Plin. 10, 29. Virg. A. 8, 82.

Con-comĭtātus, a, um, partic. alicui *vel* ab aliquo; *accompanied*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 10.

Con-corpŏlāre argentum auro, *to join or couple together*, Lucr. 6, 1075.

Con-cŏquĕre Peliam, *to boil, to seeth*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 80. cibum, *to concoct, to digest*; odia, *to bear, to put up with*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3. *So* senatorem, Liv. 4, 15.—*to approve*, Cic. Fam. 9, 4. Tibi deliberandum et concoquendum est, *you must deliberate and consider*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15. odores cum oleo concocti, *ointments boiled with oil*, Lucr. 2, 852.—Concoctio, ōnis, f. *digestion*, Plin. 20, 5. *et* 11, 37.

Concors, -rdis, adj. (ex con *et* cŏr;) *of one mind or will, agreeing*; pueri concordi figurâ, *of a similar figure*, Plin. 7, 12. concordi dixere sono, *they said with one voice*, Ovid. Met. 5, 664. Vita est sibi concors, *consistent with itself*, Senec. Vit. Beat. 1.—Concordĭter, adv. *amicably, harmoniously*:—Concordia, ae, f. *concord, agreement, harmony*: *also the name of a goddess among the Romans*:—Concŏrdāre cum aliquo, *to agree*: concordant carmina nervis, Ovid. M. 1, 518.

Con-corpŏrāre, *to make one body, to incorporate*; mulsum cum melle facillimè concorporatur, Plin. 22, 24.

Con-crebrescĕre, bui, -, *to grow frequent.*

Con-crēdĕre thesaurum ei, *to intrust*; aliquem in custodiam ejus:—*It was anciently written* Concreduo.

Concrēmāre aliquid igni, *to burn.*

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Con-crĕpare, ui, itum, *to make a noise*; digitis, *to snap one's fingers*, Cic. Off. 3, 19. Gladiis ad scuta, *to beat them against*, Liv. 28, 29. æra, *to make the cymbals sound*, Ovid. Fast. 3, 441. Ostium concrepuit, *has creaked*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 6.

Con-crescĕre, *to grow together*; terra concrescit frigore, mare concrescis gelu, *freezes*, Ovid. concrevit frigore sanguis, *clotted or curdled*, Virg. A. 12, 905. Has (*sc.* spumas) concrēsse putant, *for* concreviſſe, *grew thick or solid*, Ovid. Met. 7, 416. Ut his primis (*sc.* ex)—mundi concreverit orbis, *how the world was formed or composed of these principles*, i. e. *earth, water, air, and fire*, Virg. E. 6, 34. Corpus concretum ex his elementis, *compounded*, Cic. Nat. D. 3, 12. Nil concreti habet, *sc.* species Deorum, ib. 1, 27. Nihil est in animis mixtum et concretum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27. Videor posse dicere, unde concreta sint, *of what they are compounded*, ib. 24. Aqua concreta frigore, *congealed or frozen*; concreti sanguine crines, *clotted*, Virg. A. 2, 277. Lac concretum, *curdled*, Id. G. 3, 463. *put for cheese*, Tac. M. Ger. 23. Crassus et concretus aër, *thick, gross*; concreta labes, *the contracted stain*, Virg. A. 6, 746. Dolor concretus, *too great for utterance, which stupifies*, Ovid Pont. 2, 11, 10. concreto lumine luna, *contracted, obscured*, Cic. Div. 1, 11.—Concrētio, ōnis, f. *et* -us, ūs, m. *a growing together, a concretion*, Cic. N. D. 1, 25.

Con-crīmĭnāri, depon. *to accuse, to inform against one*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 87.

Con-crispāre, *to curl*; humores se concrispantes, in aëra surgentes, *rising in an undulatory manner*, Vitruv. 8, 1.

Con-cruciāri toto corpore, *to be distressed or afflicted*, Lucr. 3, 149.

Con-cŭbāre; *et* Concumbĕre, (cubui, cubĭtum,) *to lie together*: concŭbĭtus, ūs, m. *a lying together, copulation*: concubinus, i, m. *a favourite youth*: concubīna, æ, f. *a concubine*: concubinātus, ūs, m. *the state of a concubine, concubinage*: concubius, a, um; concubia nox; *vel* concubium, i, n. *sc.* tempus, *bed-time*, Liv. 25, 9. Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 44.

Con-culcāre (calco;) eum pedibus, *to tread upon, to trample under foot*; Italiam, *to lay waste, to ravage*, Cic. Att. 8, 11.—Conculcātio, ōnis, f. *a trampling under foot*.

Con-cŭpiens, ntis, part. adj. regni, *desirous*, Cic. Div. 1, 48. Concŭpiscĕre, īvi, ĭtum, (*from the obsolete* con-cŭpio;) rem, *to desire greatly, to covet*; honor concupiscendus; pecunia concupita, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.

Con-cūrāre rem, *to take care of, jointly with some other person*, Plaut. 1, 2, 23.

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Con-discĕre, didĭci, -, *to learn, to learn thoroughly or in company with others*: condiscīpŭlus, i, m. *et* -a, ae, f. *a companion in learning, a school-fellow*: condiscīpŭlātus, ūs, m. *fellowship in learning*; a condiscipulatu, *from the time of their being school-fellows*, Nep. 25, 5.

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ditor

Con-crĕpare, ui, itum, *to make a noise*; digitis, *to snap one's fingers*, Cic. Off. 3, 19. Gladiis ad scuta, *to beat them against*, Liv. 28, 29. aera, *to make the cymbals sound*, Ovid. Fast. 3, 441. Ostium concrepuit, *has creaked*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 6.

Con-cresco̅re, *to grow together*; terra concrescit frigore, mare concrescit gelu, *freezes*, Ovid. concrevit frigore sanguis, *clotted or curdled*, Virg. A. 12, 905. Has (*sc.* spumas) concrēsse putant, *for* concreviſſe, *grew thick or solid*, Ovid. Met. 7, 416. Ut his primis (*sc.* ex)—mundi concreverit orbis, *how the world was formed or composed of these principles*, i. e. *earth, water, air, and fire*, Virg. E. 6, 34. Corpus concretum ex his elementis, *compounded*, Cic. Nat. D. 3, 12. Nil concreti habet, *sc.* species Deorum, ib. 1, 27. Nihil est in animis mixtum et concretum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27. Videor posse dicere, unde concreta sint, *of what they are compounded*, ib. 24. Aqua concreta frigore, *congealed or frozen*; concreti sanguine crines, *clotted*, Virg. A. 2, 277. Lac concretum, *curdled*, Id. G. 3, 463. *put for cheese*, Tac. M. Ger. 23. Crassus et concretus aër, *thick, gross*; concreta labes, *the contracted stain*, Virg. A. 6, 746. Dolor concretus, *too great for utterance, which stupifies*, Ovid Pont. 2, 11, 10. concreto lumine luna, *contracted, obscured*, Cic. Div. 1, 11.—Concrētio, ōnis, f. *et* -us, ūs, m. *a growing together, a concretion*, Cic. N. D. 1, 25.

Con-crīmĭnāri, depon. *to accuse, to inform against one*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 87.

Con-crispāre, *to curl*; humores se concrispantes, in aëra surgentes, *rising in an undulatory manner*, Vitruv. 8, 1.

Con-cruciāri toto corpore, *to be distressed or afflicted*, Lucr. 3, 149.

Con-cŭbāre; *et* Concumbĕre, (cubui, cubĭtum,) *to lie together*: concŭbĭtus, ūs, m. *a lying together, copulation*: concubĭnus, i, m. *a favourite youth*: concubīna, ae, f. *a concubine*: concubĭnātus, ūs, m. *the state of a concubine, concubinage*: concŭbius, a, um; concubia nox; *vel* concubium, i, n. *sc.* tempus, *bed-time*, Liv. 25, 9. Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 44.

Con-culcāre (calco;) cum pedibus, *to tread upon, to trample under foot*; Italiam, *to lay waste, to ravage*, Cic. Att. 8, 11.—Conculcātio, ōnis, f. *a trampling under foot*.

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Con-dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum; fructus *vel* frumentum, *to lay up*; se, vultum, caput inter nubila, aliquid furto, *to hide or conceal*; caelum umbrā, *to hide, to cover*; se condit in undas Sol, *sets*, Virg. G. 1, 438. Ferrum sub pectore, *to plunge*, Id. A. 12, 950. in ejus ore, Ib. 9. 348. *But* Ensis conditus, *sc.* vaginā, *sheathed*, Hor. Epod. 7, 2. Condere in crumenam, *to put up in a purse*, humina, *to close, to shut*, Ovid. Ep. 1, 113. aliquem in custodiam, in carcerem, *vel* carcere, *to put in prison*; corpus sepulchro *vel* in sepulchro, *to bury*; *so* ossa terrā, Virg. 5, 48. Animam sepulchro, *to compose or settle as in a resting-place*, Ib. 3, 67. Diem, *to finish, to spend*; soles longos, *to spend the summer days*, Virg. E. 9, 52. Lustrum, *to finish the census or review of the Roman people by a sacrifice*, Liv. ¶ Condere urbem, arcem, muros, moenia, *to found, to build*; colonias, *to found, to establish*; *so* gentem, imperium, jura, fata, rempublicam, aurea saecula; *but* Condere multa saecula vivendo, *to live*, Lucr. 3, 1103.—¶ Condere carmen *vel* poëma, *to compose*; aliquid numeris, *to write in verse*, Ovid. bella *vel* praelia, *to describe*; laudes alicujus, *to celebrate*; tibi natum, *to write satire*, Plin. praef.—Conditor, ōris, m. urbis, *a founder or builder*; artis, militaris disciplinae, *the author or inventor*; legum, *the maker or compiler*; historiae *vel* rerum, *the writer or composer*; sectae Peripateticae conditor

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ditor Aristoteles, *the founder*, Columel. 9, 3.—CONDITORIUM *vel* conditivum, i, n. *a tomb, a sepulchre:* CONDUS, i, m. *(qui condit; et* PROMUS, *qui promit;) a butler*, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 14. CONDĪTIO, ōnis, f. *a condition;* praedia conditione optimâ, *farms in the best condition*, i. e. *free from servitude*, Cic. Rull. 3, 2. Ut optimâ conditione sit is, &c. *should have the best title to offer or bid at an auction*, Cic. Verr. 1, 54. Optimâ conditione locare, *sc.* statuas faciendas, *at the lowest price*, ib. 2, 59. Bona conditio, *a good bargain*, Cic. Q. 2, 2. Nullius pecuniae conditione ab integritate deduci, *by no bribe*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1. *so* Quibus conditionibus, *by what bribes*, Id. Manil. 23. *or according to others, by what promises of money, or on what terms or pactions:* Attalicis conditionibus, nunquam dimoveas, *sc.* eum, *you will never prevail on him by promising him the wealth of Attalus, or the greatest riches*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 12. Conditio uxoria, *a marriage, a wife with a dowry*, Cic. Amic. 10. Narravi multis de conditione hac, *about this match*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 1. Alia conditio, *another match*, Cic. Phil. 2, 28. Nullius conditionis non habebat potestatem, *he might have obtained any match*, Nep. 25. 12. Hinc licet conditiones quotidie legas, *from these you may chuse what young men or paramours you please*, Cic. Coel. 15. Accepit conditionem, *she accepted the offer or proposal*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 52. Ista conditio respuatur, *let that part of the accusation be rejected*, Cic. Coel. 6. ¶ Conditio melior si tibi nulla, veni, *if you have no invitation* (sc. *to supper*) *better or more agreeable*, Martial. 11, 52. *Add.* Plaut. 1, 2, 77.—Conditiones ferre *vel* offerre, *to offer terms of peace;* respuere, *vel* rejicere, *to refuse them.*

CON-DŎCĒRE *et* Condŏcĕfăcĕre, *to teach, to instruct.*

CON-DŎLĒRE, ui, ĭtum, *to be in great pain, to ache;* (but not, *to condole:*) Latus ei dicenti condoluit, Cic. Condoluit caput de vento, Plaut. Condoluit tentatum frigore corpus, *is indisposed with the cold*, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 80.—CONDOLESCĒRE, inc. *to grieve, to be pained or distressed.*

CON-DŌNĀRE pecuniam ei, *to give freely, to grant;* vitam reipublicae, *to give up, to devote, to sacrifice*, Sallust. Jug. 79 pecunias creditas debitoribus, *to remit, to give up, not to demand from*, Cic. *So with two accusatives;* Argentum, quod habes, condonamus te, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 54. crimen, *to forgive*, Cic. Mil. 2. Reipublicae injuriam et suum dolorem ejus precibus, *to pardon the injury against the republic and the offence against himself for the sake of his intreaties*, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. Inimicitias reipublicae, *to sacrifice his enmities to the good of the public, to drop them for its safety*, Cic. Phil. 5, 18. filium patri, *to pardon the son on account of the father*, Liv. 3, 12. malefacta libidini alterius, *to pardon crimes to gratify the lust or pleasure of another*, Sallust. Cat. 52. Scelus ei, Id. Jug. 27. Habeo multa, quae nunc condonabitur, *for which he shall be forgiven or not be called to account*, Ter. Eun. Prol. 17. Agitur, utrum M. Antonio facultas detur—agrorum [illegible] latronibus condonandi, *for* condonandorum, *the liberty of giving away*, Cic. Phil. 5, 3. Ne patiamini M. Coelium libidini mulierbri condonatum, *sc.* esse, *to be sacrificed to the lust of a woman*, i. e. *to be condemned to please*, sc. *her*, Coel. 32. *but* Acerbè tulit, non sibi ac defensioni suae condonatum Oppianicum, *was not acquitted on account of his application and defence*, Cic. Cluent. 39. Judicium—unâ sententiâ, eâque dubiâ, potentiae alicujus condonatum, *a judgment or sentence passed by the majority of one vote, and that one doubtful*, (i. e. *it was uncertain whether there was not an equal number of* JUDICES *that acquitted, as of* judices *that condemned; in which case the criminal ought of course to have been acquitted; but a sentence of condemnation was passed*) *to please some powerful person, (namely, Pompey,)* Cic. Fam. 5, 18.—CONDONATIO, ōnis, f. agrorum, *a giving away*, Cic. Act. 1. in Verr. 4.

CON-DORMĪRE, *et* Condormiscĕre, *to sleep in company with others:* incept. *to fall asleep, to sleep.*

CON-DŪCĔRE, xi, ctum; copias in unum locum, *to bring together, to assemble;* aliquem ex loco, *to convey;* nubila, *to draw together, to collect;* vulnera cerâ *vel* pice, *to contract, to heal*, Val. Flac. 1, 480. Lac, *to curdle:* ¶ navem, domum, coquos, *to hire;* publica, *sc.* vectigalia, *to farm the public revenues*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 77. nimiùm magno, *at too high a price*, Cic. Att. 1, 17. Columnam faciendam, *to undertake to make at a certain price*, Cic. Div. 2, 21.—Conducit hoc tuae laudi, in *vel* ad rem, *conduces, is of advantage;* ea maximè conducunt, quae sunt rectissima, Cic. Fam. 5, 19. Nostris rationibus conducit *(impers.)* id fieri, Cic. Att. 1, 1. Copiae conductae, *forces assembled;* conducta multitudo, *a hired mob*, Cic. Phil. 1, 9. Mercede diurnâ conductum pavit, *supported a hireling*, Hor. Sat 2, 7, 18. Solebat extra portam aliquid conducti habere, *some hired house or farm*, Cic. Cluent. 62.—CONDUCTIO, ōnis, f. *a hiring; a method of arguing, in which the assumption is joined with the conclusion*, Cic. Inv. 1, 4. CONDUCTOR, ōris, m. *one who hires or rents a house or the like; one who undertakes to do a thing at a certain price:* conducticius, a, um, *that is or may be hired:* exercitus conducticius, Nep. 11, 2. & 12, 1. Conducibilis, e; ei, *profitable, advantageous:* Utrum fuerit conducibilius, A. ad Herenn. 2, 14.

CON-DUPLICĀRE, *to double or redouble:* -ātio.

CONDURDUM, i, n. *an herb, which being suspended from the neck, was said to prevent scrophulous swellings*, Plin. 26, 5 f. 14.

CON-DŪRĀRE, *to harden;* humor aquae porro ferrum condurat ab igne, *(after being in the fire;)* at coria et carnem mollit durata calore, Lucr. 6, 968.

CONDŸLŌMA, ătis, n. *a swelling round the anus*, Plin. 21, 20.

CONDŸLUS, i, m. *the knuckle of the finger.*

CONDUS, i, m *a butler:* *see* Condĕre.

CON-FABŬLĀRI, *et rar.* -āre, *to talk together, to converse or discourse:* Confabulatio, ōnis, f. *a conversation.*

CON-FARREĀRE, *to marry by eating a cake of far together:* CONFARREĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a form of marriage, instituted by Romulus, in which among other ceremonies, that of the man and woman eating to-*

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together a cake made of the grain called FAR *was indispensible*, Plin. 18, 3. *The children of those married in this manner were called* PATRĪMI *and* MATRĪMI, Serv. ad. Virg. G. 1, 31. *et* A. 4, 104.

CON-FATĀLIS, e, *bound by the same necessity of fate*, Cic. Fat. 13.

CONFECTIO, *a finishing; see* Conficĕre.

CON-FERCĪRE, fi, rtum, (farcio;) *to stuff or cram together:* Confertus, a, um, part. & adj. *stuffed; close, thick:* conferti cibo, *crammed with meat*, Cic. Cat. 2, 5. Liber confertus voluptatibus, *full of, treating of nothing but, pleasures*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. Vita conferta voluptatum omnium varietate, *filled or abounding with*, Id. Fin. 2, 20. Conferta acies, *an army in close array;* agmine conferto, *in a close body;* confertiores steterant, *more closely*, Liv. 9, 27. & 39, 31.—In confertissima turba, *in the thickest part of the crowd*, Id. 2, 12. & 55. In hostes confertissimos incurrit, *among the thickest of the enemy*, Sallust. Cat. 60.—CONFERTIM, adv. *closely, in a compact body.*

CON-FERRE, -tŭli, collātum, *to bring together;* ligna circa casam, *to collect, to gather*, Nep. 7, 10. *so* sarcinas in medium, Curt. vires in unum, Liv. 27, 39. aes, *to contribute a small coin of brass*, Ovid. Fast. 4, 351. amorem v. benevolentiam ei, in *vel* erga eum, *to shew, to express;* amplitudinem margaritarum, *to examine, to compare*, Suet. Caes. 47. animum ad rem, *to turn or apply;* animum alio, *to turn one's attention to another object*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 10. Argumentum in paucissima verba, *to comprise or comprehend in a very few words*, Plaut. Bellum omne circa Corinthum, *to make Corinth the seat of war*, Nep. capita, *to lay their heads together, to consult privately*, Liv. 2, 45. Cic. 3, 12. castra castris, *to place their camps opposite to each other;* causam in filium, *to ascribe, to say that his son is the cause*, Cic. Att. 12, 31. causam in tempus, *to adapt the cause to the time, to be copious or brief, as the time will admit*, Cic. Or. 3, 61. causas, *to weigh, to consider*, Cic. Div. 2 f. certamina inter se, *to contend*, Virg. A. 10, 147. cibos, *to collect*, Quinctil. 2, 6. In commune, *to lay out on a subject or property in which one has a joint concern with another as a partner*, Cic. Quint. 3. consilia aut sermones cum aliquo, *to advise or converse with*, Cic. Phil. 2, 15. consilium omne, studium, officium, operam, laborem, diligentiam ad *vel* in aliquam rem, *to direct, apply or bestow*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64. Cic. Att. 4, 1. copiam verborum, *to afford, to supply*, Quinctil. 1, 8. crimen aut culpam in eum, *to lay the blame on him;* denarios singulos in medium in singulos talos, *to lay down a* DENARIUS *for every* TALUS, Suet. Aug. 71. Dicta *sc.* facta in eum, *to ascribe*, Cic. Fam. 7, 32. disputationem de republica in Africani personam et Phili, &c. *to make them the speakers*, Cic. Att. 4, 16. disputationem in carmen, *to compose it in verse*, Columel. 9. 16. dona ei, *to bestow*, Plaut. exemplum, *to adduce*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 14. Quem ipsa nunc capit, fructum alio, *to bestow on another*, Id. Eun. 3, 1, 60. Gradum, *sc.* cum eo, *to come up close to him*, Virg. A. 6, 488. gradum cum hoste, *to engage in close fight*, Liv. 7, 33. impendia in educationem filii, *to lay out*, Quinctil. 1, 10. injurias, *to recount to each other, to compare*, Tac Agr. 15. omnia intima, *sc.* tecum, *to communicate*, Cic. Fam. 8, 15. inventa plurium, *to collect*, Quinctil. 3, 1 f. iter Brundusium, *to direct*, Cic. Att. 3, 3. Lites, *to engage in a quarrel*, Horat. Sat. 1, 5, 54. maledicta in eum, *to utter against*, Cic. Att. 11, 8. Manum cum eo, *to engage in close battle*, Virg. A. 12, 678. *so* Ferrum ac manus cum eo, Cic. Font. 1. munera ei, *to confer, to bestow;* so Officia in eum; omnem curam atque operam ad philosophiam; plurimum operae, studii, diligentiae atque laboris ad conficiendum aliquid, *to apply;* orationem ad misericordiam, *to address the feelings of the judges*, Cic. magnam partem ad vitae simul et usum, et dulcedinem, *to contribute greatly*, Cels. 6, 6. pecuniam, *to contribute, to collect;* pecuniam in reipublicae aliquod tempus, *to reserve to some exigency*, Cic. Off. 3, 24 f. permulta in eum, quae ab eo nunquam dicta sunt, *to impute, to ascribe*, Cic. Planc. 14. pedem, *to come near or close up to any one*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 41. *to come to close quarters*, Cic. Planc. 19. pedem cum singulis, *to encounter or endeavour to refute proofs or arguments one by one or singly*, Quinctil. 5, 13, 11. *called an allegory*, ib. 8, 6, 51. pestem pecudibus hominibusque, *to bring or cause*, Columel. 1, 5. rationes, *to settle, to compare accounts*, Cic. Att. 5, 21. suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam, *to convey their fortunes and effects*, Cic. Manil. 7. Eo omnem belli rationem, *to make that place the seat of war*, Caes. B. C. 3, 25. rem in pauca, *to express briefly*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 54. res Romanas in historiam, *to write the history of*, Justin. praef.—seditionem in tranquillam, *to settle or compose a quarrel*, Plaut, Amph. 1, 2, 16. sermonem cum aliquo, *vel* inter se, *or simply* Conferre, *to converse, to confer:* signa, *to engage;* signis collatis pugnare, *to fight in a pitched battle*, Liv. studium v. tempus in v. ad rem, *to apply;* studia inter nos, *to confine my studies to ourselves, to write for the use of you and myself*, Quinctil. 4 pr. supplicium ad tuum, non ad populi Romani tempus, *to reserve punishment till convenient for yourself, to inflict punishment when it suits your own convenience, not when the safety of the state requires*, Cic. Verr. 5, 30. suspicionem, *to cast or fix*, Cic. Rosc. Am. tempus ad comparationem belli, *to employ*, Cic. Manil. 4. tributum, *to pay*, Liv. 4, 60. tributa ex censu, *to pay tribute according to one's fortune*, Cic. Verr. 2, 137. Verba in rem, *to make words effectual, to verify them*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 4. verbum in eum, *to ascribe*, Cic. Fam. 5, 5. verba sua in duos versus, *to comprise in*, Ovid. Fast. 1, 162. vires in unum, *to assemble their forces*, Liv. 27, 29. vocem in quaestum, *to turn it to profit*, Cic. Quint. 3.—¶ 2. CONFERRE SE totum in amicitiam ejus, *to attach or devote*, Cic. Fam. 11, 29. Brut. 81. *Add.* Amic. 1. ad studia, *so* ad doctrinam, ad studium literarum, *to apply;* ad rempublicam, *to apply to state affairs;* in fugam, *to fly;* Romam, *to repair to:*—¶ CONFERRE SE cum alio, se alii, eos inter se, *to compare;* praesentia praeteritis, Lucr. 2, 1166. Vitam inter se utriusque, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7.—Conferre eum in belluam, *to change, to metamorphose*, Cic. Off. 3, 20. *so* Eum in

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in saxum, Ovid. Met. 4, 278. in volucrem, 12, 145. ¶ 3 Confert hoc parum causae, *profits*, Quinctil. 8, 3, 5. Artes, quae aliquid oratori futuro conferant, *contribute to the improvement of*, Id. pr. 6, 1.—Collatum est decies, *sc.* sestertium, *i. e.* decies centena millia sestertium *for* sestertiorum, *was contributed by your clients*, Martial. 3, 52.—COLLATUM est decies, *i. e.* decies centena millia sestertium v. sestertiorum, *the sum of* 1,000,000 *sesterces was contributed* (sc. *by your clients to rebuild your house*,) Martial. 3, 52, 3. Omnibus armis ex oppido collatis, *being collected or brought together*, Caes. Undique collatis in robur Caesaris armis, *i. e.* copiis, *his troops being assembled*, Lucan. 5, 722. Aliquem dare leto Marte collato, *to kill one in close battle*, Ovid. Met. 12, 379. *so* Collato pede praeliari, Liv. Collatus ei *vel* cum eo, *compared*; pecunia collata, *collected*; seria multa mihi tecum collata recordor, *many serious things communicated by me with you*, i. e. *that we have had much serious conversation*, Ovid. Pont. 2, 4, 9. ——COLLATIO, ōnis, f. *a collection, a contribution*, Liv. 4, 60. Collationes, *contributions*, Suet. & Plin. Signorum collationes, *engagements, joining in close battle*, Cic. Or. 1, 48. cōllatio malitiarum, *a comparison*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 67. *add.* Plin. 37, 99. *a figure in speech when one thing is compared with another by similitude*, Cic. Inv. 1, 30.—In COLLATU, *in the encounter*, Hirt. Bell. Hisp. 31.—COLLĀTOR, ōris, m. *a contributor*; symbolorum collatores, *those that pay their club or shot*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 16. & 4, 1, 13.—COLLĀTĪCIUS *et* collātīvus, a, um, *raised by contribution*; collaticia instrumenta, *furniture for the theatre gotten or hired from different persons*, Senec. ad Marc. 10. collatīvus venter, *a large paunch or wem, a capacious stomach, which receives great quantities of various kinds of food*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 16. collativum sacrificium, *made by contribution*, Festus.

CON-FERVĒRE, bui, —; *et* conferveſcĕre, *to be or grow very hot; to ferment; to grow together, as broken bones do*, Celſ. 8, 7 f. & 10. 7 f. Confervefacio, ĕre, *to heat, to make hot*, Lucr. 6, 352.

CONFESSIO, &c. *vid.* Confiteri.

CONFESTIM, adv. *immediately, forthwith.*

CON-FIBŬLA, ae, f. *a kind of double clasp for compressing any thing that gapes*, Cato, R. R. 12.

CON-FICĔRE, feci, fectum, (facio;) rem *vel* negotium, *to finish*; cum Apella confice de columnis, *sc.* rem, *finish the bargain*, Cic. Att. 12, 19. aliquid curā et labore, *to accomplish, to do*, ib. 16, 17. nucem dentibus, *to break, to chew*, Plin. aliquem ferā, *to kill*, Cic. Mil. 14. CONFICERE *by itself often signifies to dispatch, to kill*, Tacit. An. 1, 6. & 4, 7. Vulnus conficit, *sc.* me, *wastes, consumes*, Virg. A. 11, 824. Pavor attonitos confecerat hostes, *had overpowered*, Lucan. 6, 131. Vetustas omnia conficit et consumit, Cic. Confici curā, dolore, fame, &c. *to be greatly distressed, to be wasted, consumed*:—CONFICERE acta diurna tam senatūs quàm populi, *to commit to writing, to mark down in a book*, Suet. Caes. 21. ambulationem, *to finish*; aliquem verbis, *to refute*; absolutionem, *to procure*, Cic. Cluent. 27. aequor spatiis immensum, *to pass or run over a plain of immense extent*, Virg. G. 2 f. annos septuaginta, *to live*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38. *Add.* Or. 52. annulum, pallium, foccos, *to make*, Cic. Or. 3, 32. argentum, *to spend*, Ter. Phor. 5, 5, 11. bellum, *to finish*; bibliothecam, *to procure*, Cic. Att. 1, 7. cibos, *to digest*, Plin. 11, 37. Cic. N. 2, 54 & 55. *to chew*, Liv. 32. *to prepare for eating*, Columel. 12, 3. cursum, *to finish*; diem, *to spend, to finish*; escas, *to chew*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. exercitum, *to raise*, Cic. Manil. 21. Att. 8, 11. facinus *vel* flagitium, *to commit*; famam, *to procure*, Cic. Brut. 74. *so* hortos mihi, *to get, to procure*, Cic. Att. 12, 37 m. iter, *to finish*; *so* jurisdictionem, Cic. Fam. 2, 12. legationem et mandata, *to execute, to perform*, Cic. ei aliquid mali, *to cause some mischief*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 1. munus, *to discharge an office, to perform a task*, Cic. Or. 2, 3. Fam. 2, 11. nummos, id nummorum, *to raise, to make up a sum*, Ter. Phor. 1, 1, 4. nuptias, *to conclude, to make*, Id. Phor. 1, 5, 28. *to complete a marriage*, Suet. Cl. 26. officium legationis, *to execute, to finish*, Caes. B. C 3, 103. *so* opus; ornamenta ordinis equestris, *to spend, to dissipate the fortune requisite for an* EQUES, Cic. Sest. 51. pactionem, *to make, to conclude*, Cic. Att. 5, 13. partem orationis, *to finish*, Cic. patrimonium, *to waste, to spend*, Cic. Flac. 36. pacem, *to procure*, Cic. Flac. 12. pavones, *to dispatch, to eat*, Cic. Fam. 9. 18. peculium, *to make, to acquire*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 95. *so* pecuniam ex illa re, *to gain*, Cic. Verr. 1, 52 f. pensum, *to finish a task*, Plaut. pretium, *to fix, to determine*, Cic. Quinct. 15. professionem, *to make a declaration of the value of one's fortune before the censor, to register*, Cic. Fam. 16, 23. rationes, *to make out, to adjust accounts*, Cic. Att. 6, 7. reditum ei, *to effect or obtain his return*, Cic. Fam. 9, 13. Suet. Caes. 3. rem sine pugna, *to accomplish the matter*, i. e. *to reduce the enemy*, Caes. B. C. 1, 72. res confecta est, *sc.* de Italia, *all is over, Italy is lost*, Cic. Att. 8, 4. rem funā, *to ruin, to waste his fortune*, Cic. Red. in Sen. 5. sacra. *to perform*, Cic. Verr. 4, 45. Fam. 13, 12. sermonem, *to finish*, Caes. B. C. 1, 8. solicitudinem ei, *to cause*, Ter. spatia eadem, *to complete, to go through*, Cic. N. D. 2, 31. stadia sex, *to walk over*, Cic. Fin. 5 pr. tabulas, *to write out, to finish accounts*, Cic. Verr. 1, 23. tempus annuum, *to complete*, Cic. Att. 15, 15. tunicam ei, *to make*, Plaut. Mil 3, 1, 93. *so* Vasa, Nep. 22, 10. viam longam, *to finish a long journey*; vim divinam, *to destroy, to waste*, Cic. Div. 2, 37. virginem, *to procure*, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 6.—¶ 2 CONFICERE cum aliquo de re aliqua, *to make or conclude a bargain*, Cic. Fam. 7, 2.—Att. 12, 19.—Ex ratiocinatione confici, *to be made out, proved or demonstrated*, Cic. Inv. 1, 40. Videre, Judices, quantae res his testimoniis fint confectae, *how important facts are made out or proved by this evidence*, Cic. Mil. 18.—Confectum est, impers. *it is complete, the definition is perfect*, Cic. Top. 6.—Tribus, quae municipia Umbriae conficiuntur, *sc.* ex, *are composed or made up of*, Cic. Mur. 20.—*Plautus has* confexim, *for* confecerim, Truc. 4, 4, 39.—*In the passive this verb has some parts from* CONFIERI; *q. vid.*

CONFICIENS, ntis, part. adj. conficiens causa, *an efficient cause*, Cic. Part. 46. Civitas conficientissima

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scientissima literarum, *most attentive to keep a record of transactions*, Cic. Fin. 19.——— CONFECTUS (part.) aevo, curâ, dolore, fame, frigore, inopiâ, morbo, senectâ *vel* senio, &c. *weakened, worn out, wasted:* Tota civitas confecta senio est, *is in the greatest affliction*, Cic. Mil. 8. aestivis confectis, *sc.* castris, *the summer campaign being finished*, Cic. Fam. 3, 9. *so* Bellum confectum, bruma, cursus, dies, &c. Miles confectis stipendiis, *i. e.* emeritus, *having served out his time, or completed the legal term of service*, Cic. Manil. 9. Liber Graecè confectus, *composed, written in Greek*, Nep. 25, 18. *so* Tabulae literis Graecis confectae, Caes. B. G. 1, 29. Cibus confectus, *digested*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54 & 55. Civitas viro, *sc.* Clodio confecta, *overturned, destroyed*, Cic. Harusp. R. 20. cruentâ caede confectus, *slain*, Sen. Herc. F. 1160. confecta victoria, *the completion of the victory*, Cic. Phil. 14, 1.—CONFECTIO, ōnis, f. belli, *the finishing*, Cic. Phil. 14, 1. tributi, *the raising or exaction*, Cic. Flac. 9. Materia quid juvaret, nisi confectionis ejus (*sc.* materiae) fabricam haberemus, *the art of making things from it*, Cic. Div. 1, 51. Confectio annalium, *the composition, the writing*, Cic. Or. 2, 12. memoriae, *the art, the work*, Cic. Part. 7. escarum, *the mastication or chewing*, Cic. N. D. 54.—CONFECTOR, ōris, m. belli, *a finisher*, Cic. Fam. 10, 20. confector belli exercitus, Tac. An. 14, 39. ferarum, *a slayer or killer, one who fought with and dispatched*, Suet. Aug. 43. Ner. 12. ignis confector est et consumtor omnium, *the destroyer*, Cic. N. D. 2, 15.— CONFECTŪRA (ae, f.) chartae, *the making*, Plin. 13, 12. *so* mellis confectura, Columel. 9. 14.

CONFICTIO, &c. *vid.* confingĕre.

CON-FĪDĔRE, fisus sum *et* confidi, -, ei *vel* virtuti ejus, *to trust, to put confidence in*; arte, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3 firmitate corporis, ib. 14. de salute, Caes. B. C. 2, 5. in multitudine, Hirt. B. Afr. 19. Consules magis non confidere, quam non credere suis militibus, *rather did not put confidence in the courage of their soldiers, than not believe that they were willing to fight*, Liv. 2, 45. Confido rem, ut volumus, esse, Cic. Att. 6, 7. fore, ib. 16 penult. Temp. liberaturum, Cic. Fam. 11, 8. —*It is also joined with the perfect*; *as*, Mei rationem officii confido esse omnibus persolutam, Cic. Verr. 5, 69. *with all the three tenses at once*; *as*, Vir verè fortis et confidere sibi debet, et suae vitae et actae, et consequenti, Cic. Fin. 3, 8 f.—CONFIDENS, ntis, adj. *confident, having assurance; used both in a good and a bad sense; but oftener in a bad*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7. Nam quis te, juvenum confidentissime, nostras Juffit adire domos, *i. e.* audaciissime, Virg. G. 4, 445. CONFIDENTER, adv. -entiùs, -entissimè, *confidently*. CONFIDENTIA, ae, f. *confidence, assurance*. CONFIDENTILŌQUUS, a, um, *speaking confidently, boasting, shameless*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 164.

CONFĪSUS, a, um, part. *trusting to, relying or depending on*; Graecorum erga se benevolentiae ac fidei. Curt. 4, 10, 16. naturâ loci, Caes. copiâ et facultate causae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 1. urbe, Id. Fam. 12, 14.—CONFISIO, ōnis, f. *trust, confidence*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37.

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CON-FĪGĔRE tabulas inter se, *to fix or fasten together*, Cato, 21, 3. eum sagittis, *to pierce, to transfix*, Cic. Acad. 4, 28. omnes curas in reipublicae salute, *to fix his attention upon*, Cic. Phil. 7, 2. Pereunt confixi a sociis, *stabbed, transfixed*, Virg. A. 2, 409. Metaph. Confixus senatûs consultis, *condemned*, Cic. Har. Res. 5. *Add.* Phil. 12, 7.

CON-FIGŪRĀRE, *to form, to fashion, to make alike*, Columel. 4, 20, 1.

CON-FINDĔRE, *to cleave*; et ferro tellus, pontus confinditur aere, *the ground is cut by an iron plough-share, and the sea by a brazen-beaked ship*, Tibul. 4, 1, 173.

CON-FINGĔRE nidos, *to form, to make*, Plin. 10, 33. *so* Apes favos confingunt et ceras, ib. 11, 5. crimen alicui *v.* in aliquem, *to forge, to fabricate an accusation*, Cic. Verr. 2, 37. dolum, *to frame, to devise*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 55. omnia haec confingam, *I will feign or forge*, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 81. confictae lacrimae, *counterfeited*, Id. Andr. 3, 3, 26.—CONFICTIO, ōnis, f. criminis, *a forging or fabricating*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13.

CON-FĪNIS, e, *adjoining, contiguous*; quâ collo confine caput, *is joined to*, Ovid. Met. 1, 718. Gens confinis Cappadociae, *bordering on*, Nep. 14, 4. Vitia virtutibus confinia, Senec. Ep. 120. Ei confine est quod dicitur per suspicionem, *similar*, Quinctil. 6, 3, 88. *so* 8, 3, 89. Confine genus ejus generis, *of the same nature with*; A. ad Heren. 4, 11. Confines et Vicini differunt; nam confines dicuntur, quorum praedia tantùm lineâ distincta sunt; *vel* quorum unius finis, alterius etiam finis est. Vicini verò, quorum praedia parietibus disterminata sunt. Itaque confinium in rusticis, vicinitas in urbanis praediis ponitur, Digest.—CONFĪNE, is, n. *et* confinium, i, n. *a confine, a common boundary*: Taenarus—maestum mundi confine latentis ac noctri, i. e. *a passage to the infernal regions*, Lucan. 6, 649. Lycen ferit ad confine papillae, *near to*, Val. Flac. 6, 374 In confinibus hostis arcendus est, *on our confines*, Senec. de Ira, 1, 8. Confinium Caspii, *the boundary*, Plin. 6, 9. Ad confinia Ponti, *to the entrance of the Euxine sea*, Val. Flac. 8, 180. Tanais—Asiae et Europae terminus, mediae dirimens confinia terrae, Lucan. 275. cum luce dubiae confinia noctis, *the confines of the dubious night with the light*, i. e. *the intermediate space of time between light and darkness, the twilight*, Ovid. Met. 4, 401. Vicinitatibus et confiniis aequum et facilem esse, *i. e.* vicinis et confinibus, *to neighbours in town and country*, Cic. Off. 2, 18. Breve confinium artis et falsi, *the small difference between*, Tacit. An. 4, 58. Mediocritas—in confinio boni malique posita est, *in the middle, betwixt*, Columel. 3, 5, 2. In quam arcto salutis exitiique fuerimus confinio, *in how narrow an intervening space betwixt*, Paterc. 2, 124.

CON-FĪERI, *(the same with* Confici,) *to be done, to be effected or brought about*; postquam id difficilius confieri animadverit, Caes. B. G. 7, 58. Res consit utroque modo, Lucr. 4, 292. Ut res sine sanguine confieret, Cic. Fam. 8, 15. Att. 9, 8. Quò summa pacta mercedis Gallis confieret, *that the sum agreed to be given to the Gauls might be made up*, Liv. 5, 50. Nunc qua ratione quod instar

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instat confieri possit, docebo, *be accomplished or brought about*, Virg. A. 4, 116. *Add.* Ter. Adel. 5, 8, 23. Tac. An. 15, 59.

Con-firmāre nervos, stomachum, &c. *to strengthen*; also *to recover courage, to pick up spirits*, Cic. Ver. 5, 36. se, *to recover from a disease*, Cic. Fam. 16, 2 & 13. milites *vel* animos militum dictis, *to encourage*, Caes. amicitiam et pacem cum aliquo, *to confirm, establish, ratify*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. Confirmo tibi, *I affirm to, I assure you*, Cic. Fam. 3, 14. & 13, 16. nostra confirmare argumentis et rationibus; deinde contraria refutare, *to confirm or prove*, Cic. Or. 2, 19. Iste locus est tibi confirmandus, *that post must be strengthened*, i. e. *that assertion or position must be confirmed*, Cic. Fin. 5, 32.—Planè **confirmātus**, *completely recovered*, Cic. Fam. 16, 4. Confirmatiorem efficere exercitum, *more strong or resolute*, Caes. B. C 3, 84. Quod eò confirmatius erit, *the more certain or probable*, Cic. Inv. 2, 11.—**Confirmātè**, adv. *steadily*, A. ad Heren. 4, 11. **Confirmātio**, ōnis, f. libertatis, *the establishment or securing*, Cic. animi, *encouragement*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. *Add.* ib. 3. perfugae, *the information or declaration*, Caes. B. G. 3, 18. *the proving of an argument*, Cic. Inv. 1, 24.—**Confirmātor** (ōris, m.) pecuniae, *a security, one who became bound for it*, Cic. Cluent. 26.—**Confirmitas**, ātis, f. *assurance*, Plaut. Mil. 22, 34.

Confiscāre pecunias *vel* bona, *to reduce into the private purse* (fiscus) *of the Emperor, to confiscate*, Suet. Cal. 16. Dom. 12. homines, *to deprive them of their money or effects for the use of the prince*, Suet. Cal. 41. Aug. 15. Tib. 49.

Confitēri, confessus, (fateor;) peccatum, de crimine *vel* maleficio, *to confess*; iram vultibus, *to shew by looks*, Ovid. Met. 6, 35. *so* timorem pallore, Id. Trist. 1, 3, 113. Nutrici confessus amorem, *confessing his love to her nurse*, Ovid. Met. 14, 703. confessa deam, *discovering herself to be a goddess*, Virg. A. 2, 591. *so* Iamque Deus se confessus erat, Ovid. Met. 3, 1. Confessas manus tendens, *confessing his fault or that he was conquered*, Ovid. Met. 5, 215.—**Confessus** *is sometimes used in a passive sense; as*, Res manifesta et confessa, *confessed, owned, notorious*, Cic. Ver. 3, 56. Propositio confessa, *i. e.* quae conceditur, *granted*, Quinctil. 5, 14, 13. Ornatus, eo minus confessus, *the less manifest or avowed*, ib. 8, 3, 13. Totius voluntatis fictio, magis apparens, quam confessa, *a disguising or dissembling of the whole intention, more apparent, than openly avowed*, Quinctil. 9, 2, 46. et sic alibi saepius; nunc confessa de iisdem *(sc.* defectibus) attingam, *I will mention such things as are allowed to be true or known concerning eclipses*, Plin. 2, 11. De confessis differere praestiterit, *sc.* avibus, *about such birds as are known and acknowledged*, Id. 10, 49. Vituperare, quae ex confesso sint turpia, *confessedly*, Quinctil. 3, 5, 3. Parentum in confesso merita sunt, *are confessed*, Senec. Ben. 3, 11. *so* Res quae in confessum venit, Plin. 10, 85 f.—**Confessio**, ōnis, f. *a confession*.

Con-flagrāre, *to burn, to be on fire, to be set on fire*; fulmine ictus cum domo conflagravit, *sc.* Tullus, *he was burnt or consumed*, Liv. 1, 31. metaph. Conflagrare amoris flammâ, Cic. Verr. 5, 35. invidiae incendio, Id. Cat. 1, 11. *(Later writers use it as an active verb; as*, Jupiter Semelem conflagravit, Hygin. 179. *and in the passive* **conflagrari**; *whence)* Conflagrātus, a, um, *burnt, consumed*, A. ad Herenn. 4, 8. Naves incendio conflagratae, Vitruv. fin. **Conflagratio**, ōnis, f. *a conflagration, a burning*.

Con-flexus, a, um; conflexa cubito, *sc.* juga montium, *bent in the form of an elbow, peaked*, Plin. 2, 44.

Con-flīgĕre, *to engage, to contend, to fight*; manu cum hoste, *to engage in close combat*, Cic. Off. 1, 23. *so* acie, armis, signis collatis: paucis navibus adversus classem, Nep. 23, 8. contra conspirationem hostium, Cic. Fam. 11, 13. inter se, Cic. Cat. 2, 11. leviori actione, *to contend at law, by a gentler action or suit*, Cic. Caecin. 3. universâ enim illorum ratione cum tota vestrâ confligendum puto, *sc.* mihi, *that I ought to draw out the whole system of the academics, as an army, against your system*, i. e. *against the system of the Stoics, and contrast the one with the other*, Cic. Fin. 4, 2. Adversi venti confligunt, *cross winds engage or blow against one another in a storm*, Virg. A. 2, 416. confligunt leges, *are repugnant or contrary to one another*, 7, 7, 10.—**Confligitur**, imperf. *sc.* ab illis, *they engage*, Claudian. Eutr. 2, 358.—**Conflictio**, ōnis, f. *et* conflictus, ūs, m. *a conflict*; conflictio duorum inter se corporum, *the dashing or clashing of two bodies against each other*, Quinctil. 3, 6, 6. causarum, *the opposition of the causes of two parties contending with one another at law*, Cic. Inv. 1, 13. *et* Part. 16; Quinctil. 3, 6, 4.—**Conflictus** corporum, *a conflict between*, Cic. Caecin. 15. Lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, *by the striking of one against another*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9. Nubium conflictu, *by the collision*, Cic. Div. 2, 19.——**Conflictāre**, neut. *and oftener* Conflictor, ātus, āri, freq. *to contend, to struggle*; cum adversâ fortunâ, Nep. 16, 5. gravi morbo, Plin. 23, 1. difficultatibus, Liv. 40, 22. valetudine iniquâ, Plin Ep. 1, 12.—**Conflictatio**, ōnis, f. *a contest, a dispute*, Quinctil. 7, 1, 12.—**Conflictāre**, act. rempublicam, *to vex, to trouble*, Tacit. Annal. 6, 48.—*not used in the passive.*

Con-flāre, *to blow together*; ignem, *to blow up*, Plin. 35, 11. argenteas statuas, *to melt*, Suet. Aug. 52. vasa aurea, ib. 71. coronam auream, Id. Galb. 12. falces in ensem, *to beat into*, Virg. G. 1, 508. *metaph.* aes alienum, *to contract debt*, Sallust. Cat. 14. bellum, *to raise*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. discordiam, Flor. 1, 24. exercitum, Paterc. 2, 74. familiaritatem, *to form, to produce*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 35. invidiam alicui, *to raise odium or dislike against any one*, Cic. Cat. 1, 9. judicia domi, *to make decisions*, Liv. 3, 36. malum ei, *to contrive mischief*, Cluent. 6. mendacium, *to forge*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16. negotium cuique, *to cause trouble*, Cic. Verr. 2, 54. nummos in usum belli, Quinctil. 9, 2, 92. *so* pecuniam, *to raise, to collect*, Cic. Sext. 30. periculum iis, *to cause*, Cic. Syll. 4. rem, *to make a fortune*, Lucr. 3. 70. seditiones, *to raise*, Cic. Cluent. 36. pactiones societatesque, *to make*, Cic. Har. Resp. 20. suspicionem, *to raise*,

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Auctor ad Heren. 2, 5. Manus conflata ex perditis, &c. *a body compoſed*, Cic. Cat. 1, 10. *ſo* Una ex duabus naturis conflata, *made up of, compounded*, Id. Nat. D. 2, 39. *Add.* Cael. 5. Tempeſtas conflata ventis, *raiſed by*, Stat. Theb. 9, 524. Conflatūra, æ, f. *the melting or running of metals*, Plin. 7, 56.

Con-fluĕre, xi, xum, *to flow together; as*, Undae confluunt, Lucr. 1, 375. *to flock together, to aſſemble; as*, Confluebat ad eum magnus numerus, Caeſ. B. G. 7, 44. Si ad haec ſtudia plures confluxerint, *if more come to apply*, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 2 f. Cauſae ad nos pleraeque confluunt, *come or are brought*, Cic. Planc. 34. confluit ad eos laus, Cic. Inv. 1, 4. Huc licet e toto ſolertia confluat orbe, *ſuppoſe the cunning of the whole world ſhould come to this place or meet here*, (i. e. ſolertes, *all the cunning perſons*,) Ovid. Met. 9, 741. Multitudo confluens, *crowding together*, Suet. Caeſ. 16. Turba confluentium, Vell. 2, 80. A confluente Rhodano caſtra movi, *from the confluence of the Rhone and the Arar, where Lyons now ſtands*, Cic. 10, 34.—Confluens, ntis, m. *the place where two or more ſtreams meet, the confluence*; Seleucia condita in confluente Euphratis foſſa perducti atque Tigris, *at the confluence of a branch of the Euphrates carried by a canal and of the Tigris*, Plin. 6, 26. *Conf.* Id. 3, 26. Caeſ. B. G. 4, 15. Tacit. Hiſt. 2, 4. *uſed alſo in the plural*; vicus ſupra confluentes, *above the confluence of the Rhine and Moſelle, where now ſtands* Coblentz, Suet. Cal. 8. *Add.* Plin. 6, 27.

Con-fŏdĕre (fōdi, foſſum,) terram, hortum, &c. *to dig*; aliquem, *to ſtab*; jugulum ejus, *to cut his throat*, Lucan. 3, 744. Tribus et viginti plagis confoſſus eſt, *ſc.* Caeſar, *he was ſtabbed*, Suet. Caeſ. 82. *So* Confoſſus haſtis, jaculis, vulneribus &c. *metaph.* Judiciis confoſſus, *convicted by previous ſentences or deciſions*, Liv. 5, 11. Confoſſior, *ſtabbed in more places than one*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 48.

Con-fŏre, verb. def. *the ſame with* confuturum eſſe; *thus* Spero confore, *i. e.* perfectum iri, *that it will be brought about*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 140. *So* confido confuturum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66.

Con-formāre, *to form, to faſhion*; ſe ad voluntatem ejus, *to conform to, to comply with*, Cic. Fam. 1, 8 Mundus à natura conformātus, *formed, made*, Cic. N. D. 3, 10. Haec vox hujus hortatu praeceptiſque conformata, Cic. Arch. 1.—Conformatio, ōnis, f. oris et corporis, *the form or ſhape*, Cic. Or. 1, 25. *So* Conformatio theatri, Vitruv. 5, 6. Sententiarum ornamenta et conformationes, *embelliſhments*, Cic. Brut. 37. *So* Cic. Or. 3, 52. et 1, 33. Vocis conformatio et varietas, *the tone*, Cic. Or. 1, 5. ¶ 2. *a figure of rhetorick, the ſame with what the Greeks call* προσωποποιια. A. ad Herenn. 4, 53.

Con-fornĭcāre, *to make in the form of an arch*, Vitruv. 5, 5.

Con-frĕmĕre, *to make a noiſe together, or on all ſides, to murmur*, Ovid. Met. 1, 199.

Confragosus, *rough*; *ſee* Confringo.

Con-frĭcāre, ui, ātum, *to rub ſtrongly*; faciem ſibi, *to rub his face*, Suet. Cl. 8. *This verb had antiently* āvi, ātum; *whence* confricātus, part. *rubbed*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 49. Trin. 1, 2, 71. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 18. Confracta navis eſt illic, *they have ſuffered ſhipwreck*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 64.—Confractus, ūs, m. *roughneſs*, Cels. praef. Confragōsus, a, um, *rough, ſtoney, craggy*; *thus* Loca confragoſa et obſita virgultis, Liv. 28. 2. Verſus confragoſi, *unharmonious, harſh in ſound*, Quinctil. 1, 1, 37. Argumenta velut horrida et confragoſa, Id. 5, 8, 1. *Lucan has* Confrăgus, 6, 126.

Con-fŭgĕre, -fūgi, -fūgĭtum, (fugio;) in arcem, in naves, *to flee, to have recourſe to, for refuge*; ad te, ad opem tuam, &c.—Confŭgium, i, n. *refuge*; *applied either to a perſon or thing.*

Con-fundĕre plures res in vas aliquod, *to pour ſeveral things into one place*, Columel. 12, 28. Multa jura, *to mingle together*, Plaut. Moſt. 1, 3, 120. Columel. 12, 28. lacrymas cum lacrymis, *to mix*, Ovid. Ep. 2, 95. omnes in unum corpus, Liv. 34, 9. vera falſis, *to confound*, Cic. Acad 4, 19. *So* ſacra profanis, Claudian. pan 4 cons. Honor. 239. aliquem dolore *vel* moerore, *to move, to diſcompoſe*; animos audientium, *to affect*, Liv. 45, 42. Heſternae confundor imagine noctis, *I am diſturbed or perplexed*, Ovid. Ep. 19, 193.—Confūsus, a, um, *confuſed*: facies confuſior, Tac. Ann. 4, 63. Spectandi confuſiſſimus moe, Suet. Aug. 44. -ūsē: -ūſio.

Con-fūtāre, *to confute*; dolorem, *to repreſs, to mitigate*, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 31.: -ātio.

Con-gĕlāre, *to freeze, to congeal*: -ātio.

Con-gemĭnāre, *to double or redouble*: -ātio.

Con-gĕmĕre, *to groan together.*

Congĕner, ĕris, adj. (genus;) *of the ſame kind*, Plin. 15, 24.—Con-gĕnĕrātus, a, um, *produced together, or at the ſame birth*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 19. Col. 7, 3, 15.

Con-gĕnĭtus, a, um, *begotten together, congenial*: Pili congeniti, *hairs that are born with one*, Plin. 11, 39. arborum vaſtitas congenita mundo, *coeval with*, Id. 16, 2.

Congeр & congrus, i, m. *a conger, a kind of fiſh.*

Con-gĕrĕre, ſſi, ſtum, *to heap or pile up, to amaſs*; maledicta *vel* crimina in eum, *to heap or throw upon*; plagas ei, *to lay many blows on him*; ſupremos honores ei, *to beſtow*; ornamenta in eum, *to confer*; quò congeſſere palumbes, *where the wood-pigeons built their neſts*, Virg. E. 3, 69. aram ſepulchri arboribus, *to rear the funeral pile with trees*, Id. A. 6, 178.—Congĕries, ēi, f. *a heap, a pile or maſs*:—Congeſtus, ūs, m. *a heaping or gathering together, a heap, a multitude*; congeſticius, a, um; -ia humus, *heaped, raiſed, or piled up*, Col. 2, 10, 18. *looſe*, Vitr. 3, 8.

Con-gĕrro, ōnis, m. *a pleaſant or merry companion*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 6.

Congius, i, m. *a meaſure of liquids containing ſix ſextarii, a little more than an Engliſh gallon*: congiālis, e, *holding a* congius: congiārium, i, n. *a largeſs given to the people*; *originally of a* congius *of oil to each*, Liv. 25, 2. Plin. 14. M. af-

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afterwards also a gratuity of money given to the people, Suet. Aug. 41. Net. 8. *or soldiers*, Cic. Att. 16, 8. Curt. 6, 2, 10. *or to any individual*, Cic. Fam. 8, 3. Att. 10. 7, 5.

Con-glăciāre, *to freeze*: Curioni noſtro tribunatus congliciat, i. e. *Curio does nothing in his tribuneſhip*, Cic. Fam. 8. 6.

Con-gliscĕre, *to be kindled or lighted up, to grow bright, to become illuſtrious*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 52.

Conglŏbāre, *to gather into a round body, to collect, to crowd together*: -ātio.

Con-glŏmĕrāre, *to wind up, to form into a clue or ball.*

Con-glutināre, *to glue together, to ſolder, to cement, to join*: -ātio.

Con-graecāre; v. -ari, *to make merry, to drink together like the Greeks*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 91.

Con-grātŭlāri ei, *to congratulate*: -ātio.

Congrĕdi, congreſſus, (gradior:) *to meet or go together*; eum, *to accoſt, to ſpeak to*; cum hoſtibus, *to engage*; cum rhetore, *to diſpute*; contra eum, *to fight*: congreſſi jungunt dextras, *having met*, Virg. A. 8, 467. Impar congreſſus Achilli, *for* cum Achille, *having engaged*, Virg. A. 1, 475.—Congreſſus, ûs, m. et -ĭlio, ōnis, f. *a meeting; a conflict, an encounter, a battle.*

Congrĕgāre, (grex;) *to gather together, to aſſemble*: -ātio: Congrĕgābĭlis, e, *apt or inclined to meet together*, Cic. Off. 1, 44.

Congruĕre, ui, -, (*a* gruibus *dictum*, Feſtus.) *to agree*; cum aliquo, inter ſe: Congruunt extrema primis, Plin. Cum ſcriptis congruunt dicta, Liv. 23, 38. Tempus, quo ipſe eos ſuſtuliſſet, ad id ipſum congruere, *the time in which he had taken them up, agreed to that in which they were expoſed*, Liv. 1, 5.—Congruens, ntis, adj. *agreeable, fit, proper, ſuitable*; oratio ſententiis congruens, Cic. Leg. 1, 10. -enter: -entia:—— Congruus, a, um, *apt, fit, ſuitable, congruous.*

Congrus, *a large eel*; *ſee* Conger.

Conia, *for* Ciconia, *a ſtork*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 23.

Conĭfer, *et* Coniger, *vid.* Conus.

Conjĭcĕre, jēci, jectum, (jacio;) tela in unum hoſtem, *to throw together, to aim*; petitio ita conjecta, *a thruſt ſo aimed*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6. aliquem in carcerem, in catenas, in vincula, *to throw, to caſt*; hoſtes in fugam, *to put to flight*; se in pedes, *to take to his heels, to fly*; culpam in eum, *to throw the blame on him*; compendium domum, *to force him to keep at home through fear*, Cic. Dom. 25. se in noctem, *to lay himſelf under a neceſſity of travelling by night*, Cic. Mil. 19. cultros in guttura velleris atri, *i. e.* arietis, *to thruſt*, Ovid. Met. 7, 244. cauſam, *to explain briefly*, A. ad Heren. 2, 15. ſomnium, *to interpret*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 3. ut conjicio, *as I conjecture or gueſs*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11. Conjicere de ſe, ex oraculo, Cic. Brut. 14.——

Conjectio (ōnis, f.) telorum, *a throwing*; ſomniorum, *an interpretation*. Cic. Div. 2, 63.—Conjector, ōris, m. *an interpreter of dreams*, Cic. Div. 2, 65. Part. 2. *So* conjectrix, ĭcis, f. *a female interpreter*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.——

Conjectus, ûs m. *a throwing*; cum nondum ad teli conjectum veniſſet, *within the reach*, Liv. 28, 14. Oculorum conjectu motus animorum ſignificamus, *by the caſt or motion*, Cic. Or. 3, 59. Conjectūra, ae, f. (a conjectu, *i. e.* directione quadam rationis ad veritatem, Quinctil. 3, 6, 30.) *a conjecture*: conjecturālis, e, *conjectural.*—Conjectāre, *to conjecture*: -ātio.

Conĭscāre v. Conisāre, *to butt*, Lucr. 2, 320. Quinctil. 8, 3, 2.

* Conistĕrium, i, n. *a part in the* palaeſtra, *where the* athletae, *after being anointed with oil, were ſprinkled with duſt, that they might take the firmer hold of each other*, Vitruv. 5, 11. *Hence the Greek adverb* Coniti, *with difficulty; and* Aconiti, *without difficulty, without a ſtruggle*, Plin. 35, 11 ſ. 40, 32.

Con-jŭgāre, *to join, to unite, to tie as it were to one yoke*, Cic. Off. 1, 17. Conjugata verba, *words derived from the ſame origin*; *as* ſapiens, ſapienter, ſapientia, *from* ſapiens, Cic. Top. 3.—Conjugātio, ōnis, f. *the fixing or tying of ſeveral vines or branches of a vine to one* jugum *or croſs pole*, Cic. Sen. 15. *the forming of ſeveral derivations from one primitive*, Cic. Top. 3. *the placing of the different parts of a verb in proper order after one another*, Priſcian.—Conjŭgator, ōris, m. *one who joins things together, an uniter*. Catull. 62, 45.—Conjŭgus, a, um, (jugum;) *joined together*: Conjunx *vel* conjux, ŭgis, c. g. *a huſband or wife*; alſo *one expected to be ſo, a miſtreſs*, Virg. E. 8, 18 A. 9, 138. conjŭgium, i, n. *marriage*; conjŭgālis, *et* conjugiālis, e, *of or belonging to marriage, conjugal*: conjugales dii, *the gods who preſide over marriage*, Venus *and* Hymen, Senec. Med 1. *et* Thyeſt. 1103. Conjugalem gregem protegunt galli, *i. e.* conjugum *ſeu* gallinarum, Columel. 8, 2, 11. Conjugialia feſta, *marriage, feaſts*, Ovid Met. 5, 3. Conjugiale foedus, *the wedlock compact*. ib. 11, 743. jura, *the laws of marriage*, ib. 6, 536.

Con-jungĕre, *to join together*; dextras, dextram dextrae; faeminam ſibi matrimonio, *to take to wife, to marry*, Liv. 29, 29. se cum aliquo, *to marry a huſband*, Ovid. Ep. 21, 247. Puella digno conjuncta viro, *married to*, Virg. E. 8, 32. Conjungĕre benevolentiam, *to gain, to procure*, Cic. bellum, *to carry on jointly*, Cic. Manil. 9. Verba conjuncta, *verbs joined together in ſentences*, Cic. Part. 5 & 6.—Conjunctus, adj. *connected by blood, friendſhip, or otherwiſe, attached, familiar*: conjunctior illo Nemo mihi eſt, *nearer, more akin*, Ovid Met. 15, 599. Vir conjunctiſſimus atque amantiſſimus, *a very intimate and affectionate friend*, Cic. Amic. 1. Urbs mihi conjunctiſſima, *very much attached*, Cic. Phil. 1, 3. Conjunctiſſimus ſanguine, *very nearly connected by blood*, Vell. 2, 41. Conjunctē *vel* -ĭm, adv. *conjointly*: Non ullo cum homine conjunctius vixi, *more intimately*, Cic. Fam. 6, 9.—Conjunctio, ōnis, f. *a joining together, union, connection, intimacy*: conjunctio *ſc.* verborum, *the joining together of words in ſentences*, SYNTAX *or conſtruction*, Cic Part. 6.

Conjūrāre, *to ſwear together*, Liv. 22, 38. *to combine, to league together*, Virg. A. 8, 5. *to plot miſchief*

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chief against any one, to conspire; Catilina contra rempublicam conjuravit, Cic. Syll. 25. *It is sometimes applied metaphorically to inanimate things; thus*, Conjurat amice, *sc.* ars et natura, *agrees*, Horat. Art P. 410.—Conjuratus, a, um, *combined, leagued together*, Horat. Od. 1, 15, 7. milites conjurati, *who had taken the military oath*, Liv. 22, 38. & 45, 2. conjurata agmina, *confederate troops*, Ovid. Met. 5, 150. *so* arma, ib. 15, 763.—Conjuratus, i, m. *a conspirator*.—Conjuratio, ōnis, f. *a combination, a conspiracy*.

Conjux, ŭgis, *a husband or wife*; *see* Conjŭgāre.

Con-labefieri, *to go to decay*, Lucr. 3, 600.

Conlābi, conlacrymari, &c. *see* Collābi, &c.

Conlatrāre philosophiam, *to rail at*, Senec.

Conlaxāre, *to slacken*, Lucr. 6, 232.

Conlidĕre, conlinĕre, &c. *vid.* Collidĕre, &c.

Connectĕre, xi, *et* xui, xum, *to connect, to tie or link together, to join, to unite*: Illae, *sc.* apes pedibus connexae, *sticking or linked together by the feet*, Virg. G. 4, 257. Illud verè connectitur, *that form of reasoning is just, or the conclusion necessarily follows from the premises*, Cic. Fat. 7. Ita didici, omne, quod ipsum ex se connexum est, verum esse, *that every conclusion which necessarily follows from the premises is true*, Cic. Acad. 4, 30.—Connexum, i, n. Ratio connexi, *the nature of consequential reasoning; as*, si lucet, lucet; *or thus*, si sol lucet, dies est: Sol autem lucet; ergo dies est, ib.—Connexio, ōnis, f. *a conclusion*, Quinctil. 5, 14, 6 & 9 & 17.—Connexus, ûs, m. *a connection*, Lucr. 1, 1, 626.

Con-nītor, -nīsus *v.* nixus, -nīti, *to strive together or greatly, to struggle*, omnibus nervis, *to exert one's utmost force*, Cic. in haſtam, *to lean upon*, Sil. 10. 252. Connixa gemellos, *having brought forth twins*, Virg. E. 1, 15.

Con-nīvĕre, ivi, *vel* ixi, -, *to wink or twinkle*, in celeribus hominum, *to wink or connive at, to take no notice of*, Cic. Cael. 24. ad fulgura, *to wink or shut his eyes for fear*, Suet. Cal. 51. Oculi somno conniventes, *twinkling or closing*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. ¶ *Later writers have* Conniventia, ae, f. *a winking, connivence*.

Connŭbium, i, n. (nūbo;) *a lawful marriage between citizens; a matrimonial connection between a citizen and a foreigner or a slave, was called* Conturbernium: connubiālis, e, *of marriage, connubial*; connubiale carmen, *an epithalamium or marriage-song*; connubialia jura, *the laws or rights of marriage*, Ovid. Ep. 6, 41.—*The second syllable of* connubium *is either long or short*.

Con-nūdātus, a, um, *uncovered, exposed naked*, Plin. 28, 7 f. 24.

Con-nŭmĕrāre, *to number together, to reckon*, Ovid. Trist. 5, 4, 20.

Cōnōpēum, i, n. *a canopy, a veil or curtain of net-work, drawn round a couch, to keep off flies*, Varr. R. R 2, 8, 20. Juvenal. 6, 80. Horat. Od. 9, 16.

Cōnor, ātus, āri, *to endeavour, to try, to attempt*; manibus et pedibus, *to strive with might and main*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 52. aliquid fallaciae, *to use or attempt some artifice*, ib. 1, 2, 26.—Cōnatus, ûs, m. *an endeavour, an attempt*: conāta, ōrum, n. *attempts*, Caes. B G. 1, 3. Liv. 42, 11. conāmen, inis, n. *an effort, an exertion*: conamentum, i, n. *an instrument used to assist one in pulling Spanish broom, a hook or crook*, Plin. 19, 2 f. 7.

Con-quadrāre, *to make of a square form*.

Con-quassāre, *to shake, to shatter, to dash to pieces, to disturb, to barass*; mens, et omnes potestas animae conquassatur, *is weakened*, Lucr. 3, 599.—Conquassātio, ōnis, f. *a shattered state, a debility*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13.

Con-quĕri, aliquid *v.* de aliqua re, *to complain*: Conquestus, ûs, m. *et* Conquestio, ōnis, f. *the act of complaining, a complaint*.

Con-quiescĕre, evi, etum, *to rest, to be at rest, to repose*; conquiescere a bellis, Cic. Balb. 1. Bella omnia jure gentium conquiescunt hieme, *are suspended*, Cic. Rabir. Post. 15. Navigatio mercatorum conquiescit, *is stopt*, Cic. Manil. 6. Febris conquiescit, *is allayed, or eased*: Cels. 2, 8. Ego in his studiis conquiesco, *I am pleased or delighted*, Cic. Att. 1, 20. Quis est, qui non amici mutuâ benevolentiâ conquiescat? *who does not repose in*, Cic. Amic. 6.

Conquĭnāre, *to pollute*; *see* Co-inquināre.

Conquinisc̆re, conquexi, -, *to bend or incline the body, to stoop*, (ut faciunt exoneraturi ventrem;) Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 5. Ps. 3, 2, 75.

Conquīrĕre, -quīsīvi, -quīsītum, *to search or seek for diligently*; frumentum, pecuniam, opes, *to get together, to try to procure, to collect*: conquisitio, ōnis, f. *a diligent search or inquiry; an impress, the forcing of men to military service*, Liv. 23, 32.—Conquīsītor, ōris, m. *a person employed to raise soldiers, an impress-master or recruiting-officer*, Liv. 21, 11. Cic. Att. 7, 10 & 21. *an inspector or person employed to go round the theatre to discover if any one was hired to applaud particular actors*, Plaut. Amph. Prol. 65.—Conquisītus, a, um, adj. *exquisite, nice, choice, delicate*; thus Conquisitissimae epulae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21. conquisītē (adv.) scribere aliquid, *accurately*, A. ad Heren. 2, 31.

Conrādĕre, *see* Corrādĕre.

Con-rīdent omnia, *smile, appear gay or chearful*, Lucr. 4, 81.

Con-sālūtāre, *to salute together, or with a loud voice*, Liv. 3, 28. inter se, *to salute one another*, Cic. Or. 2, 3.—ātio.

Con-sanguineus, i, m. et -ea, ae, f. *a relation by blood*; *used as an adj. thus*, Consanguinea turba, *i. e.* consanguineorum, Ovid. Ep. 14, 121. consanguinĭtas, ātis, f. *kindred by blood, consanguinity*.

Con-sānāre, *to make whole*: consānescĕre, ui, -, *to become sound, to grow whole*.

Con-sarrīre, *to sarcle or weed carefully*.

Con-saucĭāre, *to wound greatly*.

Con-scĕlĕrāre, *to violate, to pollute wickedly*: conscelerātus, a, um, adj. *wicked, villainous*.

Conscendĕre, (scando;) montes *vel* moenia, *to go up, to climb*; navem *vel* in navem, *to embark, to go on board*; *or simply* conscendere, *sc.* navim; aequor navibus, Virg. A. 1, 385. Nave con-

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conſcensâ, *having embarked*, Juſtin. 31, 4. equum *vel* in equum, *to mount on horſeback*: Conscensio, ōnis, f. *an embarkation*.

Con-scindĕre, *to cut or tear to pieces*: conſciſſa veſtis, *torn or rent*; Is me ab optimatibus ait conſcindi, *that I am blamed or abuſed*, Cic. Att. 8, 16. Sibilis conſciſſus, *hiſſed*, ib. 2, 19.—Conscissūra, æ, f. *a cut, a gaſh, a rent*, Plin. 34, 8. *al.* Conciſura, *a concīdo*.

Con-scīre, *to know together, to be privy to*; nil ſibi, *to be conſcious to one's ſelf of no fault*, Horat Ep. 1, 1, 61.—Conscius, a, um, *conſcious, privy to*; omnium conſiliorum, nullius culpæ, &c. alicui facinori, Cic Cluent. 20. mens ſibi conſcia recti, *conſcious to itſelf of rectitude, a good conſcience*, Virg. A. 1, 604. *dim.* Conſciolus, a, um, *conſcious, guilty*, Catull. 68, 41.—Conscientia, æ, f. *joint knowledge; conſcience, conſciouſneſs*.

Con-sciscĕre, (īvi, ītum,) *to determine, to vote together, to decree*; mortem ſibi, *to lay violent hands on himſelf, to kill himſelf*; exilium ſibi, *to go into exile*, Liv. 29, 36. fugam, *to flee*, ib. 5, 53. mors ab ipſis conſcita, *a voluntary death*, Liv. 9, 26.

Con-screāri, *to hawk, to ſpit*, Plaut. Perſ. 2, 5, 7.

Con-scrībĕre, *to write, to compoſe*; milites, *to raiſe, to enliſt*: Conscripti, *a name given to thoſe who were choſen by Brutus from the equeſtrian order into the ſenate, after the expulſion of Tarquin; becauſe their names were written down in the ſame liſt with thoſe of the old ſenators, called* Patres, Liv. 2, 1. *whence the uſual title by which the whole body of ſenators were afterwards addreſſed, was*, Patres Conscripti, *ſc.* et.—Conscriptum, i, n. *a writing*, Ovid. Triſt. 5, 3, 55. (*al.* cum ſcripta.) Conscriptio, ōnis, f. *the act of writing or compoſing*: conſcriptor, ōris, m. *a writer*, Quinctil. Decl. 277.—Conscribillāre, *to ſcribble, to ſcrawl*; ne nates inuſta turpiter tibi flagella conſcribillent, *imprint marks upon*, Catull. 25, 11.

Con-sĕcāre, (ſĕcui, ſectum,) *to cut in pieces*: conſectio, ōnis, f. *a cutting*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.

Consĕcrāre, (ſacro;) *to conſecrate, to dedicate*, Cic. *to devote, to doom to deſtruction*, Liv. 3, 48.—Consecratio, ōnis, f. *a conſecration or dedication*, Cic. Dom. 43. conſecratio capitis, *a kind of ſanction annexed to a law, when the perſon who violated it, was devoted to deſtruction*, Cic. Balb. 14.

Consectio, ōnis, f. *a cutting; ſee* Conſĕcare.

Consector, conſecutus, &c. *vid.* Conſequi.

Consĕmĭneus, a, um; *et* conſemĭnālis, e, (ſemen;) *ſown or planted with various kinds of ſeeds or plants*, Columell. 3, 21, 7.

Con-sĕnescĕre, *to grow old, to grow out of uſe, to loſe their force; thus*, leges conſenuerunt, Cic. Or. 1, 58. *to become weak or languid, to fade, to decay*; conſenuerunt vires, Cic. Sen. 9. Annis atque divitiis omnia illis conſenuerunt, Salluſt. Cat. 20.

Consentes, um, m. *a name given to the twelve principal deities of the Greeks and Romans*; Jupiter, Juno, Veſta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 4.

Con-sentīre, *to be of the ſame opinion, to agree, to conſent*; alicui *vel* cum aliquo de aliqua re, *to agree with one about a thing*; inter ſe *to agree together*: conſentitur, imperſ. *ſc.* ab hominibus, *they agree*, Tacit. Ann. 1, 15.—Consensus, ūs, m. *et* conſenſio, ōnis, f. *conſent, agreement*. Consentāneus, a, um, *agreeable, ſuitable, meet, fit*; conſentaneum naturæ; actiones virtuti conſentaneæ, Cic.

Con-septus, a, um, part. *hedged round*, Cic. Sen. 16. conſeptum, i, n. *an incloſure*; conſeptum fori, *the fence round the* forum, Quinctil. 12. 2, 23.

Con-sĕqui eum, *to follow, to overtake, to get up with*; ad veſperum conſequentur, *ſc.* Catilinam, *they will overtake*, Cic. Cat. 2, 4. conſequi dignitatem, gloriam, famam, laudem, &c. *to obtain*; conatus illorum, *to find out, to diſcover*, Cic. Act. in Verr. 16. ſenſus a rebus ipſis, *to perceive the meaning*, Lucr. 1, 461. aliquid conjecturâ, *to diſcover*, Cic. Cat. 3, 8. aliquid dicendo, *to effect*, Cic. Manil. 1. laudes ejus verbis, *to expreſs*, Cic. Phil. 5, 13. omnia dictis, *to recount*, Ovid. Met. 15, 419. omnia iſtius facta memoriâ, *to remember*, Cic. Verr. 4, 26.—Consecutis diebus, *in the following or ſucceeding days*, Cic. Phil. 1, 13. reliquos omnes equites conſequuti noſtri interfecerunt, *having overtaken*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 53. omnes anni conſequentes, *ſucceeding*, Cic. Sen. 6. conſequens tempus, *futurity*, Cic. Fin. 1, 20. conſequentis vitæ ſtatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 14. conſequens oratio, *the following part of*, Cic. Or. 2, 80. Res conſequentes, *future things*, Cic. Div. 2, 19. Ex propoſitis non eſt conſequens, *it does not follow as a conſequence from the premiſes*, Cic. Or. 2, 53. Ego enim aſſentior, eorum quæ poſuiſti, alterum alteri conſequens eſſe, *that the one follows as a conſequence to the other*, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 8. His omnibus, quos dixi, conſequentes ſunt fines bonorum, *all thoſe, whom I have mentioned, have correſpondent opinions concerning the end of good things or the* ſummum bonum, i. e. *not repugnant to each other*: (*Al.* quæ, i. e. *their ends of good things are agreeable to all theſe things which I have mentioned.*) Cic. Fin. 2, 11. Alterum alteri conſequens eſt, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 8. Hoc probato, conſequens eſt, *it follows*, ib. 7. *So* conſequens eſſe videtur, *it ſeems to follow*, Cic. Leg. 1, 5. conſequentia cernit, *ſees conſequences*, Cic. Off. 1, 4. Ea enim dico conſequentia, quæ rem neceſſariò conſequuntur, Cic. Top. 12. Mihi placere non ſolet, conſequentia reprehendere, cum prima conceſſeris, *to blame the inferences or concluſions, when you grant the premiſes*, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 9. Cum conſequens aliquod falſum ſit, illud, cujus id conſequens ſit, non poteſt eſſe verum, Cic. Fin. 4, 24. In conjunctis, quod non eſt conſequens, vituperandis, *in ſentences, what is not agreeable to the rules of ſyntax*, Cic. Part. 6.—Consequentia, æ, f. *a conſequence*, Cic. Div. 1, 56. per conſequentiam, A. ad. Herenn. 4, 53.—Consequentio (*vel* conſecutio, ōnis, f.) voluptatis, *a ſucceſſion of pleaſure*,

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pleasure, Cic. Fin. 1, 11. verborum, *the right observation of the rules of syntax, with respect to genders, numbers, &c*, (ne generibus, numeris, temporibus, personis, casibus perturbetur oratio.) Cic. Part. 6. *in logic, a corollary, inference or consequence drawn from something going before*, Cic. Inv. 1, 29. Or. 3, 29. Topic. 12 & 13. Mens fagax, quae et causas rerum, et consecutiones videat, *consequences*, Cic. Fin. 2, 14.——CONSECTĀRI, freq. *to follow after*; hostes, *to pursue, to try to come up with, to overtake*, Caes. B. G. 5, 56. Opes aut potentiam, *to hunt after, to seek to obtain*, Cic. Off. 1, 25. largitione benevolentiam, ib. 2, 15. saecla ferarum, *i. e.* feras, *to chace*, Lucr. 5, 965. aliquid imitando, *to learn by imitation*, Cic. Or. 2, 22. non debita, *to hunt after what is not due*, i. e. *to seek to get the property of others*, Cic. Att. 13, 23. Verba, *to keep close to the letter of a law*, Cic. Caecin. 19. eum per speciem simultatis, *to harass, to vex*, Cic. Fam. 8. 12. Fuscum clamoribus, et convitiis, et sibilis, *to follow or to load him with hootings, reproaches, and hisses*, Cic. Att. 2, 18. ne plura consectēr, *not to enumerate or mention more particulars*, Cic. Or. 1, 8.—CONSECTATIO, ōnis, f. *a following or hunting after*;—concinnitatis, *an affectation of*, Cic. Orat. 49.—CONSECTĀTRIX, trīcis, f. Libidines sunt consectatrices voluptatis, *followers, or eager pursuers after*, Cic. Off. 3, 33.—CONSECTARIUM, i, n. *a conclusion or inference from something going before*; consectaria Stoicorum brevia et acuta, Cic. Fin. 3, 8. et 4, 18. Illud verò minimè consectarium, sed inprimis hebes, *that is by no means an acute conclusion, but a dull inference*, ib.

CON-SĔRĔRE, sēvi, (*rar.* serui,) sĭtum, *to sow or plant together*; lĭmara Baccho, *i. e.* vitibus, *to plant mount Ismarus with vines*, Virg. G. 2, 38. Quum arborem conseruisset, *for* consevisset, Liv. 10, 24. Fundus olea et vite consĭtus; loca consita arbustis, *planted with brushwood*, Sallust. Jug.—CONSĪTIO, ōnis, f. *a sowing or planting*, Cic. Sen. 15.—CONSĪTOR, ōris, *a planter*, Ovid. Met. 4, 14.

CON-SĔRĔRE, serui, sertum, *to join or knit together*; praelium *vel* pugnam, *to join battle, to fight*; manum *vel* manus, *to engage in close combat*; te ex jure manu consertum vocāsset, *would have called you from court to the field, or any other thing which was the subject of dispute, where certain formalities were observed, which bore some allusion to the violence which anciently took place among the Romans in their personal disputes*, Cic. Or. 1, 10. *et* Muraen. 14. Gell. 20, 10. Tegmen consertum spinis, *patched with thorns*, Virg. A. 3, 594. bella conserta bellis, *wars succeeding wars*, Lucan. 2, 442. ridicula fabulis Atellanis conserta, *ridicule contained in those plays*, Liv. 7, 2. arva conserta gentibus, *for* consita, *cultivated by*, Val. Flac. 2, 617.—CONSERTĒ, adv. Omnia naturali colligatione conserte contextèque fiunt, i. e. *by a natural connection of causes, by fatal necessity*, Cic. Fat. 14.

CON-SERVĀRE, *to preserve*, tempora, *to observe*, Cic. Or. 34. voluntatem mortuorum, *to observe or do what the deceased desired*, Cic. Verr. 1, 47. conserva, *sc.* tu, *keep carefully*, Ter. Adel. 5, 3, 27. CONSERVATIO, ōnis, f. *preservation*; conservatio naturae, *the doing of those things which are agreeable to nature*, Cic. Or. 1, 39. CONSERVĀTOR, ōris, m. & conservatrix, īcis, f. *a preserver*, Cic. Fin. 5, 9.

CON-SERVUS, i, m. *et* -a, ae, f. *a fellow-slave, one that serves the same master*: conservitium, i, n. *a fellowship in servitude*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 49.

CONSIDĔRE, sēdi, sessum, (sēdeo;) *to sit together, to sit down*; judices consederunt, *took their seats on the bench*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. considēre duces, *sat down as judges*, Ovid. Met. 13, 1. exercitus consedit, *is encamped*; in provincia consederant, *had settled*, Caes. B. C. 34. nec venit in mentem, quorum consederis arvis, *on whose territories you are settled*, Virg. A. 4, 39. consedit in mente justitia, Cic. Fin. 1. consedit utriusque nomen in quaestura, *neither of them obtained reputation in their quaestorship*, Cic. Mur. 8.—CONSESSUS, ūs, m. *the spectators or audience at a play*, Cic Sen. 18. *so* consessus caveae, Virg. A. 5, 340. Implere consessum clamoribus, *to fill the ears of the whole assembly with outcries*, ib. 341. gladiatorii consessus, *the spectators at a shew of gladiators*, Cic. Sext. 54 & 50. vester consessus, *your bench, or you sitting in judgment*, Cic. Mil. 1. Flacc. 17. CONSESSOR, ōris, m. *one that sits with another at the spectacles, a fellow spectator*, Liv. 34, 54. Cic. Att. 2, 15. Val. Max. 1, 7, 8. consessores accusatoris, *those who sat in the same bench with the accuser, the advocates and others who joined in the accusation*, Cic. Flacc. 11.

CON-SĪDĔRE, sēdi, sessum, (sīdo,) *to sit down*; transtris, *sc.* in, *to sit down on the benches*, Virg. A. 4, 573. solio avito, ib. 7, 169. Cretae, *for* in Creta, *to settle*, Virg. A. 3, 162. arvis, *sc.* in, ib. 4, 39. In Veliterno agro terra ingentibus cavernis consedit, *sunk*, Liv. 30, 38. in ignes, *to sink into the flames*, Virg. A. 2, 624. *so* cum omnia in igne considerent, Tacit. H. 3, 34. Regia tota consedit in cinerem, *is reduced to ashes*, Stat. Theb. 3, 185. neque adhuc confederat ignis, *nor had the fire ceased*, Ovid. Met. 13, 408. Ubi ira consedit, *was allayed*, Liv. 38, 17. Quia praesentia satis confederant, *were quieted or pacified*, Tacit. Ann. 1, 30.—CONSIDITUR, impers. *sc.* ab illis, *they sit down*, Cic. Or. 3, 5.

CONSIDĔRĀRE, *to consider*; aliquid *v.* de aliqua re; secum *v.* cum suo animo: considerātus, a, um, adj. *considerate, circumspect, attentive*: -atē: considerātio, ōnis, f. *consideration*; considerantia, ae, f. *consideration, regard*, Cic. Q. F. 3, 9.

CON-SIGNĀRE epistolam, *to seal*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 45. Tabulae signis hominum nobilium consignantur, *are ratified by appending the seals of noble men*, Cic. Quint. 6. Dote inter auspices consignatâ, *the writing concerning her dowry being sealed*, Suet. Claud. 26. Laudatio consignata est cretâ Asiaticâ, *sealed with a glutinous kind of wax*, Cic Flacc. 16. Fundi publicis commentariis consignati, *registered in the public records*, Cic. Or. 2, 55. Insitas et quasi consignatas in animis notiones habemus, *ideas implanted and as it were engraved on our minds, or what are called*, INNATE IDEAS, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24. Literis consigna-

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signamus, quae monumentis mandare volumus, *we perpetuate by writing or books, what things we wish to transmit to posterity*, Cic. Acad. 4, 1. Senatûs judicia de illo (Dejotaro) publicis populi Romani literis consignata, *preserved in the records, &c.* i. e. *written on tables of brass*, Cic. Dej. 13. cum iisdem literis illius praetura et tua quaestura consignata sit, *is registered in the same journals*, Cic. Caecil. 9. Ratio certa est Aetnensium, et publicis et privatis literis consignata, *their account is certain, as being preserved both in public and private records*, Cic. Ver. 3, 46. E quibus (sideribus) erat motus temporis consignandus, *to be marked*, Cic. Cniv. 9. Crudelitatem privilegii auctoritate honestissimorum hominum, et publicis literis consignavit, *marked*, Cic. Red. in Senat. 11. Publicis literis consignatam memoriam nullam habemus, *no public record*, Cic. Leg. 3, 20. Clarissimis monumentis testata consignataque antiquitas, *attested and preserved by the most illustrious monuments*, Cic. Div. 1, 40. Auctoritates nostrae consignatae, *my real sentiments or opinions*, Cic. Cluent. 50.—CONSIGNATIO, ōnis, f. *a document, a proof, a hand-writing*, Quinctil. 12, 8, 11.

CONSILESCĔRE, *to grow silent, to become calm or quiet, to cease*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 200.

CONSILĪRE, ui, sultum, (salio,) *to set upon, to assault*, Tacit. An. 3, 46. (Sed alii aliter.)

CONSILĪGO, inis, f. *bear-foot or fetterwort, an herb*, Plin. 25, 8.

CONSILIUM, i, n. (a consulendo;) *counsel, advice; a design; a measure, plan or scheme; a meeting of persons to hear and deliberate about any thing, a council or counsel*:—CONSILIUM est ita facere, *it is my design, I intend*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 73. Quid in eo genere efficere possis, tui consilii est, *it is your part to determine*, Cic. Fam. 3, 2. Id arbitrium negavit Conon sui consilii esse, *said that that choice was not a matter for his determination*, Nep. 9, 4. Vestrum consilium est, quid sit vobis faciendum, *it is your part to determine*, Cic. Fam. 14, 14. Et vestri consilii in posterum quam longissimè providere, *it is proper for your prudence or wisdom*, Cic. Phil. 7, 7. Magni consilii est, *sc.* res, *it requires great prudence to see or determine*, Cic. Att. 15, 12. Est res sanè magni consilii, *of great difficulty to determine*, ib. 2, 3. Mulieres omnes, propter infirmitatem consilii, *(the weakness of their judgment,)* majores in tutorum potestate esse voluerunt, Cic. Mur. 12.—¶ 2. CONSILIUM *is often put for the senate or public council of any state; as*, Romulus centum patres habuit instar publici consilii, Vell. 1, 8. Sapiens enim est consilium, *sc.* senatus, Cic Or. 2, 82. Fit publici consilii particeps, *he becomes a partaker of the public counsel*, i. e. *he is admitted to the deliberations of the senate as a member of it*, Cic. Cat. 1. in hoc orbis terrae sanctissimo gravissimoque consilio, *i. e.* in senatu, ib. 4. Id erat sanctius apud illos (Carthaginienses) consilium, *(sc.* seniorum;) maximaque ad ipsum senatum regendum vis, Liv. 30, 16. Sibi constituit consilia sortiri semestria, *he resolved to chuse counsellors every six months, or a privy counsel which should continue only for six months*; cum quibus de negotiis ad frequentem senatum referendis tractaret, Suet. Aug. 35.—¶ 3. *particularly for the assessors of the praetor, or for the number of* JUDICES *or jurymen, appointed to judge in particular causes together with the praetor, both at Rome and in the provinces; thus*, Qui ex civitate (i. e. *universo numero civium*) in senatum propter dignitatem, ex senatu in hoc consilium *(the counsel or assessors of the praetor)* delecti estis propter severitatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3. Quaesivit ex eo, placeretne ei judices a praetore legi, quo consilio idem praetor uteretur, *he asked of Pompey, whether he thought that the judges should be chosen by the praetor, which judges the same praetor might use as a counsel or assessors to judge in the affair of Clodius*, Cic. Cum consilio causam Mamertinorum cognoscit, et de consilii sententia pronunciat, Cic. Verr. 1, 21. Adesse in consilio, *to be an assessor*, Cic Quint. 10. *et* Esse in consilio, Cic. Caecil. 4. Homines, qui praetori in consilio fuerant, Cic. Verr. 2, 29. Mittere in consilium, *said of the* PRAETOR, *who, after the pleadings were finished, sent the* JUDICES *or jurymen to give their votes, or, as we say, to prepare their verdict*, Cic. Cluent. 30. Fam. 8, 8. Ire in consilium, *to go to give their votes or opinion*, Cic. Cluent. 20. Eo die de Sextio in consilium iri necesse erat, *that a verdict or sentence should be passed on him*, Cic. Att. 7, 24. consilium dimittere et ablegare, *to send away those summoned to judge of the cause*, Cic. Verr. 2, 30, &c. de Orat. 1, 26. Lex de alternis consiliis rejiciendis, *about rejecting the* JUDICES *alternately*, i. e. *allowing both the defendant and accuser for once to reject all the* JUDICES *or jury; instead of rejecting a few individuals, as formerly*, Cic. Vat. 11.—¶ 4. *A meeting of the principal officers of an army with whom the general used to deliberate concerning affairs of importance*, Sallust. Jug. 29 & 62. Uti pro consilio imperatum, *in presence of the counsel*, ib. 29. Ex consilii decreto, *according to the decree of the council*, ib. 62. Nihil non de consilii sententia egit, *he did every thing by the advice of a council of war*, Suet. Tib. 18 Ait se de consilii sententia rem ad senatum rejecisse, Cic. Att. 2, 16. Venire in consilium tyranni, Cic. Att. 10, 1.—Hortator pugnae consiliumque fuit, *a counsellor or adviser*, Ovid. Trist. 4, 2, 32.—CONSILIARIUS, i, m. *a counsellor, an adviser, one who gives advice*: consiliarii regis, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. consiliarius caedis, *an accomplice*, Paterc. 2, 56.—CONSILIARIUS, a, um, *giving counsel*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 6. & Epid. 1, 2, 56.—CONSILIĀRI, dep. *to deliberate, to devise*: Gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis, *having said what was agreeable to the gods sitting in council or deliberating* (about the admission of Romulus into heaven and the fate of Rome,) Horat. Od. 3, 3, 17. Ille bonis faveatque, et consilietur amicè, *and give friendly counsel to them*, Id. Art. P. 192. Rediêre Bononiam rursus consiliaturi, *to deliberate*, Tacit. H. 2, 53. *so* Caes. B. C. 1, 19 & 73. Difficilis ad consiliandum legatio, *the intention of Atticus to procure what was called a* LEGATIO LIBERA, *that he might be absent from Rome, concerning which it was not easy to give him advice*, Cic. Att. 15, 9.—

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Consiliātor, ōris, m. *a counsellor or adviser*, Plin. Ep. 4, 17. Phaedr. 2, 7.

Con-similis, e: ei v. ejus, *like*.

Con-sipĕre, ui, -, (sapio;) mentibus, *to be perfectly in their senses, to have all their wits about them*, Liv. 5, 42.

Con-sistĕre, (stĭti, stĭtum,) *to stand firmly or steadily, as a soldier in battle*; in acie, Tacit. Ann. 2, 8. *Add.* Caes. B. C. 3, 93. B. G. 2, 17. in digitos, *to stand on tip-toe*, Virg. A. 5, 426. Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, *cannot exist (or stand as a balance in equipoise,)* Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 107. Latio, *sc.* in, *to settle*, Virg. 8, 10. in Italia, *to remain*, Cic. Fam. 11, 9 & 1. ad ancoram, *to remain or ride at anchor*, Caes. B. C. 3, 102. Ferae consistunt, *stop*, Cic. Arch. 8. Omnis natura consistat oportet, *must stop*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23. *so* sanguis consistit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16. consistimus, *we stop to speak*, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 62. Fluxus ventris consistit, Cic. Fam. 7. 26. Pontus consistit glacie, *is frozen*, Ovid. Trist. 3, 10, 37. & 5, 10, 1. In hoc tota causa consistit, *consists, depends*, Cic. Quint. 9. Omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis consistebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. Major pars victūs eorum *(Germanorum)* in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, ib. 6, 21. Fides utrinque constitit, *was kept*, Liv. 2, 13. consistam in uno nomine, *I will insist or expatiate on one article*, Cic. Verr. 1, 38. *so* consistet in singulis, Id. Part. 35. consistere mente, *to be composed, to enjoy tranquillity of mind*, Cic. Phil. 2, 28. *add.* Verr. 1, 3. Dom. 54. Sen. 20. Q. Fr. 2, 3. in forensibus causis, *to plead*, Id. Or. 9. in dicendo, *to speak, to continue speaking*, Id. Cluent. 39. Consistere in judicio cum aliquo, *to litigate or go to law with any one*, C. J. *Activ.* Agmen constitit, *sc.* Metellus, *stopt, made to halt*, Sallust. Jug. 49. *so* Caes. B. C. 1, 41.

Consĭtus, -ĭtor, &c. *vid.* Conferĕre.

Con-sobrīnus, i, m. *et* -a, ae, f. *a cousin-german; properly the child of a mother's sister*, (matertĕra;) *q.* conseororīnus, v. -a, *a mother's brother*, (avunculus;) *whereas the children of a father's brother* (patruus) *were called* patrueles; *and of a father's sister* (amĭta) Amitīni v. -ae. *But this distinction is not always observed.*

Con-sŏcer, cĕri, m. *the father, either of a husband or wife considered as related to the father of the other. Thus if* A *gives his daughter in marriage to the son of* B, A *is* consocer *to* B; et vice versâ:—Appium Syllanum consocerum suum occidit, *the father of his daughter's husband*, Suet. Cal. 29. *So* Consocrus, ūs, f.

Con-sŏciāre arma cum Gallis, *to join in confederacy*, Liv. 8, 14. consilia cum aliquo, *to plot, to form joint designs*, ib. 28, 27. Cic. in Sen. post red. 7. regnum, *to share the sovereignty or regal power*, Liv. 1, 13. *so* imperium, ib. 8, 4. consociati cum senatu, inter se, *associated, united*, Cic. consociatissima voluntas, *a very cordial good understanding or affection to each other*, Cic. Fam. 3, 3. Consociātio (ōnis, f.) hominum, *association, society*, Cic. Off. 1, 28. gentis, *alliance with*, Liv. 40, 9.

Con-solidāre parietem, *to build*, Vitruv. 2, 8.—rationes consolidatae, *accounts adjusted or balanced*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20.

Con-sōlāri cum v. dolorem ejus, *to comfort, to console*: -atio: -ator: -ātōrius.

Con-somniāre, *to dream*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 72.

Con-sŏnāre, ui, itum, *to sound together, to resound*; consonat moribus oratio, *(in dat.) is consistent with or agreeable to*: Tenor vitae per omnia consonans sibi, Senec. Ep. 31.—Consŏnans, ntis, f. *sc.* litera, *a consonant*, Quinctil. 1, 5. consonantissimè, adv. *very agreeably*, Vitruv. 6, 1. Consonantia, ae, f. *concord, harmony*, Id. 5, 5. Consŏnus, a, um, *agreeing in sound*, Ovid. Met. 13, 610. vox consona linguae, *the similar sound of their language*, Sil. 17, 448. Credo Platonem vix putâsse satis consonum fore, si, &c. *becoming or proper*, Cic. Att. 4, 16.

Con-sōpire aliquem, *to lull asleep*: Somno consopitus, Cic. Div. 2, 66. Tusc. 1, 49.

Con-sors, rtis, *c. a co-heir*, Cic. Verr. 2, 23. *a sharer or partner*, Cic. Br. 1. Flacc. 15. Mil. 37. consors imperii, *a partner or co-heir*, Suet. Tit. 9. consors, sortis, *sc.* et, *a co-heir, and partner in trade or in any concern*, Horat. Od. 3, 24, 60. consors thalami, *a partner*, i. e. *a wife*, Ovid. 10, 246. adj. consors casus, *a similar misfortune*, Propert. 1, 21, 1. consortia tecta urbis, *common houses*, Virg. G. 4, 153.—Consortium, i, n. et -io, ōnis, f. *a partnership, fellowship, society*.

Con-spergĕre (spargo) cum lacrymis, aras sanguine, *to sprinkle*, Cic. farinam aquâ, *to form meal into a mass by mixing it with water*, Columel. 12, 38, 2.—Sale conspersa caro, Id. 12, 53, 3. conspersum stellis caput Tauri, *bespangled*, Cic. N. D. 2, 43. Oratio conspersa quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic. Or. 3, 25.

Conspicĕre, exi, ectum, *(obsol.* specio;) cum v. Id, *to see, to behold*; locum insidiis, *to observe, to discover*, Virg. A. 9, 237. ortum solis, *to look towards*, Cic Cat. 3, 8 f.—Conspectus, adj. *conspicuous*; chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis, Virg. A. 8, 588. *so* G. 3, 17. Virginius—conspectus est, *was conspicuous*, Liv. 3, 50. *so* maximè conspectus ipse est, Id. 5, 23. Liv. 32, 5. conspectior, *more conspicuous or remarkable*, Liv. 6, 15. & 22, 40. Supplicium conspectius eò, *the more remarkable on that account*, Liv. 2, 5. Pars nulla conspectior capillis, *more beautiful than*, Ovid. Met. 4, 496.—*so* conspiciendus, Tibull. 1, 2, 72. Nemĕsis donis conspicienda meis, *conspicuous by* or *on account of*, ib. 2, 3, 56. aurato conspicienda sinu, *remarkable for, distinguished by*, Ovid. Fast. 2, 310. Opus vel in hac magnificentia urbis conspiciendum, *remarkable, worthy of notice, even amidst the present magnificence of the city*, Liv. 6, 4 f.—Conspectus (ūs, m.) Siculae telluris, *the sight*, Virg. A. 1, 38. Conspectu in medio, *in the middle of the crowd*, Virg. A. 2, 67. Conspicāri cum, *to see*.—Conspicio, ōnis, f. *a view or prospect taken by the augurs*, Varr. L. L. 6, 2. conspicilium, v. -illum, *a place to see from*. Plaut. apud Non. 2, 116. *something to assist the sight, (but others read the passage differently,)* Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 93.—Conspicuus, a, um, *conspicuous, apparent; clear; remarkable*.

Con-spirāre, *to blow together*, Virg. A. 7, 615. in mortem v. necem alicujus, *to conspire*: ad rempublicam liberandam, *to unite, to agree*,

Cic. Fam. 10, 12. *impers.* Conspiratum est in eum a LX amplius, *a conspiracy was formed against him*, Suet. Caes. 80.—Conspirātus, a, um, part. *is used in an active sense; thus*, milites legionis novae subito conspirati, *having conspired*, Caes. B. C. 3, 46. *so* Phaedr. 1, 3, 4. Omnia in unum conspirata, *conspiring or co-operating together*, Senec. Ep. 84.—*or is put for a substantive; thus*, Conspirati, *the conspirators*, Suet. Caes. 82. Domit. 17.—Eò conspiratiùs, adv. *with the greater consent or union.*—Conspiratio, (ōnis, f.) hostium, *a conspiracy, a combination*;—omnium bonorum, *an union or agreement*, Cic. Cat. 4, 10. Fam. 10, 15.—virtutum, *a conjunction, union, or harmony*, Cic. Fin. 5, 23. Quantâ amoris conspiratione consentientes tenuit amicorum greges? *sc.* Epicurus, *in how great harmony?* ib. 1, 20.

Con-spissātus, a, um, *thickened*, Plin. 35, 6.

Con-sponsor, ōris, m. *a joint surety*, Cic. Fam. 6, 19. Att. 12, 17.

Con-spuĕre aliquem, *to spit on any one*; nive conspuet Alpes, *shall bespew or besprinkle with snow*, Horat. Sat. 2, 5, 41. *which Quinctilian calls a hard metaphor*, 8, 6, 17.—Conspuĕre, freq. *to spit upon*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3.

Con-spurcāre, *to defile, to pollute*, Col. 8, 3, 9.

Constābilīre rem suam, *to establish, to secure one's fortune*, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 9.

Con-stāre, (stĭti, stĭtum v. stātum,) *to stand together*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 11. per seipsum, *to stand, to exist*, Cic. Or. 3, 5 f. Quae in rerum natura constarent, quaeque moverentur, *every thing in nature; whatever things were at rest, and in motion*, Cic. Amic. 7. Priusquam totis viribus fulta constaret hostium acies, *before the army of the enemy was properly drawn up*, Liv. nullo loco constabat acies, *was the line entire*, Liv. 6, 29. non constat ei color, *is not fixt, comes and goes*, Liv. 39, 34. utrinque constitit fides, *was observed*, Liv. 2, 13. mente, *to be in one's senses*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17. auribus et oculis, *to be certain of what one hears and sees*, Liv. 5, 42. sibi, *to be consistent with one's self*, Cic. Fin. 2, 11. Cluent. 22. et 38 *so* Si tibi constare vis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. Ut idem omnibus sermo constaret, *that they might all agree in the same story*, Liv. 9, 2. constantia inter se dicere, *to say things consistent with one another*, Quinctil. 5, 4, 2 Me constare mihi scis, Horat. Ep. 1, 13, 16. Si humanitati tuae constare voles, *to act consistently with*, Cic. Att. 1, 11. in sententiâ, *to remain firm*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. Quae animo sententia constet? *what opinion is settled or fixed in your mind?* Virg A. 5, 748. Postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno, *to be settled*, ib. 3, 518. Quis ferat uxorem, cui constent omnia, *who has all good qualities*, Juvenal. 6, 166.—¶ 2. Constat viginti assibus, parvo, magno, tanto, *sc.* pretio, *it costs*: Res nulla minoris constabit patri quam filius, Juvenal. 7, 187. Quae carissimè constant, Senec. Ep. 42. vilissimè, Plin. 18, 6. Edocet, quanto detrimento, et quot virorum fortium morte necesse esset constare victoriam, *the victory must cost*, Caes. B. G. 9, 19. Constaturus minimo impendio fructus, Plin. 18, 5. Ergo ubi concipiunt, quantis sit cladibus urbi Constatura fides superùm, *how great disasters the truth of fulfilment of the prodigies of the gods was to cost the city*, Lucan. 2, 16.—¶ 3. Homo ex animo constat et corpore, *consists*, Cic. N. D. 1, 35. constat experimentis medicina, Quinctil. 2, 17. Agri constant campis, vineis, silvis, Plin. Ep. 3, 19. In eo summam victoriae constare intelligebant, *depended on*, Caes. B. G. 7, 21. omnis disciplina memoriâ constat, *depends on*, Quinctil. 11, 2, 1. *so* Extemporalis oratio non alio mihi videtur mentis vigore constare, *to depend on or to proceed from no other power or faculty of the mind*; sc. *than memory*, ib. 3.—¶ 4. Auri ratio constat *the account of the gold is exactly stated or balanced, the sum is right*, Cic. Flac. 28. Sordidos et deparcos putabat, quibus ratio impensarum constaret, *who kept a regular account of their expences, so that they might not exceed their income*; i. e. *who were moderate in their expences*, Suet. Ner. 30. *For this phrase is used to denote, that any thing is, or ought to be approved of*, (ut ratio quae constat *sc.* sibi; *i. e.* ubi accepta et expensa inter se conveniunt;) *thus*, Mihi et tentandi aliquid, et quiescendi, illo auctore, ratio constabit, *i. e.* erit legitima causa, *I shall think myself justified in either pursuing or dropping this affair, as he shall advise*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5 f. Miram est, quam singulis diebus in urbe ratio aut constet, aut constare videatur, pluribus junctisque non constet, *It is surprising, how every day, taken by itself, either is, or seems to be spent in the city reasonably enough; but, when several days are taken together, a satisfactory account cannot be given of the whole*, ib. 9 i. Scietis constare nobis silentii nostri rationem, *that I have just reason for my silence*, Id. 7, 6. Obsequio meo, opto, existimes constare, *I wish you may think my compliance was proper*, Id. 10, 20. Quidvis potius, quam liberalitas existimanda est, cui ratio non constat, *for which there is not a just reason*, Id. Pan. 38. Eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, *that such was the condition of the imperial power, or of sovereignty, that a proper account could not be made out, unless it were rendered to one*; i. e. *that under an emperor or monarch, all should be accountable to the prince alone*, Tac. Ann. 1, 6. Ut otii mei apud te ratio constaret, *that I might give you an account of my leisure*, Justin. praef.—¶ 5. Quae cum constent, *since these things are evident or certain*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17 *so* CONSTAT, impers. *it is certain, evident, or agreed on*: Iam primum omnium satis constat, Trojâ captâ, in ceteras saevitium esse Trojanos, *it is certain, that after Troy was taken, cruelty was exercised on the rest of the Trojans*, i. e. *that they were put to the sword*, Liv. 1, 1. Neque satis constabat animis, utrum an, Liv. 27, 44. Neque satis certum constare apud animos poterat, Liv. 30, 28. Constat inter omnes de hac re, *all are agreed*, Cic. & Nep. *so* constitit ferè inter omnes, *it is almost universally agreed*, Cic. Fin. 5, 6. res de qua constat, et de qua quaeritur, Cic. Inv. 2, 50. Adhuc quae dicta sunt, arbitror mihi constare cum caeteris artis scriptoribus, *sc.* de his, *that I agree*, Auct. ad Heren. 1, 9.

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CONSTANS, ntis, adj. *constant, steady, uniform; opposed to* amens, ...ic. Rosc. Am. 14. Motus lunae constantissimus, *steady, regular, uniform*, Cic. Div. 2, 6. *So* cursus certos et constantes stellae habent, Cic. N. D. 3, 10 f. Constans oratio, *a speech properly composed*, (in qua omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia,) Cic. Off. 1, 40.—CONSTANTER, adv. Oratio constanter ingrediens, *i. e.* numerosa, *harmonious, with well-turned periods*, Cic Or. 58. Haec non constantissime dici mihi videntur, *very consistently*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8. Acad. 4, 3. Sibi constanter dicere, *consistently with himself*, Cic Tusc. 5, 9. Nihil intelligo dici potuisse constantius, ib.———— CONSTANTIA, ae, f. *steadiness, uniformity, or consistency of conduct*, Cic. Planc. 16. dictorum factorumque, *agreement*, Cic. Off. 1, 7. *So* testimonium, Ad. Heren. 2, 6. non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate et constantia, *should not be judged of from detached expressions, but, from their usual way of speaking, and their consistency with themselves*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10. f. Constantia sapientis, *constancy, steadiness*, Senec. et Cic. Off. 1, 20. *plur.* Sic quatuor perturbationes sunt, tres constantiae; quoniam aegritudini constantia opponitur, *Thus there are four violent or excessive passions; lust*, (libido;) *gladness or immoderate joy*, (laetitia;) *fear*, (metus;) *and grief*, (aegritudo;) *and three rational calm emotions, (opposed to the first three excessive passions;) seeing there is no calm emotion opposed to grief, (according to the doctrine of the Stoics,)* Cic. Tusc. 4, 6.

CONSTERNĀRE eum, *to terrify, to throw into disorder*: -ātio.

CON-STERNĚRE terram frondibus, *to strew, to cover*, Virg. A. 4, 444. contabulationem lapidibus lutoque, *to floor or pave*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. Constrāta navis, *a ship covered with boards, or that has a deck*, Cic. Verr. 5, 34. *the same with* navis cataphracta, *and opposed to* navis aperta *or* aphracta:—CONSTRĀTUM (i, n.) navis, *the deck of a ship*; constrata pontium, *the planks or platform of the bridges*, Liv. 30. 10.

CONSTĪPĀRE se, *to cram closely, to crowd together*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. tantum numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic. Rull. 2, 29.

CON-STITUĚRE (statuo;) taurum ante aras, *to place*, Virg. A. 5, 257. aliquid de aliqua re, *to appoint, to resolve, to determine*; aera militantibus, *to appoint pay to the soldiers*, Liv. 5, 2. agmen, *to stop, to make the army halt*, Liv. 27, 10. civitatem, *to establish*; rempublicam, *to support the government or state*, Cic. Rabir. Perd. 2, Or. 1, 9. diem nuptiis, *v.* alii alicui re, *to appoint*; *so* horam, tempus, locum, &c. nuptias in hunc diem, Ter. And. 1, 5, 54. domos, *to build*, Ovid. Trist. 3, 9, 4. nova moenia, *to build a new city*, Virg. A. 12, 192. Animus bene constitutus, *well disposed*, Cic. Amic. 13. *So* viri bene naturā constituti, *having a natural desire of what is honourable or virtuous*, Cic. Sext. 65. corpus bene constitutum, *a good constitution of body*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6. bene de rebus domesticis constituti, *in easy circumstances with regard to fortune*, Cic. Sext. 45. Reipublicae civitatesque constitutae sunt, *have been established*, Cic. Off. 2, 21. In constituta republica, *in an established government, in a well regulated state*, ib. 11 f. *So* bene morata et constituta civitas, Cic. Br. 2. ad constitutum *sc.* diem *v.* tempus, *at the time appointed*, Cic. Caecin. 12. Senec. N. Q. 7, 6. ad constitutum *sc.* locum, *at or to the place appointed*, Cic Att. 12, 1. Suet. Oth. 6 Varr. R. R. 2, 5. Cum videas ordinem rerum et naturam per constituta (*sc.* tempora) procedere, i. e. *the different seasons return at their appointed times*, Senec. N. Q. 3, 16.—CONSTITUTUM (i, n.) factum est cum servis, *an appointment*, Cic. Coel. 25. congressu et constituto de tantis injuriis, experiri, *to try to obtain redress for so great injuries, by a meeting of friends and a private agreement, without going to law*, ib, 8. *what Cicero calls* intra parietes experiri; *and opposes to* summum jus, *the rigour of the law*, Quint. 11. Locus, constitutum, *the place, appointment*, &c. Cic. Top. 12. Si quod constitutum habes cum podagra, Cic. Fam. 9, 4. ex constituto, *according to appointment*, Vell. 2, 110.—CONSTITUTIO, ōnis, f. *the condition, state, or constitution of any thing*; firma constitutio corporis, Cic. Off. 3, 33. Constitutio naturae, *the appointment or disposition of nature*, Cic. Fin. 4, 6 f.—religionum, *that system of religious ceremonies*, Cic. Legg. 2, 10.—¶ 2. Constitutio causae, *the stating of a cause*, Cic. Inv. 1, 10. *which Quinctilian calls* STATUS causae, *the state of the question*, 3, 6.—¶ 3. *any human institution; thus*, justum omne continetur naturā *vel* constitutione. Natura, quod sit secundum cujusque rei dignitatem. Haec sunt pietas, fides, continentia, et talia. CONSTITUTIO est in lege, more, judicato, pacto, *human institutions are founded on statute, law, custom, judicial decisions, bargain, or agreement*, Quinctil. 7, 4, 5 & 6. CONSTITUTIONES principum *vel* principales, *the ordinances of the emperors*, Ulpian.

CON-STRINGĚRE manus, *to bind together*; eum catenis *v.* laqueis; quadrupedem, *to bind hands and feet, as a four-footed beast*, Ter. And. 5, 2, 14. scelus et fraudem, nocentis supplicio, *to curb, to check*, Cic. Or. 1, 46. Tradunt se libidinibus constringendos, *resign themselves as slaves to their appetites*, Cic. Fin. 1, 14. *So* voluptas se constringendam virtuti tradat, *let pleasure yield or submit to virtue*, ib. 2, 19. multis officiis implicatus et constrictus, *involved and engaged in much business, in many different employments*, Cic. Acad. 1, 3. Sententia aptis constricta verbis, *properly put together, composed harmoniously*, Cic. Brut. 8 f. Folium constrictius, *growing more closely together*, Plin. 21, 10 f. 32.

CON-STRUĚRE acervos nummorum, divitias, *to heap or pile up*: navem, aedificium, delubrum, nidum, *to build, to construct*.—CONSTRUCTIO, ōnis, f. *a building, a structure*; verborum, *an artful arrangement, construction*, Cic. Brut, 78. Orat. 5, 8, 44, &c.

CON-STUPRĀRE, *to violate, to debauch*: -ātor.

CON-SUĀDĚRE id, *to advise strongly*, Plaut.

CON-SŪDĀRE, *to sweat vehemently*. consudascĕre, *to begin to sweat*, Col. 12, 48, 2.

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CON-

CON-SUĔRE (4 syll. consuo, -ui, -ūtum,) tunicam, *to sew together, to stitch up*; dolum, *to hatch, to contrive.*

CONSUĔRE, (3 syll.) *to use, to be wont*, Propert. 1, 7, 5. rariùs occurrit. Consuē-făcĕre aliquem, *to accustom, to train by use or practice: pass.* consue-fĭĕri, *to be accustomed.*——

CON-SUĒSCĔRE, (-evi, *et* -ŭetus sum, -sŭētum,) *to learn or acquire a habit by practice, to use, to be accustomed*; versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare consuefecebat, *he used*, Cic. Or. 1, 22. Adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, *so important is custom in tender years*, Virg. G. 2, 272. consuescere rei, v. re, *to be accustomed to*; mulieri v. cum muliere, cum viro, *to have commerce or illicit connection with*:—*activ.* consuescĕre boves aratro, *to accustom*, Columel. 6, 2, 9. vitem humori, Id. de Arbor. 1, 5.——

CONSUĒTUS (3 *syll.*) aleae, otiis, popinae, &c. *accustomed to*, Columel. 1, 8. lectus consuetus, *usual, accustomed, to which one is used or accustomed*, Ovid. Trist. 3, 3, 39. *so* consueta antra, Virg. G. 4, 429. consuetus amor, Ter. And. 1, 1, 108. consuetissima cuique verba, *most used by any one*, Ovid. Met. 11, 637. pericula consueta habere, *to be accustomed to*, Sallust. Jug. 85, 7. —CONSUETŪDO, ĭnis, f. *custom*; consuetudine quasi altera natura efficitur, Cic. Fin, 5, 25. consuetudinis jus esse putatur id, quod voluntate omnium sine lege vetustas comprobārit, Cic. Inv. 2, 22.—¶ 2. *Acquaintance*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 83. & 3, 3, 8. ¶ 3. *Illicit commerce between the sexes*, Liv. 39, 9. Quinctil. 5, 11, 34. ¶ 4. Latinae consuetudini tradidit Cicero Xenophontis Oeconomicum, *translated into Latin*, Columel. Prooem. 7.

CONSŬLĔRE, (ui, ultum,) de re, *to consult, to deliberate*; eum, *to ask his advice*; licet (*sc.* mihi) consulere, *sc.* te, *may I consult you? the form of address, when a client asked the advice of a lawyer*, Cic. Mur. 13. Qui consultum veniant, Cic Or. 1, 60. Apollinem, *to consult the oracle of Apollo*, Nep. 1, 1. Te id consulo, Cic. Att. 7, 20. Consulam hanc rem amicos, *for* de hac re, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 26. Senatum consulere placuit, *sc.* consulibus, *to ask the opinion of the senate*, Liv. 2, 28 f. Rem consules ad senatum deferunt; sed delatam consulere ordine non licuit, *i. e.* consulere senatum de re delata, *to ask the opinions of the senators regularly*, ib. Spirantis consulit exta, *consults or examines to see what they portend*, Virg. A. 4, 6. Deum auguriis, Liv. 1, 20.—CONSULERE alicui, *to consult for one's good*; dignitati, famae vel existimationi, *to consult, to regard, to pay respect to*; suae vitae durius, *to lay violent hands on one's self*, Caes. B. C. 1, 21. aliquid boni, *to take in good part*; graviùs in aliquem, *to pass a severe sentence against*; graviùs de salute sua, *to take desperate measures*, Cic. Fam. 8, 16. in commune, medium, publicum, *to provide for the common good*; in longitudinem, *to provide for futurity*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10. Cicerone consulente, *sc.* senatum, *putting the question*, or *referring the matter to the senate*, Sallust. Cat. 48.—Ego CONSULOR, *my advice is asked*; domus eorum qui de jure civili consuli solent, *of lawyers*, Cic. Verr. 1, 46. Senatus tumultuosè vocatus, tumultuosius consulitur, Liv. 2, 29. Ut nec ordine consuli patres—possent, *nor could the senators be consulted in a regular manner*, Liv. 2, 26 f. Senatus de me consultus est, *its opinion was asked*, Cic. Dom. 27. Nihil de ejus morte populus consultus, Cic. Mil. 7. ROGATIO est, cum populus CONSULITUR, Festus. Ea, quae consulebantur, *which were deliberated about in the senate*, Cic. Fam. 10, 22.—Mihi CONSULITUR, *my good is consulted*: Curae esse patribus ostendit, ut consulatur plebi, *that the grievances of the common people should be redressed, or their interest consulted*, Liv. 2, 24. Nobis consultum volebatis, Liv. 4, 5. Mihi consultum ac provisum est, *for* a me, *I have taken care, measures have been taken by me*, Cic. Cat. 12. In humiliores libidinose crudeliterque consulebatur, *were treated with arbitrary cruelty*, Liv. 3, 36.—Re CONSULTA, *after having deliberated about the affair*, Cic. Att. 2, 16. Ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, *the parties concerned themselves ask the opinion of lawyers concerning all their affairs, before they bring them to us* (orators) *to plead them*, Cic. Orat. 1, 58 f. Bene consulta malè cedunt, *things well planned turn out ill*, Vell. 2, 18. Opus est consulto, *(abl. neut. of the part.) there is need of deliberation*, Sallust. Cat. 1. *Some make this the abl. of the subst.* Consultum.——

CONSULTUS, a, um, adj. *knowing, skilled, skilful, of whom counsel may be asked*: juris atque eloquentiae consulti, *skilled in law and eloquence*, i. e. *lawyers and orators*, Liv. 10, 22. insanientis sapientiae consultus, *skilled in the mad philosophy* (of Epicurus, who did not acknowledge a divine providence,) Hor. Od. 1, 34, 2. *so* consultissimus vir omnis divini atque humani juris, Liv. 1, 18. CONSULTUS, i, m. *sc.* juris, *a lawyer*, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 17. Ep. 2, 2, 87 & 159. consultus juris, Id. Art. P. 369. Nep. 24, 3.—CONSULTĔ, adv. *wisely, prudently*; consultius rem gerere, Liv. 28, 24. CONSULTUM, i, n. *a decree, a statute or ordinance*: Senatus consultum, *a decree of the senate*; consulta sapientium, *the opinions or maxims*, Cic. Legg. 2, 24. Consulta petere, *to seek an answer of the oracle*, Virg. A. 6, 151.—CONSULTŌ, adv. *on purpose, by or with design; properly the abl. of* consultum.——

CONSULTOR, ōris, m. *one who asks counsel or advice, a client*, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 10. Cic. Mur. 9 f. also *an adviser, a counsel*; as, Cupido atque ira consultores pessimi, Sallust. Jug. 64. Petit ut consultor sibi adsit, *his adviser*, ib. 103 Add. 85, 47.—*used also in the fem.* CONSULTRIX, īcis, Cic. N. D. 2, 22.——

CONSULTĀRE, (freq.) de re aliqua, *to consult, to deliberate*; aliquem, *to consult, to ask his advice*; reipublicae, *to consult for the good or interest of*, Sallust. Cat. 6. Ad haec consultanda, *to consult about these things*, Liv. 1, 21.—CONSULTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a consultation or deliberation.*——

CONSUL, ŭlis, m. *a consul*; plur. Consŭles, um, *the consuls, the supreme magistrates of the Romans; two in number; created annually with equal authority*: CONSŬLĀTUS, ūs, m. *the office of consul, or the time of his office; the consulship or consulate*:

consŭlāris, e, *of or belonging to a consul, consular:* fuhft. *one who had been consul:* consulariter, adv. *like a consul,* Liv. 4, 10.——Consŭles dicebantur, ut consulere se civibus suis debere meminissent, Flor. 1, 9. quod consulerent populum et senatum, Varr. L. L. 4, 14. Consulare imperium, nomine tantùm minùs invidiosum, Liv. 3, 9. M. Marcellus, ille quinquies consul, *who was five times consul,* Cic. Div. 2, 36. *so* semel, bis, ter, quater consul: Marius septimùm consul, domi suae mortuus est, *the seventh time consul, or in his seventh consulship,* Cic. N. D. 3, 32 f. *so* Consule Pompeio primùm, *sc.* existente, *in the first consulship of*——, adto consule nunc iterum, *for the second time,* Catull. 110, 1.——Anni a consule nomen habentes, *the years were distinguished by the name of the consuls,* Lucan. 7, 441. At vos, qui Latios signatis nomine fastos, *i. e.* consules, Lucan. 2, 649. Inflabatque dies, qui dat nova nomina fastis, i. e. *the first of January, on which day the new consuls entered on their office, and their names were prefixed to the* fasti *or public records of that year,* ib. 5, 5. *thus,* Natus est Augustus, M. Tullio Cicerone, et Antonio consulibus, *sc.* existentibus, *in the consulship of*——*i. e. in the 690th year of Rome,* Suet. Aug. 5. Nobilis ignoto diffusus consule Bacchus, *whose wine so old that it was uncertain in what year it was made,* Lucan. 4, 379. *so* Juvenal. 5, 50 & 35. O nata mecum, consule Manlio, *sc.* amphora, *produced in the consulship of Manlius, the year in which I was born,* i. e. *the 688th of Rome,* Horat. Od. 3, 21, 1. Bis jam paene tibi consul tricesimus instat, *you are near 60 years old,* Martial. 1, 16. Inter magna bona multos consules numerare, *i. e.* annos, Senec. Ep. 4.——Consŭles Ordinarii, *those consuls who, after the suppression of liberty, entered on their office on the first of January; but continued in it longer or shorter, according to the pleasure of the emperor:* Consŭles Suffecti, *those who were substituted in their room: Hence* Lucan *says that the only reason of continuing the consuls under the emperors, was to distinguish the year:* Carcer tantùm ne nomine tempus, Mensibus in fastos distinguit secula consul, 5, 398.——Consularia aetas, *the age at which one might be made consul,* i. e. 43, Cic. Phil. 5, 17 f.——Egregios consules habemus, turpissimos consulares, *men of consular dignity, who have been consuls,* Cic. Fam. 12, 4.

Con-summāre (summa 1) numerum, *to make up by adding together several sums,* Col. 5, 3, 4. *So* Id. 3, 5, 4. et 3, 3, 10. opera, *to finish,* Suet. Caes. 30. consummatari, *sc.* legitimos annos et stipendia, *to serve out the full time as a soldier,* Suet. Cal. 44. robusco, consummati militi, *soldiers who had served out their time,* Frontin. Strateg. 4, 3, 12. vitam, *to complete,* Senec. Ep. 12. & 32. Una se consummatur animus, scientiâ bonorum et malorum, *is perfected,* Senec. Ep. 88.——Consummātus, a, um, part. *added together,* Col. 5, 3 f. bella consummata, *finished,* Cel. Phil. 12, 7. *so* proelia, Lucan. 1, 337.——adj. *perfect, consummate;* juvenis consummatissimus, *most accomplished,* Plin. 2, 7.——Consummātio, ōnis, f. *the sum total, the joint amount of several particulars,* Plin. 4, 23. Columel. 2, 13.——¶ 2. Consummatio maximarum rerum, *the finishing, the accomplishing,* Senec. Brev. Vit. 1. in consummatione gladiatorum, *at the conclusion of the shews of gladiators,* Plin. 8, 7. nemo vilitatem ventris aestimat, consummationis facilitate, *of the excrements,* Plin. 26, 8 f. 28.——consummabilis, e, *to be or what ought to be perfected,* Senec. Ep. 92.

Con-sūmĕre patrimonium, bona, fruges, pecuniam, *to waste, to consume, to spend;* aevum, diem, noctem, tempus, *to spend, to waste:* se curam, operam &c.——Consumtio, ōnis, f. *a wasting or spending; consumption.*——Consumtor, ōris, m. *a consumer, a waster.* Ignis, consumtor omnium, Cic. N. D. 2, 35.

Con-surgĕre, *to rise together:* in arma, ad bellum: consurgitur *(impers.)* ex consilio, *sc.* ab illis, *they rise,* Caes. B. G. 5, 30.——Consurrectio, ōnis, f. *a rising together,* Cic. Har. R. 1.

Con-sūsurrāre, *to whisper together,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 64.

Con-tābĕre & -escĕre, *to pine or waste away:*——Contābĕfăcĕre aliquem miseriâ et curâ, *to waste, to consume,* Plaut. Pf. 2, 1, 19.

Contābŭlāre, (tabula 3) *to cover over with boards or planks,* Plin. 15, 16. Hellespontum, *to make a bridge of boats over it,* Suet. Cal. 19. *so* mare molibus, Curt. 5, 7, 8. totum murum turribus, *to cover with towers, to build them on all parts of the wall,* Caes. B. G. 7, 22. Turres contabulantur, *are raised on the rampart and covered with boards,* Caes. B. G. 5, 39.——Contabulatae turres, *moveable towers of several stories,* Liv. 24, 34. *which Polybius calls* Sambucae, 8, 5.——Contabulatio, ōnis, f. *a covering of any thing with boards, a flooring;* Ubi turris altitudo perducta est ad contabulationem, *to the first flooring,* i. e. *when the tower was one story high,* Caes. B. C. 2, 9. altera contabulatio, *a second flooring or story;* summa contabulatio, *the highest flooring or roof,* ib.

Contactus, Contagio, &c. *vid.* Contingĕre.

Contamināre, *(q.* contagmināre, *a* contactu; *vel ab* exactu *est* examinare, *q.* exagminare:) se vitiis, scelere, sanguine, stupro, *to pollute, to stain;* fabulas, *to spoil by confounding or jumbling together two or more Greek plays, to make one Latin play,* Ter. And. prol. 16. Heaut. prol. 17. contaminatus grex turpium morbo virorum, *i. e.* eunuchi v. pathici, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 9. Homo contaminatissimus, *vile, abominable,* Cic. Dom. 9, *Add.* Prov. Cons. 6.

Con-technāri aliquid, *to contrive, to devise,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 34.

Con-tĕgĕre caput amictu, *to cover all around;* injuriam, *to conceal,* Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 41. Humus contegit corpus, Cic. Arch. 10. humo contegi, *to be buried,* Ovid. Ep. 16, 274. casa contecta stramine, Ovid. Met. 5, 447.

Con-tĕmĕrāre manus, *to pollute;* torum dominae, *to violate,* Ovid. Am. 2, 7, 18

Con-temnĕre, (-mni v. -mpsi, -mtum v. -mptum,) eum v. id, *to despise:*——homo contemptus et abjectus, adj. *contemptible, mean,* Cic. Rull. 2, 34. contemptior paucitate ordo, *more con-*

temp-

temptible by or on account of its small number, Liv. 1, 49. nihil illo contemptius, *than he*, Cic. Phil. 3. homo contemtissimae inertiae, Suet. Dom. 15. contempta res, *a contemptible estate, a small fortune*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 25.—Orator non contemnendus, *not contemptible*, Cic. Br. 13.—CONTEMTUS, v. Contemptus, ûs, m. *et* contemptio, ōnis, f. *contempt, scorn, disdain*: contemptu laborare inter v. apud socios, *i. e.* esse contemptui iis, *to be despised*, Liv. 6, 2. contemptui aliquid habere, *to despise*, Suet. Aug. 93.—CONTEMPTOR, ōris, m. *et* -trix, -īcis, f. *a despiser; that despises*: contemptim v. mtim, adv. *contemptuously, with contempt.*

CON-TEMPERĀTUS, a, um, *temperate, of moderate heat*, Vitruv. 9, 4.

CONTEMPLĀRE; *and*oftener Contemplāri, dep. *to view, to behold*: contemplatio, ōnis, f. *et* -ātus, ûs, m. *the act of viewing, contemplation*: contemplator, ōris, m. *et* -atrix, īcis, f. *a beholder*: contemplātivus, a, um, *contemplative.*

CON-TENDĔRE, (di, sum *et* tum,) ilia risu, *to stretch, to strain*, Ovid. Art. Am. 3, 285. vincula, *to straiten, to draw close*, Virg. G. 4, 412. animum in curas, *to rack with cares*, Ovid. Pont. 1, 5, 11. omnes nervos in re aliqua, *to exert all one's strength or attention*, Cic. 1. Act. Verr. 12. Fam. 15, 4. omnibus nervis mihi contendendum est, *I must strive*, Cic. Verr. 3, 56. ad magna, *to aim or aspire at*, Cic. Off. 2, 13. *so* maximis laboribus ad gloriam, Cic. Phil. 14, 12. omnia, *to adduce every ground of accusation, to strain every point, to omit nothing*, Cic. Verr. 2, 21. tantum itineris unâ nocte, *to make so great a journey, to go so far*; frustra, *to strive*, Virg. E. 7, 69. Qui stadium currit, eniti et contendere debet, quàm maximè possit, ut vincat, Cic. Off. 3, 10. contra vim morbi, Cic. Phil. 9, 7. Dyrrachium petere contendit, *strove or endeavoured*, Cic. Planc. 41. cursum aliquò, ad aliquem, *to direct*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 58. in Italiam, *to hasten*, Cic. B. G. 1, 10. Romam, Sallust. Jug. 13.—¶ 2, aliquid ab aliquo, *to request earnestly*, Cic. Fam. 13, 8. et 12, 29. Att. 6, 2 f. &c. Hic magistratus a populo summa ambitione contenditur, *is sought or asked*, Cic. Verr. 2, 53.—¶ 3. Verè videor posse contendere, *methinks I may truely affirm or assert*, Nep. 25, 12. *so* Id. 15, 8. et 2, 7. se rectiùs viduam, et illum coelibem futurum fuisse contendere, *for* contendebat, *she asserted*, Liv. 1, 46. ab Ariobarsane contendi, ut daret, *I insisted with him, I urged or pressed him to give*, Cic. Att. 6, 1.—¶ 4. CONTENDĔRE bello *vel* Marte, cursu *vel* pedibus, cum aliquo, *to contend*; verbis inter se, non pugnis, Cic. Parad. 3. de honore aut de dignitate cum aliquo, Cic. jure cum aliquo, *to go to law, to bring the matter before a judge*, Cic. Quint. 31. *so* lite de re aliqua, Quinctil. 3, 4. summo jure, *to go to the rigour of the law with one*, Cic. Att. 16, 15. alicui, *for* cum aliquo, Horat. Ep. 1, 18, 28. amori, *for* cum amore, Propert. 1, 14, 7. *so* hirundo contendit cycnis, Lucret. 3, 6.—¶ 5. CONTENDERE causas inter se, *to compare, to contrast*, Cic. Cat. 2, 11. *so* aliquid cum aliquo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33. Tacit. Ann. 4, 32. vetera et praesentia, Ib. 13, 3.

CONTENTUS, part. & adj.—gladiatorum contento poplite praelia, *with their legs vehemently stretched, with the sinews of the back part of the leg opposite to the knee strongly stretched*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 97. *opposed to*, poplite flexo, Stat. Theb. 6, 590. *so* Qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 20. Insonuit contento nervus ab arcu, *the string twanged from a bent bow*, Ovid. Met. 6, 286. *so* Id. Art. Am. 2, 291. Tela contenta arcu parato, *the arrows extended on the ready bow*, Virg. A. 5, 513. contentâ cervice trahunt plaustra, *with strained necks*, Virg. G. 3, 536. Ut balistae, et reliqua tormenta telorum, eò graviores emissiones habent, quò sunt contenta atque adducta vehementiùs, *throw them with the greater force the more they are strained, and drawn back*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24 Ut onera contentis corporibus faciliùs feruntur, remissis opprimunt, *as burdens are more easily carried when our bodies are exerted, so when our bodies are not exerted, the same burdens overpower us*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. Cùm contento cursu hostium classis Italiam peteret, *with full sail, in a straight course*, Cic. Mur. 15. *so metoph.* Contento studio cursuque, *as quickly as possible*, Cic. Sext. 6. Fides contenta, et incontenta, *a fiddle in tune, and out of tune*, Cic. Fin. 4, 27. contentis oculis, *with eager eyes, ardently fixed on the object*, Suet. Tib. 7. voce contentâ dicere, *to speak with great exertion of voice; opposed to* summissâ voce, Cic. Orat. 17.—CONTENTĔ (adv.) pro se dicere, *with great exertion of voice*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. Plaga, hòc gravior, quo est missa contentius, *with greater force*, ib. Mater ipsum arctè et contentè habet, *strictly, and with a tight rein, restrains him from using too much liberty*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 63. Cum usque ad vesperam contentiùs (*sc.* aequo *vel* solito,) ambularet, *sc.* Socrates, *faster, with greater exertion than usual*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.

CONTENTIO (ōnis, f.) animi, ingenii, virium, *exertion*, Cic. Or. 3, 2. *So* contentio vocis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. Or. 2, 5. et 53.—¶ 2. Contentio inter eos, *a contest, a dispute*, Nep. 1, 4. contentio libertatis dignitatisque, *a contest about*, Liv. 4, 6. Finis contentionum, ib. contentio honoris, *a struggle about preferment*, Cic. Mur. 4. palmae, *i. e.* de praestantia, Quinctil. 1, 2, 24. mihi cum eo contentio fuit, Cic. Phil. 2, 3 f. contentio animorum, *a violent animosity*, Liv. 10. 23. *so* Cic. Fam. 2, 12.—¶ 3. Contentio generis familiaeque, *a comparison in point of birth and family*, Cic. Planc. 7. contentio vestra v. vestrûm, *a comparison between you*, ib. et 6. ex aliorum contentione, *from a comparison with others*, Cic. Manil. 13. Sed si contentio quaedam et comparatio fiat, *a contrast*, Cic. Off. 1, 17.—¶ 4. *a figure in rhetorick*, Auct. ad Heren. 4, 15, 18, 45.

CONTENTIOSUS, adj. -a oratio, *an argumentative speech, full of keen debate*, Plin. Ep. 2, 19.

CONTENTUS, a, um, *content*, &c. *see* Continēre.

CON-TENĔBRĀRE, neut. *to be dark*: quod contenebravit, *until it grew dark*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2.

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Con-terminus, a, um, *neighbouring, bordering on.* His contermini Rhaeti, Plin. 3, 26. contermina Indis gens, Id. 12, 8. conterminæ ripæ ſtabula, *contiguous to*, Ovid. Met. 8, 552.

Con-tĕrĕre (trīvi, trītum,) radicem in pulverem, *to bruiſe, to pound in a mortar*, Plin. 26, 11. *ſo* Haec ubi contrīris, *for* contriveris, Ovid. Med. Fac. 89.—*metaph.* librum legendo, *to wear*, Cic. Fam. 9, 25. *ſo* ferrum uſu, Ovid. Art. Am. 3, 91. aetatem in piſtrino, *to ſpend*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 1. *ſo* diem, ævum, tempus, vitam;—boves, *to fatigue, to wear out with labour*, Lucr. 2, 1161. Conteris Tu tua me oratione, mulier, *you weary or tire me with your ſpeaking*, Plaut. Caſ. 2, 3, 65. operam, *to waſte*, Plaut. Moſt. 3, 1, 14. ſe in muſicis, &c. Cic. Fin. 1, 21 f. Reliqua (*ſc.* bona) ex collatione facile eſt conterere atque contemnere, *it is eaſy from compariſon to vilify or reduce to nothing and deſpiſe other enjoyments*, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 30. Quae ſunt horum temporum, ea jam contrivimus, *we have exhauſted the ſubject of the preſent times, we have often mentioned every thing pertaining to them*, Cic. Att. 9, 4.—Con-trītus, part. & adj. *bruiſed, ſtamped, brayed, or beaten very ſmall; thus*, Ruta contrita, Plin. 20, 13 f. 51.—¶ 2. *metaph.* contrita praecepta, *trite, ſtale, vulgar, common*, Cic. Orat. 1, 31. *ſo* Sext. 40. vetuſtate contritum proverbium, *old and common*, Cic. Fin. 2.

Conterraneus, a, um, *of the ſame country:* f. *a countryman*, Plin. Praef. 1.

Con-terrĕre aliquem, *to terrify, to frighten greatly;* adſpectu conterritus haeſit, Virg. A. 3, 597.

Contestāri deos hominesque, *to call to witneſs*, Cic. Verr. 4, 29. Fam. 6, 10. caelum terramque, Cic. Flacc. 40.—¶ 2. Conteſtari litem *vel* litis conteſtatio, *is when both the plaintiff and defendant appeared in court before the Praetor, attended with witneſſes; and the plaintiff having ſtated his claim or grounds of complaint, and the defendant having made his anſwer, each of them ſaid to thoſe preſent*, Testes estote, Cic. Roſc. Com. 11. Macrob. Sat 3, 9. Feſtus in voce Contestari. Neque Illi litem conteſtabuntur, *nor will they ſtand a trial, nor, as it is expreſſed, will they join iſſue*, Cic. Att. 16, 15.—Contestātus, part. Conteſtata virtus majorum, *known, proved, atteſted*, Cic. Flacc. 11. Clariſſimis teſtimoniis conteſtata (*al.* teſtata) antiquitas, *confirmed*, Cic. Div. 1, 40.—Contestatio, ōnis, f. Petivit a me maximâ conteſtatione, *with the greateſt earneſtneſs*, Cic. Corn. 1. conteſtatio litis, *the appearance of a plaintiff and defendant before the praetor in court with witneſſes, when the plaintiff ſtated his claim or grounds of complaint, and the defendant gave in his anſwers*, Feſtus.

Con-texĕre villos, *to weave:* quid enim aves aliud afferunt, niſi ut earum villis confectis, atque contextis, homines veſtiantur, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 63. lilia amaranthis, *to join or tie together*, Tibull. 3, 4, 33. Vineae unam faciem longè latéque contexunt, *form an uniform aſpect or appearance, there is nothing but an uninterrupted view of vineyards*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. puppes tenui cannâ, *to conſtruct or build ſhips of thin cane*, Vall. Flac. 2, 108. carmen, *to compoſe*, Cic. Coel. 8. crimen, *to contrive, to forge an accuſation*, Cic. Dejot. 6. cum reliquis rebus noſtra, *to relate our tranſactions in conjunction with others, to weave the relation of Catiline's conſpiracy into the general texture of your work*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. extrema cum primis, *to make the laſt correſpond with the firſt*, Cic. Fam. 10, 13. Argento contextus et auro, *i. e.* veſte indutus auro et argento contexta, *with an embroidered robe*, Tibul. 1, 2, 71. perpetuae et contextae voluptates, *a continual ſeries of pleaſure*, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 33 Hiſtoria contexta illorum temporum, *a continued hiſtory*, Nep. 25, 16 contextus equus trabibus acernis, *conſtructed of maple beams*, Virg. A 2, 112.—Contextus, ūs, m. *a weaving or plaiting; thus*, Pennarum contextu corpori tegumenta faciebat, Cic. Fin. 5, 11. Contextus corporum, *the texture, contexture, or union of their parts*, Lucr. 1, 244.—¶ 2. Contextus literarum, *the order*, Quinctil 1, 1, 24. Rectus, quo ſcribi ſolent, contextus, *their proper uſe or order;* as, A, B, C, &c. ib 25. Mirabilis eſt apud illos contextus rerum, *a wonderful connexion or conſiſtency in the tenets of the Stoics*, Cic. Fin. 5, 27. contextus dicendi, *the thread of the diſcourſe*, Quinctil. 10, 7, 26. *ſo* contextus ſermonis, Id. 8, 3, 37. totus contextus orationis, *the whole diſcourſe*, Cic. Part. 23. Non interrumpendus eſt contextus, *the texture of the period*, Id. 11, 3, 39. contextus verborum, *the ſeries or connection of the words*, Id. 11, 2, 28. in contextu et continuatione ſermonis, *in the compoſition of a continued diſcourſe, in the conſtruction and length of the periods*, Id. 8, 2, 14. in cogitatis quoque rerum ac verborum contextum ſequi, *ſc.* oportet, *in what an orator has only premeditated, he ſhould follow the ſame order or arrangement of things and expreſſions, that he obſerved in thinking of them*, Id. 11, 2, 2. in contextu et curſu, *ſc.* orationis, *in the ſtructure or train of a ſentence or diſcourſe*, Id. 8, 4, 8. *ſo* Id. 9, 4, 55. Cura ſit ne brevium contextu reſultent, *ſc.* verba, *leſt they have a jumping or ſtarting ſound by the junction, or by being made up of ſhort ſyllables*, Id. 9, 4, 66. Factorum dictorumque contextus, *the conſiſtent tenour, the uniform train of conduct*, Id. 3, 7, 15.—Contextē, et -tim, adv. Omnia naturali colligatione conſertè contextéque fiunt, *by a natural and cloſe connection between cauſe and effect*, Cic. Fat. 14. Turdi in cacuminibus arborum luto nidificantes paene contextim, *cloſely, as if linked or joined together*, Plin. 10, 53.

Con-ticēre, ui, -, *et* Conticēſco, ĕre, *inc.* (taceo;) *to be ſilent, to hold one's peace, to be huſh or ſtill*, Virg. A. 2, 1.—Conticinium, i, n. *the firſt part of night, when all is ſtill*, Varr. Lat. Ling. 5, 2. & 6, 4. Plaut. Aſin. 3, 3, 95. Non 1, 313.—¶ 2. *that part of the morning between cock-crowing and the dawn, when the cocks give over crowing*, Macrob. Sat. 1, 3.

Contignāre, (tignum;) *to lay with beams, rafters or joiſts; to rafter, to joiſt, to floor;* tecta oſſibus, *to cover or lay with bones (inſtead of rafters,)* Plin. 9, 3. Quidquid eſt contignatum, *that part which was joiſted or floored*, Caeſ. B. C. 2, 15. Contignatio, ōnis, f. *a floor or flooring, a ſtory;* the

the same with CONTABULATIO, Caes. B. C. 2, 9 & 15. sine contignatione ac materiâ aedificia, *without a flooring and wood*, Hirt. Bell. Alex. 1. Ut contignatio careat incendii periculo, *the joists*, Col. 1, 6, 3. in tertiam contignationem ascendere, *to the third story*, Liv. 21, 62.

CONTIGUUS, a, um, *adjoining; see* Contingĕre.

CON-TINĔRE, -tinui, -tentum, (teneo;) trabes, *to hold or keep together*, Caes. B. G. 7, 23. Omnes artes, quae ad humanitatem pertinent, quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur, *all the liberal arts are connected together*, Cic. Arch. 1. civitatem in officio, *to keep*, ib. 5, 3. animam, *to keep in, to check*, Lucan. 8, 616. *so* risum, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 36. lacrymas, Id. Most. 3, 2, 137. dicta, *to keep secret, not to publish*, Cic. Or. 2, 55. & 1, 4. libros, *to reserve, not to publish to the world*, Cic. Att. 13, 21. belluas septis, *to keep within*, Cic. Phil. 13, 3. canes catenis per diem, *to keep in, to restrain or confine*, Col. 7. 12. exercitum castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 48. equos frenis, *to restrain, to curb*, Senec. Hippol. 1055. Neque enim potest exercitum is continere imperator, qui se ipsum non continet, *restrain*, Cic. Manil. 13. *so* furentem, Cic. Har. Resp. 1. gradum, *to stop*, Virg. A. 3, 598. vocem conjurationis, *to contain, to keep from breaking forth*, Cic. Cat. 1, 3. aliquem in exercitatione, Cic. Fam. 7, 19 in studiis, *to engage, to keep one employed*, Cic. Off. 1, 6. & Brut. 97. Vix me contineo, quin involem in capillum, *I can scarcely keep or restrain myself from flying at his hair*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20. *so* malè se continet, Ovid. Met. 4, 351. se a supplicio, Cic. Verr. 5, 29. se ab assentiendo, Cic. Acad. 32. se domi aut ruri, *to keep one's self, to stay*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 16. se moenibus urbis, Ovid. Met. 13, 207. Continet mundus omnia suo complexu, *contains*, Cic. N. D. 2, 22. Una virtute (*sc.* diligentiâ) omnes reliquae virtutes continentur, *are contained or comprehended*, Cic. Or. 2, 35.—¶ Quod rem maximè continebat, *which was the chief thing, of the greatest importance*, Cic. Brut. 29. Summum bonum, quod continet philosophiam, *which is the sum of all philosophy*, Cic. Fin. 4, 6. Ea continent causas, *are of chief importance in causes*, Cic. Part. 29.—¶ Vita, quae corpore et spiritu continetur, *depends on or consists in, is preserved by*, Cic. Marcel. 9. *so* Tua salute continetur salus omnium, *depends on*, ib. 7. *add.* Plin. Ep. 10, 35. Meus reditus vestro judicio continetur, Cic. Dom. 37. Nulla res vehementiùs rempublicam continet, quam fides, *more strongly supports or preserves, than credit*, Cic. Off. 2, 24. ¶ Hac curâ continebatur, *was restrained or checked, could act with less freedom*, Cic. Verr. 3, 1. Ut se contineat, admonebo, *to abstain from the study of rhetorick*, Cic. Or. 2, 20. Firmas, (*sc.* membranas oculorum natura fecit,) ut continerentur, *that they might be preserved in their state, that they might not be broken*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.—CONTINENS, ntis; part. Abditarum et continentium morbos causarum notitia, *the knowledge of the occult and constituent causes of diseases*, Cels. praef. 1.—adj. *moderate, temperate, keeping one's desires within due bounds; thus*, Non intemperanter concupiscere, continentis debet dici, Nep. 25, 13. Hoc nemo fuit magis continens, *more a master of his passions*, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 21. continentior, Caes. B. C. 1, 23. continentissimi homines, majores nostri, Cic. Paradox. 1. ¶ 2. *continual, successive, adjoining, uninterrupted*: continens oratio, *a continued discourse*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8. *so* continens agmen, Liv. 1, 29. & 2, 50. longum agmen, nec continens, *a long line, and not connected; with spaces or intervals between parts of it*, Liv. 10, 35. Huic fundo continentia praedia, *contiguous*, Cic. Caecin. 4. Huic (*sc.* mari) continens aër, Cic. N. D. 2, 45. Cappadociae, pars quae cum Cilicia continens est, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 3 & 4. continenti spiritu, *with one breath; opposed to*, intermisso, Cic. Or. 3, 57. labore continenti omnia superare, *continual, incessant*, Caes. B. G. 7, 24. & B. C. 3, 63. continentibus diebus, *for several days successively*, ib. 84. Biduo continenti, *for two days without intermission*, Suet. Cal. 19. e continenti genere tertia victima, *the third victim of the same family, in which the grandfather, father and son, had successively one after another devoted themselves for the republic*, Cic. Fin. 2, 19.—¶ 3. CONTINENS terra, *the continent*, Nep. 2, 3. *often used as a subst. with* terra *understood; thus*, in continenti lucus, Nep. 1, 7. Leucadia operâ incolarum abscissa a continenti, Plin. 4, 1. a proximâ continenti, *from the nearest continent*, Plin. 5, 31 f. 39.—¶ 4. In continenti, *sc.* tempore, *immediately. Sometimes written as one word*, Ulpian; *whence old English writers use* INCONTINENTLY *for* immediately: *In the same sense, we find* EX CONTINENTI, *sc.* tempore, Justin. 1, 9, 10. ¶ 5. *The principal points of a cause, those things of chief importance in a cause, on which it hinged or turned, were called* CONTINENTIA, ium; quasi firmamenta defensionis; quibus sublatis, nulla defensio sit, Cic. Top. 25. *or* CONTINENTIA CAUSARUM, Cic. Partit. 29. CONTINENTIA cum ipso negotio, *inseparable, connected with the cause or the matter in dispute*, Cic. Inv. 1, 26.—CONTINENTER, adv. *temperately, moderately*, Cic. Off. 1, 30.—¶ 2. *continually*; Belgae cum Germanis continenter bellum gerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. Biduum continenter lapidibus pluit, *without intermission*, Liv. 25, 7. continenter uno spiritu multa dicere, *to repeat a long period without drawing breath*, Auct. ad Heren. 3, 12.—CONTINENTIA, ae, f. *abstinence, temperance, moderation*, Cic. Off. 2, 24. Inv. 2, 54. Nep. 25, 13. Laetari te nostrâ moderatione et continentiâ video, *disinterestedness*, Cic. Att. 6, 2.—CONTENTUS, a, um, *content, satisfied*; parvo, Cic. Am. 23. paucis, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 16. sua sorte, ib. 1, 1, 3. contentiores, Plaut. Poen. 2, 1, 15. contentus fueram hoc solum scribere tibi, Plin. Ep. 10, 6. Haec breviter demonstrâsse, Quinctil. 5, 12.—CONTENTUS, part. *stretched, bent*; & CONTENTĔ, adv. *See* Contendĕre.

CONTINUUS, a, um, *continual, without intermission*: continui montes, *a continued range of*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5. Si Tanaquil tantum moliri potuisset, ut duo continua regna viro, ac deinceps genero dedisset, *could have such influence, as to bestow the crown twice successively, first on her husband,*

husband, and then on her son-in-law, Liv. 1, 47. so Post tres continuos consulatus, Liv. 2, 42.—

CONTINUÒ, adv. *forthwith, immediately:* continuò hic adero, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 96. Non continuò, si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, *I am not therefore, for that reason; it does not follow of consequence that,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 33. so Id. Or. 2, 48. Fin. 4, 27.—CONTINUÒ, adv. *continually, always:* Flumen fluit continuè, Varr. L. L. 4, 5.—CONTINUĪTAS, ātis, f. *continuation,* Plin. 8, 30—CONTINUĀRE, *to make or to be continual:* perpotationem biduo duabusque noctibus, *to continue,* Plin. 14, 22. so nocte et die iter, Caes. B. C. 3, 11. opus diem et noctem, ib. 1, 62. Si a primâ hiemę austri ad ultimum ver continuârunt, *have continued,* Celsi. 2, 1. aedificia moenibus, *to join,* Liv. 1, 44. Ingens cupido agros continuandi, *of adding field to field,* Liv. 34, 4. continuatque dapes, *and serves up one dish close after another,* Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 108. verba singula, et continuata, *words by themselves, and in sentences,* Cic. Or. 3, 37. Buconibus Sitonum gentes continuantur, *are contiguous to,* Tacit. G. 45. Hiems continuatur, *continues,* Ovid. Pont. 1, 1, 26. Quum prope continuato agmine iret, *in a continued body,* Liv. 2, 38. CONTINUATIO, (ōnis, f.) imbrium, *continuance,* Caes. B. G. 3, 29. ordinis, naturae, rerum, *continuation,* Cic. Verborum nimis longa continuatio, *too long a period,* Cic. Or. 3, 13.

CON-TINGĔRE, tĭgi, tactum, (tango,) *to touch:* Curato ne inter se contingant, *that they may not touch one another,* Col. 5, 10. Ne se inter se contingant, Plin. 17, 10. metam, *to reach,* Horat. A. P. 412. so Virg. A. 5, 836. aures, Ovid. Met. 1, 211. portum, ib. 3, 634. auctoritatem hujus loci, *to assume the authority of speaking from the* rostra, Cic. Manl. 1. regiam propinquitate aut affinitate, *to be connected with the royal family,* Liv. 24, 22. Neroni Galba successit, nullo gradu contingens Caesarum domum, *nowise related to the family of the Caesars,* Suet. Galb. 2. so Id. Ner. 32. Deos propius, *to have familiar access to the great,* i. e. *to Augustus,* Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 52. animum curâ, *to touch with solicitude,* Val. Flacc. 7, 173. ¶ 2. CONTINGIT, impers. *it happens:* Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 36. Nulli contigit impune nasci, Senec. ad Marc. 15.—*often also with a nominative, in the third pers. sing. and plur.* Honor contigit tibi ex merito, Ovid. Pont. 4, 7, 16. Gaudia contingant mihi, ib. 2, 1, 7. Contigerant illi connubia matris tuae, *a marriage with your mother had fallen to his lot,* Ovid. Met. 12, 194.—*The following distinction is generally observed:* CONTINGUNT bona, accidunt mala, eveniunt utraque; *hence,* species plura mala contingere nobis, quam accidere, *happen to us for our good, than for our hurt,* Senec. Ep. 110. *But this distinction does not always take place; as,* Cic. Or. 2, 4. Off. 1, 22.—*Passiv.* Mea causa nihil eo facto contingitur, *is nowise affected,* Liv. 40, 14. ¶ CONTINGO *is sometimes used, as if it were compounded of* TINGO: Contingitur sale caseus, *is seasoned, tinged or mixed with,* Col. 7, 8, 4. so Aut parco sale contingunt, *sc.* lac pressum, *vel* caseum, Virg. G. 3, 403. Contingunt corpus amurcâ, *anoint with the lees of oil,* ib. 448. *add.* Col. 9, 8, 8. Lucr. 1, 936. & 4, 11. *thus also the participle:* Colore croci contacta sputa, *tinged, (al.* contincta,) Lucr. 6, 1186, & 2, 742. *Add.* Id. 2, 852. 4. 642. contacta sale modico, *meat a little salted,—corned,* Celsi. 2, 24. contacta halitu ursi, *things breathed on by a bear,* Plin. 11, 53 f. 115. Velut contactâ civitate rabie duorum juvenum, *infected, as if by contagion, with the rage of the two young men, or seized with the same madness as they,* Liv. 4, 9. so Id. 31, 8. & 38, 55. Sacrilegio contactos milites furor agitat, *stained, polluted by,* Id. 29, 8. nullo mortali opere contacti, Tacit. G. 10. Dies contactus religione, *rendered inauspicious, unlucky,* i. e. dies Alliensis, Id. 6, 28. Velut omnibus eo vitio contactis auspiciis, *as if all the auspices were affected by that irregularity,* i. e. *as if all the magistrates were rendered incapable of taking the omens, the consuls as well as the dictator, by the informality of the dictator's creation; so that neither he nor the consuls could hold the* COMITIA *for electing consuls,* Liv. 8, 17.—CONTACTUS, ūs, m. *the act of touching, a touch:* contactu omnia foedant immundo, *by their filthy touch,* Virg. A. 3, 227. Pullis anserum urtica contactu mortifera, *fatal by its touch,* Plin. 10, 59. Refugitque viriles contactus, *shuns intercourse with her husband,* Ovid. Met. 7, 240. Caeterae legiones contactu bellum meditabantur, *from the contagion of example, excited by the example of others,* Tac. Hist. 2, 60. so Discedite a contactu, *from infection,* Id. Annal. 1, 43. *add.* Infecti valetudine et contactu, *(al.* contractu,) *smitten with the disease of informing, and infected by the contagion of that vice, or corrupted by the contagious example,* ib. 6, 7. Pollui cuncta sanie, odore, contactu, *contagion,* ib. 4, 49. contactu valentiorum, *by the example of, or intercourse with,* Id. Hist. 1, 11. dominationis, *the influence or contagious effects of tyranny,* Id. Agr. 30. so Puerum procul a contactu deliciarum retinebimus, Senec. Ir. 2, 21. Vitia contactu nocent, *by contagion,* Id. Tranq. 7.—CONTAGIUM, i, n. et Contagio, ōnis, f. *et* -ages, is, f. *contagion, the catching of a disease or pollution by the touch:* Foedum contagium rejecit, *rejected the hand of the executioner, lest she should be polluted by touching it,* Plin. Ep. 4, 11. Post ubi, contagio quasi, pestilentia invasit, *as if by contagion,* Sallust. Cat. 10. Nec mala vicini pecoris contagia laedent, Virg. E. 1, 51.—CONTAGIUM *is most frequent in poetry, and* CONTAGIO, *in prose:* Contagio ipsa vulgabat morbos, *contagion,* Liv. 3, 6. Contagione pulmonum calescit spiritus, *by touching the lungs,* Cic. Nat. 2, 55. contagio corporis, *the influence,* Cic. Div. 1, 30. & 2, 44. contagio cum corporibus, *connexion, contagion,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 30. contagionibus malorum, *by the contagion or communication of mischief,* Cic. Off. 2, 23. Quaedam contagio sceleris, *a participation of guilt,* Id. Sull. 2. so Contagio praedae, Id Dom. 41 Ad quos conscientiae contagio pertinebit, *who shall be conscious of the fault, and therefore some how infected with it,* Cic. Verr. 5, 71. contagionem aspectus fugere, *to avoid being polluted by the sight of so wicked a per-*

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person, Cic. Cluent. 68. contagio naturae *vel* rerum, *of causes and effects whereby, according to the opinion of the Stoicks, one thing contained the cause of another*, Cic. Fat. 3 & 4. Dedit hanc contagio labem, et dabit in plures, *contagion has produced this stain or vice, and will spread it to others*, i. e. *by associating with effeminate persons you have become effeminate, and will make others so by your example*, Juv. 2, 78.—CONTAGE fuâ, *for* contagione, Lucr. 4, 336. Et mala multa animus contagi *(al.* -e) fungitur ejus, *the soul suffers many evils by its connexion with the body*, ib. 3, 734. e contagibus ignis caleſcit ventus, *is heated by its contact with the seeds of fire in the clouds*, ib. 6, 279. CONTAGIBUS ibant, *they died by infection*, ib. 1241. CONTIGUUS, a, um, *contiguous, adjoining:* contiguae domus, Ovid. Met. 4, 57. Mihi quidam ſpectanti ſenior, contiguuſque loco, *an old man who stood or sat next me at the spectacles*, Ovid. Faſt. 4, 378.

CON-TORQUĔRE, (ſi, tum,) ſtellas, *to whirl, to turn round*, Cic. N. D. 2, 21. *ſo* currum, Cic. Orat. 61. Eâ celeritate contorqueatur *(ſc.* mundus, *is turned round,)* cui par nulla ne cogitari quidem poſſit, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. freta imo fundo, *to turn up*, Sil. 3, 50. haſtam, *to throw, to dart*, Virg. A. 2, 52. *ſo* ſpicula, ib. 7, 165. proram ad laevas undas, *to turn*, ib. 3, 462. Aliquem tum ad ſeveritatem, tum ad triſtitiam, *to move*, Cic. Or. 2, 17. verba *(ut* telum,) *to throw out*, Cic, Tuſc. 3, 26. Deinde contorquent, *ſc.* argumentationem, *they twiſt or wreſt the argument, they argue indirectly or obſcurely, they uſe ſophiſtry or imperfect ſyllogiſms againſt their antagoniſts*, Cic. Div. 2, 52. *as Juvenal expreſſes it*, Curta enthymemata torquent, 6, 449.—Inſano Contorquens vertice ſilvas, *whirling in his furious torrent or gulf*, i. e. *tearing up trees from the root, he rolled them along in his rapid ſtream*, Virg. G. 1, 481. haſtile, *throwing, darting*, Id. A. 12, 490.———— CONTORTUS, part. Arbor contorti caudicis, *having its trunk wreathed or twiſted round*, Plin. 12, 14 ſ. 31. *ſo* contorta cornua, *wreathed;* contortus crinis, *curled*, Senec. Hippol. 707. Amnes in alium curſum contorti, *turned*, Cic. Div. 1, 19. Cuſpis Echionĕo primum contorta lacerto, *a ſpear thrown by the arm of Echion*, Ovid. Met. 8, 345. *ſo* Tela contorta, Flor. 3, 4. Cujus *(ſc.* Demoſthenis) non tam vibrarent fulmina illa, niſi numeris contorta ferrentur, *the thunderbolts of whoſe eloquence would not ſtrike ſo ſtrongly or flaſh ſo remarkably, unleſs when darted they were carried along or moved with harmony*, i. e. *the force of his eloquence would not be ſo conſpicuous, unleſs his periods were harmoniouſly compoſed*, Cic. Or. 70 f. res contortae, *obſcure, crabbed, perplexing*, Cic. Or 1, 59. contorta ſophiſmata, *contorted ſophiſms, indirect, fallacious or obſcure arguments*, Cic. Acad. 4, 24.—CONTORTĔ, (adv.) dicere, *obſcurely*, Cic. Inv. 1, 20. Heren. 1, 9. Haec concluduntur contortius a Stoicis, *too ſhortly or obſcurely; oppoſed to* LATIUS ET DIFFUSIUS, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 10. CONTORTŬLUS, a, um; -ae concluſiones, *ſtrained, forced, fallacious*, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 18.———— CONTORTIO (ōnis, f.) dextrae, *the exertion uſed in throwing a dart or aiming a blow with a weapon*, Auct. ad Her. 4, 19. contortiones orationis, *twiſtings or wreſtings of language, fallacious concluſions, ſophiſtry*, Cic. Fat. 8 f.—CONTORTOR (ōris, m.) legum, *a perverter, a wreſter*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 27.—Contortiplicatus, a, um, (plico;) -a nomina, *long crabbed names, hard to be pronounced*, Plaut. Perſ. 4, 6, 26.

CONTRA, praep. cum accus. *againſt:* contra aliquem pugnare, contendere, dicere, &c. contra naturam vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 6. Quem contra veneris, *for* contra quem, *whom you have oppoſed in a trial*, Cic. Mur. 4. contra ea v. id, *for* e contrario, *on the contrary:* contra exſpectationem, opinionem, ſpem, &c. *contrary to:* Naves contra Liſſum in. anceris conſiſterunt, *over againſt, oppoſite to*, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 28. *ſo* Inſula, quae contra Brundiſinum portum eſt, ib 23. *Add.* Liv. 3, 26. Virg. A. 3, 692.———— CONTRA, adv. *on the contrary, on the other hand:* Tibi beati videmur, at contrà nobis tu beatus, Cic. Fam. 4, 4. Utrumque contrà accidit, *quite otherwiſe*, ib. 13, 18. Tu ne cede malis, ſed contrà audentior ito, *ſc.* ea, *go againſt or oppoſe them*, Virg. A. 6. 95. Ut contrà intueri fas eſſet, *to look him in the face*, Liv. 1, 16. Omnia contrà circàque hoſtium plena erant, *before or in front, and all around*, Liv. 5, 37. Contrà elata mari reſpondet Gnoſſia tellus, *on the oppoſite ſide of the door*, or *in that part over againſt* Attica *is repreſented Crete, ruiſed from the ſea*, Virg. A. 6, 23. Si aliquid non contrà atque oporteret, *if not contrary to what was lawful, but contrary to what was proper*, Cic. Balb. 3, *ſo* Div. 2, 24. Orat. 40, Syll. 24. Contrà quàm ipſe ceſſiſſet, *contrary to what he thought*, Cic. Pis. 8. Orat. 2, 20. Dom. 46. Contrà quàm fas erat, Id. Cluent. 5. Non carus eſt auro contrà, *ſc.* appenſo, *he is worth his weight of gold*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 30. *ſo* Curc. 1, 3, 45. Ps. 2, 3, 22. Truc. 2, 6, 57.———— CONTRARIUS, a, um, *contrary, oppoſite:* Contrarium eſt, quod poſitum in genere diverſo, ab eodem, cui contrarium eſſe dicitur, plurimùm diſtat: ut frigus calori, vitae mors, Cic. Inv. 1, 28. Nihil eſt tam contrarium rationi et conſtantiae, quam fortuna, Cic. Div. 2, 7. In contrarias partes flumina fluunt, ib. 1, 35. E *vel* ex contrario, *on the contrary*:—CONTRARIĔ, adv. *contrarily, contrariwiſe:* CONTRARIÒ, adv. *on the contrary*, Nep. 18, 1.

CONTRĀ-DĪCĔRE, *to ſpeak againſt:* Contradicerem tibi, ſi locum haberem, *I ſhould contradict you, could I do it ſafely*, Suet. Aug. 54. *But this verb is commonly written in diſtinct words; as*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 4 f. Part. 31.—CONTRADICTIO, ōnis, f. *an objection*, Quinctil. 2, 17, 36. & 5, 13, 28, &c. Tac. Ann. 14, 43.

CON-TRAHĔRE viros, *to draw together, to aſſemble*, Virg. 3, 8. *ſo* exercitum, copias, milites, auxilia, omnes in unum, &c. aeruginem, *to contract or gather ruſt*, Plin. 34, 11 ſ. 26. aes alienum, *to contract debt*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8. amicitiam virtus contrahit, *produces, unites*, Cic. Amic. 14. *Add.* ib. 7. animum, *to contract, to leſſen or weaken the ſpirits*, Cic. Div. 2, 58. Q. Fr. 1, 1. appetitus, *to check*, Cic. Off. 1, 20. bellum,

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tum, *to bring on, to cause, to incur*, Liv. 5, 37. cicatrices vulnerum, *i. e.* inducere, *to close up, to draw over*, Plin. 12, 17. cladem, *to cause*, Liv. 25, 19. commentarios, *to abridge, to shorten*, Quinctil. 10, 7, 31. medium digitum in pollicem, *to draw in the mid-finger to meet the thumb*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 92. frontem, *to knit the brows, to look stern*, Plaut. Amph. Prol. 52. His (*sc.* superciliis, frons) contrahitur, *is contracted*, Quinctil. 21, 3, 78. Ira contractis superciliis ostenditur, ib. 79. iram numinis sibi, *to bring on one's self*, Ovid. Met. 2, 660. *so* causam mortis sibi, Plin. 11, 19. lac, *to curdle*, Plin. 23, 7. morbum, *to contract*, Plin. 30, 8. orationem, *to shorten, to abridge*, Cic. Part. 7. Quinctil. 11, 1, 45. periculum, *to incur*, Liv. 2, 23. pituitam, *to generate phlegm*, Celf. 4, 5. res *v.* negotia cum aliquo, *to make a bargain or contract*, Cic. Cluent. 14. Off. 2, 11. & 3, 15. nihil cum populo, *to have no business with, to seek no preferments from them*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36 f. societatem cum eo, *to enter into partnership*, Cic. Quinct. 11. tristitiam, *to cause*, Celf. 3, 18. vela, *to draw in*, Horat. Od. 2, 10, 22. *to check one's self, to act more cautiously*. Cic. Att. 1, 13. ventrem, *to render costive; the opposite of*, LAXARE, Plin. 22, 10. verbum longius, *to contract; as*, animadverto, *for* animumadverto, Quinct. 8, 6, 65. umbras, *to diminish*, Ovid. Art. Am. 3, 723. vultum, *to frown*, Ovid. Pont. 4, 3, 7.—— CONTRACTUS, a, um, part. Undique contracto exercitu, *having drawn together or assembled*, Liv. 37, 41. *so* Veios ingens exercitus contractus, Id. 8, 20. Cum tres (*sc.* digiti) contracti pollice premuntur, *the three last fingers being drawn or folded in*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 94. Contractioribus ultimis digitis, *being more closely folded*, ib. 95. Contracto frigore piger, *by having contracted or caught cold*, Virg. G. 4, 259. contracto cupidine, *by contracting or curbing one's desire of money, by being content with a little*, Horat. Od. 3, 16. 39. contractusque leget, *cooped up, confined to a small apartment, which may be easily heated; or muffled up in clothes*, Id. Ep. 1, 7, 12. contractum caput, *compressed or squeezed down*, Id. Sat. 2, 7, 61. frons, *wrinkled, drawn together through anxiety* or *care*, ib. 2, 125. paupertas, *pinching, straitening, distressing*, Id. Ep. 1, 5, 20. vestigia, *difficult footsteps, hard to be followed*, ib. 2, 2, 80. culpâ malum contractum, *misfortunes incurred by one's own fault*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22. contractiores introitus, *narrower entrances*, Cic. Div. 2, 57 f. *so* locus contractus, *contracted, confined*, Virg. G. 4, 295. Neque spatiosiora, quam decem pedum (neque contractiora, quam quatuor, *sc.* interordinia, Columel. 5, 5, 3. contractiores noctes, *shorter*, Cic. Parad. 1. Ambitus verborum contractus et brevis, *a short period*, Cic. Brut. 44. oratio contractior, *more concise*, ib. 31. Propter res tuas ita contractas ut nec caput, nec pedes, *sc.* habeant, *on account of your concerns in the province being so curtailed, diminished or abridged, that, according to the proverb, they have neither head nor feet*, Cic. Fam. 7, 31. Quae studia, *sc.* gloriae, &c. in senectute debent esse contractiora, *which desires ought to be more moderate*, Cic. Coel. 31. Etsi est toto proposito contractum atque submissum, *though* (*sc. the beginning of Cicero's speech for Milo*) *is designedly modest and humble*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 47. In metu et iracundiâ contracta, *sc.* est vox, *the voice is weak or timid*, ib. 64.—¶ Fides contractarum rerum, *of contracts or agreements*, Cic. Off. 1, 5. Cum multis res rationesque contractae, *money transactions*, ib. 17. Magnâ ratione cum Mauritaniae rege contractâ, *having entered into an important contract*, Cic. Syll. 20. Quid sit optimum, malè contractis rebus, planè video, *in a desperate condition or crisis*, Cic. Att. 7, 7. Hoc (*sc.* periculo) contracto, *being incurred*, Cic. Rabir. Post. 9. Suis contractis, *i. e.* peccatis, *by his own fault or misconduct*, Cic. Fam. 10, 18. Porca contracta, *a swine which used to be sacrificed to expiate some guilt*, Cic. Legg. 2, 22. *called also* praecidanea, q. q.—CONTRACTÈ, adv. Habitare contractiùs, *to dwell in a smaller house*, Senec. de Tranq. animi, 9.—CONTRACTIO, ōnis, f. Brachii projectio et contractio, *the stretching out and drawing in of the arm*, Cic. Orat. 18. nervorum, *a contraction of the nerves, the cramp*, Plin. 20, 14 f. 54. digitorum, *the contraction, drawing in, or clenching of the fingers; opposed to* PORRECTIO, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. frontis, *the knitting of the brow in a frown*, Cic. Sext. 8. *so* Supercilium; *opposed to* remissio, Cic. Off. 1, 41. paginae, *the shortness of this page*, Cic. Att. 5, 4 f. *so* contractio orationis; *opposed to* longitudo, Cic. Partit. 6. Si contractione brevius fieret, (*sc.* quid) aut productione longius, theatra tota reclamant, Cic. Or. 3, 50 f. *Hence* CONTRACTIO *is put for a figure in grammar, when two syllables or words are reduced into one, by leaving out one or more letters; as*, Amâsti, *for* amavisti; sis, *for* si vis; sultis, *for* si vultis, &c. Contractio animi in dolore, *a contraction or painful feeling of the mind in grief; opposed to* effusio animi in laetitia, *an enlargement*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31. *so* animi contractio ex metu mortis, ib. 1, 37.——

CONTRACTIUNCŪLA, ae, f. *a small twitch or pinch; a certain painful feeling of the mind*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34.—CONTRACTURA, ae, f. *the making of a pillar small at top or becoming so, a tapering*, Vitruv. 3, 2 & 3. 5, 1.—CONTRACTUS, ūs, m. *a making of a pillar small at the top, a tapering*, Vitruv. 3, 3. Varr. R. R. 1, 68. ¶ 2. *a contract*: Ante ipsum rei contractum, *before the contract was concluded*, Quinctil. 4, 2, 49.——

CON-TRACTĀRE, *or more frequently* Contrectāre librum manibus, *to handle*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1. pocula, *to touch*, Columel. 12, 4, 3. Sol nudum contrectans corpus aquai, *for* aquae, *touching with his rays*, Lucr. 6, 854. eas petulantiùs, *to touch or handle immodestly, to treat indelicately or rudely*, Justin. 7, 3. *so* Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 32. uxores multorum, *to make free with*, Suet. Dom. 1. contrectatam filiarum pudicitiam ulcisci, *the violation*, Tacit. Ann. 14, 35. ¶ haec faciliùs, *to treat of as a writer*, Cic. Or. 3, 6.—voluptates tota mente, *to embrace, to enjoy*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13 f. Oculis vulgi corpus contrectandum permittere, *to expose to public view*, Tacit. Ann. 3, 12.—— CONTRECTATIO, ōnis, f. *a handling or touching*: cur non gelli taurus equae contrectatione, equum vaccae, *a desire to copulate with*, Cic. N. D.

1, 27 f.—CONTRECTABILITER, adv. *softly, gently*, Lucr. 4, 664.

CONTRA-LĪCĔRI, *to bid against*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18. *But this verb is more properly written in two words: So* CONTRA-PŌSĪTUS, a, um, *opposed*, Quinct. 9, 3, 22. et 102.—CONTRA-SCRIPTUM, Cic. Att. 16, 7. *but it is better here to read;* Antonii edictum legi a Bruto, *(sc.* datum, *shewn to me by Brutus;)* et hoc um contrā, *(sc.* Bruti et Cassii,) scriptum praeclarè, *and their answer written finely*, Vid. Cic. Fam. 11, 3.—CONTRAVĒNĪRE, *to oppose, to make resistance*, Caes. B. G. 6, 29. Cic. Tusc. 1, 23. *to accuse, to oppose in a trial*, Cic. Verr. 2, 43. Mur. 4.

CON-TRĒMĔRE, ui, -, et Contremisco, cre, inc. *to tremble greatly:* caelum tonitru contremuit, Cic. Or. 3, 39. Timore perterritus contremuit, Cic. Div. 1, 28. Totâ mente atque omnibus artibus contremiscam, Cic. Or. 1, 26. Toto corpore, Id. Fam. 6, 7. Cujus in meâ causâ nunquam fides virtusque contremuit, *was never shaken, never moved or changed through fear*, Cic. Sext. 31. Unde *(sc.* a gigantibus) periculum Fulgens contremuit domus Saturni veteris, *dreaded, was afraid of danger*, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 8. *so* Non contremiscamus injurias, non vulnera, non egestatem, Senec. Ep. 65 f.

CON-TRIBUĔRE pecuniam ad eam rem, *to contribute*, Cic Phil. 14, 14. *so* aliquid *sc.* herbarum, ei, Ovid. Met. 7, 231. regna alienigenis, *to give, to bestow*, Suet. Aug. 48. panicum et milium leguminibus, *to rank among*, Col. 2, 9, 17, duas alveorum plebes in unum, *to bring the bees of two hives into one*, Id. 9, 11, 1. apibus vetustate corruptis examen novum, *to add a new swarm to bees wasted by age*, ib. 9, 13, 9. adminiculum viti, *to apply a support to a vine*, Id. 5, 5, 8. his generibus singulis senas species, *to assign six species to each of these kinds*, Id. 2, 2, 2. Quibus *(sc.* campis) ferè contribuuntur praedicti colores, *which are of the foresaid colours*, ib. 15. regiones in regna, *to divide*, Plin. 5, 18. *so* contributa habere remedia, *distributed or digested in order, the remedies or medicines procured from one kind of animals, in one book, and those from a different kind, in another*, Id. 32, 4 f. 15. In eam *(sc.* coloniam) contribuuntur Icositani, *are annexed*, Plin. 3, 3 f. 4. *so* Pangaei, et Aegosthenenses contributi Megarensibus, Id. 4, 7 f. 11. Uxiorum gentem subactam Susianorum satrapiae contribuit, *be annexed*, Curt. 5, 3, 16. Ambracia contribuerat se Aetolis, *had joined or united itself to*, Liv. 38, 3. alterum alteri, *to equal, to make the one answer for the other*, Senec. Benef. 6, 5. Calagurritani cum Oscensibus contributi, *joined in the same state*, Caes. B. C. 1, 60.

CON-TRISTĀRE aliquem, *to make sad, to dishearten*, Cic. Fam. 8, 9. Auster pluvio contristat frigore caelum, *saddens, makes gloomy*, Virg. G. 3, 279. *so* Horat. Sat. 1, 1, 36. Tota arbos contristabitur, *will languish*, Columel. 5, 9 f. Exhilarare contristatos, *the sad or dejected*, Plin. 35, 17. Contristatae injuriâ, *sc.* apes, *disheartened*, Col. 9, 14, 11. *Add.* 8, 8, 4.

CONTROVERSIA, ae, f. (contra *et* verto;) *a controversy, a dispute.*—CONTROVERSUS *et* Controversiōsus, a, um, *controverted, disputed, the subject of controversy; thus,* res controversa, Cic. Legg. 1, 20. controversiosa, Liv. 3, 72. Sumere pro certo, quod dubium controversumque sit, Cic. Div. 2, 50. Controversum jus nōsse, *to be skilled in the controverted points of law*, Cic. Muren. 13. Quum in controverso jure esset, *when it was a disputed point of law*, Liv. 3, 55. Gens acuta, controversa naturâ, *sc.* Sicula, *naturally prone to disputation, litigious*, Cic. Brut. 12.

CON-TRUCĪDĀRE, *to kill, to cut off with cruelty, to butcher*, Suet. Cal. 28. G. 19. Dom. 17. Senec. Ir. 1, 2. Corpore contrucidato, *being mangled or severely wounded, left for dead*, Cic. Sext. 37.

CON-TRUDĔRE, si, sum, *to thrust together:* eódem caeteros piratas contrudi imperārat, *to be thrown into the same prison*, Cic. Verr. 5, 27. Qui eam provinciam susceperint, ut in balneas contruderentur, *who undertook that task that they should be thrust into the baths, or crowded together there, in order to be concealed*, Cic. Coel. 26. uvas in dolia, *to put into casks*, Varr. R. R. 2, 54, 2. In adversum flumen contrudere, *sc.* corpus equi, *to drive it against the river*, Lucr. 4, 425. nubes in unum, *to collect*, Id. 6, 210. ad altos montes, ib. 734. nam vis venti contrudit, *sc.* nubes, *presses them together*, Lucr. 6, 509. Casis contrusa corpora, *crowded together in cottages*, ib. 1252. Ex partim contrusa magis concessit in altum, *sc.* anima, *the breath being forced into the innermost recesses of the body*, Lucr. 4, 916.

CON-TRUNCĀRE hostes, *to kill*, Lamprid. Alex. 61. cibum, *to devour*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 48.

CONTUBERNIUM, i, n. (con *et* taberna *v.* tabernacŭlum;) *a certain number of soldiers staying in one tent; usually ten with their petty officer who commanded them*, (decānus;) Veget. 2, 13.—¶ 2. *a tent*, Caes. B. C. 2, 29. *et* 3, 76. Progrediuntur contuberniis, *sc.* ex, Tac. Ann. 1, 41. Irrumpunt contubernia, *sc.* in, ib. 48. Nobis qualis in castrensi contubernio, *you behave so to me, as when we lived in the same tent in the camp*, Plin. Praef. p. 2. Contubernio patria militabat, *served as a soldier in the tent of his father*, i. e. *under his immediate inspection*, Sallust. Jug. 64. *so* Suet. Caes. 2. Electus, quem contubernio aestimaret, *sc.* dignum, *worthy of being admitted into his own tent*, Tacit. Agr. 5. In contubernio legionum eductus, *brought up among the legions in the camp*, Tac. Ann. 1, 41. Magnos viros, non schola Epicuri, sed contubernium fecit, *serving under the inspection of some commander*, Senec. Ep. 6 f. Provinciales sueto militum contubernio gaudebant, *were attached to the soldiers by living among them*, Tac. Hist. 2, 80.—¶ 3. *Hence put for one's house or family; thus,* Suetonium in contubernium adsumsi, *I have taken into my family*, Plin. Ep. 10, 95. *so* quem ut sapientiae professorem contubernio admoverat, Suet. Tib. 14. Arei philosophi, filiorumque ejus contubernium iniit, *for* eos in contubernium *vel* familiam adscivit, Suet. Aug. 89. in matris contubernio mansit, *in the house or family*, Suet. Cal. 19. in contubernium ultro invitatus, *invited by Jupiter to live in the same temple with him*, ib. 22.

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seleucum grammaticum a contubernio removit, Id. Tib. 56. Adhuc illum pueritiae ratio intra contubernium tuum tenuit, Plin. Ep. 3, 3. Ex contubernio sordidissimorum hominum, *from the society of, or associating with*, Suet. Cl. 5 f. Matrem contubernio quoque ac Palatio expulit, *removed her from his family, and from the palace*, Suet. Ner. 34. i. e. *gave her a separate house*, Tacit. Ann. 13, 18 f. disjecto aeditui contubernio, *the lodge or house*, Tac. Hist. 3, 74. Nemo mihi conjunctior, et usu amicitiae, et assiduitate contubernii, *by always living with me*, Dial. de Or. 5. Necesse est assidua sit in tam magno vitiorum contubernio rixa, *in so great an assemblage*, Senec. Qu. Nat. Praef.—¶ 3. *a matrimonial connection between slaves:* villicus aversus contubernio suo, *averse from living with his bedmate*, Col. 12, 1; 2.—*or between a free-man and a slave:* inter servos et liberos matrimonia contrahi non possunt, contubernium potest, Paull. Sentent. 2, 20. si quos contubernii amor detineret, *attachment to the female slaves with whom they lived*, Curt. 5, 5, 20. Cenidem revocavit in contubernium, *to cohabit with him as his concubine*, Suet. Vesp. 3. Nicomedis contubernium, *illicit commerce with*, Suet. Caes. 49. *so* Id. Cal. 36. Nil e contubernio servili nisi abjectum et sordidum traxisse, *from commerce with a slave*, Tacit. Ann. 13, 46. contubernium muliebris militiae, *a participation in illicit amours*, Cic. Verr. 5, 40.

CONTUBERNALIS, is, c. *a soldier that lays in the same tent with one, a comrade*, Curt. 6, 2, 16. contubernales militiae, *comrades in war*, Cic. Ligar. 7. Fuit in Creta contubernalis Saturnini, *he staid in the same tent with*, Cic. Planc. 11. in Africam profectus est, Q. Pompeio proconsuli contubernalis, *under the particular care and inspection of*, Cic. Coel. 30. contubernalis aut comes magistratûs, *living in the same tent with, or in the retinue of*, Suet. Caes. 42.—¶ *Hence* L. Gellius Carboni in consulatu contubernalis, *the constant attendant of Carbo when consul, that, as being a young man, he might learn political knowledge from his conduct in that office*, Cic. Brut. 27. *so* L. Torquatus, meus contubernalis in consulatu et praeturâ, Cic. Sull. 12. meus familiaris et contubernalis, *my intimate acquaintance and companion*, ib. 15. Ille meus in urbe, ille in secessu contubernalis, *we lived in the same house in town and country*, Plin. 2, 13. Tu meus ab ineunte aetate contubernalis, *my companion*, Id. 1, 19, *so* Id. 10, 3. Accusatoris convivae, contubernales, *the friends*, Cic. Flacc. 11. *the guests*, ib. 17. Contubernalis Quirini, *i. e.* Caesar, *whose statue was erected in the temple of Romulus*, Cic. Att. 13, 28. *whence* Eum cunctos Quirino malo quam Saluti, *I wish him rather to be jointly worshipped in the temple of Romulus, than of* SALUS, i. e. *I wish him rather to be slain for his tyranny, as Romulus was, than to remain safe*, Id. 12, 45.—¶ 2. *a male or female slave joined by a matrimonial connection:* Aesopi conserva et contubernalis, *the bed-mate*, Plin. 36, 12 f. 17 f. Villico contubernalis mulier assignanda est, *one of your female slaves must be assigned to your bailiff, as a mate to live with him*, Col. 1, 8, 5. contubernalis ejus, *sc.* villicae, *her mate*, Id. 12, 1, 1. et 12, 3, 7. contubernales Antonii, *the immodest women that had been with him*, Quinctil. 4, 2, 123.

CON-TUĒRI, -tuitus *vel* -tūtus; *et* Contuor, -ūtus, -ui, *to behold, to view, to see;* terram totam, *to survey*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20. contuentes solem immobilibus oculis, Plin. 7, 1.—CONTUITUS, ûs, m. Vester in me animorum oculorumque contuitus, *a steadfast looking, attention, (Al.* conjectus,) Cic. Sext. 54. cognatos fugat a suo contuitu, *sight, presence*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 28.

CONTŪMAX, ācis, adj. *stubborn, obstinate, inflexible:* in superiores, *disrespectful, insolent*, Cic. Heren. 4, 40. *so* in me, Cic. Att. 15, 15. Populus contumax regibus suis, *disobedient, rebellious*, Senec. Thyest. 644. contumaces boves, *restiff, stubborn*, Col. 6, 2, 10. Mulus servitio contumax, *not easily brought to labour*, Id. 6, 37, 4. contumax ad concubitum, *reluctant to admit the male*, Id. 8, 2, 8. contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, *proof against, not to be moved by*, Tacit. Hist. 1, 3 Contumax friandi, *stiff to one that crumbles it, difficult to be crumbled; (Al.* fricanti,) Plin. 12, 13 f. 29. Materies *sc.* laricis, mori contumax, *not easy to be consumed*, quae nec ardet, nec carbonem facit, Plin. 16, 10 f. 19. Quis contumacior, *more rude, disobliging*, Cic. Verr. 2, 78. Fortuna contumaciſſimum aggreditur, *the most inflexible*, Senec. de Provid. 3. *so* Ep. 83.—CONTUMACITER (Adv.) omnia agere, *stubbornly*, Liv. 2, 58. Omnis haec genera contumaciter scalpturae resistunt, *all rubies are hard to be cut*, Plin. 37, 7 f. 30. f. Contumaciùs se gerere, *rebelliously*, Nep. 5, 2. Legio contumaciùs parens, *mutinous*, Suet. Aug. 24. Contumaciùs transmittit ferrum, *sc.* aquaticum lignum, *reluctantly*, i. e. *it is difficult to be pierced by a weapon*, Plin. 16, 40 f. 77,—CONTUMACIA, ae, f. *stubbornness, obstinacy*, &c. Legiones, metu an contumaciâ, locum deseruere, *through fear or a spirit of mutiny*, Tac. Ann. 1, 65. Libera contumacia, *a manly firmness or steadiness*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29 f.

CONTUMELIA, ae, f. *an affront in actions or words:* contumelia est minor injuriâ, &c. Senec. de Constant. Sap. 10. a contemptu dicta, ib. 11. Contumeliae acerbiores principibus esse solent, quam injuriae, Id. de Clem. 1, 11. Injuriis contumeliisque concitatus, *provoked by injuries and affronts*, Sallust. Cat. 35. Quid est, si non hoc est contumelia? Ter. And 1, 5, 2. Verborum contumelia, *abusive or reproachful language*, Caes. B. C. 3, 71. Omnis animadversio et castigatio contumeliâ vacare debet, Cic. Off. 1, 25. Aculei contumeliarum, *the stings of sarcastic words*, Cic. Or. 2, 55. graves contumeliae, *the severe reproofs*, Hor Epod. 11, 26 v. 39. gravissimae contumeliae, *the most bitter reproaches*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36. contumeliam in se accipere, *to put up with an affront*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1. in aliquem jacere, *a reproach*, Cic. Sull. 7. nulla est contumelia, quam facit dignus, *that is no affront which he offers who is entitled to do it*, Cic. Phil. 3, 9. At tu indignus qui faceres, *sc.* contumeliam, *you were not entitled to offer it; you had*

had received no injury from me, and therefore you had no right, or it was unbecoming in you to offer it, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 26. Pirataram contumelias perpessus. *the insults*, i. e. stuprum, Cic. Har. R. 20. *so* Tac. Agr. 15. Offerre os contumeliis, *to expose his face to derision*, Tac. Hist. 3, 85. mox, ut praeberi ora contumeliis, *were exposed to indignities*, ib. 31.

CONTUMELIŌSUS, a, um, *reproachful, abusive*: Servum invenies, qui mortem et verbera tolerabiliora credat, quam contumelioſa verba, Senec. Conſt. Sap. 4. Literae in aliquem contumelioſae, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1. — CONTUMELIŌSĒ, adv. *reproachfully*: contumelioſè dicere de abſentibus, Cic. Off. 1, 37. Non contumelioſiùs, quam veriùs, *with not more insolence than truth*, Liv. 32. 37. Contumelioſiſſimè alicui maledicere, *to rail against one very abusively*, Cic. Vat. 12.

CON-TŪMŪLĀRE humo, *to bury in the earth*, Mart. 8, 57. humo patriâ, Ovid. Triſt. 3, 3, 33. perdices ovis ſtragulum molle (*al.* molli) pulvere contumulant, *form for their eggs a ſoft covering of duſt, or cover them with ſoft duſt*, Plin. 10, 33 ſ. 51.

CON-TUNDĔRE, (contŭdi, contūſum,) aliquid in pila, *to beat in a mortar*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 14. ferreis pilis, *to bruiſe with iron peſtles*, Columel. 7, 7, 2. nitrum, cuminum, ſici folia arida, paribus partionibus contunduntur, *nitre, cumin, dry fig-leaves, of each equal parts, are bruiſed*, Celſ. 5, 28. f. Pugiles caeſtibus contuſi ne ingemiſcunt quidem, *bruiſed by the ſtrokes of the* caeſtus, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 17. me pugnis contudit, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 251. illi chiragra Contudit articulos, *crippled or made lame his fingers*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 16. Contundunt colla boves in arando, *bruiſe their necks*, Col. 6, 2, 8. et 6, 14, 3. Haud quia grando contuderit vites, *has broken or cruſhed*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 4. Naresque a fronte resimas contudit, *made their crooked noſes flat, battered them down*, Ovid. Met. 14, 95. Diram qui contudit Hydram, *ſc.* Hercules, *cruſhed, deſtroyed, ſlew*, Horat. Ep. 2, 1, 10. Contudi praedonis audaciam, *checked*, Cic. Phil. 13, 13. Non auſpicatos contudit impetus, *has checked or baffled our inauſpicious attempts*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 10. Contudit ingenium patientia longa laborum, *has cruſhed or leſſened*, Ovid. Triſt. 5, 12, 31. Simulatque iras contuderint, *have repreſſed or aſſuaged their anger*, Col. 6, 2, 4. Populoſque feroces contunderet, *ſhall ſubdue*, Virg. A. 1, 264. Cum Epaminondas Lacedaemonis virtutem contudiſſet, *had cruſhed or reduced the courage*, Val. Max. 3, 2, 5. extr. *ſo* noſtrae opes contuſae, *our power was weakened or leſſened*, Salluſt. Jug. 43. animi contuſi, Virg. G. 2, 240. — CONTŪSIO, ōnis, f. *a bruiſe, a contuſion*, Celſ. contuſio falcis hebetioris, *a bruiſe from too blunt a pruning-knife*, Plin. 17, 24.

CON-TUOR, ĕris, ĭtur, &c. contūtus v. contŭitus, contui; aliquid v. aliquem, *to ſee, to behold, to view*, Plaut. Aſin. 2, 3, 23. Lucr. 4, 38. *ſee* CONTUERI, *which is oftener uſed.*

CON-TURBĀRE, *to diſturb, to trouble greatly*: rem, *to put the matter in confuſion*, Salluſt. Jug. 79. omnibus conturbatis, *all being in diſorder or confuſion*, ib. 98. fortunam eorum, *to ruin, to deſtroy*, Coel. apud Cic. Att. 10, 9. rationes alicui, *to diſconcert one's meaſures*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 29. — Utrum igitur me conturbare oportet? *ſc.* rationes, *to throw my accounts into diſorder, not to pay what I owe, to become bankrupt; or rather perhaps, to pay one creditor in preference to another*, Cic. Planc. 28. *ſo* conturbare putat ſibi licere, *to defraud his creditors; or to pay one in preference to another, as the tax-gatherers were allowed to do*; (quod equitibus Romanis,) Cic. Att. 4, 7. nihil eſſe, quod arcae noſtrae fiduciâ conturbaret, *ſhould become bankrupt, and not pay his debts*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12. Conturbabit Atlas, *ſi* a caelum *vel* caelicolae,) et non erit uncia tota, Decidat tecum qua pater ipſe deſim, *heaven will prove bankrupt, nor can Jupiter pay an ounce for an* AS, i. e. *the twelfth part*, Martial. 9, 4, 5. Sic Pedo conturbat, *becomes bankrupt; (according to ſome, confounds, overpowers, inferior lawyers,)* Juvenal. 7, 129. Invaletudo tua me valde conturbat, *diſtreſſes, makes me uneaſy*, Cic. Att. 7, 2. conturbatus, quòd cum febre Romam veniſſes, *alarmed*, ib. 1. Eram conturbatior, *in greater diſorder, more uneaſy or diſcompoſed than uſual*, ib. 1, 12. oculus conturbatus, *diſordered, diſeaſed*, Cic. Tuſc. 6, 7. — CONTURBĀTIO, ōnis, f. *confuſion, a fear that drives away all thought*, (motus excutiens cogitata,) Cic. Tuſc. 4, 8 f. Id. Top. 12. — CONTURBĀTOR, ōris, m. *a diſturber*: conturbator macellus, *the ſhambles, which render people bankrupt, by the high price of meat*, Martial. 10, 96, 9. *ſo* conturbator aper, *a boar, the dreſſing or cooking of which will coſt more than I am worth*, Id. 7, 26. 10.

CONTUS, i, m. *a long pole uſed by ſoldiers for ſtriking with, or by mariners for exploring the depth of the water, or the nature of the bottom they ſail over*: acutâ cuſpide conti, *poles with a ſharp point*, Virg. A. 5, 208. duris detrudere contis, *ſc.* hoſtem a muris, ib. 9, 510. Ipſe ratem conto ſubigit, *drives or works his boat with a pole*, Virg. A. 6, 302. Remis contiſque ſuperare adverſum amnem, Plin. Ep. 8, 8.

CONTŪSUS, *bruiſed*, &c. *ſee* Contundĕre.

CON-VADĀRI aliquem, *to bind one by giving ſurety to appear in court*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 5.

CON-VALĔRE, & -ESCĔRE, *to grow ſtrong, to acquire ſtrength*: convaleſcere ex morbo, *to recover*, Cic. Fat. 12. *et* Fam. 12, 22. Tanto hic magis in dies convaleſcebat, *the more he* i. e. *Milo's intereſt increaſed, or the more ſure he was of being made conſul*, Cic. Mil. 9. ignis convaluit, *gathered ſtrength, prevailed*, Ovid. Met. 8, 477. Principiis obſta. Serò medicina paratur, Cum mala per longas convaluêre moras, *the diſeaſe has gathered ſtrength*, Id. Remed. Am. 92. Atrum olus quocunque convaleſcit loco, *grows*, Columel. 11, 3. Non convaleſcit planta, qua ſaepe transfertur, *does not grow ſtrong*, Senec. Ep. 2. Fidenātes nimis vicinas prope ſe convaleſcere opes rati, *that a power or ſtate was increaſing in ſtrength too near them*, Liv. 1, 14.

CON-VALLIS, is, f. *a plain ſurrounded with hills, a valley*: Roma in montibus poſita et convallibus, Cic. Rull. 2, 35. In medio convallis duorum

rum manentium, *in the valley between the two hilly* Liv. 1, 12 f. Infima urbis loca circa forum aliasque interjectas collibus convallea, ib. 38.

Con-vāsāre, (vas,) *to pack up*, Ter. Phor. 2, 4, 13.

Con-vĕhĕre, xi, ctum, *to carry together in waggons by ships, or on the back of any animal*; aes plaustris ad aerarium, Liv. 4, 60. lintribus in eam insulam materiam, calcem, cementa atque arma, Cic. Mil. 27. Thus collectum Sabotam camelis, Plin. 12. 14. Ex diverso convehant (*sc.* femina formicae) Id. 11, 30 f. 36. merces ex Hispania, Id. 8, 14.—Convectāre (freq.) praedas, *to collect, to gather together*, Virg. A. 9, 613. et 7, 749.—Convector, ōris, m. *one that sails in the same ship, a fellow-passenger*, Cic. Att. 10, 17.

Con-vellĕre, *to tear, to tear away, to tear to pieces*: fibres cardine *sc.* a, funem a terra, dapes dente, glebam vomere; fundamenta, *to overturn, to pluck up*, Col. 1, 4 f. turres et culmina domorum, *to pull down*, Virg. A. 2, 446. vexilla, *sc.* humo, *to pull up the standards from the ground*, Tacit. Ann. 1, 20. ea, quae non possint commoveri, Cic. Or. 2, 51. acta Dolobellae, *to overturn, to disannul*, Cic. 33. *so* statum reipublicae, Id. Pis. 2. opinionem ex animis hominum, *to remove*, Cic. Cluent. 1 f.—Acquor convulsum remis, *cut, sleaved*, Virg. A. 5, 143. Loca convulsa vastâ ruinâ, *cut asunder, disjoined*, ib. 3, 414. Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis, *sc.* ex, *removed, displaced*, Cic. Pis. 22. Tiberius vi dominationis convulsus, *perverted or corrupted by the influence of despotic power*, Tacit. Ann. 6, 48.—*The ancients used* Convolsus *for* convulsus, Lucr. 3, 344.—Convulsio, ōnis, f. *a convulsion, an involuntary motion of the muscles; also any dislocation of the parts*, Plin 20, 15. Scribon. 165.

Con-vĕlāre, *to cover, to veil*, Plin. 17, 22.

Con-vĕnīre, *to come together, to meet*; *to agree, to fit*: convĕnĭens, ntis, a. *meet, suitable, agreeable*: -enter; -entia: Conventio, ōnis, f. & conventum, i, n. *an agreement*: conventus, ûs, m. *a meeting, an assembly, an agreement*: conventiculum, i, n. *a small meeting or assembly*: convĕnae, arum, c. *persons coming to one place from different parts.*

Con-venire in unum, *sc.* locum, in colloquium, ad aedem, ad exsequias, ad judicium, ad signa, de communi officio, *to come together, to meet, to assemble*; fratrem, *to meet with, to speak to*; ego et frater conveniemus, *will meet together*; convenit *(impers.)* mihi cum fratre de hac re, inter me et fratrem, *my brother and I are agreed*; *so* saevis inter se convenit ursis, Juv. 15, 164. Cum fratre tuo hoc mihi convenit, Cic. Fin. 5, 29. Haec fratri meo cum non conveniant, Ter. Adel. 1, 1, 34. Tempus et locus convenit, *is agreed upon*, Liv. 1, 24. *so* Pax ita convenerat, ut, &c. Liv. 1, 3. conditiones pacis convenerunt, Liv. 30, 40. Mihi cum Dejotaro convenit, *(impers.)* ut &c. Cic. Att. 6, 1. Rem conventurum putamus, *will be made up*, Cic. Att. 9, 6. Mores conveniunt, *agree*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 13. *so* Nomen non convenit, ib. Non conveniunt haec nuptiis, *look like*, ib. 2, 2, 29. Calcei pedibus *or* ad pedes conveniant, *fit, suit*; hoc dictum in illum convĕnit, *is applicable to him*; *rar.* in eo, Cic. N. D. 2, 29. Convenit in me quidvis harum rerum, quae sunt dicta in stultum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 3. Convenit aliam aetatem *(sc.* in) aliud factum, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 24. Is sibi non convenit, ipse sibi non convenit, *v.* ipse, *is inconsistent*; neque enim decet aut convenit nobis, periculo ulli submittere animum nostrum, *it is neither becoming or proper*, Cic. Fam. 11, 3. Quae convenit, ut, &c. Cic. Phil. 7, 2. Catilinam interfectum esse convĕnit, *(impers.) ought to have been slain*, Cic. Cat. 1, 2.—Illum in jus conveniam, *I will sue him at law, I will summon him to court*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1. 40. Civitates quae in id. forum convenirent, *went to get their causes decided*, Cic. Verr. 2, 15. *so* Carthaginem convenient populi LXV. Plin. 3, 3 f. 4. *(see* A. 75 & 162.) Mulier in manum *(sc.* viri) convenerat, *had come into the power of her husband.* i. e. *was married*, Cic. Flacc. 34. (*See* A. 466.) Conveniunt illas *(sc.* uxores,) cum voluere, viri, Ovid. Art. 3, 585. Clunibus conveniunt arnei, *copulate*, Plin. 11, 24 f. 29. *so* inter se conveniendo, Lucr. 2, 921.—Istam convenibo, *for* conveniam, *I will meet with or speak to*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 18. Ab omnibus mortalibus conveniri possunt, *be met with or spoken to*, Senec. Brev. V. c. 14. *So* Cic. Att. 8, 11. Nunc conveniendus Phormio est, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 3. Non uno est omnis *(sc.* mulier,) convenienda loco, *to be met with*, Ovid. Art. Am. 2, 394. Studium nostrum in conveniendis magistratibus, Cic. Fam. 11. 3. Laches nunc me conventam esse expetit, *to meet with*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 1. Conventus est a me, *he has been met with*, Cic. Att. 15, 1. Convento Antonio Tiburi, *having met with Antony at Tibur*, ib. 16, 3. Opus fuit Hirtio convento, ib. 10, 4. Janitori ait, opus esse sibi domino ejus convento, *that he wanted to speak with*, Liv. 7, 5. *so* Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 66. Saepe antea cum imperatoribus Romanis pacem conventam frustra, *sc.* fuisse, *had been agreed upon*, Sall. Jug. 112.

Convĕnĭens, ntis, adj. *meet, fit, suitable, agreeable*: -enter: -entia:—Conventio, ōnis, f. & conventum, i, n. *an agreement*

Conventus, ûs, m. *a meeting, an assembly or convention*; *a meeting of the people of a certain district of a province, in a certain place at an appointed time, to get their causes or law-suits determined by the governour or his Quaestor*; Festus; Cic. Verr. 2, 13. &c 3, 59. Caes. B. C. 2, 20 & 36, 3, 21 & 29. Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 22. *hence* Conventus indicere, *to summon these meetings*, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. Fam. 8, 8. Vat. 5, &c. agere, *to hold them*, as we say, *to hold the assizes*, Liv. 31, 29. Cic. Verr. 5, 11. *so* Caesar in citeriorem Galliam ad conventus agendos profectus est, Caes. B. G. 2, 54.—Conventibus peractis, *having finished the assizes*, ib. 5, 1 & 2.—¶ 2. *The town or place where these courts or assizes were held*, as we say, *a circuit-town*; *hence* Conventus circumire, *to go round the cities where judicial courts were held*, Suet. Caes. 7. *so* Conventus percurrere, Caes. B. G. 8. 46. per conventus et cuncta per oppida, *i. e.* per oppida ubi conventus jurídici habebantur,

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tur, Juv. 8, 129.—¶ 3. *The part of a province, the inhabitants of which were obliged to go to a certain city to get their causes determined; thus,* Universa provincia dividitur in conventus VII. *into seven districts, or,* as we say, *into seven circuits,* Plin. 3, 3 f. 4. *which were named from the* metropolis *or chief town of each,* ib. *where these judicial courts were held;* Juridici conventus ei *(sc.* Boeticae) quatuor, Gaditanus, Cordubensis, Astigitanus, Hispalensis, *it has four judicial courts or assizes, which are held at* Gades, Cordùba, &c. i. e. *it is divided into four districts or circuits,* ib. 1 f 3. (*See* R. A. p. 162.)—¶ 4. Ex conventu, *according to agreement,* Cic. Caec. 8. Att. 6, 3.—

Conventiculum, i, n. *a small meeting or assembly, a conventicle,* Cic. Sext. 42. Dom. 28.——

Convenae, arum, m. *people from divers parts coming to settle in one place,* Cic. Or. 1, 9. Plin. 5, 17.

Con-verberare, *to beat vehemently.*

Con-verrere, *to sweep thoroughly, to brush:* Quicquid ovilibus stabulisque *(sc.* ex,) conversum *(swept)* progesserunt, *whatever sweepings they have carried out from,* Col. 1, 6, 22. Conversa et munda villa, *well swept, clean and neat,* Cat. R. R. 143.

Con-vertere, *to turn about, to turn;* terra circum axem se convertit, Cic. Acad. 4, 39. aspectum aliquò, Id. N. D. 2, 57. classem, *i. e.* naves in nymphas, *to transform,* Virg. A. 10, 83. Idem e Graeco in Latinum, *to translate,* Cic. Off. 2, 24. castra castris, *to change camp for camp, to change from one place to another,* Caes. B. C. 1, 81. animum ad negotia urbana, *to apply,* Liv. 1, 55. hostes in fugam, *to put to flight,* Liv. 30, 18. *but* Convertunt fugam, *stop their flight and return against the enemy,* i. e. *against the eagle,* Virg. A. 12, 252. Convertere, *sc.* se, *they wheeled about and went back the same way they came,* ib. 5, 582. Conversis habenis, *turning about his horse,* ib. 11, 713. Convertere terga, *to fly,* Caes. B. C. 1, 80. se domum, *to return,* Ter. Convertor domum, *I return,* Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 1. convertere omnes in admirationem, *to make to admire,* Liv. 20, 30. pecuniam publicam domum suam, *to convert to his own use, to embezzle,* Cic. Verr. 3, 76. Regium imperium—in superbiam dominationemque convertit, (neut.) *turned or was turned,* Sall. Cat. 6. *so* Cic. Brut. 38. Sed fugam in se tamen nemo convertitur, *(depon.) for* convertit se in fugam, *he takes himself to flight, flies,* Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 83. Conversa oratio, *the changing of the manner of expression,* Cic. Part. 7.——

Conversio, onis, f. *a turning, a change;*—astrorum, *the revolution,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 25. *so* Mensium annorumque conversiones, Id. de Univ. 14. Orationis conversiones, *the turns of style, the rounding of periods,* Cic. Or. 3, 48. Ut conversiones habeat absolutas, *sc.* oratio, *complete or rounded periods,* ib. 49. neque semper utendum est perpetuitate, et quasi conversione verborum, *a sameness, or as it were the same turn or rounding of the words,* ib.——

Conversare, freq. *to turn about:* Conversari, *dep.* alicui *vel* cum aliquo, *to live or converse with:* -ātio.

Con-vestire, *to cover or clothe all over.*

Convexus, a, um, *convex, vaulted, arched:* Convexa *(sc.* loca) caeli, *the arch of heaven,* Virg. A. 4, 451. convexo pondere, *i. e.* pondere convexi caeli, Virg. E. 4, 50. tramite, *in a winding path,* Id. A. 11, 525. -ĭtas.

Con-vicium, i, n. (vox,) *a loud noise, a reproach:* Conviciari ei, *to reproach:* -ātor.

Con-vincĕre, *to prove by arguments, to confute, to convict:* convictus conscientia, Cic.

Convinctio, onis, f. *a conjunction,* Quin. 1, 4, 18.

Con-vīvĕre ei *v.* cum eo, *to live with:* convictus, ûs, m. *et* convictio, onis, f. *a living or boarding with, familiarity:* convictor, oris, m. *one who is freely admitted to the table of any one, a daily guest, a familiar acquaintance.*——

Convīvium, i, n. *an entertainment, a banquet, a feast:* convīva, ae, m. *one invited to a feast, a guest:* convivāri, *to feast:* convivātor, oris, m. *one who gives an entertainment; the master of a feast:* convivālis, e, *of or belonging to a feast.*

Con-vŏcāre, senatum *v.* consilium, populum, *to call together, to summon, to assemble:* -ātio.

Con-vŏlāre, *to fly or flock together.*

Con-volvĕre, *to roll together, to wrap up.*

Con-vŏmĕre mensam, *to bespew,* Cic. Att. 2, 30.

* Cōnus, i, m. *a cone; the top of a helmet; the fruit of the cypress-tree; which is hence called* Arbor conifĕra *v.* conigĕra, Virg. A. 3, 680.

Con-vulnerāre, *to wound,* Plin. 11, 37.

Co *(for* Con) -ŏpĕrīre, *to cover all over, to overwhelm:* coöperculum, i, n. *a cover, a lid,* Plin.

Co-optāre, *to choose a colleague to themselves; said of any college or corporate body,* Liv. 3, 65. Suet. Cl. 22. -ātio.

Co-ŏrīri, *to rise together, or with violence, as a storm or sedition,* Virg. A. 1, 148. Liv. 29, 1.

* Cophĭnus, i, m. *a twig-basket,* Juv. 3, 13.

Cōpia, ae, f. *plenty, abundance, store;* pro copiā meā, *according to my ability or power;* copia fandi, *leave or permission to speak,* Virg. A. 1, 520. *but* larga copia fandi, *great plenty of words,* ib. 11, 378. *so* copia dicendi, *copiousness in speaking,* Cic. Verr. 1. Act. c. 4. Balb. 1. *et* in dicendo, Id. Or. 1, 12. torrens dicendi copia, *great fluency of speech,* Juv. 10, 9. ex copiā rerum, *according to circumstances or the state of his affairs,* Sallust. Jug. 39 & 98. Quibus in otio—vivere copia erat, *who had it in their power,* Id. Cat. 17. Copia vix fuit eum adeundi, *an opportunity,* Plaut. Mil 4, 6, 11. *so* copia rara videndi aliquem, Tibul. 2, 3, 83. Quoniam Jugurthae copiam haberet, *he had Jugurtha in his power,* Sallust. Jug. 111.—¶ 2. Respicio, et quae sit me circum copia lustro, *what number of forces,* Virg. 2, 564. *so* armatorum copia, Cic. Att. 13, ep. ult. Copias in aciem eduxit, *he led out his forces into the field,* Liv. 1, 2. copiae pedestres *v.* peditum, *foot-soldiers;* exponere copias in terram, *to land his forces,* Liv. 29, 27.—¶ 3. Inopes copiarum, *destitute of provisions,* Tac. Ann. 15, 16. *so* Id. Hist. 3, 15. ceteras copias Ostiensis colonia ministrat, *affords the other conveniences or means of life,* Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 26. *so* circumfluere omnibus copiis, Cic. Amic. 15. *add.* Famam 2, 7. suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam contulerunt, *their wealth and effects or substance,* Cic. Manil. 7. se eorum copiis aluerunt, *with their provisions,* Caes.

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B. G. 4, 4. *so* Cic. Dejot. 5. Quorum studiis et copiis, *by whose zeal and assistance*, Cic. Att. 4, 2. *so* amicorum praesidio et copiis, Cic. Cat. 1, 5. Facere copiam consilii, *to offer one's advice*, Cic. Or. 3, 33. facere copiam pugnae, *to give an opportunity of fighting*, Liv. Ea copia nunquam fuit populo Romano, *never had that advantage*, Sall. Cat. 8. ex omni copia, *of all his forces*; ib. 56. ex copia tubicinum, *from the whole number*, Id. Jug. 93. locis ex copia maximè opportunis, *most convenient of all*, ib. 76.—¶ 4. beata Copia, *Plenty*, i. e. *the goddess of plenty*, Hor. Carm. Saecul. 60. & Ep. 1, 12, 30.——Cōpiōlae, ārum, f. *small forces*, Cic. Fam. 11, 13. Copiōsus, a, um, *plentiful, rich, copious, abundant*: -osē.

Cōrōla, ae, f. *a band, a fetter, a dog's collar*: Copulāre, *et* -āri, *to tie or join together, to couple*: copulatio, ōnis, f. *a coupling or joining*.

Cōquĕre (coxi, coctum,) exta, carnem, *to boil*; interculos in fornacem, *to burn*, Cato, 39. panem, *to bake*; cibum, coctum; prandium, *to dress, to prepare*; glebas, *to dry or bake, to parch*, Virg. G. 1, 66. flumina, *to boil, to dry up*, ib. 4, 428. vindemia coquitur, *is ripened*, ib. 2, 522. rastra et farcula, *to forge*, Juv. 15, 166. bellum, *to prepare, to contrive*, Liv. 8, 3. opsonia, *to taint*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 41. Quam *sc.* reginam) curae coquebant, *vexed, tortured*, Virg. A. 7, 345. *so* Cic. Sen. 1. Att. 5, 4.—cocta cibaria, *dressed victuals*, Nep. 18, 8. *so* cibus coctus, *dressed food*, Sall. Jug. 45. coctus solibus fructus, *ripened*, Plin. 12, 5. *so* poma matura et cocta, Cic. Sen. 19. telum—cocto robore, *a weapon made of well dried or seasoned oak*, Virg. A. 11, 553. Agger coctus, *i. e.* ex coctis lateribus factus, *a brick wall*, Propert. 3, 11, 22. Benè coctus et conditus sermo, *well digested or prepared*, Cic. Att. 13, 50. juris coctiores, *more skilled in law*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 9.—Coctio, ōnis, f. & coctūra, ae, f. *a boiling or seething*; coctionem facere, *to digest food*, Plin. 20, 9. crebris coctūris efficitur, ut, &c. *by frequent boilings*, Vitruv. 7, 9.——Coctor, ōris, m. *a boiler*; *put for* decoctor, *a spendthrift*, Senec. Ben. 4, 26.—Coctĭlis, e, *made by boiling or baking*; coctiles muri, *i. e.* lateritii, *v.* mistructi lateribus coctilibus, *brick walls*, Ovid. Met. 4, 58. & Curt. 5, 1, 25.—Coctibĭlis, e; et coctīvus, a, um, *easy to be boiled*:—Cōquus, *v.* cocus, i, m. & coqua, ae, f. *a cook or baker, anciently both the same*, Festus.—Coquīnus, a, um, *of a cook*; forum coquinum, *the cook-market, the place where cooks were hired*, Plaut. Pl. 3, 2, 1. coquinare, *to cook*; quanti istuc unum coquinare perdoces? *for how much will you teach me this one receipt?* ib. 85.—Coquīnātorius, a, um; -ia vasa, *used by cooks*, i. e. *kitchen vessels or utensils*, Plin. 33, 11.—Cocūlum *v.* coquūlum, i, n. *a pot or kettle*, Cato, 11, 2.

Cor, cordis, n. *the heart*; id mihi est cordi, *is agreeable*: corcŭlum, i, n. *a little heart, a dear or sweet heart*: cordātus, a, um, *wise, prudent*: -atē.

Corallium *v.* coralium, i, n. *coral, a marine plant, which, after being pulled, becomes hard as stone.*

Coram (praep.) populo, convēnĭu, latrone, *before, in presence of*:—*sometimes put after the word it governs*; as, Senatu *v.* patribus coram, Tac. Ann. 3, 14. Diomedonte coram, Nep. 15, 4.—*often used as an adverb*; as, dicere *v.* loqui coram, *openly*; vereor coram in os te laudare ampliùs, *openly to your face*, Ter. Adel. 2, 4, 5. Sine me expurgem, atque illum hùc coram adducam, *scilicet*, ib. 5, 3, 29.

* Corax, ācis, m. *a raven*: corācinus color, *a raven-colour*, Vitruv. 8, 3.

Corbis, is, f. *rar.* m. *a basket*: corbŭla, ae, f. *a little basket*: corbīta, ae, f. *a ship of burden*: *so called from the figure of a basket suspended from the top of its mast*, Festus.

Corium, i, n. *the hide of a beast, leather*; *the covering or coat of a floor*: coriarius, i, m. *one who dresses hides, a currier, a tanner*, Plin. 17, 9.

Cornix, īcis, f. *a crow*: cornīcŭla, ae, f. *a little crow, a jack-daw*: cornīcor, āri, *to chatter or cry like a crow*, Pers. 5, 12.

Cornu, n. (*ind. in the sing.*—*plur.* cornua, uum, ibus,) *a horn*; *a trumpet, as being first made of horn*, Vatr. L. iv. 24. Virg. Aen. 8, 2. *a bow*, ib. 11 773. Ecl. 10, 59. *a lantern made of horn*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 185.—Cornua lunae *v.* lunaria, *the horns of the moon*, i. e. *the extremities of the waxing or waning moon*, Virg. G. 1, 428. cornu coacto Phoebe, *i. e.* conjuncto, ut fieret orbis, *full moon*, Lucan. 1. 537. *so* ut cornua tota coirent, *that the horns of the moon might entirely meet*, i. e. *it should be full moon*, Ovid. Met. 7, 179. Virg. A. 3, 645.—¶ *the extremity of other things*; *as the top of a mountain*, Stat. Theb. V. 532. *a bay of the sea*, Ovid. Met. 5, 410. *the pier of a harbour*, Cic. Att. 9, 14. *the winding or branch of a river*, Virg. G. 4, 371. *hence the Tiber is called* Fluvius cornĭger, Id. A. 8, 77. & Serv. ib. *the right or left wing of an army*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 4. Caes. & Liv. passim. *hence* cornua disputationis, *the strongest parts of an argument*, Cic. Div. 2. 10. *the ends of the sail-yards*, Virg. A. 3. 549. 5. 832. Ovid. Met. 11. 482. Lucan. 3, 547. *the ends of the stick round which books were rolled*; *usually ornamented*, Ovid. Trist. 1. 1, 8. Martial. 11. 108. 1. Cornua tribunalis, *the two ends of a tribunal, which was made in the form of a semicircle*, Tacit. Ann. 1. 75.—¶ Foenum habet in cornu, (signum petulci bovis,) i. e. *he is a mischievous beast*, Hor. Sat. 1. 4, 34. addere cornua pauperi, *to give courage or boldness*, Id. Od. 3, 21, 18. *so* pauper cornua sumit, Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 239.—Cornu copiae, *v.* cornucopia, ae, f. *the horn of plenty*, Plaut. Pf. 2, 3, 5. *a horn filled with fruits and flowers, which the goddess of plenty* (Copia) *was represented as holding in her hand, and thence was supposed to diffuse plenty over Italy*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 30. Carm. Saec. 60. *called by the Greeks the horn of* Amalthea, Plin. Praef. (*see* G. p. 356 & 402.)—*Instead of* cornu *we sometimes find*——Cornus, ûs, m. & cornum, i, n. *a horn*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 14. Col. 6, 10. Plin. 37, 10 f. 60. *the wing of an army*, Lucan. 7, 217. Cornûs cervini cinis, *hart's horn*, Plin. 28, 11 f. 46. Cornĭcŭlum, i, n. *a little horn, as of a snail*, Plin. 9, 32 f. 51. *a certain military ornament*, Liv. 10. 44. *as it is thought, of an helmet*, Plin. 10, 43 f. 60. *hence* Cornicularius, *a name of rank in the army, a petty officer*, Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 1, 28. Suet. Dom. 17.

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Val. Max. 6. 1, 11. *who was said* corniculo merere, Suet. Gramm. 9.—Cornĕus, a, um, *of or like horn, corny, horny or made of horn:* cornĕŏlus, a, um, *somewhat hard as horn*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. cornescĕre, *to grow hard as horn*, Plin. 11, 49. cornuātus, a, um, *bent like a horn*, Varr. L. L. 6, 3.—Cornūtus, a, um, *horned, having horns:* † cornĭger, ĕra, um, *bearing or having horns;* cornĭpes, ĕdis, adj. *having hoofs hard as horn;* subst. *a horse*, Sil. 3, 361. & 7, 684. Cornĭcen, ĭnis, m. (cano,) *he that blows a horn or cornet, a cornetter.*

CORNUS, ûs, *vel* -i, f. *et* cornum, i, n. *the cornel tree:* corneus, a, um, *made of the cornel tree:* cornētum, i, n. *a place where cornel trees grow.*

Cornūta, ae, f. *a gurnard, a kind of fish*, Plin.

Cŏrōna, ae, f. *a crown; a ring or circle of people;* corona civica, *a crown or garland made of oak-leaves, given to one who had saved the life of a citizen;* vallaris *v.* castrensis, murālis, navalis, rostrata, obsidionalis, *(vid. A. p.* 385.) Cratēra coronā induere, *to cover with a garland of flowers*, Virg. A. 3, 525. sub corona venire, *to be sold as a slave with a crown on one's head*, Liv. 2, 17, &c. (A. 53.)—¶ 2. Coronā urbem *v.* muros cingere, *to surround with a line of troops*, ib. 10. 122. Liv. 7, 27, &c. coronā aliquem cingere, *to stand round*, Lucan. 1, 321. Confessus coronā cinctus, *with a ring or an encircling crowd of people*, Cic. Mil. 1. *so* Id. Tusc. 1, 5. Flacc. 28. Fin. 2, 22. Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 53.—¶ 3. *Ariadne's crown, a constellation*, Ovid. Fast. 3, 513. Virg. G. 1, 222.—Cŏrolla, ae, f. *a little crown:* coronarius, a, um, *of or belonging to a crown:* -arium aurum, *money paid by the people of a province to their governor, in place of sending him golden crowns*, (A. 163.)—Coronarius, i, m. *a maker of crowns;* corōnare, *to crown;* cratēra, *to fill with wine*, or, as some think, *to crown the goblet with flowers*, Virg. G. 2, 528. *so* vina, *i. e.* pocula, Id. A. 1, 724. & 7, 147. omnem aditum custode, *to surround*, ib. 9, 380. coronamentum, i, n. *a crown, a chaplet of flowers:* corōnis, idis, f. *a particular mark put at the end of a book, when finished*, Martial. 10, 1. Corollarium, i, n. *a donation or gratuity given to a distinguished actor, a finger, or the like, over and above his usual hire; an inference following from something going before, a corollary.*

CORPUS, ŏris, n. *a body:* corpuscŭlum, i, n. *a little body, an atom:* corpŏreus, a, um; *et* corporālis, e, *bodily, corporeal:* corpulentus, a, um, *fat, corpulent:* -entia: corporāre, *to form into a body, to incorporate:* corporatio, ōnis, f. & corporatūra, ae, f. *the size or plight of the body.*

Cor- *v.* Con-rādĕre, *to scrape together.*

Cor-rēpĕre, *to creep or slink into a place.*

Corrīgia, ae, f. *the thong of leather by which the shoe was fixed to the feet, the latchet of a shoe.*

Cor-rĭgĕre, (rego,) *to make straight, to set to rights, to correct, to amend:* correctio, ōnis, f. *correction, amendment:* corrector, ōris, m. *an amender, a corrector*, Cic. Balb. 8.

Cor-rĭpĕre, corripui, correptum, (rapio,) sagittas, hastam, torrem, *to snatch, to lay hold of hastily;* hominem, *to seize;*—morbi corpora corripiunt, *seize*, Virg. G. 3, 472. Corripere gradum, *to quicken one's pace*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 3. moras, *to hinder, to prevent*, Ovid. Met. 9, 282. se intro, ad filiam, *to go in quickly*, Ter. & Plaut. corpus e somno *v.* ex stratis, *to spring, to rise quickly*, Virg. A. 3, 175. & 4, 572. campum, *to seize*, i. e. *to start, to move quickly along*, Id. G. 3, 104. *so* spatia, *to spring forward*, Id. A. 5, 316. spatium medium, *to pass speedily*, ib. 6, 634. fese, *to hurry away*, ib. 11, 462. viam, *to enter upon, to prosecute speedily*, ib. 1, 418. syllabam, *to pronounce quickly, to shorten*, Gell. 2, 17. *hence* syllaba correpta, *short*, Senec. N. Q. 2, 56.—Correptĭus (adv.) exit syllaba, *is pronounced more shortly*, Ovid. Pont. 4, 12, 13.—Corripĕre vectigalia, *to steal, to purloin*, Cic. Fam. 12, 15. *so* Quicquid ex pecuniis correptum est, ib. Ut apertus in pecuniis corripiendis fuit, Id. Caecil. 2.—¶ Corripĕre peccata alicujus, *to reprove, to blame or find fault with*, Ovid. Pont. 2, 6, 5. aliquem verbis, Id. Ep. 19, 22. judices clamoribus, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. adulationes edicto, Suet. Aug. 53. carmina, Mart. 11, 95. Postquam est impransi correptus voce magistri, *reproved*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 257. *so* correpti consules, Liv. 2, 28.——Corrĭpi, correptus, morbo, capitis dolore, amore, cupidine, languore, &c. *to be seized*.—Correptio, ōnis, f. *a seizing, a shortening:* Correptor, ōris, m. *a reprover.*

Cor-rīvāri, *to flow or make to flow by several streams into one;* -ātio, Plin. 31, 3 & 4.

Cor-rōborāre, *to strengthen, to confirm.*

Cor-rōdĕre, *to gnaw;* corrosus, *gnawn.*

Cor-rŏgāre, *to gather or get together, to invite, to meet, to collect.*

Cor-rōtundāre, *to round, to make round.*

Cor-rūgare frontem, *to contract into wrinkles, to wrinkle;* nares, *to offend*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 23.

Cor-rumpĕre formam, oculos, ungues dentibus, *to spoil;* pabulum et fontes aquarum, *to destroy*, Sallust. Jug. 55. res familiares, *to lose or waste*, ib. 69. magnas opportunitates, *to lose or let slip*, Id. Cat. 44. aliquem pecuniā *v.* pollicitis, *to corrupt, to bribe;* faeminas, *to seduce, to violate*, Suet. Caes. 50. tabulas publicas, *to vitiate, to falsify*, Cic. Verr. 2, 42. lacus, *to taint or poison*, Virg. G. 3, 481. *so* corrupto caeli tractu, *being infected*, Id. A. 3, 138. Ceres (i. e. frumentum) corrupta undis, *spoiled, destroyed*, ib. 1, 181.—— Corruptus, adj. *corrupt, depraved:* -tē, adv. corruptio, ōnis, f. & corruptela, ae, f. *a corruption, what corrupts or contaminates:* corruptor, ōris, m. & corruptrix, īcis, f. *a ruiner, a corrupter or destroyer.*

Cor-ruĕre, ui, -, neut. *to fall together; to fail, to decay:* -act. divitias, *to scrape together, to heap up*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 58.

Cortex, ĭcis, m. & f. *the bark of a tree, the rind:* corticŭla, ae, f. *a thin bark:* corticēus, a, um, *of bark:* corticōsus, a, um, *having a thick bark:* corticātus, a, um, *covered with bark.*

Cortīna, ae, f. *a cauldron or kettle; the covering of the tripod, on which the priestess of Apollo at Delphi sat; put for the oracle:* Cortīnāle, is, n. *a place where kettles are*, Columel. 11. 6, 19.

Coruscus, a, um, *shining:* coruscāre, *to shine, to glister, to glitter;* mucronem, *to brandish, to shake*, Virg. A. 10. 651. hastam, ib. 12, 431. Abies coruscat, *shakes*, Juv. 3, 254.

Corus

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Corus v. caurus, i, m. *the north-west wind.*

CORVUS, i, m. *a raven; a kind of fish,* Plin. 32, 11. *a grapple-iron, a machine used in naval engagements,* Curt. 4, 2, 12. & 4, 3, 24. *a machine used in architecture,* Vitruv. 10, 19. *a star in the tail of the snake,* Id. 9, 7. *a surgeon's instrument,* Cels. 7, 19. Corvīnus, a, um, *of a raven:* corvitāre, *to cry like a raven.*

Corylus v. Corŭlus, i, f. *a hazle or filberd tree:* corylētum, i, n. *a place where hazles grow.*

Cŏrymbus, i, m. *a bunch or cluster of ivy berries:* † corymbifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *bearing clusters of ivy berries; an epithet of Bacchus.*

Coryphaeus, i, m. *a chief,* Cic. N. D. 1, 21.

* Cŏrȳtus, i, m. *a quiver, a bow-case.*

COS, cōtis, f. *et* coticŭla, ae, f. *a whet-stone:* cōtes, cotium, plur. *rough stones or rocks; the same with* cautes, Virg. E. 8, 43.

* Cosmēta, ae. f. (i. e. ornatrix,) *a tire-woman, a female slave who dressed her mistress: (according to others, a male slave, who had the charge of the wardrobe.)* Juvenal. 6, 476.

Costa, ae, f. *a rib:* costātus, a, um, *ribbed, having strong ribs,* Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

Costus, i, f. *et* -um, i, n. *a shrub, which yielded a fragrant ointment, spikenard.*

Cothurnus, i, m. *a buskin, a tragedian's shoe; put for tragedy or a lofty style:* cothurnātus, a. *dress in buskins; lofty, majestick.*

Cotidie, adv. *for* quotidie, *daily.*

Cotŏnĕum, i, n. *a quince:* cotoneus, a, um, *of a quince,* Plin. 15, 11.

Cottābus, i, m. *the sound which the lashing of a whip makes,* Plaut. Trin. 3, 4.

Cŏturnix, v. cōturnix, ĭcis, f. *a quail.*

Cōtȳla, ae, f. *a kind of measure.*

Cŏvīnus, i, m. *a kind of warlike carriage used by the Britons:* covinārius, i, m. *the driver of it.*

Coxa, ae, f. & coxendix, ĭcis, f. *the buckle-bone, the joint of the hip, the hip or haunch,* Cels. 8, 2. *the thigh,* Id. 4, 23.

Crabro, ōnis, m. *a wasp, a hornet.*

* Crambe, es, f. *a kind of colewort,* Plin. 20, 9. occĭdit miseros crambe repetita magistros, *the repetition of the same exercise or declamation is disgustful to teachers;* (as the serving up again of the same dish of cabbage is to the stomach,) Juv. 7, 154.

Crāpŭla, ae, f. *a surfeit,* Cic. Phil. 2, 12.

CRAS, *to-morrow:* crastĭnus, a, um, *of to-morrow;* crastinus dies, *to-morrow.*

Crassus, a. *thick, gross, coarse; dull.* crassè: crassĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. *thickness, as of the dregs of liquor or honey, &c.* crassescĕre, *to thicken, to grow thick or fat:* Crassāmen, ĭnis, n. & -amentum, i, n. *a thick matter at the bottom of any liquid, the dregs or grounds, sediment,* Col. 12, 23.

Crātēr, ēris, m. *accus.* -ēra; *et* cratēra, ae, f. *a cup or goblet, a bason:* crater Aetnae, *the hollow on the top of that volcano, whence the fire issues,* Plin. 3, 8.

Crātes, is, f. *a hurdle, a texture of rods or twigs plated together:* crātĭcŭla, ae, f. *a gridiron:* cratīre, *to harrow or break the clods of ploughed land, by drawing a hurdle over it:* cratitius, a, um; -ĭi parietes, *walls made by inserting hurdles, by setting up straight beams or sticks, and interweaving them with osiers or sticks crosswise, and covering this basket work on the outside with clay,* Vitruv. 7, 3. & 2, 8.

Creare res, homines v. genus humanum, *to create, to make;* filium, *to beget;* also *to conceive or bring forth;* quos (equos) Circe supposĭtā de matre—creavit, *raised or produced,* Virg. A. 7, 283. fruges, uvas, *to produce;* aerumnas, voluptatem, periculum ei, *to cause;* regem, consules, praetores, dictatorem, ducem gerendo bello, *to elect, to appoint:*—matre servā creatus, *born of;* hostes tellure creati, *produced from or out of,* Ovid. Met. 7, 30. cibi, nullo cogente, creati, *produced without labour,* ib. 1, 103.—Creator, ōris, m. *a creator or maker; a father, a founder:* creatrix, ĭcis, f. *she who creates or makes; a mother:* creatio (ōnis, f.) consulum, magistratuum, *the creating or appointing,* Cic. Leg. 3, 3.

Crēber, bra, brum, *frequent, thick, close:* crebrò, adv. *rar.* crebrĕ & -brĭter, *frequently:* crebrĭtas, ātis, f. *frequency:* crebrescĕre v. crebescere, *to grow frequent,* Virg. A. 3, 530.

Credĕre alicui, *to believe, to trust:* Creditis avectos hostes? *sc.* esse navibus, *do you believe?* Virg. A. 2, 43. Credone tibi hoc, *do I believe you in this?* Ter. And. 3, 2, 17. Credis huic quod dicat? Id. Non impulit me, haec ut crederem, Ter. And. 3, 2, 44. credere ea, quae dixi, Id. Eun. 5, 7, 11. Vin' me istuc tibi credere? *to believe you in that,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 11. Crede mihi v. mihi crede, Cic. nec credite factum: Vel, si credetis, facti quoque credite poenam, *believe,* Ovid. Met. 10, 302. De laudibus harum nil mihi credideris, *do not believe or trust,* ib. 13, 825. Utrumque vitium est et omnibus credere, et nulli, *to trust,* Sen. Ep. 3. *so* Nimium ne crede colori, Virg. E. 2, 17. summam belli puero, se nocti, pedibus, pugnae, &c. pecuniam v. argentum ei per syngrapham, *to lend on bond or bill;* itaque credo. si, &c. *I suppose,* Cic. Consules magis non confidere, quam non credere suis militibus, *that the consuls rather did not place confidence in the courage or strength of their soldiers, than not believe that they were willing to fight;* i. e. *were more diffident of the courage than of the fidelity of their soldiers,* Liv. 2, 45.—Credor natus de sanguine matris, *I am believed or thought,* Ovid. F. 3. 74. *so* Id. Ep. 9, 150. Quem Limnate peperisse creditur, *is believed to have brought forth,* Id. Met. 5, 49. Credi cupit, *to be believed,* Id. Art. 2, 638. *so* ib. 1; 613. Certè credemur, *we shall be believed,* Ovid. F. 3, 351. Mihi creditur, *I am believed;* rumoribus credi non oportet, Cic. Bovem locutam, *sc.* esse, creditum, *sc.* est, *it was believed,* Liv. 3, 10. Malè creditur hosti, *(imp.) is unsafely trusted,* Ovid. F. 2, 225. Si qui creditur alto, *is trusted to,* Id. Art. 1, 411. Si quid creditur arti, *if any belief or trust is given,* ib, 387. Creditur, *imp. it is believed;* credita res, *sc.* est, *was believed,* Virg. A. 2, 196. Creditus, *sc.* Jason, *being believed,* Ovid. Met. 7, 98. Ora non unquam credita Teucris, *(dat. for* a Teucris,) ib. 247. Est verò huic credendum, *ought he to be believed?* Ter. And. 5, 4, 14. Id, quod magis credendum

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credendum fiet, *for* fit, Id. Heaut. 5, 3, 16. Cuncta, ut mos, famae in majus credita, Tac. An. 3, 44. Claudia—mala credita, *believed or thought to be unchaste*, Sil. 17, 34. *so* Credita vix tandem pudica, *sc.* Claudia, Ovid. Fast. 4, 344. Utinam—furor creditus esset, Id. Met. 13, 43. Actaeon, quondam fera creditus illis, *(sc.* canibus *v.* sociis suis, *(in dat. for* ab illis,) *believed or thought by them to be*, Id. Ep. 20, 103. Mihi creditus aegrè, *hardly believed by me*, Id. Ep. 17, 129. Qui dominae fueris malè creditus uni, *imprudently devoted to one mistress*, Id. Rem. 45 n. Credita non ulli, quam tibi pejùs eram, *I could not have been intrusted to a more unfaithful person*, Id. Ep. 10, 2. Turba credita ponto, Id. Met. 14, 222.—Navis, quae tibi creditum debes Virgilium, *owest or art responsible for Virgil intrusted to thee*, (as a loan or pledge,) Hor. Od. 1, 3, 5. Cui—custodia credita campi, Virg. A. 7, 486.—Inspice majus opus, quod adhuc sine fine reliqui, In non credendos corpora versa modos, *changed in incredible manners*, i. e. *the* metamorphosis, Id. Tr. 2, 63.—De creditis pecuniis jus dicere, *about lent money*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4. Fides esse nulla potest, nisi erit necessaria solutio rerum creditarum, Cic. Off. 2, 24. Ager benè credita reddet, Ovid. Art. 2, 351.—*We find* Creduis, *for* credis; *and* creduas, *for* credas, *in* Plautus and Terence.——Crēdĭtum, i, n. *a trust:* creditor, ōris, m. *one that lends or trusts another, a creditor:* credŭlus, a, um, *easy of belief:* -ulĭtas: credibĭlis, e, *credible:* -iliter.

Crēmāre, *to burn, to set on fire:* -ātio.——Crēmium, i, n. *a dry stick for burning, brushwood.*

Crena, ae, f. *a notch, an incision*, Plin. 11, 37.

Crĕpare, ui, ĭtum, *to make a noise, to creak, to crackle, to jingle, to crash, to clatter;* genus antiquum, *to boast of*, Lucr. 2, 1168. sulcos et vineta, *to talk or speak of*, Horat. Ep. 1, 7, 83. immunda dicta, *to utter*, Id. Art. P. 247 gravem militiam aut pauperiem, *to complain of*, Id. Od. 1, 18, 5. laetum sonum theatris, *sc.* in, *to raise or make a loud acclamation*, ib. 3, 17, 26. Si quid Stertinius veri crepat, *says*, Id. Sat. 2, 3, 33.—Crĕpĭtāre, freq. *to crackle, to rattle, to rustle:* crepĭtus, ūs, m. *a noise, a rattling, a clashing:* crepitacŭlum, i, n. *a child's rattle; any instrument that makes a noise, when moved by the hands:* Crĕpundia, ōrum, n. *children's bawbles or play-things:* Crĕpădo, ĭnis, f. *a creek, shore or bank on which the water beats*, Col. 8, 17, 10. Cic. Ver. 5, 37. *the margin or brink of a bank*, Stat. Theb. 9, 492. *the edge or brow of a rock*, Virg. A. 10, 653. *the border, brink or brim of any thing; the foundation or ground of a pillar:* crepĕrus, a. *doubtful, uncertain:* crepuscŭlum, i, n. *the twilight.*

Crĕpida, ae, f. *a slipper:* crepidātus, a. *wearing slippers*, Cic. Pis. 38.

Crescĕre, (ēvi, ētum,) *to grow, to increase, to become rich or powerful:* crētus sanguine *v.* a sanguine Trojano, *descended:* crescentia, ae, f. *an increase*, Vitruv. 9, 9.

Crēta, ae, f. *chalk, fuller's earth; supposed to be named from the island of Crete:* crētacĕus, *et* cretarius, a. *of chalk, chalky:* cretatus, a. *whitened with chalk, chalked:* crētōsus, a. *full of chalk.*

Crībrum, i, n. *a sieve:* cribrarius, a, um, *of a sieve:* cribrāre, *to sift; to bolt flour.*

Crīmen, ĭnis, n. *a crime; an accusation:* criminōsus, a. *reproachful, bitter; scandalous, criminal:* -ōsē: crimĭnāri, *to accuse, to blame:* criminatio, ōnis, f. *an accusation:* criminātor, ōris, m. *an accuser*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 28.

Crīnis, is, m. *the hair of the head:* crīnītus, a. *having long hair, hairy:* crinālis, e, *of or pertaining to hair;* crinale, is, n. *a fillet, an ornament for the hair*, Ovid. Met. 5, 53. † crinĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *having much hair*, Lucan. 1, 458.

Crispus, a, um, *crisped, curled, wreathed:* crispŭlus, a, um, *having curled hair:* crispāre, *to curl, to wreath, to brandish*, Plin. 28, 8.

Crista, ae, f. *the tuft on the head of a bird; the comb of a cock; the crest or plume on the top of a helmet:* cristŭla, ae, f. *a little crest or comb:* cristātus, a, um, *tufted, crested*, Suet. Tib. 14.

Critĭcus, i, m. *a critic, a judge or censor of compositions;* adj. *critical:* Critici dies, *days on which diseases take a particular turn*, Cels. 3, 4.

Crōcīre *et* crocitāre, *to croak like a raven.*

Crŏcŏdīlus, i, m. *a crocodile, a destructive amphibious animal:* crocodīlinus, a, um, *of or pertaining to a crocodile; ambiguous, sophistical:* crocodilia, *v.* -ea, ae, f. *the excrement of a crocodile*, Plin. 28, 8 f. 27. *called* stercus crocodili, Hor. Epod. 12, 21.

Crŏcus, i, m. *et* um, i, n. *saffron:* crŏceus *et* crocĭnus, a, um, *of saffron:* crocĭnum, i, n. *sc.* unguentum, *an ointment of saffron:* crocōta, *&* crocotŭla, ae, f. *a woman's garment of a saffron colour:* crocotarius, *v.* -ularius, i, m. *a maker of such garments*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 44.

Crŏtălum, i, n. *a kind of musical instrument:* crotalistria, ae, f. *a female player on the* crotălum: crotalia, ōrum, *v.* -ium, *jewels so worn, that they jingle as they strike against one another*, Plin. 9, 35.

Cruciāre, *to torture;* -ātus, &c. *see* Crux.

Crūdus, a, um, vulnus, *fresh;* -da cano, *raw;* -um pomum *unripe;* -us cibus *v.* pavo, *undigested;* crudi, *sc.* homines, *having their meat undigested*, Hor. cruda senectus, *fresh, vigorous*, Virg. A. 6, 304. -us ensis, *cruel:* Crūditas, ātis, f. *indigestion, crudity:* crudescere, *to grow cruel, to grow fierce, to increase.*—Crudēlis, e, *cruel:* -iter: -tas.

Crūmēna, ae, f. *a leathern bag, a purse.*

CRUOR, ōris, m. *blood from a wound, gore:* cruentus, a, um, *bloody, cruel:* -entē: cruentare, *to stain with blood*, Nep. 15, 10.

CRUS, ūris, n. *the leg from the knee to the ancle;* arboris, *the stock.* Col. cruscŭlum, i, n. *a little leg.*

* Crusma, ătis, n. *a timbrel or tabour*, Mart. 6, 71.

Crusta, ae, f. *a crust, a hard substance on the surface of any thing:* crustŭla, ae, f. *a small crust:* crustāre, *to cover with a crust:* crustātus, a, um, *covered with a crust or shell:* animalia crustata, *crusted; as the tortoise, crab, locust*, &c. -ta domus, *covered with pieces of marble affixed to the walls:* crustarius, i, m. *one who covers any thing with crusts;* crustōsus, a, um, *crusty, having a crust.*

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CRUSTUM, i, n. *a crust of bread, a thin cake:* crustŭlum, i, n. *a small crust, a sweet cake:* crustularius, i, m. *a baker of sweet cakes.*

Crux, ŭcis, f. *the cross, an instrument for punishing slaves; any thing that causes pain:* cruciāre, *to torment, to distress:* cruciātus, ûs, m. *torture, distress, vexation:* cruciamentum, i, n. *torment, pain:* cruciabĭlĭter, adv. *cruelly:* crucifigere, *or rather in two words* cruci affigere, *to crucify:* crucifixus, part. *crucified,* Plin. 8, 16 f. 18.

Crypta, ae, f. *a vault: any concealed arched place; a drain, a subterraneous passage;* cryptoporticus, ûs, f. *a covered gallery,* Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

Crystallus, i, f. *et* um, i, n. *crystal:* crystallĭna, ae, um, *of crystal:* crystallĭna, *sc.* vasa, *crystal vessels:* crystallŏĭdes, is, m. *the crystalline humour, the white of the eye,* Cels. 7, 7, 13.

Cŭbāre, *to lie, to be in bed, to recline at table; to dwell, to reside:* cubĭtare, freq. *to use to lie or dwell:* cŭbĭtus, ûs, m. *et* cubātio, ōnis, f. *a lying, a reclining:* cŭbātus, ûs, m. *the sitting of a hen on eggs:* cubĭtor, ōris, m. *one that lies down, or is apt to lie down;* cubitor bos, *that lies down at work,* Col. 6, 2. cŭbile, is, n. *a couch, a bed:* cŭbĭcŭlum, i, n. *a bed-chamber:* cubicularis, e; & -arius, a, um, *pertaining to a bed-chamber:* cubicularius, i, m. *a valet de chambre, a waiting servant in one's bed-chamber:* cubiculātus, a, um, -āta navis, *a ship made for pleasure, with a large cabin, and sleeping apartments,* Senec. Ben. 7, 20.

Cŭbĭtus, i, m *et* -um, i, n. (cŭbo;) *the elbow, the arm from the elbow, to the end of the middle finger; a cubit, the measure of a foot and a half:* cubĭtālis, e, *of a cubit, a cubit high or long:* cubital, ālis, n. *a cushion to lean on:* cubitiffim, *with the elbow,* Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 42.

Cŭbus, i, m. *a cube, a figure square on all sides like a die; a die:* cubĭcus, a. *cubical, square like a die,* Vitruv. Praef. Lib. 5.

Cucullus, i, & cuculio *v.* cucullio, ōnis, m. *a covering for the head and shoulders, a hood:* cucullātus, a. *wearing a hood, hooded,* Col. 11, 1, 21.

Cucŭrāre, *to cry like an owl,* Ovid. Phil. 41.

Cŏcŭlus *v.* cĭcŭlus, i, m *a cuckoo; a name of reproach, denoting sloth,* Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 31. Plin. 18, 26 f. 66. *a debaucher of other men's wives, a cuckold-maker,* Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 73. Ps. 1, 1, 94. cucŭlare, *to cry like a cuckoo,* Ovid. Philomel. 35.

Cucus, i, f. *a kind of tree,* Plin. 13, 9 f. 18.

Cŏcŭmis, *v.* -er, ĕris, m. *a cucumber;* also *a kind of fish or marine shrub,* Plin. 32, 11. & 9, 2.

Cucŭma, ae, f. *a brazen vessel in the form of a cucumber,* Petron. 135. Mart. 10, 79.

Cucurbĭta, ae, f. *a gourd; a cupping-glass:* -ĭla: cucurbĭtinus, a, um, *of or like a gourd.*

Cucŭrīre, *to crow or cry like a cock,* Ovid. Phil.

Cŭdĕre, *to beat, to hammer, to forge;* nummos, *to stamp, to coin;* In me isthaec cudetur faba, i. e. *I shall suffer for that,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89.

Cŭdo, ōnis, m. *a coiner of money,* Liv. 23, 21.

Cūdo, ōnis, m. *a cap of raw skin, used instead of a helmet,* Sil. 8, 495. & 16, 59.

Cujas, ātis, pr. n. (quis;) *of what country, belonging to whom:* Cujus, a, um? *whose, or of whom;* as, Cujum pecus? Virg. Cujum puerum hic appoluisti? Virgo, cuja est? Ter. Cujusmodi, *of what kind:* cujusmodicunque *or* cujuscunquemŏdi, *of whatever kind;* cuicuimŏdi, *for* cujuscujusmŏdi, *of what kind soever,* Cic. Att. 3, 22. *see* Quis.

Cŭlĕus, *v.* culleus, i, m. & -um, i, n. *a leathern sack or bag; the greatest measure of things liquid among the Romans, containing* 20 amphŏrae: culeāris, e: -āre dolium, *a cask holding a* culeus, Cato, R. R. 112.

Cŭlex, ĭcis, m. *a gnat, a little fly.*

Culigna, ae, f. *a cup or bowl to drink out of.*

Cŭlīna, ae, f. *a kitchen, a place where meat is dressed,* Horat. Sat. 2, 5, 80.

Culmus, i, m. *(contr. pro* calămus,) *a stalk of corn, the stem or straw from the root to the ear:* Culmen, ĭnis, n. *the top of a house,* (quia veteres de culmo aedificia contegebant;) *the top of any thing; honour, dignity;* culmen fabae, *a stalk of beans,* Ovid. Fast. 4, 734.

Culmĭnia, ae, f. *a kind of olive,* Col. 5, 8.

CULPA, ae, f. *a fault:* culpāre, *to blame:* culpĭtare, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 19.

Culcĭta, ae, f. *the tick of a bed;* culcita plumea, *a feather-bed:* culcitŭla, ae, f. *a little bed.*

CultER, tri, m. *et* Cultrum, i, n. *a knife; the culter of a plough:* cultellus, i, m. *a little knife:* cultrarius, i, m *he that slew the victim as a sacrifice:* cultrātus, a, um, *sharp as a knife:* cultellatus, a, um, *having the shape of a knife:* cultellāre, *to reduce to a level, to measure by a plumb line, a term of land-surveyors,* Vitruv. 10, 10.

Cultor, Cultus, &c. *see* Colĕr.

CUM *(praep.)* exercitu, *with;* gerere bellum adversum regem cum Aegyptiis, *in conjunction with,* Nep. 12, 13. cum Jugurtha, *with,* i. e. *against,* Sall. Jug. 5. Filia nupta cum viro; stare *v.* facere cum aliquo, *to side with, to favour;* esse cum imperio *v.* potestate, *in, invested with;* mihi cum Cornificio nihil erat, *I had no connection or intimacy,* Cic. Att. 12, 17. Cum primâ luce *v.* luci, cum diluculo, *at day-break;* cum ortu solis, *at sun-rise;* duo juvenes cum equis, *on horse-back,* Cic. N. D. 2, 2. Cum metu dicere, *i. e.* timidè; cum laetitia vivere, *i. e.* laetè, jucundè, Cic. satis cum periculo, *with a good deal of danger,* Ter. Cum cura, dolore, fide, labore, studio, &c. *We say* mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum; *rarely,* cum me, &c. *also* quicum, quocum, quibuscum: Testis mecum est annulus, *in my possession,* Ter. Mecum considero, reputo; cum primis, in primis, *in the first place;* cum his, *i. e.* his peractis, *those things being done,* Liv. 1, 32. Simul cum dono, *after presenting the gift, besides the gift,* ib. 10. Cum eo, *with that condition, exception, or limitation,* &c. Liv. 8, 14. Cic. Att. 7, 13. & 6, 1. Cels. 7, 7, 59. et alibi passim.—Cum *sometimes seems to be redundant;* cum ferro invadere aliquem, Cic. Locum cum molli lanâ implere, Cels. 7, 30.—Ilia cum Lauso ex Numitore sati, *for* Ilia et Lausus, Ovid. Fast. 4, 54. *so* Dux cum aliquot principibus capiuntur, Liv. 21, 60. Remp cum fratre Quirinus jura dabunt, Virg. A. 1, 556. Corpus cum capite, Cels. 3, 23, 20. *synon.* corpus et caput, ib. 1, 3, 23. Me cum similibus nostri remp. defensuros, Cic. Fam. 14, 7. Bocchus cum

cum peditibus invadunt, Sall. Jug. 101. *so* Nep. 19, 2. & 20, 1. *but* Deucalion—Cum consorte tori parvâ rate vectus adhaesit, Ovid. Met. 1, 319. CUM, adverb & conjunct. *when, seeing that, though, since;* cùm, tum, *both, and; as, so; not only, but also:* cùm maximè, *very much, never more:* cùm minimùm, *at the least:* cùm plurimùm, *at most, most frequently:* cumprimis, *exceedingly, remarkably.*

CŬMĔRA, ae, f. *a corn basket, a wicker vessel for keeping corn in,* Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 53. Ep. 1, 7, 30.

CŬMĪNUM, i, n. *cummin, an herb,* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 18.

CŪMŬLUS, i, m. *a heap, an overflowing of water; an accession or addition:* cŭmŭlāre, *to heap up, to increase:* cumulātè, adv. *abundantly:* cumŭlātim, adv. *in heaps.*

CŪNAE, ārum, f. *a cradle; a bird's nest:* cūnābŭla, ōrum, n. *a cradle: the first origin, infancy.*

CUNCTĀRI, *to delay:* cunctātio, ōnis, f. *a delay:* cunctātor, ōris, m. *a lingerer, a delayer; a firname given to* Fabius Maximus, *from his declining to fight with Hannibal,* (cunctando:) cunctanter, adv. *slowly, with delay:* cunctabundus, a, *delaying greatly,* Liv. 6, 7.

CUNCTUS, a, um, *all, the whole.*

CŬNEUS, i, m. *a wedge; a number of soldiers placed in the form of a wedge;* plur. *the seats of the theatre:* cuneŏlus, i, m. *a little wedge:* cuneāre, *to form into the shape of a wedge; to divide by a wedge:* cuneātim, adv. *by wedges, in distinct companies of that form,* Caes. B. G. 7, 28.

CŬNĪCŬLUS, i, m. *a coney, a rabbit; a mine:* cuniculōsus, a, um, *full of mines:* cuniculātim, adv. *in the form of a mine,* Plin. 9, 33.

CŬNĪLA, *v.* Cŏnila, ae, f. *savory, an herb,* Col. 9, 4. Plin. 20, 16 f. 61. Cunilāgo, ĭnis, f. *fleabane or moth-mullein,* Plin. ib. f. 63.

CUNQUE, (*al.* cumque *v.* quumque,) *for* quandocunque, *at any time whatever,* Hor. Od. 1, 32. 15.

CUPA *v.* Cuppa, ae, f. *a large cask,* Caes. B. C. 2, 11. *a woman who sold wine,* Cic. Pis. 27.

CŬPĔDIA, ae, f. *a fondness for nice dishes:* cupēdia, ōrum, n. *nice dishes, delicate victuals:* cupedinārius, i, m. *a confectioner.*

CŬPĔRE (cŭpio, īvi, ītum,) aliquid, *to desire,* alicui, *to wish one well:* cŭpiens, ntis, adj. *desirous,* -enter: cupĭdus, a, um, *desirous, fond, eager; partial:* -idè: cupĭdĭtas, ātis, & cupīdo, ĭnis, f. *desire, fondness, eagerness; partiality:* cŭpītor, ōris, m. *one that desires,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25.

CŬPĪDO, ĭnis, m. *the god of love, Cupid:* cupidĭnĕus, a, um, *of Cupid;* -ineae sagittae, Ovid. Rem. Am. 157.

CUPRESSUS, i, f. *a cypress:* cupressĭnus, *v.* -ĕus, a, um, *of cypress:* cupressētum, i, n. *a place where cypress trees grow:* cupressĭfer, ĕra, um, *bearing cypress trees,* Ovid. Ep. 9, 87.

CUR, adv. *why? wherefore, for which;* irascor, cur properent, *because,* Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 10.

CŪRA, ae, f. *care, concern;* cura aerarii, operum publicorum, viarum, *the charge,* Suet. Aug. 37. tua cura, palumbes, *your delight,* Virg. E. 1, 58.—CŪRĀRE rem *v.* de re, aliquem *v.* de aliquo, aedes; boves, &c. *to take care of;* aegrotos *v.* morbum, *to cure;* corpora, *to refresh with food,* Virg. A. 8, 607. cibum, *to dress, to prepare;* amicos, *to entertain,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 3, 9. *to respect, to associate with,* Martial. 6, 50, 1. cinaedos, *to pay court to,* ib. 3. *so* curatur a multis, *he is courted,* Plin. Ep. 1, 5. convivia, *to make, to celebrate,* Virg. G. 1, 301. cutem, *to decorate his person, to dress, to paint,* Juv. 2, 105. *but* benè curatâ cute, *in good plight of body,* Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15. Genium mero, *to regale or make happy one's* Genius *or guardian* daemon *with wine,* i. e. *to indulge one's self, to make merry,* Hor. Od. 3, 17, 14. injurias sociorum, *to redress,* Sall. Jug. 14, 19. in parte aciei, in oppugnatione, *to take charge, to command,* Id. Cat. 59. Jug. 46 & 100. legiones, *to command,* Tac. An. 6, 30. mandata, *to perform,* Cic. Att. 4, 7. munus *v.* officium, *to execute, to discharge,* Plaut. pecuniam, *sc.* numerandam, *to cause to be paid, to pay,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4. Fam. 5, 20. prandium, *to prepare,* Plaut. prodigia, *to expiate,* Liv. 1, 20. provinciam, *to govern,* Cic. Att. 6, 1. *so* Tac. An. 4, 36. sacra, *to perform,* Cic. Balb. 24. se, *to refresh one's self, to take food,* Cic. Or. 3, 61. Phil. 9, 3. *to dress,* Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 115. *to indulge, to make much of,* Id. Pf. 4, 7, 34. se remque publicam, *to take care of, to regulate,* Sall. Cat. 9. signa, *sc.* emenda, *to purchase statues,* Cic. Att. 15. 1, 3. vitem falce, *to prune,* Plin. 17, 22. Virg. G. 2, 397.—CURATUS, a, um; -ata membra, *refreshed, after supper,* Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 8. curato sermone, *earnestly,* Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 10. curatiores boves, *in better plight,* Cato, R. R. 103. curatissimae preces, *very earnest solicitations,* Tac. An. 1, 13 f.—CURATĔ, adv. *carefully, with care:* curatio, ōnis, f. *a taking care, a charge; the curing of a disease; a cure:* curātor, ōris, m. *one who takes care of, an overseer or agent, a surveyor, a guardian:* curatūra, ae, f. *care, method of treatment,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24.

CŪRIA, ae, f. *one of thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people; the place where the senate met, the senate-house:* Curio, ōnis, m. *one who performed sacred rites in a* curia *or parish, the priest of a ward of the city;* Curio Maximus, *the chief* Curio, *who presided over the other* Curiones: curiālis, is, c. *of the same* Curia: curiātus, -ata comitia, *an assembly of the Roman people, divided into* curiae, Liv. *&* Cic. passim.

CURIŌSUS, a, um, *curious:* -ōsè: -ōsĭtas.

CURCŬLIO, ōnis, m. *a weevil; the weasand of a man's throat:* curculiuncŭlus, i, m. *a little weevil,* Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 28.

CURRĔRE, (cŭcurri, cursum,) *to run:* curritur, imp. *sc.* ab illis, *they run:* cursus, ūs, m. *the act of running a race, a course, a voyage;* cursura, ae; *et* cursio, ōnis, f. *a running:* cursor, ōris, m. *a runner:* cursim, adv. *by running, quickly, with speed; cursorily, slightly:*—CURSĀRE *et* cursĭtāre huc illuc, *to run up and down, hither and thither,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4.

CURRUS, ūs, m. *a chariot:* curriculum, i, n. *et* us, i, m. *a chariot race, rar. a chariot:* curriculō, adv. *as fast as possible, in post haste:* cŭrŭlis (a.) sella, *a kind of stool or seat without a back, adorned with ivory; on which certain magistrates sat in public, who were hence called* magistratus curŭles; curulis triumphus, *a* TRIUMPH *in which a victorious general entered the city*

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city in a chariot; opposed to an OVATION, *in which the general entered the city either on horseback, or on foot.*

CURTUS, a, um, *short, diminutive;* curtus mulus, *docked, bob-tailed:* curta res, *a small, contemptible fortune;* curta dolia, *broken casks:* CURTĀRE, *to shorten, to diminish,* Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 124.

CURVUS, a, um, *crooked:* curvāre, *to bend, to bow, to crook:* curvātio, ōnis, f. *et* curvatūra, ae, f. *a bending, a bowing:* curvāmen, ĭnis, n. *a bend, a winding,* Ovid. Met. 2, 130.

CUSPIS, ĭdis, f. *the point of a weapon, a sting:* cuspidāre, *to point, to sharpen at the end:* cuspidātus, a, um, *having a point:* cuspidātim, adv. *like a point,* Plin. 17, 14.

CUSTOS, ōdis, c. *a keeper; a guard, a watch:* custodīre, *to keep, to guard, to defend:* custōdia, ae, f. *the act of keeping; the care, the charge; a prison:* custodia libera, *free custody, when a criminal was committed to the charge of some individual,* Sallust. Cat. 47.

CŪTIS, is, f. *the skin:* cūticŭla, ae, f. *a thin tender skin; the cuticle or scarf skin.*

CYĀNUS, i, m. *a kind of flower,* Plin. 21, 11 f. 39. *a gem,* Id. 37, 9. cyānus *et* cyănĕus, a, um, *of an azure or water colour.*

CYĀTHUS, i, m. *a cup; the twelfth part of a sextarius:* cyathisāre, *to serve up wine in a cup.*

CYBEA, ae, f. *a ship of burden, a merchant ship.*

* CYCLAS, ădis, f. *a kind of robe worn by women, of a round form, and long train:* cycladātus, *a. clothed in a* cyclas, Suet. Cal. 52.

* CYCLUS v. os, i, m. *a circle; a globe:* cyclicus, *a. circular:* cyclicus scriptor, *a trivial poet, who writes of nothing but antiquated fables, as the birth of the gods, the rape of Helen,* &c.; cycloides, is, adj. *round,* Plin. 37, 12 f. 75.

CYDŌNIUM, *sc.* malum, *a quince, a particular kind of fruit; from* Cydon, *a town of Crete:* cydonites, ae, m. *wine made of quinces,* Col. 3, 2.

CYGNUS v. cycnus, i, m. *a swan:* cygnĕus v. cygnēius, a, um, *of or like a swan,* Cic. Or. 3, 2.

CYLINDRUS, i, m. *a cylinder, a roller;* cylindracĕus, a, um, *like a cylinder,* Plin. 18, 12.

CȳMA, ae, f. & -ātis, n. *the young sprout of cole-worts or other herb; a little shoot or branch:* cymōsus, a, um, *full of sprouts,* Col. 10, 137.

CYMBA, ae, f. *a boat:* cymbŭla, ae, f. *a little boat:* cymbium, i, n. *a cup resembling a boat.*

* CYMBĂLUM, i, n. *a cymbal, a musical instrument, used in celebrating the sacred rites of Cybele.*

CYNEGETICA, ōrum, n. *books concerning dogs and hunting; as the poem of Gratius.*

CȳNICUS, a. *cynical, churlish, like a dog.*

* CȳNOCEPHĂLUS, i, m. *a kind of ape with a head like a dog, a baboon,* Plin. 8, 54. -ca, ae, f. *a kind of herb,* Id. 30, 2.—Cynodontes, um, pl. m. (i. e. canini dentes.) *the dog-teeth, between the fore-teeth and the grinders,* Plin. 11, 37.—Cynoglossus, i, m. *dog's tongue, an herb,* Id. 25, 8.—Cynomorion, *cbeak-weed, a kind of weed growing among corn, and killing it,* Id. 22, 25.—Cynomȳia, ae, f. *a dog-fly;* also *the herb flea-bane,* Id. 25, 11.—Cynorhodion, i, n. *the wild rose or sweet-briar rose,* ib. 2.—Cynosbăton, i, n. & -os, i, m. *the eglatine or sweet-briar,* ib. 13, 23 & 24, 14.—Cynosorchis, is, f. *the herb dog-stones,* ib. 27, 8.

CYNOSŪRA, ae, f. & -ūris, ĭdis, f. *(i. e.* canis cauda,) *the Greek name of* Ursa Minor, *the lesser bear,* Ovid. Fast. 3, 107. Trist 5, 3, 7.

CYPARISSUS, i, f. *a cypress:* -ias, ădis, f. *the greatest kind of spurge,* Plin. 26, 8.

CYPRIUM, *sc.* aes, *copper, (from the island Cyprus,)* Plin. 33, 5.

CYPSĔLUS, i, m. *a martlet, or marten, a bird somewhat like a swallow,* Plin. 10, 39.

CȳTHISUS, i, m. *a kind of shrub,* Plin. 13, 24.

D.

DABLA v. dabŭla, ae, f. *a kind of palm-tree,* Plin. 13, 4 f. 7.

* DACTȳLUS, i, m. *properly a finger; hence, from resemblance, a foot or measure in verse, consisting of one long and two short syllables,* Cic. Or. 3, 47 —¶ 2. *a date, the fruit of the palm-tree,* Plin. 24, 19. *a kind of gem,* Id. 37, 10. *a kind of fish,* Id. 9, 61 f. 87. dactylĭcus, a, um, *of a dactyl, consisting of dactyls, dactylic,* Cic. Or. 57.—DACTȳLIS, ĭdis, f. *a long grape or raisin, like a finger,* Plin. 14, 3. * dactyliothēca, ae, f. *a case for holding rings,* Martial. 11, 60.

DAEDĂLUS v. daedălaeus, a, um, *artificial, curiously made; cunning, skilful,* Virg. A. 7, 282.

* DAEMON, ōnis, m. *a spirit, a daemon: Cicero makes* Daemones *the same with* LARES, de Univers. 11. Daemonium, v. -ion, i, n. *i. e.* aliquid divinum, *the genius or* daemon *of Socrates; a guardian angel,* Cic. Div. 1, 54.

DĀMA, ae, f. & m. *a doe or deer,* Virg. E. 8, 28.

DAMNUM, i, n. *(a* demendo *v.* diminuendo, Varr. L. L. 4, 36.) *loss, hurt, harm, damage:* damnum dare, *to do hurt or damage;* facere v. ferre, *to bear or suffer it:* Credulitas damno fuit esse puellis, *to be hurtful or fatal,* Ovid. Ep. 17, 39. Damno senatorem cogere, *to force a senator to attend, or to punish him for non-attendance by distraining his goods, and by fining him,* Cic. Phil. 1, 5. *so* Eos—damno coërcere, *i. e.* pignoris captione et mulctâ, Cic. Off. 3, 5. *Add.* Liv. 7, 4. Damnum aliamque coërcitionem detrectantibus inhibere, *to inflict fines and other penalties on such as refused to enlist,* Liv. 4, 53.—DAMNŌSUS, a, um, *hurtful, detrimental; wasting, impairing:* -ōsē: † damnifĭcus, & damnigĕrŭlus, a, um, *causing hurt or loss,* Plaut.—DAMNĀRE, *(i. e.* damno afficere, Non. 4, 111.) reos, *to condemn,* Ovid. Met. 15, 42. *so* amores juvenum, crimina, delicta, facta, moras, opus, &c. Id. Causamque ducemque, Lucan. 5, 247. aliquem furti, injuriarum, majestatis, peculatûs, proditionis, sceleris, stultitiae, &c. sceleris crimine, Ovid. Fast. 5, 624. illum capitis, v. -te, *to condemn to death, for a capital crime,* Nep. 18, 5. Cic. Tusc. 1, 22. Damnare de vi, majestate, &c. caput Orco, *to devote, to consign to Pluto,* i. e. *to doom to death,* Virg. 4, 699. Quem damnet labor, *whom the combat destines to death,* (al. al.) Id. A. 12, 727. Damnabis tu quoque votis, *thou shalt*

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shall bind (thy supplicants) by vows, i. e. *to perform their vows, (by granting their prayers,)* Id. E. 5, 80. Panem ex hordeo, antiquis usitatum, vita damnavit, *posterity has laid aside or disused*, Plin. 18, 7 s. 14. so Flava quercus damnavit aristæ, *soon abolished the use of acorns for food*, Val. Flac. 1, 70. Eôas jaculo damnare sagittas, *to vanquish, to get the better of the Parthian arrows with his spear*, Stat. Silv. 3, 2, 126. so Lycios damnant hastilibus arcus, Sil. 8, 495. Damnavit vesci, *would not eat*, Sil. 5, 62 Patrios damnare penates, *to despise one's native country*, Id. 6, 448. Tantos damnat honores esse epulis, *disapproves of so great luxury and splendor*, Id. 11, 285.——

DAMNOR ipso me judice, Ovid. Sab. 3, 5.—Damnatus morti, Lucr. 6, 123. crimine mortis, Virg. A. 6, 430. crimine regni, Ovid. Fast. 6, 289. longi laboris, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 20. proditionis, capitis, v. -ite; de republica, majestate, &c. creditori, *given up to*, Senec. judicio, per arbitrum, indictâ causâ, &c. in metallum, *condemned to work in the mines*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11. voti, *bound by, obliged to perform*, Nep. 20, 5. Liv. 7, 28. *compar.* Quis te damnatior, *more universally condemned or reprobated*, Cic. Pis. 40. Facto damnandus in uno, *to be blamed for that one action*, Ovid. Met. 7, 402.—DAMNĀTIO, onis, f. *et* -ātus, ûs, m. *a condemnation*: damnatorius, a. -um judicium, *a sentence of condemnation*; -a tabella, *a tablet or ballot for condemning.*

DĂNISTA, æ, m. *an usurer*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 15 & 2, 2, 67. danisticus, a. *of an usurer.*

DĂNUNT, *for* dant, *from* danĕre, Plaut.

* DAPHNE, es, f. (*Lat.* laurus,) *a bay-tree*: daphnia, æ, f. *a kind of gem*, Plin. 37, 10. daphnöides, is, f. *a kind of laurel*, Plin. 24, 15 s. 90.—Daphnon, ōnis, m. *a laurel grove*, Martial. 10, 79.

DAPS, *(scarcely used in the nom.)* dăpis, f. *a sacred feast; food, meat; a dish.*: dapālis, e; -ālis coena, *a sumptuous supper*, Plin. 10, 10. Jupiter dapalis, *presiding over feasts*, Cato, R. R. 132. DAPSILIS, e, *abundant, sumptuous, liberal, bountiful*: Dapsilè, adv. *plentifully*, Suet. Vesp. 9.

DĂRE (do, dĕdi, dătum,) librum v. pecuniam ei, *to give*; aciem, *to give leave to fight*, Tac. Agr. 33. actionem, *to give leave to prosecute, to give the form of a writ*, &c. *in a legal trial*, Cic. Verr. 2, 25, & 27. Quinctil. 12, 9, 16. (A. 120.) adjumentum v. auxilium, *to assist*; amplexus, *to embrace*; animam, *to give up one's life, to die*; animum v. -os ei, *to give spirit, to encourage*; animum moerori, *to give up, to resign*, Cic. Att. 3, 8. *so* animum in luctus, Ovid. M. 2, 384. hos, *sc.* annos mihi dabat, *he offered to give*, ib. 14, 140. annos venatibus, *to give up to, to spend in*, Val. Flac. 3, 242. ansam, *to give a handle or pretence*; aquani in alvum, *to inject*, Cels. 4, 15 f. aures ei, *to listen, to attend*; id auribus ejus, *to flatter*, Cic. 16, 7. ei bibere, *to give her to drink*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 4. collo dare brachia circum, *i. e.* circumdăre, *to throw around*, Virg. se campo, *to trust*, ib. 9, 56. caliginem, *to cause*, Liv. cantus, *to utter*, Virg. A. 1, 398. catenas alicui, Flor. 3, 5. 30 v. aliquem catenis, *to put in chains*, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 20. causam dicendi, Cic. cibum ovibus, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. uvam cibo gallinaceo generi, Plin. 14, 16. civitatem ei, *to grant the freedom of the city*, Cic. Fin. 3, 12. clamorem ad sidra, *to raise*; *so* clangores, Plin. 18. 35. colla retro, *to turn or draw back*, Ovid. Met. 3, 88. da colla caputque, *sc.* equi ei, *give him*, ib. 12, 400. se comitem fratri, *to join*, ib. 5, 250. commeatum militi, *to grant a furlough or leave of absence*, Liv. connubia externis gentibus, *to grant intermarriage*, Ovid. Fast. 3, 195. consilium ei, *to give counsel, to advise*; copiam fandi, *to grant permission or leave to speak*, Virg. A. 1, 52. so Nec te—Affari extremum miserae data copia matri, ib. 9, 489. Neque data senatûs copia, *sc.* illi, *nor was he permitted to speak in the senate*, Tac. Ann. 11, 2. id crimini ei, *to blame, to charge with a crime*, Cic. Brut. 80. damnum, *to occasion or cause loss, to do hurt*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 115. defensionem, *to grant leave to make a defence*, Suet. Cl. 29. dextram, *to give one's right hand in token of fidelity, to promise*, Liv. 1, 58. Virg. A. 4, 308. & 6, 370. dicta, *to speak*, ib. 2, 790. Liv. 22.—diem ei, *to grant a delay, or more time*, Cic. Att. 1, 6. Vesbrio dandi sunt dies, i. e. *I must stay a little longer with him*, ib. 4, 17. hunc diem, *to grant*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 5. documentum eloquentiae, *to give a specimen or proof*, Cic. Mil. 4. dolorem illi, *to cause*, Cic. Att. 7, 13. se dolori, *to give up*, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 5. equum dono juveni, *to give in a present*, Liv. dictas, *sc.* poenas, *to suffer*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 22. epulas oculis, *to feast*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 2. aliquid ei esui, *to give to eat*, Plin. 29, 17. urbem v. opus excidio, *to give up to destruction*, Liv. 1, 26 f. so aliquem exitio, Tac. Ann. 11, 34. in exilia data sunt, *they were ordered to go into banishment, and not put to death*, Tac. An. 13, 36. ezta flammis, *to throw*, Ovid. F. 6, 346. fabulam, *to publish, to exhibit on the stage*, Cic. Br. 18. Tusc. 1, 1 facultatem huic pariendi, *to give her an easy delivery*, Ter. And. 1, 4, 6. facultatem his, *to give them an opportunity or means*, Cic. Att. 6, 2. aliquid famae, *to pay regard*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 93. so Tac. An. 1, 7. fenestram, *to make an opening*, Virg. fidem, *to give a promise, to promise, to swear*; frena v. -os equo, *to give loose reins*, Ovid. M. 6, 231. Liv. 34, 2. fugam hostibus, *to cause*, Liv. 21. *but* fugam, *sc.* iis, *to favour or assist*, Virg. A. 7, 24. hostes fugae v. in fugam, *to put to flight*, Cic. Att. 7, 22. Caes. G. 5, 49. gemitum, *to groan*; se gemitui, *to give up himself to lamentation*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2 4. id gratiae alicujus, *to do that to oblige*, Liv. 8.—laxas habenas, *sc.* ventis, Virg. A. 1, 63. honores indignis, *to bestow preferments*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 16. id ei honori; hoc suo honori datum credens, *done to him out of respect*, Senec. Ben. 6, 18. hospitium ei, *to receive hospitably*, Ovid. Ep. 2, 108. illi imperium pelagi, Virg. A. 1, 138. impetum in hostes, *to attack*; *so* impressionem; Liv. 4, 28. se jactu in altum, *sc.* aequor, *to plunge*, Virg. G. 4, 528. judices in causam, *to appoint*, Cic. Verr. 2, 13. judicium in ea verba, *to appoint in a certain form*; ib. 12. jugulum Clodio, Cic. Mil. 11. junctūras, *to be joined*, Virg. A. 2, 463. jus mihi referendi ad te, de quibus dubito, *to give right or leave, to allow*, Plin. Ep. 10, 40. jura gentibus, *to give or prescribe laws, to rule*, Liv. & Virg. A. 1, 292. jusjurandum, *to swear*

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labem,

labem, *to fall*, Lucr. 2, 1145. lacrimas, *to shed tears*, to *weep*; laudem ei, *to praise*, Plin. 36, 16. & id laudi ei, Cic. Off. 1, 21. leges, *to prescribe*, *to impose*; eum leto, *to kill*, Virg. A. 5, 806. & letum ei, Senec. Med. v. 28. licentiam ludendi pueris, Cic. Off. 1, 29. linamentum in plagam, *to put lint on a wound*, Celf. 7, 9. lintea ventis, *to set sail*, Ovid. Met. 7, 10. litem secundùm aliquem, *to decide a law-suit in favour of one*; *and sometimes simply* dare *without* litem: literas alicui ad aliquem, *to give to deliver to another*, Cic. Fam. 12, 19. literas ei, *to deliver*; literas ad eum, *to write*, Cic. locum, *to give place, room, or occasion*; *to yield*: ludum nato, *to grant indulgence or freedom*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 7. ludum amori, *to indulge*, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 2. lumen eloquentiae, *to illustrate*, Quinctil. 3, 1, 20. lusus de se, *to expose himself to ridicule*, Id. 5, 13, 46. malum Siciliae, *to cause hurt, to do mischief*, Cic. Verr. malum mihi, *to give me a beating*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 22. mammam ei, *to give suck*, Id. Adel. 5, 9, 28. aliquid alicui mancipio, *to convey the property of*, (A. 53.) manum parvulo, *to give a child one's hand in walking*, Quinctil 2, 3, 7. da mihi manum, i. e. *consent, grant my request*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 16. manus, *to submit, to confess one's self conquered*, Id. Perf. 5, 2, 72. *so* Virg. A. 11, 568. Cic. Att. 2, 22. Amic. 26. Nep. 21, 1. plenâ manu, *to give a handful*, Senec. Ben. Manibus date lilia plenis, *give me handfuls of lilies*, Virg. A. 6, 883. Quum intus duae manus dari debeant, *both hands ought to be put in or kept within*, Celf. 7, 29. Duos Manibus fratrum dedi, *I have sacrificed two to appease the* Manes *or ghosts of my brothers*, Liv. 1, 25. *so* 4, 19. materiem invidiae, *to give ground for odium*, Cic. Phil. 11, 11. medicamentum aegro, Cels. aliquem morti v. neci, *to kill*; munus gladiatorum, *to exhibit a show of gladiators*, Liv. pecuniam mutuam, *to lend*; negotium ei; da id negotii mihi, *give that charge to me*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 40. nomen militiae v. ad militiam, *to enlist as a soldier*; nomen in coloniam, *to enrol one's name to go to a colony*, Liv. *but* dare nomen flumini, *to give name*, Liv. 1, 3. Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 12. nomen auctori, *to give reputation*, Ovid. Trist. 3, 3, 79. filiam nuptum v. nuptui, *to give in marriage*; id oblivioni, *to forget*; operam, *to endeavour, to labour or strive*; operam his, *to wait on, to attend to*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 95. operam amico, *to help or assist*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 24. operam Platoni, Aristoteli, &c. *to be the scholar of, to study under*; operam rei, *to mind one's business*, Ter. Adel. 2, 2, 15. operam furtivis rebus, *to steal*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 12. operam liberis, *to beget*, Cic. Off. 1, 35. operam sermoni, *to discourse*, Cic. Leg. 2, 1. operam harum sermoni, *to listen or attend*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 54. operam somno, *to sleep*; multum operae studio civilis juris, *to apply diligently*, Cic. Br. 306. operam stilo, *to write or compose*, Suet. Dom. 20. operam honoribus, *to seek*, Nep. operam tonsoribus, *to be shaved*, Suet. Aug. 79. da mihi operam, ut nemem quae volo, *attend to me, or hear me*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 10. palmam, *to give the palm or a reward*, Ovid. Art. A. 2, 734. palmam lupino adipi, *to value much*, Plin. 28, 9. palmam huic consilio, *to give the preference*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 31. pignus ei, & id ei pignori; poenas, *to suffer*; potestatem ei aliquid faciendi, v. ut aliquid faciat, *to grant leave or permission*; potum alicui, *to give drink*; quod potui datur, Celf. 1, 13. praecipitem, *to throw headlong*; geminam prolem partu, *to bring forth twins*, Virg. A. 1, 274. pugnam, *to cause*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 60. quietem militibus; se v. corpora quieti; ruinam, *to fall*, Virg. A. 2, 310. se alicui, *to be familiar with*, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 10. se alicui in clientelam et fidem, *to put one's self under the patronage and protection of another*, ib. 5, 9, 9. da te mihi hodie, *be directed by me*, Id. Adel. 3, 1, 52. da te homini, *attach yourself to him*, Cic. Fam. 2, 8 *so* nisi se dedisset iis, Cic. Har. Resp. 22. dedit se etiam regibus, *he studied to oblige*, i. e. *he lent them money*, Cic. Rabir. Post. 2. se amicis, *to comply or side with, to join*, Nep. 15, 9. se auctoritati senatus, *to yield or submit*, Cic. Rabir. Perd. 3. se populo, *to present or shew*, v. c. *to come into the theatre*, Cic. Sest, 58. Si sedeant, *if they yield*, Cic. Or. 2, 44. se legionibus, *to yield, to resign himself to the will of*, Tac. An. 1, 31. des te ad lenitatem, *drop your resentment, be inclined to gentleness*, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 9. se turpiter, *to make a shabby appearance*, Ter. se Domitii malè dant, *behave themselves ill*, ib. 8, 15 f. da te facilem v. placidum, *shew yourself favourable or be kind*, Ovid. Ep. 16. 195. & Fast. 1, 17. *so* se hilarem, Plaut. Asin. 5, 1, 21. se ad defendendos homines, *to devote or give himself up, to apply*, Cic. Caecil. 2. *so* se ad legendos libros, &c. Id. N. D. 1, 4. da te hunc generi literarum, Cic. Acad. 1, 3. se nemini ad docendum, *to undertake to teach*, Cic. Brut. 89. se in pedes, *to flee*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 12. Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 5. ut res dant se, *as matters are*; multa melius se nocte dedere, *may be done*, Virg. G. 1, 287. senatum legatis, *to give a hearing of the senate*, Liv. & Cic. sermonem iis, *to give occasion for discourse*, Cic. Fam. 9, 3. se sermonibus eorum, *to converse with*, Cic. Or. 2, 1. se sermonibus vulgi, *to be a slave to the opinions of the populace, to regard too much their speeches*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 7. se in eorum sermonem, *to mingle or take part in*, Id. Rull. 2, 5. signum receptui, *to give a signal for retreat*, Liv. signa pudoris et ingenii, *signs or tokens*, Cic. Fin. 3, 2. solertem dabo, *I'll warrant him expert*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 25. se somno v. sopori; soporem patri, *to give a soporific medicine*, Nep 10, 2. sonum v. sonitum, *to sound*; supplicium, *to suffer*; supplicium de me tibi, *to punish myself to satisfy you*: terga, *to fly*; turbas, *to cause*; vela, *to set sail*: vela indignationi, irae, dolori, *to give full scope, to indulge*, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 10. veniam, *to grant leave or pardon, to indulge*; veniam ei, *to grant his request*, Ter. verba novissima, *to utter, to speak*, Stat. Achil. 1, 381. verba timenti, *to give utterance, to allow to speak*, Val. Flac. 7, 435. verba Diomedi, *to ascribe, to put words into his mouth, to suppose him to speak*, Quinctil. 11, 1, 37. verba seni, *to deceive, to impose on*, Ter. And. 1, 3, 6. *so* verba dedit Fabio, *sc.* Annibal, Nep. 23, 5. verba mihi data esse video, Plant. Capt. 3, 2 f. *so* Id. Aul. 1, 1, 23. Rud. 4, 3, 57. Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 1. & prol. v. 23.

23. And. 3, 2, 25. verba mihi dari facilè patior in hoc, *to be deceived*, Cic. Att. 15, 16. *add.* Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 22. Perf. 4, 44. verba curis, *to beguile*, Ovid. Trift. 5, 7, 40. verba ferenda ad aliquem, *to send a verbal meſſage*, Id. Am. 1, 12, 22. verba ferenda tabellis, *to give one a written meſſage to carry*, Id. Met. 14, 707. Rem vitio alicui, *to blame*, Ter. And. prol. 8. Ne M. Seio vitio datum eſt, quod, &c. *he is not blamed*, Cic. Off. 2, 17. ¶ Sed tamen iſte deus qui ſit, da, Tityre, nobis, *tell us*, i e. *tell me*, Virg. E. 1, 19. *ſo* Cic. Ac. 1, 3. Hor. 2, 8, 4. dabo, quò magis credas, *I will cauſe*, Ter Phor. 5, 6, 58. Haud paternum iſtud dedifti, *you have not done that like your father*, Id. Adel. 3, 4, 4. Da Latio conſidere Teucros, *grant, allow*, Virg. A. 6, 66. da mihi fallere, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 61 adeò exornatum dabo, *ſc.* eum, *I will give him ſuch a dreſſing or drubbing*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 78. Dat comas diffundere ventis, *lets them flow looſe*, Virg. A. 1, 319. Demus nos huic *(ſc.* philoſophiae) excolendos, *let us ſurrender ourſelves to be cultivated by it*, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 38.—¶ *The ancients uſed* DUIM, uis, uit, &c. *for* dem, des, det &c.—DATÂ operâ, *on purpoſe, deſignedly*: DĀTUM, i, n. *a thing given, a gift*: DĀtio, ōnis. f. *et* datus, ûs, m. *a giving*: dator, ōris, m. *a giver*: datārius, *that is or ought to be given*. DATĪVUS caſus, *the dative caſe*: DĀTĀRE, freq. *to give*: datātim, adv. *by giving from one to another, as in toſſing a ball from hand to hand.*

DE (praep.) re aliqua loqui *v.* ſcribere, *about, concerning*; *ſo* auditis de eo ab inimico, Cic. Cluent. 6. *but* de Davo audivi, *from*, Ter. And. 2, 1, 3. *ſo* conſul de Pompeio quaeſivit, Cic. Att. 1, 11. fundum emi de Craſſo, Cic. Fam. 5, 6. de tanto patrimonio nihil relictum eſt, *of*; de ſuperiore loco, de caelo, *from*; de viâ clamavit, *from the ſtreet*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 11. de nocte, *by night*: de die, *by day*: *but* de medio potare die, *from or after*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 3. de media nocte miſſus equitatus, *at* or *a little after*, Caeſ. B. G. 7, 88. *ſo* de tertiâ vigiliâ profectus, ib. 1, 12. *ſo* de die epulari, *i. e.* de medio die, Liv. 25, 23. convivari, Phaedr. 3, 10, 29. de nocte ſurgere, *i. e.* ſtatim a media nocte, multâ nocte, Cic. Mur. 33. diem de die proſpectabant, *day after day*, Liv. 5, 48. non bonus eſt ſomnus homini de prandio, *after*, Plaut. Moſt. 3, 2, 8. de menſe Decembri, *in*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1 —De publico, *ſc.* ſumptu, *at the public expence*; *ſo* de meo, tuo, ſuo, Ter. & Plaut. Id de lucro putato eſſe, *clear gain*, Ter.—De meo conſilio, de more, de ſententiâ *v.* voluntate meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, ejus, &c. *according to*; de integro, *anew, afreſh*; de *v.* ex improviſo, *unexpectedly*; de *v.* ex induſtriâ, *on purpoſe*; de *v.* ex compacto, *by or according to agreement*; de tranſverſo, *croſs-wiſe, athwart*; qua *v.* hac de cauſâ, *for*; *ſo* de nihilo iraſci, Plaut. templum de marmore, *of*; *ſo* homo de plebe, de ſervis fideliſſimus, Nep. 2, 4. de ipſius exercitu non amplius hominum mille cecidit, Id. non plus habuit ſecum, quàm triginta de ſuis, Id. robur de exercitu, Liv. pars de noſtris bonis, Ter. adoleſcens de ſummo loco, *of or from*, Plaut. de ſcripto dicere, *to read a ſpeech*, Cic. de grege vir, *a huſband from the herd*, Ovid. Met. 1, 600.—Suſque DEQUE (adv.) habere, *to ſlight*, Plaut. de praefacili, *eaſily*, Id. de ſubito, *ſuddenly*, Id. de ſub Alpibus, *from under*, Flor. 2, 3.—DE *in compoſition has various and even contrary ſignifications*; *ſee* Deămāre, deoreſcēre, &c.

DEA, ae, f. *a goddeſs*; *dat. pl.* deābus: *ſee* DEUS.

DE-ACĪNĀTUS, a, um, (acĭnum,) -ata dolia, *having the grape-ſtones taken out*, Cato, R. R. 26.

DE-ALBĀRE, *to whiten, to parget or whitewaſh*.

DE-ĂMĀRE, *to love greatly*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 21.

DE-AMBŬLĀRE, *to walk up and down*; *to take or fetch a walk*: deambŭlātio, ōnis, f. *a walking abroad, a walk*, Ter. *a place for walking*, Digeſt.

DE-ARMĀTUS, a, um, *diſarmed*, Liv. 4, 10.

DE-ARTUĀRE, *to diſjoint, to ruin or deſtroy*.

DE-ASCIĀRI, *to be cut with an axe*; *to be ſeverely beaten*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 11.

DE-AURATUS, a, um, *gilded*, Senec. Ep. 76.

DE-BACCHĀRI, *to rage furiouſly*, Ter. & Hor.

DE-BELLĀRE, *to ſubdue*: Debellari eo die cum Samnitibus potuit, imp. *the war might have been finiſhed*, Liv. 8, 3, 6. Unâ acie debellatum eſt, *the war was finiſhed in one battle*, Id. 7, 28. quaſi debellato, abl. abſ. *as if the war were finiſhed*, Liv. 26, 21.—DEBELLĀTOR, ōris, m. *a conqueror*.

DĒBĒRE (ui, ĭtum; *ex* de & habeo:) aliquid alicui, beneficium, gratiam, pecuniam ei, *to owe*; debetis velle. quae velimus, *you ought*; debebit habere fidem noſtra praedictio, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. debuit nōſſe, *he ought to have known*, Cic. Cluent. Tibi debemus *v.* debeo, *I am indebted or obliged to you*, Cic. Fam. 1, 1. vitam tibi debere fatetur, *ſc.* ſe, Ovid. Pont. 4, 5, 31. Debet fieri, imp. *it ought*; debentia dici, *things which ought to be ſaid*, Hor. Art. P. 34. Laus illi debetur, *is due*, Hor. Inventio ejus Chio inſulae debetur, Plin. 18, 7 ſ. 17. Debemur morti nos noſtraque, *are obnoxious or ſubject*, Hor. Art. P. 63. Quibus altera fato corpora debentur, *are deſtined*, Virg. A. 6, 714. Tu niſi ventis Debes ludibrium, cave, *for* ne fias ludibrium, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 15. Dicit longa videtur opus debentibus, *to thoſe who owe work*, i. e. *are obliged to do taſk-work or a certain portion of work*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 21.—DEBITA praemia, *due*; *ſo* debitae poenae.—DEBITUM, i, n. *a debt*: debĭtor, ōris. m. *a debtor*: debĭtio, ōnis, f. *an owing*, Cic. Planc. 28.

DĒBĬLIS, e, *weak, feeble, infirm*: Debilitas, ātis, f. *weakneſs*: Debĭlĭtāre, *to weaken, to enfeeble*: debilitātio, ōnis, f. *a weakening*.

DE-BLATĔRĀRE, *to blab, to babble, to ſpeak fooliſhly*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 1.

DE-CACŪMINĀRE, *to cut or ſtrike off the top*: -ātio, *lopping off the top of trees*, Plin. 17, 24.

DE-CANTĀRE elegos, *to ſing*, Hor. pervulgata praecepta, *to repeat*, Cic. Or. 2, 18. *to give over ſinging*, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 22.

DECAS, ădis, f. *the number of ten, a decade*: decaſtўlus, a, um, *having ten columns*, Vitruv. 3, 1.

DE-CAULESCĔRE, *to grow to a ſtalk*, Plin. 19, 7 ſ. 36.

DE-CĔDERE loco *v.* ex loco, *to depart*; ei de jure ſuo, *to yield*; de vita, *to die*: de ſumma nihil decedet, *will be taken*, i. e. *your ſtock will not be diminiſhed*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30. *ſo* ſuis opibus, Liv. 3, 55. *Paſſiv. Impers.* deceditur, *ſc.* ab illis, *they depart*; decedi, *ſc.* ei ab hominibus, *to*

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be yielded to, to have the place or way yielded to him by others, Cic. Sen. 18.——Decessio, ōnis, f. & -us, ūs, m. *a departure:* decessio de summa, *a diminution or abatement:* decessor, ōris, m. *a predecessor in an office*, Tacit. Agric. 7.

Dĕcem, indecl. *ten;* decies, adv. *ten times;* decimus v. decŭmus, a, um, *the tenth:* decimùm, adv. *for* decimâ vice, *the tenth time;* decima v. decŭma, æ, f. *sc.* pars, *the tenth part;* decimae v. decumae, ārum, *tithes;* decimanus (a, um,) ager, *land that paid tithes, or the tenth part of its produce;* decimāni, *sc.* milites, *the soldiers of the tenth legion:* decŭmāna porta, *one of the four gates of a Roman camp, that farthest from the enemy, opposite to the* porta praetoria: decumānus limes, *a large open path in a field or vineyard, running from east to west:* decumana ova, decumanus v. decimus fluctus, *the largest, larger than the rest;* decŭmāni, *tithe-gatherers:*—Decimāre legionem v. cohortem, *to decimate, to take by lot the tenth man for punishment*, Liv. 2, 59. Suet. Aug. 25.——December, bris, m. v. decembris mensis, *the last month of the year; properly the tenth month, when the Romans began their year with March:* libertate decembri uti, *to use the liberty allowed to slaves, at the feasts of Saturn, in the month of December*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 4. Decem-jŭgis (e, *adj.*) currus, *a chariot drawn by ten horses abreast, or under one yoke*, Suet. Ner. 24. decem-modius v. decimodius, a, um, *containing ten* modii. *or pecks:*—Decempĕda, ae, f. (pes,) *a pole ten feet long;* decempĕdātor, ōris, m. *a landmeasurer who used the* decempĕda:—Decemplex, icis, adj. (plico,) *ten-fold:* decemplicātus, a, um, *multiplied by ten, ten times, increased:*—Decemprimi, *the ten chief men of a municipal town or colony, joined in authority with the two chief magistrates*, (duumvĭri), Cic Rosc. Am. 9.—Decemrēmis v. deceremis, v decēris, is, f. *sc.* navis, *a ship of ten banks or rows of oars, the one row above the other:* decem-scalmus, -a navis, *having ten oars.* Decem-vir, vĭri, m. *one of ten men appointed to execute jointly any public commission; as,* Decemviri legibus scribendis, *the* decemviri *appointed to draw up a body of laws;* decem viri sacris faciundis, *a college of ten priests;* decemvĭri litibus judicandis, *a body of ten judges:* decemvirālis, e, *of or belonging to the* decemvĭri; -āles leges, *the laws of the twelve tables made by the* decemviri: -ālis invidia, *the* odium *against or the hatred of the* decemviri, Cic. Br. 14. decemvirātus, ūs, m. *the office or power of a* decemvir:—Decennis, e, (annus) *of ten years, ten years old:* decennium, i, n. *the space of ten years.*

Decĕptus, deceptor, &c. *see* Decipĕre.

De-cernĕre, *to decree, to determine, to resolve;* cum aliquo, acie, armis, ferro, *to fight;* praelium, *to determine the fortune of:*—Decrētum, i, n. *a decree:* decretōrius, a, um, -a pugna, *decisive;* -a arma, *arms with which gladiators fought in earnest*, Sen. Ep. 117. -um ūdus, i. e. *the dog-star, which by its moderate or excessive heat, determined the produce of grapes and other fruits*, Plin. 18, 28 f. 68, 3. Hoc est illud quatriduum oleis decretorium, *decisive to*, i. e. *in which may be seen whether they are to be fruitful or not*, Plin. 17, 2. *so* decretorio die florentibus oleis, Id. 18, 29 f. 69, 4. *but* -oria hora, i. e. suprema, Senec. Ep. 102. f. -us stilus, *the decisive style or final sentence of disinheriting a son*, Id. Clem. 14.

De-cerpĕre (carpo,) uvas, flores, folia, pira, *to pull or take off; to pluck, crop, or gather;* plus mali quam fructûs ex re, *to gain or get, to derive*, Hor. Nihil ex dignitate alicujus, *to detract, to diminish*, Plin. Ep 8, 2.—Decerptae herbae, *pulled*, Ovid. Met. 1, 645. *so* poma, ib 10, 684. Humanus animus decerptus ex mente divinâ, *derived*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13.

De-certāre, *to contend vehemently, to strive;* decertatur de imperio, imp. *there is a contest*, Cic. Off. 1, 12. Decertatio, ōnis, f. *a contest, a dispute.*

Decessio, -us, &c. *see* Decedĕre.

Dĕcet, imp. *it becomes, is proper or suitable; sometimes used with a nom. before it; as* Decet me haec vestis; istud facinus nostro generi non decet, Plaut. Lacrimae decuere pudicam, Ovid. Dĕcens, ntis, adj. *decent, becoming:* -enter: decentia, ae, f. *decency, what is becoming, comeliness*, Cic. N. D. 2, 58.

De-cīdĕre (caedo,) collum ei, *to cut off;* aliquod negotium v. de negotio, *to decide, to determine, to settle or bargain;* auribus decisis, *being cut off;* post decisa negotia, *after his business was finished*, Hor. Ep. 1. 7, 57.—Decīsio, ōnis, f. *a cutting off; a determination or decision*, Cic. Flacc. 36.

De-cĭdĕre, (cado,) *to fall from; to fall down; to die:* deciduus, a, um, *that falls, falling.*

Dĕcies, decĭmus, &c. *see* Dĕcem.

De-cīpĕre, (capio,) *to deceive:* deceptio, ōnis, f. *a deceiving, a deception:* deceptor, ōris, m. *a deceiver, a beguiler*, Senec. Thyest. 140.

De-circināre, *to make round, to draw a circle.*

De-clāmāre, *et freq.* -ĭtāre, *to declaim, to cry aloud:* -ātio: -ātor: -atōrius.

De-clārāre, *to declare:* -ātio: -ātor.

De-clīnāre de via, se extra viam, *to turn aside; so* cursus, Ovid. Met. 10, 667. certamen, *to decline or avoid;* urbem, *to pass by, to avoid*, Cic. Planc. 41. agmen aliquò, *to withdraw, to move*, Liv. 1, 28. ea quae nocitura videantur, *to shun*, Cic. Off. 1, 4. a malis, *to turn away*, Id. Tusc. 4, 6. *so* se ab illo, Ovid. Met. 7, 88. Dulci declinat lumina somno, *inclines to sleep*, Virg. A. 4, 185. Somnus declinat ocellos, Prop. 2, 1, 11. Sed, ut eo revocetur, unde huc declinavit oratio, *to return from this digression*, Cic. Or. 2, 38. Ut declinet a proposito deflectatque sententiam, *turn aside*, Id. Or. 40. Paulatim declinat amor, *abates*, ib. 9, 460. Declinat in Pholoën Cyrus, *is fond of*, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 7. Declinare nomina et verba, *to decline*, Quinctil. 1, 4, 22. verba declinantia et -ata, *declined, varied; as* Lego, legis, &c. Varr. L. L. 5, 5. declinātio, ōnis, f. *a bending or turning aside, an avoiding; the declension or varying of nouns and verbs.*

De-clīvis, e, (clivus,) *sloping, bending downwards; declining:* declivĭtas, ātis, f. *a declivity.*

De-collāre, (collum,) *to take or put from off the neck; to behead; to disappoint.*

De-cŏlor, ōris, adj. *discoloured; vitiated, depraved:* decŏlōrāre, *to discolour; to vitiate, to debase:*

debese: decolorātio, onis, f. *a discolouring*, Cic.

DĒ-CONDĔRE, *to bide, to put down into*, Senec.

DE-CŌQUĔRE, *to boil or seeth, to diminish by boiling; to waste, to spend, to consume*: hunc alea decoquit, *breaks or renders bankrupt*, Pers. 5, 57. Teneſne memoriā praetextutum te decoxiſſe? *that you while a boy, below 17 years of age, had spent your fortune, and had become bankrupt*, Cic. Phil. 2, 18. *so* Qui fortunae vitio, non ſuo decoxiſſet, ib.—DECOCTUS, a, um, *pure, refined*: decoctum, i, n. & -ctūs, ūs, m. -ctio, onis, f. -ctūra, ae, f. *a decoction*: decoctor, ōris, m. *a ſpendthrift, a bankrupt*, Cic. Cat. 2, 3.

DĔCOR, ōris, m. (decet,) *comeliness, beauty, grace, elegance*: dĕcōrus, a, um, *comely, beautiful, graceful; honourable*: decōrum, i, n. *what is becoming, proper, or becoming*: -ōre: Decus, ōris, n. *an ornament, beauty, honour*: decōrāre, *to adorn*: decorāmen, inis, n. *an ornament*, Sil. 16, 269.

DE-CRĔPĬTUS, a, um, *crazy, decrepit*.

DĒ-CORTICĀRE, *to take off the bark, to peel*.

DE-CRESCĔRE, *to decreaſe*, Liv. 2, 27. & 3, 45.

DECRĒSSE, *for* decreviſſe, Liv. 3, 45: decrēſſet, *for* decreviſſet, Id. 2, 27.—DECRĒTUM, &c. *ſee* Decernĕre.

DE-CULCĀRE, (calco,) *to tread, to trample upon*.

DĔCŬMAE, *tithes*; decumanus, &c. *ſee* Decem.

DE-CUMBĔRE, ŭbui, ĭtum, (cubo,) *to lie down, to recline at table; to fall down, to die*, Cic. Phil. 3, 14.

DECUNX, cis, m. *ten ounces*.—Decuplus, a, um, *tenfold, ten times as much*, Liv. 39, 44.

DECŪRIA, ae, f. (a decem,) *the number of ten men; ten horſemen, the third part of a* turma *or troop of horſe; an order or claſs of judges; alſo of ſcribes or clerks*, &c. decurio, ōnis, m. *the commander of a* decuria; *a ſenator in any municipal town or colony; the chief of any body of men*, Suet. Dom. 17. decurionātus, ūs, m. *the office of a* decurio *or ſenator*, Plin. Ep. 10, 114—DECURIĀRE, *to divide the cavalry or people into* decuriae, Liv. 22, 38. Cic. Planc. 18. -ātio, & -ātus, ūs.

DE-CURRĔRE, *to run down, to run a race, to run through, to finiſh; to have recourſe to*; decurritur, imp. *recourſe is had*: ſpatio decurſo, abl. abs. *the race being finiſhed*, Cic. Sen. 21. *ſo* aetate decurſā, Cic. Fam. 18, 13. decurſus, ūs, m. *a running down, a deſcent: a ſtream; a going through*: decurſio, ōnis, f. *the walking or running of ſoldiers completely armed*: *the repreſentation of a battle; an incurſion*.

DE-CURTĀTUS, a, um, *ſhortened, curtailed*, Plin. 15, 5 f. 21. Cic. Or. 53. *maimed*, Senec. Ir. 3, 27.

DECUSSIS, is, m. (decem aſſes,) *ten aſſes, a ſilver coin of that value, marked with the letter* X: decuſſāre, *to cut or divide croſſwiſe in the form of the letter* X; -ātio: decuſſātim, adv. *croſſwiſe, in the form of an* X, Col. 12, 54. Vitr. 1, 6.

DE-CŪTĔRE; (quatio,) *to ſhake off, to ſhake; to ſtrike or beat down*; decuſſus, ūs, m. *a ſhaking*.

DE-DĔCET, imp. *it miſbecomes*;—pers. act. omnae non dedecuere eam, *did not miſbecome her*, Ovid. Amor. 1, 7, 12. non dedecui tua juſſa, *I did not diſhonour or neglect*, Stat. Theb. 10, 334. DEDECUS, ŏris, n. *a diſgrace*; dedecōrus, a, um, *diſgraceful*; dedecōrāre, *to diſgrace*.

DE-DICĀRE, *to dedicate, to conſecrate*: -ātio.

DE-DIGNĀRI, *to diſdain, to ſlight, to ſcorn*; -ātio.

DE-DĔRE ſe, v. oppidum hoſtibus, *to give up to the enemy, to ſurrender*; ſeipſum neci v. morti, *to devote*; ſe Scaevolae, *to give up or reſign himſelf to be taught or directed by*, Cic. Or. 1, 55. ſe angoribus, libidinibus, voluptatibus, languori et deſidiae, doctrinae v. literis, lamentis lacrimiſque, &c. *to give up*; aliquid negotii ei, *to commit or intruſt*; eum in piſtrinum, *to put*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 27. eum hoſtibus ad ſupplicium, *to give up*, Caeſ. B. G. 7, 26. Dede manus, *yield, ſubmit*, Lucr. 2, 1042.—DEDĪTUS amori, voluptatibus, literis, muſis, ſtudiis, *devoted to*; vitiis flagitiiſque, *addicted to*; ſuperl. animus deditiſſimus tibi, *very much devoted or attached*, Cic. Fam. 9, 9 deditus ſtudiis, *given up, devoted to, fond of*; deditā operā, *on purpoſe, deſignedly*: deditio, ōnis, f. *a ſurrender*; deditīcius, a. *one who has ſurrendered*.

DE-DISCĔRE, dedĭdĭci, *to unlearn, to forget*.

DE-DŌCĔRE, *to unteach; to teach to forget*.

DE-DŌLĀRE, *to cut down, to cut to pieces*.

DE-DŌLĒRE, *to give over grieving*, Ovid. Faſt.

DE-DŪCĔRE lunam caelo, montibus ornos, *to bring down*; copias in aciem, *to lead out into the field*; boves inde, *to drive*, Ovid. Met. 6, 320. crines pectine, *to ſtraighten*, ib. 4, 311. aliquem domum, *to accompany or attend out of reſpect*, Liv. 23, 23. *ſo* domo, Cic. Fam. 10, 12. uxorem marito v. ad maritum; uxorem deducit maritus domum, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 60. ſilum pollice, *to draw out, to ſpin*, Ov. Met. 4, 36. carmen, *to bring down or write a poem*, ib. 1, 4. opus in tempora tua, Id. Tr. 2, 560. naves, *ſc.* e terra, *to bring down from land into the ſea*, Virg. A. 5, 60. *oppoſed to* ſubducĕre naves, *ſc.* in terram, *to draw up upon land*, ib. 3, 135. (*ſee* R. A. 408.) coloniam, *to remove from one place to another, to tranſplant*, Liv. 34, 53. 39, 44. & 40, 34. Cic. Phil. 2, 69. Rull. 2, 27. carbaſa, *to unfurl, to unfold, to ſpread or extend on the ſail-yards*, Lucan. 2, 697. *ſo* vela, Ovid. Met. 3, 663. eum ex ſententia, v. in ſententiam, *to bring or move*, Cic. Seuthen, ut, &c. *to perſuade*, Nep. Alcib. 8. faſtidium ei, *to take away*, Plin. 25, 8. febres corpore, *to remove*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 47. genus Solc, *ſc.* a, *to derive*, Sen. Med. 210. de capite, quod uſuris pernumeratum eſt, *to deduct from the capital ſum, the intereſt which was paid*, Liv. 6, 15. Mos unde deductus, *derived*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 19.—Deducta carmen, *a humble poem*, Virg. E. 6, 5. tenui deducta poemata ſtilo, (*al.* filo,) *written in a ſimple ſtyle*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225. *compar.* Naſus ab imo deductior, *lower*, Suet. Aug. 79.—DEDUCTIO, ōnis, f. *the leading or tranſplanting of a colony; the draining of a lake; a diminution or abatement*: deductor, ōris, m. *a client who, on ſolemn occaſions, conducted his patron to the* Campus Martius, Cic. de petit. conſ. 9.

DE-ERRĀRE, *to wander from, to go aſtray*.

DE-ESSE ei, *to be wanting*; argentum deeſt mihi, *I want money*; officio, *to fail in performing*; occaſioni v. tempori, *not to improve, to loſe an opportunity*; nec illius (Virginii) dolori, nec ſuae libertati ſe defuturos, *that they would neither fail to avenge his grief, nor defend their own liberty*, Liv. 3, 50. non deſunt qui, *there are ſome who*, Plin. 2, 109.

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De-īre, *to go down from*, Stat. Theb. 2, 551.

De-lacrāre, (faex,) *to cleanse from the dregs, to purify*: -ātus, a. *pure, undisturbed.*

De-fatigāre, *to fatigue greatly, to weary or tire*: defatigatus, a, um, *wearied, tired*:- ātum; solum, *vera, out of heart*, Col. 1, 1.

De-fendĕre, *to defend, to keep off; to preserve, to support*; defensare et defensitare: de-fensio, ōnis, f. *a defence*; defensor, ōris, m. *a defender.*

De-ferre literas ei, dotem viro, aliquod ad aliquem, *to bring*; rem ad amicos, *to tell*, Cic. Fin 2, 17. Fama furenti (*sc.* reginae) detulit *enemies* armari, *brought word*, Virg. A. 4, 299. causam ad patronum, *to narrate, to inform concerning*, Cic. Or. 3, 13. mandata ab aliquo ad aliquem, *to carry*; honorem, triumphum, beneficium, ei, *to confer*; eum in beneficiis ad aerarium, *to recommend for some public service*, Cic. Arch. 5, Balb. 21 & 28. Fam. 5, 20. primas *sc.* partes ei, *to give the preference*, Id. eum ambitûs v. de ambitu, *to accuse*; nomen ejus ad Praetorem, *to require that he be marked in the list of criminals*, Cic. Verr. 2, 28.—**Delātio**, ōnis, f. *an accusation*: delātor, ōris, m. *an informer, an accuser.*

De-fervĕre, & -escĕre, *to give over boiling, to grow cool; to abate, to become calm*: defervefactĕre, *to make to boil, to boil thoroughly.*

Defetiscī, (fatiscor,) *to be faint through fatigue; to be weary*: defessus, a, um, *wearied.*

De-ficĕre (facio) ei v. cum, *to fail*; ab eo, *to revolt*; defici viribus, ratione, &c. *to be deprived of*: sol deficiens, *in an eclipse*; perire deficiente cibo, *for want of food*: defectus, part. *is taken both in an active and passive sense*; as defecta senio arbor, *failing by age*, Col. 5, 6. *so* defectissimus annis, id praef. Sol lumine defectus, *deprived of light*, i. e. *eclipsed*, Tibull. 2, 5, 75. defectus, ūs, m. *a defect, want, an eclipse*: defectio, ōnis, f. *a revolt, a failure of strength, an eclipse*: defector, ōris, m. *a revolter*, Suet. Ner. 43.

De-figĕre farmentum in terram, *to fix, to plant*, Col. Arb. 2, 4. *so* Terrae defigitur arbos, Virg. G. 2, 290. cultrum in corde, *to sow, to plunge*, Liv. 1, 58. gladium jugulo, ib. 25. sitam, in corpore, Cic. Cat. 1, 6. oculos, mentem in rem v. re, *to fix one's attention*, Cic. Tacita maestitia ita defixit omnium animos, ut, *overpowered, stupified*, Liv. 1, 29. Pavor defixerat cum admiratione Gallos, *bad astonished, as it were struck motionless*, Id. 7; 10. *so* defixit homines stupor, Id. 3, 47. Defigi torpidum stupore ac miraculo, 22, 53. immobilem animo defigi, 21, 33. Quasi per metum defixus, Tac. Ann. 1, 68.—Defigĕre nomina cēra, *to inscribe one's name on wax*, (i. e. *to make a waxen image of a person, with his name inscribed on it, for the purpose of bringing some evil on him by enchantment, of debilitating or injuring him, or, as we say, of bewitching him, which it was supposed could be done by uttering certain spells, and by performing certain magical rites on the image*,) Ovid. Am. 3, 7, 29. &c. Caput dirā imprecatione defigere, *to devote to destruction, to curse*, Senec. Ben. 6, 35. *pass.* Defigi diris deprecationibus, Plin. 28, 2 f. 4.

De-fingĕre panem, *to form, to make*, Cat. 75.

De-finīre, *to limit, to define; to decline; to comprehend*: definitus, a, um, *definite, opposed to infinite*: definitè, adv. *expressly, particularly*: definitio, ōnis, f. *a limiting, bounding or prescribing, a definition*: definitivus, a, um, *definitive*; *when the meaning of a word is to be defined*, Cic. Inv. 2, 17.

Dēfit, imp. *it is wanting*; hac mihi defit; nihil apud me tibi defieri patiar, *to be wanting.*

De-flagrāre, *to be burnt; to give over burning, to abate*: deflagrātus, part. passiv. *burnt; though we do not find* deflagror: deflagratio, ōnis, f. *a conflagration*, Oic. Fin. 3, 19.

De-flāre, *to blow upon*, Plin. 28, 2. *to despise.*

De-flectĕre, *to bend, to turn aside*: deflexus, ūs, m. *a bending or turning aside*, Col. 4, 26, 3.

De-flēre, *to bewail, to lament, to deplore.*

De-florĕre, et -escĕre, *to shed its blossoms*, Plin. 14, 16. *to fade*, Cic. Coel. 19.

De-fluĕre, *to flow down, to fall off, to decay, to vanish, to turn or go from*: defluus, a, um; -i crines, *falling off*: defluvium (i, n.) capitis, *a falling off of the hair*, Plin. 11, 47.

De-fŏdĕre, *to dig down, to bury in the earth*: defossus, ūs, m. *a digging down*, Plin. 19, 8.

De-foenĕrāre, *to ruin by usury*, Cic. Parad. 6.

De-fŏre, *the same with* defuturum esse: scio id ei non defore, *will not be awanting, that he will not want*; non defore auxilium, *sc.* illis, Liv.

De-formāre, *to deform, to disfigure, to disgrace*; also *to form, to describe*, Cic. Caecin. 5. Vitruv. 1, 1. deformātio, ōnis, f. *a deforming, a forming, a description.*—Deformis, e, *deformed, ugly*: -iter; -itas.

De-fraenatus, a, um, *unbridled, unruly.*

De-fractus, *broken down*; *see* Defringĕre.

De-fraudāre, v. frudāre, *to defraud, to cheat, to deceive*: defraudātor, ōris, m. *a defrauder.*

De-frēmĕre, *to give over making a noise, to abate*; cum primus impetus defremuisset, Plin.

De-frīcāre, *to rub vehemently*: aliquem multo sale, *to censure with much wit*, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 4. *part. passiv.* defricatus et defrictus.

De-frigescĕre, defrixi, —, *to grow cold.*

De-fringĕre ramum arboris v. ex arbore, *to break off*, Virg. G. 2, 380. ferrum ab hasta, Id. A.

Defrūtum, i, n. (defervĕo,) *new wine boiled down one half with sweet herbs and spices to make it keep*: defrutāre, *to boil new wine till it become* defrutum: defrutarius, a, um, *of* defrutum; -ia vasa, *vessels for boiling wine to the consistency of* defrutum, Col. 12, 19, 6. cella, Id. 1, 6, 9.

Defuat, *for* defit, *may be wanting*, Plaut.

De-fŭgĕre, (fugio,) *to flee, to avoid.*

De-fundĕre vinum, *to pour out*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 58.

De-fungi periculis, *to be freed from*; honoribus, *to go through the different offices of the state*; munere, *to discharge an office*; laboribus, praelio, *to finish*; defuncti regis imperio, *having performed*; defuncta civitate, *the state being freed from the plague*, Liv. 4, 52. defunctus vitā, *or simply* defunctus, *deceased*; defuncta corpora, *dead*, Plin. 24, 5 f. 11.

Defūsus, part. *poured out*; *from* defundĕre.

Defŭturus, part. *about to be wanting*; de-esse.

Dēgener, ĕris, (genus,) *degenerate, ignoble*: degenerāre a patre, *to degenerate*; animos, *to weaken*; famam, honorem, *not to equal, to come*

short

short of, Ovid. Pont. 3, 1, 45. Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 160.

DĒGĔRE, dēgi, -, (ago,) aetatem, aevum, diem, senectam, vitam, *to lead, to spend, to pass*; ex aequo cum aliquo, *to live*, Plin. 6, 25 f. 29. beatam esse vitam, quae cum virtute degitur, Cic. sine queis vita degi non possit, Plin. 12, 1.

DĒ-GĔRĔRE, *to carry away, to consume*, Plaut.

DE-GLŪBĔRE, *to take off the skin or bark, to peel*; boni pastoris est tondere pecus, non deglubere, *to flay*, Suet. Tib. 32.

DE-GLŪTĪNĀRE, *to unglue, to separate*, Plin.

DE-GRANDĪNAT, imp. *it hails*, (*al. it gives over hailing,*) Ovid. Fast. 4, 755.

DE-GRASSĀRI, *to rob and plunder, to slay.*

DE-GRĀVĀRE, *to weigh down, to overpower.*

DE-GRĔDI, (gradior,) *to go down, to descend*; ad pedes, *to alight from on horseback*, Liv. 3, 62. degressus tumulis, *having gone down*, Liv. 21, 32.

DE-GUSTĀRE vinum, *to taste*, corpus, *to touch gently; to graze upon*, Virg. A. 12, 376. convivam, *to sound*, Cic. Att. 4, 8. genus aliquod exercitationum, *to touch on slightly, to speak of briefly*, Cic. Parad. 5. *so* Quinctil. 4, 1, 14. aliquid speculae ex sermone alicujus, *to conceive some little hope*, Cic. Cluent. 26. hanc vitam, *to taste or make trial of*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21. *so* imperium, Tac. An. 6, 20. Suet. Galb. 4.

DE-HAURĪRE, *to drain, to draw off*, Cato, 6, 6.

DE-HINC, adv. *henceforth, hereafter; then.*

DE-HISCĔRE, *to gape, to yawn; to open in chinks*; in aliquem, *to inveigh against*, Cic. Att. 16, 11.

DE-HŌNESTĀRE, *to disgrace, to discredit, to disparage*; dehonestamentum, i, n. *a disgrace, any thing that disparages or disfigures; a reproach.*

DE-HORTĀRI, *to discourage, to dissuade.*

DE-JĔRĀRE, *v.* dejūrare, *to forswear solemnly.*

DE-JĬCĔRE, -jēci, jectum, (jacio,) *to throw or cast down; to remove, to dispossess; to go to stool*, Cels. 1, 3.—DEJECTUS, a, um, *cast down, low, debased, dejected*: -ctio, & -ctus, ūs.

DE-IN, *v.* de-inde, adv. *(commonly used by the poets, the first in one syllable, and the second in two,) then, after that*: deinceps, *successively, one after another; after that, moreover, in the next place.*

DE-JUNGĔRE, *to disjoin or separate*, Cic. N. D. 1, 15

DE-JŪRĀRE, *to forswear*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 36.

DEJŪVĀRE, *to give over assisting*, Plaut. Tr. 2, 2, 63.

DE-LĀBI, *to fall down, to slip or slide down, to descend; to fall into; to decay; to mistake.*

DE-LACĔRĀRE, *to tear in pieces, to waste.*

DE-LACRĪMĀRE, *to shed tears, or any moisture like tears*; delacrimātio, ōnis, f. *a weeping.*

DE-LAMBĔRE, *to lick gently*, Stat. Theb. 2, 681.

DE-LAMENTĀRI, *to lament, to bewail.*

DE-LAPĬDĀRE, *to free or purge from stones.*

DE-LASSĀRE, *to weary, to tire.*

DELĀTUS, -ātor, &c. *see* deferre.

DE-LECTĀRE, (lacto,) *to allure, to delight, to please*; delectat, imp. *it delights*: delectatio, ōnis, f. *delight, pleasure*; delectamentum, i, n. *a delight, an amusement*: delectabĭlis, e, *delightful, pleasant, savoury*, Tac. An. 12, 67.

DELECTUS, *chosen*, &c. *see* Deligĕre.

DE-LĒGĀRE eum, *to send as a messenger*; id ei, *to commit, to intrust*; -ātio, *the assignment of a debt.*

DE-LĒNĪRE, *to sooth, to mitigate; to mope.*

DĒLĒRE, (de & obsol. leo *for* lino,) *to blot out, to efface, to destroy*; delētor, & -trix, *a destroyer*; delebĭlis, e, *that may be effaced*, Mart 7, 83.

DE-LĪBĀRE, *to taste, to touch gently; to essay; to cull; to diminish, to destour.*

DE-LĪBĔRĀRE, *to deliberate, to consult*: -ātio, -ātor, -ātivus, -ābundus.

DE-LIBRĀRE, (liber,) *to take off the bark, to peel.*

DELIBŪTUS, a, um, *anointed, besmeared.*

DELĬCIUM, *a delight; usually plur.* deliciae, arum, *a darling, any thing that delights*; *delicacies, niceties, witty sayings*, &c. Deliciŏlum, pl. -ŏlae, *a little darling*:—Delicātus, a, um, *delicate, soft; effeminate; nice, neat, elegant*; -ātē.

DELICTUM, i, n. *a fault*; *see* Delinquĕre.

DELĪCUS porcus, *a weaned pig*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4.

DE-LĪGĀRE aliquem ad palum, *to bind, to tie.*

DE-LĬGĔRE, (lego,) *to chuse*: delectus, ūs, m. *a chusing, a choice; a levy of soldiers.*

DE-LIMATUS, a, um, *scraped or filed off.*

DE-LĪNĔĀRE, *to trace the outlines, to sketch, to chalk out, to delineate*, Plin. 35. 10.

DE-LINGĔRE salem, *to lick, to lick up*, Plaut.

DE-LĪNĪRE, *v.* lēnire, *to sooth, to mitigate, to allure, to cajole*; -itio, -itor, -imentum.

DE-LĪNĔRE, *to besmear, to blot out.*

DE-LINQUĔRE, *to fail in duty, to offend, to transgress*: delictum, *a fault*; deliquium, & -io, *a defect, a want; an eclipse*, Plin. 2, 12.

DE-LIQUĀRE, *to pour out, to decant*, Col. 12, 39. *to strain or clarify liquor*, Cels. 5, 20. deliquiae, ārum, f. *gutters into which the house-eaves drop*, Vitr. 6, 3.

DE-LĬQUĔRE, & -escĕre, delĭcui, -, *to melt, to be dissolved, to grow soft*, Ovid. Met. 4, 253.

DĒLĪRĀRE, (lira,) *to go crooked in ploughing, to make a balk; to have the intellect impaired by age or passion, to dote, to act or speak foolishly*: dēlīrus, a. *doating*: delirātio, ōnis, f. *a doating*: deliramentum, i, n. *a foolish or silly saying*: delirium, i, n. *dotage, a depravation of intellect.*

DE-LĬTĔRE, & -escĕre, delĭtui, -, *to lurk, to lie hid, to be concealed*, Ovid. Ep. 8, 68.

DE-LĪTĪGĀRE, *to quarrel, to scold.* Hor. A. P. 94.

DELĪTUS, part. (delino,) *besmeared, blotted out.*

DELPHIN, īnis, & -īnus, i, m. *a dolphin.*

DE-LŪDĔRE, *to intermit fighting as a gladiator*; eum, *to mock, to deceive, to delude*: deludium, *al.* diludium, i, n. *a suspension of play or fighting*: deludificare, *v.* āri, *to impose on, to make a fool of.*

DE-LUĔRE, *to wash, to cleanse, to rinse*, Cat. 128.

DE-LUMBIS, e, *weak, feeble*: delumbāre, *to sprain or dislocate the loins, to hip; to weaken, to mutilate*; delumbata quadrupes, *hipshot*, Plin. 28, 4.

DE-LŪTĀRE, (lutum,) *to daub with clay or lime, to lute*; delutāmentum, *a daubing*, Cat. 128

DE-MANDĀRE curam eorum legatis, *to commit or intrust, to give in charge*, Liv. 8, 6.

DE-MĀNĀRE, *to stream or flow from.*

* DEMARCHUS, i, m. *(i. e.* tribunus plebis,) *a ruler of the people, a tribune.* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 7.

DE-MENS, ntis, a, *out of one's mind*; -enter; dementia, ae, f. *madness*: dementīre, *to be mad.*

DĔMĔRE, (emo,) id ei, *v.* ab co, *to take away*: demtio, ōnis, f. *a taking away*, Varr. L. L. 4, 36.

DE-MĔRĔRE mercedem, *to earn*; demereri, &

& -e, cum, *to gain the favour of, to oblige:* demeritus, a, um, *deserved,* Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 14.

DE-MERGĔRE, *to plunge in the water, to drown:* semen v. surculos, *to put in the ground, to sow or plant;* demersus aere alieno, *sunk over head and ears in debt,* Liv. 2, 29.

DE-MĔTĀTUS, a, um, *measured, regularly disposed,* Cic. de Nat. D. 2, 43.

DE-MĔTIRI, *to measure;* demensio, ōnis, f. *a measuring;* demensum, i, n. *an allowance, (of four bushels a month to a slave.)* Ter. Phor. 1, 1, 9.

DE-MĔTĔRE segetes, *to mow, to cut down, to reap;* flores pollice, *to crop, to pull;* caput ense, *to cut off,* Ovid. Met. 5, 104.

DE-MIGRĀRE, *to remove, to change one's dwelling:* demigrātio, ōnis, f. *an emigration,* Nep. 1, 1.

DE-MINUĔRE, *to lessen; see* Diminuĕre.

DE-MIRĀRI, *to admire, to wonder at greatly.*

DE-MITIGĀRI, *to be mitigated or softened.*

DE-MITTĔRE imbrem, *to send down;* lacrimas, *to let fall;* ensem in latus, *to plunge;* eum neci, *to kill;* verba in pectus v. animum, *to let them sink down;* animos v. mentes, *to lose courage:* demissi capilli, *hanging down;* homines, *humble, modest;* demissā voce loqui, *low;* esse animo demisso, abl. *abject, mean:* demissē, adv. *low, meanly:* demissio, ōnis, f. *a sinking, dejection.*

* DEMIURGUS, i, m. *a magistrate,* Liv. 58, 30.

DE-MŌLIRI, *to demolish, to destroy:* -ītio; -ītor.

DE-MONSTRĀRE, *to shew, to point out, to demonstrate:* -ātio; -ātor, -ātivus.

DE-MORDĔRE, *to bite off;* demorsus, part *gnawn.*

DE-MŌRĀRI, *to delay, to detain; to tarry, to wait for;* arma, *to expect to feel,* Virg. A. 10. 30.

DE-MŌRIRI, *to die;* eam, *to love greatly.*

DE-MŎVĔRE, *to remove, to displace.*

DE-MŪGĪTUS, a, um, *resounding with the lowing of cattle.*

DE-MULCĔRE caput, *to stroke.* Ter. H.-t. 4, 5, 14.

DĔMUM, adv. *at length, at last; not till then; in fine;* quantùm demum differt? *pray,* C. Tus. 5, 37.

DE-MURMŪRĀRE, *to mutter over, to mumble.*

DE-MŪTILĀRE, *to mutilate, to cut short.*

DE-MŪTĀRE, *to change; to revoke or unsay.*

DE-NARRĀRE, *to tell in order, to relate.*

DE-NASĀRE os ei, *to cut off his nose.*

DE-NĀTĀRE, *to swim down the stream.*

DE-NĔGĀRE, *to refuse, to say he will not.*

DĒNI, ae, f. (dĕcem,) *ten by ten, ten* · denārius, a, um, *of ten;* -ius nummus, v. -ius, s. *a silver coin worth ten asses of brass, a denier:* denaria Philippea, *sc.* numismata, *gold coins of Philip,* Plaut. denariae fistulae, *pipes ten feet long,* Plin. 31, 6.—DĒNICĀLES feriae, *a holy day, on which certain ceremonies were performed for the purification of a family, (as it is thought, on the tenth day,) after one had died in it,* Cic. Leg. 2, 22, Gell. 16, 5.

DENIQUE, adv. *finally, in short, to conclude.*

DE-NIGRĀRE, *to make black, to blacken.*

DE-NŌMINĀRE, *to name, to denominate:* -ātio, *a metonymy, any trope,* Auctor. ad. Heren. 4, 32.

DE-NORMĀRE, *to make irregular or unequal, to disfigure,* Horat. Sat. 2, 6, 9.

DE-NŌTĀRE, *to mark, to determine; to signify, to point out;* eum probro, *to brand with infamy.*

DENS, dentis, m. *a tooth;* denticŭlus, i, m. *a little tooth;* dentīre, *to teethe, to breed teeth;* -ītio: dentātus, a, um, *having teeth, toothed:* denticulātus, a, um, *made in the form of teeth, having small teeth:* dentōsus, a, um, *full of teeth:* -us buxus, *a comb of box-wood:* dentāle, is, n. *the share-beam of a plough:* dentifrĭcium, (frico,) *a powder, or any thing for rubbing the teeth;* dentiscalpium, (scalpo,) *a tooth-picker.*

DENSUS, a, um, *thick, close, set close;* -ē: densĭtas, ātis, f. *thickness;* densāre, & -ēre, *to make thick, to thicken:* densātio, ōnis, f. *a thickening,* Plin. 31, 1.

DE-NŬBĔRE, *to marry, to be married; to be joined as a vine to other trees,* Col. 10, 158.

DE-NUNCIĀRE, *to denounce, to declare, to forewarn;* -ātio.

DE-NŪDĀRE, *to make bare, to strip, to pillage.*

DĔ-NUO, adv. (de novo,) *again, anew, afresh.*

DE-OCCĀRE, *to harrow, to break the clods.*

DE-ONĔRĀRE, *to disburden, to unload.*

DE-ŌPĔRIRE, *to uncover, to lay bare.*

DEORSUM, adv. (de et versum,) *downwards.*

DE-OSCULĀRI, *to kiss,* Martial, 8, 81, 5.

DE-PĀCISCI, v. -pĕcīsci, depactus, *to bargain, to agree upon,* Cic. Inv. 2, 24. Ter. Phor. 1, 3, 14.

DE-PANGĔRE, *to fix or fasten;* depactus in terram, *planted;* depactus vitae terminus, *fixed, predetermined,* Lucr. 2, 1086.

DE-PARCUS, a, um, *very sparing, niggardly.*

DE-PĀSCĔRE, v. -pasci, *to feed upon, to eat up, to consume:* depastus, part. *being fed upon, or having fed upon:* depastio, ōnis, f. *a feeding.*

DEPECTĔRE, *to comb, to trim, to dress;* depexum dabo, *sc.* eum, *I will give him a dressing or beating,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 78.

DE-PECŪLĀRI, *to embezzle the public money; to pillage, to rob:* -ātor, *an extortioner,* Cic. Ver. 2, 1.

DE-PELLĔRE, *to drive away;* depulsus lacte, ab ubere matris, *weaned:* depulsio, ōnis, f. *a driving away;* depulsor, ōris, m. *he that repels or drives away,* Cic. Phil. 2, 11.

DE-PENDĒRE, *to hang from or on; to depend on.*

DE-PENDĔRE, *to weigh;* pecuniam, *to pay;* poenas, *to suffer;* operam, *to bestow pains.*

DE-PERDĔRE, *to lose:* deperditus, a, um, *lost, undone, deeply affected.*

DE-PĔRIRE, *to perish, to be lost;* eam, *to love greatly,* Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 19.

DĒ-PILIS, e, *without hair, bald;* depĭlātus, a, um, *made bald; having the hair pulled off.*

DE-PINGĔRE, *to paint, to describe.*

DE-PLANGĔRE, *to bewail, to lament.*

DE-PLANTĀRE, *to pull a twig or plant from the stock or trunk; to remove a plant from its bed; to plant, to set,* Plin. 17, 16. Col. 2, 2.

DE-PLĒRE, *to empty, to decant,* Col. 12, 50.

DE-PLŌRĀRE, *to deplore, to lament;* -ātio; -andus, & -abundus, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 38.

DE-PLŪMIS, e, *without feathers, unfledged.*

DE-PLUĔRE, *to rain.*

DE-PŎLIRE, *to polish;* virgis dorsum, *to beat.*

DE-PŌNĔRE onus v. sarcinam, *to lay down;* pocula, *to set down;* caput, *to lay down to sleep,* Ovid. Met. 11, 649. lyram in muris, *to lay,* ib. 8, 16. corpora sub ramis, latus sub mea lauro, *to recline;* dictaturam, magistratum, imperium, pro-

provinciam, *to lay down, to resign or give up*; togam, soleas, vestes humeris, *&c.* ex, *to lay aside, to put off*; plantas sulcis, in hortis, *to set, to plant*; aedificationem, bellum, curam, curas animo *&c.* ex, formidinem v. pavorem, dolorem v. moerorem, *to lay aside, to give over, to cease from*; vitulam, *to lay, to stake, or pledge*, Virg. E. 3, 29. *so* ib. 32. onera jumentis, *to take off*, Caes. B. C. 1, 80. animam, *to die*; sitim, *to quench*; famem, *to allay*; gladium apud aliquem, *to give him to keep, to intrust*, Cic. Off. 3, 25. *so* aurum, pecuniam, &c. aliquem vino, *to intoxicate*, Plaut. Jam prope depositus aeger, *despaired of*, Ovid. Pont. 2, 2, 47. (*See* R. A. p. 471.) *so* maximè aegra, ae prope depolita reipublicae para, *desperate*, Cic. Verr. 1, 2.—DEPŌSĪTUM, i, n. *a pledge or pawn, a depolite*, Cic. Off. 3, 25.

DĒ-PŌPŬLĀRI, *ror.* -are, *to lay waste, to pillage, to depopulate*: -atio, -ator.

DEPORTĀRE, *to carry away, to convey, to banish to a particular place*:-atio.

DE-POSCĔRE, *to demand, to request earnestly.*

DE-POSTŬLĀRE, *to demand strongly.*

DE-PRAEDĀRI, *to plunder.*

DE-PRELIĀRI, *to fight, to contend.*

DE-PRĀVĀRE, *to spoil, to corrupt, to vitiate, to deprave*; depravatio, ōnis, f. *a depraving or corrupting*; *a vitiating*; *the giving of a wrong meaning to a word, misinterpretation*: -atē, adv. *wrongly*, Cic. Fin. 1, 21.

DE-PRĔCĀRI id a diis, *to pray for, to entreat earnestly*; poenam, &c. *to pray against, to beg to be freed from, to deprecate*: deprecatio, ōnis, f. *a praying for or against*: deprecator, ōris, m. *an intercessor*; deprecabundus, a. *entreating earnestly.*

DE-PREHENDĔRE, v. prendĕre, *to seize, to catch in the very fact*; *to detect, to discover*: deprehensio, ōnis, f. *a seizing, a discovery.*

DE-PRIMĔRE, (premo,) *to press down, to depress, to sink*; vox depressa, *low*; depressio, ōnis, f. *a depression, sinking*, Vitruv. 1, 3.

DE-PRŌMĔRE, *to bring forth, to draw out.*

DE-PROPĔRĀRE, *to hasten greatly.*

DEPSĔRE, *to knead, to tan or curry leather*; depsta coria, *tanned hides*; depsticius panis, *baked.*

DE-PŬDET illum, *he is not ashamed*; depuduit, *sc.* me, *I was not ashamed*, Ovid. depudĕre didicerat, *not to be ashamed*, Senec. Cum eum non depuderet, *when he was not ashamed*, Vell. 2, 73.

DE-PUGNĀRE, *to fight eagerly, to contend*: -atur, imp. Cic. Att. 16, 11.

DEPULSIO, -or, &c. *see* Depellĕre.

DE-PURGĀRE, *to cleanse, to purge.*

DE-PŪTĀRE, *to prune, to cut off*; *to think, to judge*; malo me quovis dignum deputem, Ter.

DE-PŸGIS, a. (pyga,) *with small or no buttocks.*

DEQUE, adv. fusque deque habĕre, *to despise, not to care for.*

DE-QUĔRI, dequestus, *to complain of*, St. Th. 1, 403

DE-RĀDĔRE, *to scrape or pare off.*

DE-RELINQUĔRE, *to leave, to forsake, to abandon*: derelictio, ōnis, f. *a forsaking.*

DĒ-RĔPENTĒ, adv. *suddenly, all on a sudden.*

DE-RĔPĔRE arborem, *to creep up from the ground*, Plin. 8, 36.

DE-RIDĔRE eum, *to laugh at, to mock, to deride*; derisus, ūs, m. *mockery, scorn, derision*; derisor, ōris, m. *a mocker, a scoffer, a buffoon*: deridiculum, i, n. *an object of ridicule, a laughing-stock.*

DE-RĬPĔRE, (rapio,) aurum ei, *to snatch or take away*; cola tectis, *to take down*, Virg. G. 2, 242.

DĒ-RĪVĀRE, (rivus,) *to convey water from a place, to drain*; *to derive, to turn*: derivātio, ōnis, f. *the turning of the course of a river or stream*; *the draining of a lake*; *the derivation of a word.*

DE-RŌDĔRE, *to gnaw*; derosa vitis, Plin.

DEROGĀRE, *to take from*; aliquid legi, v. de lege, *to repeal some clause of a law*; sibi, de honestate alicujus, *to derogate or take from*; fidem ei, v. de fide ejus, *to hurt his credit*:—derogatio, ōnis, f. *the taking of some clause from an old law by a new one*: derogitare, freq. *to ask from one.*

DE-RUĔRE, *to pull down, to take away.*

DE-RUPTUS, a. *steep, craggy*: -a loca.

DE-RUNCĪNĀRE, *to smooth with a plane*, metaph. *to cheat*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 6.

DE-SAEVĪRE, *to give over raging*; *to rage greatly.*

DE-SALTĀRE, *to dance out, to finish a dance.*

DE-SCENDĔRE, (scando,) *to descend, to go down*; equo, v. ex equo, *to dismount*; descensus, ūs, m. *a descent*: descensio, ōnis, f. *a going down, a landing.*

DE-SCISCĔRE, *to revolt*; discitum est. *sc.* ab illis, *they revolted*; a virtute descitum est, Vel. 2, 1.

DE-SCRĪBĔRE librum, *to transcribe, to copy, to write over*; annum in XII menses, *to divide*, Liv. 1, 19. aliquem, *to describe without naming*, Cic. Mil. 18. Pis. 28. orbem radio, *to describe, to delineate*, Virg. E. 3, 42. *so* kl. A. 6, 849. Cic. Sen. 14. partes Italiae ad incendia, *to mark out*, Cic. Cat. 1, 4. agrum in jugera dena, *to divide*, Cic. Rull. 2, 29. in eo (*sc.* campo Stellate,) duodena in singulos homines jugera, *to assign*, ib. 31. vectigal iis, *to impose, to appoint how much each should pay*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, Verr. 5, 25. Censores binos in singulas civitates, *to make, to appoint*, Cic. Verr. 2, 54. jura, *to distribute justice*, Cic. Off. 1, 34. Populus descriptus ordinibus, censu, &c. *divided, distributed*, Cic. Leg. 3, 19.—DESCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. *a distribution, a division*; *a description*; descriptiuncula, ae, f. *a short description.*

DE-SĔCĀRE, *to cut off*; desectio, ōnis, f. *a cutting off, a reaping or mowing down*, Col. 6, 3.

DE-SECRĀTUS, a, um, (sacro,) *unhallowed, profaned*, Plin. 28. 8.

DE-SĔRĔRE, *to desert, to forsake*; desertum, i, n. *a desart, a wilderness*: desertio, ōnis, f. *a forsaking*; desertor, ōris, m. *a forsaker, a deserter.*

DE-SERVĪRE ei, *to serve*; corpori, *to take care of, to attend to*; rebus divinis, *to perform*; studiis, *to apply to*, Plin. Ep. 7, 7.

DE-SICCĀRE, *to dry up*, Plin. -ātio, Varr.

DE-SĪDĔRE, (sedeo,) *to sit idle, to remain inactive*; *to go to stool*: desĕs, idis, a. *idle, indolent, inactive*; desidia, ae, & -ies, ēi, f. *sloth*: -iōsus, *slothful*: -iōsē.

DE-SĪDĔRE, *to sink, to fall down*; tumor desidit, *falls*, Cels. 7, 18. terra desederat, *had sunk*, Liv. 32, 9. *so* terrae desederunt, Cic. Div. 1, 35. mores desidentes, *sinking, declining*, i. e. *beginning to degenerate*, Liv. praef.

DESIDERĀRE, *to desire, to regret*; desiderium, *desire*,

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desire, regret; desiderātio, ōnis, f. *a desiring or longing for*: desiderabĭlis, e, *desirable*.

De-signāre, *to point out, to design, to attempt, to appoint*; -āti consules, *the consuls elect*, who were chosen, but had not yet entered on their office: so designatus praetor, &c. designātio (ōnis, f.) librorum, *an arrangement*; personarum & temporum, *a specifying*: designator, ōris, m. *a director at the exhibition of games, funeral processions, or the like*; *somewhat like what we call a master of ceremonies*, Cic. Att. 4, 3.

De-sĭlīre, (salio,) *to leap down*; equo, *to dismount*; e curru, *to alight*; de navi, *to disembark*:—Desultor, ōris, m. *a leaper or vaulter from one horse to another in the games of the Circus*, Liv. 44, 9. desultorius, a, um; -ii equi, *horses used for that purpose*, Suet. Caes. 39. Quasi desultorius. *sc.* equus, *like a horse of this kind*, Cic. Mur. 27. *Thus some riders used each two horses in battle, and when one was wearied, they swiftly sprang on the other*, Liv. 23, 29. defultura, ae, f. *a leaping down or dismounting*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3. 9.

De-sīnĕre, *to leave off*; artem, *to give over*: in piscem, *to end or terminate*; verba similiter desinunt, *have a similar termination*; veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitae, *have ceased to be read*, Cic. Brut. 32. so Censores creari desiti longo tempore, Suet. Aug. 37. Tunc benè desinitur, *(imp. sc.* ab hominibus navigari,) *sailing is discontinued*, Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 411. so desĭtum est contra eos disputāri, Cic. Fin. 2, 13.

Dē-sīpĕre, (sapio,) *to be foolish*; desipiens, entis, adj. *foolish*; desipientia, ae, f. *folly*.

De-sistĕre bello, *to desist from, to discontinue, to give over*; desistitur, imp. Plaut. Mil. 3, 1.

De-sĭtus, a, um, (sĕro,) *sown, planted*:—Dēsĭtus, a, um, (desino,) *laid aside, ceased, left off*.

Desōlāre, (solus,) *to desolate, to lay waste, to destroy*: desolātus, a, um, *desolate, forsaken*.

Despērāre salutem, saluti v. de salute, sibi v. de se, *to despair of*: desperanter, adv. *despairingly*: desperātus, a, um, *desperate, without hope*: desperātio, ōnis, f. *despair*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.

De-spĭcĕre, (specio,) & despectāre, *to look down upon, to despise*; despectus tibi v. a te, *despised by you*; despectissimus, *very despicable*: despectus, ūs, m. *a view from an elevated place; contempt*: Despicatus, a, um, *despised, despicable*; despicātus, ūs, m. *contempt*; *rarely used but in the dat. as*, dacĕre v. habere eam despicatui sibi, *to despise*: despicatio, ōnis, f. *a despising*, Cic. Fin. 1, 20.

De-spŏliāre eum armis, *to strip*, to rob; *to deprive of*, Caes. B. G. 2, 31. f. -atio.

De-spondēre, *to promise*; filiam v. filium alicui, *to betroth*; bibliothecam, *to promise to sell*, Cic. Att. 1, 10. domum v. hortos alicujus sibi, *to think himself sure of obtaining*, ib. 11, 6. so filiam alterius sibi, Cic Fam. 8, 7. but Despondere sapientiam, *to despair of obtaining*, Col. 11, 1, 12. animum v. -os, *to lose heart or courage, to despond*, Liv. 3, 38. Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 62. so Cavēis clausi (*sc.* turdi) plurimi despondent, *sc.* animos, Col. 8, 10, 1. consulatum, *sc.* ei, *to promise, to encourage him to hope for*, Liv. 4, 13. so Romanis imperium Orientis, Id. 26, 37. Ea (*sc.* spes) despondetur anno consulatûs tui, *is expected to be realised*, Cic. Fam. 12, 9. Intus despondebitur, *she will be betrothed*, Ter. And. 5, 6, 16.—Desponsus, & -satus, a, um, *betrothed*.

De-spuĕre, *to spit*; ubi despui religio est, imp. *people have a scruple to spit*, Liv. 5, 40. Despui suetum, *it is usual to spit*, Plin. 10, 23.

De-spūmāre, *to scum, to take off the froth*, Virg. G. 1, 296. *to digest*, Pers. 5, 3.

De-squāmāre pisces, *to scale, to take off the scales*; arbores, *to take off the bark, to peel*.

De-stertĕre, *to give over snoring or dreaming*.

De-stillāre, *to drop, to distil*, Cels. 4, 2.

De-stĭmŭlāre, *to goad*; bona, *to waste*, Plaut.

De-stĭnāre, *to bend, to fasten*; *to design, to determine*: destinātō, adv. *designedly*, destinātio, ōnis, f. *a design, purpose, or resolution*, Plin. 7, 45.

De-stĭtŭĕre, (statuo,) *to forsake*; spem, *to disappoint*; spe destitui, *to be disappointed*: destitutus, a, um, *destitute, forsaken*; *desperate*: destitutio, ōnis, f. *a disappointment, a failure in payment*.

De-stringĕre oleam, *to strip the olive tree of its berries*, Col. 11, 2, 63. avenam, *to pull up*, Cat. 37. baccam myrti, *to pull*, Col. 12, 38, 7. muscum ferro, *to scrape or pure off*, Id. 2, 24, 6. aliquem in balneo, *to scrape with the* strigilis, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. aliquid bonis ejus, *to take from, to diminish*, Id. Pan. 37. gladium, *to draw*; scripta alicujus, *to censure*, Phaedr. 4, 6. *Vid.* Distringĕre: Destrigmentum, i, n. *a scraping, a paring*.

De-struĕre, *to destroy, to spoil*; -ctio.

De-sūdāre, *to sweat greatly*: desudascĭtur, imp.

De-suescĕre rei, *to be unaccustomed or disused*; desuetus rei, & res desuetae; desuetūdo, ĭnis, f. *disuse*: desue-scĭti, *to become unaccustomed*.

Desultor, -orius, &c. *see* Desilire.

Desum, defui, &c. *see* De-esse.

De-sūmĕre, *to take or pick out, to chuse*.

De-sŭper, & desŭpernè, adv. *from above*.

De-surgĕre, *to rise from*; *to go to stool*.

De-tĕgĕre, *to uncover, to expose, to detect*.

De-tendĕre, *to unstretch*; tabernacula, *to take down, to strike the tents*, Liv. 43, 3.

De-tĕrĕre frumenta, *to beat out, to thresh*; lini semen, *to bruise*; calces, *to rub against*; id usu, collum catenâ, *to wear*; fulgorem armorum, *to wear off*; laudes v. famam ejus, *to diminish, to impair*: detrimentum, i, n. *loss, hurt, detriment*, Cic. Fin. 1, 16

De-tergĕre v. -ĕre mentam, *to wipe*; lacrimas, *to wipe off*; remos, *to break or cut off, to sweep away*.

Dēterior, ius, *(ab absol.* dēter,) *worse, more degenerate, weaker*: deterius, adv. *worse*: deterrimus, a, um, *worst, very bad*, Virg. G. 3, 82.

De-termināre, *to limit, to determine*; determinatio, ōnis, f. *a boundary, an end, a conclusion*.

De-terrĕre, *to frighten, to deter*, Cic. Fin. 3, 11.

Detestāri Jovem, *to call to witness*; aliquid a se, *to wish or pray to be removed, to remove*, Cic. Cat. 1 11. invidiae detestandae causâ, *for the sake of removing odium*, Cic. N. D. 1, 44. irani deorum in caput ejus, *to pray that it may be turned on*, Plin. Ep. 2, 20. Liv. 39, 20. caput ejus hostili preee, *to devote to destruction with hostile prayers or curses*, Ovid. Met. 15, 505. so Amborigem omnibus precibus, Caes. 6, 30. malum auspicium vel omen, *to pray that it may be averted*,

el, Cic. Vat. 16. Pis. 40. *and when applied to the gods, to avert*, Cic. Phil. 4, 4. eum fratricidam impiumque detestans, *detesting, abhorring*, Nep. 20, 1. Bella matribus detestata, *in the dat. for* a matribus, *detested by*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 24.—Detestandus, a, um, *et* detestābilis, e, *detestable, to be detested, abominable*: Detestatio, ōnis, f. *an oath attended with curses or imprecations, an execration*, Liv. 10, 38. *an expiation, an atonement*, Cic. Dom. 55. *abhorrence, detestation*, Plin. 15, 30.

DE-TEXĔRE, *to weave or plait*, Virg. E. 2, 71.

DE-TĪNĔRE, (teneo,) *to detain, to hold; to amuse.*

DE-TONDĒRE, *to clip, to shear, to cut off.*

DE-TŌNĀRE, *to thunder greatly*, Flor. 1, 17.

DE-TORNĀRE, *to turn, to form by turning in a lathe.*

DE-TORQUĒRE, *to turn aside; to bend.*

DE-TRAHĔRE aliquem pedibus de tribunali, *sacerdotem de ara, to draw or drag down by force*; soccos, vestem ei, de digito annulum, torquem hosti, *to draw or pull off, to take off*; errorem animis, spem menti, Armeniam ei, honorem homini, *to take away*; ex summa, Cic. Att. 10, 5. multae novem partes, *to take from*, Nep. 13, 4. alicui, de aliquo v. de famā ejus, *to detract or derogate from, to disparage*:—Detractio, ōnis, f. *a drawing or taking away; detraction*: detractor, ōris, m. *he who takes from the character of another, a detractor*, Tac. An. 11, 11.

Detrectāre, (tracto,) certamen, *to decline*; militiam, *to refuse to enlist*; virtutes, *to diminish, to disparage*; adversae res etiam bonos detrectant, *dishearten, discourage*, Sallust. Jug. 53.—Detrectatio, ōnis, f. *a declining, a refusal*; detrectātor, ōris, m. *a disparager, a diminisher.*

DE-TRUDĔRE, *to thrust down; to drive or push from, to dispossess; to compel, to force.*

DE-TRUNCĀRE, *to cut or lop off*, Ov. Met. 8, 769. *to maim, to mangle*, Liv. 31, 34. -ātio.

DE-TŪMĒRE, *to give over swelling, to sink, to subside*, Stat. Theb. 4, 468.

DE-TURBĀRE, *to drive or tumble down, to force away from*, Virg. A. 5, 175.

DE-TURGĒRE, *to subside, as the swelling of a river*, Plin. 9, 58.

DE-TURPĀRE, *to disfigure, to disgrace*, Suet. C. 35.

DE-VASTĀRE, *to lay waste, to destroy.*

DE-VEHĔRE, *to carry down, to convey.*

DE-VĔLĀRE, *to unveil, to discover.*

DE-VELLĔRE, *to tear off, to pull up.*

DE-VĔNĔRĀRI, *to worship, to adore.*

DE-VĒNĪRE, *to come down, to come; to happen.*

DE-VERBERĀRE, *to beat severely.*

DE-VERGĔRE, *to incline, to bend downwards.*

DE-VERRĔRE, *to sweep thoroughly*, Col. 7, 4.

DE-VERTĔRE, *to turn aside, to take lodging*; deversorium, i, n. *an inn, a lodging*; deversor, ōris, m. *a guest, a lodger in an inn*; deversāri, *to lodge in an inn, to dwell*, Cic. Phil. 2, 27.

DE-VEXĀTUS, a, um, *harassed*, Cic. Fam. 10, 3.

DE-VEXUS, a, um, *bending, sloping, inclining downwards*; devexĭtas, ātis, f. *a declivity, a bending.*

DE-VINCĔRE, *to conquer, to vanquish*, Cic. Sen. 3.

DE-VINCĪRE, *to bind fast, to oblige*; animos audientium, *to engage their attention*; devinctus, a, um, *bound, obliged*; -ior, -issimus:—neque queis (*v.* quis *for* quibus) me sit devinctior alter, *and to whom no one is more attached than I*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 42.

DE-VĪTĀRE, *to shun, to avoid.*

DEVIUS, a, um, (via) *out of the way, retired, sequestered*; devia avis, *the owl*: devia vita, *erring*; devia recti pectora, *deviating from rectitude*, Sil. 1, 57.

DĒUNX, cis, m. (ancia de asse,) *an* AS *wanting an ounce*, i. e. 11 *ounces*; heres ex dēunce, *heir to eleven twelfths of one's fortune*:—*also* 11 *twelfths of an acre, or* jugĕrum, *or of a* sextarius.

DE-VŌCĀRE, *to call down; to bring, to fetch.*

DE-VŌLĀRE, *to fly down or away; to hasten.*

DE-VOLVĔRE trabes, *to roll down*; mollia pensa fusis, *to draw down the soft wool* (from the distaff) *with spindles*, i. e. *to spin*, Virg. G. 4, 348. devolvi ad otium et inertiam, *to sink*, Col. pr. *so* ad stirpem retro devolvĕre, *sc.* tu, *(imper. passiv.) sink back to your original meanness*, Liv. 1, 47.

DE-VŌRĀRE, *to devour, to waste; to bear*, Cic.

DE-VŌVĒRE, *to vow, to devote*, Cic. Off. 3, 25. se morti, *to give up, to devote*; se morti v. diis Manibus pro exercitu v. republicā, *to give up, to devote*, Cic. N. D. 3, 6. Sen. 13. Liv. 8, 9. & 10, 28. *so* Devovi hanc animam vobis, Virg. A. 11, 442. annos alicui, Ovid. Met. 14, 683. se amicitiae alicujus, *to devote or attach*, Caes. B. G. 3, 22. aliquem v. caput alicujus, *to devote to destruction, to curse*, Nep. 7, 4. Ovid. Met. 13, 330. Ep. 2, 13. Art. Am. 3, 241. Pont. 2, 9, 41. in Ibin. 55. 95, &c. Devoyet absentes, simulacraque cerea figit, *sc.* Medea, *she affects or hurts by her enchantments, and makes waxen images, which she pierces with needles*, Ovid. Ep. 6, 91. *so* Aut te trajectis Acaca venefica lanis Devovet, *some Colchian sorceress debilitates or enchants you by piercing a woollen image*, (for it seems both a waxen and a woollen image were used,) Id. Amor. 3, 7. 80.—Devovere scelerata arma, *to curse*, Ovid. Met. 5, 102. *so* snas artes, ib. 8, 234. nati spemque caputque, Id. Ep. 3, 94. natum, *to devote to destruction*, Id. Fast. 6, 738.—Pesti devōta futurae, *sc.* Dido, *devoted*, Virg. A. 1, 712. *so* devota morti pectora liberae, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 18. victima, ib. 2, 23, 10. Ad certam devotos tendere mortem, Lucan. 4, 272, & 533. devotus alicui eliens, *devoted, attached*, Juv. 9, 72. *so* animus, Suet. Tib. 67. Calig. 30. Caesariēis devota juventus castris, *i. e.* Caesari, Luc. 4, 695. O sacris devote senex, ib. 10, 176. *but* devotus torus, *execrable, detestable, accursed*, Ovid. Ep. 6, 164. *so* devota arbos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 26. manus, Ovid. Ep. 12, 46. corpora, Id. Met. 10, 464. domus, *ill-fated*, Id. Ep. 9, 153. Corpora devota veneno, *enfeebled, enchanted by magic herbs*, Id. Amor. 3, 7, 27.—Devōti, ōrum, *dependants who devoted themselves to every bardship in defence of some chief*, Caes. B. G. 3, 22.——Devōtio, ōnis, f. *a devoting*, Cic. N. D. 3, 6. Dom. 57.—*an execration or curse*, Nep. 7, 6.—*an incantation or enchantment*, Suet. Cal. 3. Tac. Ann. 4, 52. & 12, 65.—Dēvōvēre, fr. *to devote*, Cic. Parad. 1, 3. *to enchant*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 36.

DE-ŪRĔRE, *to burn, to sting, to blast.*

DĔUS, i, m. (*voc.* dĕus; pl. dii & diis, *oftener than* dĕi & dĕis; *sometimes contracted* dī, dīs; *gen.* deūm, *for* deorum;) *a god, a deity or divinity: put also for* DEA, *a goddess*; *for* Venus, Virg. A.

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2,632. *for the Fury* Alecto, ib. 7, 498. *for* Juno; Cic. Tusc. 1, 47.—*a benefactor*, Cic. ad Quir. post red. 5.—*a person singularly remarkable for any accomplishment; as*, Plato deus philosophorum, *the chief*, Cic. N. D. 2, 12. *so* Id. Or. 1, 23. & 2, 42. Dea, ae, f. *a goddess; dat. et abs. pl. usually* deābus:—*see* Dius.

Dextans, ntis, m. (i. e. de *asse* sextans,) *ten ounces; ten twelfths of a* sextarius *or the like.*

DEXTER, ĕra, um; v. -tra, um: dextra manus, *or* dextra, ae, *sc.* manus, *the right hand;* ad dextram *v.* dextrā, *and* a dextra, *on the right hand:* dexter pes, *the right foot;* dexter armus, *the right shoulder*, Ovid. Met. 4, 719. dextra auris, ib. 2, 311 & 624. pars, ib. 1, 45. ripa, Id. F. 1, 505. dextrum cornu in acie, *the right wing of an army*, Liv. 3, 70. dextra acies, *for* dextrum cornu, Liv. 27, 48. *so* dextra ala, Id. 31, 21 & 11. Dextri remi, *the oars on the right side of the ship*, Ovid. Met. 3, 598. Fores dextrae et sinistrae, *the folding-doors on the right and left*, Ovid. Met. 2, 18. Dextera Naxos erat, *on the right*, ib. 640. dextrā lintea dare, *to sail to the right*, ib. Tibiae dextrae et sinistrae, *played on by the right and left hand*, Ter. Dextra auspicia, *favourable*, (vid. A. 301.) Dexter ades, *sc.* tu, *be propitious or favourable*, Ovid. F. 1, 6. Dexter ades ducibus, patribus, &c. ib. 67 & 69. Ino,—huic populo dextera semper ades, ib. 6, 542. *so* Et nos, et tua dexter adi sacra, Virg. A. 8, 302. Adsit Domitianus dexter, Quinctil. 4 pr. Dextro Apolline carmen facere, *with the favour or inspiration of*, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 57.—Dextra indulgentia, *proper, prudent*, Id. Art. 2, 145. *so* Qui modus dexter rebus, Virg. A. 4, 294.—*compar.* Dexterior armus, *the right shoulder*, Ovid. Met. 12, 303. *so* pars, ib. 7, 241. rota, 2, 138. dexteriora montis, *sc.* loca, *the right side*, Lucan. 2, 421.—*superl.* Sulla cum equitatu apud dextumos, *sc.* erat, *on the right wing*, Sall. Jug. 100.—Dextĕrē, adv. *dexterously, with address*, Liv. 1, 34. dexteriūs, *more dexterously*, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 45.—Dextĕrĭtas, ātis, f. *dexterity, address:*—*dim.* Dextella, ae, f. *a little right hand*, i. e. *a faithful friend or intimate*, Cic. Att. 14, 30.—Dextrorsum, *v.* -us, & dextroversum, adv. *towards or on the right hand.*

* Diābētes, ae, m. *a siphon or water pipe.*

* Diadēma, ātis, n. *a white bandage with which kings used to bind their heads, a diadem:*—diademātus, a, um, *wearing a diadem*, Plin. 34, 8.

* Diaerēsis, is, f. *the dividing of one syllable into two; as*, aulāi *for* aulae.

* Diaeta, ae, f. *diet, food; the use of gentle medicines; an apartment in a house, a parlour:* diaetetica, ae, f. *that part of medicine, which cures by diet*, Cels. prooem. 1.

* Diagonālis, *v.* -onius, -ia linea, *a diagonal or straight line, extending from one angle of a parallelogram to the opposite one*, Vitruv. 9, 1.

* Diagramma, ătis, n. *a description, a diagram, a mathematical figure*, Vitruv. 5, 4.

* Dialectica, ae, *sc.* ars, *v.* -icc, es, f. *dialectic or logic, the art of disputing or reasoning:* -ica, orum, n. *dialecticks, logical questions;* -icus, a. *of dialecticks, logical;* f. *a person skilled in dialecticks, a logician:* -icē, *logically*, Cic. Fin. 2, 6.

* Dialectus, i, f. *a dialect or manner of speech peculiar to a particular country; as, the* Attic, Ionic, Doric, *and* Aeolic, *among the Greeks.*

* Diālis, e, *of Jupiter;* dialia, ium, n. *the sacred rites of Jupiter*, Tac. An. 3, 58.

* Diaphragma, ătis, n. *the diaphragm or midriff, a membrane which divides the upper part of the entrails, the heart and the lungs, from the lower.*

Diārium, i, n. *a daily allowance of meat or money*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 40.

* Diarrhoea, ae, f. *a looseness, a flux.*

* Dibăphus, a, um, *twice dyed;* dibapha, *sc.* purpura; dibăphum, *v.* -on, *sc.* vestimentum, *a purple robe worn by augurs*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16.

Dica, *(a def. noun,) an action or law-suit; found only in the nom. and accus. sing. and acc. plur.* dicam alicui scribere *v.* impingere, *to bring an action against any one;* scribitur Heraclio dica, Cic. Verr. 2, 15. dicas sortiri, *to hold a court of justice, where the* judices *or jury were chosen by lot.*

Dicāre, *to dedicate, to devote, to set apart;* -ātio, & -ātūra, Cic. Balb. 11. Plin. praef.

Dicĕre, (xi, ctum,) *to speak, to say, to tell, to name:*—Dicere *properly is, to speak as an orator; whence it is distinguished from* loqui, *to speak in ordinary conversation;* non idem loqui est, quod dicere, Cic. Or. 32. Non enim conamur docere eum dicere, qui loqui nesciat, Id. Or. 3, 10. Dicere aliquid *vel* de aliqua re; ex aliquo loco, alicui, ad *v.* apud aliquem, *to or before;* in *v.* adversus aliquem, *against;* ad aliquid, *in answer to;* ab auctoritate JCtorum, et contra auctoritatem, Cic. Inv. 2, 22. carmina, *to sing or recite verses*, Ovid. Met. 5, 344. *to utter charms or incantations*, ib. 9, 300. aliquem carmine, *to celebrate*, Virg. G. 2, 95. causam, pro aliquo, apud aliquem, de re aliqua, *to plead;* non causam dico, quin quod meritus est ferat, *I do not plead or dispute against his bearing*, Ter. Phor. 1, 5, 42. Dixere causam nescio quam, *mentioned I don't know what excuse*, Id. Hec. 1, 2, 109. Cum igitur, nosce te, dicit, *(he says,)* hoc dicit, *(he means,)* nosce animum tuum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22. diem alicui, *to appoint a day for his trial before the people;* prodicere, *to put it off*, Liv. diem operi faciundo, *to appoint*, Cic. Verr. 1, 57. *so* Hic nuptiis dictus est dies, Ter. And. 1, 1, 75. Diem dicunt, qua &c. Caes. B. G. 1, 18. dictatorem, *to chuse or create;* in aurem nescio quid puero, *to whisper*, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 10. jus Romae, *to administer justice*, i. e. *to be praetor or consul*, Cic. Flacc. 3. Ovid. Pont. 4, 5, 17. jus de credita pecunia, *to pass sentence*, Liv. 2, 27. multam ei, *to impose a fine, to fine*, Id. 25, 3. laudes, *to celebrate;* leges in locandis vectigalibus, *to appoint terms or conditions to be observed in letting the public revenues*, Cic. Verr. 3, 8. *so* legem censui censendo, dicturos, *sc.* se esse, *that they would make it a rule in holding the* census, Liv. 43, 14. Legem sibi dixerat ipse, *he had prescribed a rule to be observed towards himself*, Ovid. Met. 13, 72. Dicta tibi est lex, *the terms of the contract were told you*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 18. nomen Ascanium ei, *to give*, Liv. 1, 1. nomine crudelem, *to call*, Virg. G. 4, 356. orationem, *to deliver, to pronounce;* orationem de scripto, *to read;* sententiam, et

pro

pro sententia, *to give an opinion*; *so* testimonium, et pro testimonio, *to give evidence*, Cic. Sacramento, abl. *to take the military oath*, Liv. *rar.* sacramentum, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 9. Tac. Hist 4, 31. DIXI, *I have finished*; *a word used at the conclusion of a speech*, Ter. Phor. 2, 3.—DIXTI, *for* dixisti; dixis, *for* dixeris, Ter. & Plaut. Dice, *for* dic, *say or tell thou*, Id.—Dicor, ĕris, &c. *I am said or called*: dicitur, imp. *it is said*; *sc.* ab illis, *they say*:—Dictum ac factum, *said and done*, i. e. *immediately*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 7. *so* dicto citius, *sooner than can be said*, *instantly*, Virg. A. 1, 142. Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 81.——DICTUM, i, n. *a saying*, *a word*, *a witty saying*; dictio, ōnis, f. *a speaking or pronouncing*; *a pleading*; *a word*, *a speech*; *an oracle*: dicteria, ōrum, n. *sharp sayings*, *jests*, *scoffs*: dicax, ācis, a. *witty*, *sharp or quick in repartee*; dicacŭlus, a. *a little witty*: dicacĭtas, ātis, f. *smart repartee*, *wit*, *raillery*.—DICTĀRE, *to dictate what another may write*: dictata, ōrum, n. *the dictates*, *lessons*, *or instructions*, *of a master*: dictĭtāre, *to say commonly or often*: DICTĀTOR, ōris, m. *the name of a Roman magistrate created on extraordinary occasions with absolute authority*; dictātrix, ĭcis, *a woman that acts with absolute authority*, Plaut. dictātōrius, a, um, *of or belonging to a dictator*, *dictatorial*; -orius juvenis, *the son of a dictator*: dictatura, ae, f. *the dictatorship*, *the office of dictator*.

DI-DĔRE munia, cibum in venas, *to distribute*; terris dicta fama, *spread abroad*, Virg. A. 8, 134.

DIDUCTIO, ōnis, f. *a separation or division*.

DIES, iēi, m. v. f. *in the sing. in pl. always* m. *a day*. Dies, f. *commonly signifies time*, *though not always*; *whence* diecŭla, ae, f. *a short time*, *a little while*: diu, abl. *for* die, *in the day time*: diurnus, a, um, *of or pertaining to the day*: diurnum, i, n. *a day's allowance given to slaves*, Senec. Ep. 80. *a book in which the transactions of each day were written down*, Suet. Aug. 53, Populi Romani diurna, Tacit. Ann. 16, 22. Acta urbis diurna, *the journals of the public transactions of the city*, ib. 13, 31.—Diespiter, tris, m. (diēi pater,) *Jupiter*, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 3.

DIF- (*for* dis,) -FAMĀRE, (fama,) *to spread the fame of*, *to disfame*, Tacit. Annal. 1, 42.

DIFFERTUS, a, um, (farcio) *crowded*; *filled*, *stuffed*.

DIF-FERRE (differo, distŭli, dilātum,) nubila, favillam, partem classis, remos fractos, membra insepulta, *to scatter*, *to disperse*, *to carry hither and thither*; ulmos, *to transplant*, Virg. G. 4, 144. Metium in diversa quadrigae distulerant, *had carried to different parts*, *had torn asunder*, Virg. A. 8, 643. *so* Castra vi fluminis differebantur, *the tents were washed away and dispersed*, Tac. Hist. 5, 23.—DIFFERRE rumores, famam, *to spread abroad*, *to divulge*; famam distulit promissum, &c. Suet. Caes. 33. Imminentes dominos variis rumoribus differebant, *for* rumores de, *spread various reports or opinions concerning their future masters*, Tac. An. 1, 4. Quò pertinuit differri, imp. *what purpose did it serve that reports were spread*, ib. 3, 12. *so* differetur per manipulos, *the word is given*, *the orders of the general are dispersed*, ib. 4, 25. ¶ 2. DIFFERRE ab aliquo, naturâ *v.* moribus, *to differ*; hi omnes linguâ, institutis, legibus, inter se differunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. Aetates vestrae non multùm differunt, Cic. Brut. 40. Quid res cum re differat, demonstrabitur, Cic. Inv. 2, 44. Sed tamen differt aliquid, *sc.* inter ea, *there is some difference*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15. Or. 3, 51.—¶ 3. DIFFERRE rem in aliud tempus, *to put off*, *to delay or defer*; tempus curandi in annum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39. *so* tempora differt, *sc.* nuptiarum, Ovid. Met. 9, 765 & 768. vadimonium, *to put off the hearing of a cause*, (said of the practor,) Juv. 3, 112. vadimonium cum aliquo, *to put off the day of trial*, (*said of the parties*,) Cic. Att. 2, 7. Fam. 2, 6. In hac me causâ tempus dilaturum putas, *that I will grant you a delay or more time*, Cic. Fin. 4, 1. Sin differs me in aliud tempus, *you put me off*, *make me wait*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. *so* procos arte, Ovid. Sab. 2, 82. Decimum dilatus in annum Hector erat, *was deferred or saved*, Id. Met. 12, 76. Quas (legationes) partim dato responso ex itinere dimisit, partim distulit Tarraconem, *adjourned to*, *deferred giving an answer till he arrived at*, Liv. 26, 51. Legati ad novos magistratus dilati erant, *referred*, Liv. 41, 8. Et ii repulsi, in spem impetrandi tandem aliquando honoris dilati, *put off in hopes of*, &c. Liv. 39, 32.—Distulit ira fitim, *removed the sense of*, *made her forget*, Ovid. Met. 6, 366. Mirareris, ut sitim differat, *how he endures*, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 7.—Sperat se inventurum orationem, qua te differat, *he may disconcert you*, Ter. And. 2, 4, 5.—¶ 4. Differor doloribus, *I am racked*, *tortured*, *agonized*, Id. Adel. 3, 4, 40. *so* Differri amore, vel cupiditate, aut laetitiâ, *to be distracted*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 27.—DIFFĔRENS, entis, adj. *different*:—DIFFERENTIA, ae, f. *a difference*: dilātio, ōnis, f. *a putting off or delaying*, *a delay*; dilātor, ōris, m. *a delayer*, *one who is dilatory and puts off things*, Hor. Art. P. 172.

DIF-FIBŬLĀRE, *to unclasp*, Stat. Theb. 6, 570.

DIFFICILIS, e, (*the contrary of* facilis,) *difficult*: senex difficilis, *morose*, *churlish*; alicujus precibus difficilis, *unfavourable to*, *unmoved by*: difficilè, difficultèr & difficiliter, adv. *difficultly*, *with difficulty*: difficultas, ātis, f. *difficulty*, *distress*.

DIF-FĪDĔRE sibi et suis rebus, *to distrust*, *to despair of*; diffidens, ntis, a. *diffident*: -enter: -entia.

DIF-FINDĔRE, *to cleave asunder*: Ei—triste omen diem diffidit, *obliged him to put off the matter to another day*, Liv. 9, 38.

DIF-FINGĔRE ferrum, *to forge otherwise*, *to make anew*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 29. *to change*, ib. 3, 29, 47.

DIF-FĪTĒRI, (fateor,) *to deny*, Cic. Fam. 10, 7.

DIF-FLĀRE, *to blow to different parts*, *to scatter*.

DIF-FLUĔRE extra ripas, *to overflow*, Cic. Br. 91. sudore, *to melt*, *to be all over in a sweat*: luxuriâ et otio, *to be dissolved in*; verba diffluentia, *unharmoniously arranged*, Cic. Brut. 79.

DIF-FRINGĔRE, (frango,) *to break in pieces*.

DIF-FŬGĔRE, (fŭgio,) *to fly different ways*, *to flee away*; nives diffugĕre, *are fled*; stellae diffugiunt, *are disappearing*: Diffugium, i, n. *a flight*, *a running away*, Tac. An. 1, 39.

DIF-FULMINĀRE, *to scatter like thunder*.

DIF-FUNDĔRE vinum e dolio, *to pour out*; *to rack*; ramos *v.* radices, *to spread*; aliquid in ora virûm, *to spread*, *to publish*, Virg. A. 4, 165. animum *v.* vultum, *to cheer*; dedit comam diffun-

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vere ventis, *allowed her hair to flow loose:* Vinum diffusum, *racked;* error longe latéque diffusus, *spread, diffused;* comae diffusae, *hanging loose;* campi diffusi, *wide, extensive;* corona diffusior, *a wider circle, a larger assembly;* diffusa quaestio, *diffuse, extensive:* Diffusè, adv. *diffusedly:* diffusius dicere, *more copiously:* diffusio, ōnis, f. *enlargement, expansion:*—diffunditāre, fr. *to dissipate, to scatter, to spend,* Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 58.

Di-gĕrĕre cibum, *to divide, when applied to the teeth; to digest, when applied to the stomach;* crines v. capillos, *to put in order;* se Carmina in numerum, Virg. causam in partes, *to divide;* ratio, *to compute;* omina v. omnia, *to explain, to interpret,* Virg.—Digestio, ōnis, f. *et* -us, ūs, m. *a putting in order; distribution or division; digestion.*—Digestum, i, n. *et* -a, orum, *the digest—called also the pandects, a part of the* corpus juris; *or collection of laws made by order of the emperor Justinian, (see* Rom. Ant. p. 224.)

Digĭtus, i, m. *a finger; a finger's breadth, the 16th part of a foot;* also *a toe:* digitŭlus, i, m. *a little toe:* digitālis, e, *of a finger:* digitālia, ium, n. *coverings for the fingers:* digitātus, a, um, *having fingers or toes.* Plin. 11, 47.

Di-glădiāri, (gladius,) *to fight, to contend.*

Dig-noscĕre civem hoste, *sc.* a. *to distinguish.*

Dignus, a, um, *worthy, deserving; becoming, meet, fit:* -nē: dignitas, -ātis, f. *dignity:*—Dignāri se honore, *to think or esteem worthy of,* Virg. A. 1, 335. numen honore, *to worship,* Ovid. Met. 3, 524. *se* eum honore templorum, *to vouchsafe or grant to him the honour,* ib. 521. virtutem honore, *to honour, to respect,* Cic. Inv. 2, 39.—*but* laude dignari, *to be thought or esteemed worthy of,* ib. 53. *se* honore, Cic. Or. 3, 7. Virg. A. 3, 475. Sil. 11, 272. laude, *to be thought worthy of,* Cic. Or. 3, 7. non ego grammaticas ambire tribus dignor, *I do not deign or vouchsafe, I disdain,* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40. Dignatio, ōnis, f. *dignity, estimation, respectability,* Liv. 2, 16.

Di-grĕdi, (gradior;) *to go or step aside; to depart:* digressus, ūs, m. *et* -sio, ōnis, f. *a departure, a parting or separation; a digression.*

Di-grunnīre, *to grunt, to grumble,* Phaedr.

Di-judicāre, *to determine, to decide:* -ātio.

Di-jungĕre, *to separate; to unyoke:* dijunctio, ōnis, f. *a separation,* Cic. Acad. 4, 28.

Di-lābi, *to slip or steal away:* memoriā, *sc.* ex, *to slip out of,* Cic. *to decay, to come to nothing,* Id. dilabidus, -a vestis, *wearing quickly,* Plin. 8, 55 f. 81.

Di-laçĕrāre, *to tear in pieces, to destroy.*

Di-lamĭnāre, (lamĭna) *to split, to tear in two.*

Di-lăniāre, *to tear in pieces, to mangle.*

Di-lăpidāre locum, *to free from stones;* pecuniam, *to dissipate, to squander away.*

Di-largīri multa iis, *to lavish, to give liberally,* Cic. Rull. 2, 29.

Di-lātāre, *to make broad or wide, to enlarge or extend,* Ovid. Met. 6, 378. Cic. N. D. 2. 7.

Dilatio, *a delay;* dilātor, &c. *see* Differre.

Di-laudāre, *to praise greatly,* Cic. Att. 6, 2.

Di-lĭgĕre, *to love, to esteem highly;* dilectus mihi, *for* a me, *beloved by me;* O luce magis dilecta sorori, *sc.* Dido, *dearer to thy sister than light or life,* Virg. A. 4, 31. Diligens, ntis, adj. *fond, studious, careful, observant; diligent, attentive, industrious;* omnis est naturâ diligens sui, *a lover of, or loves itself,* Cic. Fin. 4, 13. diligens veritatis, *a lover or strict observer of truth,* Nep. 15, 3. Naturae diligentissimus, *a very attentive observer,* Plin. 13, 4. artis, ib. 8. -enter: -entia.

Di-lūricārē tunicam, *to tear open,* Cic. Or. 2, 28.

Di-lūcĕre, *to shine; to appear clearly:* dilucescit, imp. *it begins to dawn or to grow light:* dilucidus, a. *clear:* -dē: dilucidāre, *to clear up, to explain:* dilucŭlum, i, n. *the dawn.*

Dilūdia, ōrum, n. *the suspension or intermission of a play; a respite from fighting granted to gladiators,* Horat, Ep. 1, 19, 49.

Di-luĕre, *to wash, to cleanse; to dilute; to explain: to refute:* vinum dilutum, *diluted or mixed with water;* mella Falerno diluta, Hor.

Dilŭvium, i, n. *et* -ies, iei, v. -io, -onis, f. *a deluge; a destruction,* Virg. A. 7, 228.—diluviāre, *to overflow, to deluge,* Lucr. 5, 388.

Di-mădĕre, *to be moist, to dissolve, to melt.*

Di-mānāre, *to flow; to spread abroad.*

Dī-mētāri locum castris, *to measure out.*

Dī-mĭtīri, *to measure;* atqui ego ita sum omnia dimensus, *I measured,* Cic. Sen. 17. *but* a quo essent illa dimensa, *were measured,* ibid. *so* Campum ad certamen dimensi, *having measured,* Virg. A. 12, 116. *but* omnia sunt dimensa, *past.* Virg. G. 2, 264. Certis dimensus partibus orbis, *divided into certain parts or zones,* ib. 1, 231. dimensio, ōnis, f. *a measuring:* dimensum, i, n. *an allowance of corn or meal given to slaves.*

Dī-mĭcare, *to fight:* dimicātio, ōnis, f. *a fight.*

Dī-mĭdius, a (medius,) *half:* dimidium, i, n. *the half:* dimidiātus, part. a. *divided into two parts; halved;* -ati versiculi, *half-effaced,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 23 -ata luna, *half-moon,* Plin. 16, 39 f. 75.

Di-minuĕre, *to diminish, to lessen;* caput ei, *to break his head,* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33. *so* diminuetur tibi cerebrum, Id. Adel. 4, 2, 32. *but* diminutus capite, *lessened in one's state or liberty,* Cic. Top. 6.—Diminūtio, ōnis, f. *a lessening;* capitis, *a diminution in one's state or freedom,* Caes. B. C. 2, 2. meptis, *the loss of one's senses,* Suet. Aug. 22.

Di-mittĕre coetum, concionem, consilium, senatum, scholam, *to dismiss;* exercitum, *to disband;* uxorem, *to divorce;* imbres caelo, *to let down;* tempus, *to let slip;* de summa, *to remit or give up,* Cic. Verr. 3, 82. aliquid de gravitate, multum de cupiditate, *to abate, to lessen,* Cic. Phil. 13, 1. injuriam impunitam, *to let pass,* Id. Verr. 5, 58. libertatem, *to part with,* Id. Planc. 39. reos, *to let go, to acquit,* Plin. Ep. 10, 97. dimissa petitis praestant, *things let go or relinquished,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 96. dimissa tributa, *remitted, not exacted,* Tac. Hist. 3, 34.—Dimissio, ōnis, f. *a dismission, a sending away or discharging,* Cic. Verr. 5, 33. *a sending forth,* Cic. Parad. 6, 2.

Di-mŏvĕre eum loco, v. ex loco, umbram pola, mentem e suâ sede, *to remove;* terram aratro, *to stir, to turn up,* Virg. G. 2, 513. Attalicis conditionibus nunquam dimoveas *sc.* eum, ut &c. *you can never move or prevail on him by the riches of Attalus, that,* &c. Hor. Od. 1, 1, 13. In insulas dimoti *(al.* demoti sunt) sunt, *were banished,* Tac. Ann. 6, 30.

Di-numĕrāre stellas, *to number, to count,* Cic.

Off. 1, 43. pecuniam ei, *to pay*, Cic. Verr. 5, 45.

* Diōbŏlum, i, n. *a coin valued at two oboli*: diobolaris, e, *worth or valued at two oboli, mean, vile*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 58.

* Dioecēsis, is, f. *a district, a part of a province, a department*, Cic.—Dioecētes, ae, m. *an agent, a steward, an overseer*, Cic. Rabir. P. 8 & 9.

* Dionysia, ōrum, n. *the feasts of Bacchus.*

* Dioptra, ae, f. *an optical instrument*, Plin. 2, 69. *an instrument for poising water*, Vitr. 8, 6.

* Diōryx, ygis, m. *a canal*, Met. 3, 8.

* Diōta, ae, f. *a cup or cask with two handles.*

* Diphthongus, i, f. *a diphthong, two vowels in one sound.*

* Diplōma, ătis, n. *a charter, a writing containing some public order*, a diploma, Cic. Fam. 6, 12.

Dipondium, ii, n. *et* -ius, ii, m. *two pounds or asses*: Di- *or* Dūpondiarius, a. *of two pounds.*

* Dipsas, ădis, f. *a kind of serpent*, Plin. 32, 5.

* Diptĕrus, a, um; -ae aedes, *a house having two wings, or a double row of pillars.*

Di-radiare, *to spread like sun-beams*, Col. 5, 6.

Dīre, *et* Diritas, *vid.* Dirus.

Diremptus, part. *separated*, &c. *see* dirĭmĕre.

Di-rĕpĕre, *to scrape, to move softly*, Phaed. 2, 4, 12.

Dirĕptus, part. *plundered*, &c. *see* dirĭpĕre.

Dirĭbĕre, *to distribute*: diribitio, ōnis, f. *the distribution of the tablets among the Roman citizens in their assemblies, on which each citizen marked his suffrage*: diribĭtor, ōris, m. *an officer who distributed these tablets.*—Diribitorium, i, n. *a very large building begun by Agrippa, and finished by Augustus, used for various public purposes*, Dio, 55, 23. & 59, 7. Suet. Cl. 18. Plin. 16, 40. f. 76.

Dĭ-rigĕre, *to grow stiff or motionless; to curdle or freeze; to stand on end*, Ovid. Fast. 3, 332.

Di-rigĕre (rego) iter ad locum, cursum ad littora, *to direct*; aciem, *to arrange, to draw up an army in order of battle*; regiones lituo, *to mark out, to determine or limit the regions or parts of the sky with a staff, as the augurs did*, Cic. Div. 1, 17. directus, a, um, *direct, straight, right*: directe *et* -tō, adv. *directly, expressly*: directio, ōnis, f. *a direction or aiming; a straightening or evening of a surface*: & directūra, ae, f. Vitruv. 7, 3.

Dirimĕre (di *v.* dis *et* emo) praelium, *to separate, to put an end to*; colloquium, *to break off*; litem, *to determine*; suffragia, *to separate the different tablets from one another*; *to count the votes in order to know what each tribe or century had determined*; auspicia, *to render null and void, or of no effect*; rem susceptam, *to interrupt, to cause to be deferred*, Cic. Leg 2, 1. *so* Liv. 1, 36. Diremptio, ōnis, f. & -us, ūs, m. *a separation.*

Di-rĭpĕre (rapio,) urbes, bona, &c. *to plunder*; Penthĕum, *to tear in pieces*: direptio, ōnis, f. *a plundering*: direptus, ūs, m. *a disjunction, a destruction*: direptor, ōris, m. *a plunderer.*

Di-rumpĕre ludum, *to interrupt*; amicitiam, *to break off*; dirumpi invidiâ, dolore, &c. *to be racked, to be like to burst*; homo diruptus, *i.e.* herniōsus, *having a rupture*, Cic. Phil. 13, 12. Diruptae rupes, *steep*: diruptio, ōnis, f. *a breaking asunder, a disjunction*, Senec. Nat. Q. 2, 15.

Di-ruĕre domum, muros, urbes, *to pull down, to overthrow, to destroy*: dirŭtus, *sc.* aere, *destitute of money, a bankrupt*, Cic. Phil. 13, 12.

Dirus, a. *(q.* Dei irâ,) *direful, cruel, dreadful*; Dirae, arum, f. *sc.* preces, *imprecations, curses*; *the Furies*: dirĭtas, ātis, f. *a misfortune, cruelty.*

Dis, dĭtis, a. *(contr. for* dives,) *rich*; Croeso ditior, *richer*; ditissimus agri *v.* arvis, *very rich*: Dĭtare, *to enrich, to make rich*: ditescĕre, *to grow rich*; partu dulci, *to bear many children*, Lucr. 4, 1247.

Dis-calcĕātus, a, um, *without shoes.*

Dis-cēdĕre, *to depart, to go away*; in eam sententiam discediturr, imp. *sc.* a senatoribus, *they go into that opinion*; ab armis discessum est, *arms were laid aside*: Discessio, ōnis, f. terrae, *a separation or opening of the earth*; senatorum, *a separation of the senators into different parts of the house, to see which part was the majority*: discessus, ūs, m. *a departure.*

Dis-ceptāre (capto) de jure, *to dispute or debate*; armis, *to contend*; causas *v.* controversias, *to judge, to determine*: disceptātio, ōnis, f. *a disputation, a debate*: disceptātor, ōris, m. *an arbitrator or judge*: disceptātrix, īcis, f. *a female disputant*, Cic. Acad. 4, 28.

Dis-cernĕre, *to separate, to distinguish; to determine*: discrētus, a, um, *separate, distinct*: discretē, *v.* -tim, adv. *distinctly*: discrimen, ĭnis, n. *a difference, a distinction; a contest; danger, hazard*: Discrimĭnāre, *to divide, to distinguish*: dĭscrimĭnātim, adv. *differently*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7.

Dis-cerpĕre (carpo) corpus, *to tear in pieces*, Varr. aurum in partes, *to divide*, Lucr. 2, 828. omnia, *to disperse*, Virg. A. 9, 313.

Di-scindĕre, *to cut to pieces: to tear*: discidium, i, n. *a separation or disjunction; a divorce; discord; a departure, death*, Catull. 64, 22.

Dis-cingĕre, *to ungird, to weaken; to strip, to deprive of*: discinctus, a, um, *having one's robe loose or ungirt*; *dissolute, careless*, Hor. Epod. 1, 34.

Discĕre, *to learn*: discipŭlus, i, m. *et* a, ae, f. *a scholar*: disciplīna, ae, f. *instruction, learning; discipline; skill, science; a way or custom; a sect of philosophers*, Cic. N. D. 1, 7.

Dis-clūdere (si, sum,) Avernos ab Helvetiis, *to separate*, Caes. B. G. 7, 8. mundum, *to distinguish*, Lucr. 5, 439. Nerea ponto, *to shut up the sea in its channel*, Virg. E. 6, 35. morus roboris, *to disengage the spear from the wood*, Id. A. 12, 782.

* Discobŏlos, *v.* -us, i, m. *a thrower of the discus*, Quinctil. 2, 13. Plin. 34, 8.

Discoctus, part. (discoquĕre,) *well boiled.*

Discŏlor, ōris, a. *of a different colour, discoloured*; matrona meretrici discolor, *unlike*, Hor.

Dis-convenīre, *to differ, to be inconsistent*; disconvenit inter me et te, *we disagree*, Hor.

Dis-coquĕre, *to boil well*, Plin. 29, 6.

Dis-cors, ordis, adj. (cor) sibi, *vel* secum, *disagreeing, at variance; discordant, jarring*: discordāre, *to disagree*: discordia, ae, f. *discord*: discordiōsus, a. *prone to discord, quarrelsome*: discordabĭlis, e, *disagreeing*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 42. Discordialis, e, *causing discord*, Plin. 37, 10.

Dis-crĕpāre, *to differ in sound*; ab *v.* cum aliquo, alicui, re aliquâ, *to differ, to disagree*: discrepat inter auctores *v.* scriptores, imp. *there is a difference, they differ*; nec discrepat, quin dictator eo anno Cornelius fuerit, Liv. 8, 40.—Discrepantia, ae, f. *variance, difference*, Cic. Fin. 3, 12.

Dis-

Dis-crētus, discrīmen, &c. *see* Discernĕre.

Dis-crūciāri, *to be tortured; to be distracted.*

Dis-cumbĕre, *to recline at table:* discumbitur ab illis, imp. *they recline:* discŭbĭtus, ûs, m. *a reclining:* discubitorius lectus, *a couch for reclining on at table.*

Dis-cŭneātus, a, um; -ātae conchae, *cloven, opened as with a wedge,* Plin. 9, 30.

Dis-cŭpĕre (cupio) *to desire greatly,* Plaut.

Dis-currĕre, neut. *to run different ways, up and down; hither and thither;* totas urbes, activ. *to run through,* Curt. 4, 1.—Discurritur, imp. discursum est ad arma *sc.* ab militibus, *they ran:* discursus, ûs, m. *a running to and fro:* discursāre, freq. *to run to and fro:* -ātio.

Discus, i, m. *the quoit:* discobŏlus, i, m. *a thrower of the discus.*

Dis-cŭtĕre (quatio) murum, *to shake or drive down;* metum, morbum, &c. *to drive away, to disperse, to shake off;* aëra, *to disperse, to dispel:* discussĭo, ōnis, f. *a shaking:* discussōrius, a, um, *that shakes, having the power to shake,* Plin. 30, 8.

Discondūcit, imp. *it hinders or hurts,* Plaut.

Disertus, a, um, *eloquent:* disertē, adv. *eloquently, expressely, see* Dis-sĕrĕre.

Dis-hiascĕre, *to begin to chink or chap,* Cato, 12.

Dis-jĭcĕre rates, nubes, *to disperse, to scatter;* arcem, *to overthrow;* pacem, *to break:* disjectare, fr. *to scatter,* Lucr. 2, 562.

Dis-jungĕre, *to disjoin, to separate; to remove from; to unyoke;* disjunctus bos, *unyoked:* disjunctĭo, ōnis, f. *a separation, a disjunction.*

Dis-pālātus, a, um, *scattered up and down, straggling,* Nep. 6, 1. & 28, 5.

Dispătescĕre, *to be made known or published.*

Dis-pandĕre, *to extend, to spread out,* Lucr.

Dispar, ăris, *et* Dispărilis, e, a. *unequal, unlike, different:* disparilitas, ātis, f. *difference:* dispariliter, adv. *differently,* Varr. R. R. 1, 6.

Dis-pārāre, *to separate, to disperse.*

Dis-partīre, *et* īri, *to divide, to distribute.*

Dis-pellĕre, *to dispel, to disperse, to drive up and down,* Virg. A. 1, 516.

Dis-pendĕre, rar. *to spend:* dispendium, i, n. *expence, loss:* dispensāre res domesticas, *to manage, to take care of;* fuccum feminibus, *to afford, to dispense;* mortalia fata, *to determine;* oscula per omnes natos, *to distribute;* suas vires, *to moderate, to regulate:* dispensātor, ōris, m. *a slave who kept the accounts and managed the money matters of his master; which, under the Emperors, was an office of great trust,* Suet. Oth. 5. *a steward; any manager or overseer:* dispensātio, ōnis, f. *the office of a steward or overseer,* Suet. ib. Vesp. 23. dispensatio aerarii, *the charge or management of,* Cic. Vat. 15.

Dis-percŭtĕre cerebrum ei, *to beat or dash out,* Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 48.

Dis-perdĕre, *to destroy, to waste, to spoil:* disperditio, ōnis, *f. destruction,* Cic. Phil. 2, 19.

Dis-pĕrīre, *to perish, to be utterly undone.*

Di-spergĕre, (spargo,) *to scatter, to disperse:* dispersus, ûs, m. *a scattering:* dispersē, *et* -im, adv. *scatteredly, here and there, asunder.*

Dis-pertīre *et* -iri, (partio *et* or) *to divide, to distribute;* dispertītus, part. *having divided, or being divided.*

Dis-pescĕre, (pasco) *to divide, to separate.*

Di-spĭcĕre, (specio) *to look this way and that, to behold; to discover, to consider:* dispectus, ûs, m. *the view, the consideration,* Senec. Ir. 2, 9.

Dis-plĭcĕre (placeo) ei, *to displease:* displiceat mihi, tibi, illi, nobis, &c. imp. *it displeases me, you, &c. I am displeased:* displĭceo mihi, *I am displeased with myself, I am uneasy in my mind,* &c. displicentia (ae, f.) fui, *dissatisfaction with one's self,* Senec. Tranquil. vit. 2.

Dis-plĭcātæ *(al.* displalātae) aves, *dispersed.*

Dis-plŭviātus, a, um; -ata tecta, *that let the rain fall on both sides,* Vitruv. 6. 3.

Dis-plōdĕre, *to burst or break asunder with a great noise;* vesica displosa, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 46.

Di-spŏliāre, *to rob, to spoil:* dispoliabŭlum, i, n. *an art or trick to rob any one,* Plaut. B. 3, 1, 9.

Dis-pōnĕre, *to put in order, to arrange, to dispose, to place:* dispōsĭtus, a, um, *orderly, methodical:* dispositē, adv. *distinctly, methodically:* dispōsĭtio, ōnis, f. et -ītus, us, m. *et* -itūra, ae, f. *a putting in order, disposition, or arrangement, method:* dispōsĭtor, ōris, m. *a disposer or arranger.*

Dis-pŭdet me, &c. *I am greatly ashamed.*

Di-spūmāre, *to scum, to take off the foam.*

Dis-pungĕre, *to divide, to mark by a stroke or the like, a part of an account already examined.*

Dis-pūtāre, *to argue, to reason, to discourse or treat of, to dispute:* disputātur, imp. -ātio & -atiuncŭla: -ātor & -ātrix: ābĭlis.

Dis-quīrĕre, (quaero) *to inquire, to investigate, to search, to examine:* disquisitio, ōnis, f. *an inquiry or examination, diligent search.*

Dis-rārāre (rarus,) *to make thin, to thin the branches of a tree,* Columel. 4, 32, 4.

Dis-rumpĕre, *to break off; vid.* Dirumpĕre.

Dis-sĕcāre, *to cut in pieces, to dissect:* dissectio, ōnis, f. *a dissection, a cutting down,* Col. 6, 3.

Dis-sēmināre, *to spread abroad, to publish.*

Dis-sentīre, *to disagree; to dissent;* dissensĭo, ōnis, f. & -us, ûs, m. *a disagreement;* dissentāneus, a, um, *disagreeing,* Cic. Part. Or. 2.

Dis-sĕpīre, *to break down a hedge, to separate:* disceptum, i, n. *an inclosure,* Lucr. 6, 951.

Dis-sērēnat, imp. *it clears up,* Liv. 39, 46.

Dis-sĕro, ēvi, ĭtum, ĕre, *to plant, to sow.*

Dis-sĕro, ui, ertum, ĕre; et Dissertāre, freq. *to discourse, to reason, to argue, to debate:* dissertatio, onis, f. *a discourse, a dissertation or treatise:* dissertus, adj. *eloquent:* -tē.

Dis-serpĕre, *to creep or spread different ways.*

Dis-sĭdĕre, (sedeo) ab v. cum aliquo, inter se, *to disagree:* dissĭdens plebi, *disagreeing from,* Hor. Temeritas a sapientia dissidet, *differs:* dissĭdium, i, n. *a separation, a disagreement, a divorce: sometimes confounded with* discidium.

Dissignare, *vid.* Designare.

Dis-sĭlīre, (salio;) *to leap or burst asunder;* dissilit solum, *chinks, gapes;* gratia fratrum dissiluit, *their agreement was broken asunder,* Hor. Dissultare, freq. *to leap different ways, to fly all about,* Plin. 37, 4. Virg. A. 8, 240. *to burst,* ib. 12, 923.

Dis-sĭmĭlis, e; ei *v.* ejus, *unlike:* dissimiliter, adv. *in an unlike manner:* dissimilitūdo, ĭnis, f. *unlikeness,* Cic. Off. 1, 30. Nep. 7, 1.

Dis-sĭmŭlāre, *to dissemble; to feign that the thing*

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is not, which is; to disguise, to conceal: (Dissimulo me non esse, quod sum; simulo me esse, quod non sum:) Dissimulatio, ōnis, f. *et* -antia, ae, f. *dissimulation:* dissimulator, oris, m. *a dissembler:* dissimulanter, -ātē, *et* -atim, adv. *dissemblingly, with dissimulation.*

Dissipāre, (*obsol.* Sipo;) *to scatter, to dissipate:* dissipatio, onis, f. *a scattering or dispersion:* dissipabilis, e, *that may be scattered,* Cic. N. D. 3, 12.

Dis-sŏciāre, *to disjoin, to separate:* dissociatio, onis, f. *a separation:* dissociabilis, e; -es res, *irreconcileable, inconsistent,* Tacit. Agr. 3. Deus absciditoceano dissociabili terras, *has divided the different countries of the earth by the separating or disjoining ocean,* Horat Od. 1, 3. 22.

Dis-solvĕre, *to loose, to dissolve, to destroy:* pecuniam *v.* aes alienum, *to pay;* votu, *to perform;* glaciem, *to melt,* Luer 6, 963. frigus, *to dissolve,* Hor. Od. 1, 9, 5. imperium, potestatem regiam, leges, &c. *to weaken, to destroy;* malæ mortalium, *to terminate, to put an end to,* Sallust: Cat. 51. Senectus plerosque dissolvit, *cuts off, causes the death of,* Id. Jug. 17. interrogationes, *to answer, to solve,* Cic. Acad. 4, 15. se, *to disengage from business,* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 102. aliquem, *to free from suspense,* Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 54. criminationem, *to refute an accusation,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 29. *so* sophismata, Id. Or. 2, 38.—Dissŏlūtus, adj. *loose, unconnected; careless, remiss; dissolute; prostigate:* -ūtē: dissolūtio (ōnis, f.) naturae, *death;* criminum, *the refutation;* legum, *the destruction:* dissolubilis, e, *that may be loosed or dissolved,* Cic. Nat. D. 3, 12.

Dis-sŏnus, a, um, *discordant:* dissŏnare, *to be discordant;* ĕi *v.* ab eo, *to disagree,* Col. 1, 1.

Dis-sors (rtis, adj.) ab omni milite gloria, *not shared by the soldiers, peculiar to the general,* Ovid. Am. or 2, 12, 11. dissors foetus, *different from human,* Id. Met. 8, 132.

Dis-suādĕre id iis, *to dissuade them from;* legem *v.* bellum, *to speak against:* dissuasio, onis, f. *a dissuading:* dissuasor, ōris, m. *a dissuader.*

Dis-suāvĭāri, *to kiss ardently,* Cic. Fam. 16, 27.

Dis-sŭĕre, *to unstitch;* amicitias, *to drop gradually,* Cic. Off, 1, 33.

Dissultāre, *to leap asunder; see* Dissilire.

Dis-tābĕre *v.* -escĕre, *to consume or melt away,* Cato de re Rustica, 24.

Dis-tædet me tui, *I am wearied or tired,* Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 5. cum hoc ipso loqui, *I am loath,* Ter. Phor. 5, 8. 42.

Dis-tendĕre, *et* distentāre, freq. *to stretch, to distend;* hostes ab apertiore loco, *to drive or keep off,* Liv. 34, 29. animos, *to distract,* Id. 9, 12. *so* curas hominum in duo pariter bella, Id. 27, 40. Distentus cibo, *stuffed, filled;* (*engaged,* &c. *see* Distinēre.)—Distensio, ōnis, f. *et* -ntus, ūs, m. *a stretching, distension,* Cels. 2, 8.

Dis-terminārē, *to divide, to separate:* disterminatus, a, um, *separated,* Sil. 5, 400.

Dis-tĕrĕre, *to bruise thoroughly as in a mortar.*

* Distĭchon, i, n. *a distich, a couple of verses.*

Di-stillāre, *to drop, to distil:* -ātio.

Dis-tinēre (teneo) rates ancoris, *to keep them separate,* senatum, *to distract,* Liv. 3, 20. paecm, *to hinder, to prevent,* Liv. 2, 15. distineri negotiis, *to be engaged or embarrassed with business;* ad omnia tuenda, *to be hindered,* Liv. 21, 8. distentus, a, um, *engaged, occupied:* Scio te esse distentissimum, *very busy,* Cic. Att. 15, 18.

Di-stinguĕre, *to distinguish, to separate, to divide:* distinctus, a, um, *distinct, methodical:* -ctē: distinctio, ōnis, f. *et* distinctus, ūs, m. *a distinguishing, a distinction.*

Di-stāre a loco, *to be distant;* ab eo, *v.* ei, *to be different:* -ans: -antia.

Dis-torquĕre os sibi, oculos, *to set awry:* distorta crura, *distorted;* manibus pedibusque articulari morbo distortissimus, *very much distorted by the gout:* distortio, ōnis, f. *a wresting or writhing,* Cic. Fin. 5, 12.

Dis-trahĕre, *to draw asunder, or into different parts;* aliquem ab alio, exercitum in diversas regiones, *to separate;* distrahit animum librorum multitudo, *distracts;* hostem, *to distract the attention of,* Tacit. Ann. 1, 60. societatem cum aliquo, *to give up his society;* lites *v.* controversias, *v. settle, to decide;* imperium in plura regna distractum, *divided:* distractissimus tantorum onerum mole, *very much distracted,* Vell. 2, 114.—Nulla nobis cum tyrannis societas est, sed potius summa distractio, (ōnis, f.) *variance.* Cic Off. 3, 6.

Dis-tribuĕre, *to distribute:* -utio: -utor: distributē, -ius, adv. *distinctly, particularly.*

Di-stringĕre (nxi, ictum,) aliquid, *to bind fast:* distringi negotiis, *to be very much engaged;* corpus telo, *to wound slightly, to grave on;* aliquem mordaci carmine, *to wound by satire;* cum frigile, *to rub;* olivas, *to pull;* gladium, *to draw;* ensis districtus in aliquem, *drawn;* districtus bellis, *much engaged,* solicitudine, *vexed;* districtus videris esse, *at a loss,* Cic. Fam. 2, 15. districtus accusator, *severe:* districtē, adv. *sharply, severely:*—distringo *and* districtus *are often confounded with* destringo *and* destrictus.

Dis-turbāre tecta *v.* aedes, *to overthrow;* fseta, *to disturb;* judicia et leges, *to destroy;* pacem, *to break:* disturbātio (ōnis. f.) Corinthi, *the destruction,* Cic. Off. 3, 11.

Dītāre sermonem patrium, *to enrich,* Hor. Art. P. 57. ditescĕre, *to grow rich; see* Dis.

* Dithўrambus, i, m. *a poem written in honour of Bacchus, any poem written in a bold sublime style, a dithyrambick:* dithyrambicus poëta, *one who writes such poems,* Cic. opt. gen. or. 1.

Dītio, (*rat. q.* deditio,) ōnis, f. *power, dominion.*

Diu, abl. *for* Die, *in the day time:* diurnus, a, um, *of or belonging to the day, daily,* Cic. Inv. 1, 26.

Dīu, diutius, diutissimē, adv. *long:* diutinus *et* diuturnus, a, um, *long, lasting, continual:* -nē: Diuturnĭtas, ātis, f. *long continuance, length of time.*

Dīva, ae, f. *a goddess; see* Divus.

Di-varĭcāre *v.* -āri, *to stride, to straddle;* divaricātus, a, um, *splay-footed,* Vitruv. 10, 2.

Di-vellĕre, *to pull asunder, to tear away.*

Di-vendĕre, *to sell to different persons:* -ditio.

Di-verbĕrāre, *to strike;* auras, *to cut, to cleave.*

Di-verbium, i, n. (verbum,) *the colloquial part of a play; distinguished from the* chorus *and songs.*

Di-vertĕre *et* -ti, (*sometimes written* divorti,) *to turn aside, to take lodging, to make a digression;* diversāri apud aliquem, *to lodge with or to stay at one's*

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one's house: diversor, ōris, m. *a guest, a lodger in an inn:* diversorium, i, n. *an inn, a lodging:* diversorius, a, um, -ia taberna, *a lodging, a booth,* Suet. Ner. 27. diversiŏlum, i, n. dim. *a small inn:* diverticulum, i, n. *a bye-road; a digression; an inn.*

Diversus, a, um, ab eo v. ei, inter se, *different:* ē: -ĭtas:—Divortium, i, n. aquarum, *the division or flowing of waters into different parts, or the part of a mountain, where this happens,* Cic. Fam. 2, 9. Att. 5, 20. divortia doctrinarum, *different sects of philosophers,* Cic. Orat. 18. divortia itinerum, *the turns of the roads or the place where two roads meet,* Tacit. Agr. 19. *so* Virg. A. 9, 379. Inter Europam Asiamque divortium, *the Hellespont, which divides Europe and Asia,* Tac. Ann. 12. 63. Divortium cum uxore facere, *to divorce,* Cic. Att. 12, 51. Fam. 8, 7.

Dīves, ĭtis, adj. divitior, divitissimus; *but oftener contracted from* Din, ditior, ditissimus; agri, sari v. -o, *et* agris, pecore, &c. *rich, abounding:* Divitiæ, ārum, f. *riches.*

Di-vexāre, *to vex, to pillage, to plunder.*

Dīvidĕre, *(ex* di *et obsol.* iduo,) *to divide, to distribute, to distinguish:* sententiam, *to consider each particular of a complex opinion by itself:* divisio, ōnis, f. *et* divisus, ūs, m. *a dividing, division:* esse divisui illis, *to be shared or divided among them,* Liv. 33, 46.—divisūra, ae, f. *a division, a cleft:* divisor, ōris, m. *a divider:* Divisōres, *persons employed to distribute money among the citizens of each tribe, to bribe them:* dividuus, a, um, *divided, halved;* -um facere, *to halve;* dividua luna, *the half-moon,* Ovid. Met. 3, 682. dividua coma, *separated on the top of the head, and hanging down on each side,* Id. Amor. 1, 5, 10. dividuus Nilus, *divided into several streams,* Lucan. 8, 465.

Dius, a, um, *(i. e.* a Jove,) *divine, noble:* dium et divum, i, n. *the open air:* Dīvus, i, m. *a god:* Diva, ae, f. *a goddess:* Dīvinus, a, um, *divine:* divinus, i, m. *a diviner:* divīnē, adv. *divinely; as if by divine inspiration:* divinĭtus, adv. *from heaven, by divine providence or influence; divinely:* divinĭtas, ātis, f. *the divine nature, divination; excellence:* divīnāre, *to divine, to foresee or predict future events.* divinātio, ōnis, f. *the foreseeing or predicting of future events; the sentence of a court, determining who shall be the principal accuser in a criminal cause,* Cic. Caecil. & Fam. 8, 8.

Di-vulgāre, *to publish, to divulge.*

Dŏcĕre pueros, *to teach;* fabulam, *to publish or exhibit a play;* causam, *to inform an advocate concerning one's cause,* Cic. Cluent. 29. Doceo te hanc rem v. de hac re:—Doctus, adj. *learned;* literarum Graecarum, *skilled in Greek literature,* Cic. Off. 1, 1. literis Graecis et Latinis, Cic. Brut. 46. Sallust. Cat. 25. sermonis utriusque linguae, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 3. fandi doctissima Cynodocea, Virg. A. 10, 225. Abs te abeo doctior, *more wise, instructed,* Ter. doctae artes, *cunning, dextrous,* Ovid. Met. 9, 742. doctus virgae fossipes, *a horse directed by a rod, without a bridle,* Sil. 3, 293.—Doctè, adv. *learnedly, skilfully:* Doctor, ōris, m. *a teacher:* docĭlis, e, *apt to learn or to be taught, docile:* -ĭtas: doctrīna, ae, f. *learning, the act of teaching or the thing taught:* liberales doctrinae, *arts or sciences,* Cic. Or. 3, 32. nonnullae disciplinae, *sects of philosophers,* Cic. Off. 1, 2. doctrina eorum, *their method of teaching,* Cic. Or. 2, 19. Documentum, i, n. *var.* docūmen, ĭnis, n. *a document, an example, an instance, a proof;* habeat meipsum sibi documento, Cic.

* Dŏcus, i, m *a block or beam of wood; a meteor like a beam,* Plin. 2, 20.

Dodrans, ntis, m. *(q.* demto quadrante de asse,) *nine ounces; three fourths of an acre:* heres ex dodrante, *the heir of nine twelfths or of three fourths of one's estate:* dodrantālis altitūdo, *the height or depth of three fourths of a foot, or of three inches;* -āles rami, *three inches long,* Plin. 15, 30.

* Dogma, ătis, n. *an established principle, a received opinion,* Cic. Acad. 4, 3.

Dŏlāre, *to cut smooth, to hew roughly, to chip; lumbos fuste, to beat:* dolābra, ae, f. *an axe;* dolabella, ae, f. *a little axe;* dolabrātus, a, um, *cut or hewed with an axe,* Caes. B. G. 7, 15.

Dŏlēre, *to grieve, to be in pain, to be sorry;* rem, de, ex v. pro re, *to be vexed at or for;* hoc dolet cordi meo, *venes or grieves;* dolet a sole caput, *aches; so* dolent ab ictu aures: Dolet mihi, imp. *it grieves me, I am sorry:* auriculae collectā sorde dolentes, *pained;* lenire dolentem solamdo, *one in grief or pain;* aliquid dolens, *painful,* Cic. *so* dolentia illis, Sall. Jug. 84. dolenter, adv. *sorrowfully:* dolor, ōris, *grief, pain, distress.*

Dŏlium, i, n. (dolando factum,) *a cask, any large vessel:* doliŏlum, i, n. *a small cask or vessel:* doliāris, e; -iare vinum, *wine in the cask;* -iaris anus, *whose belly swells like a cask or barrel, gorbellied,* Plaut. Pf. 2, 2, 64. doliarius, i, m. *a maker of casks, a cooper,* Plin. 3, 6.

Dŏlo v. on, ōnis, m. *a kind of spear,* Virg. A. 7, 653. *the sling of a fly,* Phaed. *a small sail.* Liv.

Dŏmāre, & domĭtare, *to subdue, to conquer; to break or tame wild animals:* domĭtor, ōris, m. & -trix, īcis, f. *a subduer, a tamer;* domĭtus, ūs, m. & -ĭtūra, ae, f. *a taming, a breaking of animals:* domābĭlis, e, *that may or can be subdued.*

Dŏmus, ūs, v. -i, f. *a house, home, a family;* domi forisque, *at home and abroad;* domi memineris, *remember home,* Ter. domuncŭla, ae, f. *a little house:* domestĭcus, a, um, *pertaining to a house or home, domestic:* domestĭcātim, adv. *through different houses, house by house:* domicilium, i, n. *a place of abode, a lodging.*—Domicoenium, i, n. (coena,) *a supper at home or in one's house,* Martial. domi-porta cochlea, *a snail that carries its house or shell on its back,* Cic. Div. 2, 64. domuitio, ōnis, f. *a going home,* A. ad Herenn. 3, 21.—

Dŏmĭnus, i, m. *(qui* domi *prae-est,) a master of slaves, a proprietor of any thing; any master or ruler; a husband, a lord; a term of respect, as* Sir *among us:* domĭna, ae, f. *a mistress:* dominĭcus, a, um, *of a master:* dominium, i, n. *dominion, power, the right of property:* plur. *cheerful feasts, where one* (dominus convivii) *presided,* Cic. Verr. 3, 4.—Dominări toti orbi, in suos, *to rule, to rule over: anciently, to be ruled over,* Cic. Off. 1, 39. dominantia verba, *words in common use, proper terms,* Hor. Art. P. 234. dominātio, ōnis, f. & -atus, ūs, m. *domination, power, sway, sovereignty, usurpation, tyranny:* ātor, & -trix, *a ruler.*

Donec, & donĭcum, adv. *until; while, as long as.*

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Dōnum, i, n. *a gift:* donāre munus ei, v. eum munere, *to give freely, to present;* eum civitate, v. -atem ei, *to give him the freedom of the city:* donātio, ōnis, f. *a giving or bestowing freely:* donātor, ōris, m. *a giver, a donor:* donarium, i, n. *a gift offered to the gods, and placed or suspended in a temple,* Ovid. Fast. 3, 335. *a temple,* Virg. G. 3, 533. *or a place in a temple, where such presents were placed,* Serv. ad h. l. & A. 12, 199. Lucan. 9, 517. donatīvum, i, n. *a donative, a largess given by the emperor to the soldiers,* Suet. Ner. 7.

* Dorcas, ădis, f. *a doe,* Martial. 13, 30.

Dormīre, *to sleep, to be asleep;* in utramvis aurem, i. e. *to be easy or secure,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101. ire dormitum, *to go to bed,* Hor. dormire in medios dies, longas noctes, Id. Tota mihi dormitur hiems, *is spent in sleep,* Mart. 13, 59.— dormītor, ōris, m. *a long sleeper:* dormiscere, *to begin to sleep:* dormītāre, *to sleep a little, to slumber; to be careless or off one's guard:* dormitātor, ōris, m. *a drowsy, sluggish person:* Dormitōrius, a, um; -ium cubiculum; & dormitorium, i, n. *a sleeping apartment, a bed-chamber, a dormitory,* Pl. 30, 6.

Dorsum, i, n. rar. -us, i, m. *the whole back part of the body, (quod ea pars devexa sit* deorsum, Festus;) *the back of a man or beast; the ridge of a mountain, a promontory:*—*The ancients said* Dossum, *for* dorsum; *hence* Dossuaria jumenta v. animalia, *animals which carry loads on their back.*

* Doryphŏrus, i, m. *a life-guard; so named from his carrying a spear or halbert,* Cic. Br. 86.

Dos, dōtis, f. *a dowry, a marriage portion; any endowment or advantage of mind or body:* dotālis, e, *of or pertaining to a dowry:* dotāre, *to endow, to give a dowry:* dotata conjux, *dowered:* Dotatissima formâ, *very beautiful,* Ovid. Met. 12, 302. ulmus vite dotata, *married or joined,* Pli. 18, 28.

Drachma, ae, f. *a drachm, a weight, the eighth part of an ounce: an Attic coin nearly equal to a Roman denarius.*

Drāco, ōnis, m. *a dragon, a kind of large serpent:* draconigĕna (ae, c.) urbs, *the city Thebes, built by Cadmus with the assistance of five men produced from the teeth of a dragon, which Cadmus had slain,* Ovid. Fast. 3, 863.

Drŏmas, ădis, incert. g. *a dromedary, a swift kind of camel,* Liv. 30, 40.

Druĭdae, ārum; v. Druïdes, um, m. *the druids, the priests of Britain and Gaul,* Plin. 16, 44.

Dryădes, um, f. *the nymphs of the woods.*

Dŭbius, a, um, *doubtful; frequently used as a subst. in the neuter:* as, sine dubio, *without doubt:* dubiē, adv. *doubtfully:* dubitāre, *to doubt, to hesitate:* dubitātur, imp. *it is doubted:* dubitātio, ōnis, f. *doubting, a doubt:* dubitanter, adv. *doubtingly, with doubt:* non dubitanter, *without doubt:* dubitabĭlis, e, *to be doubted, dubitable,* Ov. Met. 13, 21.

Dŭcenti, *et* Dŭcēni, ae, a. (duo & centum,) *two hundred:* Ducentesīmus, a, um, *the two hundredth:* Ducenties, adv. *two hundred times:* Ducenarius, a, um, *of two hundred:* Ducenaria pondera, *weights of 200 pounds,* Plin. 7, 20. Ducenarii judices, *who had a fortune of 200,000 sesterces,* Suet. Aug. 32.

Dŭcĕre (xi, ctum,) aliquem domum, in ludum v. scholam, *to lead, to go along with;* copias in hostes, *to lead, to conduct;* se ab aedibus, *to slink, to go away privately,* Plaut. so se deorsum de arbore, Id. se foras, Ter. se de Gadibus, Cic. Fam. 10, 32. eum in carcerem v. custodiam, *to lead or drag;* ad supplicium, *to lead to execution; or simply,* ducere: aëra spiritu, *to breathe;* aestatem, hiemem, noctem, *to pass, to spend;* so diem somno; *but* diem ducit Lucifer, *brings on, ushers in,* Virg. A. 2, 802. aetatem, aevum, vitam, *to live;* alvum, *to purge;* animam de caelo, *to breathe the open air,* Cic. animam in tenebris, *to live,* Liv. 6, 17. animos, *to influence or persuade,* Quinctil. 5, 11, 19. animos in rem praesentem, *to lead or attract,* Id. 6, 1, 31. animos voluptate, *to move, to affect,* Id. 12, 10, 74. animo, *to conjecture,* Virg. A. 6, 690.—aquam, *to convey:* bellum, *to carry on, to prolong,* Virg. A. 8, 55. cicatricem, *to bring a skin over a wound or sore, to cicatrize:* colaphum, alapam v. pugnum alicui, *to strike:* colorem, *to acquire or get:* centesimas, *sc.* usuras foenore, v. foenus centesimis, *to compute interest at one for the hundred a month, as we say, at 12 per cent. per annum;* binis centesimis, *at 24 per cent. per annum,* Cic. curam cessatim, *to lull asleep,* Hor. choros v. choreas, *to dance;* ensem vaginâ, *sc.* ex, *to draw;* exercitum, *to lead, to command;* exsequias v. funus ei, *to conduct or lead up one's funeral procession;* fossam, *to draw or dig;* horas flendo, *to spend;* ilia, *to draw in the flank, to pant like a broken-winded horse,* Hor. initium v. exordium ex aliqua re, *to take or draw;* aliquem in jus, *to bring before a judge;* lanam, *to spin;* murum, *to build;* nomen, genus, opes, originem ab aliquo, *to derive;* notam, *to contract;* ocreas lento argento, *sc.* ex, *to beat out, to make,* Virg. ordines, *to be a centurion,* Liv. pocula, *to drink;* praemia, *to get or receive;* rationem, *to reckon or to make up an account;* rationem commodi officii v. salutis, *to have regard to;* senectam, *to spend,* Virg. A. 10, 192. somnos, *to sleep,* ib. 4, 560. *to bring on, to cause sleep,* Hor. Epod. 14, 3. so soporem, Tibull. 1, 1, 65. sortes, *to draw,* Virg. A. 6, 22. sortem praedae, *to divide the spoil by lot,* ib. 9, 268. Singulis captivis sorte ductis, *being chosen or selected by lot,* Liv. 4, 34. spiritum, *to breathe;* suspiria, *to sigh;* tempus, *to prolong;* thura naribus, *to draw in, to smell,* Hor. triumphum, *to triumph;* vallum, fossamque, *to cast up;* turmas avo, *to lead out in honour of,* Virg. A. 5, 550. vasa e luto, *to make;* versus, *to compose;* vitam, *to live;* voces hinc, *to derive or draw,* Hor. Art. P. 318. longas voces in fletum, *to draw out,* Virg. A. 4, 464. vultus, *to contract,* Martial. 1, 41. vivos de marmore vultus, *to form, to make a statue,* Virg. A. 6, 849. so aliquem v. vultum ejus aere, ex aere, de auro, &c. uxorem, mulierem in matrimonium, *to marry.*—Ducere aliquid magni, parvi, minoris, pro nihilo, &c. *to reckon, to value, to esteem;* so id laudi v. honori sibi, vitio v. probro ei, id laudem v. in laudem; in gloria, Plin. 31, 6. in conscientiam, *to impute to a consciousness of guilt,* Sall. Jug. 85.—Duci honore, gloriâ, cupiditate pecuniae, mercede, &c. *to be led or influenced.*

Ductus, ūs, m. -aquae, *an aqueduct;* literarum oris et vultūs, *the figure, the form;* Ducta ejus

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ejus aliquid facere, *under his conduct*; suo ductu, *by his own conduct, in person*: ductio, (ōnis.) f. aquarum, *a conveying*; rudentum, *a drawing*; alvi, *a purge*: ductor, ōris, m. *a leader, a commander*: ductilis, e, *easy to be beaten or hammered out, ductile*: ductĭcius, a. -um ferrum, *malleable*, Quinctil. ductārius (a, um,) funis, *the rope that runs in pullies*, Vitruv. 10, 2. & 3 & 5. Ductim adv. *leisurely, by little and little*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 13. Ductim potius quàm caesim, *by drawing the knife leisurely or gently along the bunch, rather than by hacking or chopping*, Columel. 4, 25, 2.—Ductāre exercitum, *to lead or command*; eum dictis, *to wheedle, to decoy*; amicam, *to keep a mistress*; omen pro nihilo, *to esteem or value*, Pl. Ductĭtāre venāles, *sc.* servos, *to expose to sale*, i. e. *to be a slave merchant*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7. 26. eampse, *to love as a mistress*, Id. Poen. 1, 2, 60. *to cheat*, Id. Epid. 3. 2 15.——

DUX, dŭcis, m. *a leader, a conductor, a general*; ducātus, ûs, m. *the office or command of a general*; ludere ducatus et imperia, *to play the parts of a general and emperor*, Suet. Ner. 35.

Dudum, adv. (*q.* diu dum,) *a while ago, heretofore; long ago*; dixi dudum, *a little ago*, Cic. Or.

Duellum, i, n. *war, a battle (properly between two)*; domi duellique, *at home and abroad*, Plaut.

Dulcis, e, *sweet to the taste, delicious, pleasant*; dulcè, & dulcĭter, adv. *sweetly*: dulcicŭlus, a, um, *a little sweet, sweetish*: dulcēdo, & dulcitūdo, ĭnis, f. *sweetness*: dulciarius pistor, *one who bakes sweet cakes, a pastry-cook*: dulcīre, *for* dulcēre, *to be sweet*, Lucret. dulcescĕre, *to grow sweet*:—† dulcifer, ĕra, um, *bearing sweet*; dulcĭlŏquus, a, *speaking sweet*, Auson. Eidyll. 20, 4.

DUM, adv. *while or whilst; provided; until*: nondum, *not yet*; *so* necdum, nihildum; vixdum, *scarcely yet*; nedum, *much less*; dummŏdo, *provided*. *Sometimes* dum *is redundant*: as, agĕdum, agĭtedum, *come, come then*: adesdum, *come hither*.

Dūmus, i, m. *a bush, any thorny rough shrub*; horrida dumis rura, Virg. dumōsus, a, um, *full of bushes, bushy*: dumētum, i, n. *a place set thick with bushes*, dumeta Stoicorum, *intricacies, thorny speculations or distinctions*, Cic. Acad. 4, 35.

Duntaxat, adv. *only, at least, so far*.

DUO, duae, duo, *two*; duŏdēcim, *twelve*; duodecēnus, a, um, *the 12th*; duodēni, ae, a, *twelve by twelve*: duodecies, adv. 12 *times*: duodevigīnti, ind. & duodevicēni, ae, a, *two from* 20, i. e. 18; duodevicesĭmus, *the 18th*; duodetriginta, 28; duodetricies, 28 *times*; duodequadraginta, 38; duodequadragesĭmus, a, um, *the 38th*, &c. duo et vicesĭmānus, *sc.* miles, *a soldier of the 22d legion*, Tac. Hist. 5, 1.

Duplex, ĭcis, (plico,) *double, twofold*; dupliciter, adv. *doubly, for two causes*: duplĭcāre, *to double*: -ātio. duplicarii, *sc.* milites, *those who on account of their bravery received a double portion of corn*; Liv. 2, 59.—Duplus, a, um, *double, twice as much*: duplum, i, n. *the double*; antiq. duplio, ōnis, f.

* Dūrātĕus, a, um, *made of wood*: -equus, *the wooden horse made by the Greeks to deceive the Trojans*. Lucr. 1, 477.

Dūrus, a, um, *hard, firm, solid*; *hardy, rough, unpleasant*; -è, & -ĭter: duriusculus, a, um, *a little hard, hardish*: durĭtas, ātis, f. duritia, ae, f. durities, ēi, f. & duritūdo, inis, f. *hardness*: durāmen, ĭnis, n. & duramentum, i, n. *firmness, constancy*; *a vine-branch*; duracĭnus, -ina uva, *a cluster of grapes having hard or firm berries*, Suet. Aug. 76. -acina Persica, *peaches that will not easily part from their stones*, Plin. 15, 12.——

Dūrāre ungulas, se labore, corpus *v.* animum, *to harden*; ad plagas durari, *to be hardened against it, not to mind or care for*, Quinctil. 1, 3. ad omne facinus duratus, Tac. Hist. 4, 59. durare laborem, *to endure, to bear*, Virg. A. 8, 577. *so* aequor, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 8.—*neut.* Durare non possum in aedibus, *I cannot bear to stay*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 1 *so* Ter. Ad, 4, 2, 15. sub Jove, *to remain under the cold air*, Ovid. F. 2, 299. & 4, 505. per annos, *to last*, Virg. G. 2, 100. horam, *to continue*, Hor Ep. 1, 1, 82. a matutino tempore in occasum, *to live*, Plin. 2, 31. *so* in haec tempora, Juv. 10, 254. ultra Socratem, *to outlive*, Quinctil. 3, 1, 9. aetatem hominis, *to endure*, Liv. 1, 9. intus, *to stay or remain*, Liv. 38, 7. *so imp.* neque durari extra tecta poterat, Id. 10, 46.—Solum durare coepit, *to harden or become hard*, Virg. E. 6, 35. *the same with* durescĕre, *to grow hard*: durabĭlis, e, *durable, lasting*, quod caret alterna requie durabile non est, Ov. Ep. 4, 89.

Duumvĭri, ōrum, *two men employed to execute some public commission; the two chief magistrates in municipal towns, similar to the consuls at Rome*: duumvirātus, ûs, *the office of a* duumvir.

Dux, dŭcis, *a general*; *see* Ducere.

* Dyanstes, & -a, ae, m. *a prince, a ruler or governor*, Cic. Att. 2, 9. Nep. 14, 2.

* Dysenteria, ae, *a dysentery or bloody-flux*; -ĕrĭcus, *afflicted with that disease*, Plin. 20 2.

* Dyspepsia, ae, f. *a difficulty of digestion*.

* Dyspnoea, ae, f. *a difficulty of breathing*; -aeĭcus, *ill of that disease*, Plin. 24, 6.

* Dysuria, ae, f. *a difficulty of making water*; dysūrĭcus, a. *labouring under that distemper*.

E.

E, (*praep. contr. for* ex,) *out of*; *of* or *from*; ĕstatim e somno, *after*; e meo animo, *according to*; e contrario *v.* contraria parte, *on the contrary*; e facili, *easily*; e longinquo, *afar off*; e regione, *over against, just opposite*; e republica, e re alicujus, *for the good or advantage of*; e re natâ, *as the matter stands*; e vestigio, *out of hand, instantly*.—E *in composition is put before* b, d, g, l, m, n, r, j, & v.

Ea, ejus, ei, &c. (*the fem. of* is,) *she* or *that*: eà, adv. *sc.* viâ, *that way*: eâtĕnus, adv. *so far, so long*:—Eapse, *for* ea ipsa, *she herself*: accus. eampse, Plaut, Aul. 5, 1, 7.

Ebĕnus, f. *the ebon tree*; ebĕnum, *ebony*.

E-bĭbĕre, *to drink out or up, to drink*; ubera matris, *to exhaust, to suck dry*, Ovid. Met. 6, 342. haec, *to spend*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 122. Fluvius ebibitur ab alio, *is drunk up*, Plin. 5, 15.

E-bĭtĕre, *for* exire, *to go out*, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 78.

E-blandīri, *to flatter, to coax, to gain by flattery*,

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tery or fair words : passiv. Voluptates, quibus solitudines ruris eblandiantur, *are mitigated or beguiled*, Col. 8, 11. eblandīta illa suffragia, *sc.* sunt, *gained by flattery or solicitation*, Cic. Planc. 4.

EBRIUS, a, um, *drunk, intoxicated :* ebriŏlus, a, um, *a little drunk :* ebriĕtas, ātis, f. *drunkenness :* ebriōsus, a. *drunken, often drunk, given to drunkenness*. ebriosĭtas, ātis, f. *habitual drunkenness*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12. Senec. Ep. 85.

E-BULLĪRE, *rar.* -āre, *to boil or bubble up, to ferment* ; virtutes, *to boast of*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18.

EBŬLUM, i. n. *v.* -us, i, m. *dwarf-elder, an herb.*

EBUR, ŏris, n. *ivory :* eburnus *v.* -neus, & eboreus, *of or like ivory :* eburātus, a, um, *covered with ivory :* eborārius, i, m. *one that works in ivory.*

ECASTOR, *v.* Mecastor, *by Castor ; an oath used by women, but not by men.*

ECCE, adv. *lo, see, behold ;* ecca, *for* ecce ea, *lo there she is : so* eccum, *for* ecce eum ; eccam, eccos, eccas : Ecillum *v.* ellum, *for* ecce illum ; ecciſtam, *for* ecce istam, *in comic writers :* Ecĕre, *for* ecce *or* ecce autem, Plaut, Tr. 2, 2, 105.

* ECCHEUMA, ātis, n. *v.* -ātum, *a pouring out.*

* ECCLESIA, *an assembly, a meeting ;* ecclesiasterium, *a place for the meeting of public assemblies.*

* ECDĬCUS, i, *a syndic, the solicitor of a community.*

EC-FARI, *for* effari, *to speak.*

* ECHĔNĒIS, ĭdis, *v.* ĭdos, m. *a small fish, which, by sticking to the keel or rudder of a ship, was supposed to stop its sailing*, Plin. 9, 25 f. 41 &. 32, 1. Lucan. 6, 675.

ECHIDNA, ae, f. *a kind of serpent*, Ov. Met. 9, 158

ECHĪNUS, *a sea-urchin, a hedge-hog ; the rough prickly skin of chestnuts ; a kind of vessel*, Horat. echinātus, *covered or set with prickles.*

* ECHO, ûs, f. *an echo, the return of a sound.*

ECLECTA, orum, n. *extracts from books*, Plin. Ep

ECLIPSIS, is, f. *an eclipse :* eclipticus, a, um, *of or pertaining to an eclipse*, Plin. 2, 16. linea ecliptica, *an imaginary line in the heavens, in which the sun was supposed to perform his annual course*, Serv. ad Virg. A. 10. 216.

* ECLIGMA, ātis, n. *a medicine to be sucked or licked, an electuary*, Plin. 23, 1 f. 16.

* ECLŌGA, ae, f. *an eclogue, any short poem ; as the bucolics or pastorals of Virgil :* eclogārius, i, m. *a slave who extracted remarkable passages from books for the use of his master, or distinguished certain parts by particular marks*, Cic. Att. 16, 2.

* ECPHŌRA, *a jutting out in building*, Vit. 6, 2.

EC-QUIS, ecqua *v.* -ae ; ecquod *v.* id, *who ? what ? any :* ecquando, *when ;* ecquò, *to what, whither :* ecquisnam, *what, whether any man, woman, or thing.*

* ECTŸPUM, i, n. *a copy taken from the original :* ectypus, a, um. *copied from the original.*

ECULEUS, *v.* equuleus, i, m. *an instrument of torture used in examining witnesses, to extort a confession.*

EDĔPOL, *by Pollux, an oath ; see* Aedepol.

EDENTĀRE (dens) malas ei, *to drive out his teeth :* edentŭlus, a. *without teeth, toothless.*

ĔDĔRE, (ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum,) *to eat ;* agellos, *to eat up, to graze upon*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 12 *met.* pugnos, *to be beaten*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 153. sermonem, *to hear*, Id. Aul. 3, 6, 1.—*Plautus has sometimes* edim, *for* edam ; *so* est domi, quod edimus, *for* edamus, Poen. 3, 1, 34. *and instead of* Ferre, *we often find* ESSE, &c. *thus*, Esse oportet ut vivas, non vivere ut edas, A. ad. Heren. 4, 28. Hieme plus esse oportet, *sc.* quam aestate, *to eat more*, Cels. 1, 3, 74. Mergi pullos in aquam jussit, ut biberent, quoniam esse nollent, Cic. N. D. 2, 3. Scis bene esse, Plaut. Capt. 2, 4, 70. *add.* Ovid. Art. A. 3, 578. Est flamma medullas, *consumes*, Virg. A. 4, 66. *so* culmos esset rubigo, Id. G. 1, 151. Si quid est animum, *corrodes or preys upon, afflicts*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39. *in the same sense*, ipse suum cor edens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26. *pass.* Olus estur, *for* editur, Cels. 2, 25, 2. & 5, 27, 35. Estur ut occultâ vitiata teredine navis, *is consumed*, Ovid. Pont. 1, 1, 69. Dies nocteſque estur, bibitur, *imp. sc.* ab illis, *they eat*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78. *so* haud intermissum est hic esse et bibi, ib. 4, 2, 44. Sic estur apud illos, sic bibitur, Senec. Ir. 3, 15. Penuria edendi, *want of food*, Virg. A. 7, 113.—EDAX, ācis, adj. *eating, voracious ; consuming, wasting :* edacĭtas, ātis, f. *voraciousness, greedy eating :* estor, ōris, m. *et* estrix, ĭcis, f. *a great eater :* esus, ûs, m. *eating, the act of eating :* esitāre, freq. *to eat often, to use to eat :* esūrīre, *to desire to eat ; passiv.* nil ibi quod nobis esuriatur, erit, *which may be desired by us*, Ovid. Pont. 1, 10, 10. esuries, ēi, *et* esurītio, ōnis, f. *a desire to eat, hunger :* esūrio, ōnis, m. *one who desires to eat, a hungry person :* esurītor, ōris, m *one who often desires to eat :* esuriālis, e ; -es feriae, *fast-days*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8. Edūlis, e, *that may be eaten, eatable :* edulium, i, n. *food, meat.*

Ē-DĔRE (ēdĭdi, ēdĭtum,) foetus, partum *v.* prolem, *to bring forth*, ovum, *to lay ;* annales *v.* libros, & in lucem, *to publish ;* ede, quid illum esse putes ? *tell, say*, Juv. 3, 74. *so* ede, ubi consistas, ib. 296. tuum nomen, *tell*, Ovid. Met. 3, 80. notam, *to give, to mention*, ib. 1, 761. ore aliquid, *to speak*, ib. 12. 577. auctorem doctrinae ejus, *sc.* fuisse—falsò Pythagoram edunt, *sc.* scriptores, *they say, it is said*, Liv. 1, 18. Decemviri jussi adire libros, edidere, *reported*, Liv. 40, 45. filium edidesim, pluribus auctoribus, *(in abl.) I will call him the son of Tarquin*, Liv. 1, 46. cantus, clamores, gemitus, hinnitum, questus, risus, sonos, &c. *to sing, to cry, &c.* caedem, cladem, funera, ſtragem, *to cause ;* certamen, praelium, pugnam, *to fight ;* frondes, fructum, herbas, *to produce ;* exempla cruciatûs in aliquem, *to inflict exemplary torture ;* exempla irae, invidiae, avaritiae, *to shew ;* extremum spiritum, vitam *v.* animam, *to die ;* munus gladiatorium, *to exhibit a shew of gladiators ; so* spectacula, ludos ; motus, *to move ;* mugitus, murmur, strepitum, verba, voces, *to utter ;* facinus, nefas, scelus, *to commit ;* operam, *to perform*, Liv. 5, 4. scriptum, signum e specula, *to shew ;* testes, *to produce :*—Maeander in sinum maris editur, *is emptied, flows*, Liv. 38, 13. *so* fluvius in amnem editur, Id. 39, 54. EDĪTUS in lucem, *brought forth, born ;* ēdĭtus Jove, *descended from :* Fabula sine auctore edita, *a tale published without authority*, Liv. 39, 43. nova insula e mari edita, *raised*, Liv. 39, 56. editi judices, *judges or jurymen named in certain cases by the prosecutor or accuser*, Cic. Planc. 16. Mur. 23. EDĪTUS, adj. *high, lofty ;* locus editissimus, *very high ;*

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high; viribus editior, *superior in strength*, Hor. Editio (ōnis, f.) libri, *the publishing or publication*; Iudorum, *the exhibition*; consulum, *the naming or declaring*: Editor, ōris, m. *the publisher of a book*; *an exhibiter of games*.

E-dīcĕre quae observaturus in jure dicendo, *to declare publickly*; *said of the* praetor, Cic. Fin. 2, 22. ne quid fiat, *to order by an edict*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 21. *so* ut senatus adesset, Id. Fam. 11, 6. legem, *to publish*, ib. 3, 7. & Off. 3, 20. justitiam, *to proclaim or order a cessation from business*, Cic. Phil. 6, 1. Id. Ar. Resp. 26. *so* supplicatio populo edicta est, Liv. 32, 1. delectum, *to appoint a levy*; consilium, conventum, comitia, senatum, *to summon*; diem comitiis, *to appoint*, Liv. 31, 49. *so* diem consilio, ib. 27, 30. servis, ne fiant, &c. *to order*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 50. Quo die ad conveniendum ediderat novis militibus, *i. e.* ut convenirent, *he had commanded them to meet*, Liv. 22, 12. ediderunt, Ligures a montibus descendere, *for* ut descenderent, Id. 40, 38. praedam militibus, *to promise by an edict*, Liv. 8, 36. jussa, quae sciret, edicere, *to tell*, Sall. Cat. 48. *so* Cic. Amic. 16.—Die edictâ, *being appointed*, Cic. Verr. 1, 54. omnibus ad diem edictam paratis, Liv. 33, 14.—Edictare, freq. *to publish*: Edictum, i, n. *rar.* edictio, ōnis, f. *an edict*, *an order*, *a proclamation*.

E-discĕre, *to learn thoroughly*, *to get by heart*.

E-dissĕrĕre, *to tell in order*, *to explain*; *to declare*: edissertāre, *to tell or declare plainly and particularly*: edissertatio, *a dissertation*.

E-dŏcĕre eum rem v. de re, *to teach*, *to instruct*; senatum de itinere hostium, *to inform*.

E-dŏlāre, *to hew plain*, *to polish*; *to finish*.

E-dŏmāre, *to subdue*, *to conquer*; *to tame*.

E-dormīre, *to sleep*; Ilionam, *to act the part of Ilione sleeping*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 61. vinum v. crapulam, *to sleep out*, *to digest by sleeping*, Cic. Phil. 2, 12. *so* Edormiscĕre unum somnum, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 65. hanc crapulam, Id. Rud. 2, 7, 28. hoc villi, *i. e.* vini, Ter. Adel. 5, 2, 3.

E-dūcāre liberos, *to educate*, *to bring up*: oratorem, *to train*, *to form*; poma, *to produce*, Plin. 17, 2. -ātio, -ātor, & -ātrix.

E-dūcĕre legiones ex oppido, pubem castris, in aciem, florem Italiae, *to lead forth*; gladium e vagina, *to draw*; aram caelo, (*dat. for* ad caelum,) *to raise*, Virg. A. 6, 178. *so* molem caelo, ib. 2, 185. turrim, ib. 12, 674. foetus annuo spatio, *to bring forth their young*, Plin. 9, 10. *so* 10, 25 & 54. 11, 20. *but* foetus adultos, *to bring up*, *to educate*, Virg. G. 4, 163. *so* eduxit mater pro sua, *sc.* eam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 76. *add.* Ter. ib. 2, 6, 10. And. 1, 5, 39. 3, 4, 8. Adel. 1, 1, 23. 5, 4, 21. Heaut. 2, 1, 14. Juvenal. 10, 236, puer a parvo eductus, *brought up from his infancy*, Liv. 1, 39. Cereri certum est educere natam, *Ceres is resolved to bring away her daughter (from the infernal regions,)* Ovid. Met. 5, 533. hirneam vini, *to empty*, *to drink out at one draught*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 274. aliquem in jus, *to bring to a court of justice*, *to summon before a judge*, Cic. Verr. 3, 47. *so simply* ducere, ib. 2, 268, 37. 3, 65. Planc. 23. lacum, *to drain*, Cic. Div. 1, 44. medicum secum, *to take along with him into the province*, Cic. Pis. 34. aliquem leto, *to free from*, Val. Flac. 7, 453. noctem ludo, *to pass or spend*, Id. 1, 251. nimbos luxu, *to pass the time of clouds and storms*, i. e. *winter*, *in pleasure*, ib. 2, 371. *so* annos, Propert. 2, 7, 97 (*al.* 2, 9, 47.) se foras, *to go out*, *to leave the house*, Ter. Hec. 3, 3. 4. sortes ex urna; *so* tribus, *to draw out the names of*, Cic. Rull. 2, & Verr. 2, 17 & 51. telum corpore, *to pull out*, Virg. A. 10, 744. *so* Ovid. Met. 13, 393. Cyclopum educta caminis moenia, *brought out of*, i. e. *forged in*, Virg. A. 6, 630.

E-dūrāre, *to harden greatly*, *to endure*: edūrus, a, um, *very hard*, *hard-hearted*: -dure.

Ef- (*for* ex-) farcīre v. effercire, *to cram*, *to stuff*: effertus, *stuffed*; effertissima haereditas, *full*, *plentiful*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 16.

Ef-fāri, *to speak*, *to utter*; multa effatus, *having spoken*; verba effata, *being expressed or uttered*, Liv. 1, 24. veniam ad templum effandum, *to consecrate by a set form of words*, Cic. Art. 13, 42. Leg. 2, 8. effatum, i, n. *a maxim*, *an axiom*; plur. *the solemn prayers of the augurs*, Cic. ib.

Ef-fascināri, *to fascinate*, *to charm*: -ātio.

Effĕrāre, *to make wild*; *see* Efferus.

Ef-femĭnāre (femina) aërem, *to make the word* aër, *the air*, *of the feminine gender*, i. e. *to call it* Juno, *instead of* Jupiter, Cic N. D. 2, 26. virum, *to render soft or effeminate*: effeminātus, a, *soft*, *delicate*, *nice*, *effeminate*: -ātē.

Ef-ferre (efforo, extŭli, ēlātum,) argentum, *sc.* ex aedibus, *to bring forth*, *to carry out*; pedem domo v. portā, *to go out*; corpus amplo funere, v. cum funere, *to carry out to be burnt or buried*, *to bury*; de publico est elatus, *he was buried at the public expence*, Liv. 2, 16. fruges, *to bring forth*, *to produce*; verba v. sententias, *to utter*; verbum de verbo expressum, *to translate*; pecoatum foras, *to divulge*, *to make public*, Ter. syllabam variè, *to pronounce*, Quinctil. 1, 7, 18. per omnes honorum gradus ad summum imperium, *to raise*, Cic. Cat. 1, 11. eum laudibus v. verbis, *to extol*, *to praise*; caput, *to lift up*, Ovid. Met. 10, 419. caput undis, *to raise out of*, ib. 5, 487. caput antro, ib. 3, 37. caput inter urbes, *to raise*, Virg. E. 1, 25. *so* G. 3, 553. oculos ad sidera, Id. A. 2, 297. signum belli, ib. 8, 2. diem mortalibus, *to bring forth*, *to shew*, ib. 5, 64. *so* 4, 119. ora, *to shew his face*, ib. 5, 368. *so* ora Gorgonis, Ovid. 5, 180. extulit tria ora Cerberus, *put out or shewed*, ib. 4, 449. se, *to shew*, Cic. Or. 2, 21. Amic. 27. Br. 7. *also*, *to recruit*, *to recover strength*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14. animum, *to transport*, *to puff up*; *opposed to* demittere, *to depress*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17. se insolenter, *to be puffed up*, Id. Tusc. 4, 17. se magnificè, *to elate or to elevate*, *to assume consequence*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 31. Efferri studio, *to be transported with desire*, Cic. Sen. 20. Att. 1, 8. *so* levitate, inani voluptate, Id. Tusc. 5, 6. fastidio, *to be puffed up with pride*, Id. Amic. 15. Pulvis elatus, *raised*, Liv. 4, 33. *so* funale elatum altè, Ovid. Met. 12, 247. Elata mari tellus, *raised above the sea*, Virg. A. 6, 23. corvus e conspectu elatus, *flying out of sight*, Liv. 7, 26. elatus dolore et iracundiâ, *transported or inflamed*, Cic. Ar. resp. 2. Quibus illi rebus elati et inflati, *elated and puffed up*, Cic. Rull. 2, 35.

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35. *so* opibus, Nep. 7, 7. arrogantiâ, superbiâ, insolentiâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 59. *but* elato animo aliquid facere, *with an elevated or exalted mind, with a dignity of spirit*, Liv. 26, 19. Cic. Off. 1, 18. ēlatē (adv.) dicere, *sublimely, in a lofty stile*, Cic. Or. 4 elatius se gerere, *to behave more haughtily*, Nep. 4, 2. ēlātio (ōnis, f.) animi, *elevation, loftiness*, Cic. Fin. 3, 10. Off. 3, 19. orationis, *sublimity*, Cic. Br. 17. *augmentation or increase; opposed to* submissio, *diminution*, Cic. Top. 18. onerum, *the raising or lifting of weights*, Vitr. 10, 8

Effertus, part. (effercio,) *stuffed, crammed.*

Ef-fervĕre, v. ĕre, & -escĕre, *to be very hot, to boil, to rage:* effervescens in dicendo, Cic.

Ef-fĕrus, a, um, *very fierce and cruel; savage:* efferāre, *to render fierce or cruel, to enrage; to make wild or savage*; speciem oris, Liv. 2, 23.

Ef-fĭcĕre, ēci, ectum, (facio,) *to effect, to accomplish, to finish; to produce, to make out, to prove*, efficitur, imp. *it is made out or proved*; causa efficiens, *the efficient cause*; virtus est efficiens voluptatis et utilitatis, *productive*, Cic. Off. 3, 33. utilitatis, ib. 3. efficientia, ae, f. *influence, power, efficiency:* -enter, *with influence or effect:* effectus, ūs, m. & -um, i, n. *an effect:* effectio, ōnis, f. *an effecting or causing:* effector, & -trix, *an effecter or causer:* efficax, ācis, adj. *effectual, efficacious*; -aciter: efficacia, ae, f. *efficacy, influence.*

Ef-findĕre fluctus, *to cleave, to cut.*

Ef-fingĕre, *to fashion, to form, to represent, to express:* effictio, ōnis, f. *a representation or expression:* effigies, iēi, f. *an image, a representation, an effigy.*

Ef-fĭĕri, *for* effīci, *to be made*, Plaut.

Ef-flagĭtāre, *to ask earnestly, to demand:* efflagitatio, ōnis, f. *an earnest request:* efflagitatu meo, *at my urgent request*, Cic. Verr. 5, 29.

Ef-flĕre oculos, *to weep out one's eyes, to become blind with weeping*, Quinctil. decl. 6.

Ef-flīgĕre, *to distress, to afflict greatly*; *to destroy, to kill;* efflictim, *vehemently, desperately:* afflictare, *to afflict, to distress.*

Ef-flāre, *to breathe out*; animam v. spiritum, *to die*; colorem, *to lose*, Lucr. 2, 831.

Ef-florescĕre, *to flourish greatly, to spring from*; ex rerum cognitione efflorescat oratio, Cic.

Ef-fluĕre, *to flow or run out, to flow by; to vanish:* effluvium, i, n. *a flowing or running over.*

Ef-fŏcāre, (faux,) *to suffocate*, Sen. Br. vit. 2.

Ef-fŏdĕre (fodio) argentum terrā, *to dig out*; pectus, *to affect deeply:* effodiuntur opes, Ovid.

Ef-fœminārе, *to make effeminate; see* Effeminare.

Ef-fœtus, -ta mulier, *past bearing children*; gallina, *past laying eggs*; -ti agri, *worn out by producing frequent crops*; -ta senectus, *feeble*; -tae vites, *decayed, exhausted:* senectus effoeta veri, *barren of truth, apt to tell stories*, Virg. *also, having brought forth*, Col. 7, 22, 11 & 12. *or being hatched*, Id. 8, 5, 16.—Effoetē, adv. *feebly, weakly, remissly*, Martial. 2, 27.

Ef-fŏrātus, a, um, *bored*, Columel. 9, 1, 3.

Ef-frēnare equum, *to free from the bridle, to unbridle:* effrenātus, a, um, *unbridled, unrestrained; fierce, unruly:* -ātē; effrenatio, ōnis, f. *unbridled impetuosity*, Cic. Phil. 5, 8.

Ef-frĭcāre rubiginem, *to rub off*, Sen. Ep. 95.

Ef-fringĕre (frango) fores, *to break open*; effractum cerebrum, *dashed out, broken:* effractarius, i, m. *one that violently breaks open.*

Ef-fŭgĕre manus, v. e manibus; de praelio, *to escape, to fly:* effugium, ii, n. *an escape.*

Ef-fulcīre, *to prop up, to support.*

Ef-fulgĕre, & -ēre, *to shine forth, to glitter.*

Ef-fundĕre aquam v. vinum, *to pour out, to spill*; lacrimas, sanguinem, *to shed*; animam v. extremum spiritum, *to die*; fruges, herbas, *to produce*: patrimonium, fortunas, aerarium, *to squander, to spend*; omnia, quae tacuerat, *to tell*, Cic. Att. 16, 7. gratiam collectam, *to lose*, Id. Fam. 2, 16. odium, *to drop*, ib. 1, 9. *but* id omne (*sc.* odium in Philippum) in praesentis auxilii spem, *to give full vent or scope to it*, Liv. 31, 44 fletus, *to weep*; minas, querelas, querimonias, verba, voces pectore, *to utter*: vires in ventos, *to spend*, Virg. A. 5, 446. habenas manibus, *to let out, to slacken*, ib. 818. currum, *to overturn*, ib. 7, 779. juvenem, *sc.* e curru, *to throw or tumble*, ib. 780. verecundiam, *to lose*, Sen. Ep. 7. se se in publicum, *to rush forth in crowds*, Liv. se ex omni provincia, *to crowd*, Id. Ut cum carceribus se se effudere quadrigae, *poured forth, sprung forward*, Virg. G. 1, 512. Semina celeriter se effundunt, *spring up from the ground*, Quinctil. 1, 3, 5.—Amnis effunditur in oceanum, *is emptied, pours or flows*, Plin. 3, 1. super ripas Tiberis effusus, *overflowing, having overflowed*, Liv. 1, 4. amnis effusus ripis, Ovid. Am. 3, 6, 19. populus effusus oppido, *pouring out of*, Sall. Jug. 69. *so* auxilium castris, Virg. A. 7, 522. -ae comae, *spread, hanging loose*, Ovid. Ep. 7, 70. *so* capilli, Id. Am. 1, 7, 39. effusae comas matres, *sc.* fecundum, *having their hair dishevelled*, Id. Met. 13, 688. effusa crines sacerdos, *the priestess with dishevelled hair*, Virg. A. 4, 509. effuso per vulnera nigra veneno, *being diffused or shed*, Ovid. Met. 1, 444. effusus nubibus imber, *pouring from*, Virg. G. 4, 312. omnis effusus labor, *was lost, vanished*, ib. 492. effuso exercitu praedari, *scattered, divided into scattered parties*, Sall. Jug. 55. cursus, *swift, rapid*: effusus equo, *falling from*; in fugam effusi, *flying*; in amorem ejus effusus, *immoderately fond*; effusi lacrimis, v. in lacrimas, *bathed in tears*; effusi honores, *excessive, extravagant*, Nep. 1, 6. *so* -ae largitiones, ib. 25, 6. effusior cultus in verbis, Quinctil. 3, 8, 58. effusior fuga, *scattered, confused*: munificentiae effusissimus, *exceedingly munificent*: effusē (adv.) vivere, *prodigally, profusely*; aliquem amare, *passionately*; praedari effusius, *in a more scattered manner*; effusissimē diligĕre, *with excessive fondness*: effusio (ōnis, f.) aquae, *the pouring out*; pecuniarum, *the profuse spending*; liberalitatem effusio imitatur, *profusion, prodigality*, Cic. Part. 81.

Ef-fūtīre, *to prate or speak foolishly, to blab out*: effutita temere, Cic. Div. 2, 55.

Ē-gĕlĭdus, a, um, *lukewarm, tepid, neither hot nor cold*: aqua calida, mox egelida, Cels.

Ĕgĕre auxilii v. -io, *to need, to want*; egens, ntis, & egēnus, a, um, *needy*: egestas, atis, f. *want, poverty*; verborum egestas, Sen. Ep. 58.

E-germinārе, *to bud, to sprout*, Col. 4, 7.

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E-

E GĔRĔRE, *to carry out, to cast forth; to spend; to void:* egestus, ûs, m. & -stio, ōnis, f. *a carrying out, a voiding; a laying out,* Plin. Ep. 8, 6,

Ego, *I*; egŏmet, *I myself*; egŏne, *for* an ego ? Egone feram ? *shall I bear it ?*

Ē-GRĔDI (gradior) urbe *v.* urbem, extra urbem, *to go out*; e navi, *to disembark, to land*; nec historia debet egredi veritatem, *to go beyond, to violate*, Plin. Ep. 7, 33 f. egressus, ûs, m. *rar.* egressio, ōnis, f. *an outgate, an egress; a landing; a digression.*

ĒGRĔGIUS, a, um, (e grege electus,) *excellent, remarkable*; -iē.

E-GURGĪTĀRE, *to draw out, to empty, to disgorge*, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 12.

EHEM ? interj. *hah !*—Eheu, *alas, ah !*—Eho, *ho*; *tell me, pray*: Ehŏdum ad me, *sc.* veni, *ho ! come hither to me*: ehŏdum, dic mihi, *come tell me.*—Eja, *denotes a gentle or ironical reproof*; *sometimes exhortation*, Virg. A. 4, 569.

E-JACULĀRI, & -e, *to dart at a distance*; aquas, *to throw out, to squirt, to spout*, Ovid. Fast. 1, 270,

EJĔRĀRE judicem, *to reject*; *vid.* Ejurare.

E-JĪCĔRE (jacio) aliquem aedibus, ex senatu, *to cast out, to expel*; mollitiam animi, *to throw off*. ejectus apud insulam, *sc.* e navi, *ship-wrecked*: ejectio, ōnis, f. & -ctus, ûs, m. *a casting out*; sanguinis, *a throwing up of*: ejecticius, a, um, *cast out before the time*: ejectāre, *to cast out, to vomit forth*: ejectamentum, i, n. *any thing cast out*, Tacit. de mor. Germ. 45.

EJŬLĀRE, *to wail, to lament*: -ātio, & -ātus, ûs.

E-JUNCĬDUS, a, um, *slender, feeble, weak.*

E-JŪRĀRE *v.* ejĕrāre judicem, *to protest against, to reject, by swearing that he is inimical*, Cic. Or. 2, 70. forum sibi iniquum, *to reject the judgment of a court as being inimical to him*, Cic. Verr. 3, 60. imperium *v.* magistratum, *to resign, (with the usual oath that one had discharged his duty:)* bonam copiam, *to swear that one has not wherewithal to pay his creditors*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16. ejurātio, ōnis, f *the resignation of an office.*

EJUS-MŎDI, *of that sort*; *so* ejusdem-modi.

E-LĀBI ex manibus ejus, pugnam et tela, *to escape*; ex memoria, *to slip or slide away.*

E-LĀBŌRĀRE, *to labour greatly*; sapŏrem, *to afford or procure*: -āti versus, *elaborate, composed with great care*: -ātio, *labour, industry.*

E-LACTESCĔRE, *to become white as milk.*

E-LANGUĒRE, & -escĕre, *to languish, to grow faint or remiss*; elanguit res differendo, Liv. 5, 26.

E-LAPĬDĀRE solum, *to free or rid the ground from stones*, Plin. 17, 14.

E-LARGĪRI, *to bestow liberally, to lavish.*

ELASSESCĔRE, *to grow weary*, Plin. 16, 25.

E-LATRĀRE, *to bark aloud*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 18.

ELATUS, &c. *vid.* Efferre.

E-LĀVĀRE, & -ĕre, *to wash clean*; se bonis, *to spend one's whole fortune*; elautus *v.* elōtus, a, um, *well washed.*

ELECTRUM, i, n. *amber*, Plin. 37, 2 f. 11.

ELECTUS, *chosen*, &c. *see* Eligĕre.

ELĔGANS, (lego,) *elegant, handsome, polite: nice, discerning*: -anter: -antia.

ELĔGIA -ea, *v.* -ĕia, ae, f. & elĕgus, i, m. *an elegy, a mournful poem*; elegīa, orum, *elegies*: elegidium, i, n. *a small elegy*, Pers. 1, 51.

ELEMENTUM, i, n. *an element, a first principle; a letter*: elementārius, a, um, *elementary*; -ariae literae, *the letters of the alphabet*, Capitolin. Pert. 1. -arius senex, *learning the alphabet*, Sen. Ep. 36.

ELENCHUS, i, m. *a kind of pearl*, Plin. 9, 35 f. 56. Juvenal. 6, 457. *an* index *of a book*, Plin. 2.

ELĔPHAS, antis, m. & elephantus, i, m. *an elephant; ivory*: elephantĭnus, a, um, *of an elephant, like ivory*: elephantia, ae, f. *v.* elephantiăsis, is, f. *a kind of leprosy, the scurvy; so called, because it makes the skin rough like that of an elephant*, Cels. 3, 25. Plin. 20, 10. & 25, 5.

E-LĔVĀRE, *to raise or lift up; to diminish, to extenuate; to disparage*: elevātio, ōnis, f. *a lessening or disparagement*, Quinctil. 9, 2, 50.

E-LICĔRE, ui, ĭtum, (lacio,) ferrum terrae cavernis, *to draw or bring out*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. ignem conflictu et ictu lapidum, *to fetch fire from stones, by rubbing or striking them against one another*, Ib. 9. aquas pluvias a diis, *to obtain*, Ovid. ib. 400. *so* prodigia ex mentibus divinis, *whence Jupiter was called* Elicius, Liv. 1, 20. elicĕre aquam, *to draw off, to drain*, Virg. G. 1. 109.—*hence*, ELIX, ĭcis, m. *a deep furrow to carry off water, a drain*: elicere animas inferorum, *to call out, to raise the ghosts of the dead*, Cic. Vat. 6. alvum, *to loosen, to purge*, Plin. 19, 5. favorem vulgi, *to gain*, Tac. An. 15, 53. iras, lacrimas, *to excite*; literas ab aliquo, *to draw, to procure*, Cic. Att. 9, 2. aliquem blanditiis ad judicium, *to entice*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2. *so* ad pugnam, Liv. 42, 54. ad colloquium, Id. 5, 15. ad certamen, Id. 23, 23, 27. arcana ejus, *to draw or screw out*, Liv. 20, 23. *so* sententiam ejus, Cic. Att. 7, 1. sanguinem, *to make to flow*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48.—ELECĔBRA, ae, f. *an allurement*; met. *a wheedler, a coaxer*, Plaut. electāre, *to allure, to wheedle*, Id.

E-LĪDĔRE, isi, īsum, (laedo) oculos ei, *to squeeze out*; fauces, *to squeeze*, Ovid. Met. 12, 142. angues, *to stifle by squeezing*, Virg. A. 8, 288. ignem e silice, *to strike or force out*; morbum cessantem nervis, *to drive the gout from the nerves*, Hor. partum, *to cause abortion*; sonum *v.* sibilum, *to utter*; herbas, *to bruise, to pound*; stirpes aegritudinis *v.* fibras stirpium, *to cut or root out*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34. elisi nubibus ignes, *forced or bursting from*, Ovid. Met. 6, 696. spuma elisa, *raised aloft by dashing against the rocks*, Virg. A. 3, 567. elisio, ōnis, f. *a squeezing*, Sen. Ep. 99.

E-LIGĔRE, ēgi, ectum, (lego,) *to chuse, to select*: electus, a, um, *choice, excellent*; electē, adv. *with a choice selection, nicely*: electio, ōnis, f. & electus, ûs, m. *a chusing, choice*: electOr, & -trix, *a chuser*: electilis, e, *choice, nice*, Plaut.

E-LIGŪRIRE, *to consume, to gormandize.*

E-LĪMĀRE, *to file, to polish*; scobs elimāta, *filings*, Plin. 34, 18. rationes ad tenue elimatae, *subtile reasonings, false arguments*, Cic. Ac. 4, 20.

E-LĪMĪNĀRE, *to turn out of doors*; dicta foras, *to publish abroad*, Hor. Epist. 1, 5, 25.

E-LINGUIS, e, *(q.* sine lingua,) *dumb, speechless*; elinguandum te dabo, *I will cause your tongue to be cut out*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 72.

E-LĪQUĀRE, *to make liquid, to melt; to clarify*

or strain liquor: eliquescĕre, *to grow liquid, to melt:* eliquāmen, ĭnis, n. *the brine of salt fish; the gravy of flesh,* Columel. 9, 14, 3.

Elixus, a. *boiled, sodden; moistened, wet.*

Elleborum, i, n. *hellebore; see* Helleborum.

Ellum, *for* ecce *or* en illum, *lo there he is,* Ter. And. 5, 2, 14. *so* Ellam, ellos, ellas.

* Ellychnium, i, n. *the match of a lamp, the wick of a candle,* Plin. 27, 4.

E-lŏcāre boves, *to let or hire out for ploughing;* fundum, *to let a farm;* funus, *to agree with an undertaker to perform it at a certain price,* Plin. 21, 3. *so* sese curandum, *sc.* medico, Id. 26, 1. gens elocata, *the nation of the Jews made tributary by the Romans,* Cic. Flac. 28.

Elogium, i, n. *a brief saying or sentence; an inscription on a tomb,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 14. *any label; a clause in a testament,* Cic. Cluent. 48.

E-lŏqui, *to speak out; to speak as an orator:* eloquens, ntis, adj. *eloquent:* -enter, -entia: eloquium, i, n. *eloquence, graceful delivery;* elocutio, ōnis, f. *elocution, utterance, delivery, pronunciation;* elocutōrius, a, um, *belonging to pronunciation.*

E-lūcēre, *to shine forth, to be conspicuous.*

E-luctāri, *to struggle, to get out with difficulty, to prevail by struggling:* -ābilis, e, *that may be surmounted or passed over,* Senec. Nat. Q. 6, 8.

E-lucŭbrāre, & -āri, *to compose by the light of a lamp;* -atae orationes, *elaborate,* Cic. Br. 90.

E-lūdĕre, *to give over playing; to elude, to deceive;* gloriam ejus, *to diminish, to disparage,* Liv.

E-luĕre maculam, *to wash out;* corpus, *to wash, to cleanse:* elūtus, a, um; -ior, *watery, insipid:* eluvies, iēi, f. & -vio, ōnis, *the washing away, or removal of filth; an inundation; a body; any dirty thing, a plague,* Cic. Dom. 20.

E-lūgēre, *to give over mourning,* Liv. 34, 2. remp. *to cease lamenting,* Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

Elumbis, e, adj. *having weak loins,* Dial. de Or. 18.

E-luxātus, *out of joint, put out of its place.*

E-luxuriāri, *to grow rank, to be over full of fruit or branches,* Col. de Arb. 3, 2.

Elysium, *the abode of virtuous souls after death:* Elysius, a, um; -ii campi, *the Elysian plains.*

E-macĭāre, (macies,) *to make lean, to emaciate:* emacĕrātus, a, um, *made lean:* emacescĕre, emacui, *to grow lean,* Cels. 2, 2 & 8.

E-macŭlāre, *to take out a stain,* Plin. 21, 19.

E-mancipāre filium, *to free a son from the power of his father, to emancipate;* se alicui, *to subject one's self as a slave;* fundum ei, *to transfer the property of:* emancipatio, ōnis, f. *the act of emancipating,* Quinctil. 11, 1, 65. Plin. 10, 3.

E-mānāre, *to flow out, to come out, to spread abroad, to become known;* emānat, imp. Liv. 42, 16.

E-marcēre, & -escĕre, emarcui, -, *to wither, to pine away, to fade,* Plin. 15, 29.

E-margināre, *to take away the scurf about the edges of wounds or ulcers,* Plin. 28, 9 l. 41.

E-matuescĕre, *to grow fully ripe:* ematuit ira, *is mitigated,* Ovid. Tr. 2, 123.

Embamma, ătis, n. *all kinds of sauce,* Col. 12, 15.

Embăter, ēris, m. *the hole or sight of a balista.*

* Emblēma, ătis, n. *an emblem, an ornamental figure or image, affixed to cups, to golden or silver vases, and removable at pleasure,* Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 24. Plin. 33, 12. *mosaic or tessellated work, inlaid with pebbles or small bits of marble, of different sizes and colours,* Cic. Or. 3, 43. Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4. plur. *flowers in rhetorick,* Quinctil. 2, 4, 27.

* Embolium, i, n. *an interlude in a play.*

* Embŏlus, & um, *the sucker of a pump.*

E-medullāre, *to take out the marrow or pith.*

E-mendīcāre, *to beg, to ask as a beggar.*

E-mendāre, *to amend, to correct:* -ātus, a. *correct:* -ātē; -ātio, -ātor, & -ātrix; -abilis.

E-mentīri, *to pretend falsely; to feign or forge; to falsify:* -ita opinio, *false,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 24.

E-mercāri, *to buy, to bribe with money.*

Emĕre, (ĕmo, emi, emtum v. emptum,) *to buy, to purchase; (anciently the same with* sumere, Festus.) bene, minimo, salubriter, suo pretio, *to buy cheap;* malè, carè, magnò, *to buy dear;* dimidio cariùs quàm aestimatur, *at a half more than it is worth,* Cic. Dom. 44. Quantiquanti, quod necesse est, bene emitur, *at any rate or price,* Cic. Att. 12, 23. tanti, quanti Pythius voluit, *at as much as Pythius chose to ask,* Cic. Off. 3, 14. in diem, *to buy on trust,* Nep. 25, 9. in publicum, *for the use of the public,* Liv. 39, 44. & 44, 16. aliquem beneficiis v. donis, *to purchase his good will; so* honorem vitâ, Virg. A. 9, 206. generum sibi, Id. G. 1, 31. custodem muneribus, *to bribe,* Ovid. A. Am. 3, 652. *so* sententias pecuniâ, *to purchase their votes,* Cic. Cluent. 36. spem pretio non emo, *I do not chuse to pay money for hope,* i. e. prov. *a bird in hand is worth two in the bush,* Ter. Adel. 2, 2, 11.—emptio v. emtio, ōnis, f. *a buying, a purchase;* emptor, ōris, m. *a purchaser;* emptĭcius, a, um, *that is or may be bought;* emptiōnālis, e, *using to buy, or frequent in buying:* emax, ācis, a. *fond of buying;* emacitas, ātis, f. *too great a propensity to buy:*—Emptĭtāre, fr. *to buy often, to use to buy;* emptūrire, *to desire or intend to buy.*

E-merĕre, & -ēri honorem, *to deserve;* aliquem, *to gain the favour of;* quid ego emerui mali? *have I done,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 10. 5. *passiv.* annuae operae mihi emerentur, *my annual service or office is completed,* Cic. Att. 6, 2. annum tempus prope jam emeritum habebamus, *I had almost finished,* ib. 5. miles emeritis stipendiis, *(in the abl.)* v. emeritus *sc.* stipendia, *a soldier who has served out his time; so* emeriti equi, *discharged from running in the* Circus, Ovid. F. 4, 688. commoda emeritae militiae, *the advantages or rewards due to such as had served out their time,* Suet. Cal. 44.

E-mergĕre, *to emerge, to rise up; to extricate:* emersus, ūs, m. *emersion, a rising up,* Col. 7, 3, 24.

E-mētīri, *to measure out;* ingens spatium uno die, *to go through, to pass over,* Liv. 31, 24. emensi iter, *having finished,* Virg. A. 7, 160. partem itineris emensam cernunt, *finished,* Liv. 21, 30. Emenso Olympo, Sol, &c. *having made his diurnal revolution,* Virg. G. 1, 450.

E-mĕtĕre frumentum agris, *to reap from.*

E-micāre, *to shine forth, to rise up, to spring forward,* Virg. A. 5, 319. & 6, 5.

E-migrāre domo, *to depart from,* Caes. B. G. 1, 31. e vita, *to die,* Cic. Legg. 2, 19.

E-mināri, *to threaten greatly,* Plaut. Cap. 4, 2, 11.

E-minĕre, (obs. mineo,) *to rise or grow up*

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as

as a tree; to be raised above; to be remarkable or conspicuous: eminens, ntis, adj. *eminent, high, distinguished:* eminentia, æ, f. *an eminence, a protuberance; a relief in a picture or statue:* eminentia, et umbra, *light and shade in a picture,* Cic. Ac. 4, 7. eminŭlus, a, um, *sticking out a little,* Varr.

EMINUS, adv. (e & manus,) *at a distance; opposed to* comminus, Cic. de Senect. 6.

E-MIRĀRI id, *to wonder greatly at,* Horat.

E-MITTĔRE eum e manibus v. custodiâ, *to let go;* telum v. jaculum, *to let fly, to discharge;* animam, v. spiritum, *to die;* vocem, *to speak:* librum, *to publish;* lacrimas, sanguinem, *to shed;* servum manu, *to free;* aculeos in aliquem, *to sting;* se, *to burst forth:* emissio (ōnis, f.) foeminae anguis, *a letting go;* teli vel sagittae, *the discharging:* emissarius, i, m. *an emissary, an informer:* emissarium, i, n. *a sluice, a floodgate.*

E-MŎLĔRE granaria, *to grind and give away.*

E-MŌLIRI pituitam per nares, *to force out;* fretum, *to raise up;* negotium, *to accomplish:*— emolimentum, i, m. *labour, difficulty, an effort.*

E-MOLLĪRE, *to soften;* alvum, *to loosen;* mores, *to civilise:* emollescĕre, *to grow soft.*

EMOLŬMENTUM, *profit, advantage, emolument:* (*properly the grist of a mill;* q. e mola v. molendo.) plus emolumenti quam detrimenti, Cic.

E-MŌRI, v. emorīri, *to die:* emortualis dies, *the day of one's death; opposed to* natalis, Plaut. Pf. 4, 7.

E-MŎVĒRE, *to remove;* herbas, *to transplant.*

* EMPHĂSIS, is, f. *a stress of the voice laid on a part of a sentence, or on a particular word in reading,* A. ad Heren 4, 53. Quinctil. 8, 3, 84.

EMPIRĪCI, ōrum, m. *a sect of physicians, who placed every thing in experience, without trusting to theory or science,* Cels. praef. & Cic. Ac. 4, 39. empirĭce, es, f. *the sect of empirics,* Plin. 29, 1.

EMPLASTRUM, i, n. *a plaster; a mode of engrafting:* emplastrāre, *to engraft in this manner:* -ātio, Plin. 17, 16 f. 21. Col. 5, 11, 1 & 8.

* EMPORIUM, i, n. *a place where things are sold, a market-town:* emporetĭcus, -ica charta, *coarse paper used by merchants in packing goods,* Plin. 13, 12 f. 23.

EMPTIO v. emtio, emptor, &c. *see* Emĕre.

E-MUCĪDUS, a, um, adj. *very mouldy.*

E-MŪGĪRE, *to bellow; to cry, to speak aloud.*

E-MULGĒRE, *to milk out;* emulsa palus, *drained.*

E-MUNDĀRE, *to clean, to cleanse,* Col. 8, 4, 4.

E-MUNGĔRE, *to wipe the nose;* senes argento, *to cheat out of:* emunctae naris homo, *of a correct taste, of a quick or nice discernment,* Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 8. emunctio, ōnis, f. *a wiping of the nose.*

E-MŪNĪRE, *to fortify, to fence or inclose, to secure.*

E-MUSCĀRE arbores, *to cleanse, to free from moss;* oleae putantur et emuscantur, Col. 11, 2.

E-MŪTĀRE, *to change:*—E-MŪTĪRE, *to mutter.*

EN, adv. *lo, see, behold; as* en dextra fidesque, Virg. A. 4, 597. En quatuor aras, Id. E. 5, 5, 65. En cui tuos liberos committas, Cic. en unquam, *for* ecquando *or* unquamne, Liv. 9, 10. & 24, 14. Virg. E. 1, 68. & 8, 7.

E-NARRĀRE, *to tell from beginning to end, to relate, to narrate:* -ātio; -ābilis.

E-NASCI, *to spring from, to grow up:* enata humo virgulta, *produced from,* Tac. An. 2, 14.

E-NĀTĀRE, *to escape by swimming, to get to land.*

E-NĀVIGĀRE Rhodum, *to sail to; to reach;* Indo, *to get out of;* unda omnibus enavigandа, *must be sailed over, or passed,* Hor. Od. 2, 14, 11.

E-NĀVĀRE operam, *to exert,* Tacit. Hist. 3, 74.

* ENCAUSTUS, a, um, *enamelled:* encaustum, i, n. *enamel; a kind of picture done with fire;* encaustice, es, f. v. encaustica pictura, *enamelling, making images with fire,* Plin. 35, 11.

* ENCYCLOPAEDIA, *a circle of learning, or of the sciences,* Quinctil. 1, 10, 1. *called also* encyclios doctrinarum omnium disciplina, Vitr. Pr. 6.

ENDO, *anciently for* in; *as* endo caelo, *for* in caelo, Cic. Leg. 2. 8. endo manu, Lucr. 2, 1094.

* ENDRŎMIS, ĭdis, f. *a coarse shaggy garment.*

E-NĔCĀRE, *to kill, to fisle; to vex, to torture.*

E-NERVIS, e; & -us, a, um, *weak, feeble:* enervāre, *to weaken, to enervate,* Cic. Sen. 20.

* ENGONĀSIS, is, f. *(i. e.* in genibus,) *a constellation,* Cic. N. D. 2, 42. Manil. 5, 646.

ĒNIM, conj. *for; indeed:* enimvĕro, adv. *truly.*

E-NĪTĔRE, *to shine, to be distinguished:* -escĕre, *to shine forth, to be conspicuous,* Sallust. Cat. 54.

E-NĪTI, -īsus *et* -ixus, *to strive, to move, to reach with difficulty;* partum, puerum, geminos, *to bring forth:* enixa gemellos, *having brought forth twins,* Virg. E. 1, 15. Triginta capitum foetus enixa, *having brought forth a litter of* 30 *young,* Id. A. 3, 391. enixus, ûs, m. *the act of bringing forth:* enixè, adv. *vigorously, strenuously, with exertion.*

E-NARE ad terram, *to swim,* Liv. 33, 41. ad arctos, *to fly to the north,* Virg. A. 6, 16.

E-NŌDĀRE arbores, *to free from knots, to cut off the knots;* nomina, *to explain:* enodatio, ōnis, f. *an explication;* enodatè, adv. *clearly, plainly:* Enōdis, e, *without knots; plain, without difficulty.*

E-NORMIS, e, (norma,) *huge, enormous, without measure or proportion:* -es vici, *irregular streets,* Tac. Ann. 15, 38. -iter; -ĭtas.

E-NŌTESCĔRE, enōtui, *to become known,* Plin.

E-NŌTĀRE, *to take notes, to make extracts from a book:* meditabar aliquid enotabamque, Plin.

ENSIS, is, m. *a sword;* ensĭcŭlus, i, m. *a little sword:* * ensiger, & ensĭfer, ĕra, um, *bearing a sword; an epithet of Orion,* Ov. F. 4, 388. Art. Am. 2, 56.

* ENTHEOS, v. -ĕus, a, um, *inspired, sacred; fanatic, insane:* entheātus, *inspired,* Mart. 12, 57.

* ENTHYMĒMA, ătis, n. *an enthymeme, a kind of rhetorical and imperfect syllogism,* Cic. Top. 13. curtum torqueat enthymema, Juv. 6, 448.

E-NŪBĔRE, *to marry out of one's family or rank;* enuptio, ōnis, f. *the right of doing so,* Liv. 10, 23. & 39, 19.

E-NUCLEĀRE, *properly to take out the kernel,* (nucleus;) *to explain subtilely or logically,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 8. enucleatum genus dicendi, *a subtile logical manner of speaking,* Cic. Or. 26 f. -āta suffragia, *votes given judiciously from a regard to merit, not to favour,* Cic Planc. 4. enucleātè (adv.) disputāre, *subtilely, logically,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 14.

E-NŪDĀRE, *to unfold, to explain,* Cic. Leg. 1, 9.

E-NUMĔRĀRE, *to recount, to enumerate;* -ātio.

E-NUNCIĀRE, *to pronounce; to declare; to publish:* enunciatum, i, n. *a proposition;* enunciātio, ōnis, f. *a declaration; an axiom; a proposition:*

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enunciatīvus, a, um, *expressive, declarative:* enunciatrix, īcis, f. *a declarer,* Quinct. 2, 15, 21.

E-NUTRĪRE, *to nourish, to bring up,* Col. 3, 3.

Eō, adv. (is,) *on that account; thither, to that place;* eō loci, *in that state,* Cic. Sext. 31. usque eō, *so far,* Id. eōdem, *to the same place;* eōusque, *so far, that long.*

Eo, īvi, ĭtum, *I go; see* IRE.

* Eos, eōis, f. *the morning;* eōus, a, um, *eastern;* f. *the morning-star, or Lucifer; one of the horses of the sun,* Ovid. Met. 2, 153.

* EPHĒBUS, i, m. *a youth, one grown up to the age of puberty;* 14 *years old;* postquam excessit ex ephebis, *grew up to manhood,* Ter.—Ephēbium, i; n. *a place where young men wrestled and exercised themselves,* Vitruv. 5, 11. Plin. 16, 44.

* EPHEMĒRIS, ĭdis, f. *a day-book, a journal.*

EPHIALTES, æ, m. *the disease commonly called the night-mare; Lat.* Incŭbus, Plin. 27, 10.

* EPHIPPIUM, i, n. *a cloth laid on the back of a horse, when one rode on him; for the ancients did not use saddles such as ours:* ephippiāti, orum, *sc.* equi, *horses equipped for riding,* Cæs. B. G. 4, 2.

* EPIBĀTAE, ārum, m. *marines, soldiers employed on shipboard,* Hirt. B. Af. 11. & Apr. 20 & 62.

* EPIBĀTHRA, æ, f. *a ladder for helping people to mount on shipboard,* Vitruv. 10, 19.

* EPICĒDIUM, i, n. *a funeral song, an elegy.*

* EPICEPHALION v. -ium, i, n. *a poll-tax, a tax on every head,* Cic. Att. 5, 16. *called* exactio capĭtum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8.

* EPICOENUS, a, um, *common, promiscuous;* -na nomina, *epicene nouns, which express both sexes; as,* passer, *a sparrow,* Quinctil. 1, 4.

* EPICŌPUS, a, um, *moved with oars,* Cic.

* EPIDICTĬCUS, a, um, *demonstrative,* Cic.

* EPIDRŌMI, ōrum, m. *small running ropes, used in extending and contracting nets,* Plin. 19, 1.

* EPIGASTRION, i, n. *the outer part of the belly, which covers the intestines,* Cels. 4, 1.

* EPIGLOTTIS, v. -ossis, ĭdis, f. *the cover or flap of the weasand or windpipe,* Plin. 11, 37.

* EPIGŎNI, ōrum, m. *descendants,* Cic. Off. 1, 31.

* EPIGRAMMA, ătis, n. *an inscription; an epigram, a short poem, as those of Catullus* or *Martial:* epigrammation, v. -ium, i, n. *a small epigram.*

* EPILEPSIA, æ, f. *the epilepsy or falling sickness.*

* EPILŎGUS, i, m. *the conclusion of a speech, the epilogue of a play,* Cic. Or. 2, 69. Quinctil. 6, 1.

* EPINĪCIUM, i, n. *a triumphal song, a poem in praise of a victory,* Suet. Ner. 43.

* EPIPHŎRA, æ, f. *a defluxion of humours on the eyes, or on other parts of the body,* Plin. 10, 13.

* EPIRHEDIUM, i, n. *a waggon, a cart,* Juv. 8, 66.

* EPISCŌPUS, i, m. *an overseer, a superintendant, a governor; in later times a bishop:* episcopius, a, um; -ius phaselus, *a spy-boat,* Cic Att. 14, 16.

* EPISTŎLA, æ, f. *a letter, an epistle;* epistolium, i, n. *a little letter:* epistolāris, e, *of a letter, epistolary:* -aris charta, *writing paper,* Mart. 14, 11.

* EPISTYLIUM, *the chapiter of a column,* Vitr.

EPITAPHIUM, *an inscription on a tomb, an epitaph.*

* EPITHALĂMIUM, *a marriage song,* Quinctil.

* EPITHĒCA, æ, f. *an addition,* Plaut. T. 4, 3, 18.

* EPITHĔTON, v. um, i, n. *an epithet,* Quinct.

* EPITŎME, es, f. *an abridgement,* Cic. Att. 13, 8.

* EPŎDUS, i, f. *an epode, a kind of poem,* Quinct.

* EPOPS, ŏpis, c. *a lapwing,* Ovid. Met. 6, 674.

* EPOS, indecl. *an heroic poem;* epĭcus, a, um, *pertaining to a heroic poem,* Cic. de opt. gen. or. 1.

EPŌTĀRE, *to drink up:* epōtus, part. *drunk up.*

EPŬLUM, i, n. pl. -æ, arum, f. *a feast;* epulāris, e, *of a feast:* EPŬLĀRI, *to feast;* -ātio: Epulōnes, um, m. *certain priests who prepared the feasts at solemn sacrifices,* Cic. Orat. 3, 19. Plin.

E-QUIDEM, adv. *indeed; in the purest writers usually joined with a verb of the first pers. sing. for* ego quidem, Serv. ad Virg. A. 1, 576.—*sometimes also with other persons, for* et quidem *or* e *and* quidem, Cic. Sext. 57. Pis. 34. Fam. 13, 1. Sallust. Cat. 51, 15. & 20. 52, 16.

EQUUS, i, m. *a horse;* equa, æ, f. *(dat. et abl. pl.* -ābus,) *a mare:* equŭlus, i, m. *a little horse, a nag:* -ŭla, *a little mare, a filly:* equuleus, i, m. *a foal; a horse-colt, a young horse; an instrument of torture, (vid* eculeus:) equīnus, a, um, *of a horse:* -īna sæta, *a horse-hair:* -inus nervus, *a bow-string made of horse-hair:* -ina ungula, *a horse-hoof:* equārius, a. *pertaining to a horse:* -ārius medicus, *a farrier:* equaria, æ, f. *a fleet or herd of horses or mares;* equīle, is, n. *a stable for horses:* equīso, ōnis, m. *a horse-groom:*—EQUES, ĭtis, m. *a horseman, an* eques, *a knight, a title of rank among the Romans;* equestĕr, v. -tris, e, *pertaining to a horseman;* equestĕr ordo, *the equestrian rank, the order of* Equites: equestria, ium, *sc.* sedilia, *fourteen rows of seats, in which the* Equites *sat behind the senators at the spectacles:*—Equĭtāre, *to ride:* -atio, *riding:* equitatus, ûs, m. *the cavalry, a body of horsemen; the equestrian rank, the body of* Equites, Cic. Att. 2, 1. Liv. 38, 28. 39, 44. (equitatu, abl. *by riding,* Plin.) equitabĭlis locus, *to be ridden over, fit for riding in.*—Equīre, *to desire the horse:* equiria, orum, m. *games in honour of Mars, consisting of horse races,* Ovid. F. 2, 859.—Equĭferus, i, m. *a wild horse,* Plin. 28, 10.

E-RĀDĪCĀRE, *to pull up by the root, to root out, to eradicate:* eradicītus, adv. *from the root.*

E-RĀDĔRE, *to rub out, to scrape off; to blot out;* aliquem ex albo judicium, *to erase,* Suet. Dom. 8.

ERCISCERE v. Hercīscere, & -īsci, to divide an *inheritance among joint heirs;* erctum, Cic. or. 1, 56.

ERĔBUS, i, m. *the place of the dead, the infernal regions:* erebĕus, a, um, *of Erebus,* Ov. in Ibi, 227.

ERECTIO, erectus, &c. *see* Erigĕre.

E-RĒMIGĀRE undas, *to sail over,* Sil. 14, 192.

ERĒMUS, i, f. *a desart, a wilderness; whence in later writers,* eremīta, æ, m. *and contracted* Ermīta, *an hermit, one who lived in a desart, or sequestered from the world.*

E-RĔPĔRE, *to creep out; to pass with difficulty;* quos (montes) nunquam erepsemus, *for* erepsissemus, *we should never have passed,* Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 79. Ereptāre, fr. *to creep out,* Juv. 6, 526.

ERREPTUS, &c. *see* Eripĕre.

ERGA, praep. cum accus. *towards;* odium erga Romanos, *against,* Nep. 22, 1. erga aedes, *over against,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 52.

ERGASTŬLUM, i, n. *a place where slaves in chains were obliged to work, commonly below ground; a work-house:* ergastularius, i, m. *he who had the charge of an* ergastulum: ergastŭlus, i, m. *a slave in an* ergastulum, Col. 11, 1. Plin. 18, 6.

ER-

Ergo, adv. *therefore, on that account*; illius ergô, *for his sake*, Virg. A. 6, 670.

Erica, æ, f. *sweet broom, heath*; ericæus, a, um, *of heath*; -um mel, *a kind of wild honey*.

Ericĕus v. -ius, i, m. *an urchin*; *a warlike machine, full of sharp spikes*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 67.

E-rĭgĕre, exi, ectum, (rego,) *to raise up, to erect*; animum, *to rouse, to encourage, to comfort*; aures, *to prick up*, i. e. *to attend*; aciem in clivum, *to lead up*, Liv. 3, 18. aciem in colle, *to draw up*, Liv. 10, 26. auditorem, *to make attentive*, Cic. Or. 35. se, *to rouse, to excite*; gradum, *to climb*, Sil. 3, 529.—erectus expectatione, ad libertatem recuperandam, *eager*; crinis erectus, *standing on end*: animus erectus, *elevated*: erectio, ōnis, f. *a raising or lifting up*, Vitruv. 10, 5.

E-rĭpĕre, ui, eptum, (rapio,) id ei, *to take away*; eum morti, a v. ex morte, *to rescue*; mortem v. necem ei, *to take away the power of dying*; ensem v. gladium vaginâ, *to draw or pull*: ereptio, ōnis, f. *a taking away*; ereptor, ōris, m. *he who takes away, a pillager, a robber*.

* Erisma, ae, f. *a buttress, a prop*: Erisma, ătis, n. *a short ladder*, Vitruv. 6, 11.

* Erithăce, es, f. *a kind of wax or honey, with which the bees join their combs*, Plin. 11, 7.

* Erithăcus, i, m. *a kind of bird*, Plin. 10, 29 f. 44.

Erīvāre, (rivus,) *to drain away water by making canals or drains*, Plin. 17, 26 f. 40.

E-rōdĕre, *to gnaw off, to eat into; to consume*.

E-rōgāre pecuniam, *to procure or get money*, (properly from the public treasury, by proposing a bill to the people,) Cic. Vat. 12. pecuniam in classem, *to lay out*, Cic. Flacc. 30. Unde pecunia in eos sumptus erogaretur, *might be procured to defray*, Liv. 1, 20. multae pecuniae minimè legitimis sumptibus erogantur, *are expended or laid out on*, Plin. Ep. 10, 28. in oleum, ib. 34. *so* ib. 46 & 111. & 5, 16, 7. Suet. Ner. 30.—¶ 2. Aquam, *to distribute the water brought into the city by pipes*, Frontin. passim: -ātio, ib.

Errāre, *to wander up and down; to go wrong, to mistake, to err; to offend*: erratur in nomine, imp. *there is a mistake, people mistake*; errantia sidera, *the wandering stars*, i. e. *the planets, the cause of whose apparent irregular motion the ancients did not understand*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 17. errāti agri, *wandered over*, Ovid. F. 3, 655. *so* errata littora, Virg. A. 3, 690.—Errātum, i, n. *a mistake, an error; a fault, an offence*: errātio, ōnis, f. *a wandering or going out of the way*; erraticus, a, um, *that wanders*; -ca Delos, *wandering, a floating island*, Ovid. Met. 333. -ica herba, *wild, not sown nor planted, growing here and there*, Plin. 19, 8. errabundus, a, um, *wandering much*: Error, ōris, m. *a wandering, a mistake, an error, a false opinion; an offence*: erro, ōnis, m. & erroneus, i, *a wanderer, a vagrant, a vagabond*.

E-rŭbescĕre, *to grow red, to blush, to be ashamed*: Jura fidemque supplicis erubuit, *he respected*, Virg. A. 2, 541. Ignes erubescendi, *a flame which one should be ashamed of, a base or shameful passion*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 14.

Eruca, ae, f. *a rocket, an herb; a kind of worm hurtful to pot-herbs; a caterpillar, a canker worm*.

E-ructāre, *to belch, to throw up or out*.

E-rŭdīre, *to teach, to instruct*: eruditus, a, *learned, skilful*; -ītè: eruditŭlus, a, *a little learned, a smatterer*: eruditio, ōnis, f. *learning*; eruditiones, pl. *the sciences or arts, different branches of learning*: eruditor, & -trix, *a teacher or instructor*.

E-rūgāre, *to free from wrinkles, to smooth*; -ātio.

E-rumpĕre, *to break or burst forth*; stomachum in eum, *to vent one's passion*; se portis, *to rush or sally out from*: eruptio, onis, f. *a bursting forth, a sally, a violent assault*, Liv. 42, 52.

E-runcare herbas, *to weed or pull out*; areas, *to clean by weeding*, Col. 2, 11, 5, & 11, 3.

E-ruĕre, *to pluck, root, or tear up*; id ex tenebris, *to search or find out*; verum, *to discover*; obscurāta, *to shew, to bring to light*; aurum terrâ, *to dig up*; urbem, *to overthrow, to overturn*; memoriam, *to improve*, Cic. Or. 2, 88.

Ervum, i, n. *a kind of pulse, like vetches*, Hor.

Erisipĕlas, ătis, m. *an eruption on the skin, commonly called St. Anthony's fire*, Cels. 5, 26, 31.

Esca, ae, f. *meat, food*; *a bait for catching fishes*: escarius, a. -ia vasa, *vessels for holding meat, plates*; *or simply*, escaria, Juv. 12, 46. esculentus, a. *that may be eaten*; -enta animalia, *fit for eating*; -enta merx, *victuals to be sold*; nihil esculenti, *no food*; esculenta et potulenta, *meat and drink*, Cic N. D. 2, 56. esculento ore, *sc.* crocodilus, *full of meat*, Plin. 8, 25 f. 37.

E-scendĕre, (scando,) *to mount, to ascend*.

Escit, *anciently for* erit; *and* escunt, *for* erunt.

Escŭlus, i, f. *a kind of oak*; *see* Aesculus.

Essĕdum, i, n. & -a, ae, f. *a kind of swift carriage*; essedarius, i, m. *the driver of an* essĕdum, *or one that fought from it*. Essedarii *were also a kind of gladiators*, Suet. Cal. 35.

Essĕ (sum, fui,) magni roböris, v. -no -re, *to be*; *so* esse ejus opinionis, v. ea opinione; in maxima spe; in timore, luctu, opinione, itinere, &c. cum telo, in v. eum imperio; magno periculo, v. in periculo; in tuto; apud se, *in his senses*; sui juris, v. mancipii, sui potens, v. in sua potestate, *to be at his own disposal*: Res est in vado, *is safe*, Ter. Est animus, *sc.* mihi, *I have a mind*, Virg. Est ut, cur, quamobrem, quod, quin, &c. *there is cause*; bene, male est mihi, *with me*; nihil est mihi tecum, *I have nothing to do with you*: Quid est tibi, *sc.* rei, *what is the matter with you?* Ter. Cernere erat, *one might see*; religio est mihi id facere, *I scruple to do it*; si est, ut facere velit, ut facturus sit, ut admiserit, &c *for* si velit, &c. Ter. Est ut viro vir latius ordinet Arbusta sulcis, *it happens*, Hor. Certum est facere, *sc.* mihi, *I am resolved*, Ter. Non certum est, quid faciam, *I am uncertain*, Id. Cassius quaerere solebat, Cui Bono fuerit: Omnibus bono fuit, *it was of advantage*, Cic. Nullus sum, *I am undone*, Ter. si modò futuri sumus, *sc.* salvi v. vivi, Cic. Att. 11, 4. dum ero, *while I shall live*, Id. est modius H. S. duobus, *is sold or valued at*, Cic. Verr. 3, 75. Hominum, non causarum, toti erant, *sc.* decemviri, *in their decisions they regarded only the person, not the cause*; Liv. 3, 36. Quae aequandae libertatis essent, *i. e.* valerent v. vim haberent ad libertatem aequandam, *might serve to make liberty equal; might equally secure the liberty of both ranks, of the patri-*

cians and plebeians, Liv. 3, 31. Nihil tam æquandae libertatis esse, quàm potentissimum quemque causam posse dicere, *that nothing contributed so much to secure the liberty of all, as that the most powerful might be brought to a trial*, Id. 38. 50. Imperium regium, quod initio conservandae libertatis fuerat, *sc.* causâ, *had been established for the sake of preserving liberty*, Sall. Cat. 6. Poenam illorum sibi oneri, impunitatem reip. perdundae credebat, *would be pernicious to the republic*, ib. 46. Quae postquam gloriosa modò, neque patrandi belli cognovit, *sc.* esse, *and were of no use to terminate the war*, Id. Jug 88. Quicquid tribunus plebis loquitur, etsi prodendae patriae dissolvendaeque reipublicae est, assuetis audire, *though it tends to the ruin of your country and the dissolution of the commonwealth*, Liv. 5, 6. Plebs novarum, ut solet, rerum, atque Annibalis tota esse, *for* erat, *were universally inclined to a revolution, and to the party of Annibal*, Id. 23. 14. Patres suarum rerum esse, amissâ publicâ, *sc.* re, *attended to their own affairs, having lost their share in the administration of the republic*, Id. 3, 38. Aemilius, cujus tum fasces erant, *for* apud quem, *in whose possession*, i. e. *who was then acting consul*. Id. 8, 12. nec se potestatis suae esse respondebant, *that they were not at their own disposal*, Id. 31, 45. ea *sc.* loca (Lycia et Caria,) civitatis Rhodiorum essent, *should become the property of the Rhodians*, Id. 37, 55. Dolopes nunquam Aetolorum fuerant, Philippi erant, *had never been subject to the Aetolians, but to Philip*, Id. 38, 3. Alipheram autem Megalopolitis, quòd suorum fuisse finium satis probabant, restituit, *that it had belonged to their territories*, Id. 28, 8. alteriùs morientis prope totus exercitus fuit, *was attached to him, imitated his example, died with him*, (al. fugit,) Id. 22, 50. eorum hominum Attalus erat, *was one of those men, of that kind of men*, Id. 45, 19. opus esse sibi domino ejus convento exemplo, ait, *(that he wanted to speak with his master immediately;)* nunciaret T. Manlium L. filium esse, *for* adesse, *that Titus Manlius the son of Lucius was there*, Id. 7, 5. Praetores trahendâ re esse, *i. e.* in eo erant, *v.* id agebant, ut rem traherent, *endeavoured to protract the affair*, Id. 24, 27.—Ut divites conferrent, qui oneri ferendo essent, *sc.* pares, *were able to bear the burden*, Liv. 2, 9. nec tamen aere *(al.* aeri) alieno solvendo esset, *and the republic could not pay its debt*, Id 31, 13. *so* non eris invidiae ferendae, *i, e.* non poteris ferre, Ovid. Am. 3, 6, 21.—Proin tu face apud te ut sies, *for* sis, *that you be master of yourself, that you have all your wits about you*, Ter. And. 2, 4, 5. Fuimus Trões *(i. e.* perimus, *are no more,)* fuit Ilium et ingens gloria Teucrorum, *is no more*, Virg. A. 2, 325. Sit *(sc.* illi, *imp.)* ut solet esse mihi, *may he be as I usually am*, Ov. Ep. 20, 122. Sit mihi posse mori, *let me have the power to die*, Id. Art. Am. 2, 28. Est cur, *there is a reason that*, Id. Met. 2, 518 Ep. 10, 144. quos illi fato contingere non est, prospicit occasus, *he looks forward to the west, which it is not allowed him by fate to reach*, Id. Met. 2, 189. Quod timeas, non est, *there is no ground or cause of fear*, Id. Ep. 19, 159.—ENS, entis, part. *being*; essentia, ae, f. *the being or essence of a thing*, Quinct. 8, 3, 33.

Est, *he eats*: Esus, esūrio, &c. *see* Edere.

Et, conj. *and*: et—et, *both—and*; et verò, *and indeed*; etĕnim, *for, truly, because that.*

* Etesiae, ae, m. *and oftener plur.* -iae, *periodical winds, which in Italy blow from the north for* 40 *days after the rising of the dog-star*: etesius, a. -ia flabra, *northern breezes*, Lucr. 5, 741.

* Ethos, eos, n. *a manner or custom*: ethice, es, f. *moral philosophy*; ethĭcus, a. *pertaining to morals, ethic*: ethologus, i, *one who dexterously represented the manners of people, a mimic*: ethologia, ae, *the art of mimickry*, Quinct. 1, 9.

Etiam, conj. *also, likewise; even*: an studes? etiam, *yes*: etiam atque etiam, *again and again*: etiam dum, *yet, as yet*; etiamne amplius, *still more?* etiamnum, *still, even then, till then or till now*; etiam nunc, *even now, still*: etiamsi, *although*.

Etsi, conj. cum indic. & subj. *though, although.*

* Etymon, i, n. *the origin or primitive of a word*; etymologia, ae, f. *that part of grammar, which treats of the origin and derivation of words.*

Eu, interj. *nobly done! Obrave!* Ter. M. 1, 4, 26.

E-văcuāre alvum, *to empty*, Pin. 20, 6. & 32, 9.

E-vādĕre (si, sum,) manus v. ex manibus hostium, *to escape*; in jugum montis, ad auras superas, *to mount, to reach*; murum v. in murum scalis, *to scale*; eadem aliis aliter evadunt, *happen*: summus orator evasit, *he became*: videamus hoc quorsum evadat, *to what this will turn, how it will end*;—haec quorsum evasura sint, Cic.—evāsi *for* evasisti, *you have escaped*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 68.

E-vāgāri, *to wander from the right way, to make a digression, to overflow, to grow, to spread*: -ātio.

E-vălĕre, *to be able*; evalescĕre, *to grow strong*; myrtus evaluit, *grew up*; vocabŭlum evaluit, *has prevailed or come into use.*

E-vallāre v. -ĕre, *to winnow corn, to make it clean*, Plin. 18, 20.

E-vanescĕre, *to vanish away, to disappear; to fade, to decay*; vinum evanescit, *loses its force*; eorum memoria evanuit, *is lost*: evanĭdus, a. *vain, fading, apt to decay or vanish*, Sen. Ep. 35.

* Evangĕlus, i, *a teller of good news*, Vitruv. 10, 7. *whence* evangĕlium, plur. -ia, *good news, (written in Greek characters,)* Cic. Att. 2, 3. *rewards or a recompense and thanksgiving for good news*, ib. 12. & 13, 40.

E-vapŏratio, ōnis, f. *an evaporation*, Senec.

E-vastāre, *to lay waste, to spoil or destroy.*

Evax, interj. *expressive of joy*, Plaut. M. 1, 2, 18.

E-vĕhĕre (xi, ctum,) naves in altum, *to carry out*; merces navibus, *to export*; eum in caelum, *to extol*; eum ad aethera, *to raise, to exalt*, Virg. A. 6, 130. ad deos, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 6. evectus, ûs, m. *a carriage, a conveyance by ship or otherwise.*

E-vellere capillum sibi, *to pull out*; spinas ex agro, *to pull up*; memoriam rei ex animo, *to remove*: evulsio (ōnis, f.) dentis, *the pulling.*

E-vĕnīre, *to come out, to fall out, to happen*; evĕnit, imp. *it happens*; praeter spem evenit, Ter. eventus, ûs, m. & -um, i, n. *an event, an issue.*

E-ventilāre, *to fan, to winnow, to ventilate.*

E-verbĕrāre, *to strike, to beat*, Virg. A. 12, 866.

E-vergĕre rivos, *to send forth*, Liv. 44, 33.

E-verrĕre, *to sweep clean*; *to pillage, to rob*: sermones,

sermones, *to sift, to examine*, Senec. everriculum, i, n. *a drag-net*; met. *a pillager, a robber.*

E-VERTĔRE, *to overturn, to ruin, to destroy*; eversio, ōnis, f. *an overturning, an overthrow*; eversor, ōris, m. *an overthrower, a destroyer*, Virg.

E-VESTIGĀTUS, *found or traced out*, Sen. C. 2, 9.

EUGE, & eugĕpae, interj. *O brave, well done!*

* EUGENIAE, arum, f. *a kind of fine grapes.*

EVŌE, *an exclamation used by the worshippers of Bacchus*: Evias, ădis, f. *a worshipper of Bacchus, a bacchanal*; evans, ntis, a. *shouting in honour of Bacchus, crying out* EVŌE, Virg. A. 12, 6, 517.

E-VIDENS, ntis, a. *evident, clear, perspicuous, manifest, apparent*; -enter, -entia.

E-VIGILĀRE, *to awake*; in re, *to be vigilant or watchful about, to apply diligently*; librum, *to compose*: nox evigilanda, *to be passed without sleep or in watching*; consilia evigilata cogitationibus, *contrived, devised*, Cic. Att. 9, 12.

E VILESCĔRE, *to become despicable*; usque eò eviluit, ut propălam contemptui esset, Suet. Cl. 15.

E-VINCIRE, *to bind*; vittâ crines evincti, *sc.* secundum, *having his hair tied with a fillet*, Ovid.

E-VINCĔRE, *to conquer, to overcome*: eum precibus, *to prevail on*: instando, *to prevail by importunity, by insisting*, Liv. 2, 4. Si ratio evincet, *shall evince or prove*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 250. Testibus evictus, part. *convicted*, Cic. Verr. 1, 1.

E-VIRĀRE, (vir,) *to emasculate, to castrate*; -ātio.

EVISCĔRĀRE, (viscus,) *to embowel*; eviscerātum corpus, *embowelled*, Cic. Div. 2, 64. Tusc. 1, 44.

E-VĪTĀRE, *to shun, to avoid*; -ātio, -ābĭlis:—Priamo vi vitam evitări, *sc.* vidi, *taken away*, Cic. ex vet. poeta, Tusc. 1, 35.

* EULŌGIA, ae, f. *(i. e.* benedictio,) *a probable reason*, Cic. Att. 13, 22.

EUMENĬDES, um, f. *the three Furies*, Tisiphŏnē, Alecto, *and* Megaera; *sing.* Eumĕnis; *voc. -i.*

EUNŪCHUS, i, m. *an eunuch*, Ter. Eun. 3, 15. f. *the name of one of the plays of Terence.*

E-VŌCĀRE, *to call out*; *to send for, to summon with authority, as a magistrate does*; eum ad coenam, ad colloquium, *to invite*; deos ex urbe abfestâ, *to intreat them to leave*: evocātio, ōnis, f. *a calling forth, a summons*: Evocāti, *sc.* milites, *soldiers who, having served out their time in the army, received their discharge; but were again induced to enlist*: evocātor, ōris, m. *an enlister.*

E-VŌLĀRE, *to fly out or away, to escape*: evolĭtāre, *to fly out often*, Col. 8, 8.

E-VOLVĔRE id quod involutum est, *to evolve, to unfold, to explain*; elementa, *to separate or distinguish from one another*; argentum sibi, *to procure*, Plaut. se turbâ, *to free, to extricate*; exitum, *to find out, to see, to discover*; se in mare, *to disembogue*; arcāna dĕfŭm, *to relate*; causas v. oras, *to explain the causes*; libros, volumina, versus, fastos, *to unfold, to turn over, to read*; anguis evolūta, *unrolled from its wreaths*, Liv. evolutio, (ōnis, f.) poetarum, *the perusal of*, Cic. Fin. 1, 7.

E-VŌMĔRE, *to vomit or cast out*; iram in eum, *to vent*; evomit se Nilus multis faucibus in mare, *empties*, Plin. 5, 9.

* EUPHONIA, ae, *(i. e.* bona vox,) *the agreeable sound of a word*, Quinctil. 1, 5, 4.

EURUS, i, m. & eurinus ventus, *the east wind*: euroauster, tri, v. eurŏnŏtus, i, m. *the south-east wind*, Col. 11, 2 & 12. Vitruv. 1, 6.

E-VULGĀRE, *to publish, to spread abroad.*

EVULSUS, *torn*, &c. *see* Evolvĕre.

EX (praep.) loco, *from*; *distinguished from* a *or* ab, *and opposed to* in; *thus*, Qui fuit AB v. APUD urbem, *(at or near the city,)* is AB urbe recedit; qui IN urbe fuit, ille EX urbe proficiscitur: *so* A et EX fundo dejectus, Cic. Caecin. 30.—Ex abundanti, *over and above what is necessary*, Quinct. 4, 5, 15. *so* Id 6, 5, 2 8, 3, 88. ex aceto bracchium edere, *from, out of*, Cato, R. R. 156. ex aliquo graviore actu, *after acting some tragical part*, Id. 6, 2, 35. ex adolescentia tua, *from your earliest youth*, Cic. Fam. 7, 17. ex adverso, *opposite*; *with the gen.* ex adverso Erythrarum, *over against*, Plin. 5, 31. *so* 6, 23. *with the dat.* Portus is ex adverso urbi ipsi (Rhodo) positus, Liv. 45, 10. ex aequo foetus facere, *according to equity*, Liv. 42, 25. *so* ex aequo et bono fieri, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 30. *but* ex aequo fertilis ager, *equally*, Plin. 17, 8. ex aequo vivere v. degere cum aliquo, *on equal terms*, Id aliud ex alio malum, *one misfortune after another*, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 17. *so* alia ex aliis bella ferere, Liv. 4, 2. ex animo et verè, *from the heart, sincerely*, Ter. ex animi sententia, *according to the opinion or sentiment of my mind, as I think*, Cic. *an expression used in oaths*, Cic. O. 3, 29. Tusc. 1, 9. Liv. 22, 53. used in an ambiguous sense for, *to my liking*, Cic. Or. 2, 64. ex aperto, *openly*; ex arboribus frons, *for* arborum, Caes. B. C. 3, 58. ex arte, *according to the rules of*, Cic. Inv. 1, 6. ex auctoritate senatûs, *according to, in consequence of*; *so* ex consilio patrum, Liv. ex aliquo audire, cognoscere, &c. *from*; ex Attica puella; ex auro poculum; ex calendis Januariis; ex causâ est, *useful to the cause*, Quinct. 4, 1, 27. *but* ex eâ causâ, *on that account*, Plin. 12, 17. ex commodo, *leisurely*, Col. ex commodo pugnam facere, *on advantageous ground*, Sallust. Jug. ex compacto v. compositо, *according to agreement or concert*; *so* ex consuetudine; ex consulatu, dictatura, praetura, &c. *after*; *so* ex eo honore, magistratu, &c. *but we do not find in the classics* ex consul *or* ex consule, *for one who had been consul*: e v. ex continenti, *immediately*; ex contrario, *on the contrary*; ex eo v. hoc die, *from after*; diem ex die expectare, *day after day*, Cic. Att. 7, 25. *so* ex eo, *sc.* tempore, *after*, Tac. An. 12, 7. but ex eo fieri, *for* inde, *from thence, on that account*, Cic. Amic. 13. ex diverso, *on a different occasion*, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 7. *on the other side, on the opposite side*, Quinct. 4, 1, 29 & 42. 5, 10, 64. 6, 3, 81. *in favour of the adverse party*, Id. 5, 13, 44. ex diverso, quàm opinati fuerant, *in a different manner*, ib. 12, 9, 16. ex divitiis, *in consequence of*, Sallust. Cat. 12. ex ephebis excessit, *he grew up to manhood*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 24. *so* ex pueris excessit, Cic. Arch. 2. ex equo pugnare, *on horseback*, Plin. 7, 56. *so* ex equis colloqui, Caes. B. G. 1, 43. ex eventu rerum, *according to*, Tac. An. 4, 31. ex facili, *easily*, Plin. 30, 3. ex fortuna non ponderanda fides, Cic. Part. 34. Gaudium ex me, *on my account*, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. gravida e Pamphilo, *with child to Pamphilus*, Ter. And. 1, 3, 11. ex hoc solicita est, *on this account*, ib. 1, 5,

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5, 34. ex illo, *sc.* tempore, Virg. A. 2, 169. ex improviso *v.* insperato, *unexpectedly*; ex industria, *on purpose, designedly*; ex injuria, *on account of*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 43. ex integro, *anew, afresh*; ex intervallo, *after an interval of time*; ex itinere, *on march*; ex jure aliquem vocare, *from court*; *but* ex jure manum consercre, *according to law*, (R. A. p. 232.) *so* ex justitia, ex lege; e longinquo, *from afar, from a great distance*; ex longo, *sc.* tempore, Virg. A. 9, 63. ex me doluisti, *on my account*, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. *so* ex me gaudium, ib. ex me hic non natus est, *he is not my son*, Ter. Adel. 1, 1, 15. e *v.* ex more, *according to custom*; ex memoria, *i. e.* memoriter, *by heart*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6. e *v.* ex natura, *from or accor ing to nature, naturally*; *so* ex necessitate, ex occasione; ex occulto, *secretly*; ex oculis, *from one's eyes, out of sight*; ex omnibus unus, *for* omnium; ex opinione hominum, *according to*; unde nec ex opinato, &c. *unexpectedly*, Liv. ex ordine, *in order*; ex parte, *in part, partly*; ex hac parte, *on this part or side*; omni ex parte, *on all sides*; ex interiore parte, *from*; ex magna parte, *in*; ex pari, *equally*; collis ex planitie editus, *from*; ex praecepto Ciceronis, *according to the direction or order*; ex professo, *professedly*; ex praeparato loqui, Sen. Ep. 11. ex praeterito, *on account of the past*, Liv. ex propinquo, ex proximo aspicere, *sc.* loco; ex quo fit, ex quo manifestum est, &c. *for* unde, *whence*; *but* ex quo regnare coepit, *sc.* tempore, *after, since*, Liv. 1, 40. *so* ib. 1, 37. Virg. 2, 169. amor, ex quo (*sc.* amore) amicitia nominata est, Cic. Am. garrit aniles ex re fabellas, *tells old stories suited to the occasion*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 77. *but* ex re nomen habet, *from the thing*, Ovid. Met. 13, 569. ex re istius, *to* or *for his advantage*, Ter. Phor. 5, 8, 76. e *v.* ex republica facere, esse, &c. *for the advantage of*; *but* ex rep. nihil praeter gloriam capere, *from*, Nep. responsum ex scripto recitavit, Liv. 23, 11. ex mea sententia, ex legatorum sententia, *according to*; *but* servus ex sententia, *according to one's mind or liking, agreeable*, Plaut. *so* amborum ex sententia fiat, Id. Satin' omnia ex sententia, *sc.* sunt? Id. res ex sententia successit, Cic. ex somno, *after sleep*; ex supervacuo *v.* supervacaneo, *superfluously, more than enough*; ex tabella pronunciâsse creditur, *from a writing before him*, Suet. 15. dicit semper ex tempore, *without preparation*, Plin. Ep. 2, 3. caetera, uti res posceret, extempore parari placuit, *on the spot*, Sallust. Jug. 70. ex illo tempore, *from, after*, Liv. 10, 26. Virg. E. 7, 70. ex templo, *immediately*; ex toto, *wholly*; ex transverso, *across, crosswise, on the flank*; ex tuto, *safely*; ex vano, *in vain, falsely, without ground or cause*; ex vero, *truly*; e vestigio, *out of hand, immediately*; ex sua voluntate, *according to*; ex usu tuo *v.* tibi est, *of advantage*.

Ex-acerbāre, *to exasperate, to provoke.*

Ex-acescĕre, *to grow sour.*

Ex-actus, exactio, &c. *see* Exigĕre.

Ex-ācuĕre, *to sharpen, to whet*; *to make a sharp edge or point*: exacūtus, adj. *sharp*: -cūtio.

Ex-adversum, & -us (adv.) ei loco, *v.* eum locum, *opposite to, over against*, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 38.

Ex-aedificāre, *to build*: opus, *to finish*: -ātio.

Ex-aequāre rem rei *v.* cum re, *to equal*: -ātio.

Ex-aestuāre, *to boil, to be in great ferment*; *to boil over*; irâ, *to rage*, Virg. A. 9, 798.

Exaevīre, *v.* ex-saevīre, *to give over raging*, Liv.

Ex-aggĕrāre, *to heap up*; beneficium verbis, *to amplify, to set off*, Cic. Planc. 29. injuriam, *to aggravate*, Quinctil. 6, 2. rem familiarem, opes, *to increase*: -ātio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26.

Ex-āgitāre, *to harass, to vex*; *to agitate*; feras, *to disturb*; vulgum, *to stir up, to excite*; moerorem, *to increase*; res rumoribus vulgi exagitata, *bandied or tossed about, much talked of*: exagitator, ōris, m. *a reprover, a censurer*, Cic. Or. 13.

Ex-albĭdus, a. *somewhat white, pale*: exalbescĕre, *to grow pale or wan*, Cic. Acad. 4, 15.

Ex-alburnātus, a, um, *freed from the alburnum, or white sap, below the bark of trees*, Plin.

Ex-altāre, (altus,) *to raise, to exalt*, Senec. *to depress, to sink*; sulcos in tres pedes, *to make trenches three feet deep*, Col. 3, 13, 4.

Ex-aluminātus, -āti uniones, *pearls clear like alum, orient*, Plin. 9, 35.

Exāmen, ĭnis, n. *a swarm of bees*, (*q.* exagmen, *driven out by the other bees, to find a new settlement*;) examen ditis domûs, vernae, *the swarm of a rich family*, Hor. *the beam of a balance*; *hence, a trial, an examination*:—Examināre, *to breed swarms as bees do*; *to examine, to adjust*: -ātio.

Ex-amussim, adv. *by rule, exactly*, Plaut.

Exanguis, e, *pale, bloodless*; *vid.* Exsanguis.

Ex-animus, a, um; & -is, e, *lifeless, dead*; *astonished*: exanimare, *to terrify, to frighten greatly, as it were to kill with fear*; *to kill*; exanimātus, a, um, *greatly frightened, deprived of life, killed*: exanimātio, ōnis, f. *a fainting, a stupefaction occasioned by fear*.—Ex-animālis, e, *lifeless.*

Exaniāre *v.* exsaniare, *to squeeze out the corrupt matter* (sanies) *of a sore*, Cels. 5, 27. Col. 12, 47.

Ex-ante diem non. Jun. *from the day before*, &c. Cic. Att. 3, 17. exante diem quint. Id. Oct.

Ex-antlāre *v.* exanclare, (antlia,) *to draw out, to empty*; aerumnas, labores, *to endure.*

Ex-aptus, a, um, *very fit*; *joined to*, Lucr.

Ex-ārāre agrum, *to plough*; frumentum, *to get by ploughing*; radices, sepulchra, *to dig up*; literas, *to write, to compose quickly*; frontem senectus rugis exarat, *furrows, marks with wrinkles.*

Ex-ardēre, si, sum, *to blaze, to be on fire*: irâ, contra eum, *to be inflamed or enraged*; exardescĕre, *to become hot or inflamed*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

Ex-ārēnāre, *to purge from sand and gravel.*

Ex-ārescĕre, *to be or to grow dry*; *to wither, to decay*; *to be forgotten*: exarefĭeri, *to become or be made dry*, Plin. 26, 10.

Ex-armāre, *to disarm, to weaken*; navis exarmata, *stripped of its rigging*; -atus aries, *deprived of his horns*, Columel. 7, 3, 5.

Ex-asciātus, *roughly hewn, begun to be made.*

Ex-aspĕrāre, *to make rough or sharp*; animos, *to provoke, to exasperate*; mare fluctibus, Liv. 37, 12.

Exatiāre, &c. *vid.* Exsatiare.

Ex-auctōrāre, *to discharge from military service*, Suet. Tib. 30. *to disband, to dismiss.*

Ex-audīre, *to hear perfectly*; preces supplicis, *to regard, to grant*, Ovid. Met. 13, 856.

Ex-augēre, *to increase greatly*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 2.

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Ex-augŭrāre, *to make profane what was sacred, to unhallow*; -ātio, Liv. 1, 55.

Ex-auspĭcāre ex vinculis, *to go out of with a bad omen*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 108.

Ex-bĭbĕre, *to drink*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 19.

Ex-cæcāre, *to make blind*; *to deprive of reason*, Cic. Acad. 4, 23. venas, *to stop or shut up*, Ovid. Pont. 4, 2, 17. *so* oculos vitis, Plin. 17, 22. excæcata flumina, *stopped up*, Ovid. Met. 15, 272. itinera pituitæ, Cels. 7, 7.

Ex-calcĕāre eum v. pedes ejus, *to take off his shoes*: excalceātus, part. *unshod, barefooted*.

Ex-calefacĕre v. excalfacĕre, *to make very hot*: excalfactio, ōnis, f. *a heating, a making hot*: excalfactorius, a, um, *that makes hot, heating*: Vini natura excalfactoria, Plin. 25, 13.

Ex-candefacĕre, *to make very hot*; annonam, *to raise the price of provisions*: excandescere, *to grow very hot, to be very angry*: excanduit, *he was in a great passion*: excandescentia, æ, f. *heat, anger just forming and beginning to exist*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9.

Ex-cantāre fruges v. fructus alienos, *to transfer from a neighbour's field to one's own by magical charms, or by repeating a particular form of words*, (cantus v. carmen,) Plin. 28, 2 f. 4. *which the superstitious ancients believed could be done*, Sen. Nat. Q. 4, 7. Virg. E. 8, 99. Tibull. 1, 8, 19. clausas puellas, *i. e.* cantu foras elicere, *to bring out by charms*, Propett. 3, 2, 49. Deos Lethæos, *to raise by enchantments from the infernal regions*, Lucan. 6, 686. Sidera excantata, *moved from their places by charms*, Hor. Epod. 5, 45. Pestis excantata fugit, *the poison of serpents drawn out by the charms of the* Psylli, Lucan. 9, 931.

Excarnifĭcāre, *to torture as an executioner*, (carnifex;) *to kill by torture; to torment, to vex*.

Ex-cāvāre, *to scoop, to make hollow*: -ātio.

Ex-cēdĕre urbe, v. ex urbe, *to depart*; vitâ, v. ex vita, *to die*; modum, *to exceed bounds*; fidem, *to exceed belief*; annum tertium et octogesimum, *to live more than* 83 *years*:—Excessus, ūs, m. *a departure, a decease; a digression, a deviation*.

Ex-cellĕre (ui, -,) aliis, inter, præter v. super alios, *to excell*: excellens, ntis, adj. *high, rising; excelling, excellent*: -enter; -entia.

Ex-celsus, a, um, *high, lofty; elevated, noble*; excelsè, adv. *on high, highly; loftily, haughtily*: -ĭtas.

Ex-cernĕre, *to separate, to sift*: excrētum, i, n. *the refuse of meal or corn sifted*: excrementum, i, n. *excrement, ordure*: excrementum oris, *spittle*; manûs, *the parings of the nails*: excretio, ōnis, f. *the voiding of excrements*, Plin. 27, 12.

Ex-cerpĕre, psi, ptum, (carpo,) *to pick out, to take out, to chuse*; de numero, *to exempt, to except*: excerpta, orum, n. *select passages taken out of a book, excerpts*, Senec. Ep. 33.

Excetra, æ, f. *a serpent, particularly the* hydra *slain by Hercules; a term of reproach*, Liv. 39, 11.

Ex-cĭdĕre (cado,) *to fall from*; magnis ausis, *to fail in a great attempt*; e memoria v. pectore, *to be forgotten*; e vinculis, *to escape*; uxore, *to lose, to be disappointed of*; formulâ, *to lose a lawsuit*; excidit libellus, *has got abroad, or into the hands of the public without the author's knowledge or will*, Cic. Or. 1, 21. Att. 3, 11.

Ex-cīdĕre (caedo) columnas rupibus, lapides ex terra, partum mulieri, *to cut out*; arbores, *to cut down*; urbes, *to destroy*; id ex animo, *to remove from one's remembrance*: excisio, ōnis, f. *a cutting down; a destroying*: excisōrius, a, um, scalper, *a lancet*; excidio, ōnis, f. *destruction*.

Ex-ciēre, & excīre suem latebris, animas sepulchris, *to raise*; milites in arma, ad pugnam, *to rouse, to incite*; pueros ad cupiditatem discendi, *to excite*; excitis longè a domo principibus, *having sent for*:—Excitāre multos ab inferis, *to raise*; eos ad id, *to excite*; *to encourage*; somno v. ex somno, *to rouse*; excitātus (a.) sonus, *loud*, Cic. -atior clamor, *louder*, Liv. 4, 37. -atissimus odor, *a very strong smell*, Plin. 20, 17 f. 71. -ata fortuna, *prosperous, exalted*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16.

Ex-cindĕre v. scindĕre linguam ei, *to cut out*; urbem, *to destroy*; gentem ferro, *to cut off, to extirpate*: excidium *for* exscidium, i, n. *destruction, ruin*; excidio aliquem dare, *to destroy*, Virg. Aen.

Ex-cipĕre (capio) dentem forcipe, *to take out*, Cels. 7, 12. eum comiter hospitio v. hospitaliter, *to receive, to entertain*; fugientes, *to catch*; incautum, *sc.* eum, *to attack by surprise*, Virg. A. 3, 332. labores, *to undertake*; artus collapsos, *to take up*, Ovid. Met. 10, 186. sanguinem paterâ, *to catch*, Cic. Br. 11. sermonem, *to overhear*, Liv. 2, 4. notis, *to write in short hand*, Suet. Vesp. 3. supremum spiritum ore, *to catch*, Cic. Verr. 5, 45.—¶ 2. Hosce ego homines excipio, *I except*, Cic. Cat. 4, 7. *so* Id. Tusc. 1, 5. Att. 6, 1. 11, 7. &c exceptum est, imp. *an exception or special provision is made*, Cic. Cluent. 43.—¶ 3. Virtutem excipit immortalitas, *follows, succeeds*, Cic. Sext. 68. *so* nox diem excipit, Liv. 5, 42. turbulentior inde annus excepit, Liv. 2, 61. Hac re cognitâ, tantus luctus excepit, Cæs B. C. 2, 7. excipit Numam Pompilium Tullus Hostilius, Flor. 1, 3. Sic excepit regia Juno, *replied*, Virg.—Exceptio, ōnis, f. *an exception*: exceptiuncŭla, æ, f. *a small exception*: exceptāre aures ore, *to take or draw in*, Virg. G. 3, 274. mullos exceptans de piscina, *taking out*, Cic. Paradox. 5, 2.

Ex-clāmāre, *to cry or call out, to exclaim*: -ātio.

Ex-clārāre, *to enlighten*, Vitruv. 1, 2.

Ex-clūdĕre, *to shut out*; ova, *to hatch*; oculum ei, *to put out*; exclusio, ōnis, f *exclusion*.

Ex-cogĭtare, *to devise, to contrive, to invent*: -ātio, *a contrivance*: -ātor, *a contriver*.

Ex-cŏlĕre agrum, *to cultivate*; animum doctrinâ, vitam per inventas artes, *to improve, to polish*; medicinam, *to improve*, Cels. præf

Ex-consul, ex-quæstor, &c. *one who has been consul*, Digest.; *not found in the purer classics*.

Ex-cŏquĕre, *to boil thoroughly, to force out by boiling, to dry up*; malum ei, *to hatch, to contrive*.

Ex-cors, rdis, adj. (cor,) *foolish, senseless*.

Excrementum, &c. *see* Excernere.

Excreāre, *to spit out*; *see* Exscreāre.

Ex-crescĕre, *to grow up, to increase*: excrescentia, ium, n. *excrescencies*, Plin. 35, 18 f. 50.

Ex-crŭciāre, *to torture greatly*: -ābilis, *worthy of being tortured*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 1.

Ex-cŭbāre, *to watch*: excubātio, ōnis, f. & excubĭtus, ūs, m. *a watching*: excubĭtor, ōris, m.

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in. *a watchman:* excubiae, arum, f. *watch and ward, watches, either in the night or day time,* Cic.

Ex-cūdĕre aera spirantia, *to mould the breathing brass,* i. e. *to make statues to imitate life;* scintillam silici, *to strike out;* ceras recentes, *to build new cells;* ova, *to hatch;* aliquid de gloria, *to compose, to write,* Cic. Att. 15, 26.—Excūsor, ōris, m. *a founder, a brazier, one who makes vessels of brass,* Quinctil. 2, 1.

Ex-culcāre, *to fill up by trampling; to beat out.*

Exculpĕre, *to engrave; see* Exĭculpĕre.

Ex-curātus, a. *procured with care; adorned.*

Ex-currĕre, *to run out, to sally forth:* excurro, cucurrī, cursum, 3, *an excursion, a sally, an attack or inroad:* excursor, ōris, m. *a skirmisher, one who sallies forward before to attack the enemy.*

Excusāre, (causa,) *to excuse, to alledge in excuse:* excusātus, ior, issimus, *excused:* -ātē, *with reason, without blame:* excusātio, ōnis, f. *an excuse:* excusābilis, *that may be excused, excusable.*

Ex-cūtĕre (quatio) jugum, somnum, &c. ignem de crinibus, *to shake off,* tabellarium, *to search;* verba, causas, *to consider:* excussus equo v. curru, *shaken or cast from;* navis excussa magistro, *for* de qua magister excussus est, *deprived of its pilot,* Virg. A. 6, 353. mulier a janitore excussa, *examined, searched,* Plin. 7, 36.—Excussē, adv. *accurately:* excussōrius, a, um, *that shakes out:* -ium ribrum, *a bolter for separating the flour from the bran,* Plin. 18, 11 s. 28.

Exdorsuāre, *to split in the back,* Plaut. A. 2, 9, 2.

Exĕcāre, *to cut out; see* Exsĕcare.

Execrāri, v. exsecrari (sacer,) gentem, terram, *to curse, to execrate, to detest;* in caput regnumque Prusiae, *to utter imprecations against,* Liv. 39, 51. Verba execrantia edere, *to utter curses,* Ovid. Met. 5, 105. Civitas execrata agros, &c. *leaving with curses,* Hor. Ep. 16, 18.

Execrandus, & -abilis, *execrable, detestable:* execrātio, *the imprecation or execration added to an oath, an oath,* Cic. Off. 3, 13.

Ex-ĕdĕre, *to eat up, to consume, to waste:* exesor, ōris, m. *a waster,* Lucr. 4, 221. & 6, 926.

* Exĕdra, ae, f. & -ium, i, n. *a place for sitting and conversing in,* Vitr. 5, 11. Cic. N. D. 1, 6.

Exemplum, i, & -ar, v. āre, is, n. *an example or precedent, a model, a copy; a way or manner.*

Exemptus, *taken out,* &c. *see* Exĭmĕre.

Exentĕrare leporem, *to take out the intrails of;* opes ei, *to filch from;* exenteror mĭser, *I am vexed or distressed,* Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 1.

Exĕqui v. Ex-sĕqui, *to execute, to perform;* delicta, *to punish;* laudes ejus, *to enumerate;* aliquid verbis, *to narrate, to express: passive* executo imperio regis, *for* executus imperium, *having executed,* Justin. 7, 3.—Executio, ōnis, f. *execution, performance:* executor, ōris, m. *a punisher, an avenger,* Suet. Vesp. 14. exequiae v. exsequiae, arum, f. *funeral obsequies:* exequialis, -āle carmen, *a funeral song,* Ovid. Met. 14, 430.

Ex-ercĕre, (arceo,) *to exercise:* exercitor, ōris, m. *one that exercises or trains another to any thing;* exercitus, ūs, m. *an army:*—Exercitāre, *to exercise often or much;* exercitātus, (adj.) in dicendo, *having much practice, experienced:* In maritimis rebus exercitatissimus, *very expert;* exercitātē, adv. *expertly:* exercitatio, ōnis, f. *exercise, use, custom, practice:* exercitātor, & -ātrix, *an exerciser.*

Exĕrĕre, v. Ex-sĕrĕre caput undis, v. ex undis, *to raise or lift up;* vultus, *to shew;* digitum, *to hold out;* linguam, *to put forth;* manum, *to stretch out;* jus, *to use, to exert:*—Dentes exerti sunt apro, *the boar's teeth are pulled out:* Amazon unum exserta latus pugnae, *sc.* secundum v. quod ad, *having one breast bare for battle,* Virg. A. 11, 649. exerta mamma, *her left breast naked,* ib. 1, 492. *for the right breast was burnt off,* (vid. G. p. 423.) Exerti humeros, *having their shoulders naked,* Stat. Theb. 4, 235. *so* exertus Cethegus, Lucan. 2. 543. Ipse humero exsertus gentili more parentum, *sc.* Cethegus, *having his right shoulder bare according to the custom of his family,* Sil. 8, 586. ensis exortus, *a drawn sword:*—Exertare humeros, *to make bare:* Scylla exertans ora, *holding or thrusting out her mouth,* Virg. A. 3, 425.

Exĕsus, part. (exĕdo,) *eaten up, consumed.*

Exfutūtus, *i. q.* nimiā venere exhaustus.

Ex-gurgitāre, *to throw out profusely,* Plaut.

Exhaeres v. exheres, ēdis, a. paternorum bonorum v. bonis, *excluded from inheriting; opposed to* haeres:—exhaerēdare, *to disinherit:* -ātio.

Ex-hālāre, *to breathe out, to exhale:* -ātio.

Ex-haurīre poculum, *to drink out, to empty:* sentinam furum ex republica, *to draw out, to drain, to pump out:* aerarium, *to pillage;* pecuniam ex aerario, *to take out:* aegrum, *to exhaust, to weaken:* agrum ligonibus, *to dig up:* facultates suas, *to spend:* laborem in re aliqua, *to bestow;* mandata, *to perform;* partem de tuis laudibus, *to take away:* vitam sibi, *to kill one's self:* urbem civibus, civitatem bonis, *to deprive of:* provinciam sumptu, *to exhaust, to impoverish by expence:* so plebs exhausta impensis, *impoverished:* exhaustum aerarium, *exhausted, emptied:* -ta bella, *finished:* pericula, *gone through:* Poenarum satis exhaustum est, *has been undergone,* Virg. A. 9, 356. anno exhausto, *being finished,* Lucan. 5, 34. Labor, qui nunquam exhausti satis est, *to which there is no end,* Virg. G 2, 398.

Exherbāre, *to pluck up herbs or weeds,* Col. 4, 31.

Ex-hĭbĕre (habeo) artem, affectum parentis, se, *to shew;* servum, *to produce, to bring out;* laborem v. negotium ei, *to cause;* librum, *to publish;* rationes, *to exhibit or produce one's accounts.*

Ex-hilārāre, *to cheer, to exhilarate.*

Ex-horrescĕre, *to be greatly afraid, to dread.*

Ex-hortāri eos ad virtutem, *to exhort;* cives in hostem, *to encourage, to incite:* -atio.

Exibilāre, *to hiss off; see* Exsibilare.

Exiccāre, *to dry up; see* Exsiccāre.

Ex-ĭgĕre (ago,) omnes foras, *to drive out:* reges ex civitate, *to expel,* Cic. Or. 2, 48. uxorem, *to divorce,* Cic. Phil. 2, 28. fabulam, *to disapprove, to hiss off,* Ter. And. prol. 27. virum a se, *to remove,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 62. omnes maculas moerorum ex corpore, *to take away,* Id. Capt. 4, 4, 61. fructus, *to dispose of, to sell,* Liv. 34, 9. *so* merces, Col 10, 317. otium, *to disturb,* Hor. Od. 4, 15, 17. fues pastum, *to drive,* Varr. R. R. 2, 4.—¶ 2. Exigere acrumnam, *to bear:* aetatem, aevum, annos, dies, tempus, vitam, *to spend, to pass:*—¶ 3. aliquid ab aliquo, aes, aurum,

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rum, pecuniam mutuam, vectigal, &c. *to exact, to require, to demand*; poenas v. supplicium ab aliquo, *to inflict*:—¶ 4. aliquid ad normam, *to try or examine*; columnas ad perpendiculum, *to apply the plummet to see if they be straight*, Cic. Verr. 1, 51. ad vestras leges et institutа exigere ea, quae Lacedaemone fiunt, *to judge of according to, to estimate by the standard of*, Liv. 34, 31. ad caelestia *(sc.* jura v. foedera,) humanos ritus, *to reduce to the rule or standard of*, Ovid. Met. 9, 500. pondus margaritarum suâ manu, *to examine*, Suet. Caes. 47 de his, *to deliberate or consider*, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 13. tempus modumque secum, *to settle*, Virg. A. 4, 475. *so* cum eo, Cic. Fam. 10, 24. annum quatuor spatiis, *to divide, to distribute*, Ov. Met. 1, 118. opus, *to finish*, ib. 15, 871. *so* monumentum, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1. *but* Aedilibus velut publicum exigentibus opus, *requiring the performance of it, urging it on, and examining it when finished*, Liv. 6, 4. tecta, *sc.* et, *to require that the public works be kept in proper repair*, Liv. 39, 37. Cic. Verr. 1, 40 & 50. mare, *to pass or sail over*, Plin. 12, 19. ferrum per ilia, *to run or drive his sword through*, Ovid. M. 4, 733. *so* ferrum per praecordia, Id. Epo. 9, 157. eum hastâ, *to transfix or pierce*, Val. Flac. 6, 572.—Quòusque usque nocentûm exigar in poenas? *shall I be provoked or incited*, Stat. Theb. 1, 216.—Aetate exactâ, *being spent*; reges exacti, *banished*: Exactus, adj. *correct, exact*: exactio, ōnis, f. *an exaction, a demanding or requiring*: exactor, ōris, m. *a collector of the public taxes, an exactor or demander*:—Exiguus, a, um, *small*: -uè, -uitas, *smallness*.

Ex-ilis, e, adj. *slender, thin, lean, empty, poor*; exiliter, adv. *faintly, poorly*: itas, *smallness, poorness*.

Ex-Imĕre (emo) vinum e dolio, *to take or draw from*; patrem ei, *to take away from*; cum ex vinculis, *to free*: e, ex, v. de reis, *to take from the number of*; nomen de tabulis proscriptorum, *to take out from*; diem dicendo, *to waste the time in speaking, to prevent a decree from being passed*: eum numero hostorum, *to exclude, to take from*; dubitationem, labem, lassitudinem, *to remove, to take away*: exemptio, & -tus, ūs, *a taking away*: exemtor, *one that takes away*: exemtilis, e, *that may be taken away or off*.—Eximius, a, um, *choice, select, excellent, remarkable*: -ie.

Ex-in, *for* exinde, adv. *then, after that*.

Ex-Inānīre, *to empty, to exhaust*: exaninītio, ōnis, f. *an emptying, an evacuation*, Plin. 13, 22.

Ex-ire (exeo, ii *rar.* īvi, itum,) foras, e portu, ex urbe, *to go out*; aere alieno, *to get out of debt*, Cic. Phil. 11, 6. in altitudinem, *to grow high as a tree*, Plin. 13, 4. & 14, 1. Nullus mihi per otium dies exit, *passes*, Senec. Ep. 8. dies stipendii exiit, *has or is past*, Liv. 22, 23. necdum exierat inducarum dies, *had or was past*, Id. 30, 24. in herbas v. radicem, *to grow, to sprout*, Plin. 18, 7. *so* semina arrosa coeunt formicae, ne ruetus in fruges exeant e terra, Id. 11, 30. Exiit ad caelum arbos, *rose, grew*, Virg. G. 2, 81. *so* ad praecipuam altitudinem exeunt, *sc.* vites, Plin. 14, 1 f. 2. in iram, *to move or excite the anger of Caesar*, Lucan. 3, 112. in laudes Caesaris, *to digress, to launch forth*, Quinctil. 11, 2, 11. in eadem, quas *Caesar*, literas, *to send or terminate in the same letters with* Castor, i. e. *in* or, Id. 1, 5, 60. *so* per eandem literam in infinitivo, Id. 1, 6, 8. Similes positiones in longè diversas figuras per obliquos casus exeunt, i. e. *nouns of the same termination in the nominative form the oblique cases very differently*; *as* virgo, Juno; fusus, lusus; cuspis, puppis, &c ib. 25. modum, *to exceed bounds*, Ovid. Met. 9, 630. obviam ad portas, *sc.* ei, *to meet*, Liv. 24, 16. ex orc, *to come*, i. e. *to be spoken or uttered*, Cic. Br. 76. de ovo a cauda, *when hatched to come out of the shell by the tail*, i. e. *with the tail foremost*, Plin. 10, 16 f. 18. pastum, *to go out to graze*, Varr. R. R. 3, 6. e Patriciis, *to get out of the order of Patricians*, Cic. Dom. 14. de v. ex potestate, *sc.* suâ, *to be out of one's senses, not-master of his reason, beside himself*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5. & 4, 36. in praelium, ad pugnam; in rigorem, *to turn, to degenerate into*, Plin. 7, 19. *so* Translationis *(of metaphor)* usus continuus in allegoriam et aenigmata exit, Quinctil. 8, 6, 14. servitio, *to become free*: fors exit, *the lot comes out* (of the urn, ballot-box, or any other thing used for the purpose,) Cic. Verr. 2, 51. Att. 1, 16. Liv. 45, 15. Val. Max. 6, 3, 4. spiritus exit in auras, *goes, vanishes*, Ovid Trist. 4, 3, 41. tela, *to shun, to avoid*, Virg. A. 5, 438. *so* vim viribus, ib. 11, 750. *add.* Lucr. 5, 1329. 6, 1215. *but* multa exibunt, nec ferient, *many strokes shall be aimed (by a gladiator) in vain*, i. e. *many words will be without effect*, Senec. Ep. 100 sub fin. Tempus exit, *is past* or *elapsed*, Liv. *but* quod tempus exit in urbis nostrae CCCXLIX annum, *falls in or coincides with*, Plin. 33, 7 f. 37.—In tertium diem probationes exierunt, *the proofs were prolonged or continued to, were not finished before*, Plin. 2, 11, 18. licet mille annos exeat, *sc.* vita, *though it go beyond or exceed*, Senec. de brev. vit. 6. vitâ, de v. ex vita, *to die*; exierat in vulgus, imp. *a report was spread*, Suet. Galb. 20. *so* si in turbam exisset, *if it should get abroad*, Nep. 14, 6. de qua *sc.* pecuniâ sciebat exisse famam, ib. 23, 9. Literas—existimans exituras, *sc.* esse, *would get abroad* or *be published*, Cic. Fam. 15, 21. *but* libri exierunt, *sc.* e manibus, *are finished*, (for they were not yet published,) Cic. Att. 13, 13. ¶ Cum ipsis vocibus naturaliter exeunt gestus, *are made, accompany*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 88. Si quid exierit numeris *(sc.* Demosthenis) aptius, *if there be an oration more harmonious in its composition than the orations of Demosthenes*, ib. 12, 10, 26. humeris hominem super improbus exit, *exceeds him in height*, Stat. Theb. 6, 858. Quocunque solo pulcherrimus exis, *from whatever soil thou risest or springest*, Virg. A. 8, 75. *but* septem exit aquis, *sc.* Hister, *the Danube flows* (into the Euxine sea) *by seven streams or mouths*, Val. Flacc. 8, 187. amphora coepit institui; currente rotâ, cur urceus exit? *a large vase began to be designed or formed; why, as the wheel revolves, comes out a small pitcher?* (said of a potter,) Hor. Art. P. 22. Hinc exit verium coco minutal, *of or from these* (gourds) *a hash is made by the cook*, Mart. 11, 32, 11. Exitus foras, imp. *sc.* ab aliquo, *somebody comes out*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 15. exitum hac nollem, *sc.* a me esse, *I wish I had not come out*, Ter. Adel. 5, 1, 12.—Exitus, ūs, m. *an outgate; an event,*

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an issue, an end; death: exĭtio, ōnis, f. *a going out:* exĭtium, i, n. *destruction:* exitiālis *v.* exitiabilis, e, & exitiōsus, a um, *destructive, pernicious.*

Ex-istĭmāre, (aestimo.) *to think, to judge, to esteem, to determine:* existimātio, ōnis, f. *an opinion, estimation, reputation, character, credit:* existimātor, ōris, m. *one that gives his opinion, a judge of the goodness of an opinion,* Cic. Or. 31. de Or. 3, 22

Ex-istĕre *v.* ex-sistĕre, *to be, to exist, to become.*

Exĭtum, exĭtus, &c. *see* Exire.

Exlecĕbra, ae, f. *an allurement,* Plaut. B. 4, 2, 20.

Ex-lex, ex-legis, adj *without law, lawless.*

Ex-mŏvēre aliquid ex pectore, *to remove.*

Ex-obsecrāre, *to intreat earnestly,* Plaut.

Ex-oculāre eum, *to take out his eyes:* nisi exoculassĭtis, *for* exoculaveritis, Plaut, Rud. 3, 4, 36.

* Exŏdium, i, n. *the end or conclusion of any thing; a dramatical entertainment introduced at the end of a regular play, a farce,* Liv. 7, 2, Juvenal. 3. 175. exodiarius, i, m. *an actor in a farce.*

Ex-ŏlēre, & -escĕre, *to grow out of use, to fade; to be forgotten; to be effaced:* exŏletus, a, um, *worn out of use; old, stale:* f. *an old catamite.*

Exolvĕre *v.* ex-solvĕre uodum, *to loose:* aes alienum, *to pay debt;* beneficia, *to requite;* fidem *v.* promissum, *to perform;* poenas, *to suffer:* aliquem curâ, suspicione, poenâ, *to free from:* exoluta alvus, *lax, loose;* -i legis nexus, *explained.*

Ex-onĕrāre, *to unload, to disburden;* ventrem ei, *to ease, to empty;* eum metu, *to free:* conscientiam, *to ease, to disburthen,* Curt. 6, 8, 12.

Ex-optāre, *to wish or desire greatly;* exoptātus, a *greatly wished or longed for;* -atior, -atissimus: exoptabĭlis, e, *to be wished, desirable.*

Ex-ōrāre eum, *to gain, to prevail on by intreaty;* veniam ab iis, pacem divûm, *to obtain by prayer, to beg earnestly:* exorātor, ōris, m. *an intreater, an intercessor:* exorabilis, e, *to be moved by intreaty, exorable:* exorabŭlum, i, n. *a motive to move or persuade,* Plaut. Truculent. 1, 1, 6.

Exorbĕre, *to sup up;* *vid.* Exsorbĕre.

Ex-ordĭne, adv. *in order, orderly, regularly.*

Ex-ordĭri telam, *to lay the warp, to begin:* exordium, i, n. *the warp, a beginning;* plur. *the first elements or principles of things:* exorsus, ūs, m. *a beginning.* Exorsum, i, n. *an undertaking or enterprise; a long preamble,* Virg. A. 10, 111.

Ex-ōrīri, *to arise; to recover from a fright, to revive:* exoriens, *sc.* sol, *the east;* subaere exorto, *i. e.* Lucifero, *the morning star having arisen,* Virg. exortus, ūs, m. solis et siderum, *the rising;* exortivus, a, um, -us oceanus, *eastern,* Plin. 37, 2.

Ex-ornāre, *to adorn splendidly, to deck or dress;* aciem, *to draw up an army in battle order;* philosophiam, *to cultivate, to apply to;* aliquem qui prohibeat, *to suborn:*—Exornātio, ōnis, f. *an adorning, ornament:* -ātor, -atrix, *an adorner.*

Exors, rtis, adj. *without lot: see* Exsors.

Ex-os, *v.* exossis, e, *without bones:* exossāre, *to bone, to take out the bones;* -atum os, *toothless.*

Ex-osculāri, *to kiss fondly;* -ātio. Plin.

Ex-ōsus (*part.*) eos, *hating; and in later writers,* exosus us, *hated by, or hateful to, odious.*

*Exōticus, a, um, *from a strange country, foreign.*

Ex-pallĕre, *to be pale;* -escĕre, *to grow pale.*

Ex-palliātus, p. a. *deprived of one's pallium or cloak;* expalliatus summisor, Plaut. Cas. 4, 10, 6.

Ex-palpāre, *v.* -āri id, *to obtain by stroking or flattery,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 144.

Ex-pandĕre, *to lay open;* alas, *to spread out, to display;* flores, *to expand;* rerum naturam dictis, *to explain,* Lucr. 1, 127.—expanditor (ōris, m.) fluvius, *i. e.* Nilus, *that overflows the country to a great extent,* (al. al.) Plin. pan. 30.

Expatiāri, *to walk abroad; see* Ex-spatiari.

Ex-pāvēre, & -escĕre, *to be greatly afraid;* id *v.* eum, *to fear;* ad id, *to be frightened at.*

Expectāre *v.* Ex-spectāre, *to look or wait for; to hope or wish for, to fear, to expect:* -ātio.

Ex-pectŏrāre, *to throw out from the breast, to expectorate,* Cic. Or. 3, 38. *see* Quinctil. 8, 3 31.

Expĕdīre, (pes,) *to disentangle, to extricate;* animum metu, molestiâ, morte, *to free;* arma, *to bring forth; to prepare;* naves, *to equip, to get ready;* merces, *to set out, to expose;* se ad aliquem, *to go in haste:* rem verbo uno, *to tell in a word;* aliquid dictis, planè et dilucidè, *to explain, to declare, to relate;* initium rei, *to enter upon a subject,* Sall. Jug. 5. alimenta sibi arcu, *to procure;* nomina sua, *to pay his debts;* pecuniam, *to procure, to find;* salutem, *to defend, to secure;* caetera res expedit, *the thing* i. e. *the enterprise or conspiracy will make the rest easy,* or *will execute the rest.* Sallust. Cat. 20. manus Claudias per acuta belli, *to protect, to preserve,* Hor. Od. 4, 4 f. flammam inter et hostes expedior, *I go safe,* Virg. A. 2, 633.—Ex-pēdit, imperf. *it is expedient or profitable:* Expeditus curis, *free from;* ad caedem, *prepared, ready:* Trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito, *noted for having thrown the javelin beyond the mark,* Hor. Od. 1, 8, 12. Expediti milites, -ae legiones, *light armed, free from baggage;* -ta oratio, *not incumbered, fluent;* expeditior via ad honores, *more easy,* reditus expeditissimus, *most easy;* expeditum nomen, *a sure debt, or that will be soon paid,* Cic. Att. 13, 19 f. fidem expeditam relinquere, *to establish one's credit by answering all demands or by clearing all debts,* ib. 11, 1. pecunia expeditissima, *most ready,* Cic. Fam. 11, 24.—Expeditè, adv. *quickly, easily, readily:* expeditio, ōnis. f. *quick dispatch, a speedy method of doing a thing; a military expedition, opposed to* bellum, Liv. 28, 32.

Ex-pellĕre, *to drive out, to expel:* expulsio, ōnis, f. *a driving out, expulsion:* expulsor, ōris, m. *an expeller:* expulsrix (icis, f.) vitiorum philosophia, *that drives away,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 2. expulsāre, *to beat to and fro, to bandy about,* Mart. 14, 46.

Ex-pendĕre aurum, *to weigh;* mulierem auro, *to buy her with her weight of gold,* Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 19. argumenta, testes, &c. *to weigh, to consider, to examine;* poenas, *to suffer;* scelus, *to suffer or atone for:* Expensam alicui pecuniam ferre, *to mark down in one's book of expences money as given to any one,* Cic. Accepti et expensi ratio convenit, *the account of what is received and expended, or as we express it, of Debtor and Creditor agrees,* Plaut, Most. 1, 3, 146.—Pompeio expensam tulit legionem Caesar, *i. e. lent him,* Cic. Fam. 8. 4.—Expensare pecuniam, *to lay out money,* Plaut. Expensum, i, n. et -sa,

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-ta, -ae, f. *expence;* expensas facere, *to lay out expences.*

Expergisci, experrectus, *to awake; to rouse or bestir one's self:* expergefacĕre, *to awaken, to excite.*

Expĕrīri, *to try, to prove; to experience;* jus v. jure, *to try to obtain one's right by law:* Haud ita me experti, *sc.* sunt, *did not find me such,* Virg. A. 11, 396. Vos et Cyclopia saxa experti, *have experienced or passed,* Id. A. 1, 202. Expertus metuit, *one who has tried it, the experienced,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 87. *passiv.* Vir expertae virtutis, *of tried or approved courage,* Liv. 8, 44. *so* vir per omnia expertus, Id. 1, 34. Libertatis dulcedine nondum experta, *having not yet tasted or experienced,* Id. 2, 1.—Expertus, adj. belli v. bello, *skilled, expert:*—Experiens, ntis, a. *knowing by experience, experienced;* experientia, ae, f. *experience:* experimentum, i, n. *a trial, an experiment.*

Expers, rtis, adj. (pars,) pericli, *free from;* rationis, virtutis, &c. *void of;* linguae Graecae, *ignorant;* patriā, famā atque fortunis, *deprived of;* metu, *free from;* belli, *not concerned in,* Ov.

Expes, v. Exspes, a. (found only in the nom.) *without hope, hopeless;* vitae, Tac. An. 6, 54.

Ex-pĕtĕre divitias, *to desire greatly;* vitam alicujus, *to seek to take away,* Cic. Dejot. 11. jus ab iis, *to demand justice,* Liv. 3, 40. poenas in aliquem v. ab aliquo, *to inflict,* Liv. 1, 22. & 23. 6, 29. Cic Marcel. 6. Bono si quid malefacias, aetatem expetit, *sc.* poenas, *he* (the good man) *exacts punishment* (i. e. resents the injury) *for an age,* Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 23.—¶ 2. Expetere, *as* competere, *is sometimes used in an intransitive sense; thus,* In servitute expetunt multa iniqua, *i. e.* accidunt, *many unjust things happen,* i. e. *slaves suffer much oppression,* Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 20. num Deum non par videtur facere, delictum suum suamque culpam expetere *(to light or fall)* in mortalem ut sinat, ib. 1, 2, 32. Nequiter penè expetivit *(al.* expedivit) prima parasitatio, *my first attempt at wheedling has succeeded ill,* ib. 1, 3, 23. ego hodie in tergo faxo ista expetant mendacia, *I will make these lies of yours fall on your back,* i. e. *I will make your back suffer for them,* ib. 2, 1, 42. Si id Alcumenae innocenti expetat, *should fall upon her innocent,* ib. 3, 1, 12. nunc autem infonti mihi Illius ira in hanc et maledicta expetent, *his anger and reproaches against her will fall on me innocent,* i. e. *I who am innocent of the reproaches* (made by the real Amphytruo) *against his wife shall suffer for them, by being excluded from her,* ib. 3, 2, 15. eadem in vigilantes expetunt, quae in somnis visa memoras, *the same things befal you waking,* Id. Mil. 2, 4, 40.—Expetitur unguentis radix aspalathi, *is greatly desired* or *is in request for,* Plin. 12, 24.—Expetibĭlis, e, *desirable.* Expĕtissĕre v. expetessĕre, *to desire,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 3.

Ex-piāre, *to expiate, to atone for:* -ātio: -ābĭlis.

Expĭlāre, *to rob, to pillage, to plunder:* -ātio.

Expīrāre v. Ex-spīrāre, *to breathe out, to expire, to die:* expiratur, *sc.* ab illo, imp *he dies,* Plin. 11, 37. expiratio, ōnis, f. *a breathing out.*

Ex-piscāri, *to fish out, to search out, to expiscate.*

Expissāre v. Ex-spissāre, *to make thick.*

Ex-plānāre, (planus,) *to make smooth; to explain, to interpret,* Liv. 25, 12. explanātē, adv. *plainly, clearly:* explanatio, ōnis, f. *an explanation, an interpretation:* explanātor, ōris, m. *an explainer, an interpreter;* poëtarum, Cic. Div. 1, 51.

Ex-plantāre, *to pull up, to root out,* Col.

Ex-plēre pocula vino, *to fill up;* animum ei, *to satisfy,* animum suum, *to gratify, to please;* triginta magnos orbes, *i. e.* annos imperio, *to reign thirty years,* Virg. A. 1, 274. avaritiam pecuniā, *to satisfy;* centurias, *to gain the votes of a sufficient number of centuries to obtain an office,* Liv. 3, 64 f. desiderium patriae, *to make up for the want of,* Liv. 1, 9. cicatrices, *to close up,* Plin. 36. 21. diem supremum, *to die;* numerum Patrum ad trecentorum summam, *to complete, to make up,* Liv. 2, 1. legiones veteres eodem supplemento, Id. 1, 30. explebo numerum, *I will complete the number of years appointed for my purgation,* Virg. A. 6, 545. sitim, *to quench:*—Expletus dapibus, *filled with meat;* omnibus suis partibus v. numeris, *complete, perfect:* Expletio, ōnis, f. *a completing or perfecting,* Cic. Fin. 5, 14. Explementum, i, *a complement or supplement,* Sen. Ep. 110.

Ex-plĭcare velum, *to unfold, to spread out;* frondes, pennas, alas, &c, *to expand;* aciem, ordines, formas, *to draw up in order of battle;* causam rei, *to explain;* consilium, *to settle;* frontem, *to smooth, to free from wrinkles;* iter, *to finish;* mandata, res, *to execute, to perform;* nomen illud, *to pay that debt;* provinciam periculis cinctam, *to free, to deliver,* Cic. Manil. 11. *but* provincia explicata, *unembarrassed, without any law-suits left undetermined,* Cic. Fam. 3, 2. se ex laqueis, *to disentangle;* Graecas orationes, *to translate;* serpentem sagittis, *to kill:* vitam alicujus, *to give an account of;* scholam, *to deliver a lecture,* Cic. Fin. 2, 1. se, *sc.* negotiis, *to disengage himself from business:*—Ex valetudine explicatus, *freed, recovered;* nisi explicatā solutione, non sum discessurus, *till I have settled how my debts are to be paid,* Cic. Att. 15, 20. Non habet explicatam et exploratam rationem salutis suae, *an easy and certain method of securing his own safety,* Cic. Fam. 6, 1. Explicatus, adj. -ta causa, *clear, plain:* -ātē: Explicatio, ōnis, f. *et* -ātus, ūs, m. *an unfolding, an unrolling or untwisting; an explication or interpretation:* Explicator, ōris, m, *et* -ātrix, īcis, f. *an explainer or interpreter:* Explicabilis, e, *explicable, easy to be explained.*

Ex-plōdĕre, (plaudo,) *to disapprove by clapping the hands, to explode, to reject:* Histrio exsibilatur et exploditur, *is hissed and clapped off,* Cic. Par. 3. Explosio, ōnis, f. ludorum, *the expression of disapprobation at the games by the clapping of hands,* Cic. Fam. 8, 11.

Ex-plōrāre locum, *to search, to explore, to examine;* consilium v. iter hostium, *to find out;* Taurus cornua explorat in truncis, *tries, proves;* exploratum habes, v. exploratum est mihi, *I am sure or certain;* mihi est explorātissimum, *very certain,* Cic. ad Quir. 6. victoria explorata *et* -issima, *sure, certain:* Explorātē, adv. *certainly:* Explorātō (adv. *or in the abl. absolute,*) amicos salvos, *sc.* esse, *having found that,* &c. Tac. Hist. 2, 49. Explōrātor, ōris, m. *a scout, a spy:* exploratorius,

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ratorius, a, um, -ius coronae, *given for having spied out the enemy*, Suet. Cal. 45.

Ex-pōlīre, *to polish well; to finish, to adorn, to embellish:* Libellus pumice expolitus, *smoothed, polished:* expolītio, ōnis, f. *a polishing, embellishment.*

Ex-pōnĕre milites v. copias ex navibus in terram, *to disembark, to land; or simply* exponere, sc. e navi, Caes. B. C. 1, 31. Nep. 2, 8. so exercitum in Africam, Liv. 28, 44. quartā vix demum exponimur horā, *we are landed*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 20. infantem, pueros, *to expose, to leave to perish*, Liv. 1, 4. omnia ordine, rem breviter, *to explain, to declare:* frumentum, *to expose to sale*, Cic. Off. 3, 12. vasa Samia, *to set forth, to expose to view*, Cic. Mur. 36. foenum in sole, ut siccescat; Col. 11, 28. Expŏsĭtus ventis, oculis, sub dio, *exposed:* Praemia expositā, *proposed:* Indiciis expositis, *the evidence being brought out or produced*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6. Expositīcius (adj.) infans, *that is or has been exposed*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 79. Expositio, ōnis, f. *an explication or exposition; a narration; an exposing of a child*, Justin. 1, 5.

Ex-porrĭgĕre (*et contract.* Exporgĕre,) *to stretch out, to extend the line of battle:* frontem, *to clear up, to shear*, Ter. Adel. 5, 353.

Ex-portāre, *to carry out, to export:* -ātio.

Ex-pōscĕre, *to ask earnestly, to request or beg, to entreat;* pacem precibus, Liv. 1, 16.

Ex-postŭlare, *to demand as a right;* aliquem ad supplicium, *to require him to be given up to punishment*, Tac. Hist. 1, 73. injuriam v. de injuria, cum eo, *to expostulate:* -ātio.

Ex-prĕmĕre (prĕmo,) oleum, sanguinem, succum, *to press, wring, strain, or squeeze out:* pecuniam ab invitis, *to extort, to obtain by force*, Cic. Verr. 3, 37. risum v. gemitum alicui, Plin. Ep. 4, 7. vocem, *to extort an answer*, Caes. B. C. 1, 32. so voces, quas metus exprimebat, Plin. Pan. 2. aliquem pictum tabellā, facem v. formam alicujus, *to paint;* casus suos in marmore, imaginem in cera, *to represent, to express;* incessus, vultumque modumque loquendi, *to imitate*, Ovid. Met. 11, 636. aliquem libris, *to describe*, Cic. Att. 8, 1. so bellum, Id. Arch. 9. consiliorum ac virtutum effigiem, *to draw to the life*, ib. 12. legem ex natura, *to derive or imbibe*, Cic. Mil. 4. literas, *to express, to pronounce strongly*, Cic. Or. 3, 11. Off. 1, 37. sensus animi, *to express one's sentiments*, Cic. Or. 55. verbum de v. e verbo, *to translate literally*, Cic. Fin. 3, 4. Ac. 4, 10. Ter. Adel. prol. 11. Succus v. sanguis expressus, *squeezed or forced out:* Expressa necessitas obsides dandi Romanis, *was extorted from the Romans*, Liv. 2, 13. expressa arbusto convicia, *reproaches taken or drawn from the vineyard*, i. e. *coarse witticisms*, Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 29. Fabellae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, *literally translated*, Cic. Fin. 1, 2. Literae neque expressae neque oppressae, *neither pronounced too fully or strongly, nor mumbled or inarticulately uttered*, Cic. Off. 1, 37. *but* expressa verba, *distinctly and articulately pronounced*, Quinctil. 1, 11, 4. Expressior sermo, *a more distinct pronunciation*, ib. 1, 1, 37. Expressi vultus per aheneа signa, *represented to the life*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 248. Expressa signa, non adumbrata, *painted fully, not pourtrayed; finished pictures, not sketches*, Cic. Coel. 5. so Tusc. 3, 2. expressus exemplar antiquitatis, *a more express model of ancient manners*, Plin. 5, 15. expressa sceleris vestigia, *certain, manifest*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22. expressa indicia, *express, manifest proofs*, Cic. Planc. 12.—Expressio, ōnis, f. *a pressing or squeezing out*, Vitruv. 1, 1. 8, 7. & 9, 9. Expresse, adv. *properly, aptly, explicitly.*

Ex-probrāre fugam ei, aliquid in eo v. eum, *to cast up, to upbraid or reproach:* exprobrātio, ōnis, f. *an upbraiding:* exprobrātor, ōris, m. *et* ātrix, īcis, f. *one that upbraids, an upbraider.*

Ex-promittĕre numinos, *to promise strongly*, Varr. R. 2, 2, 5. expromissor, ōris, m. Ulpian.

Ex-prōmĕre numinos, *to draw out, to draw or bring out;* voces, *to utter;* quid sentias, *to express, to declare;* laborem et industriam, *to bestow, to spend;* expromptа memoria, *a ready memory or wit*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 2.

Ex-pugnāre urbem, *to take by storm, force, or assault;* domum v. carcerem, *to force, to break into;* pudicitiam, *to violate by force;* pertinaciam ejus, *to conquer;* aliquid ratione, *to obtain, to prove:* expugnatum est, imp. *the point was gained*, Liv. 4, 35. Expugnātor, ōris, m. *one who takes by force; a conqueror:* expugnabilis, e, *that may be taken by assault;* non expugnabilis, *impregnable.*——Expulsus, &c. *see* Expellĕre.

Ex-pungĕre, *to blot out, to expunge*, Plaut.

Expuĕre v. Ex-spuĕre, *to spit out;* in os ejus, *to spit;* miseriam ex animo, *to throw off.* Expuītio (ōnis, f.) sanguinis, *a spitting*, Plin. 31, 8.

Ex-purgāre, *to purge, to cleanse;* se, *to clear, to justify or excuse:* expurgatio, ōnis, f. *a cleansing; an apology*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 10.

Ex-pūtāre palos, *to lop off;* vitem, *to prune;* rem, *to weigh, to consider; to understand, to discover*, Cic. Fam. 10, 24.

Ex-putrescĕre, *to become putrid, to rot.*

Ex-quīrĕre, (quaero,) *to search out, to inquire into, to ask, to investigate:* exquisitus, a, um, *rare, nice, choice, exquisite; accurate, exact:* -ĭte.

Ex-saevīre, *to cease to rage*, Liv. 30, 39.

Ex-sanguis, e, *bloodless, pale; lifeless.*

Ex-sātiāre, *to sate or satiate, to glut, to cloy.*

Ex-sātūrāre, *to glut, to satiate; to satisfy.*

Ex-scendĕre, (scando,) e nave, *to land, to disembark:* exscensio, ōnis, f. *a landing & debarkation*, Liv. 8, 17. & 22, 20.

Ex-screare, *to hawk or spit up:* -ātio.

Ex-scindĕre; *to cut off; see* Excindĕre.

Ex-scribĕre; *to write out of one book into another, to copy; to transcribe;* patrem, *to imitate, to copy*, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 9.—Exscriptor, ōris, m. *a copier, a transcriber, (gl.* scriptor,) Cic. Fin. 1, 2.

Ex-sĕcāre v. excăre (ui, ctum,) linguam, *to cut out*, Cic. Cluent. 66. fundum armarii, *to cut a hole in the bottom of the chest*, ib. 64. arborem ferrā, *to cut*, Col. de Arb. 26, 3. vitiosas partes republicae, *to cut off*, Cic. Att. 2, 1. so pestem civitatis, Id. Sext. 65. quinas capiti mercedes, *i. e. usuras, to deduct from the capital sum 5 per Cent. a month, as we express it, by way of interest, (before the money was lent.)* Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 14. testes alicui, *to castrate*, Suet. Ner. 28. Opinio Graeciam opplevit, Caelum exsectum a filio Saturno, *sc.* fuisse, *was castrated*, Cic. N.D.

2.

2, 24. *so* juventus exfecta virum, *i. e.* virilitatem, *sc.* secundum, Lucan. 10, 134. exfecta lingua, *cut out*, ib. 2, 181. tua cornu *(in edd.)* ni foret exfecto frons, *for* ni cornu exfectum foret ex fronte, *had not the horn been cut out*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 59. exfectus honoribus senatoriis, *cut off from the hope of those honours to which senators are entitled*, Plin. Ep. 2, 12.—Exsectio (ōnis, f.) linguae, *a cutting out*, Cic. Cluent. 67. fundi in armario, *the cutting of a hole in the bottom*, ib. 64.

Ex-secrari, *to curse*, &c. vid. Execrari.

Ex-sequi, *to execute*, &c. *vid.* Exequi.

Ex-serĕre, *vid.* Exerĕre.

Ex-sibilāre, *to hiss, to hiss off the stage.*

Ex-siccāre, *to dry up*; vina culullis, *to drink out of cups*, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 11. Exsiccus, a, um, *dry.*

Ex-signare, *to seal*, Liv. 1, 20. vel exsignavero, *I could tell as from a sealed book*, Plaut, Trin. 3, 2, 29.

Ex-silīre (salio) gaudio, *to leap for joy*; domo stratis foras, *to leap out or from, to spring forth*; carceribus, *to spring from the barriers or starting place*; exultim, adv. *with leaps and frisks*; *festively*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 9.

Ex-solvĕre, *to loose, to free from*; *vid.* exolvĕre.

Ex-somnis, e, *sleepless, waking*, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 9.

Ex-sorbĕre, *to sup or drink up, to swallow.*

Ex-sors (ortis, adj.) culpae, *having no share in, free from*; vitae, *deprived of*; exsors ipsa secandi, *sc.* cos, *itself incapable of cutting*, Hor. Art. P. 305. Exsortem ducere honorem, *i. e.* sine sorte, *to receive an extraordinary honour*, Virg. A. 5, 534. *so* exors equus, *more beautiful than the rest*, ib. 8, 552.

Ex-spatiāri, *to roam and wander up and down at pleasure*; in hac parte, *to expatiate, to enlarge*, Quinctil. 2, 17. exspatiantur equi, *run out, wander from their course*, Ovid. Met. 2, 202. expatiata flumina, *leaving their channels*, ib. 1, 285.

Ex-spectāre, *to look for*; *see* Expectare.

Ex-spirāre, *to breathe*; *see* Expirare.

Ex-splendĕre *et* -escĕre, *to shine forth, to grow bright, to become eminent*, Nep. Attic. 1.

Ex-spoliāre, *to spoil, to rob or plunder.*

Ex-spūmāre, *to cast out a foam or froth, to froth.*

Ex-spuĕre, *to spit out*; *see* Expuĕre.

Ex-stillāre, *to drop out, to trickle down*; lacrimis, *to melt into tears*, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 81.

Ex-stimŭlāre, *to stimulate greatly, to incite, to spur on*: exstimŭlātor, ōris, m. *an inciter.*

Ex-stinguĕre v. Extinguere ignem, *to put out, to extinguish*: eum, *to kill*; animam seni, *to squeeze out the life of*, Ter. Adel. 3, 2, 16. bellum, *to suppress*, Cic. Fam. 10, 25. *so* suspicionem, ib. 11, 28. extinctio, ōnis, f. *et* -inctus, ūs, m. *a putting out, an extinction*; extinctor, ōris, m. *an extinguisher.*

Ex-stirpāre v. Extirpāre, (stirpo,) *to pull up by the root, to root out, to extirpate.*

Ex-stāre v. Extāre, (tĭti, tĭtum, v. tātum,) aqui v. ex aqua capite solo, *to stand, or to be above*; ex gutture, *to stand or stick out*, Ovid. Met. 6, 236. *so* de pectore, ib. 9, 128. Surculi exstent de arbore sex digitis, Col. de Arb. 26, 4. extat e terra sesquipede, ib. 5, 11. duos digitos, Plin. 17, 4.—¶ 2. Extāre ad memoriam posteritatis, *to remain*; carmina, opera, scripta alicujus extant, *remain, are extant*; *so* sepulchra exstant, Liv. 1, 25. non exstat alius, *sc.* auctor, *there is*, ib. 18. epistolae extant Philippi ad Alexandrum, Cic. Off. 2, 14. Si literae non exstarent, *if there were no writings*, Cic. Inv. 1, 39. Sed, quod literis exstet, &c. *as is recorded*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16. *so* quem verò exstet, *sc.* libris, eloquentem fuisse, Cic. Brut. 15. Nostrum studium extabit, *shall be conspicuous*, Cic. Fam. 1, 8. *so* quò magis extare, atque eminere videatur, Cic. Or. 3, 26. Quantum egomet Nereidas exsto, *I excel*, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 115. Aedificia modicè ab humo extantia, *raised or elevated*, Plin. Humeris extantem suspicit altis, *admires him raised above them by the bright of his shoulders*, Virg. A. 6, 668. signis exstantibus asper crater, *rough with figures sticking out of it, or embossed on it*, Ovid. Met. 12, 235. *so* ib. 5, 81. Utroque extantior aggere, *higher, raised above*, Stat. Theb. 9, 455. Nec vitis minor transferri debet exstatura etiamnum duabus gemmis, *nor ought a vine of less growth to be transplanted than will be so far raised above the ground, when set in the trench, as to shew two buds or eyes*, Plin. 17, 22. *add.* Col. 3, 16.—Exstantia, ae, f. *a protuberance or standing out*; capita sine ulla exstantia, neque aratro, neque bubus obnoxia sunt, *having nothing standing out of them*, Col. 5, 5, 12.

Ex-strŭĕre v. Extruĕre (xi, ctum,) acervum, *to pile up, to raise*; aedificium, domum, monumentum, murum, *to build, to rear*; mensam epulis, *to heap, to load*: exstructio, ōnis, f. *a building, a rearing*, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 60.

Ex-succus, a, um, *without juice or sap, dry.*

Ex-sūdāre v. Exūdāre gummi v. liquorem, *to sweat, to send out as a sweat*; illis, *sc.* terris exudat inutilis humor, *exudes, transpires*, Virg. G. 1, 88. exsudare laborem, *to undergo great labour which will cause sweating*, Liv. 5, 5. exsudati labores, Sil. 3, 531. causas, *to plead with the utmost vigour, to sweat in pleading*, Hor. Sat. 1, 10. 28.

Ex-sūgĕre v. Exugĕre, & -ēre, succum, humorem, sanguinem, *to suck out, to drink up, to dry up.*

Ex-sultāre v. Exultāre, (salto,) *to leap, to frisk*; *to boil up*; *to exult, to rejoice greatly, to boast*: exultans verborum audacia, *using too bold or florid expressions*, Cic. Or. 3, 9.—Exultantius, adv. *more floridly*, Plin. Ep. 3, 18.—Exultatio, ōnis, f. *an excessive rejoicing, exultation*, Plin. 8, 54.

Ex-superāre, *to surpass, to excel, to exceed, to prevail*: exsuperantia, ae, f. *pre-eminence*: exsuperabilis, e, *to be overcome or surmounted.*

Ex-surdāre v. exurdāre aures, *to deafen*; palatum, *to blunt the quick relish of the palate*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 38.

Ex-surgĕre v. Exurgĕre, *to rise up, to recover strength*; exsurgit mons a mari, *rises*, Plin. 5, 27.

Ex-suscĭtāre v. Exuscĭtāre, *to awaken, to rouse*; animos, *to excite*, Cic. Off. 1, 4. -ātio.

EXTA, orum n. *the entrails*: extālis, e, -is olla, *a pot for boiling the entrails*, Liv. 25, 16. Extĭspex, ĭcis, m. (specio) *a priest or soothsayer that inspected the entrails, and thence drew presages of futurity*, Cic. Div. 1, 16. Extĭspicium, i, n. *the art of predicting future events from the inspection of the entrails of animals*, Suet. Ner. 56.

Ex-

ratorius, a, um, -ātæ coronæ, *given for having spied out the enemy*, Suet. Cal. 45.

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Ex-porrĭgĕre (*et contract.* Exporgĕre,) ac. cient, *to stretch out, to extend the line of battle;* frontem, *to clear up, to shear*, Ter. Adel. 5, 353.

Ex-portāre, *to carry out, to export:* -ātio.

Ex-pōscĕre, *to ask earnestly, to request or beg, to entreat;* pacem precibus, Liv. 1, 16.

Ex-postŭlare, *to demand as a right;* aliquem ad supplicium, *to require him to be given up to punishment*, Tac. Hist. 1, 73. injuriam v. de injuria, cum eo, *to expostulate:* -ātio.

Ex-prĕmĕre (premo,) oleum, sanguinem, succum, *to press, wring, strain, or squeeze out:* pecuniam ab invitis, *to extort, to obtain by force*, Cic. Verr. 3, 37. risum v. gemitum alicui, Plin. Ep. 4, 7. vocem, *to extort an answer*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 32. *so* voces, quas metus exprimebat, Plin. Pan. 2. aliquem pictum tabellâ, facem v. formam alicujus, *to paint;* casus suos in marmore, imaginem in cera, *to represent, to express;* incessus, vultumque modumque loquendi, *to imitate*, Ovid. Met. 11, 636. aliquem libris, *to describe*, Cic. Att. 8, 1. *so* bellum, Id. Arch. 9. consiliorum ac virtutum effigiem, *to draw to the life*, ib. 12. legem ex natura, *to derive or imbibe*, Cic. Mil. 4. literas, *to express, to pronounce strongly*, Cic. Or. 3, 11. Off. 1, 37. sensus animi, *to express one's sentiments*, Cic. Or. 55. verbum de v. e verbo, *to translate literally*, Cic. Fin. 3, 4. Ac. 4, 10. Ter. Adel. prol. 11. Succus v. sanguis expressus, *squeezed or forced out:* Expressa necessitas obsides dandi Romanis, *was extorted from the Romans*, Liv. 2, 13. expressa arbusto convicia, *reproaches taken or drawn from the vineyard*, i. e. *coarse witticisms*, Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 29. Fabellæ ad verbum de Græcis expressæ, *literally translated*, Cic. Fin. 1, 2. Literæ neque expressæ neque oppressæ, *neither pronounced too fully or strongly, nor mumbled or inarticulately uttered*, Cic. Off. 1, 37. *but* expressa verba, *distinctly and articulately pronounced*, Quinctil. 1, 11, 4. Expressior sermo, *a more distinct pronunciation*, ib. 1, 1, 37. Expressi vultus per ahenea signa, *represented to the life*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 248. Expressa signa, non adumbrata, *painted fully, not portrayed; finished pictures, not sketches*, Cic. Coel. 5. *so* Tusc. 3, 2. expressius exemplar antiquitatis, *a more expressive model of ancient manners*, Plin. 5, 15. expressa sceleris vestigia, *certain, manifest*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22. expressa indicia, *express, manifest proofs*, Cic. Planc. 12.—Expressio, ōnis, f. *a pressing or squeezing out*, Vitruv. 1, 1. 8, 7. & 9, 9. Expressē, adv. *properly, aptly, explicitly.*

Ex-probrāre fugam ei, aliquid in eo v. cum, *to cast up, to upbraid or reproach:* exprobrātio, ōnis, f. *an upbraiding:* exprobrātor, ōris, m. *et* ātrix, īcis, f. *one that upbraids, an upbraider.*

Ex-prōmittĕre nummos, *to promise strongly*, Varr. R. 2, 2, 5. expromissor, ōris, m. Ulpian.

Ex-prōmĕre nummos, *to draw out, to draw or bring out;* voces, *to utter;* quid sentias, *to express, to declare;* laborem et industriam, *to bestow, to spend:* exprompta memoria, *a ready memory or wit*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 2.

Ex-pugnāre urbem, *to take by storm, force, or assault;* domum v. carcerem, *to force, to break into;* pudicitiam, *to violate by force;* pertinaciam ejus, *to conquer;* aliquid ratione, *to obtain, to prove:* expugnatum est, imp. *the point was gained*, Liv. 4, 35. Expugnātor, ōris, m. *one who takes by force; a conqueror:* expugnābilis, e, *that may be taken by assault;* non expugnabilis, *impregnable.*——Expulsus, &c. *see* Expellĕre.

Ex-pungĕre, *to blot out, to expunge*, Plaut.

Expuĕre v. Ex-spuĕre, *to spit out;* in os ejus, *to spit;* miseriam ex animo, *to throw off.* Expuītio (ōnis, f.) sanguinis, *a spitting*, Plin. 31, 1.

Ex-purgāre, *to purge, to cleanse;* se, *to clear, to justify or excuse:* expurgatio, ōnis, f. *a cleansing; an apology*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 10.

Ex-pŭtāre palos, *to lop off;* vitem, *to prune;* rem, *to weigh, to consider; to understand, to discover*, Cic. Fam. 10, 24.

Ex-putrescĕre, *to become putrid, to rot.*

Ex-quīrĕre, (quæro,) *to search out, to inquire into, to ask, to investigate:* exquisītus, a, um, *rare, nice, choice, exquisite; accurate, exact:* -ĭte.

Ex-sævīre, *to cease to rage*, Liv. 30. 39.

Ex-sanguis, e, *bloodless, pale; lifeless.*

Ex-sātiāre, *to sate or satiate, to glut, to cloy.*

Ex-sātūrāre, *to glut, to satiate; to satisfy.*

Ex-scendĕre, (scando,) e nave, *to land, to disembark:* exscensio, ōnis, f. *a landing a debarkation*, Liv. 8, 17. & 22, 20.

Ex-screare, *to hawk or spit up:* -ātio.

Ex-scindĕre, *to cut off; see* Excindĕre.

Ex-scribĕre, *to write out of one book into another, to copy; to transcribe;* patrem, *to imitate, to copy*, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 9.—Exscriptor, ōris, m. *a copier, a transcriber,* (*gl.* scriptor,) Cic. Fin. 1, 2.

Ex-sĕcāre v. excēare (ui, ctum,) linguam, *to cut out*, Cic. Cluent. 66. fundum armarii, *to cut a hole in the bottom of the chest*, ib. 64. arborem ferrâ, *to cut*, Col. de Arb. 26, 3. vitiosas partes republicæ, *to cut off*, Cic. Att. 2, 1. *so* pestem civitatis, Id. Sext. 65. quinas capiti mercedes, *i. e.* usuras, *to deduct from the capital sum* 5 per Cent. *a month, as we express it, by way of interest, (before the money was lent,)* Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 14. testes alicui, *to castrate*, Suet. Ner. 28. Opinio Græciam opplevit, Cælum exsectum a filio Saturno, *sc.* fuisse, *was castrated*, Cic. N.D.

2, 24. *so* juventus exfecta virum, *i. e.* virilitatem, *sc.* secundum, Lucan. 10, 134. exfecta lingua, *cut out*, ib. 2, 181. tua cornu *(in abl.)* ni foret exfecto frons, *for* ni cornu exfectum foret ex fronte, *had not the horn been cut out*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 59. exfectus honoribus senatoriis, *cut off from the hope of those honours to which senators are entitled*, Plin. Ep. 2, 12.—Exsectio (ōnis, f.) linguae, *a cutting out*, Cic. Cluent. 67. fundi in armario, *the cutting of a bolt in the bottom*, ib. 64.

Ex-sĕcrāri, *to curse*, &c. vid. Execrari.

Ex-sĕqui, *to execute*, &c. *vid.* Exequi.

Ex-sĕrĕre, *vid.* Exerĕre.

Ex-sibilāre, *to hiss, to hiss off the stage.*

Ex-siccāre, *to dry up*; vina cubullis, *to drink out of cups*, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 11. Exsiccus, a, um, *dry.*

Ex-signare, *to seal*, Liv. 1, 20. vel exsignavero, *I could tell as from a sealed book*, Plaut, Trin. 3, 2, 29.

Ex-silīre (salio) gaudio, *to leap for joy*; domo stratis foras, *to leap out or from, to spring forth*; carceribus, *to spring from the barriers or starting place*; exultim, adv. *with leaps and frisks*; *skittishly*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 9.

Ex-solvĕre, *to loose, to free from*; *vid.* exolvĕre.

Ex-somnis, e, *sleepless, waking*, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 9.

Ex-sorbĕre, *to sup or drink up, to swallow.*

Ex-sors (ortis, adj.) culpae, *having no share in, free from*; vitae, *deprived of*; exsors ipsa secandi, *sc.* cos, *itself incapable of cutting*, Hor. Art. P. 305. Exsortem ducere honorem, *i. e.* sine sorte, *to receive an extraordinary honour*, Virg. A. 5, 534. *so* exsors equus, *more beautiful than the rest*, ib. 8, 552.

Ex-spatiāri, *to roam and wander up and down at pleasure*; in hac parte, *to expatiate, to enlarge*, Quinctil. 2, 17. exspatiantur equi, *rush out, wander from their course*, Ovid. Met. 2, 202. expatiata flumina, *leaving their channels*, ib. 1, 285.

Ex-spectāre, *to look for*; *see* Expectare.

Ex-spirāre, *to breathe*; *see* Expirare.

Ex-splendĕre *et* -escĕre, *to shine forth, to grow bright, to become eminent*, Nep. Attic. 1.

Ex-spoliāre, *to spoil, to rob or plunder.*

Ex-spūmāre, *to cast out a foam or froth, to froth.*

Ex-spuĕre, *to spit out*; *see* Expuĕre.

Ex-stillāre, *to drop out, to trickle down*; lacrimis, *to melt into tears*, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 82.

Ex-stimŭlāre, *to stimulate greatly, to incite, to spur on*: exstimulātor, ōris, m. *an inciter.*

Ex-stinguĕre v. Extinguere ignem, *to put out, to extinguish*: eum, *to kill*; animam seni, *to squeeze out the life of*, Ter. Adel. 3, 2, 16. bellum, *to suppress*, Cic. Fam. 10, 35. *so* suspicionem, ib. 11, 28. extinctio, ōnis, f. *et* -inctus, ūs, m. *a putting out, an extinction*; extinctor, ōris, m. *an extinguisher.*

Ex-stirpāre v. Extirpare, (stirps,) *to pull up by the root, to root out, to extirpate.*

Ex-stāre v. Extare, (tĭti, tĭtum, v. tātum,) aqui v. ex aqua capite solo, *to stand, or to be above*; ex gutture, *to stand or stick out*, Ovid. Met. 6, 256. *so* de pectore, ib. 9, 128. Surculi exstent de arbore sex digitis, Col. de Arb. 26, 4. extat e terra sesquipede, ib. 5, 11. duos digitos, Plin. 17, 4.—¶ 2. Extare ad memoriam posteritatis, *to remain*; carmina, opera, scripta alicujus extant, *remain, are extant*; *so* sepulchra exstant, Liv. 1, 25. non exstat alius, *sc.* auctor, *there is*, ib. 18. epistolae exstant Philippi ad Alexandrum, Cic. Off. 2, 14. Si literae non exstarent, *if there were no writings*, Cic. Inv. 1, 39. Sed, quod literis exstet, &c. *as is recorded*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16. *so* quem verò exstet, *sc.* libris, eloquentem fuisse, Cic. Brut. 15. Nostrum studium extabit, *shall be conspicuous*, Cic. Fam. 1, 8. *so* quò magis extare, atque eminere videatur, Cic. Or. 3, 26. Quantum egomet Nercidas exsto, *I excel*, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 115. Aedificia modicè ab humo extantia, *raised or elevated*, Plin. Humeris extantem suspicit altis, *admires him raised above them by the height of his shoulders*, Virg. A. 6, 668. signis exstantibus asper crater, *rough with figures sticking out of it, or embossed on it*, Ovid. Met. 12, 235. *so* ib. 5, 81. Utroque extantior aggere, *higher, raised above*, Stat. Theb. 9, 455. Nec vitis minor transferri debet exstatura etiamnum duabus gemmis, *nor ought a vine of less growth to be transplanted than will be so far raised above the ground, when set in the trench, as to shew two buds or eyes*, Plin. 17, 22. *add.* Col. 3, 16.—Exstantia, ae, f. *a protuberance or standing out*; capita sine ulla exstantia, neque aratro, neque bubus obnoxia sunt, *having nothing standing out of them*, Col. 5, 5, 12.

Ex-strŭĕre v. Extruĕre (xi, ctum,) acervum, *to pile up, to raise*; aedificium, domum, monumentum, murum, *to build, to rear*; mensam epulis, *to heap, to load*: exstructio, ōnis, f. *a building, a rearing*, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 60.

Ex-succus, a, um, *without juice or sap, dry.*

Ex-sūdāre v. Exūdare gummi v. liquorem, *to sweat, to send out as a sweat*; illis, *sc.* terris exudat inutilis humor, *exudes, transpires*, Virg. G. 1, 88. exsudare laborem, *to undergo great labour which will cause sweating*, Liv. 5, 5. exsudati labores, Sil. 3, 531. causas, *to plead with the utmost vigour, to sweat in pleading*, Hor. Sat. 1, 10. 28.

Ex-sūgĕre v. Exugĕre, &c. -ere, succum, humorem, sanguinem, *to suck out, to drink up, to dry up.*

Ex-sultāre v. Exultare, (salto,) *to leap, to frisk; to boil up; to exult, to rejoice greatly, to boast*: exultans verborum audacia, *using too bold or florid expressions*, Cic. Or. 3, 9.—Exultantiùs, adv. *more floridly*, Plin. Ep. 3, 18.—Exultatio, ōnis, f. *an excessive rejoicing, exultation*, Plin. 8, 54.

Ex-supĕrāre, *to surpass, to excel, to exceed, to prevail*: exsuperantia, ae, f. *pre-eminence*: exsuperabilis, e, *to be overcome or surmounted.*

Ex-surdāre v. exurdare aures, *to deafen*; palatum, *to blunt the quick relish of the palate*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 38.

Ex-surgĕre v. Exurgere, *to rise up, to recover strength*; exsurgit mons a mari, *rises*, Plin. 5, 27.

Ex-suscitāre v. Exuscitare, *to awaken, to rouse*; animos, *to excite*, Cic. Off. 1, 4. -ātio.

EXTA, orum n. *the entrails*: extālis, e, -is olla, *a pot for boiling the entrails*, Liv. 25, 16. Extispex, ĭcis, m. (spĕcio) *a priest or soothsayer that inspected the entrails, and thence drew presages of futurity*, Cic. Div. 1, 16. Extispicium, i, n. *the art of predicting future events from the inspection of the entrails of animals*, Suet. Ner. 56.

Ex-

EX-TABESCĔRE macie, *to pine or waste away*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12. Videmus opiniones fictas et vanas extăbuisse, *have fallen into contempt, or fallen into contempt*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2.

EXTĀRE, *to stand out*, &c. *see* EX-stare.

EX-TEMPLŌ, adv. *immediately, quickly.*

EX-TEMPŌRĀLIS, e; -is oratio, *an extemporary speech, without premeditation*, Quinctil. 4, 1. facultas, *the talent of speaking* extempore, Suet. Aug. 84. Extemporalĭtas, ātis, f. *the doing of any thing* extempore; *promptness*, Suet. Tit. 3.

EX-TĔNDĔRE, extendi, extensum, *v.* -tum, *to stretch out, to extend*; pugnam, *to lengthen out, to prolong*; vires imperii, *to exert*; *so* se supra vires, Liv. 34, 4. Extensi digiti, extenta brachia, *stretched out*; extensiores manus, *more extended*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 116. extensissima wallis, *very extensive*, Liv. 21, 32. Extento aevo vivere, *i. e.* in aevum, *to live to the latest ages, to have his name transmitted to posterity*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 5. Per extentum funem ire, *to walk on the tight rope*, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 210. extentum spatium vitae, *long*, Vell. 1, 11. extentus sonus, *high, loud*, Plin. 10, 29.

EXTENTĀRE vires, *to exert*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 3.

EX-TENUĀRE corpus, *to extenuate the corpulent substance of the olive*, Plin. 15, 3. crimen, laudes, munus, querelam, &c. *to diminish, to lessen*, Cic. in pulverem inutilem extenuatur, *sc.* medica, *is reduced, crumbles*, Plin. 18, 16 f. 43. a dentibus extenuatur cibus, *is made small*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. aër fusus et extenuatus, *made thin*; *opposed to* concretus, ib. 39. -atae sortes, *diminished, lessened (to appearance, which was esteemed a bad omen.)* Liv. 21, 62. extenuatissimae copiŏlae, *very small, much diminished*, Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 13. extenuatio, ōnis, f. *a diminishing*, Cic. Or. 3, 53. Plin.

EX-TERĔBRARE, *to bore, to pierce, to force*, Cic.

EX-TERGĔRE *v.* -ĕre, *to wipe off*; manus sibi, *to wipe*: extersus, ûs, m. *a wiping*, Plaut.

EX-TERMINĀRE, *to drive out, to banish*: -ātor.

EX-TERNĀRE *v.* EX-sternare, *to terrify, to frighten*; externātus, *terrified*, Ovid. Met. 1, 641.

EXTERNUS, a, um, *foreign, of another country.*

EX-TĔRĔRE opus limâ, *to wear away, to impair by the file*; frontem calcibus, *to strike, to pierce or wound*; frumentum, *to beat out the corn, to thresh*; cibum, *to digest*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. literam, syllabam, *to take out by* syncŏpe; *as* dixti *for* dixisti, Varr. L. L. 4, 19.

EX-TERRĔRE, *to terrify, to frighten greatly.*

EXTERSUS part. *wiped*, &c. *see* Extergĕre.

EXTĔRUS, *rar.* Exter, ĕra, um, *foreign*: *compar.* exterior pars, *outer*; comes exterior, *on the side furthest from the wall, or on the left side*, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 17. Exteriŭs, adv. *without, on the outer side. Superl.* Extrēmus, a, um, *last*; extremo anno, *in the end of*; extremo tempore, *at a critical time, in a dangerous conjuncture*, Caes. B. C. 2, 4. ad extremum, *at last*; *in the end or extremity*, Liv. 21, 8. Extremum dĭci, *v.* anni, *the end*; extrēmō, adv. *lastly, finally*: extrēmĭtas, ātis, f. *the extremity*:—*et* EXTRĪMUS; extimae gentes, *the most remote*, Plin. 2, 78. extimus orbis, *the outermost part of*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 4. *so* extimum promontorium, Plin. 6, 28. Omnia extrema experiri, *to try all extremities*, Sallust. Cat. 26.

EX-TEXĔRE, *to unweave*; illum, *to cheat out of his money*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 5.

EXTILLĀRE, *to drop out*; *vid.* Ex-stillare.

EX-TĪMESCĔRE (extīmui,) eum *v.* id, *v.* ab eo, *to be greatly afraid, to fear much.*

EXTĪMŬLĀRE, *to spur on*; *see* Exstimulare.

EXTINGUĔRE, *to extinguish*; *see* Exstinguĕre.

EX-TIRPĀRE, Extare, *see* Exstirpare, Exstare.

EX-TOLLĔRE, *to raise up, to extol*; liberos, *to bring up, to educate*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 41.

EX-TORQUĔRE articulum, *to wrench, to put out of joint*; ferrum e *v.* de manibus, *to wrest, to force*; nihil a miseris, *to extort*; victoriam hosti, confessionem erroris civibus, *to force from*: e Extortor, ōris, m. *one who takes away by force, a robber, an extortioner*, Ter. Phor. 2, 2, 27.

EX-TORRIS, e; patriâ, *exiled, banished*; *an exile.*

EXTRA, (praep.) portam *v.* ostium, *without*; extra causam, *without, not included in*; *foreign to*, Cic. Caec. 32. extra conjurationem, *not concerned in*, Sall. Cat. 39. extra culpam, fatum, jocum, numerum modumque, ordinem, teli jactum, periculum, turbam, vitia, urbem, *without*; ne extra modum sumptu et magnificentiâ prodeas, *beyond*, Cic. Off. 1, 39.—¶ 2 extra unum te, nemo, *besides, except*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 203. *so* extra unam aniculam, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 84. extra ducem paucosque praeterea, Cic. Fam. 7, 3. EXTRA, adv. *without, on the outside*; *thus*, pomum simile amygdalis extrà, Plin. 22, 10. Iliacos intra muros peccatur, et extrà, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16. Quum extrà et intus hostem haberent, Caes. B. C. 3, 69.—Extra quàm, *except that, unless*, Cic. Inv. 2, 20. *so* Liv. 26, 34. & 38, 38.

EX-TRAHĔRE hastam *v.* telum e corpore, venenum corpori, *to draw out, to extract*; eum domo *v.* rure, *to draw or bring, to drag*; urbem ex periculis, *to free*; aestatem, diem dicendo, *to spend, to waste*; certamen in noctem, *to prolong*; rem in annum, *to spin out, to delay for a year*; se et suos incolumes, *to bring off*, Nep. Eumen. 5. Extractorius, a, um, *that draws or can draw, drawing*, -an vim arundo habet, Plin. 24. 11.

EXTRĀNEUS, a, um, *strange, foreign*; *extraneous*; -aneae res, *dist. from* res corporis et animi.

EXTRAORDINĀRIUS, a, um, (ordo,) *extraordinary, contrary to common order and custom*, Cic.

EXTRARIUS (a, um,) canis, *strange, not domestic*: -ia lux, *coming from without*; extrariae res, *external, not in ourselves*, Cic. Inv. 2, 59.

EXTRĪCĀRE cervam plagis, *to free, to extricate*; agrum fruticetis, *to clear*; nummos, *to get or procure*; nihil de aliquo, *to find*, Cic. Fam. 5, 10.

EX-TRINSĔCUS, adv. *on the outside, from without*; pulmones extrinsecus spiritum adducunt.

EX-TRŪDĔRE, *to thresh out, to extrude.*

EX-TRUĔRE, *to rear, to build*; *see* Exstruĕre.

EX-TŪBĔRĀRE, (tuber,) *to bunch out, to swell*: extuberatio, ōnis, f. *a bunch, a swelling*, Plin. 6, 31, 94.

EX-TŬMĔRE *v.* esĕre, *to swell greatly*: extumidus, a. *swollen, that swells or rises*, Varr. R. 1, 51.

EX-TUNDĔRE, *to beat or hammer out*; artes, *to invent*; aliquid precibus, *to extort, to gain*; fastidia, *to drive away loathing or disgust*, Hor. Sat.

EX-TURBĀRE aliquem ex civitate, *to drive, to banish*; oculos ei, *to put out*; aliquem bonis

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patrîis, omnibus fortunis, *to dispossess, to deprive of*; mentem, *to disturb*; spem pacis, *to confound, to break*, Liv. 6, 21.

Ex-tussīre, *to cough up, to void by coughing.*

Ex-ūbĕrāre, (uber,) *to be very fruitful, to abound*: exuberātio, ōnis, f. *exuberance, abundance.*

Exuccus, a, *without sap*, Sen. Ep. 3. *see* Ex-succus.

Exudāre, Exugĕre, *see* Exundāre, Ex-fugĕre.

Exuĕre v. Ex-suĕre vestes sibi v. se vestibus, *to put off one's clothes*; aegritudinem, *to lay aside*; animam, *to lose*, Ovid. Met. 19, 777. se animâ, *to kill one's self*; eum agro paterno, regno, &c. *to deprive of*; so eum armis, *to strip of*; hostem castris, *to drive from*; ensem humero, *to take off*; ensem vaginâ, *to draw*; hominem hac, *sc.* pinu, *to put off the human figure, and assume that of a pine*, Ovid. Met 10, 505. 6 hominem ex homine, Cic. Fin. 5, 12. humanitatem, *to lay aside, to put off*, Cic. Ligar. 5. Att. 15, 2. jugum sibi v. se jugo *to put off the yoke, to free one's self from slavery*, Liv. pectus curis, *to free*; virtutes, *to lose, to lay aside*: Palmae exutae vinclis, *freed from* Virg. A. 2, 153. Pedem unum exuta vinclis, *having one foot bare*, ib. 4, 518.—Exŭviae, arum, f. *spoils taken from an enemy*; *the skin of a serpent*; *clothes put off or left, remains*, Virg. A. 4, 651.

Exul v. Exsul, ŭlis, c. (quasi extra solum, *i. e.* qui solum mutavit,) *banished from one's country, an exile*: exĭlium, i, n. *banishment, exile*: exulāre, *to live in exile, to be an exile*: -ātio.

Ex-ulcĕrāre, *to make sore, to fret, to exulcerate*; *to irritate or provoke*: ātio: -ātōrius.

Exultāre, *to leap or rejoice*; *vid.* Ex-sultāre.

Ex-ulŭlāre, *to howl or cry out*; *to make to resound with howling*, Ov. Met. 8, 233. Fr. 4, 1, 42.

Ex-undāre, *to overflow, to diffuse itself*: -ātio.

Ex-ungĕre, *to anoint, to besmear all over.*

Exŭpĕrāre, *to get over or beyond*; *see* Ex-superāre.

Ex-ūrĕre, *to burn*; scelus igni, *to burn out with fire, to purge or purify*, Virg. A. 6, 742.—Exustio, ōnis, f. *a burning, a setting on fire.*

Exuscitāre, *to stir up*, &c. *see* Ex-suscitāre.

F.

Fāba, ae, f. *a bean*: fābŭla, ae, f. *a small bean*: fabācĕus, fabarius v. fabāginus, *et* fabālis, e, *of or pertaining to beans*: fābāle, is, n. (*sc.* stramentum,) *a bean straw or stalk*: fābācia, ae, f. *a cake made of beans*, Plin. 18, 12.

Fāber, bri, m. (*q.* făciber, *a* facio,) *one that works in wood, iron, brass, marble, or the like, a workman, an artificer*: faber aerarius, *a brasier, a coppersmith*; aurarius, *a goldsmith*; ferrarius, *a blacksmith*; lignarius, *a carpenter*; faber marmoris aut eboris, *a worker in marble or ivory*, Hor. Quisque faber suae fortunae, *the framer or maker*; Duae fabrûm centuriae, *of artificers*, Liv. 1, 43. Fabrûm, non fabrorum, Cic. Or. 46. Faber, bra, brum, *artificial*; Daedalus ingenio fabrae celeberrimus artis, *for his ingenuity or skill as an artist or in architecture*, Ovid. Met. 8, 159. Fābre (*and oftener* affābrē,) adv. *artificially, cunningly, skilfully*; fabrē facere, *to make or build artificially*: fabrĭcāre *et* -i, *to make, to frame*: pars militi fabricatur ensis, *is made or forged*, Quinct. 2, 16, 2. Pocula fabricata fago, *made of beech*, Ovid. Met. 8, 669. Fabricatio, ōnis f. *a making or framing*: fabricātor, ōris, m. *a maker or framer*: Fabrica, ae, f. *the shop, properly of a carpenter*; fabrica ferrea, *a smithy*; fabrica aeris *et* ferri, *the art of framing or working in*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. Admirabilis fabrica membrorum animantium, *the frame, fabric, or construction*, ib. 47. Fabricam apparare v. fingere, *a device, a stratagem or trick*; fabrilis, e, *of an artificer*; tradant fabrilia fabri, *sc.* instrumenta, *mechanicks handle the tools of mechanicks*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 117. Fabrilis dextra, *mechanical, skilful*, Ovid. Met. 4, 175.

Fābŭla, ae, f. (*a* fando,) *a report, the subject of common talk*; in fabulis fuit, *was much talked about*, Suet. Aug. 70. Fabula fui per urbem, Hor. Epod. 11, 8. *a fable, as those of Aesopus or Phaedrus*; lupus in fabula, *the wolf in the fable, a proverb used when one comes in, who is spoken of*, Ter. *the subject of a poem*; *a play*; fabulae togātae *plays in which the dress of the actors, and the manners were Roman*; Palliātae, *Grecian*; Poeticae fabulae, *the fables or fictions of the poets*, Liv. Praef. De te fabula narratur, *the fable or story*, *sc. of Tantalus*, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 70. Fabulae! *mere stories, all false*, Ter. *so* Fabulae manes, *the fabulous* manes. Hor. Od. 1, 4, 16. Additur fabulae, *to the story or narration*, Liv. 1, 11. *so* ib. 3, 47. Fabella, ae, f. *a short fable, a fable*: fabulāris, e, -is historia, *fabulous*, Suet. Tib. 70. Fabulōsus, a, um, *fabulous, about which many things are feigned, or many stories told*; *that*, Fabulosus Hydaspes, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 7. Fabulosissimus Atlas, Plin. 5, 1. *but* Fabulosa antiquitas, *full of fables or fictions*, Plin. 12, 19. *so* Fabulosa Graecorum carmina, Curt. 3, 1, 2.—Fabulōsē, -ius, -issimè, adv. *fabulously*: fabulositas, ātis, f. *abundance of fables*, Plin. 7, 52 f. 53. *fabulosity*, ib. 28. Fabulāri, *var.* -āre, *to talk, usually in a trifling or contemptible manner*: fabŭlator ōris, m. *a teller of agreeable stories*, Suet. Aug. 78. Senec. Ep. 122. *a writer of fables*, Gel.

Făcĕre, (făcio, fēci, factum; *passiv.* fīo, factus, fĭĕri,) *to make, to do*; a v. ab aliquo, *to favour or assist*; *to side with, to be of one's party*; adversus aliquem, *to oppose*; ad aliquid, *to be useful or fit*: id aequi bonique, *to take in good part*; huic aegrè, *to vex, to mortify her in his turn*, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10. aes alienum, *to contract debt*, Liv. 2, 23. multos ambitus circa unam rem, *to be too particular*, Liv. 27, 27. amicitiam, aliquem amicum sibi, *to make*; animum v. -os ei, *to give spirits, to puff up, to make proud*, Liv. 1, 34. & 22, 26. animum, *to encourage*, Liv. 25, 11 & 23. animos in aliquem, Ovid. Trist. 5, 8, 3. licet tu mihi bonum animum facias, *though you give me great encouragement*, Plin. Ep. 7, 30. annos, dies, menses, pueritiam, *to past or spend, to live*; arbitria de aliquo, *to pronounce sentence*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 22. *but* Consuli praetores in eligendo arbitrium fecerunt, *left the choice of them to the Consul, allowed him to chuse which of the legions he pleased*, Liv. 43, 15. argentariam, *sc.* artem, *to be a banker*, Cic. artem ludicram, *to be a player*, met. *to*

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leap

leap, to palpitate, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 3. affulas foribus, *to break in pieces*, Id. Merc. 1, 2, 20. aucupium auribus, *to listen*, Id. Mil. 4, 1, 43. audaciam hosti, *to inspire*, Liv. 29, 34. audientiam sibi, *to procure attention*, Cic. Sen. 9. omnem auritum populum, *to make attentive, to order silence*, Plaut, Asin. prol. 4. augurium, *to shew or give an omen*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 10. *so* auspicium, Liv. 1, 34. auspicium ei, *to serve as an omen, to put into his head to do a thing*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86. auxilia mercede, *to serve as auxiliaries*, Tac. An. 6, 38. basia, *to kiss*; bellum patriae, *to make war upon*, Nep. 10, 4. Tac. An. 3, 18.—caedem, *to commit slaughter or murder*, Cic. Mil. 5. calorem, *to cause*, Plin. 11, 16. aliquid capitale, *to forbid under pain of death*, Plin. 12, 14. caput, *to grow to a head, as a tumour or swelling, as a felon or whitlow*, Plin. 26, 12 f. 77. carmina, *to compose*, Virg. E. 3, 86. carnificinam, *to act the part of an executioner, to torment*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 29. castra, *to pitch a camp, to encamp*; caulem, *to grow to a stalk*, Col. 11, 3. aliquem certiorem, *to inform*; civem, *to make him a citizen of Athens*, Nep. 25, 3. plus cladium, *to cause*, Liv. 8, 2. clamores, *to excite acclamations of applause*, Cic. Br. 95. claritatem oculis, *to improve the sight*, Plin. 29, 6. classem, *to build*, Caes. B. G. 4, 21. coenam alicui, *to prepare*, or, *as we say, to give*, Cic. Att, 9, 13. & Fam. 9, 24. cognomen colli, *to give*, Liv. 1, 3. comitia, *to hold*, Cic. Fam. 13, 29. commentarios, *to write*, Caes. B. G. 8, 1. compendium, *to gain*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16. errationis fecerit compendium, *she will save or put an end to her wandering*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 90. operam fac compendi quaerere, *save yourself the trouble of asking*, Id. Ps. 4, 7, 42. compotem votorum, *to grant what he wishes*, Plin. pan. 78. conceptum, *to conceive*, Col. 7, 6. concilia, *to hold*, Liv. 3, 10. concursus, *to bring together*, Cic. Dej. 10. conjecturam, *to conjecture, to gather or guess*; conjurationem v. conspirationem, *to conspire, to combine*; conquisitionem ingenuorum, *to make a scrutiny, to inspect*, Liv. 25, 5. nova consilia ei, *to suggest new schemes*, Liv. 35, 42. consilio v. de consilio alicujus, *to follow one's advice*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 22. Cic. Fam. 1, 7. consuetudinem cum aliquo, *to form an intimacy*, Cic. Fam. 13, 24. consules, *to chuse, to create*; contentionem fortunarum, *to make a contrast or comparison*, Cic. Pis. 22. controversiam, *to make it a matter of dispute*, Liv. 3, 40. controversiam Jovi ipsi de felicitate, *to dispute or contend with him*, Senec. Ep. 111. *so* controversiam mihi do senectute, ib. 26. contumeliam ei, *to affront, to injure*, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 78. *This phrase seems to have been used by Antony for* affici contumelia, *to suffer an affront, and therefore it is blamed by Cicero*, Phil. 3, 9. Quinctil. 9, 3, 13. convicium alicui, *to reproach or upbraid*; convivia, *to celebrate*; copiam argenti ei, *to lend*, Plaut. Asin. 5, 1, 20. his frumenti copiam, *to supply or furnish them with corn*, Caes. B. G. 1, 28. civibus omnibus consilii sui copiam, *to offer his advice*, Cic. Or. 3, 33, copiam pugnandi, *to grant leave, or an opportunity*, Liv. 7, 15. Obsecrat (*sc.* anum,) ut sibi ejus (puellae) copiam faceret, *that he might have the girl*, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 63. Quod maxime cupiebas, ejus copiam feci tibi, *I have procured for you*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 14. cum aliquo, *to agree or take part with*; curiam, *to build*, Plin. 34, 6 f. 12. damnum, detrimentum v. jacturam, *to suffer loss*; deditionem, *to surrender*; delectum *sc.* militum, *to levy soldiers*, Caes. B. C. 1, 11. delectum studiorum, *to make a selection or choice, to prefer one study to another*, Quinctil. 2, 8, 7. descensionem v. excensionem, *to make a descent or hostile attack on a country*, Liv. 22, 31. & 28, 8. dictatoris desiderium senatui, *to make the senate desire or wish for*, Liv. 7, 24. dicta, *to perform what one has promised*, Ovid. Fast. 3, 515. dies decem Iconii, *to spend, to stay*, Cic. Att. 5, 20. discessionem, *to put a matter to the vote, to divide the house, to take the opinion of the senate*, Cic. Fam. 1, 2 & 4. Caes. B. G. 8, 53, (R. A. p. 16.) ditionis suae, *to reduce, to subject to one's power*, Liv. dividuum face, *for* fac, *halve the matter*, Ter. Adel. 2, 2, 33. divitias ex re aliqua, *to acquire or gain*, Plaut. divortium cum uxore, *to divorce*, Cic. Fam. 8, 7. dolorem, *to cause pain*, Cic. Fam. 5, 15. *so* dulcedinem, Senec. Ep. 112. Equus non facit, *will not move or stir, is restiff*, Cic. Br 51. Facere excursiones in provinciam, *to make inroads*, Cic. Att. 1, 19. eruptionem, *to make a sally*, Caes. B. G. 3, 22. exempla in te, *to punish in an exemplary manner*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 67. exercitum argento, *to raise an army*, Sall. apud Senec. Ep. 112.—Fabulam, *to write a play*; agere, *to act it*, facinus v. flagitium, *to commit*; facultatem ei, *to give an opportunity or leave*; fallaciam, *to use or practise*, Ter. And. 1, 3, 7. fidem auribus alicujus, *for* apud aliquem, *to gain or procure credit, to be believed by one*, Cic Cat. 3, 2. Ea peritis amnis ejus vix fidem fecerint, *will scarcely be believed by those acquainted with that river*, Liv. 21, 47. fecit mihi fidem poenitentiae, *he convinced me of his penitence*, Plin. 9, 21. ex quo dubiis fides fiat, *doubtful things may be believed*, Quinctil. 5, 10, 12. fidem per numina Veneris, *to swear*, Ovid. Am. 2, 8, 18. finem operi, *to put an end*, Id. Met. 6, 102. fletum ei, *to make one shed tears*, Col. 10, 122. foedus cum aliquo, inter se, *to make a treaty*; fraudem legi, *to elude*, Liv. 7, 16. *to break, to violate*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 9. fructum, *to produce profit*, Varr. R. R. 2, pr. 5. frugem, *to procure advantage, to get gain*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 70. frumentum ex arvo, *to raise, to obtain*, Varr. R. R. 7, 2. fugam, *to fly*; fuga ex acie, amisso duce, fieri coepta est, *sc.* a militibus, *they began to fly*, Liv. 25, 34. fugam ac vastitatem late fecerunt, *they fled and left the place where the consul fell defolate for a great way round*, Liv. 8, 9. *but* quas fugas fecerit, *sc.* Clodius, *what flights did he cause or occasion*, Cic. Dom. 25. *so* fugam nostris facere, *they made our men fly*, Sen. Ep. 114. *which phrase Seneca blames*, ib. funus filio jam sepulto, *to perform funeral obsequies*, Cic. Cluent. 9. furtum, *to commit theft, to steal*; gloriam praecipuam iis, *sc.* navis, *to give them reputation or a name, to bring them into repute*, Plin. 14, 1 f. 3. gradum, *to make a step, to walk*, Cic. Or. 2, 61. grandiorem gradum fac ad me, *walk faster, mend your pace*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 25. gradum

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dum ex his ad alia, *to advance*, Quinctil. 3, 6, 8. majoribus noſtris in Africam ex hac provincia (*ſc.* Sicilia) gradus imperii factus eſt, *our anceſtors made a ſtep or progreſs in their acquiſition of empire*, i. e. *derived aſſiſtance and reſources from Sicily for the conqueſt of Africa*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1. gratiam aliis, *ſc.* uvis, *to give them credit or eſtimation, to make them valued*, Plin. 14, 1. gratiam dicendi, quae vellent, *to grant leave*, Liv. 3, 41. ſuam gratiam—in obſidione liberandâ, *to take the merit to himſelf of relieving them from a ſiege*, Liv. 36, 25. gratiam facinorum alicui, *to grant forgiveneſs, to remit, pardon, or forgive*, Liv. 3, 56. & 8, 34. *ſo* gratiam delicti Boccho, Salluſt. Jug. 104. Qui mihi atque animo meo nullius unquam delicti gratiam feciſſem, *who had indulged myſelf and my mind in no fault*, Id. Cat. 52. Criminum omnium gratiam fecit, *he granted an act of grace for all paſt crimes*, Suet. Cal 15. Fac iſtam cunctam gratiam, *grant a general pardon*, i. e. *pardon Tranio as well as me*, Plaut. Moſt. 5, 2, 46. Equiti Romano jurisjurandi gratiam fecit, *he diſcharged him from the obligation of an oath he had taken*, Suet. Tib. 35. jurisjurandi volo gratiam (ut) facias, *ſc.* ei, *I wiſh you to releaſe him of his oath*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 58. gratiam edicti fecit, *he revoked the edict, he did not exact the performance of it*, Suet. Dom. 14. Bononienſibus gratiam fecit conjurandi cum tota Italia pro partibus, *he excuſed the people of Bononia from entering into an aſſociation with the reſt of Italy in his favour, or he diſpenſed with their doing ſo*, Id. Aug. 17. De iſthac Caſinâ huic noſtro villico gratiam facias, *give our bailiff Caſina to wife*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 21. gratum alicui, *to do a pleaſure, to oblige*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4. per mihi gratum feceris, *for pergratum, you will oblige me much*, Cic. Att. 1, 20. jacturam rei familiaris, gloriae, &c. *to loſe*, Cic. jactus, *to throw*; impenſam v. -as in aliquid, *to ſpend*; impetum, impreſſionem, v. incurſionem in hoſtes, *to attack*; initium, *to begin*; inſidias ei, *to lay ſnares*; invidiam ei, *to raiſe odium againſt him*, Liv. 38, 43. Ovid. Met 4, 547. iter pedibus, *to travel, to journey*; iter infeſtum, *to make, to render*, Lucr. 5, 1123. iter per auras, *to fly*, Ovid. Pont. 3, 2, 62. iter ſceleri, *to open a way*, Id. Met. 15, 106. judicatum, *to obey the ſentence of a judge*, Cic. Flacc. 20. judicium, *to judge*, Cic. Fam. 13, 20. judicia de aliquo, *to make judgments or decrees*, Cic. Manil. 15. jus ei, *to grant leave*, Liv. juſta alicui, *to perform his funeral obſequies*, Cic. Flac. 38. librum, *to compoſe*, Plin. Ep. liberos, *to beget*, Plaut. Ciſt. 5, 1, 50. literas, *to write*, Plaut. Aſin. 4, 1, 2. lituram, *to make a blot*, Ovid. Ep. 3, 3. Pont. 4, 1, 14. ne longum faciam, *not to be tedious*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 137. remp. loquentem, *to repreſent as ſpeaking*, Cic. Or. 25. minus lucri, *to gain*, Cic. Flac. 37. ludos, *to mock one*, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 52. *to ſport*, Lucr. 4, 794. *to exhibit games*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8. maciem, *to cauſe*, Ovid. Met. 11, 793. manum, *to raiſe a body of men*, Cic. Verr. 5, 30. medicinam, *to apply a remedy*, Cic. Quint. 2. Fam. 14, 7. mentionem alicujus v. de aliquo, *to make mention*; mercaturam, *to exerciſe merchandiſe, to be a merchant*, Cic. meſſem, *to reap*; metum, *to cauſe*, Ovid. Met. 5, 322. miſſa haec faciamus, *let us omit or paſs over*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 25. me miſſum face, *diſmiſs, excuſe*, Id. And. 4, 1, 56. iram miſſam, *to lay aſide*, Id. Hec. 4, 6, 14. patrem miſſum, *to drop the proſecution againſt*, Cic. Off. 3, 31. cohortes ad me miſſum facias, *for* mittas, *ſend*, Cic. Att. 8, 18. modum, *to uſe moderation*, Cic. Fam. 10, 3. modum controverſiarum, *to put an end to*, Cic. Leg. 1, 20. modum irae, *to ſet bounds*, Liv. 4, 50. modum ſibi, *to moderate or regulate*, Liv. 25, 40. modum veneris in illa, *to have no further connection with her*, Ov. Met 4, 258 modos, *to compoſe the muſick*, Ter. & Cic. Or. 3, 26. momentum, *to have influence, to be of importance*, Liv. moram mihi, *to cauſe delay, to ſtop or ſtay*, Plaut. Moſt. 1, 1, 7. *ſo* moras eunti, Ovid. Met. 8, 548. moram certamini, *to occaſion delay*, Liv. 3, 2. nullam dimicandi moram facturus, *intending not to delay fighting, propoſing to come to an immediate engagement*, Liv. 21, 32. Ille ſe affirmare (affirmabat) poſtero die moram nullam eſſe facturum, *would not interpoſe his negative againſt the decree of the ſenate, would not hinder it to be paſſed*, Cic. Sext. 34. morem ſibi ut, *to make it his cuſtom*, Liv. 35, 35. morem fecerat uſus *ſc.* iis, Ovid. Met. 2, 345. mortem, *to cauſe*, Col. 2, 2, 7. motus, *to excite commotions*, Liv. 28, 46. muros in littore, *to build*; navem, *to build*; naufragium, *to ſuffer*; negligentem, *ſc.* eum, *to put him off his guard*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 23. negotium ei, *to cauſe trouble*; nidos in ramis, *to build*; nimiumque mihi faciendia tela, *too effectual or ſucceſsful with me*, Ovid. Ep. 2, 39. nobilem, *to ennoble*, Plin. 10, 26. longinquitate nobilitas facta, ib. 47. nomina ſtellis, *to give names*, Virg. G. 1, 137. *ſo* Ovid. Met. 13, 617. & 14, 616. Tr. 1, 1, 90. F. 3, 870. 4, 284. nomina fecit Hyas, *their brother* Hyas *gave them the name of* Hyades, ib. 5, 182. Juventus nomen fecit Periculo mihi, *gave me the name of Periculus*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 1. *ſo* ei nomen facio Ilio, Id. Bacch. 4, 9. 21. actas, cui fecimus aurea nomen, Ovid. Met. 15, 96. Et mortem et nomen Druſo Germania fecit, *Germany, where Druſus died, gave him the name of* Germanicus (after his death,) Id. F. 1, 597. Etſi nomina jam facta ſunt, *although the names of the different characters in the dialogue are already written down*, Cic. Att. 13, 14. *hence* nomina facit, *he gives ſecurity for the payment of the money, by writing his own name, and that of Pythius, from whom he bought the* villa, *in a banker's books*, Cic. Off. 3, 14. Accepi Aviani literas, nomina ſe facturum, quâ ego vellem die, *that he would lend the money, to be paid at what time I ſhould chuſe*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23. nunquam magis nomina facio, *I lend or lay out money at intereſt*, Senec. de vit. beat. 24. *ſo* nomina facturi, Id. Ben. 1, 1. quòd quaſi nomen, ſi, ut, foenerator cum debitore, ita ruſticus cum vicis ſuis fecerit ejus ſummae, ut praedictam uſuram ſemiſſium dominus conſtituat, *but if a huſbandman ſhould ſettle an account as it were, with his vineyards*, (or *ſhould make his vineyards debtors, as it were,*) *for that ſum, in the ſame manner as an uſurer does with his debtor, ſo that the owner may have the foreſaid intereſt of ſix* per cent. per

annum, Col. 3, 3, 9. nominationem pontificis, *to nominate or appoint*, Liv. 26, 23. notum, *to make known*, Plin. Ep. 10. 23. Ovid. Met. 12, 64. de domo fiet numeratio, *payment shall be made from my own store without borrowing*, Senec. Ep. 26. nuptias, *to celebrate, to finish*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 42. obsidium Illo, *to lay siege, to besiege Troy*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 24. odium vitae, *to cause*, Plin. 20. 18. officium, *to do one's duty or part*; operae pretium, *to do a work of importance or worth while*, Liv. praef. orbes, *to form circles, to arrange themselves in that figure*, Sall. Jug. 97. Caes. B. G. 4, 37. otia nobis, *to grant or procure repose*, Virg. E. 1, 6. ova, *to lay eggs*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. pactionem v. pactum, pacem cum aliquo, *to make*; aliquem v. -id parvi, plurimi, *to value, to esteem*; pavorem, *to cause*; pecunias ex metallis, *to gain from the mines*, Nep. 5, 1. pecuniam in provincia, *to raise, to acquire*; Cic. Verr. 2, 6. pedem v. pedes, *to trim the sails*, Virg. A. 5, 830. periculum, *to make trial, to try*; periculum ei, *to occasion danger*, Tac. An 13, 33. periculum summae rei, *to hazard the whole matter, to risk an engagement*, Tac. Hist. 4, 71. periculum ex aliis, *to take example*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36. fac periculum in literis, &c. *try him in books*, Id. Eun. 3, 2, 23. perniciem ipsis, *to cause*, ib. 2, 70. *so* pestilentiam, Col. 6, 5. piraticam, *to be a pirate*; planum, *to explain, to shew*; aliquem pluris v. plurimi, *to value*; plurimum, *to do a great deal*; poëma, *to compose*; pontem in flumine, *to make*; populationes, *to pillage*; populum Romanum, ex variis elementis, *to form, to make up*, Flor. 1. 1. potestatem, *to grant leave or permission*; potestatem populi, *for* populo, *to leave to the people*, Liv. 27, 8. potestatem sui, v. sui conveniendi, *to allow application to be made to them*; *said of magistrates*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2. Phil. 8, 10. praeconium, *to be a herald or public crier*, Cic. Fam. 6, 8. *but* praeconia de aliquo, *to praise, to extol*, Ovid. Ep. 16, 139. praedam, *to plunder*; *to get booty*; praelium, *to fight*; precationem, *to pray*; pretium, *to estimate, to value*; profectionem, *to march*; profectum v. progressum, *to make progress*; promissum, *to perform*, Cic. Off. 3, 25. pugnam, *to fight*; *but* pugnam in foribus, *to represent*, Virg. G. 3, 27. pugnum, *to clench the fist*, Cic. Acad. 4, 47. pullos, *to hatch chickens, to produce young*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9 & 22. querimonias v. questus, *to complain*; quaestum, *to make or procure gain*; quaestum corpore, *to be a prostitute*, Liv. 26, 33. facere non possum, quin quotidie ad te mittam, *I cannot forbear sending*, Cic. Att. 12, 27. Nunquam quisquam faciet, quin soror ista sit germana hujus, *will never hinder her from being*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 63. ratum, *to ratify*: reliquum, nihil reliqui, *to leave*; rem, *to make a fortune*; rem divinam, *to sacrifice, to perform any religious service*; rem palam, *to publish*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 43. reum *to accuse, to impeach*; risum, *to excite*; rumorem, *to spread*.—sacra v. sacrificium, *to sacrifice, to perform sacred rites*, Liv. 1, 7 & 45. sanguinem, *to shed*, Liv. alicui satis, *to satisfy*, Cic. scriptum, *to be a scribe or notary*, Liv. 9, 46. se cum Curione colloquendi, *to make or represent*, Cic. Br. 60. se hilarem, *to shew*, Ter. Ad 4, 7, 38. *so* se fidelem hero, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 35. secessionem, securitatem, seditionem, senatûs consultum, &c. *to make*; *but* dictator senatûs consultum facit, *causes to be made*, Liv. 5, 50. sementem, *to sow*; sit sermo, *a conversation takes place*, Cic. Verr. 1, 26. *but* Feci sermonem habitum in Cumano, *I have supposed or represented*, Fam. 9, 8. silentium; silentio facto per praeconem, Liv. sobolem, *to produce young*, Plin. 11, 8. Col. 6, 37, 7. societatem cum aliquo, *to make an alliance*; *but* societatem rerum, *to form a partnership*, Cic. Quint. 3. somnum, *to sleep*; spiritum, *to sound*; spem ei, *to give or inspire*; Cic. Att. 3, 6. *so* spiritus, Liv. 30, 12. sponsionem, *to raise a law-suit*, (R. A. 233 & 235.) stadia D curtii, *to run*, Justin. 11, 8. stipendia pedibus v. equo, sub aliquo, *to serve as a soldier*; suavium alicui, *to kiss*, Plaut. Asn. 4, 1, 52. sumptum, *to lay out money*, to *spend*: taedium, *to occasion a disgust or dislike*, Liv. 4. telam, *to weave*, Ovid. Met. 6, 31. templum, *to build*, Plin. 15, 19. terrorem v. timorem, *to cause*; testem, *to call to witness*; transitum, *to pass*, Col. 11, 2. tributum, *to pay*, Cic. Verr. 3, 42. tumulum, *to make a tomb, to raise a heap of earth for a monument*, Virg. E. 5, 42. turbam, *to make a bustle so as to collect a crowd*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 7, 19. *to cause disturbance*, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 2. tussim, *to occasion*, Sen. Ep. 76.—vadimonium, *to give bail for appearing in court on a certain day, to promise to appear*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 19. Cic. Quint. 18. vela, *to spread the sails, to set sail*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4. *to make way, to sail*, Virg. A. 5, 281. ventum v. ventulum alicui, *to fan*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47. Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 37. face ventum pallio, *sc.* mihi, *fan me with your cloak*, Id. Cas. 3, 5, 14. verbum v. verba, *to speak*; verba de provinciis, *to consult the senate*, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. versus, *to compose*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51. vestigium in foro, *to walk, to appear*, Cic. Rabir. Post. 17 f. vestigium in possessionem, *to set one's foot upon, to enter upon*, Cic. Caec. 14. viam sibi, *to make or open*, Liv. 3, 50. vim alicui, *to offer violence, to violate*, Liv. 33, 24. vindemiam, vinum, *to make*, Varr. R. R. 1, 34. Col. 12, 40. vires, *to gather or acquire*, Quinctil. 10, 3. vitium, *to suffer hurt, to decay*, Cic. Top. 3. vitia pavimentis, *to do harm*, Vitruv. 1, 6. voluptatem ei, *to cause*: vota, *to make, to offer up vows*, Cic. Att. 8, 25. Plin. 17, 2. urinam, *to make water*, Col. 6, 30. Facite ut jussi, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 1. faciam ut jusseris, ib. 1, 2. 94. facito ut sciam, *let me know*, Cic. Att. 2, 1. invitus feci, ut C. Flaminium ejicerem ex senatu, *pleonasm, for* invitus ejeci, Cic. Sen. 12. *so* non faciam ut enumerem miserias omnes, *for* non enumerabo, Cic. Att. 3, 7. Facite adhibiti domi, *sc.* ut. *see that you be at home*, Ter. certum hominem ad eum mittas face, *sc.* ut, *see you send*, Nep. 4, 2.—¶ Nescit quid faciat auro, *sc.* de, *what to do with*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 10. *so* quid feciti scipione? *what have you done with your staff?* Id. Cas. 5, 4, 6. quin respondes, tuo quid factum est pallio? ib. 9. si quid eo factum esset, *if any thing should happen to him*, i. e. *if he should die*, Cic. Manil. 20. quid hoc homine facias? *what can you do with this man? how can you restrain*

strain him? Cic. Verr. 2, 16. Quid enim faceret huic conclusioni, i. e. *how could he refute*, Id. Acad. 4, 30. His nominibus deos esse facimus, *we suppose*, Cic. N. D. 1, 30. Phidias Athenienſis, Jove Olympiae facto, ex ebore quidem et auro: ſed et ex aere ſigna fecit, *made ſtatues*, Plin. 34, 8. fecit et ex ebore Minervam, *made a ſtatue of*, ib. *ſo* Praxiteles fecit puberem Apollinem, ib. Alcamenes Phidiae diſcipulus et marmorea fecit, *ſc.* ſigna, ib. Fecit et Penelopen, *ſc.* Zeuxis, *painted* Plin. 35, 8.—FACERE (*with the infinitive or pres. part.*) aliquem loqui *v.* loquentem, *to ſuppoſe or repreſent, to introduce or bring in*; apud quem (*at whoſe houſe,*) Catonem, Laelium et Scipionem facimus admirantes, &c. iisque eum reſpondentem, Cic. Sen. 1. Plato facit Socratem diſputantem, Cic. N. D. 1, 12. quem (Herculem) Homerus conveniri apud inferos facit ab Ulyſſe, Cic. N. D. 3, 16. Iſocratem Plato laudari fecit a Socrate, Cic. Or. 6. fecit ſervo deceſſiſſe populum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 31. fac eſſe *v.* non eſſe, &c. *grant or ſuppoſe*; *ſo* verùm fac eſſe omnia, Cic. Fam. 9, 16. ſed fac te dediſſe mihi, Cic. Phil. 2, 24. fac qui ego ſum eſſe te, *ſuppoſe or put yourſelf in my caſe*, Ter. fac animum interire ut corpus, *grant, ſuppoſe*, Cic. fac igneam, fac ſpirabilem, *ſc.* mentem hominis eſſe, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 29. fac velle, *ſc.* me, *ſuppoſe me to be willing*, Virg. A. 4, 540. Plato a Deo aedificari mundum facit, Cic. N. D. 1, 8. Facio me alias res agere, *I pretend*, Cic. Fam. 15, 18.—Terram ſol facit are, *for* arefacit, *dries*, Lucr. 6, 962. Junoni omnes conſules facere neceſſe eſt, *to ſacrifice*, Cic. Mur. 42. *ſo* cum faciam vitulâ, *ſc.* ſacra, Virg. A. 3, 27.—FAXO & FAXIM, is, it, &c. *for* fecero & fecerim: faxo, ne juvet vox illa VETO, *I will cauſe*, Liv. 6, 25. Haud ſibi cum Danais rem faxo et pube Pelasgâ eſſe putent, *ſc.* ut, *I will make them think that they have not to do*, Virg. A. 9, 154. *ſo* nae iſti faxim nuſquam appareant, *ſc.* ut, Plaut. Perſ. 1, 2, 23. Cave faxis, *ſc.* ne, *ſee that you do not do it*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 13. Nemo—funera fletu faxit, *let no one celebrate my funeral with weeping*, Cic. Sen. 20. Quos ſi faximus conſcios, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 40. quod faxitis, deos velim fortunare, Liv. 6, 41. Utinam ita dî faxint, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 109.—Ad unguem FACTUS homo, *an accompliſhed man*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 33. totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, *made up of*, Cic. Cl. 26. domi factus, *ſc.* ſervus, *inſtructed*, Nep. 25, 13. faciendos locavit, *ſc.* ſervos, *he gave them out to be inſtructed for a certain price*, Senec. Ep. 27. Honos factus aris, *ſc.* eſt, *ſacrifices were offered on the altars*, Virg. A. 5, 763. argentum factum & ſignatum, *plate and coined ſilver*, Senec. Ben. 1, 12. *ſo* argentum bene factum, *well wrought, fine plate*, Cic. Verr. 2. 34. & 4, 17. modò facta crepuſcula terris, *ſc.* erant, *twilight had juſt overſpread the earth*, Ovid. Ep. 14, 21. Funus egregiè factum laudet vicinia, *ſplendidly performed*, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 106. Pluribus praeliis ſecundis factis, *being fought*, Liv 39, 2. pluſque ibi ſanguinis factum *ſc.* eſt, *was ſhed*, Liv. 2, 30. palam facto, *ſc.* eo negotio, *it being made known*, Liv. 1, 41. Quum nondum palam facti vivi mortuique—comploraretur, Id. 22, 55. eas (Thebas) populi Romani jure belli factas eſſe dicebat, *that it became the property*, Liv. 33, 13. factus ad imitationem ſtultitiae, *having aſſumed the appearance of an idiot*, Liv. 1, 56. agmine facto, *in a body*, Liv. 38, 33. per interregem ea comitia facta, *the* comitia *were held, that election was made*, Liv. 10, 5.

FACTUM, i, n. *a deed, an action*. Factio, (ōnis, f.) teſtamenti, *a making, or the power of making*, Cic. Top. 11. Fam. 7, 21.—¶ 2. *a faction, a party*; omnis factio nobilium, *the whole party or order*, Liv. 2, 27. *ſo* optimatum factio, Suet. Caeſ. 11. Galliae totius duas eſſe factiones, Caeſ. B. G. 1. 31. factionem comparavit, *he formed a party (among the nobility.)* Nep. 10, 6. alterius factionis principes, *the leading men of the other (the popular) party*, Id. 16, 1.—¶ 3. Factiones aurigarum, *the parties or factions, into which the charioteers of the* Circus *were diſtributed*, Suet. Dom. 7. Cal. 55. Vit. 14. (A. 342.)—¶ 4. Cum veſtris noſtra non eſt aequa factio, *power, wealth, or fortune*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 51. Ciſt. 2, 1, 17. *ſo* factiones, Plaut. Trin. ib. 66 & 90 & 96. Aul. 2, 1, 45. Factiōſus, a. *factious, ſeditious*, Nep. 6, 1. & 17. 1. Salluſt. Cat. 18. *powerful, opulent*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 50. linguâ factioſi, *laviſh or profuſe in promiſing*, Id. Bacch. 3, 6, 13. -ōsē.—FACTŪRA, ae, f. *the manner of making*, Plin. 34, 14 ſ. 41. Factus, ūs, m. *a making, as much as is made at a time, uſed chiefly by writers on huſbandry.*—FACTOR, ōris, m. *a maker or doer, a factor*: factītius v. -icius, a, um, *made or done by art, artificial.*—FACTĀRE *et* factĭtāre, *to do or make often*:—FĀCESSĔRE juſſa, *to do, to execute or perform*; periculum ei, *to occaſion or cauſe*, Cic. Caecil. 14. Tac. An. 1, 74. negotium ei, *to trouble, to vex*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. & *paſſiv.* Cic. Cluent. 57. Ver. 4, 64. hinc, ex urbe, ab omni ſocietate reip. *to depart*; faceſſe hinc Tarquinios, Liv. 1, 47.

FĀCĒTUS, a. *facetious, pleaſant, humorous, witty*: ētē: Facetia, ae, *and oftener* facetiae, arum, f. *facetiouſneſs, pleaſantry, wit, humour.*

FACIES, ēi, f. *the make or form of the body, or of any thing elſe, the appearance; the face or countenance*; tam multae ſcelerum facies, *forms or appearances*, Virg. G. 1, 506. Vertere ſe in omnes facies, *ſhapes*, Id. A. 12, 891.

FĂCILIS, e; -ior, -illimus, *eaſy*; faciles oculi, *moving eaſily, rolling*, Virg. A. 8, 310. pater, *indulgent, good-natured*; faciles cibi, *eaſy to be procured*; facilis victu, *abounding in food*, Virg. A. 1, 445. FACILĔ, (*et rar.* FACILITER,) adv. *eaſily, readily*: facilĭtas, ātis, f. *eaſineſs, facility; gentleneſs, kindneſs*: facultas, atis, f. *ability, power, faculty, occaſion or opportunity*; dicendi, *the talent or art of ſpeaking*: facultates ingenii, *the talents or powers of the mind*; omnium rerum facultas, *plenty, abundance*, Caes. B. G. 1, 38. Habere facultates, *wealth, riches*; Modicus facultatibus, *of moderate fortune*, Plin. Ep. 6, 32. Omnes facultates erogare, *to ſpend all his fortune*, Id. 10. 111.

FĂCINUS, ŏris, n. *an action, a deed, an exploit; either good or bad; wickedneſs, villany, guilt*: facinŏrōſus, a, *wicked*: -oſior, -oſiſſimus, Cic. Sext. 38.

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FĂCUNDUS, a, *eloquent*: dē: facundia, ae, f. *eloquence*; facundiae parens Cicero, Plin. 7, 30.

FĂCŬLA, ae, f. *a little torch*; *see* Fax.

FAEDUS, a, um, *base*, &c. *see* Foedus.

FAEX, faecis, f. *pl.* faeces, *the dregs or lees of wine, sediment*: faex civitātis, *the dregs, the scum, the lowest of the people*, Cic. Flacc 8.—FAECŬLA (ae. f.) Coa, *sauce made of the dregs of Coan wine*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 9 —FAECULENTUS, a, um, *of or belonging to lees or dregs, feculent*: faecōsus, a, um, *full of dregs or grounds, dreggy*: faecatus, a. -um vinum, *wine squeezed from the lees*, Cato, R. R. 154. faecariae sportae, *baskets used for that purpose*, ib. 11. faecīnus, v. -ius, a, um; -iae vites, *vines whose grapes yield more lees than other grapes*, Col 3, 2, 14. faecinum vinum, *made of such grapes*, ib 12, 45, 6.

FĀGUS, i, f. *a beech tree*: fagĭnus, fagĭnĕus, v. făgĕus, a, um, *of beech*: fagĭnus axis, *made of beech*, Virg. G. 3, 172. *so* fagina pocula, Id. E. 3, 37.—Fagutālis, e; -is lucus, *a grove of beeches*, Varr. L. L. 4, 32. *sacred to* Jupiter, *who was hence called* Fagutālis, Plin. 16, 10 f. 15.

FALAE v. Phalae, ārum, f. *a kind of round towers on the walls of cities*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 10. *also in the* Circus *at Rome*, Juvenal. 6, 589. Falarica, ae, f. *a kind of missive dart, which used to be thrown from these* falae, Serv. Virg. A. 9, 706. *having sometimes combustible matter fixed round it*, Liv. 21, 8.

FALCĀRE, -ātus, -ārius, &c. *see* Falx.

FĂLĔRE, is, n. *a pile or buttress*, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 14.

FALISCA, ae, f. *a crib or rack for oxen or other beasts to eat their meat in*; *named from the* Falisci, *by whom perhaps these cribs were best made*, Cat. 4 & 14. *whence also* Phalaricus venter, *a pudding in a hog's belly, a haggess*, Martial. 4, 46. 8.

FALLĔRE, (fefelli, falsum,) *to deceive, to lie concealed, to escape notice*; nec me animi fallit, imp. *nor am I ignorant*, Lucr. 5, 98. *so* nec me adeo fallit, Virg. A. 4, 96. ni fallor, *if I am not deceived or mistaken*, Virg. A. 5, 49. *so* nisi me animus fallit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 1. nisi me forte fallo, Cic. Phil. 12, 8. ut falsus animi est! *how he is deceived*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43. curas somno v. vino, *to escape from, to forget*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 114. fallebat curas labor, *beguiled, made me forget*, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 16. depositum, *to refuse a return of what was deposited*, Ovid. Met. 5, 480. dextras dominorum, *to violate the faith plighted to their masters by shaking hands*, Virg. A. 6, 613. *so* fidem datam hosti, *to break their oath or promise given*, Cic. Off. 1, 13. faciem illius, *to assume or counterfeit his appearance*, Virg. A. 1, 688. horas sermonibus, *to beguile, to pass away agreeably*, Ovid. Met. 8, 651. hostem, *to escape the notice of*, Liv. 31, 38. *so* ne alio itinere hostis falleret (*sc.* Romanos) ad urbem accedens, Id. 8, 20. imperium, *to fail to perform what was ordered*, Plin. 7, 37, jura, *to violate the rights of marriage*, Ovid. Ep. 16, 284. lumina, *to deceive, to elude*, Ovid. Met. 4, 177. & 6, 66. mandata falle mariti, *evade the execution of, do not obey*, Id. Met. 9, 696. memoriā falli, *to forget*, Plin. 10, 42. mentem fallunt simulacra in somnis, *deceive*, Lucr. 5, 63. tardas moras femineā arte *to elude the tedious hours in female work*, Ovid. Ep. 19, 38. *so* spatiosam noctem, bi. 1, 9. numen, *sc.* Stygiae paludis, *to violate (the oath which they took, when they swore by) the divinity of the Stygian lake*, Virg. A. 6, 324. oculos litera fallit, *escapes*, i. e. *cannot be read*, Ovid. Art. A. 3, 627. omen, *to make false, to falsify*, Id. Met. 12, 218. opinionem, *to deceive*; *so* multùm me opinio fallit, Cic. promissum, *not to perform*, Curt. 7, 10, 9. retia, *to elude or escape*, Ovid. Ep. 20, 45. spem, *to deceive*; fallitur augurio spes bona saepe suo, i. e. *sanguine hope is often disappointed*, Ovid. Ep. 17, 134. visum, *to escape, not to be seen*, Plin. 9, 50. volucrem viscatā virgā, *to beguile, to catch*, Or. Met. 15, 474. Speculator, qui per biennium fefellerat, *had lain concealed or escaped notice*, Liv. 22, 33. Nec malè vixit, qui natus morienſque fefellit, *has been unnoted or obscure*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 10. sit spes fallendi, *of being concealed or escaping notice*, ib. 16, 54. fallentis semita vitae, *passing away without notice, obscure*, ib. 18, 103. studio fallente laborem, *eagerness beguiling or making you to forget the toil*, Hor. Sat 2, 2, 12.

FALSUS, a. *false*: falsō, & ē, adv. *falsely*: falsum, i, n. & falsĭtas, ātis, f. *falsehood*: falsarius, i, m. *a forger, or syner of false deeds or writings*: falsĭmonium, i, n. v. -ia, ae, f. *a trick, an imposition*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 12. †falsĭdĭcus, & falsĭlŏquus, a. *that speaks falsely, lying*: falsĭfĭcus, a, *that acts falsely*: falsĭjūrius, a. *that swears falsely*: falsĭpărens, ntis, *an epithet of* Hercules, *who was supposed to be the son of* Amphitruo, *although actually the son of* Jupiter, Catull. 66, 112.—FALLAX, ācis, a. *fallacious, deceitful*: fallacĭter, adv. *deceitfully*: fallacia, ae, f. *deceit, trick, artifice*.

FALX, falcis, f. *a scythe or sickle, a hook, a bill, a pruning-knife*; *an engine of war, crooked at the end like a hook*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. falcŭla, ae, f. *a small hook or pruning-knife*: † FALCĬFER, ĕra, um; -er senex, *bearing a scythe*, i. e. *Saturn*, Ov. F. 5, 627. *so* deus, ib. 1, 334 -ĕrae manus, i. e. *the mower's hands*, Id. Met. 13, 930. -er currus, *a chariot used in war, armed with scythes on each end of the axle-tree*, Lucr. 3, 643. *so* covinus, Sil. 17, 422.—FALCARIUS, i, m. *a scythe-maker*; inter falcarios veniſſe, i. e. *into a place or street in Rome, where scythe-makers lived*, Cic. Cat. 1, 4. FALCATUS, (part. ab obsol. falcāre;) -atae arbores, *cut down with scythes, bills or pruning-hooks*, Plin. 17, 10. falcata noviſſima cauda est, *the end of his tail was crooked like a sickle*, Ovid. Met. 3, 681. *so* Plin. 10, 21. & 15, 24. sinus falcatus in arcus, *a bay bent in the form of a bow*, Ovid. Ep. 2, 131. Met. 11, 229. falcatus ensis, *a crooked sword*, i. e. *a falchion or scimitar*, ib. 1, 717. & 4, 727. Sil. 3, 278. falcati currus, *war-chariots armed with hooks or scythes*, Liv. 37, 41.

FĀMA, ae, f. (*q.* a fari, Festus: fermo sine ullo certo auctore dispersus, Quinctil. 5, 3.) *fame, report*; also *renown, character, reputation*: FAME is beautifully described by Virgil as a mischievous divinity, A. 4, 173.—FAMŌSUS, a, um, *famous, celebrated*; also *infamous*: famosa, *sc.* mulier, *a courtesan, a prostitute*, Cic. Or. 2, 68. famosa largitio, *infamous bribery*, Sall. Jug. 15. -um carmen, *a satyrical poem, a lampoon*, Hor. Ep.

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Ep. 1, 19, 31. *so* epigramma, Suet. Caes. 73. -us libellus, *a libel*, Suet. Aug. 55. Tib. 28.—famĭger -ĕra, um, *spreading reports or slander*, Var. L. L. 5, 7. famigerator, ōris, m. *a spreader of reports, a tale-bearer*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 178 & 182. -ātio, ib. 3, 2, 66.

Fāmes, is, f. *hunger, famine:* famēlĭcus, a. *hungry, famished, starved.*

Fămŭlus, i, m. *a slave, a servant:* famŭla, ae, f. *a female slave, a maid-servant:* famŭlus, a, um, *servile, subject, submissive:* famŭlāris, e, *of a slave, servile:* famularis vestis, *the robe of a slave;* turba, *a crowd of slaves;* famularia jura, *servile laws*, Ovid. Met. 15, 597.—Famŭlāri ei, *to serve, to attend or wait upon:* famulātus, ūs, m. *et* famulitium, i, n. *the service of a slave.*——Famĭlia, ae, f. *the slaves belonging to one master*, Cic. Fam. 1, 3. *et* 14, 4. Brut. 12. Nep. Att. 13. Cethegus familiam atque libertos suos orabat, *his slaves and freed-men*, Sallust. Cat. 50. *Thus Caesar calls the people on the estate of* Orgetŏrix *to the number of* 10,000, *his* familia *or slaves*, B. G. 1, 4. *in which condition most of the common people of Gaul were*, ib. 6, 12. Familia Martis, *the slaves who attended the temple of Mars*, Cic. Cluent. 15. familia liberata, *slaves made free*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4. ¶ 2. *a school of gladiators who were also slaves*, Cic. Syll. 19. Sext. 60. *or the number of gladiators under the charge of one* Lanista. Senec. Benef. 6, 12. Suet. Aug. 42. ¶ 3. *one's fortune or family estate; whence* Familiam herciscere, *to divide an inheritance or one's estate after his death*, Cic. Caecin. 7. Decem dierum vix mihi est familia, *my fortune will scarcely last, or I can hardly keep house for ten days*, Ter. Heaut 5, 1, 36. Emptor familiae, *the imaginary purchaser of one's fortune, in the form of making a testament*, Suet. Ner 4.—¶ 4. *a family, the part of a gens or clan;* ex gente Domitiâ duae familiae claruerunt, Suet. Ner 1. Familia patricia *vel* plebeia, &c. *whence* pater-familiae, v. -as, *the father or mother of a family;* mater-familias, v. -ae, &c. pl. patres familiarum, v. familias; *so* filii familiarum, Sallust. Cat. 43.—¶ 5. *a sect of philosophers; thus*, Peripateticorum familia, Cic. Div. 2, 1. familiam ducere, *to be the chief*, Cic. Phil. 5, 2.—Familiāris, e, *of or belonging to the same family, familiar;* res, *a family estate, a private fortune;* lar, *a private house or dwelling*, Sallust. Cat. 20. sermones familiares, *familiar:* Familiāris, is, m. *a slave*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4. Dominum, patrem familiae appellārunt; servos, familiares, Senec. Ep. 47.—Meus familiaris, *my intimate acquaintance*, Cic. Amic. 24.—Familiariter, adv. *familiarly;* mortem hujus tam fert familiariter, *so nearly or tenderly, as if one of the same family*, Ter. And. 1. 1, 84. familiarĭtas, ātis, f. *familiarity, intimacy*, meton. *a familiar acquaintance*, Suet. Tib. 51.—Familiarĭcus, a. *of a family;* -ca sella, *a family close-stool or water closet*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 4.

Fānum, i. n. *a temple:* fanātĭcus, a. *inspired, frantic, fanatical, superstitious.*

FAR, farris, n. *corn or grain of any kind; a particular kind of wheat called* far: farreus, farrārius, & farracĕus, a, um, *of corn, of* far: farreum, i, n. *a cake made of* far, *used in marriage*, Plin. 18, 3. Farrātus, a, um; -āta olla, *a pot of pottage made of* far, Pers. 4, 31. farrata, *sc.* cibaria, *pottage or food made of* far. Juvenal. 11, 109. Farrāgo, ĭnis, f. *a mixture of* far *and other grains or herbs, given to cattle; any mixture:* Farrāgo libelli, *the miscellaneous matter or subjects*, Juv. 1, 86. Fārīna, ae, f. *meal or flour; the dust or powder of any thing; thus,* farina pumicis, Plin. 14, 22. marmoris, Id. 32, 7. foliorum arentium, Id. 23, 9 f. 81.—Farinārius, a. -um cribrum, *a sieve for sifting meal*, Plin. 18, 11 f. 29 cum fueris nostrae paulò antè farinae, i. e. *of our kind or gang*, Pers. 5, 115. Farinārius, a, um, *of meal:* f. *a mealman, one who deals in meal*, Cato, c. 76.

Farcīre (*q.* farre implere) aves v. pecudes, *to feed, to cram or stuff, to fatten;* pannum in os, *to put or cram into*, Sen. Ir. 3, 19. pulvinus rosâ farctus v. fartus, *stuffed*, Cic. Verr. 5, 11. fartum, i, n. & farcīmen, ĭnis, n. *a pudding or sausage:* farctus v. fartus, ūs, m. & -ūra, ae, f. *a stuffing or cramming:* Fartor, ōris, m. *a fattener of fowls, a poulterer; a maker of puddings or sausages:* fartilis, e, *crammed in order to be made fat; thus,* anser fartilis, Plin. 10, 27.

Fāri, *to speak;* puer nescius fari, *that cannot speak*, Hor. sic fatus, *having thus spoken*, Virg. doctissima fandi, *skilled in speaking;* talia fando, *in relating;* fando auditum est, *by report*, Virg. Fandus, a, um, *fit to be spoken, right or just:* respersae fando nefandoque sanguine aras, i. e. *with the blood of cattle and of human victims*, Liv. 10, 41. memores fandi atque nefandi, *of right and wrong*, Virg. A. 1, 543. Sine me haec haud mollia fatu aperire, *not agreeable to be told, these ungrateful truths*, ib. 12, 25.

Fas, n. indecl. (*a.* fando, quod quasi fatum sit a diis et sacerdotibus,) *what is just or right by the rules of religion:* Jus et fas omne delere, *law human and divine, justice and religion*, Cic. Att. 1, 13. Fas est, *it is lawful:* Audiat Fas, *let Justice or Religion hear, as a goddess*, Liv. 1, 32.

Fascia, ae, f. *a bandage, a swath; a wreath:* Fasciŏla, ae, f. *a small bandage:* fasciātus, a. *bound with bandages, swathed*, Martial. 12, 57, 12.

Fascĭnum, i, n. *enchantment:* Fascĭnus v. -um, *a cure against enchantment, a priapus*, Plin. 19, 4 f. 19. & 28, 4 f. 7. membrum virile, Hor. Epod. 8, 18.—Fascĭnāre, *to enchant, to fascinate:* -ātio.

Fascis, is, m. *a bundle of wood, twigs, straw, reeds, or the like; a burden or load:* Fasces, ium, *bundles of birchen rods carried on the shoulders of certain officers, called Lictors, who went before the Roman magistrates;* populi fasces. *the magistracies or offices conferred by the people*, Virg. G. 2, 495. Petere fasces, *public offices or preferments*, Lucr. 3, 1009. Fascicŭlus, i, m. *a small bundle.*

Fasĕlus, *a little ship;* see Phaselus.

Fastidīre, *to disdain, &c.* see Fastus.

Fassus, part. *having confessed:* see Fatĕri.

Fasti, ōrum; & Fastus, uum, m. *a calendar, a book or register, in which all the festivals or holydays in the year were marked; also the names of the consuls and other magistrates, &c. whence a book of Ovid's, describing the Roman festivals, is called* Fasti; *and a list of the consuls,* Fasti Consulāres.

FASTIGIUM,

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FASTIGIUM, i, n. *the top or highest part of a house; the roof*, Cic. Or. 3, 46. *hence* Operi fastigium imponere, *to finish*, Cic. Off. 3, 7. *a certain part on the front of temples, which was adorned with inscriptions and statues*, Plin. 35, 12 f. 45. *a declivity, a slope*, Liv. 1, 38. *dignity, rank*, Liv. 2, 27. summa fastigia rerum, *the chief circumstances*, Virg. A. 1, 346. Scrobibus quae fiat fastigia, *the depth*, Id. G. 2, 288.—FASTIGĀRE, *v.* -iāre, *to narrow gradually into a sharp point, like the roof of a house*,: Africa se molliter fastigat, *contracts gently, till it ends in a kind of point at the straits of Gibraltar*, Mel. 1, 4. *so* Terra se ipsa fastigat, Id. 2, 1. Frumenta vesno tempore fastigantur in flipulam, *grow up into a straw with a sharp point*, Plin. 18, 7, f. 1C. *so* Folia graminis in exilitatem fastigantur, *grow up slender and end in a sharp point*, Id. 24, 19 f. 118. Nassam sensim fastigans, *contracting*, Sil. 5, 50. collis leniter fastigatus *v.* -iatus, *sloping or sloped*, Caes. B. G. 2, 8. *so* tigna fastigiata, ib. 4, 17. collis in modum metae in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, *gradually terminating in a point, like a pyramid*, Liv. 38.—FASTIGĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the making of a thing sharp at the top or point.*

FASTUS, ūs, m. *pride, haughtiness*: fastōsus, *v.* -uōsus, a. *proud, haughty*: FASTĪDIRE, *to despise, to disdain, with a degree of haughtiness*: alicujus, *to be tired of*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 67.—FASTĪDIUM, i, n. *contempt, disdain; disgust, loathing*: fastidiōsus, a, um, *disdainful, fastidious*; terrae, *tired of living on land*, Hor. Od. 3, 1. 37. fastidiōsē, adv. *scornfully, squeamishly*, Cic. Planc. 27.

FĀTĒRI culpam, *to confess*; fidem ejus, *to acknowledge, to praise*, Cic. Fam. 10, 23. qui publicus esse fateatur, *sc.* ager, *is acknowledged*, Cic. Rull. 2, 21. nullane faterier audes? *for* fateri, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148.

FĀTIGĀRE se pugnā, *to fatigue, to tire or weary*; socios, *to rouse*; juvencos, hastā, *to incite, to push on*: Deos precibus, *to importune*: FATIGATIO, ōnis, f. *weariness, fatigue.*

FATISCĒRE, *to faint, to be exhausted*; rimis, *to open or gape with clefts*, Virg. A. 1, 127. *so* G. 1, 180.

FĀTUM, i, n. *(quod Deus de unoquoque nostrum fatus est,) fate; a series of causes, the course of nature*, Cic. Div. 1, 55. *the appointment or determination of the deity, destiny*, Tac. Ann. 6, 22. Suet. Tib. 69. *destruction, death*, Cic. Cat. 2, 5. Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 29. *a prediction*, Cic. Cat. 3. 4.—fati dominae sorores, *the three fates, called* PARCAE, *or the* FATES, *who determine the fate or fortune of men*, Ovid. Tr. 5, 3, 17. fatorum arcana canere, *to foretel the secrets of the fates*, Id. Met. 2, 639. fata implere, *to fulfil or verify the prediction*, Liv. 1, 7. & 8, 6. Fata regunt homines, *the Fates rule mankind*, i. e. *determine their fortune*, Juv. 9, 32. ineluctabile fatum, *unavoidable fate*, Virg. A. 8, 334. inexorabile, Id. G. 2, 491. fatum insuperabile, Ovid. Met. 15, 807. ineluctabilis vis fatorum, Vell. 2, 57. *so* Tac. Hist. 1, 18. Justin. 12, 2. cui fatum foret, *whose fate it would be, or to whom it was predetermined*, Sall. Cat. 47. *so* si fatum tibi est ex hoc morbo convalescere, Cic. Fat. 12. non convalescere, ib. 13. in fatis erat hic, *it was so predetermined*, Ovid. F. 1, 481. dies fati reip. *the fatal day*, Cic. Cat. 3, 7. duo illa reip. paene fata, *i. e.* Piso *and* Gabinius, *who almost caused the destruction of the republic*, Cic. Sext. 43. fata flectere, *to bend to change*, Cic. 3, 8. *so* Virg. A. 6, 376. mutare, Ovid. Met. 9, 433. superare, ib. 429. post fata, *sc.* Hectoris, *after his death*, ib. 13, 180. Arcana fatorum, *the secrets of the fates*: fatalis, e, *fatal*, fataliter, adv. *fatally*: FATĪDICUS, a. *foretelling, futurity, prophetick*: f. *a prophet, a fortune-teller*: FĀTICĀNUS, *v.* -cĭnus, & fatilŏquus, a. *prophesying*: fatilŏqua, ae, f. *a prophetess*: FĀTĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *fatal, destructive*; fatifero Mars accingitur ense, Ov.

FĀTUUS, a. *insipid, tasteless; foolish, silly*: Fatnē, adv. *foolishly*: Fatuĭtas, ātis, f. *folly, simplicity*: Fatuāri, *to be silly or foolish*, Sen. de Cl. morte.

FAUCIS, *gen. from* FAUX, f. *not used*; pl. Fauces, ium, f. *the top of the gullet, the larynx*, Plin. 11, 37. *the jaws*; *a narrow passage through a mountain or forest, a defile*, Cic. Cat. 1, 2. *the mouths of a river*, Plin. 5, 9.

FĀVĒRE (fāvi, fautum,) ei *v.* gloriae ejus, *to favour*; ore *v.* linguis favēte, *sc.* mihi, *favour me with silence, or abstain from words of a bad omen*; *an expression used in sacred rites*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 2. Virg. A. 5, 7. Senec. de vit. beat. 26. Linguisque animisque favete; nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die, Ovid. Fast. 1, 71. *so* Tibul. 2, 2, 2. Propert. 4, 6, 1.—FAVETUR illis, imp. *they are favoured*; non modò non invidetur illi aetati, verùm etiam favetur, *i. e.* juventuti, Cic. Off. 2, 13.—FAVOR, ōris, m. *favour*: Favorābilis, e, *that is favoured*; *popular*, Suet. Cal. 4. favorabilior, *more acceptable*, Plin. 28, 8. FAVORABILITER, adv. *with favour, with approbation or applause*, Suet. Ner. 7. *so as to gain favour or applause*, Quinctil. 4, 3, 1.—FAUTOR, ōris, m. & fautrix, ĭcis, f. *a favourer*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 22.

FĀVILLA, ae, f. *hot embers, cinders or ashes.*

FĀVŌNIUS, i, m. *(a fovendo,) the west wind.*

FAUSTUS, a. *(a faveo,) lucky, favourable, prosperous*: Faustē, adv. *luckily, favourably*: Faustĭtas, ātis, f. *the goddess of good fortune, divine favour*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 18.

FĀVUS, i, m. *a honey-comb*; *a six-cornered tile.*

FAX, fācis, f. *a torch, a flambeau*: Faces dicendi *v.* verborum, *pathetic expressions*, Cic. Or. 2, 51. & 3, 1. Făcŭla, ae, f. *a small torch.*

FEBRIS, is, f. *(a fervore, Isidor. 4, 6.) a fever*; acuta, ardens, vehemens, lenta, levis, continua, perpetua, &c. tertiana, quartana, *an ague*; genera febrium innumerabilia, Senec. Ep. 96. accessus, *v.* accessio febris, *the coming of the fit*; decessus *v.* decessio febris, *its departure*; impetus, intentio, remissio, reversio febris; febrem arcere, abigere, discutere, tollere, accendere, augere, continuare, habere, &c. febris adest, accedit, desinit, abest, decrescit, evanuit, &c. Febricŭla, ae, *a little or slight fever*: febrire & febricĭtare, *to be ill of a fever*, Cels. 2, 7.

FEBRUĀRE, *to expiate, to purify*: Februa, ōrum, n. *expiatory or purifying sacrifices offered to the* MANES, Ovid. Fast. 2, 19. Februarius, i, m. *the month February, anciently the last month in the year; so named, because then the people were purified by an expiatory sacrifice from the sins of the whole*

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whole year, Ovid. fb. 49. & 4, 716. & 5, 423.

FECUNDUS, a. *fruitful*; *see* Foecundus.

FECIĀLIS v. fetiālis, is, m. *a herald, one of those employed to declare war or to make a league*: adj. Jus feciāle, *the law of arms or heraldry*, Cic. Off. 1, 11. *the form of proclaiming war*, Liv. 1, 32. Feciales ceremoniae, *the ceremonies used by the* FECIALES, Liv. 9, 11.

FEL, fellis, n. *the gall of an animal*; *bitterness, rancour, malignity*: fellĕus, a. *of gall, as bitter as gall*, Plin. 26, 12.

FĒLES v. fēlis, is, *a cat*: fēlīnus, v. -ĕus, a, um, *of a cat*, felinum fterous, Celf. 5, 18.

FĒLIX, icis, a. *happy*; arbor v. ramus, *fruitful*; hortus v. ager, *fertile*; hoftia, *fat*; fis felix, *propitious or favourable*, Virg. A. 1, 330. Felicisque vocat pariter ftudiisque locique, *fc.* ratione, *happy in respect to their way of life and place of abode*, Ovid. Met. 5, 267. felix et nato, felix et conjuge, fb. 11, 266.—FELICITER, adv. *happily*: felicĭtas, ātis, f. *happiness, fertility*.

FELLĀRE lac, *to fuck*, Varr. apud Non. 4, 25. & 2, 344. fellātor, ōris, m. *a sucker*, Mart. 14, 74. *vid.* Plin. 10, 12.

FĒMĪNA, v. Foemĭna, æ, f. *a woman*; *the female in all animals*: femĭnĕus, a, um, *of, or belonging to, a woman*; *womanly, like a woman, soft, delicate*: femĭnīnus, a. *pertaining to a woman, feminine, female*; -us ferus, Plin. 27, 2. -um nomen.

FĒMĬNIS, (*gen. from the obſol.* FEMEN, n.) *pl.* fēmĭna, *the inside of the thigh, the thigh*, Cic.

FĒMOR, ŏris, n. *the thigh, properly the outside*: FEMŌRĀLIA, v. fēmĭnālia, ĭum, n. *bandages for covering the thighs*, Suet. Aug. 82.

FENUM, & Fenus, &c. *vid.* Foenum, Foenus.

FĒNESTRA, æ, f. *an opening in the wall of a house to admit light, a window*: feneftella, v. fenestrella, æ, f. *a little window*: feneftrāre, *to open, to make a window*, Plin. 11, 37. Vitr. 8 pr.

FERA, æ, f. *a wild beast*: fĕrīnus, a. *of a wild beast*; caro ferīna, *venison*: fĕrus, a. *wild, savage, cruel*: fĕritas, *wildness, fierceness, cruelty*.

FERĀLIS, e, *deadly*; *mournful, belonging to funerals*.——FERĀLIA, ĭum, n. *fc.* facra v. tempora, *sacrifices to the dead, or the day in February when they were performed*, (Kl. Kal. Mart.) Ovid. Faſt. 2, 569. *But Cicero makes this festival three days later*, VIII. Kal. Mart.) Cic. Att. 6, 1. & 9, 1. *It was sometimes continued for several days.*

FERAX, ferculum, feretrum, &c. *see* Ferre.

FĒRE, v. Ferme, *almost, for the most part*.

FERIAE, ārum, f. *holidays, on which no work was done, nor courts of justice held*: fĕriāri, *to keep holiday, to be vacant or free from work or study*:—FERIĀTUS, part. & adj. *doing nothing, living in repose, idle*; malè feriāti Trŏes, *foolishly keeping holiday or feasting to their hurt, when destruction threatened them*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 14. feriatus a publicis negotiis, *free, disengaged*, Cic. Or. 3, 15. *fc* Id. Fam 12, 16. Deum feriatum volunt ceſſatione torpere Epicurĕi, Cic. N. D. 1, 37. machaera feriāta, *not used*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 7.—Quŏusque calcei nuſquam? feriāta toga? *fc.* quousque erit, *how long will your shoes not be worn and your toga laid aside*, i. e. *how long will you remain in the country, (where slippers and a tunic only were usually worn,) and revisit the city, where both the toga and calcei were worn*, Plin. E. 7, 3, 2. *fc* Id 5, 6, 45.—FERIĀTI dies *festival days, or holidays*, Plin. 18, 6. Liv. 26, 17. Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 6. & 10, 24, 3.

FĒRIRE, *to strike*; porcum, *to sacrifice*; foedus, *to make*; aſſes fextantario pendere, *to coin, to stamp*: forieter alio munere, *he will be obliged to make*, Ter. Phor. 1, 1, 13. metuo, ne quis frigere te forĭat, i. e. *may dispatch or kill you*, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 62. terras remotas fama ferit, *reaches*.

FERMENTUM, i, n. *leaven, ferment*; *beer or yest*, Plin. 18, 7. *put for fermented liquor*, Virg. G. 3, 380. *made of corn*, Plin. ib. in fermento esse, *to be in a ferment or passion*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 3, 3. fermentāre, *to leaven, to ferment*; terram, *to make it ferment or swell, like leavened bread*: fermentascere, *to ferment or swell*, Plin. 17, 2.

FERRE, (fĕro, tŭli, *anciently* tetŭli, lātum,) *to carry, to bear, to bring, to suffer*: acceptum, *to mark down in an account-book, as received*; quicquid mihi pater tuus debuit, acceptum tibi ferri jubeo, *fc.* a procuratore meo, i. e. *I remit to you, or acquit you of, the debt which your father owed me*, Plin. Ep. 2, 4. philoſophiae acceptum fero, quod, &c. *I aſcribe or reckon myself indebted to*, Senec. Ep. 78. aciem pedĭtum, *to bear or sustain the shock of the infantry*, Tac. An. 4, 24. acerbè, *to be grieved or vexed*, Cic. Planc. 1. quem procul Aſpis conſpiciens ad ſe ferentem, *coming, advancing*, Nep. 14, 4. aditum hac, *to come, to approach*, Catul. 60, 43. ea, quae fert adoleſcentia, *are natural to youth*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 28. adverſas res, *to bear*, Cic. Amic. 6. aliquid aegrè, *to take it ill, to be uneasy upon it*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 19. dum aetas tulit, *allowed or suffered it*, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 12. ut aetas illa fert, *inclines*, Cic. Cluent. 60. aetas parentum pejor avis tulit nos nequiores, *produced*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 46. Omnia fert aetas, animum quoque, *age takes away, wastes or consumes all things, the strength of the mind also, or the memory*, Virg. E. 9, 51. animalia ramis, *to bear in its boughs*, Ovid. Met. 7, 636. fert animus, *inclines*, Ovid. Met. 1, 1, 1. Lucan. 1, 67. animumque ferebat, *fc.* me, *inclined me to it*, Ovid. Ep. 13, 85. animus qui modeſtè iſthaec ferat, *may bear*, Ter. Phor. 1, 3, 18. qualem animum judex in conſilium ferat, *what sort of mind or disposition the judge or juryman carries with him into council*, i. e. *when he retires with the other judices to make out their verdict*, Quinct. 6, 1, 10. quod fors feret, *(shall bring,)* feremus aequo animo, *we shall bear*, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 88. *so* ferre mortem alicujus forti animo, Cic. Fam. 15, 10. animo quieto et aequo, Caeſ. B. C. 1, 75. annos, *to bear to be kept long*; *said of wine*, Quinct. 2, 4, 9. apertè, *to declare*, Cic. Planc. 14. *to shew*, Id. Att. 14, 13. arma contra patriam, *to bear*, Cic. Amic. 11. Daphnin ad aſtra, *to extol*, Virg. E. 5, 51. *so* ad caelum, Cic. Fam. 10, 26. aptè et quietè quencunque caſum, *to bear*, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 17. atrociter, *fc.* legem v. quaeſtionem ad populum, *to propose a law in severe terms*, Cic. Mil. 8. *but* quod ferretur ad Bithynos, *related to or concerned*, Plin. Ep. 10, 71. auras, *to bear the blasts or winds*, Virg. G. 2, 422. auriga fertur equis, *is carried away by the horses in the chariot*, ib.

ib. 1, 514. totum autumnum praedivite cornu, *to bring all the fruits of*, Ovid. Met. 9, 91. auxilium ei, *to assist*: bella, *to bear the toils of*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 55. bella pro aliquo, *to wage, to carry on*, Ovid. Ep 8, 26. *so* bella in Phrygas, Id. Sab. 1, 24. aliquid bellè, *to bear properly*, Cic. Att. 4, 3. *so* bene ferre magnam fortunam, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 74. blanditias tibi, *to utter flattering words, to flatter*, Ovid. Ep. 8, 92. *but* blanditias ferat illa tuas, *let her receive or bear*, Id. Art. A. 1, 439. bonum, *to bear a good or happy condition*, Phaedr. 1, 3, 29. brachia humeris meis, *to lay or recline on*, Ov. Ep. 19, 60.—calumniam, *to be condemned or convicted of false accusation*, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. canem et furcam, *to carry a handcuff and a gibbet*, i. e. *to have one's hands bound behind his back, and a* furca *fixed around his neck*, Plaut. Caſ. 2, 6, 37. eundem caſum, *to bear the same fate*, Caeſ. B. G. 6, 39. cauſam nominis inde tuli, *I got the name (of* Alexander, *q.* auxiliator vir) *from thence from aſſiſting my companions*, Ovid. Ep. 16, 358. cenſus corpore, *to carry one's fortune on the body*, i. e. *in one's dreſs*, Ovid. Art. Am. 3, 172. centuriam praerogativam, *to gain the vote of*, Cic. Planc. 20. clam iram, *to conceal or diſguiſe*, Liv. 31, 47. claſſis fertur cito gurgite, *is carried, ſails*, Virg. A. 5, 33. commentarii ferebant, *bore, intimated, made it appear*, Tac. Ann. 6, 47. conditionem, *to propoſe, to offer terms, to make a propoſal or offer*; ait hic ſibi Juliam ferre, *ſc.* conditionem, *offers to marry him*, Cic. Att. 15, 29. iis trium conditionum electionem ferre, *to give or offer them the choice*, Liv. 34, 19. damna, *to ſuffer*, Ovid. F. 2. 522. de re aliqua, *ſc.* ad populum, *to propoſe a law*, Cic. Mil. 6. Lares delubra tulerunt, *obtained*, i. e. *had temples conſecrated to them*, Ovid. Faſt. 6, 791. dolorem moderatè, *to bear*, Cic. Amic. 2. dolorem alicui, *to cauſe*, Virg. A. 6, 464. Tac. An. 2, 84.—expenſum, *to mark in an account-book as expended, given or lent*, Cic. Phil. 6, 5. terna millia aeris in ſingulos menſes expenſum ſumptui, *to ſtate for his monthly expences*, Nep. 25, 13. mentio facta eſt de legione ea, quam expenſam tulit C. Caeſari Pompeius, *lent*, Cic Fam. 8, 4, 9. ut ferunt fabulae, *ſay or relate*, Cic. Off. 3, 9. ita fama ferebat, *gave out, reported*, Ovid. Met. 12, 197 & 200. *but* inimici famam ferunt, *ſpread a report*, Plaut. Perſ. 3, 1, 23. *ſo* fama per urbes Auſonias tulerat, *ſc.* haec reſponſa, *had ſpread*, Virg. A. 7, 104. hanc ego carmine famam tuli, *I have gained or obtained by my poems*, Ovid. Tr. 4, 10, 131. fidem tanto operi, *to give credit, to allow us to believe it*, Virg. A. 10, 792. finem laborum, *to bring*, ib. 7, 117. flagitia ad aliquem, *to tell or declare*, Ter. Adel. 4, 7, 3 flumina ferunt claſſem, *bear*, Virg. A. 5, 832. fortunam ſecundam et adverſam, *to bear*, Cic. Fam. 4, 5. velim fortuna ita tuliſſet, *ſc.* ut, *had ſo ordered it*, ib. 3, 13. fraudem, *to do a fraudulent action, to inflict an injury*, Liv. 24, 38. quae fraus a tribunis occulta in lege ferretur, *was propoſed or intended*, Liv. 3, 18. *ſo* quid occulta fraudis ferretur, *the dangerous deſigns concealed under the law*, ib. 25. id mihi fraudem tulit, *hurt me, I ſuffered or ſmarted for that*, Cic. Att. 7, 26. frigora et famem, *to bear*, Catul. 26, 5. Palmae ferunt fructum, *bear or produce*, Plin. 13, 4. *ſo* fructum terra pecuſque ferunt, Ovid. Faſt. 4, 672. *but* Non tamen e facto fructum tulit ille petitum, *nor yet did he obtain the hoped-for reward of his bold action*, Id. Ep. 17, 25. fructum induſtriae, *to reap or receive*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 6. fructus ex me, *to derive advantage*, Cic. Fam. 10, 32. fructum mihi, *to bring or cauſe advantage*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. fugam, *to bear or endure exile*, Ovid. Tr. 3, 1, 74. furcam, *to bear or carry*, Cic. Div. 1, 26. gaudia de aliquo, *to get or obtain, to enjoy pleaſure*, Ovid. Ep. 12, 22. gloriam belli, *to reap or receive*, Liv. 38, 53. gradum, *to advance*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 41. gradus per agmen, *to direct her ſteps, to go*, Ovid. Met 8, 38. gratiam et gloriam rei alicujus, *to gain, to obtain*, Liv. 4, 12. graviter, *to take it amiſs, to be diſpleaſed*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 20. *ſo* graviter et acerbè *v.* moleſtè, Cic. Verr. 1, 58. Fam. 4, 5. greſſus, *to go*; herbas praeſepibus, *for* ad praeſepia, *to carry*, Virg. G. 3, 395, honorem virtutis, *to receive*, Ovid. Met. 8, 387. qua mercede tulerit, *ſc.* jaculum, *for what hire or on what account he got the dart*, Ovid. M. 7, 688. ignem ſtabulis, *to bring upon, to ſet fire to*, Virg. G. 4, 330. injurias impune, *to bear without avenging them*, Caeſ. B. G. 1, 14. in utero, *to be with child*; infortunium, *to ſuffer*, Ter. Adel. 2, 1, 24. illud impunè, *to paſs with impunity, not to be puniſhed for*, Id. Heaut. 5, 1, 45. haud *v.* non impunè feres, *you ſhall not carry off this unpuniſhed*, Ovid. Met. 2, 474. & 14, 383. judicem *v.* -es alicui, ni ita eſſet, *to name or propoſe, to undertake to prove before a judge or jury, to ſummon to a trial*, Liv. 3, 24 & 57. (R. 245.) jugum, ignominiam, laborem, &c. *to bear*; laudem, *to gain or obtain*, Caeſ. B. G. 6, 5. eum *v.* id laudibus, *to praiſe, to extol*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 9. & 18, 3. legem, *ſc.* ad populum, *to propoſe a law*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. *or* ferre ad populum, *ſc.* legem, Cic. Balb. 11. Liv. 42, 30. (A. 86 & 94.) latoque ut ſolet ad populum, *a bill being propoſed*, Liv. 23, 14. latum in plebem eſt, imp. Id. 27, 5. leges, *to make*, Ovid. Met. 15, 833. multa ferit libido, *love prompts to many things*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 12. quantum Apronii libido tulit, *the pleaſure or caprice of Apronius permitted or allowed*, Cic. Verr. 3, 23. duo ſub nomine meo libri ferebantur, *were handed about*, Quinctil. prooem. 7.—manum, *to contend, to fight*, Virg. A. 5, 403 *but* fer manum, *ſc.* mihi, *give me your hand*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 60. menſuram nominis ipſa fero, *I myſelf (by my merit) cauſe the extent of my reputation*, Ovid. Ep. 15, 34. monſtra, *to produce*, Virg. G. 1, 185. A. 6, 729. moram, *to bear or endure*, Ovid. Met. 10, 497. *ſo* moras, ib. 11, 307. munus, *to receive*, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 4. prout cujuſque eorum aut natura aut ſtudium ferebat, *inclined, was diſpoſed*, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 61. natura fert, ut, &c. *orders or cauſes*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5. Vereor ne gravioribus utar verbis, quam natura (mea) fert, *inclines*, Cic. Quint. 18. quis hoc timeret, quod neque acciderat antea, nec videbatur natura ferre, ut accidere poſſet, *to bear or ſuffer*, Cic. Att. 13, 27. nomen ſuum, *to bear, to be called by*, Cic. Off. 3, 18. *ſo* nomen infami, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 15. nomen ad ſidera, *to extol*, Virg. E. 9, 29. *ſo* nomen in aſtra, Id. A. 7, 99. nomen per annos,

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tatios, to transfuit, Id. G. 3, 47. grande nomen ab orbe toto, *to gain*, Ovid. Tr. 2, 118. aliquid obscurè, *to disguise, to dissemble*, Cic. paradox. 6, 2. obsequium grande tuli, *I have gained a great compliance from you*, i. e. *I am satisfied*, Ovid. Ep. 6, 18. id occultè, *to conceal*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 20. sic ecastor, sic illæ manus, sic ora ferebat, *such eyes, such hands, such looks as such an air he had*, Virg. A. 3, 490. oculos passim per cuncta, *to turn, to move*, Virg. A. 2, 570. aliquem in oculis, *to be fond of*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. *so* res te ergo in oculis, *sc.* ferebat, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 12. hæc fructi (*for* fructibus) pro labore ab his feto, odium, *I reap or receive*, Id. Ad. 5, 4, 16. onus, *to bear*; opum ei, *to help, to assist*; nil opis nobis tua vota tulerunt, *have brought me no help*, Ovid. M. 11, 661. ut mea opinio fert, *as I think*, Cic. Fam. 13, 67. dixi plura, quàm aut opinio tulerat, aut voluntas mea, *led me to do*, Cic. Dom. 12. sine per ora hominum ferantur, *sc.* ut libri, *allow them to come abroad or to be published*, Plin. Ep. 2, 10. oraque ad ora fero, *I apply my lips to yours*, i. e. *I kiss thy dead body*, Ovid. Liv. 138. osculum alicui, *to kiss*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 4. palmam, *to gain, to obtain*, Cic. Att. 4, 14 l. 15. partem, *to receive*; sacra tulere suam, *sc.* partem vaccæ, *the sacrifice had its proper share*, Ov. Met. 12, 154. partus octonis membris, *to go with young*, Plin. 8, 32. *so* gerere, Id. 7, 5. passibus rapidis ferri, *to move*, Virg. A. 7, 157. pectora in oppositos viros, *to present or oppose, to march against*, Ovid. Ep. 13, 82. pecuniam advocatis, *to bring or procure*, Tac. An. 11, 6. pedem domum, *to go*, Virg. A. 2, 756. *so* pedes extra limina, Ov. Art. 3, 4, 18. pedem retro, *to draw back*, Ov. Met. 4, 134. *so* pedes retro, *to go back*, ib. 14, 756. pedem altè, *to raise one's foot high*, (so as not to touch the threshold, which was reckoned a bad omen,) Ovid. Am. 1, 12, 6. Cæsaremum pedem famulo vertice, *to submit to the chastisement of Tiberius, to fall prostrate at his feet*, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 80. pedes extensos, *to walk as on tip-toe*, Ov. Art. A. 3, 302. alienam personam, *to bear an assumed character, to wear a mask*, Liv. 3, 36. pignus fidei secum, *to carry*, Liv. 25, 16. ad plebem, *sc.* legem, *to propose*, Cic. Fin. 2, 16. poenam stultitiæ, *to suffer*, Cic. pœtam, *to produce*, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 13. Tr. 4, 9, 125. pœna, *to bear, to produce*, Id. Met. 10, 649. ferte pompam, *lead on the procession, bring our equipage along*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 1. prae se ferre fiduciam, magnum animum, *to show*, Quinctil. 5, 13, 52. & 11, 1, 34. prae se ferens, *declaring*, Liv. 42, 10. præmium, *to receive*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 26. Virg. A. 1, 609. præsidium labenti reipublicæ, *to afford support*, Cic. ad Brut. 18. proces Junoni, *to offer up*, Virg. A. 8, 60. pretium certaminis, *to get or obtain the prize*, Ov. M. 13, 29. pretium ob stultitiam, *to get a reward*, i. e. *to suffer*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 4. pretia medentibus, *to produce profit or gain*, Tac. An. 11, 6. omnium facile primas, *sc.* partes, *to hold the first place, to be clearly the chief*, Cic. Brut. 49. privilegium, *to propose or pass an act of impeachment against one*, Cic. Parad. 4. omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci, *has gained every vote, has been completely successful*, Hor. Art. P. 343. (A. 93.) quæstionem de morte alicujus, *to propose that the people should order an inquiry to be made, or a trial to be held*, Cic. Mil 7 & 8. *but* in quæstionem ferre, *to offer, to give up to be tortured*, Cic. Cluent. 64. rationes suæ periculi ita ferebant, *the consideration of his dangers so required*, Cic. Verr 5, 40. *so* rationes meæ ita tulerunt, *my duties or plan of conduct so required*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. *but* rationes in provincia relictas pro latis (*al.* relatis) habere, *to reckon accounts left in the province as good as if given in to the treasury at Rome*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 8. repulsam, *to suffer a repulse, to be rejected in one's application for an office*, Liv. 35, 24. Cic. Tusc. 5, 19. Att. 5, 19. dum res tenuit, *for* tulit, *while the affair or case admitted or allowed*, Ter. And. 5, 1, 13. *so* si res ita tulisset, Cic. Phil. 4, 6. eam rem, *to extol*, Liv. 28. rem sæpe supra feret, quam fieri possit, *will exaggerate or carry beyond the truth*, i. e. *will use an* hyperbolè, Cic. Or. 40 f. responsum ab aliquo, *to receive*, Cic. Cat. 1, 8. rogationem ad populum, *to propose a bill to the people about enacting a law*, Liv. 2, 56. Cic. Att. 1, 13. saccharon et Arabia fert, *produces*, Plin. 12, 8. salutem alicui, *to bring*, Virg. A. 1, 463. Mittit Abydonus, quam mallet ferre, salutem—tibi, *Leander of Abydus sends you (his wishes for your) health, which he would rather bring or present himself*, i. e. *would rather come in person than send you a letter*, Ovid. Ep. 18, 1. *so* Id. ex P. 2, 2, 4. & 4, 5, 23. se aliquo, *to go*, ib. 2, 456. se ingenti clamore, *to move, to stalk*, ib. 9, 597. se tractandum, *to suffer himself to be handled*, Plin. 9, 8. elephanti jam in medium peditum aciem sese tulerant, *had rushed*, Liv. 21, 55. de quibus tres video sententias ferri, *handed about, mentioned or spoken of*, Cic. Amic. 16. *but* sententiam de hominum fortunis ferre, *to pass sentence, as a judge*, Cic. Cluent. 53. also *to give an opinion or vote in the senate, to pass sentence*, Cic. Cat. 4, 5. Verr. 2, 31. Pam. 11, 21. *so* de quo fœdere populus Romanus sententiam non tulit, Cic. Balb. 15. servitutem v. servitium, fitim et inediam, *to bear*; signa, *to advance the standards*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 39. *so* signa in hostem, Liv. 9, 23. te duce signa tuli, *I have fought*, Ovid. Rem. A. 4. hanc spem tui, *to entertain, to hope this of you*, Virg. A. 9, 297. herum sublimem, *to take him up and carry him away*, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 13. sublimè ferri, *for* in sublime, *to be raised aloft*, Plin. 20, 22. subsidium, *to bring relief*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43. suffragium v. -ia de re aliqua, *to vote*, Cic. Dom. 18 Att. 1, 14. Ovid. Fast. 5, 633. satis supplicii, *to suffer*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 84. suprema cineri, *to pay or perform the last offices*, Virg. A. 6, 213. Tempora Phœbæ virgine nexa tulit, *had his temples bound with a chaplet of virgin laurel*, Ovid. Pont. 2, 2, 80. *alluding to the virgin Daphne beloved by Phœbus being changed into a laurel*; Id. Met. 1, 553. Dum tempus tulit ad eam rem, *sc.* eum, *led or inclined him*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 17. dum ætatis tempus tulit, *the time of life permitted*, Ter. H. 4, 2, 18. si tempus ferret, *would suffer or allow*, Cic. Cæcin. 29. Q. Fr. 1, 4. omnis feret omnia tellus, *will bear or produce*, Virg. E. 4, 39. Si duo præterea tales Idæa tulisset Troja viros, *had produced*, Virg. A.

A. 11, 286. *so* Nec vero terræ ferre omnes omnia possunt, Id. G. 2, 109. tormenta, *to endure*, Quinctil. 2, 20, 10. unam tribum, *to obtain the vote of*, Cic. Phil. 2, 2. Liv. 8, 37. tributum, *to pay tribute*, Curt. 3, 1, 23. *so* stipendium, Id. 5, 8, 16. tura v. thura altaribus, *to bring, to offer*, Ov. M. 7, 589. *so* in aras, ib. 1, 248. superis, ib. 11, 577. ad deos, ex P. 3, 1, 162. vallum et arma, *to carry*, Hor. Epod. 9, 13. venationem, *to carry the game, or what one had taken in hunting*, Liv. 25, 9. veniam peto feroque, *and I obtain the favour*, Liv. 39. equa ventrem fert XII menses, vacca X, *goes with young*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1. verbera alicujus, *to bear stripes*, Mart. 1, 10. Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 2, 13 Am. 2, 533. vestigia ad aliquem, *to direct one's steps, to go*, Id. Met. 2, 21. si forte eò vestigia ferrent, *sc.* se, *if the tracks or prints of their feet led thither*, Liv. 1, 7. Si quâ forte ferant oculis sese obvia Errabunda bovis vestigia, *if the wandering footsteps of the bull may happen by chance to meet our eyes, to present themselves to our sight*, Virg. E. 6, 57. vina, quæ vetustatem ferunt, *bear to be long kept*, Cic. Amic. 19. viam per undas, *to go*, Claudian. via quæ fert Acherontis ad undas, *leads*, Virg. A. 6, 295. victoriam ex aliquo, *to gain or obtain*, Liv. 8, 8. & 39, 51. sed vim ut queas ferre, *sc.* vereor, *that you cannot bear*, Ter. And 1, 5, 42. ut vires nostræ tulerunt, ostendimus, *as our strength enabled us, to the utmost of our abilities*, Quinctil. 3, 1, 1. nisi te virtus opera ad majora tulisset, *had carried you*, Ovid. Met. 5, 269. si vestra voluntas feret, *shall permit, with your approbation*, Cic. Manil. 24. si fert ita corde voluntas, *if your inclination so leads you*, Virg. A. 6, 675. quamdiu voluntas Apronii tulit, *as long as Apronius inclined or pleased*, Cic. Ver. 3, 23. nihil jam isthæc mihi res voluptatis ferunt, *afford me no pleasure*, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 17. vox fertur ad aures, *is carried, reaches*, Virg. A. 3, 4. Ad regem voces fratris uterque ferunt, *report* or *tell the words of his brother*, Ovid. F. 5, 478. *so* Liv. 3, 3. vulnera membris, *to inflict wounds, to wound*, Ovid. M. 4, 498. æquum vulnus utrique tulit, *sc.* amor, *gave to both an equal wound*, ib. 9, 720. *so* vulnus mihi, Id. Tr. 2, 20. Rem. A. 44. *but* vulnus ab hoste, *to receive a wound, to be wounded*, Id. Ep. 6, 82. adversum vulnus, *to get a wound in the breast or fore-part of the body*, Id. M. 12, 312. multaque fert miles vulnera, multa facit, *receives and gives*, Id. Pont. 4, 7, 50. *so* Id. in Ibin, 258 & 452. Am. Am. 3, 572. vulnera aratri, *to bear*, Id. M. 2, 286. vultus ad aliquid, *to look, to gaze*, Id. Ep. 21, 178. quos spiritus gessisset, vultu ferebat, *he shewed*, Tac. Hist. 4, 85.—¶ Servo nubere tuli, *I did not disdain, I submitted*, Ovid. Ep. 5, 13. *so* Scilicet aut ulli servire Polyxena ferrem, *I Polyxena, forsooth, should endure or submit to be a slave to any one*, Id. Met. 13, 460. *add.* ib. 14, 487. ferre atque agere cuncta, *to seize and carry off, to plunder*, Liv. 40, 49. *so* 3, 37. 22, 3. & 38, 15. Ne id quidem ab Turno tacitum tulisse ferunt, *sc.* homines, *they say* or *it is said, that he did not get off even with that, without animadversion from Turnus*, Liv. 1, 50. Faustulo nomen fuisse ferunt, *sc.* ei, *his name is said to have been Faustulus*, ib. 4. ex C. Cæsare se genitum ferebat, *he said*, Tac. An. 15, 72. erant, qui ferrent, *some said*, ib. 3, 28. ut tacitum feras, quod celari vis, *that you may accomplish in silence*, Liv. 3, 45.—classe fertur ab Antandro, *he sails*, Ov. M. 13, 628. quo conjuge, felix et dis cara feras, *I shall be called*, ib. 7, 60. quam (Carthaginem) Juno fertur coluisse, & *said*, Virg. A. 1, 15. in juvenes sua fertur, *the boar rushes*, ib. 8, 360. in hostes moriturus fertur, *is carried, rushes*, ib. 2, 511. *so* in arma feror, ib. 337. saltu supra venabula fertur, *leaps, springs*, ib. 9, 553. rabie ferri, *to be hurried on*, Plin. 10, 33. *so* præceps amentiâ ferebare, Cic. Verr. 5, 46. cæcam crudelitate et sævitia ferri videtis, Cic. Cluent. 70. fervet furturque avaritiâ, *rages*, Cic. Quint. 11. Illuc mentis inops feror, *thither I run distracted*, Ov. Ep. 15, 140. ad quam (gloriam) fertur optimus quisque, *aims at, pursues, tries to obtain*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2. studio ad remp. latus sum, *I was led by a strong desire to the management of public affairs*, Sall. Cat. 3. lata est sententia tristis, *the dismal sentence was passed*, Ov. M. 15, 43. *so* lex per vim lata, Cic. Sext. 16. neque legem, neque pœnam latam esse, Cic. Br. 14. Divites conferrent, qui oneri ferendo essent, *sc.* pares v. apti, *able to bear the burden*, Liv. 2, 9. Ovid. Met. 15, 403. nimium mihi sumam, nec sim ferendus, *nor ought I to be borne, my presumption would be intolerable*, Cic. Cat. 3, 9. venti ferentes, *favourable*, Virg. A. 4, 430. Ovid. Ep. 16. 125. quæ sit rebus natura ferendis, *sc.* cujusque loci, *what things it is naturally disposed to produce*, Virg. G. 2, 178. *so* spinos pruna ferentes, ib. 4, 145. superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est, *by bearing it, by patience*, Virg. A. 5, 710.——

LATIO (ōnis, f.) legis, *the proposing or passing of a law*; suffragii, *the giving of a vote*: LATOR (ōris, m.) literarum, *the carrier or bearer*, Suet. Cal. 44. *so* Lator oneris, Senec. Tranq. 5. legis, *the proposer or passer of a law*, Cic. Cat. 4, 5.

FĔRAX, ācis, a. *fruitful, fertile*: -ācĭtas: -ācĭter, ācĭus;—FERTĬLIS, e, *fertile*: -ĭlĭtas: -ĭlĭter.

FERCULUM, i, n. *a frame on which several dishes were brought in at once, and set on the table*; *hence* Cænam ternis aut senis ferculis præbere, *a supper of three or six courses*, Suet. Aug. 74. *a dish of meat*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 104. *a frame on which the images of the gods were carried*, Suet. Cæs. 76. Cic. Off. 1, 36. *or on which the spoils of the enemy were carried in a triumph*, Liv. 1, 10. Senec. Herc. Oet. 110. *a bier*, Suet. Cal. 15.—FĔRĔTRUM, i, n. *a bier or coffin*; *a frame for carrying spoils in a triumph*, (spolia ducis hostium cæsi,) Liv. 1, 10.

FERENTARIUS miles; *and oftener plur.* ferentarii, *light armed soldiers*, Tacit. An. 12. 35.

FĔROX, ōcis, a. (ferus,) *insolent*; *fierce, bold, warlike*: ferociter, adv. *fiercely*: ferocŭlus, a, *somewhat fierce*: ferocia, iæ, & ferocitas, ātis, f. *fierceness*: fĕrōcire, *to be fierce.*

FERRUM, i, n. *iron*; *a sword, or any other instrument made of iron*: ferrĕus, a, um, *of iron*: *hard-hearted, unfeeling*: ferrĕum os, *impudent*, Cic. ferrārius, a, um, *pertaining to iron*; -ius faber, *a smith*; -ia officina, *a smithy*; aqua ferraria, *the water in which smiths dip their hot iron to cool it*: ferraria, *sc.* fodina, *an iron mine*: Ferratus, a, um;

um; -ta hasta, *shod with iron*; -ti orbes, *wheels covered with iron*, Virg. G. 3, 361. -ta agmina, *covered with iron coats of mail, or completely armed*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 30. *as* ferrati, *sc.* milites, Tac. Am. 3, 45. Calx ferrata, *armed with a spur*, Sil. 17, 541. Ferratus in pistrino, *bound with iron chains*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 11. *as slaves in a workhouse were; whence they are called* genus ferratile, Id. Most. 1, 1, 18. Ferramentum, i, n. *an instrument or tool of iron; an edged or pointed weapon.* Ferrūgo, inis, f. *rust of iron; from similarity of colour put for a particular kind of purple*, Virg. 9, 582. ferrugineus, a, um, *of the colour of rust of iron, iron-coloured, black, dusky*; fons ferruginei saporis, *having the taste of iron, a chalybeate spring*, Plin. 31, 10. —— Ferrūmen, inis, & -mentum, i, n. *solder, glue, cement*, Plin. 36, 23. ferrumināre, *to solder, to cement, to glue, to join*: ferrumināter, ōris, m. *a solderer*.—Ferrītērus, i, m. (qui ferrum terit,) *a slave in fetters*: Ferrītērium, i, n. *a prison*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 53.

Fertĭlis, *fertile*, &c. *see* Ferre.

Fervĕre & -ĕre, ferbui, -, *to boil, to rage, to be in a ferment; to glow, to be hot*: ferveſcĕre, *to grow hot*: fervĕfacĕre, *to make hot*: fervens, ntis; & fervĭdus, a. *hot, boiling, burning; ardent, eager*: ferventer & fervĭdè, adv. *hotly*: fervor, ōris, m. *a vehement heat*; maris, *the raging or boiling*, Cic.

Fĕrŭla, ae, f. *a kind of shrub; a rod used for correcting boys at school*: fĕrŭlāceus, a, um, *like the shrub* ferŭla, Plin. 15, 7. & 18, 7.

Fĕrus, a, um, *wild, savage, cruel*; f. *a wild beast; a shag*, Virg. A. 7, 489. *a horse*, ib. 2, 51. Ferĭtas, ātis, f. *wildness, cruelty*, Cic. Sext. 42.

Fessus, a. *(a* Fatiſcor,) *wearied, tired.*

Festīnāre, *to hasten*; vestes, *to make speedily*: festinanter, & festinātò, adv. *hastily*: festinātio, ōnis, f. *haste, speed, dispatch*: festīnus, a, um, *quick, speedy*: festinè, *quickly*, Cic. Att. 14, 14.

Festūca, ae, f. *a stalk or straw, a stem; a rod or wand, the same with* vindicta, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 15.

FESTUS, a, um, *festival, joyful, pleasant*: festum, i, n. *a stated festival*: festīvus, a, um, *pleasant, jocose, agreeable*: -ivè: festivĭtas, ātis, f. *pleasantness, mirth, good humour*, Cic. Or. 1, 57.

Fetiālis; *see* fecialis: fetus; *see* foetus.

Fiber, bri, m. *a beaver or badger*: fibrīnus, a. *of a beaver*; pellis fibrina, Plin. 27, 28.

Fibra, ae, f. *a fibre; a sucker at the root of plants*; fibrae, pl. *the entrails*, Cic. fibrātus, a. *fibrous*, fibrata radix ceparum modo, Plin. 25, 5.

FIBULA, ae, f. *a clasp or buckle for joining or fastening the different parts of a garment*, Virg. A. 4, 139. Plin. 33, 1. *a brace for joining and fastening beams together*, Caes. B. G. 4, 7. *an instrument used by surgeons for drawing the lips of a wound together*, Cels. 5, 26. fibŭlāre, *to clasp or join together*: fibulatio, ōnis, f. *a bracing or fastening together.*

Fictio, fictus, &c. *see* Fingĕre.

Ficus, ūs v. -i, f. *a fig-tree; a fig; also from similitude, the piles, a disease*, Martial. 2, 16. 7, 70. & 14, 86. Cels. 6, 3. *or one afflicted with the piles*, Id. 4, 22. ficulnus, v. -nĕus, a. *of a fig-tree*: ficārius, a, um, *pertaining to figs*: -arii culices, *flies that eat figs*, Plin. ficētum, i, n. *a place where fig-trees grow*: ficōsus, a. *full of, or distressed with, the piles*, Mart. 7, 70.—Ficĕdŭla, ae, f. *a fig-pecker, a bird*, Juv. 14, 9. ficēdŭla, Mart. 13, 5.

Fidēlia, ae, f. *an earthen vessel or pot, a vessel in which plasterers keep their lime or colouring materials; hence* Duo parietes de eādem fidelia dealbare, i. e. *to pay the same compliment to two persons, or to impute to two, what is due only to one*, Cic. Fam. 7, 29.

FIDES, ēi, f. *faith*; fides in verbis, *credit*; fidei causā, *for the sake of giving assurance or security*; bonā fide, *without fraud*; apud te nulla mihi fides est, *confidence, trust*; in fide manere, *fidelity*; in fide alterius esse, in fidem alicujus venire, *protection*; tabularum fides, *the authority of records*; manifesta fides, *sc.* est, *the truth of his words*, Virg. fidem publicam ei dare i. e. *to promise impunity*; publicā fide (*sc.* datā) dicere jussus, *on the public faith or a promise of a pardon*; petunia ejus fide credita, *lent on his credit*; Romae fides concidit, *credit is ruined or sunk, money cannot be got to borrow*; so Fides de foro sublata est; fidem revocare; dictis captivorum fides extitit, *belief or credit was given, their words were believed*; habeo fidem tibi, *I believe or trust you*; habuit res fidem, *met with credit, was believed*: Fideicommissum, i, n. *a trust*: Fidejŭbēre, *to give surety*: Fidejussor, ōris, m. *a surety*:—Fidēlis, e, *faithful, trusty, sure*: -ĭter: -ĭtas.—Fidēre (fīdi, & fisus sum,) ei v. eo, *to trust, to put confidence in*: fidens, ntis, a. *confident*; fidenter, adv. *confidently, with assurance*: fīdus, a. *faithful, trusty*: -dè: Fiducia, ae, f. *trust, confidence; a pledge, any thing given as a security for money*, Cic. Flacc. 21. *a kind of contract, when one's word is trusted without any formal stipulation*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6. Off. 3, 17. also *the leaving by will or the selling of a thing to a person, on condition of his giving that thing to some other person*, Cic. Caecin. 3. N. D. 3, 30. Top. 10. Fiduciārius, a, um; -ia res, *a thing given in trust, to be restored to another*, Liv. 32, 38. *so* Curt. 5, 9, 8. Hirt. B. Alex. 23. fiduciarius heres, *a fiduciary heir, one to whose trust any thing is left to be given to some other person, in order to elude the* Voconian *law.*

Fīdes, is; *and oftener plur.* Fīdes, ium, f. *a stringed instrument of music, the lyre, a lute or violin, a fiddle*: fidĭcŭla, ae, f. *a small lyre*; fidiculae, pl. *an instrument of torture, consisting of a number of strings*, Suet. Tib. 62. Cal. 33.—— Fīdicen, inis, m. *one that plays on a stringed instrument, a musician, a minstrel, a harper*: fidicīna, ae, f. *a music-girl*: fidicīnus v. -inius (adj.) ludus, *a music-school*, Plaut. Rud. Prol. 43.

Fĭĕri, (fio, factus,) *to be made, to become*: quid mihi, me, v. de me fiet? *what shall become of me?* cum pro populo fieret, *when sacred rites were performed*, Cic. Att. 2, 10. Qui fit? imp. *how does it happen? how comes it to pass?* Hor.

Fīgĕre (fixi, fixum,) palum humi, *to fix*; apros cuspide v. hastā, *to pierce, to wound.*

Figulus, figura, &c. *see* Fingere.

Filius, i, m. *voc.* fili, *a son*; filius terrae, *an obscure mean fellow*, Cic. Att. 1, 10. Fortunae filius, *a favourite of fortune*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 49. filiŏlus, *a little son*: filia, ae, f. *a daughter*; dat. pl. filiābus. filiŏla, ae, f. *a little daughter*: ——

Filix

FILIX, ĭcis, f. *a fern; a bruke:* fīlĭcŭla, æ, f. *an herb like fern, wall-fern, polypody:* fīlĭcātus, v. fĕlĭcātus, a. -atæ limces v. paterae, *chargere embossed with the figures of ferns,* Cic. Att. 6, 1. Parad. 1. Filicētum, v. filictum, v. -cētum, i, n. *a place thick set with ferns,* Columel. 2, 2.

FILUM, i, n. *a thread;* mulier liberali filo, *of a genteel shape;* filum orationis, *the style, the manner of speech,* Cic. Or. 2, 22. Or 36. *the speech itself, the train of discourse,* Cic. Amic. 7. tenui deducta poëmata filo, *composed in a simple style,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225. FILIĀTIM, adv. *thread by thread.*

FIMBRIA, æ, f. *a fringe:* fimbriātus, a. *fringed:* Suet. Cæs. 45. fimbriata tunica, *indented,* Plin. 21, 15.

FIMUS, i, m. & fimum, i, n. *dung, ordure, compost;* fimētum, i, n. *a dunghill,* Plin. 17, 9.

FINDĔRE (fĭdi, fissum,) æra v. caelum pennis, terram aratro, *to cleave, to cut;* via se findit in duas partes, *divides:* fissum jecoris, *the cleft or fissure:* fissio, ōnis, f. & fissura, æ, f. *a cleaving;* fissura Nili, *the division,* Plin 5, 2. Fissĭlis, e, *that is, or may be cleft;* fissĭlis robur, Virg. A. 6, 181.

FINGĔRE, (finxi, fictum,) *to form, or make any thing of clay, wax or other soft substance; to fashion, to frame;* carmina, *to compose;* aliquid falsi, crimina, *to feign, to forge:* equum ire viam, *to train,* nidos, *to build;* fictitium, *to counterfeit:* cum te esse finge, qui sum ego, *suppose yourself in my place:* homo fictus et assutus, *hypocritical,* Cic. FICTOR, ōris, m. *one who makes images of wax or melted metal, a founder,* Cic. N. D. 2, 29.—Fictio, ōnis, f. *a feigning;* fictio nominis, *the making of a word to imitate the sense,* Quinctil. 8, 6, 1. *or the transferring of a name from one thing to another,* ib. 6, 3, 61. *or the using of one word for another from resemblance of sound;* as, Acidus, *for* placidus, ib. 53. *which Cicero calls* Paronomasia, Or. 2, 63. FICTIO personae, *the figure, called* Prosopopoeia, Quinctil. 9, 29. 2, & 9, 3, 89. personarum, *when an advocate assumes the manner and language of those, for whom he pleads,* ib. 11, 1, 39. fictio totius voluntatis, *a disguising or dissembling of the whole intention,* ib. 9, 2, 46.—FICTĒ, adv. *feignedly:* ficticius, a. *counterfeited, feigned, fictitious:* fictĭlis, e, *made of earth or clay:* fictĭle, *sc.* vas, *an earthen vessel,* Pers. 2, 60.

FIGŬLUS, i, m. *a potter or worker in clay:* figulinus, v. figlīnus, a, um, *of a potter;* figlina, *sc.* officina, *a potter's work-shop:* Figlinam, *sc.* artem exercere, *the art or craft of a potter:* figulāris, e, *pertaining to a potter:*—rota, *a potter's wheel;*—creta, *potter's earth,* Varr. R. R. 3, 9.—FIGŪRA, æ, f. *a figure, a shape; an image; a manner of speech:* figurāre aes in habitum statuae, *to form, to shape;* os pueri, *to form, to train to the best manner of speaking;* innumeris speciebus animus, *to imagine, to conceive;* orationem, *to adorn with rhetorical figures:* Figurata oratio, *a figurative discourse, abounding with figures,* Quinctil. 9, 1, 13. Figurātē, adv. *figuratively:* figurātio, ōnis, f. *the figure; a figuring or imagining.*

FINIS, is, m. & f. *the end:* Finea, ium, m. *the boundaries, territories of a state:* Quem ad finem? *how long?* Deinde finis est usus, *the purpose or design:* finis bonorum et malorum, *the greatest good and the greatest evil,* Cic. finis honorum populi est consulatus, *the highest honour which the people confers,* Cic. Planc. 25. Regere fines, *to settle the boundaries of an estate between litigants,* Cic. Mur. 9.—FINIS v. finitio, ōnis, f. *a definition,* Quinctil. 5, 10, 54.—FINIRE, *to end, to finish; to terminate or limit:* Finire, *sc.* vitam, *to die;* tempus ei, *to fix, to limit:* Rhetorice sic finitur, *is defined,* Quint. 2, 15. Finire cupiditates, *to moderate; vehemence* finītē, adv. *moderately,* Cic. Fin. 2, 9.—FINITO, ōnis, f. *a definition:* finītor, oris, m. *a land-measurer,* Cic. Rull. 2, 13. *a finisher, an ender,* Stat. Theb. 8, 91. *the line called the* Horizon, Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 17. *called also* Finiens, ib. & Cic. Div. 2, 44. Finitĭmus, a, um, *neighbouring:* finitĭvus, a. *definitive,* Quinctil. 12, 2. & 3, 6, 5.

FIRMUS, a, um, *firm, stable, steady, constant, solid:* firmē v. firmĭter, adv. *firmly:* firmĭtas, ātis; & firmĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. *firmness, constancy:* FIRMĀRE, *to make firm, to strengthen, to establish:* firmātor, ōris, m. *a confirmer:* firmāmen, ĭnis; v. firmamentum, i, n. *a support; any thing that confirms or strengthens, a ground or stay,* Cic. Cl. 2.

FISCUS, i, m. *a frail used for squeezing olives;* fiscus linteus, *a linen frail,* Columel. 12, 38, 7. *a bag or basket for holding money; hence put for the emperor's private purse or revenue,* Plin. Pan. 36. res fisci est, *it belongs to Caesar or the emperor,* Juv. 4, 55. fiscālis, e; -es calumniae, *false prosecutions concerning the revenue of the prince, or as we say, in the exchequer,* Suet. Dom. 9. fiscellus, i, m. *a little frail or basket;* lignĕus, *a wooden frail,* Col. 12, 38, 6.——FISCĪNA, æ, f *a basket, made of osiers or the like:* Fiscella, æ, f. *a little basket.*

FISSUS, *cleft;* fissĭlis, &c. *see* findĕre.

FISTŪCA, æ, f. *a rammer, a mallet:* fistucāre, *to drive down or level with a rammer or mallet:* -ātio.

FISTŪLA, æ, f. *a pipe for conveying water,* Cic. Rabir. 1. ¶ 2. *a musical instrument, a pipe or flute;* dispariibus septem compacta cicutis Fistula, *a pipe composed of seven unequal reeds,* Virg. E. 2, 36. *so* Ovid. Met. 2, 683. *joined with* vocat, Virg. E. 3, 25. pastoricia fistula, *a whistling or hissing sound of disapprobation raised at the spectacles,* Cic. Att. 1, 16. ¶ 3. *any thing hollow, like a pipe;* ¶ 4. *a disease in the anus,* Nep. 25, 21. Cels. 5, 18.—FISTŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. *a player on a pipe or flute:* fistulōsus, a. *full of eyes or holes like a sponge, spongy:* fistŭlāre, *to be spongy:* Cacuminesque fistulatae, ut unguenta defluer sparguntur, *furnished with pipes,* Suet. Ner. 31.

FISUS; *see* Fidĕre: fissus, &c. *see* Figĕre.

FLABELLUM, *a fan;* flabellum seditionis, *an exciter,* Cic. Flac. 23. flabrum, *a blast; see* Flare.

FLACCUS, a, um; flaccae aures, *hanging down, flap-eared:* FLACCĒRE, *hanging down, flagging:* flaccēre et -escĕre, *to fade, to languish, to wither, to become weak.*

FLAGITIUM, i, n. *sq.* flagris dignum crimen,) *a disgraceful or shameful crime, profligacy, lewdness; infamy, disgrace;* pl. flagitia, *for* flagitiosi, *profligate men,* Sall. Cat. 14. Flagitiōsus, a *profligate, flagitious, wicked:* -ē, adv. Cic. Fin. 3, 11.

FLAGITĀRE, *to ask importunately, to demand, to solicit, to sue:* flagitātio, ōnis, f. *a request:* flagitātor, ōris, m. *an importunate asker, a craver, a sutor,* Cic. Brut. 5. Liv. 3, 12.

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FLA-

FLAGRĀRE, *to burn, to be inflamed:* flagrans crinis, *burning;* cupiditas, *eager;* sol flagrantissimus, *very hot:* FLAGRANTISSIMĒ aliquid cupere, *very ardently:* flagrantia, æ, f. oculorum, *an eager or fond looking,* Cic. Coel. 20.

FLAGRUM, i, n. *a whip, a lash:* flagellum, i, n. *a whip;* summa flagella, *the highest part of the shoots of a vine,* Virg. G. 2, 299.—FLAGELLĀRE, *to whip, to scourge;* annonam, *to raise the price of grain;* opes, *to keep close shut up, to contain;* messis perticis flagellatur, *the corn is threshed or beaten out with flails,* Plin. 18, 30.

FLĀMEN, inis, m. *a priest appropriated to some particular god; thus,* Flamen Dialis, Martialis, Quirinālis, &c. *the* flamen *or the priest of* Jupiter, Mars, Romulus: Flaminius v. -icus, a. *of a* flamen; flaminica, *sc.* uxor, *the flamen's wife,* Tac. An. 4. 16. flaminium, i, n. *the office or dignity of a* flamen. Liv. 26, 23.—FLAMEN, n. *vid.* FLĀRE.

FLAMMA, æ, f. *a flame:* flammŭla, æ, f. *a little flame:* flammĕus, a, um, *flaming; like a flame, of a flame colour:* flammĕum, i, n. *a veil worn by women, when married, of a flame colour:* flammeŏlum, i, n. *a small veil:* flammeŏlus, a. *somewhat like a flame:* flammāre, *to flame, to burn; to inflame;* equum cuspide, *to spur on,* Sil. 4, 195. juvenem ad facta Mavortia, *to incite to martial deeds,* Sil. 1, 55. milites, *to inflame, to provoke,* Tac. Hist. 4, 24. Fax flammans, *flaming;* flammantia lumina, *the flaming or fiery eyes of a snake,* Virg. G. 3, 433. flammātus Phaëthon, *burnt,* Catull. 63, 291. flammatus Jupiter, *having a flame or thunderbolt in his right hand for a sceptre,* Cic. Div. 1, 11. Flammatum cor, *inflamed, incensed, or enraged,* Virg. A. 1, 5. Flammandus, *to be burnt,* Tac. Ann. 15, 54.—FLAMMESCĒRE, *to become inflamed:* † Flammifer v. -ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *bearing a flame,* Stat. Theb. 8, 676.

FLĀRE, *to blow:* flātus, ūs, m. *et* flamen, inis, n. *a blast or gale of wind:* flabilis, e, *easy to be blown, airy:* flabra, ōrum, n. *blasts, breezes, winds;* flabellum, i, n. *a fan, an instrument to blow with:* flabellŭlum, i, n. *a little fan:* † flabellifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *bearing a fan,* Plaut. Fris. 2, 1, 22.

FLĀVUS, a, um, *yellow, like gold:* flavēre, *to be yellow:* flavescĕre, *to grow yellow,* Virg. E. 4, 28.

FLECTĔRE (xi, xum,) ercum, *to bend:* curram de foro, *to turn;* cursum ad aliquem, *to direct;* animum, *to change;* superos precibus, *to bend, to move:* FLEXIO, ōnis, f. *et* flexus, ūs, m. & flexūra, æ, f. *a bending, winding, or turning; a changing;* flexibilis, e. *that may be bent, pliant, flexible:* flexilis, e. *easy to be bent:* flexuōsus, a, um, *full of turnings or windings:* flexuose, adv. *with windings, crookedly:* flexanimus, a. *that turns the mind.* Flexilŏquus, a. *ambiguous, equivocal,* Cic. Div. 2, 56. † Flexipes, ĕdis, f. -ĕdes, hederæ, *twirs with bending or winding tendrils,* Ovid. Met. 10, 99.

FLĒRE, flevi, fletum, *to weep;* Daphnin, *to lament:* flens, *he or she is lamented;* impera ut lamentationi is vacāsset, Ter. And. 1, 1, 103. FLETUS, ūs, m. *a weeping:* flebilis, e. *to be lamented, lamentable:* flebiliter, adv. *lamentably, in a mournful manner;* gemens flebiliter, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5.

FLEXIO, *a bending,* &c. *see* FLECTĔRE.

FLĪGĔRE, *to beat or strike,* Luc. 2, 85. flictus, ūs, m. *a striking or dashing against,* Virg. A. 9, 667.

FLOCCUS, i, m. *a lock of wool, a nap of cloth:* floccŭlus, i, m. *a small lock of wool:* flocci facere *et* -pendĕre, *to value little,* Cic. Att. 4, 15.

FLOS, flōris, m *a flower:* flosculus, i, m. *a little flower, a blossom;* an ornament of *file:* flōrĕus, a, um; -a corona, *a chaplet of flowers;* rura, *flowery:* florĭdus, a. *florid, flowery, beautiful, blooming:* floridŭlus, a. *a little florid or blooming:* florĭcŏmus, a. *having one's hair adorned with flowers:* florĭfer, ĕra, erum, *bearing flowers:* florilĕgus, a. *gathering flowers.*—FLŌRĒRE, *to flourish, to blossom; to be conspicuous or esteemed, to make a figure:* florens, ntis, a. *flourishing:* florescĕre, *to begin to flourish or blossom.*—FLŌRA, *the goddess of flowers.* florālia, ium, n. *a festival or games in honour of* Flora; florale sacrum, Ovid. Fast. 4, 947. floralicius, v -itius, a, um; -iae ferae, *wild beasts exhibited at these games,* Mart. 8, 67, 4.

FLUĔRE, fluxi, fluxum, *to flow;* fluent arma de manibus, *will fall,* Cic. Phil. 12, 3. *so* capilli fluunt, *fall off,* Cels. 6, 1. *but* crines intonsi longâ cervice fluebant, *lay scattered or hung loose,* Tib. 3, 4, 27. res fluit ad interregnum, *points,* Cic. Att. 4, 16. fluit corporis voluptas, *flies away,* Cic. Fin. 2, 33. ex illo (*sc.* tempore,) fluere fpes Danaûm, *began to flag, to sink or subside,* Virg. A. 2, 169. Pythagoræ doctrina cum longè latèque flueret, *spread,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 1. rebus ad voluntatem fluentibus, *succeeding,* Cic. Off. 1, 26.—FLUENTER, adv. *flowingly:* fluentum, i, n. *a stream:* † fluentisŏnus, a. *sounding with streams or waters.*—FLUĪTĀRE, freq. *to float;* fides ejus flŭitat, v. is fluitat fide, *wavers:* Flŭtāre, *for* flŭctāre, Lucr. 3, 190.—FLUMEN, inis, n. *a river, a stream;* flūmen ingenii, orationis, verborum, *copiousness;* magna dicendi copia per translationem flumen vocatur, Cic. 2, 43. flūmĭnĕus, a, um, *of a river:* FLŪVIUS, i, m. *a stream of running water, a river:* fluviālis, e, *of a river:* fluviatilis, e, *et* -atĭcus, a, um, *that is or lives in rivers:* fluviātus, a, um, *soaked or steeped in river-water;* abies fluviata, Plin. 16, 39.—FLUOR, ōris, m. *a flowing:* fluĭdus, v. fluvĭdus, a, um, *fluid, moist;* fluidè pendent lacerti, *languid, feeble, enervated,* Ovid. Met. 15, 231. *so* Corpora Gallorum mollia et fluida, Liv. 34, 47.—FLUXUS, a, um; faccus, *flowing;* fluxum vas, *leaking, running out;* fluxa vestimenta, *hanging loose, very large;* fluxiore cinctură cingi, *with a slack girdle, more loose than others,* Suet. Cæs. 45. Fortunæ gloria fluxa *sc.* est, *fleeting, transient,* Sallust. Cat. 1. Animi ætate fluxi, *pliant,* ib. 14. Drusus fluxioris animi, *loose, dissolute,* Suet. Tib. 52. Fides servitiorum fluxa, *unsteady, not to be depended on;* fluxâ fide uti, *to be treacherous,* Sallust. Jug. 111.—FLUXĒ, adv. *copiously.*—FLUXUS, ūs, m. *et* Fluxio, ōnis, f. *a flowing, a dissolution, a flux:* fluxūra, æ, f. *the liquor that flows from a wine-press,* Col. 3, 2, 17 *et* 32.——FLUCTUS, ūs, m. *a wave, a surge, a billow:* † Fluctifrăgus, a. *breaking the waves:* fluctiger, ĕra, ĕrum, *bearing the waves;* † fluctisŏnus, a *sounding with waves or billows:* † fluctivăgus, a. *wandering on the waves.*—FLUCTUĀRE, *et* āri,

to rise in waves: to be tossed by the waves; to fluctuate, to be in suspense; to float; quaedam insulae semper fluctuant, *float*, Plin. 2, 95. fluctuans sententia, *doubtful*, Cic. Att. 1, 7. Delos diu fluctuata, ut proditur, sola motum terrae non sensit, *being tossed as a floating island*, Plin. 4, 12

FLUCTUĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a floating, a wavering.*

FŌCĀLE, is, n. *pl.* focalia, (a fauces,) *a bandage or cravat round the neck, to keep the throat warm*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 144.

FOCILĀRE v. Focillāre, *to cherish, to warm, to refresh*; aliquem levibus remediis. Sen. Ep. 13.

FŌCUS, i, m. (quod ignem fovet,) *a hearth or altar*; pro aris et focis pugnare, *for the altars of the* Dii Penates *in the* Impluvium, *and of the* Lares *in the* Atrium, Cic. N. D. 3, 40. Focŭlus, i, m. *a little hearth, a small portable altar*, Cic. Dom. 47. Juvenal. 3, 262.

FODĔRE (fŏdio, fōdi, fōssum; *rar.* fodīre,) terram v. agrum, *to dig or delve*; metallum v. argentum, *to dig out of a mine*; aliquem stimulis, *to goad*; jugulum ense, *to stab, to pierce*: fŏdīna, ae, f. *a pit*; fossa, *a ditch, a trench*: fossor, ōris, m. *a digger*: fossio, ōnis; & fossūra, ae, f. *a digging*: fossīlis, e, *that is dug, fossile*:—FŌDICĀRE animum, *to sting, to pierce, to vex*; latus, *to punch, to push or jog*, Horat. Ep. 1, 6, 51.

FOECUNDUS, a, um, *fruitful, abundant*: -dē: -dĭtas: foecundāre, *to make fruitful, to fertilize.*

FOEDUS, ĕris, n. *a covenant or league*: foederātus, a, um, *joined by a league, allied, confederate*: † foedifrăgus, a, um, *violating a league.*

FOEDUS, a, um, *ugly, deformed; filthy, nasty*; *base, foul, mean*: foedē, adv. *basely, cruelly*: foeditas, ātis, f. *uglineſs*; *baſeneſs*: foedāre, *to pollute; to disgrace*; ora unguibus, *to tear, to disfigure*, Virg. A. 4, 55. verberibus, Tac. Hist. 3, 77.

FOEMINA, Foeminis, &c. *see* Femina.

FOENICŬLUM, i, n. *the herb fennel*, Plin. 20, 23.

FOENUM v. fenum, i, n. *hay*: foenum-cordum v. chordum, *the latter growth of hay*, Plin. 18, 28 f. 67. meta foeni, *a cock of hay*, Col. foenum secare v. demetere, *to cut or mow it*; versare, *to turn it*; in manipulos colligere, *to make it into truſſes*, Id. Cum Catulus Crassum audisset, aiebat foenum alios esse oportere, *ought to eat hay*, i. e. *were greatly inferior*, Cic Or. 2, 57. Foenĕus, a, um; foenĕi homines *images of men made of hay, by which bulls used to be irritated in the ſpectacles, to amuſe the people*, Cic. Cornel. & ibi Ascon. *made of hay*: foenīle, is, n. *a place for keeping hay, a hay-loft*: foenisĕca, ae, m. *et* foenisex, ĕcis, m. *a cutter or mower of hay*: foenisĕcium, i, n. *et* -ia, ae, f. *the cutting of hay, hay-harveſt*: foenumgraecum, i, n. *fenugreek, a plant*, Plin. 24, 19.

FOENUS, v. fenus, ŏris, n. *the intereſt of money, uſury*; also *the capital ſum lent*: foenusculum, i, n. *a little intereſt or bribe*: foenĕbris, e, *pertaining to uſury*: foenerāre v. āri, *to lend money on intereſt or uſury*; metuisti ne non tibi istuc foeneraret, *that it would not have returned to you with intereſt*, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 11. foeneratum istuc beneficium pulchrē tibi dicet, *has been repaid with intereſt*, Id. Phorm. 3, 2, 8. neque enim beneficium foeneramur, *we do not do a kindneſs in hopes of receiving a greater*, Cic. Amic. 9. foeneravit sol lumen suum caeteris sideribus, *imparts to the other planets*, Plin. 2, 6.—FENERĀTOR, ōris, m. *et* fenerātrix, īcis, f. *a lender of money, an uſurer*: foenerātio, ōnis, f. *a lending on intereſt or uſury*: foeneratorius, a. *of or pertaining to uſurers.*

FOETĔRE, *to have an offenſive ſmell, to ſtink*: foetĭdus, a. *ſtinking, fetid*: foetor, ōris, m. *et* foetiditas, ātis, f. *an offenſive ſmell*, Senec. Ep. 110.

FOETUS v. fetus, ūs, m. *the young or offſpring of any creature*: arborei fetus, *the fruit or produce of trees*; *ſo* edit foetus meliores ager, Cic. Or. 2, 30. FOETUS v. fetus, a, um, *big with young, pregnant*; also *newly delivered*; Machina foeta armis, *i. e.* armatis, *full of armed men*, Virg. A. 2, 238. Foetūra, ae, f. *the being with young, or the bearing of young, pregnancy; the bringing forth of young; the edition of a book*, Plin. praef. foeturā pratorum, *the growth or ſpringing of graſs*, Id. foetifĭcus, a, um; *et* foetifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *prolific, rendering fruitful*: foetāre & foetificāre, *to bear or bring forth young*, Col 8, 8. Plin. 10, 8.

FŎLIUM, i, n. *the leaf of a tree, of an herb, or flower*: foliōsus, a. *full of leaves, leafy*: foliācĕus, a. *of or like leaves*: foliatūra, ae, f. *the order or texture of leaves, foliage*: foliātus, a. *leaved, having leaves*: foliātum, i, n. *a precious ointment made of the leaves of ſpikenard*, Plin. 13, 1. Juv. 6, 465.

FOLLIS, is, m. *any leathern bag for holding any thing, a purſe or the like*; *a pair of bellows*; *a ball for playing with, made of inflated leather*: follicŭlus, i, m. *a ſmall leathern bag or ball*; *the follicle or caſe of certain fruits*: follium, adv. *by or for bags*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 11.

FŌMES, ĭtis, m. *fuel*; fomentum, *an application to aſſuage pain*, &c. *ſee* Fovēre.

FONS, fontis, m. *a fountain, a ſpring, the ſource or origin of any thing*: fontĭcŭlus, i, m. *a little fountain*: fontānus, a. *of a fountain*; fontana aqua, *ſpring water*: Fontinālis, is, m. *a god who preſided over fountains*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 17. Fontinālia, ium, n. *a feſtival dedicated to fountains, when crowns or chaplets of flowers were thrown into them*, Varr. L. L. 5, 3.

FŎRĀRE, *to bore, to pierce*: forāmen, ĭnis, n. *a hole*: forābĭlis, e. *that may be bored or pierced, vulnerable*; nullo forabilis ictu cygnus, Ov. M. 2, 170.

FŎRAS, *out of doors*; *out, forth*; *ſee* Foris.

FORCEPS, ĭpis, f. *a pair of tongs, nippers, pincers, tweezers, or like inſtrument*, Ov. M. 12, 277. Virg. G. 4, 175. *the claw of a crab or lobſter*, Plin. 9, 31. *an iron hook*, Vitr. 10, 2.

FORDA, ae, f. (quae fert in ventre,) *a pregnant cow*: fordicidia, *ſc.* sacra, *a feſtival day on which pregnant cows were ſacrificed*, Ov. F. 4, 631.

FŌRE, *the ſame with* futurum esse, *to be about to be*; forem, es, et, &c. *I might or ſhould be*; vellem, -ea vana forent *ſc.* ut, *that thoſe things were groundleſs*, Sallust. Jug. 24. dedecori foret sibi, *it would be*, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 52. non dubito multos fore, *that there will be*; spero fore, *that it will happen*; nunquam putavi fore, ut supplex ad te venirem, *that it would happen ſo as* ad me fore venturum, *for* esse, Cic. Att. 5, 21. *ſo* laudaturi forent, Nep. Att. 10.

FŌRENSIS, *ſee* Forum.—FŌRES, *ſee* Foris.

FORFEX, icis, f. *a pair of scissors or shears*: forficŭla, ae, f. *small scissors*, Plin. 25, 5 f. 23.

FŌRI, ōrum, m. *the gangways or hatches of a ship*: *scaffolds or galleries for viewing the games*, Liv. 1, 35. *put for the combs of a bee-hive*, Virg. G. 4, 250.—FORĬLI, ōrum, m. *cases or shelves in which books were kept*, Suet. Aug. 31.

FŌRICA, ae, f. *a public jakes or house of office*; inde reversi conducunt foricas, Juvenal. 3, 38.

FŌRIS, is; *and oftener* FŌRES, ium, f. *a door*: fŏrĭcŭla, ae, f. *a little door, a wicket*:—FŌRAS, (adv.) exire, *to go out through the door*; edĕre v. proferre foras, *to publish*: foras vocari, *to be called abroad*.—FŌRIS (adv.) esse, *to be without doors*; domi forisque, *at home and abroad*; foris cœnare foris; foris petere, *to fetch or fetch from abroad*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3. Forinsĕcus, adv. *from without, on the outside*, Plin. 13, 22.

FORMA, ae, f. *a form or shape, a figure*; *beauty*; *a shoemaker's last*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 106. *a cheese vat or mould*, Col. 7, 8.—FORMŬLA, ae, f. *a small form*; *a set form of words used by the Romans in almost all their transactions public and private*: formulārius, i, m. *a person skilled in composing writs or forms of process in courts of law*:—FORMŌSUS, a. *beautiful*: -osĕ: -ōsĭtas: FORMĀLIS, e, *formal, made in due form, expressed in a set form of words*.—FORMĀRE, *to form, to frame, to fashion, to make*: -ātio, -ātura, & -āmentum: -ātor.

FORMĪCA, ae, f. (a ferendo micas dicta,) *an ant or pismire*: formicīnus, a. *of or like ants*: formicōsus, a. *full of ants*: FORMICĀRE, *to itch*, Plin. 39. 13 f. 41. formicans pulsus v. percussus venarum, *quick and short or low, like the motion of ants*, Plin. 7, 51. Formicātio, ōnis, f. *the rising of the body in small pimples*, Plin. 28, 7 f. 20.

FORMĪDO, ĭnis, f. *fear, dread*: formidolōsus, a. *fearful, dreadful*: -osĕ: FORMIDĀRE, *to fear, to dread*; formidatus nautis Apollo, *the temple of Apollo dreaded by mariners, (on account of the shipwrecks that happened near it,)* Virg. A. 3, 275. hic (Aethiops *i. e.* Aegyptius) classe formidatus, *formidable for his fleet*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 15. formidātio, ōnis, f. *a fearing*: formidabilis, e. *to be feared, formidable*; -serpens, Ov. Met. 2, 174.

FORNAX, ācis, f. *a furnace*: fornacŭla, ae, f. *a little furnace*: fornacālia, ium, v. -ĭorum, n. *a festival in honour of* FORNAX, *the goddess of furnaces*, (fornacālis dea, Ov. F. 6, 314.) *instituted by Numa*, Plin. 18, 2. *and the time of keeping it annually appointed by the* Curio Maximus, Ov. F. 2, 527. *when a sacrifice was offered to* Fornax, *that she would moderate the heat of furnaces in drying the corn, before it was ground*; ut vires temperet illa suas, Ovid. ibid. 526. & Festus

FORNIX, ĭcis, m. *an arch or vault*; *put for a brothel*, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 30. Juvenal. 3, 156.—¶ 2. *a triumphal arch with a statue on the top of it*, Cic. Verr. 2, 63.—FORNĪCARE, *to arch, to arch over*: fornicātio, ōnis, f. *the structure of an arch*; pariotum fornicationes, Vitruv. 6, 11.

FORS, fortis, f. *chance, luck, fortune*: fortè, adv. *by chance*; *perhaps*: forsan, fors, forsĭt, forsĭtan, forsĭtse *et* fortassis, adv. *perhaps, perchance, peradventure*: fortuītus, a, um, *happening or falling to one by chance, casual, accidental*: fortuītò v. -ŭ, adv. *by chance, accidentally*.—FORTŪNA, ae, f. *fortune*: plur. *an estate, possessions, riches*; fors-fortuna, *good fortune, invoked as a goddess*, Ter. Phor. 5, 6, 1. forte-fortunâ, *by good fortune or chance*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 54. Cic. Div. 2, 7. FORTŪNĀRE, *to prosper*: fortunātus, a. *happy, prosperous, fortunate*: fortunātè, v. -ātim, adv. *prosperously, fortunately, luckily*, Cic. Fin. 3, 7.

FORTIS, e, *brave, valiant*; *stout, vigorous, strong, manly*: fortĭter, adv. *bravely*: fortitūdo, ĭnis, f. *bravery, fortitude*: forticŭlus v. fortiusculus, a. *a little or somewhat brave*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19.

FŌRUM, i, n. *a public place in Rome, where assemblies of the people were held; justice was administered, and other public business transacted; particularly what concerned the borrowing and lending of money*: hence Foro cedere, v. de, *to become bankrupt*, Cic. Flacc. 29. *but* De foro decedere, *not to appear in public*, Nep. Att. 10. in foro esse, *to be engaged in public business*, Id. Cat. 1. in forum venire v. deduci, forum attingere, *to begin to attend to public affairs, after assuming the toga virilis*, Cic. Fam 13, 10. et 5, 8. Senec. Ep. 4. ¶ 2. *a market place*: forum boarium, *the ox or cow-market*; suarium, *the swine-market*; piscarium, *the fish-market*; olitorium, *the green-market*, &c. Forum rerum venalium, *a mart, an emporium*, Sallust. Jug. 47. Forum Aurelium, *the forum or market place of* Aurelius, Cic. Cat. 1, 9. *so* Forum Julii, *now* Friuli, &c.—¶. *a meeting held by the governor of a province to administer justice*: Forum agere, *to hold such a meeting, or as we say, to hold an assize or court of justice*, Cic. Att. 5, 2. Fam. 3, 6.—FORENSIS, e, *pertaining to the* forum; forenses causae, *to be judged of or tried in the* forum, Cic. N. D. 3, 4. Homo forensis, *a lawyer or advocate*; usus forensis, *the practice of pleading in the* forum, *or as we say, at the bar*; opera vel opella forensis, *attendance in the* forum *or at the bar*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8. -ensia vestimenta, *worn in public*, Col. 12, 45. Suet. Aug. 73.

FŌVEA, ae, f. *a pit, a pitfal for catching wild beasts*; bellua in foveam incidit, Cic. Phil. 4, 5.

FŌVĒRE ova plumis, *warm, to keep warm*; spem animo, *to cherish, to entertain*, aliquem gremio, *to hug, to embrace*; hiemem luxu, *to spend*; vulnus lymphâ, *to foment*.—FŌTUS, ûs, m. *a cherishing*: fomentum, i, n. *a fomentation, any application to cure or relieve pain*; *a consolation or mitigation*.—FŌMES, ĭtis, m. *fuel, dry wood for lighting up or keeping the fire burning*.

FRĂCĒRE *et* FRĀCESCĒRE, *to putrify or rot with age, to grow mouldy or mouldy*: frăcĭdus, a. *over-ripe*; *rotting with ripeness*: frăces, ium, f. *the fleshy and gross parts of the olive, the grounds or lees of oil*, Plin. 15, 6.

FRAENUM *vel* Frenum, i, n. *plur.* Frēni v. -a, *a bit or bridle*; *a curb or restraint*: frenare, *to bridle, to curb, to restrain*: frēnātor, ōris, m. *a curber or restrainer*: frēnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum. *bearing bridles*: frenigera ala, *i. e.* equites, *a troop of horsemen*, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 98.

FRĂGA, ōrum, n. *strawberries*, Virg. E. 3, 92.

FRAGĀRE, *to smell sweetly*: fragrans, ntis, a. *fragrant, smelling sweetly*; -anter: -antia.

FRĂMEA, ae, f. *a short spear, a lance*, Tac. G. 6.

FRANGERE,

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FRANGĔRE (frĕgi. fractum,) nucem, ovum, glebam, ollam, brachium, *to break*; navem, *to suffer shipwreck*; aliquid ad saxa, *to break or dash*; foedus, fidem, leges, *to break, to violate*; opes, vires, robur, *to diminish, to weaken*; eum v. animum ejus, *to dishearten, to discourage*; comam in gradus, *to curl*, Quinctil. 1, 6. gulam laqueo, *to strangle*, Sallust. Cat. 55 & 64. diem morantem mero, *to spend the lingering day in drinking*, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 7. imperium, *to overturn or ruin*, ib. 1, 35, 16. mandata, *to transgress*, Id. Ep. 1, 13, 19. hostes, *to conquer, to subdue*, Cic. post. red. in Sen. 8. sententiam alicujus, *to refute*, Cic. Fam. 1, 4. *so* soriten, Id. Acad. 4, 29. dum caler se frangat, *abate*, Cic. Or. 1, 62.—Fractēus, a, um, f. *a breach, a fracture*: fragmentum, i, n. et fragmen, ĭnis, n. *a fragment, a broken bit or piece, a part of any thing broken*: frăgor, ōris, m. *a crash, a crack, the sound or noise of any thing broken*. Frăgōsus, a. *rough, sharp, craggy; noisy*: fragōsē, -ĭus, adv. *with noise*.—Frăgĭlis, e. *brittle, weak, frail*: fragilĭtas, ātis, f. *weakness, frailty*.

FRĀTER, tris, m. *a brother*: pl. fratres, *brothers, or a brother and sister*: fratercŭlus, i, m. *a little brother*: frāternus, a, um, *of a brother, brotherly*: fraternē, *like a brother, lovingly*: fraternĭtas, ātis, f. *brotherhood, fraternity*: fratricīda, ae, m. (caedo,) *the murderer of his brother*.

FRAUS, fraudis, f. *fraud, deceit; a fault*; sine fraude, *without hurt*, Horat. Carm. Sec. 41. Fraudulentus, a, um, *deceitful, fraudulent*: -enter, -entia: Fraudāre aliquem pecuniā, *to defraud, to cheat*; genium, *to pinch one's appetite*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 5, 19. fraudātio, ōnis, f. *deceit, fraud*: fraudātor, ōris, m. *a defrauder, a cheat*; metus ne quam fraudem fraudis fiet, *lest he commit some fraudulent trick*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 20.

Fraxĭnus, i, f. *an ash-tree*: fraxinĕus, fraxĭnus, a, um, *of ash, ashen*; fraxineae trabes, Virg.

Frĕmĕre, ui, ĭtum, *to roar, to rage, to murmur, to make a great noise, to bewail or lament*: fremĭtus, ūs, m. *a great noise, as of the boisterous sea or a tumultuous mob; any noise*: frĕmor, ōris, m. *a murmur, a grumbling noise*: frĕmĭdus, a. fremidā regalia turbā Atria complentur, *raging; fal.* fremitu turbae,) Ovid. Met. 5, 2.

Frendĕre, v. -ēre fabam, *to break, to bruise*; dentibus, *to grind or gnash the teeth*. Fressus v. fresus, a, um, *broken, bruised, gnashed, shaled*.

FREQUENS, ntis, a. *frequent*: -senatus, *crowded*; aedes frequentissima, *very full of people*; auditor Platonis frequens Demosthenes, *constant, frequent*; cum illis una aderat frequens, *often, frequently*, Ter. *so* Venio in senatum frequens, Cic. Frequens redemptor, *for* redemptores frequentes, *numerous undertakers*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 34. Loca frequentia aedificiis, *abounding with*, Liv. 31, 23.—Frequenter, adv. *frequently, often*; frequentia, ae, f. *any great number of people, a crowd, a throng*; frequentia literarum, *frequency*, Cic. Att. 4, 16. frequentare domum Catilinae, *to come often, to frequent*; Marium, *to attend*, Sallust. Jug. 73. Italiam, *to people*; homines ad aerarium, *to bring together*, Cic. Cat. 4, 7. dies solennes v. festos, *to celebrate*; orationem luminibus et sententiarum et verborum, *to fill up with ornaments, with splendid sentiments and words*, Cic. Or. 3, 52. Loca ob calorem minus frequentata, *inhabited*, Sallust. Jug. 17.—Frequentatio, ōnis, f. *collecting into one place the arguments scattered through the different parts of a speech*, A. ad Herenn. 4, 40. Cic. Part. 35. Frequentatio verborum, *the using of a number of words to express a thing*, (frequentibus efferre verbis,) A. ad Herenn. 4, 19.

FRĔTUM, i, n. *often plur.* Freta; et rar. fretus, ūs, m. *a narrow part of the sea, a strait*; *the sea in general*; freta consita terris, Virg. A. 3, 127.

Frĕtus, (adj.) te uno, *trusting to, relying on*.

FRIĀRE, *to crumble, to break into small pieces*: friabilis, e. *easy to be crumbled*; maximē friabilis.

FRICĀRE, ui, ictum, *to rub, to chafe*: frictio, et fricatio, ōnis, f. frictus et fricātus, ūs, m. *a rubbing*: fricatūra, ae, f. *a plastering, a parging*; super fricaturam, Vitruv. 7, 1.

Friĕre, frixi, frixum v. frictum, *to dry, to parch*; frumenta frigunt, deinde molis franguntur.

FRĪGUS, ŏris, n. *cold*; mediis frigoribus, *in the midst of winter*, Virg. frigus colligere, *to catch a cold*, Hor. frigore contatum corpus, *affected with cold*, Id. Frigus in senatu, *a cessation from public business*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12. Ex levi frigoris suspicione, *of coldness, loss of favour, diminution of affection*, Suet. Aug. 66.—Frīgĕre, frixi,—*to be cold*; frigescĕre, *to become or grow cold*; frigent hic homines, *meet with a cold reception here*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37. Ubi friget, *is at a loss*, ib. 3, 3, 11. Planè nunc frigeo, *I have got nothing to do*, Cic. Fam. 11, 14. *so* ib. 7, 18. frigens ad populum, *disliked or despised by*, Cic. Brut. 50. corpus frigentia, *of him cold or dead*, Virg. A. 6, 219. Nos hic frigore frigescimus, *are quite inactive*, Cic. Fam. 8, 6.—Frigĭdus, a. *cold*; dextera bello frigida, *feeble*, Virg. A. 11, 338. frigida, *sc.* aqua, *cold water*: frigĭdē, adv. *coldly*: frigidŭlus, a. *a little cold*: frigidarius, a. -ium balneum, *the cold bath*: frigerans, antis, part. adj. *cooling*: frigefacĕre et -factāre, *to make cold*. Frigilla, v. Fringilla, ae, f. (quòd frigore cantet et vigeat, Fest.) *a chaffinch, a bird*, Mart.

FRIT, indecl. *a small grain at the top of an ear of corn*. Frĭtilla, ae, f. *a kind of pulse*, Plin. 18, 8.

Frĭtillus, i, m. *a dice-box*, Juvenal. 14, 5.

Frīvŏlus, a, um, *trifling, frivolous*; frivola transfert, *removes his fortune of little value, his good-for-nothing lumber*, Juv. 3, 198.

Frixus, part. (frigo,) *fried*, Cels. 2, 18.

FRONS, frondis, f. *the leaf of a tree, a branch with leaves, a green bough*; carnofa frons piscis, Plin. 9, 45 f 68.—Frondĕus, a. -ĕa corona, *of leaves, made of leaves*; nemora, *leafy*, Virg. frondōsus, a, um, *abounding with leaves*: frondarius, -ia fiscina *a basket for holding leaves*: † frondifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *bearing leaves*.—Frondĕre, *to produce leaves, to sprout, to spring*: frondescĕre, *to grow green, to begin to bring forth leaves*: frondātor, ōris, m. *a pruner of trees, a wood-lopper*: frondātio, ōnis, f. *a pruning of trees*, Col. 5, 6.

FRONS, frontis, f. *the forehead, the front, the van of an army*: frontem explicāre v. exporrigĕre, *to look cheerful*; obducĕre, *to look sad*; perfricare, *to lay aside shame*; Periit illi frons, *he has lost*

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last name: FRONTĀLE, is, n. *an ornament for the forehead of horses; a frontlet, the frontstal of a bridle*, Plin. 37, 12. Liv. 37, 40. Frontātus, a. -āti lapides, *stones which go from one side of a wall to the other, and are faced both ways, perpender or coping stones*, Plin. 35, 12. Vitruv. 2, 8. FRONTO, ōnis, m. *one who has a large broad or prominent forehead, beetle-browed*, Cic. N D. 1, 29.

FRUCTUS, *fruit*; fructuōsus, &c. *see* Frui.

FRŪGIS, *genit. from* FRUX *or* Früges, f. plur. früges, um, ibus, &c. *corn, fruit, any production of the earth used for food*; seta frugibus terra, *fertile in fruits*; vir frugi bonae, *sc.* utilis, *v.* aptus, *a man of a decent character, sober, virtuous*, Cic. Att. 4, 8. ad frugem bonam se recipere, *to become virtuous, to reform*, Cic. Coel. 12. *so* redire, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 19. *hence* FRUGI *is used as an indecl. adj. for moderate or temperate*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8. homo frugi omnia rectè facit, *a virtuous man*, Ib. 4, 16. homo frugi es, *a brave or a fine fellow*, Ter. Adel. 5, 9, 2. homo frugi, qui multis utilis *vel* fructuosus est, Quinctil. 1, 6, 29. servus frugi, *an useful slave who minds the interest of his master*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 4. *so* frugi servus, *is the same with* bonus servus, Cic. Or. 2, 61. Frugi ac sobrii homines, *frugal*, Cic. Verr. 3, 67. *so* Frugi severaque vita, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. Atrium frugi nec tamen sordidum, *plain, but not mean*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. coena non minus nitida, quam frugi, *elegant, but frugal*, Id. 3, 1. *so* victus luxuriosus an frugi, an sordidus, Quinctil. 5, 10. 27.—FRŪGĀLIS, e. *frugal, thrifty, temperate*; -aliter: -alitas—FRŪGIFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *fruitful, fertile*: † frugĭfĕrens, entis, adj. *bearing fruits, fertile*, Lucr. 1, 3. frugilĕgus, a. (lego,) -gae formicae, *the ants which gather corn, corn-gatherers*, Ov. Met. 7, 624. frugiperda salix, Plin. 16 26.

FRŪMENTUM, i, n. (*q.* frugmentum, *a* fruge,) *corn or grain of all kinds, particularly wheat and barley*, Plin. 18, 7. *especially wheat*, ibid. f. 10, 5. Cic. Verr. 3, 87. Horat. Sat. 1, 1, 45. & 2, 3, 111. grandia frumenta, *large grains of corn*, Virg. A. 4, 406. *the grains or stones of ripe figs*, Plin. 15, 19. & 17, 27.—FRUMENTĀRIUS, a, um, *of corn*; re frumentariā laborāre, *to be distressed for want of corn*, Caes. B. C. 3, 9. negotiātor frumentarius, *a corn-merchant*, Caes. B. G. 8, 35. -aria lex, *concerning corn*, Cic. Brut. 62. FRUMENTĀRI, *to collect corn, to purvey, to forage*: frumentātio, ōnis, f. *a providing or procuring of corn, foraging*: frumentātor, ōris, m. & frumentarius, i, m. *a purveyor of corn, a forager*.

FRUI (ruitus *v.* fructus,) aeternitate, aevo sempiterno, colloquio deorum, luce, pace, otio, vitā, voluptatibus, &c. *to enjoy*; virtute, *to obtain the just rewards of*, Cic. Brut. 97. ea, quae fructus cumque ex, *for* quaecumque, *which you have enjoyed*, Lucr. 3, 953. fruenda sapientia est, Cic. Fin. 1, 1. justitiae fruendae causā videntur olim bene morati reges constituti, Cic. Off. 2, 12.—FRUCTUS, ūs, m. (*antiq.* fructuis & fructi,) *dat.* fructui, *fruit (of trees or of the earth;) profit, advantage, an income*; certare cum usuris fructibus praediorum, *to contend with the interest of borrowed money by the incomes of their estates*, Cic. Cat. 2, 8. Crassus dicebat neminem esse divitem, nisi qui exercitum alere posset suis fructibus, *with his income*, Cic. parad. 6. Posse liberalitate uti,—is est pecuniae fructus maximus, *advantage*, Cic. Off. 2, 18. fructus vitae, *the enjoyment*; Cic. Cat. 3, 12. rei familiaris despexerit fructum, *he despised to increase his fortune by the profit of any public office*, Nep. 25, 6.—FRUCTUARIUS, a, um, *of or pertaining to fruit, bearing fruit*: fructuōsus, a, um, *fruitful, profitable, advantageous*; fundus fructuosissimus, Cic. † fructifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *bearing fruit*. – FRUISCI (*for* frui) nihil, nisi malum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 73.

FRUSTRA, adv. *in vain, to no purpose*; ut illi frustra sint, *may be disappointed*, Sallust. Jug. 85.—FRUSTRĀRE, *and* -tenere, frustrāri, *to disappoint, to deceive, to frustrate*: frustrātio, ōnis, f. & frustrātus, ūs, m. *a deceiving, a disappointment*.

FRUSTUM i, n. *a bit, a piece of any thing*: frustŭlum, i, n. *a small piece, a morsel or crumb*: frustātim *v.* frustillatim, adv. *by small pieces, piecemeal*: frustulentus, a. *full of small bits*; aqua frustulenta, Plaut. C. 2, 3, 34.—FRUSTĀRE, *to cut into small pieces or parts*, Flor. 2, 32.

FRŪTEX, icis, m. *a shrub*: fruticōsus, a. *full of shrubs, shoots or stems, shrubby*: FRŪTICĒTUM, frutētum, *vel.* fructētum, i, n. *a place where shrubs grow, a shrubbery*: frutetosus *v.* fructetōsus, a, um, *abounding in shrubs*: frutĭcāre *et* -āri, *to sprout, to send forth shoots or sprigs*: laurus recisa laetius fruticat, Plin. 16, 31. fruticātio, ōnis, f. *a sprouting forth into young shoots or sprigs*: fruticescĕre, *to grow shrubby*, Plin. 17, 27.

FUAM, fuas fuat, *anciently for* fim, fis, fit, Virg. A. 10, 103. caveto mihi iratus fuat, *sc.* ne, Plaut.

FŪCUS, i, m. *a drone-bee; paint, dye*; *disguise*: FŪCĀRE, *to colour, to paint or counterfeit*: FUCAE, ārum, f. *specks on the face*: fucōsus, a. *counterfeit, showy*; fucosae amicitiae, *insincere*, Cic. Att. 1, 18.

FŪE, interj. *expressing rifting*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 37.

FŪGĔRE (fŭgio, fŭgi, fugĭtum,) aliquem *v.* aliquid, ab aliquo, *to flee or fly, to run away from, to escape*; aciem, *to escape the sight, not to be seen*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22. conspectum luctemque, *to shun, to avoid*, Ovid. Met. 2, 594. *so* laborem, invidiam, suspicionem, has nuptias, &c. ventis ocior fugit, *he flies*, Sil. 13, 343. fugimus spumantibus undis, *sc.* in, *we fly or sail away on*, Virg. A. 3, 268. quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, *forbear to inquire, do not seek to find out*, Hor. Od. 1. 9, 13. illud, quàm sit difficile, non te fŭgit, *does not escape your notice, you are not ignorant*, Cic. Att. 12, 42. hoc me fŭgit, *has escaped me, I have forgotten it*, Id. de Caesare fugerat me ad te rescribĕre, *I did not remember*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12. desidia fugienda est, *ought to be shunned*; fugientes hostes, *the fleeing enemy*; fugiens vinum, *soon losing its strength*, Cic. Off. 3, 23.—FŪGITĀRE, fr. *to endeavour to flee, to shun, to avoid*: FŪGA, ae, f. *flight, a running away*: fugĭtor, ōris, m. *a flier*, Plaut. Fūgax, ācis, a. *apt to flee, running away*: fugaces anni, *quickly passing away*: equi, *fleet*; volucri fugacior aurā, *swifter*; dux fugacissimus, *very ready to flee*, Liv. 30, 28.—FUGACITER, adv. *like persons fleeing*; fugaciùs gerere bellum,

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lum, *in a more cowardly manner*, Liv. 28, 8.—Fugitīvus, a. *fugitive, running away*; fugitivārius, i, m. *one employed to catch and bring back fugitive slaves*, Flor. 3, 19.—Fugāre hostes, *to put to flight, to rout*; flammas a classe fugavi, *I drove*, Ov. M. 13, 8. vultures qui unguento fugantur, alios appetunt odores, *are made to fly away*, Plin. 11, 53. armis fugatus est, Cic. Caec. 11.

Fui, fuisti, &c. *I have been; from the obsol.* Fuo.

FULCĪRE, fulsi, fultum, *to prop, to support or uphold*; vitis, nisi fulta fit, ad terram fertur, Cic. Sen. 15. fulcimen, ĭnis; v. Fulcimentum, i, n. & Fultūra, ae, f. *a prop, a support*:—Fulcrum, i, n. *what props or supports a couch; the foot or pillar on which a bed stands; put for a couch*, Juv. 6, 22. ad fulcra lectorum, Suet. Cl. 32. *seems to denote the same thing with* in imo lecto adsidere, *to sit at the foot or lower part of the couch*, Suet. Aug. 64. Fulmenta, ae, f. *the sole of a shoe*; fulmenta jubebo suppingi soccis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94. fulmentum, i, n. *a prop or stay*, Cels. 2, 15.

Fulgĕre, & -ēre, fulsi, -, *to shine, to be bright, to lighten*, Cic. N. D. 25. Vat. 8. fulgor, ōris, m. *brightness, splendor*: fulgens, entis; & fulgĭdus, a. *shining bright*: fulgur, ŭris; & fulgētrum, i, n. *lightning, a flash of lightning*: fulgurālis, e; -es libri, *books which treat of omens from lightning*, Cic. Div. 1, 33.—Fulgŭrāre, *to lighten, to shine with flashes of lightning*: fulgŭrat, impers. *it lightens, or it thunders*: fulgŭrātio, ōnis, f. *the flashing of lightning*: fulgurātor, ōris, m. *an interpreter of lightning*: fulguritus, a, um, *struck or blasted with lightning*, Senec. de Ir. 3, 23.

Fūlica, ae, f. & Fūlix, ĭcis, f. *a coot, a sea-bird.*

Fūlīgo, ĭnis, f. *soot*; affiduâ postes fuligine nigri, Virg. E. 7, 49. fuliginĕus, a. *sooty, black, dark.*

Fulmen, ĭnis, *fire darted from the clouds, lightning; a thunder bolt*: fulminĕus, a. *of or like thunder or lightning*: Fulmināre, *to lighten, to thunder; to strike with lightning*: fulminātio, ōnis, f. *a darting of lightning, a thundering, a clap of thunder*; fulguratio ostendit ignem, fulminatio emittit.

Fulmenta, & fulmentum; *see* Fulcire.

FULLO, ōnis, m. *a fuller or cleaner of cloth*: fullonius v. -onĭcus, a. *of a fuller*: fullonĭca, ae, f. *sc.* taberna v. ars, *a fuller's shop or craft.*

FULVUS, a. *of a deep yellow or tawny colour.*

Fūmus, i, m. *smoke*: fūmeus, a. *of smoke, smoky*: fumidus, a. *smoking, smoky*: fumōsus, a. *producing smoke, long kept in smoke, smoky*: † fumĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *bringing smoke, smoky*; fumĭficus, a. *causing smoke*: Fumāre, *to emit smoke, to smoke or reek*; *sometimes confounded with* spumāre: fūmĭgāre, *to make a smoke, to fumigate, to perfume*: fumificāre odore Arabico, *to burn incense*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2. Fumārium, i, n. *a place where wine was ripened in the smoke*, Col. 1, 6.

Funāle, *a cord*; funarius, &c. *see* Funis.

Functio, *a fulfilling*, &c. *see* Fungi.

Funda, ae, f. *a sling*; *a kind of net*, Virg. G. 1, 140. *a circle of gold or other metal, in which gems were set, the bezel of a ring*, Plin. 37, 8 f. funditor, ōris, m. *one that fights with a sling, a slinger*: Funditāri, v. -ārier, *to try to strike with a sling*, Plaut. Poen. 2, 36.

FUNDĔRE (fūdi, fūsum,) *to melt, to cast or found*: vinum v. aquam, *to pour*; lacrĭmas, sanguinem, *to shed*; flores, *to scatter*; hostes praelio, *to rout*; verba, preces, *to utter*; segetem in Tiberim, *to throw*, Liv. 2, 5. funditur in omnes partes vitis, *is spread or extended*, Cic. Sen. 15. homines fusi per agros, *scattered*; per herbam, *lying here and there, stretched*; *so* membra fusa toro, *stretched, laid*; fusus sīvus, *lax*; fusum genus orationis, *diffuse, opposed to concise*, Cic. Or. 2, 15.—Fusē, adv. *diffusely, copiously*: Fusio, ōnis, f. *a pouring out, a spreading*: fusūra, ae, f. *a melting, casting, or founding*: fusor, ōris, m. *a caster or founder*, Dig. fusĭlis, e, *that is or may be melted*:—Funditāre (freq.) verba, *to pour out words*; rem, *to waste one's fortune*: Fusus, i, m. *a spindle*; versabat pollice fusum, Ov.

FUNDUS, i, m. *the bottom of any thing*; ciet aequora fundo, *from the bottom*, Virg. A. 2, 419. *a farm in the country*; *an* area *in the city with or without buildings on it*; avītus fundus, *an hereditary farm*, Cic. Balb. 8, &c.—Fundŭlus, i, m. *a small bottom*: funditus, adv. *from the bottom, utterly, entirely*.—Fundāre domum, imperium, *to found*; navem, *to build*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 43. naves, *to move*, Virg. A. 6, 4. urbem legibus, *to establish*: fundātio, ōnis, f. *a founding, a foundation*: fundātor, ōris, m. *a founder*: fundamentum, i, n. & † fundamen, ĭnis, n. *a foundation.*

Fungi (functus,) officio & -um, *to discharge to perform one's duty*; honore, *vel* munere & munus, *to bear an office*; munere amici, *to be in friendship with one*, Hor. fato, morte v. vitā functus, *dead*; laboribus, *having finished*; summis honoribus, *having enjoyed*, Nep. 2, 7.—Functio, (ōnis, f.) muneris, *the executing or discharging of an office, a function*, Cic. Verr. 3, 6. labor est functio quaedam animi vel corporis gravioris operis, et munetis, *an exertion of mind or body in performing some difficult work, or discharging some important office*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16.

FUNGUS, i, m. *a mushroom*; *a sponge*; *a fungous excrescence round the wick of a lamp*, Virg. G. 1, 392. *put for a stupid person*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 23.—Fungōsus, a, um, *of or like a mushroom*: fungōsus, a. *full of holes, spungy, light, fungous*: fungōsĭtas, ātis, f. *sponginess.*

FUNIS, is, m. *a rope, a cable or cord*: funicŭlus, i, m. *a little rope*: funālis, e, *of a rope*; cēreus funalis, *a torch made of a rope besmeared with wax*; fūnales equi, *the horses bound by a rope to each side of the two horses, which were yoked to a chariot*, Suet. Tib. 6.—Fūnāle, is, n. *a torch*: funētum, i, n. *an arch formed by the branches of a vine joined together like ropes*, Plin. 17, 22. Funambŭlus, i, m. (ambulo,) *a rope-dancer*, Ter.

FUNUS, ĕris, n. *a funeral*; extinctus crudeli funĕre, *by a cruel death*, Virg. E. 5, 20. *a dead body*, Virg. A. 6, 150 & 510.—Funĕreus, a, um; & funĕbris, e, *of or pertaining to a funeral, mournful, dismal*; frons funĕrea *for* frondes, *funeral leaves*, i. e. *the cypress used at funerals*, Virg. A. 4, 507. funereus bubo, *the dismal owl presaging death*, Ovid. Met. 10. 453. Funebre bellum, *cruel, bloody*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19 f. funebria justa, *funeral obsequies*, Liv. 1, 20 f. funebres ludi, *funeral games*, Liv. 28, 21.—Funerare, *to bury*

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bury, to inter; prope funeratus arboris ictu, *killed*, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 7.—Funestus, a. *polluted by the presence of a dead body, in mourning*, Liv 2, 4. funestum omen, *disasul*, Cic. Cl. 5. Allienſis pugna funeſtior dies quam urbis captae, *more fatal*, Cic. Att. 9, 4 f. 5. ſo funeſtum munus, *fatal, deſtructive*, Ovid. Met. 2, 88. funeſtus enſis, &c. *fatal, deſtructive:* funeſtare, *to pollute by the preſence of a dead body;* aras humanis hoſtiis, Cic.

FUR, fūris, c. *a thief; put for a ſlave*, Virg. E. 3, 16. and *for a ſoldier*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 6. fur *is called* trium literarum homo, Plaut. Aul 2, 4, 46. fures eſtis ambae, Id. Poen. 5, 4, 67.—Furunculus, i, m. *a petty thief, a pilferer; a furuncle, a kind of tubercle or bile*, Celſ. 5, 28, 8. *a kind of knob or protuberance on a vine*, Col. 4, 22.

furtum, i, n *theft:* furtim, adv. *by ſtealth, ſecretly:* furtivus, a. *ſtolen; ſecret, clandeſtine:* furtivè, adv. *by ſtealth:* Furāri, *to ſteal:* fūrax, ācis, a. *given to ſtealing, thieviſh:* furācĭter, adv. *in a thieviſh manner:* furacitas, ātis, f. *thieviſhneſs:* † furtĭficus, a. (facio,) *accuſtomed to ſteal, thieving.*

FURCA, ae, f. *a fork, a ruſtick inſtrument*, Virg. G. 1, 264. & 2, 359. Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24. *any thing like a fork uſed as a prop*, Plin. 9, 8. & 14. 2. *or to bear burdens on*, Id. 29, 4. *an inſtrument of puniſhment, reſembling a fork, a croſs*, Liv. 1, 26. & 2, 36. Suet. Ner. 50. *a warlike inſtrument*, Liv. 28, 3. furcŭla, v. furcilla, ae, f. *a ſmall fork, a prop:* Furcifer, ĕri, m. *a ſlave who for ſome fault, was obliged to carry about with him a* furca, *or a piece of wood fixed round his neck, with his hands tied to it; a villain*, Donat. ad Ter. And. 3, 5 f. furcifer quò progreditur? Cic. Dej. 9.

FURFUR, ūris, m. *bran; plur.* Furfŭres capitis, *the ſcales of the head, ſcurf or dandriff:* furfurōſus, a. *full of bran or ſcurf, brawny, ſcurfy.*

FURNUS, i, m. *an oven, a furnace:* furnāceus, a. panis, *baked in an oven:* furnāria, ae, f. *ſc.* officina v. ars, *a bakehouſe, or the trade of a baker; hence* furnariam exercere, *to be a baker*, Suet. Vit. 18.

Fŭrĕre, *to be mad, to rage:* furens animi, *raging:* furenter, adv. *in a raging manner, like a mad perſon:* furibundus, a. *raging much:* Furor, ōris, m. *fury, madneſs, rage:* fūria, ae, f. *a fury, a fiend; plur.* Furiae, *the Furies, three infernal deities who were ſuppoſed to agitate and torment the guilty*, Cic. Roſc. Am. 24. Leg. 1, 14. juſtis furiis, *with juſt fury or indignation*, Virg. A. 8, 494.—Furiālis, e, *of or pertaining to fury, furious:* furialĭter, adv. *furiouſly:* furiōſus, a. *mad, frantick, furious:* ōnis: Furiāre matres equorum, *to make mad, to enrage*, Horat. Od. 1, 25, 13.

FURVUS, a. *duſky, ſwarthy, dark or black.*

Fuscina, ae, f. *a three pointed ſpear, uſed by gladiators*, Juvenal. 2, 143. *the three-forked trident or ſceptre of Neptune*, Cic. N. D. 1, 36.

FUSCUS, a. *blackiſh, brown, tawny, of a dark colour like the Indians or Ethiopians:* fuſcāre, *to make duſky, to darken or blacken:* fuſcātor, ōris, m. *a darkener*, caeli fuſcator eōi corus, Luc. 4, 66.

Fusilis, fuſus, &c. *ſee* Fundĕre.

Fustis, is, m. *a ſtick to ſtribe with, a cudgel:* fuſtuarium, i, n. *a kind of puniſhment, uſed chiefly in the army, when a ſoldier, for certain crimes, was beaten to death with ſticks by his fellow-ſoldiers*, Liv. 5, 6. Cic. Phil. 3, 6. fuſtium, adv. *with cudgels*, Val. Max. 6, 3. & 8, 1.

Fūtīre, *to pour out, to blab; obſolete; whence* Effūtire: fūtilis, e. *leaky, blabbing; fooliſh, ſilly, trifling:* futilĭtas, ātis, f. *folly, ſilineſs.*—Fūtuĕre, *vox obſc.* -ūtio, -ūtor, & -utrix.—tūtāre, *to blame, diſprove;* obſol. *whence* Confūtāre, *and* refūtāre.

Fūturus, fut. part. *of* eſſe, *about to be, that ſhall or will be, future; from the obſolete* fuo.

G.

GABĂLIUM, i, n. *a kind of plant*, Plin. 12, 21.

Gābăta, ae, f. *a porringer, a platter*, Mart.

Gaesum, i, n. *a Gallic dart or javelin*, Liv. 9, 36.

Găgātes, ae, m. *an agate-ſtone*, Plin. 36, 19.

* Galactopŏta, ae, m. *a drinker of milk.* Col.

Galba, ae, f. *an animalcule, a mite or maggot breeding in meat*, Suet. G. 3.

Galbănum, i, n. v. -us, i, m. *the concreted juice or gum on an herb called* ferŭla, *of a ſtrong offenſive ſmell*, Plin. 12, 25. *a kind of garment*, Juv. 2, 97. galbănĕus (adj.) odor, *the ſmell of* galbănum, Virg. G. 3, 415. galbănus, v. galbĭnus, a, um, *green, or graſs-coloured;* galbani mores, *effeminate*, Martial. 1, 97. Galbănātus, a. *clothed in a graſs-coloured robe*, Mart. 3, 82.

Galbŭla, ae, f. *a witwal, a kind of bird*, galbula decipitur calamis, Mart. 13, 68.

Galbŭlus, i, m. *the net or little ball of the cypreſs-tree*, Varro de re ruſtica, 1, 40.

Galea, ae, f. *an helmet or caſk for the head:* galeāri, *to be covered with a helmet:* galeātus, a. *wearing a helmet;* galeata Minerva, Cic. N. D 1, 36.

Galēna, ae, f. *the ore of ſilver*, Plin. 34, 16.

* Galeopsis, ĭdis, f. *v.* galeobdŏlon, i, n. *water-ebony, dead-nettle or archangel*, Plin. 27, 9.

* Gallos, ōtis, m. *a kind of fiſh*, Plin. 32, 2.

* Galeōtae, *interpreters of prodigies in Sicily.*

Galĕrus, i, m. v. -um, i, n. *a round hat or cap like a helmet:* galericŭlum, i, n. *a cap of falſe hair, a peruke or periwig;* galeritus, a. *wearing a cap*, Propert. 4, 1, 29. galeritus, i, m. & -ita, ae, f. *a lark, ſo called from the tuft on its head.*

Galgŭlus v. galbŭlus, i, m. *a witwal*, Plin.

GALLA, ae, f. *gall or oak-apple, a fruit*, Plin.

GALLUS, i, m. *a cock;* gallus ſpado, *a capon;* ſub galli cantum, *at cock-crowing*, Hor. gallus in ſterquilinio ſuo plurimum poteſt, Senec. de morte Claud. galli victi ſilere ſolent, canere victores, Cic. Div. 2, 26.—Gallīna, ae, f. *a hen:* gallinacĕus, a. *of a hen;* ova gallinacea, *a hen's eggs;* -acei pulli, *young of the poultry kind*, Col. 8, 11, 13. gallinacĕi mares, *cocks for hens*, Id. 8. 2, 9. gallinaceum genus, *the poultry kind*, Id. 8, 5, 10. gallus gallinaceus, *a cock; or ſimply* gallinaceus, Suet. Vit. 9. Plin. 8, 16. & 37, 105.—Gallinārius, a. *pertaining to poultry:* gallinarius curātor, *one who takes care of poultry*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7. vaſa gallinaria, *veſſels for poultry to drink out of*, Col. 8, 8, 5. Gallinarius, i, m. *a poulterer:* gallinarium, i, n. *a place for keeping poultry, a hen-coop, a hen-rooſt*, Col. 8, 3.

GALLUS, i, m. *a native of Gaul*; adj. Gallicus canis, *a grey-hound*, Ovid. Met. 1, 533. GALLICA, *sc.* solea; *plur.* gallicæ, arum, f. *a kind of slippers that covered only the sole of the foot, and were tied above with strings*, Cic. Phil. 2, 30.—¶ 2. *a river of Phrygia, and hence, as is thought, a priest of* Cybēle, Ovid Fast. 4, 361. GALLANS, ntis, part. a. *behaving madly, like a priest of* Cybēle, Varro, apud Non. 2, 382. galliambus, i, m. *a kind of verse*, Catull. 62. Martial. 2, 86.

GĀNEA, ae, f. v. -um, i, n. *a stew, a brothel*: gāneo, ōnis, m. *a debauchee, a glutton*, Ter. H. 5, 4.

* GANGRAENA, ae, f. *a gangrene, an eating ulcer.*

GANNĪRE, *to yelp, to whine or whimper*: gannītus, ûs, m. *a yelping, a whining*, Plin. 9, 5.

* GARGARIZARE, *to wash the mouth and throat, to gargle, to gargarize*: -izātio; & -ātus.

GARRĪRE, *to prate, to prattle, to tattle, to talk idly; to croak*: garrŭlus, a. garrula infantia, *prattling*; hirundo, *chattering or chirping*, Virg. G. 4, 307. lyra, *warbling*, Tibul. 3, 4, 38. rivus, *purling, murmuring*: garrulitas, ātis, f. *a prating or prattling*; *a chattering, a babbling.*

GĀROS, v. garus, i, m. *a kind of fish of which pickle was made*: gārum, i, n. *sauce or pickle made of salted fish*, Plin. 31, 7 & 8 f. 43. Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 46.

GAUDĒRE, gavīsus, salute ejus, *to be glad, to rejoice*: gaudium, i, n. *joy, gladness, mirth.*

GAULUS, i, m. *a kind of cup like a boat*, Plaut.

GAUSĂPA, ae, f. v. -um, i, n. & Gausăpe, indecl. *a rough shaggy cloth, used for bed-covers*, Plin. 8, 48 f. 73. *for covering tables*, Martial. 14, 138. *or for wiping them*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 11. ¶ 2. *a kind of garment*, Ovid. Art. Am. 2, 3. Pers. 6, 46. ¶ 3. *a rough beard*, Pers. 4, 37.—Gausapīna, ae, f. *sc.* vestis v. penŭla, *a rough shaggy great coat*, Martial. 6, 59. *et* 14, 14. gausapātus, a. *clothed with a rough great coat*, Senec. Ep. 53.

GAZA, ae, f. *the treasure of a prince*, Curt. 3, 12, 27. *wealth, riches*, Cic. Off. 2, 22.

* GĔLĂSĪNUS, i, m. *a dimple in the cheek that is seen when one laughs*, Mart. 7, 24.

GĔLU, ind. *rar.* gelum, i, n. *frost, ice, cold*: gelāre, *to freeze, act. or neut.* gelat, imp. *it freezes*; gelati amnes, *frozen*: gelascĕre, *to begin to freeze, to become frozen*: gelātio, ōnis, f. *a freezing*: gelĭdus, a. *cold as ice*: gelidē, adv. *coldly*: gelicidium, i, n. (cado) *frost, frozen water; the freezing of the eaves or icicles hanging from the eaves.*

GEMĪNUS, a, um, *double, twain*; gemini v. gemelli ōrum, m. *twins*; geminae portae somni, *two gates*, Virg. A. 6, 893. ex unis mihi geminas conficies nuptias, *i. e.* binas v. duas, Ter. And. 4, 1, 50. geminum partum v. prolem geminam edĕre, *to bring forth twins*; alter geminus, *for* ex geminis v. geminorum, *one of the twins*, Plaut. Men. prol. 26.—GEMELLUS, a, um, dimin. Gemellos v. prolem gemellam enixa, *having brought forth twins*: † gemellipăra, ae, f. dea, *the twin-bearing goddess*, i. e. Latōna, *who brought forth Apollo and Diana at one birth*, Ovid. Fast. 5, 542.—GEMĪNĀRE, *to double, to pair or couple*: geminātio, ōnis, f. *a doubling.* GEMELLAR, āris, n. (quòd geminas mensuras continet,) *a vessel for holding oil*, Col. 12, 50.

GEMMA, ae, f. *the bud of a vine; a gem or precious stone*: gemmĕus, a, um, *of, like, or set with precious stones*: gemmāre, *to bud; to shine like a precious stone*: gemmātus, a. *set with precious stones*: gemmātio, ōnis, f. *a budding*: gemmascĕre v. -escĕre, *to begin to bud, to sparkle as a gem*: † gemmifer, ĕra, um, *bearing or yielding gems*; mare gemmiferum, Propert. 3, 4, 2.

GĔMĔRE, *to groan, to moan, to sigh loudly; to make a sound*; mala sua, *to lament, to deplore*; gementes leones, *roaring*; turtures, *cooing*; gementia plaustra, *creaking*: gemītus, ûs, m. *a groan or sigh*: gemebundus, a. *groaning much*: gemoniae, arum, f. *sc.* scalae, *a place in Rome, where the dead bodies of criminals were exposed*, Suet. Tib 53 *et* 61. Tacit. Annal. 3, 14.

GEMURSA, ae, f. (quòd euntem gemere faciat,) *a corn or swelling under the little toe*, Plin. 26, 1.

GĔNA, ae, f. *the cheek, the ball of the cheek.*

* GENEALŌGUS, i, m. *a genealogist, one who treats of the descent of the gods*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17.

GĔNER, ĕri, m. *a son-in-law, the daughter's husband*, Ovid. Met. 1, 144. Plin. Ep. 1, 10.—sometimes also *a sister's husband*, Nep. 4, 1. Justin. 18, 4, 8.

GĔNĔRE, *to beget, to bring forth; the same with* GIGNĔRE, Lucr. 3, 798. genit lac, Varr.

* GĔNĔSIS, is, f. *the nativity or natal hour of any one, or the star which happened to be then rising.*

GĔNISTA, ae, f *broom*: genista spinosa, *whin or furze*; genista humilis, *base broom*, Virg. G. 2, 434.

GĔNIUS, ii, m. *voc.* Gĕni, (a gigno,) *a deity or demon that was supposed to attend every person from his birth to his death*: curare genium mero, *to regale*, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 14. defraudare genium, *to pinch one's self*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 10. indulgere genio, *to gratify one's appetite*, Pers. 5, 151. ¶ 2. Genium habere, *to have wit and native humour*, Martial. 6, 60, 10. *to be thought skilful in one's art*, Juvenal. 6, 561.—GENIĀLIS, e, *joyful, pleasant*; lectus v. torus genialis, *the nuptial couch*: GENIALITER, adv. *jovially, merrily, with good cheer*, Ovid. Met. 11, 95.

GĔNU, n. (*et antiq.* genus, n. Cic. Arat. 3.) *the knee*: genualia, ium, n. *a kind of covering for the knees, garters below the knee*, Ovid. M. 16, 593. Genicŭlum, i, n. *often. pl.* genicula, *the joints or knots of a stalk of corn*: genicŭlus, i, m. *an angle or corner*, Vitr. 8, 7. genicŭlāre, *to grow into knots, to be distinguished by knots*; culmus genicŭlātus, *knotted, jointed*: geniculātim, adv. *by knots, on each joint*, Plin. 21, 11. Geniculōsus, a. *full of knots or joints*, Vitruv. 8, 7.

GENUĪNUS, a. (a gigno,) *native, natural; genuine*; genuini dentes (*i. e.* in extrema gena,) *the back or jaw teeth*, Plin. 11, 37. Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Frusta quae genuinum (*sc.* dentem) agitent, *hard bits of bread, which strain one's grinders*, Juv. 5, 69. genuinum (*sc.* dentem) frangere in aliquem, v. aliquem genuino rodere, *to back-bite.*

GĔNUS, ĕris, n. *a race or descent; a kind*; nobili genere natus, *of a noble family*: Genus animāle, *the animal kind*; genus humanum v. hominum, *mankind*; genus piscium, *fishes*; quod genus hoc hominum, *what kind of people is this?* Virg. herbarum genera, *different kinds*; in omni genere artium excellere; in omni genere vitae,

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tae, *in every manner, sort or kind*; tria genera dicendi, humile v. tenue, medium, sublime; orator in omni genere sermonis et humanitatis perfectus, Cic. Or. 1, 9. Genus est, quod plures partes complectitur, *a genus or general term, which comprehends several species or sorts; thus* animal *comprehends all species of living things*, Cic. Inv. 1, 22 & 28. Sed saepe eadem res alii genus, alii pars est; nam homo animalis pars est, Thebani aut Trojani genus, ib. in nominibus tria genera, *genders, sc.* masculinum, femininum et neutrum, Quinctil. 1, 7 & 10. Hominum genus in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebre sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 24.—Generōsus, a, um, *noble, descended from illustrious ancestors; generous, brave, excellent*: generōsē, adv. *nobly, bravely*: generositas, ātis, f. *nobility, excellence*:———Generālis, e, *general, universal*: generaliter, adv. *in general*: generātim, adv. *by each kind or species; in general, generally*: Genĕrāre, *to beget, to bring forth, to produce, to generate*; Trojâ generatus Aceſtes, *descended or sprung from*, Virg. generatio, ōnis, f. *a begetting or producing, generation*: generator, ōris, m. *a begetter or producer, a father, a breeder*: generabilis, e, *easy to be produced*: Generascĕre, *to be produced, to grow after its kind*, Lucret. 3, 746.———

GENS, gentis, f. (*a* genus,) *a nation, more comprehensive than* populus, Liv. 4, 49. 6, 12. & 5, 34. gens humana, *mankind*, Hor. togata, *the Roman nation who wore the* toga, Virg. gens humida ponti, *the watery race*, i. e. *fishes*, Virg. G. 4, 430. in spem gentis, *in hope of offspring*, ib. 3, 73. Deûm gens, *Aeneas, the offspring*, Id. A. 10, 229. Ubinam gentium sumus? *where, or in what part of the world*, Cic. Cat. 3. minimè gentium, *by no means*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 44. ¶ 2. *a clan among the Romans, comprehending all of the same* nomen *or name, and divided into several* familiae v. stirpes *or families, distinguished by different* cognomina *or surnames; thus the* Gens Cornelia *comprehended the families distinguished by the* cognomina *or surnames* Scipiones, Lentŭli, Dolobellae, Sullae, *and* Cinnae; ex gente Domitiâ duae familiae claruerunt, Calvinorum et Aenobardorum, Suet. Ner. 1. *The same* gens *sometimes contained both plebeian and patrician* familiae:—Patricii minorum gentium, *the patricians or nobility descended from the senators created by* Tarquinius Priscus; *who were reckoned of inferior rank to those descended from the senators created by Romulus, called* Patricii majorum gentium, Liv. 1, 35. Cic. Fam. 11, 21. (Familiae, quas Romulus majorum, et L. Brutus minorum gentium appellaverant, Tacit. Ann. 11, 25.) *Hence* Majorum gentium Dii, *the greater gods*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13. Cleanthes quasi majorum gentium Stoicus, *a Stoick of the first rank*, Cic. Acad. 4, 41. jura gentium, *the privileges of noble birth*, Liv. 4, 1. habere gentem, *to have a* gens *or noble birth*, Liv. 10, 8. homo sine gente, *ignoble*, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 15.——Gentĭlis, e, *of the same* gens, *called by the same* nomen *or name*: (Gentiles sunt, qui inter se eodem sunt nomine, ab ingenuis oriundi, Cic. Top. 6. *whence probably the modern term* Gentilis homo, *a gentleman*, i. e. *a man of birth*:) meo regnante gentili, *i. e.* Servio Tullio, *of the same* nomen *with* M. Tullius Cicero, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16. *so* M. Pennus Bruti gentilis, *because they were both of the* Gens Junia, Cic. Brut. 28. duo gentiles, *two of the same* gens *with him*, Suet. Tib. 1. nomen gentile, *his family name*, i. e. Aenobardus, Suet Ner. 41. gentile monumentum, *his family sepulchre*, ib. 50. Quod gentile in illo videbatur, *a family mark in him, a thing common to those of the* Gens Claudia, Suet. Tib. 61. ¶ 2. *of the same nation*; gentiles nationes, *the tribes of his nation, or the neighbouring tribes*, Tacit. Ann. 11, 1. levitate gentili, *sc.* homo, *of the fickleness natural to his nation*, i. e. *of the Arabs*, ib. 12, 14. gentilia tympana, *drums or cymbals used in their country*, Juvenal. 3, 64.—Gentilicius, v. -itius, a, um; -ia sacra, *sacred rites peculiar to his* gens, *family sacred rites*, Liv. 5, 52. & Cic. Haruſp. R. 15. nota, *a mark of infamy or a* stigma *imposed on his* gens, Liv. 6, 20. gentilitiae hereditates, *estates to which he succeeded by consanguinity*, Suet. Caes. 1 gentilicium hoc illi, *a talent that runs in his family*, Plin. Ep. 6, 15.——Gentilitas, ātis, f. *the relation arising from one's being of the same* gens *with another*; stirpis ac gentilitatis jus, *the right arising from one being of the same* familia, *and that arising from being of the same* gens, Cic. Or. 1, 39.—Gentĭcus (adj.) mos, *of the nation*, Tacit. Ann. 3, 43.

Gentiāna, ae, f. *the herb gentian, bitterwort*, Plin. 25, 7. Scribon. 167.

* Geographia, ae, f. *a description of the earth*: geographĭcus, a. *pertaining to geography*, Cic. Att.

* Geomĕtres v. -tra, ae, m. & Geomĕter, tri, m. *a measurer of the earth, a geometrician*: geometria, ae, f. *geometry*: geometrĭcus, a. *geometrical, belonging to geometry*: -ĭcē.

* Georgĭcus, a. *pertaining to husbandry*:—Georgĭca, ōrum, & -ōn, n. *sc.* carmina, *georgicks, poems concerning husbandry, as that of Virgil.*

* Geranium, i, n. *the herb storkbill*, Plin. 37, 11. geranītes, ae, m. *a gem, like a crane's neck*, ib.

GERMEN, inis, n. *a sprout or sprig from the branch of a tree, a bud, a shoot*: germināre, *to sprout out*: germinātio, ōnis, f. & -ātus, ûs, m. *a sprouting, a blossoming or budding*:———

Germānus (adj.) frater, *a full brother by father and mother's side*; (ex eadem stirpe genitus, Festus;) *a brother by the father's side only*, Nep. 5, 1. & praef. *by the mother's side only*, Cic. Verr. 1, 49. germana soror, *a full sister*, Cic. Mil. 27. germana patria, *true, real*, Cic. Leg. 2, 1. *so* germani artis magistri, Cic. Or. 2, 38. germanus Thucydides, *a perfect imitator of*, Cic. Or. 9. germanissimus Stoicus, (*al.* Stoicis, *i. e.* simillimus,) Cic. Acad. 4, 43. Germanitas, ātis, f. *the relation of brothers and sisters*; stupra germanitatis, *i. e.* cum sorore, Cic. Haruſp. R. 20.———Germānè, adv. *truly, like a brother*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14.

Gĕrĕre (gessi, gestum,) ancile laevâ, *to bear or carry*, Virg. A. 7, 188. *so* tela, ib. 1, 188. hydram clypeo, ib. 7, 658. in bella dolones, ib. 664. humero pharetras, ib. 11, 844. dextrâ sceptrum, ib. 12, 206. laevâ hastilia, ib. 488. Nec rigidas silices, solidumve in pectore ferrum aut adamanta gerit, Ovid. M. 9, 614. arbores,

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to bear or produce, ib. 230. quot messis arista, Silva gerit frondes, ejectas littus arenas, ib. 11, 615. arma, *to bear*, Id. Ep. 13, 151. baculum dextrâ, Id. F. 1, 177. bellum manu, letumque, Virg. A. 7, 455. *but* bellum ingens geret Italia, *will wage or carry on*, ib. 1, 253. *so* bella non gero, Cic. Sen. 6. quibuscum *si c.* cum Germanis) continenter bellum gerunt, *with or against whom they perpetually wage war*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1 *so* bella cum Turno gerere, Ovid. Met. 15, 773.—quòd Chabrias adversùm regem bellum gereret cum Aegyptiis, *in conjunction with*, Nep. 12, 3. galeam in capite, *to wear*, Nep. 14, 3. *so* purpuram, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 91. vestem, Tac. An. 16, 4. vestes, Ov. Ep. 13, 37. vincla, Id. Met 4, 681. divitias collo comisque, i. e. *jewels and diamonds*, Lucan. 10, 140. consulatum, *to bear, to enjoy, to execute the office of consul*, Sallust. Jug. 85. Nep. 24, 2. *so* censuram, Plin. 17, 1. animum laude dignum, *to have*, Cic. Parad. 5. *so* animum muliebrem, Id. Off. 1, 18. parem animum ad casus, *to keep up the same spirit in courage*, Sallust. Jug. 54. Ad ea rex aliter, atque animo gerebat, placidè respondit, *otherwise than he thought in his mind*, ib. 72. curam pro me, Virg. A. 12, 48. deum mente, i. e. *to have the gift of prophecy*, Lucan. 9, 564. factum pulcherrimum, *to perform*, Cic. Dom. 35. fidem fluxam, *to be false or deceitful*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 79. formam Sosiae, *to bear or assume*, Id. Amph. prol. 132. honores, *to enjoy*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27. *so* Liv. 29, 11. *but* Tu quoque perpetuos semper gere frondis honores, *wear or bear*, Ovid. M. 1, 565. inimicitias graves cum aliquo, *to have a bitter enmity or grudge against one*, Cic. Caecil. 20. *so* inimicitias veteres cum Caesare, Caes. B. C. 1, 3. si quid peccatum est, plumbeas iras gerunt, *they retain heavy and lasting resentment*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 18. Pueri inter sese quàm pro levibus noxis iras gerunt? *for how slight offences, for what trifles do children cast out?* Ter. H. 3, 1, 30. jussa, *to perform*, Luc. 2, 649. magistratum, *to bear or execute an office*, Cic. Sen. 4. Sext. 37. urbe mammas quaternas gerunt, *have by nature*, Plin. 11, 40. mores, quos antè gerebant, *they had*, Ovid. M. 7, 655. morem alicui, *to comply with, to humour or gratify*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9. animo morem gessero, *I shall gratify my resentment*, Ter. And. 4, 1, 17. morem mihi, *to please myself*, Id. Heaut. 5, 1, 74. adolescenti morem gestum oportuit, *so* esse, *the young man should have been humoured*, Id. Adel. 2, 2, 6. mos gerundus est Thaidi, *Thais must be obeyed*, Id. Eun. 1, 2, 108. gestus et ei mos, *he was complied with, his desire was granted*, Nep. 2, 7. gestus est mos et voluntati et dignitati tuae, *proper regard was shewn both to your request and dignity*, Cic. Mur. 23. regis voluntati morem gerendum putavit, *sc.* esse, *that obedience must be paid to the king's pleasure*, Nep. 14, 4. gerere negotium malè, *to manage*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10. nomen, *to bear or have*, Ov. M. 8, 575. somno fronte, *to bear or shew*, Ovid. Tr. 1, 1, 110. aliquod nomen, *to have some renown or reputation*, Virg. A. 2, 89. odium in Romanos, *to entertain*, Liv. 28, 22. gerit omnia victi, sed ducis, *he shews all the marks of one conquered, but still remembering that he was a general*, Lucan. 4, 342. opera mersa, *to bear in their mouth*, Plin. 11, 30. obsessusque gerit expugnantis opus, *he acts as if he were the besieger or assaulter*, Lucan. 10, 490. ora virginis, *to have the face or appearance of virgins*, Ovid. M. 5, 553. *so* virginis os habitumque gerens, Virg. A. 1, 315. partum, *to be with young*, Plin. 7, 5. personam, *to bear a character*, Cic Off. 1, 32. Est igitur proprium munus magistratûs, intelligere, se gerere personam civitatis, *that he sustains the character of the state*, ib. 34. potestatem, *to use or exercise, to execute an office*, Cic. Verr. 2. 55. praelia, *to fight*, Lucan 1, 265. pruelia mecum, *to oppose*, Ovid. Ep. 18, 38. nescio quam rem gerat, *what he is doing*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 25. *so* revisò quidnam Chaerea hic rerum gerat, Ter. Eun. 5, 4. 1. qui clam—rem gerit, *does his business*, Ov. M. 13, 104. rem malè, *to manage his business badly*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 74. *to be unsuccessful*, Nep. 1, 3. rem benè, *to be successful:* Celso gaudere et benè rem gerere—relert, *with Celsus joy and prosperity*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 1. res, *to perform great exploits in war*, ib 17, 33. res magnas, Nep. 22, 3. nec tecum talia gessi, *nor did I perform*, Virg A. 9, 203. a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit? *from business*, Cic. Sen. 6. rempublicam, *to manage, to govern*, Cic. Fin. 3, 20. resp. bene gesta est, *the public business was well managed, military operations were successfully conducted*, Sall. Jug. 100 f. *so* Liv. 8, 31. malè gesta resp. est, *public affairs were ill managed, an unfortunate election of magistrates was made*, Liv. 3, 19. res ab legatis gerebantur, *operations were carried on*, Liv. 28. 24. geritur res maxima, *a great action is going on*, i. e. *the battle of Pharsalia*, Lucan. 7, 195. Viginti omnino legionibus, et centum sexaginta navibus longis res Romana eo anno gesta, *sc.* est, *the military affairs of the Romans were carried on by, &c.* i. e. *the Romans employed in their service for that year, in all, 20 legions, and 160 ships of war*, Liv. 30, 2. saxa in muros munientibus gerunt, *they bring or carry*, Liv. 28, 19. se, *to behave;* quanto superiores fumus, tanto nos geramus summissiùs, Cic. Off. 1, 26. se pro conjuge, *to behave as*, Ov. Ep. 3, 99. se sine crimine, ib. 4, 31. similitudinem speciemque sapientûm, *to bear or have*, Cic. Off. 3, 4. ut seque, et exercitum more majorum gereret, *how he conducted or regulated*, Sall. Jug. 55. meque vosque in omnibus rebus juxtà geram, *I will treat*, ib. 85 f. simultatem cum aliquo, *to have a difference or quarrel*, Cic. Att. 14, 13. societatem summâ fidem, *to keep or observe a partnership*, Cic. Quint. 3. tempora adolescentiae, *to spend or pass*, Suet. Dom. 1. *so* aetatem, (*al.* agere,) Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 5. *but* tempora tecta gerebat pelle lupi, *he had his temples covered*, Ov. M. 12, 380. utilitatem prae se gerere, *to promise*, Cic. Inv. 2, 52. vultus mente, *to bear*, Ov. M. 5, 427. vulnera gerens, *sc.* corpore, *having*, Virg. A. 2, 278, in adversis vultum secundae fortunae gerere, *to assume or shew the appearance of prosperity in adversity*, Liv. 42, 62.—Hoc geritur, *is done*, Virg. G. 4, 305. Luce nihil gestum, *was done*, Ovid. M. 13, 100. de amicitiâ gerendâ libri, *about cultivating or preserving friendship, about the proper be-*

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behaviour of one friend to another, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 21. Res gestæ, & gesta, ōrum, n. *exploits:* Gĕrŭlus, i, m. & gĕro, ōnis, m. *a porter, a carrier:* gerŭlĭfigŭlus, *a tale-bearer*, Plaut. Gestus, ūs, m. *gesture:* gestio, ōnis, f. *the managing or performance of a thing:* gestor, ōris, m. *a tale-bearer*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 14. gestor negotiorum, *a performer or manager*, Digest. ——— Gestāre & Gestĭtāre aliquem *or* aliquod in manibus, arma humeris, *to carry;* annulum, *to wear;* gestare in alvo *v.* utero, *to be with young;* eum in lectica, *to be very fond of:* Gestans, part. *being carried in a chair or riding in a carriage*, Suet. Dom. 11. gestatus bijugis equis, *riding in a carriage drawn by two horses*, Martial. 1, 13. Gestātio, ōnis, f. *gestation, the being carried in a litter, sailing in a ship, riding in a carriage or on horseback*, Cels. 1, 15. Suet. Cl. 33. Vesp. 21. *a place for taking the air in a carriage*, Plin. 2, 17. Gestātus, ūs, m. adeò teneri, ut gestatum non tolerent, *cannot bear to be carried*, Plin. 15, 25. Gestātor, ōris, m & -ātrix, īcis, f. *one that bears or carries, a bearer or carrier*, Plin. Ep. 9, 33. V. Flacc. 4, 605. Gestāmen, ĭnis, n. *a thing carried or worn by any one; as clothes, arms, &c.* gestamen Abantis clypeus, *worn by* Abas, Virg. A. 3, 286. Gestīre lætitiâ, voluptate, *to express joy by some motion or gesture of the body, to exult;* gestio scire, ludere, &c. *I desire:* Gestĭculāri, *to use gestures, like pantomimic on the stage*, Suet. Dom. 8. carmina, *to adapt one's gestures to the meaning of a song*, Suet. Ner. 45. Gesticŭlatio (ōnis, f.) digitorum, *a motion of the fingers*, Suet. Tib. 68. gesticulātor (ōris, m.) corporis, *one who regulates or forms the motions and gestures of the body, a dancing-master*, Columel. præf. 1.

Gĕrræ, ārum, f. *trifles:* gerro, ōnis, m. *a trifler.*

* Gerūsia, æ, f. *a senate-house*, Plin. 35, 14.

GIBBUS, i, m. & gibba, æ, f. & Gibber, ĕris, m. *a swelling, a bunch on the back:* gibbus, a. & Gibbĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *convex, bunched, bump* or *bunchbacked:* gibbōsus *v.* gibberōsus, a. *bunched, crump-shouldered*, Sueton. de ill. Gram. 9.

GIGAS, antis, m. *a giant;* gigantēus, a. *of or like a giant;* -um bellum, *war with the giants;* triumphus, *a triumph over the giants:* * Gigantomachia, æ, f. *the battle of the giants against the gods, the name of an imperfect work of* Claudian.

GIGNĔRE (gĕnui, gĕnĭtum,) filium, *to beget;* ova, *to lay;* Aeneam Venus genuit, *conceived or brought forth;* thus aut piper, *to produce;* dolorem, *to cause:* genitus nostro sanguine, *sprung or descended from:* Gĕnĭtor, ōris, m. *a father, a creator:* genitrix, īcis, f. *a mother:* genitūra, æ, f. *generation, one's native hour:* genitālis, & genitabĭlis, e, *strong to produce;* corpora quatuor genitalia, *the four elements, earth, water, fire, and air*, whence all things were supposed to be produced, Ovid. Met. 15, 239. genitale marīs, *sc.* membrum, Plin. 28, 9. Genitale tempus, *one's birth-day*, Ovid. Trist. 3, 13, 17. genitālĭter, adv. *by generation, aptly*, Lucr. 4, 1257. Genĭtīvus, a. -vus nodus, *natural knots, born with one*, Suet. Aug. 80 genitiva imago, *his original figure*, Ovid. Met. 3, 331.

GILVUS, a. *of a yellowish colour, like honey;* ac-

cording to others, of a flesh colour, Virg. G. 3, 83.

Gingīva, æ, f. *the gum in which the teeth are set.*

Git *v.* Gith, n. indecl. *a kind of seed, gith.*

Glăber, bra, brum, *smooth, bare, bald, without hair or wool:* glabrēre, *to be bare, without hair, wool, corn, or grass:* glabrescĕre, *to grow bare or bald:* glabretum, i, n. *a bare place, without corn or grass:* glabrāre, *to make bare or bald:* glabrārius, æ, f. *a woman that plucked off the hair from any one*, Martial. 4, 28.

Glăcies, ēi, f. *(a* gĕlo,) *ice:* glacies aëria, *the hardness or solidity*, Lucr. 1, 493. glaciālis, e, *icy, frozen;* oceanus, Juv. 2, 1. hiems, Virg. A. 3, 285. frigus, Ov. M. 9, 581. Glaciāre, *to freeze, to congeal;* amnes glaciantur, *are frozen.*

GLADIUS, i, m. *(a* clădo,) *a sword; a sword-fish*, Plin. 32, 11. gladiator, ōris, m. pl. gladiatores, *slaves who were trained under a master called* Lanista, *to the use of arms, and fought in the forum or elsewhere, commonly in an amphitheatre, for the amusement of the people.* Gladiator *is sometimes used as a term of reproach*, Cic. Cat. 2, 4. Fam. 12, 2 & 22. Gladiatoribus, in abl. *at an exhibition of gladiators*, Cic. Att. 2, 1. & 6, 3. Fam. 10, 32. Phil. 9, 7. Gladiatōrius (adj.) ludus, *a school of gladiators;* -um munus, *v.* spectaculum, *a show or exhibition of gladiators;* gladiatorium id quidem, *sc.* est, *(al.* gladiatorum,) *is like a gladiator*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 21. gladiatorius locus, *a place or seat for seeing a show of gladiators*, Cic. Mur. 35. Gladiatōrium, i, n. *the hire given to a gladiator*, Liv. 44, 31. Gladiatūra, æ, *the trade or employment of a gladiator*, Tac. An. 3, 43. Gladiŏlus, i, m. *sword-grass, glader, a kind of sedge*, Plin. 21, 11.

GLANS, glandis, f. *an acorn, a chestnut; a lead bullet*, Sallust. Jug. 57. Glandārius, a, um, *of or belonging to mast or acorns:* glandĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *bearing mast or acorns:* — Glandŭla, æ, f. *a small gland, a wanton kernel in the neck*, Cels. 4, 1. Glandŭlōsus, a. *full of glandules, glandulous.* Col. 7, 9, 1. Glandium, i, n. *the mast of a boar full of glandules, a kernel in the flesh.*

Glārea, æ, f. *gravel, coarse sand, grit;* vinum sterneret glarea, Liv. 41, 27. glarĕōsus, a. *full of gravel or sand, gritty:* glarĕola, æ, f. *small gravel.*

Glastum, i, n. *the herb woad, that dyes blue.*

Glaucus, a, um, *grey or blue; azure, sea-green, sky-coloured:* glaucōma, æ, f. *v.* -ātis, n. *a disease in the crystalline humour of the eye*, Plin. 32, 4.

Glēba, æ, f. *a clod or lump of earth; a lump or mass of any other matter:* glebarius, a. -ii boves, *ploughing oxen*, Varr. L. L. 6, 4. Glebōsus, a *in the form of a clod, cloddy:* Glebŭla, æ, f. *a small clod, a little piece of land*, Juv. 14, 166.

Glessum, i, n. *the name given by the Germans to amber*, Tac. G. 45. *whence our word* glass.

Glis, ĭris, m. *a dormouse, an animal like a mouse, which slept a good part of the year, and was used for food:* Gliriārium, i, n. *a place where dormice were kept*, Varr. R. R. 3, 15.

Glisc̆ĕre, to *grow, to increase; to spread.*

GLOBUS, i, m *a globe, a round body; a bowl, a ball;* globus juvenum, *v.* armatorum, *a crowd, a body:* Glŏbŭlus, i. m. *a little round ball, a globule;* Globōsus, a. *round as a ball:* Glŏbāre, *to*

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to make round, to form into a round body; Plin. 2, 65.

GLOCĪRE, *to cluck as a hen*, Columel. 8, 5.

GLŌMUS, ĕris, n. & Glŏmus, i, m. *a clue*: GLOMĔRĀRE lanam in orbes, *to wind up, to form into clues or balls*, Ov. M. 6, 19. tempestatem, *to thicken*, Virg. G. 1, 323. incendia, *to roll*, ib. 2, 311. *so* saxa sub auras, Id. A. 3, 577. gressus, *to curvet, to prance*, Id. G. 3, 117. manum bello, *to collect a body of men for battle*, Id. A. 2, 315. agmina fugâ, *to flock together, to form troops or round bodies*, ib. 4, 155. noctem, *to gather, to condense*, ib. 8, 254. *so* nubem, ib. 9, 33. magnum glomerantur in orbem, *are gathered or collected*, Id. G. 4, 79. *so* Id. A. 1, 500. 6, 311. 9, 440 & 689. legiones in testudinem glomerabantur, Tac. H. 3, 31. GLOMERATIO, ōnis, f. *a winding round, the pacing of a horse*, Plin. 8, 42. GLOMERŌSUS, a. *round, crowded together*: glomerāmen, ĭnis, n. *a small round body; an heap*: glomerātim, adv. *in round heaps*: glomerārius, a. *pertaining to round windings*: Glomeralis v. -abilis, e, *that turns or winds about*; glomerabilis orbis lunae, Manil.

GLŌRIA, ae, f. *glory, renown; a desire of glory*, Cic. Fam. 7, 13. & 8, 15. pl. memorare veteres Gallorum glorias, Tac. Ann. 3, 45. GLORIŎLA, ae, f. *small or little glory*: Gloriōsus, a. *glorious, renowned; vaunting, boasting*: gloriōsē, adv. *in a boasting manner*: GLORIĀRI, *to boast*: gloriandus, a. *to be boasted of*: gloriātio, ōnis, f. *a boasting or bragging*, Cic. de Fin. 3, 8.

GLOS, glōris, f. *the husband's sister*, or *brother's wife*, Non. 19, 4. & Festus.

GLOSSA, ae, f. *a tongue; an abstruse word*, Quinctil. 1, 1, 35. glossema, atis, n. *a word, not in common use, an obsolete word*, Id. 1, 8, 15.

GLŪBĔRE ramos, *to peel, to take off the bark of a tree*, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 2. pecus, *to flay, to take off the skin of an animal*, Festus.

GLŪMA, ae, f. *the husk of corn, chaff*, Varr.

GLŪTEN, ĭnis, n. v. Glūtĭnum, i, n. *glue*: glūtĭnōsus, a *glutinous, clammy*: glutĭnāre, *to glue, to solder*; vulnus, *to close up, to join*: glutinātio, ōnis, f. *a gluing, the agglutination or closing up of a wound*, Cels. 7, 27. Glutinamentum, i, n. *glutinous matter, paste*, Plin. 13, 12 f. 25.—Glutinator, ōris, f. *a paster of books, what we call a book-binder*, Cic. Att. 4, 4.

GLŪTĪRE, *to swallow*: glūto, ōnis, m. *a glutton*: gluttus, i, m. *the throat or meat-pipe, the gullet*.

GLŪTUS, a. *(from* glus, *for* gluten,*) compact or well beaten together*, Cato, c. 45.

* GLYCYRRHIZON, i, n. v. -iza, ae, f. *a sweet root, liquorice*, Plin. 25, 15. & 11, 54. glycyrrhizites, ae, m. *wine made of liquorice*, Col. 12, 35.

* GLYSYSIDE, es; v. glycysis, ĭdis, f. *piony, an herb*, Plin. 2, 10. & 25, 10.

* GNAPHĂLIUM, i, n. *cudwort or chaffweed, an herb that has very soft leaves*, Plin. 27, 10.

GNĀRUS, a. *knowing*; gnarus loci, temporis, rerum, *acquainted with*; palus gnara vincentibus, *known to*, Tac. Ann. 1, 63. *so* id nulli magis gnarum, quam Neroni, ib. 15, 61.—Gnarūris, e, *knowing*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 17.

GNATHO, ōnis, m. *a name given to parasites*, Cic. Phil. 2, 15. *from a character of that name in Terence*; Parasiti ut Gnathonici vocentur, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 33.

GNĀTUS v. Natus, i, m. *a son*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 46. gnāta, ae, f. *a daughter*, Id. Heaut 4, 1, 2.

GNĀVUS v. Nāvus, a. *active; industrious*: Gnavĭter, adv. *actively, diligently*, Liv. 10, 39.

* GNŌMA, ae; v. -e, es, f. *a sentence*, Quinct.

* GNŌMON, ōnis, m. *the cock or pin of a dial*: gnōmŏnĭcus, a. *belonging to a dial*: gnomonice, es, f. *the art of dialling, the science of making dials*.

GŌBIO, ōnis, & -ius, i, m. *a fish of small value, a gudgeon*, Juvenal. 11, 37. Martial. 13, 88.

GOSSĬPIUM, v -ypion, i, n. *the cotton-tree; cotton*.

GRĂBĀTUS, i, m. *a mean couch, either small or of little value, a bed to rest on*, Cic. Div. 2, 63.

GRĂCĬLIS, e, *lean, slender*: gracĭlĭtas, atis, f. *leanness, slenderness, lankness, weakness*: gracilentus, a. *lean*: gracilescĕre, *to grow lean*, Plin. 17, 22.

GRĂCŬLUS, i, m. *a jackdaw or jay*, Plin. 11, 29.

GRĀDIOR, gressus, grādi, *to grow, to walk, to advance*: grădus, ûs, m. *a step*; citato gradu incedere, *quickly*; pleno gradu, *at full speed*; Tarpeia rupes centum gradibus aditur, *by a stair of an hundred steps*, Tac. Hist. 3, 71. scalarum gradus, *the steps of a ladder*: Gradu v. de gradu dejici, depelli, demoveri, *to be forced from one's station*; totidem gradus distamus ab illo, *degrees of consanguinity*, Ovid. Met. 13, 143. efferri per omnes gradus honorum ad summum imperium, *to be raised through all the steps of preferment to the highest command*, i. e. *through all the inferior offices to the consulship*, Cic. Cat. 1, 11.—GRĀDĀTUS, a. *made with steps*: grădātio, ōnis, f. *a gradation, a rhetorical figure*, A. ad Heren. 4, 25. *the regular disposition of the seats in a theatre*, Vitruv. 5, 3.—GRADĀTIM, adv. *by degrees, gradually*: gradārius, a. *moving softly*, equus, *ambling, going at an easy pace*: GRADĪVUS, i, m. *the warlike name of* Mars, Virg. A. 3, 35. gradivĭcŏla, ae, m. *a worshipper of Mars*, Sil. 4, 222.—GRESSUS, ûs, m. *a step; a gait; a going*; gressus herilis, Virg.

GRAECIA, ae, f. *Greece*: Graecus, a. *of Greece, Greek or Grecian*:—f. *a Greek or Grecian*; Graecè (adv.) loqui, legere, scribere, *in Greek*: graecari, *to use the soft diversions or luxurious manners of the Greeks*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 11. Graeculus, i, m. *a poor insignificant Grecian*: Graeculus esuriens in caelum, jusseris, ibit, Juv. 3, 78. adj. *trifling, contemptible*, Cic. Flac. 10. Tusc. 1, 35.—GRAJUS, a, um, *Grecian*:—f. *a Grecian; a word chiefly used by the poets*; *so* Grajugĕna, ae, m. Grajugenûm domos linquimus, Virg. A. 3, 550.

GRALLĀTOR, ōris, m. *one who goes on stilts*, (grallae, Non. 2, 361.) *and makes great strides*, (al. clavator,) Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 27. grallatorius gradus, *the pace of one who trode on stilts, a great long stride*, Id. Amph. 4, 3, 52.

GRĀMEN, ĭnis, n. *grass*; grāmĭnĕus, a. *of grass, grassy*: grammĭnōsus, a. *full of grass, overgrown with grass*; -osus ager, Col. praef. 1.

* GRAMMATĬCA, ae; & Grammatice, es, f. *grammar*: grammaticus, a. *pertaining to grammar*: grammaticus, i, m *a grammarian*: grammatica, ōrum, n. *grammar*, Cic. Or. 1, 42. grammatice, adv. *grammatically*: grammatista, ae, m. *a smatterer in grammar*, Suet. de illust. Gram. 4.

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GRANDIS,

GRANDIS, e, *great, grand, lofty; large, sublime:* grandiùs, adv. *more loftily:* grandĭcŭlus v. grandiuscŭlus, a. *somewhat big:* grandĭtas, ātis, f. *greatness, loftiness:* † grandaevus, a. (aevum,) *advanced in years, aged:* grandĭlŏquus, a. (loquor,) *speaking in a lofty style:* GRANDĪRE, *to make great, to increase:* gradum tibi grandibo, *I will make you mend your pace,* Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 10.—Grandescĕre, *to grow great or big,* Lucret. 1, 192.

GRANDO, ĭnis, f. *hail:* grandinōsus, a. *apt to produce hail, haily:* grandĭnat, imp. *it hails.*

GRĀNUM, i, n. *a grain of corn, the seed of any fruit, a kernel:* granārium, i, n. *a place where corn is kept, a granary:* granātus, a, um, *having many grains or seeds;* granātum malum, *or simply* granatum, *a pomegranate:* granōsus, a, um, *full of grains:* † Granifer, ĕra, ĕrum, (fero,) *bearing grains;* graniferum agmen, *a body of ants,* Ovid. Met. 7, 638. granifero vehit ore cibum, Id.

* GRAPHĬCE, es, f. *the art of limning or painting,* Plin. 35, 10. GRAPHIS, ĭdis, f. *the instrument used by a limner or painter; hence put for the art of painting itself;* peritus graphidis, Vitruv. 1, 1. Graphĭcus, a, um, *exquisite, excellent, as it were done to the life, notable, nice:* graphĭcè, adv. *finely, nicely;* exornetur graphicè, Plaut. Tr. 3, 3, 38.

* GRAPHIUM, i, n. *an iron* STILUS *or style for writing with on tables covered with wax:* graphiarius, a. -aria theca, *a case for holding* STILES, Suet. Cl. 35. *or* Graphiarium, i, n. Martial. 14, 21.

GRAPHISCUS, i, m. *an instrument for drawing out darts from a wound,* Cels. 7, 5, 3.

GRASSĀRI, *(freq. from* gradior,*) to go on, to proceed;* ad gloriam viâ virtutis, *to aspire at,* Sallust. Jug. 1. in v. contra aliquem saevitiâ, *to behave cruelly towards,* Suet. Cal. 34. Aug. 67.—

GRASSĀTOR, ōris, m. *one who assaulted and maltreated passengers on the street or highways, a street-robber,* Juv. 3, 305. *a highwayman,* Cic. Fat. 15. *add.* Suet. Caes. 72. Aug. 32. Grassātio, ōnis, f. & grassatūra, ae, f. *a going about to assault and rob persons on the streets,* Plin. 13, 22. Suet. Tib. 37.

GRĀTUS, a. *grateful, thankful; acceptable, agreeable:* grātè, adv. *gratefully:* GRATIA, ae, f. *favour, gratitude;* gratiam habēre, *to entertain a grateful sense of a favour;* gratias agere, *to give thanks in words;* gratiam referre v. reddere, *to make a requital;* gratia villae, *pleasantness, agreeableness,* Plin. Ep. 2, 17. eâ gratiâ, *on that account;* ejus gratiâ, *on his account:*—plur. GRATIAE, *the three Graces:* gratiōsus, a. *in great favour or interest, agreeable; favourable:* GRĀTES, plur. *(nom. acc. and voc.)* f. *thanks; a requital:* GRĀTIS, adv. *freely, for nought:* GRATUĪTUS, a. *given freely and without hire, gratuitous;* Gratuĭtò, adv. *for nought,* gratis: GRĀTĀRI, & Gratŭlāri alicui, *to congratulate; to thank:* gratŭlātio, onis, f. *a wishing one joy, congratulation; thanksgiving:* Gratŭlātor, ōris, m. *one who congratulates:* gratabundus & gratulabundus, a. *rejoicing greatly, congratulating:*—GRĀTĬFĬCĀRI (gratum facere,) alicui, *to gratify, to do what is agreeable, to oblige;* hoc illi, *to oblige him in this:* Gratificātio, ōnis, f. *a gratifying or obliging any one, the giving up of a thing to please another.*

GRĀVIS, e, *ponderous v. onus, heavy;* Marte gravis, *with child by Mars,* Virg. A. 1, 274. gravis pietate, *respectable for;* Aceſtes, *aged,* Virg. auctor, *worthy of belief;* aër, cibus, *unwholesome:* odor, *offensive;* sonus, *grave, opposed to acute or sharp,* Cic. Or. 1, 59. & 3, 61. *harsh, crashing,* Ov. M. 15, 527. senatûs consultum, *severe,* Cic. Cat. 1, 1. morbus, *grievous;* bellum, *troublesome, dangerous;* gravius est necari, quam verberari, *more grievous or severe:* GRAVITER (adv.) ad terram cadere, *heavily;* accipere v. ferre, *to take amiss;* cruciat eum, *grievously, severely:* GRAVITAS (ātis, f.) oneris, *heaviness;* judicii, *gravity;* audiendi, *dullness of hearing,* Plin. 28, 11. morbi, *severity,* Cic. N. D. 3, 31. gravitas oris, *a bad breath,* Plin. 28, 12. *gravity of countenance,* Liv. 5, 41.—GRAVEDĔRE fetu, *to be loaded with fruit,* Virg. G. 2, 429. Cameli lac habent, donec iterum graveſcant, *become pregnant,* Plin. 11, 41. Valetudo graveſcit, *the distemper increases,* Tac An. 1, 1.—GRAVI-ŌLENS, ntis, a. *smelling strongly or offensively, noisome:* graveolentia, ae, f. *an offensive smell:*—GRAVĔDO, ĭnis, f. *a disorder in the head, a humour which obstructs the nostrils, blunts the voice, &c.* Cels. 4, 2. *a flussing of the head:* gravedinōsus, a. *liable to a* gravedo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12. *causing a* gravedo, Plin. 8, 15. GRAVĀRE, *to weigh down,* Ovid. Met. 13, 812. Nec me labor iste gravabit, *distress me,* Virg. A. 2, 707. gravatum caput, *weighed down, hanging down,* Col. 6, 9. gravatis omnibus vino somnoque, *being overpowered,* Liv. 25, 24. demittere gravatum caput, *to hang down their heavy heads,* Ov. Met. 10, 192. Oculi morte gravati, ib. 4, 145. GRAVĀRI, *to grudge, to refuse;* neque gravabor quid sentiam dicere, Cic. Or. 1, 23. Quanquam gravatus feciſti, *with reluctance,* Plaut. Quid id, quod voce gravaris, mente dares? *what you refuse,* Virg. A. 10, 628. Homines non esse gravatos, &c. *did not think it a trouble,* Cic. Mur. 33. ampla et operosa praetoria, *to dislike large and sumptuous palaces,* Suet. Aug. 72. *so* Dominos, Lucan. 7, 284. matrem, *to bear with impatience,* Suet. Ner. 34. terrenum equitem gravatus, *having cast off,* Hor. Od. 4. 11, 27. GRAVĀTĒ & Gravātim, adv. *unwillingly, with reluctance;* haud gravatim, *without reluctance,* Liv. 1, 2. GRĀVIDUS, a, um; gravida e Pamphilo, *pregnant, with child, by Pamphilus,* Ter. gravida filio v. puero mulier, *with child of a boy,* Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 87. & 5, 2, 6. gravidum pecus, *big with young,* Virg. G. 3, 155. Gravida sagittis pharetra, *full of,* Hor. Od. 1, 22, 3. pampineo gravidus autumno ager, *laden with viny autumn,* i. e. *with the produce of the vine,* Virg. G. 2, 5. Italia gravida imperatoribus, *for* imperatoribus, *pregnant with, which should produce, many great commanders,* Virg. A. 4, 229. gravidae fruges, *heavy corn,* Id. G. 2, 143. *so* gravidae messes, *heavy crops,* Ovid. Met. 8, 781. gravidae nubes, *heavy with rain,* Ovid. Trist. 1, 2, 107. Amathus gravida metallis, *abounding in metals or mines,* Id. Met. 10, 531. GRAVĬDĬTAS, ātis, f. *pregnancy,* Cic. N. D. 2, 46. GRAVIDĀRE, *to impregnate,* ib. 32.

GRĔMIUM, i, n. *the lap, the bosom;* gremium togae, *the lap or fold,* Flor. 2, 8. in gremio Graeciae, nostri imperii, &c. *the heart or middle,* Cic. fin.

fluminis, *the bed*, Sil. 8, 191. Gremium *is sometimes confounded with* Cremium.

GREX, grĕgis, m. *rar.* f. *a flock, a herd, an assemblage of any animals; a crowd or body of men:* grĕgālis, e, *of the same flock or herd;* Catilinae gregales, *the associates*, Cic. Dom. 28. Gregarius (adj.) miles, *a common soldier*;—f. *a shepherd*, Col. 6 pr. Gregātim, adv. *in flocks or crowds;* gregātus, a. *collected into flocks, keeping together;* volucres gregatae, Stat. Achil. 1, 372.

Grossus, i, m. & f. *a green or unripe fig:* Grossŭlus, i, m. *a small unripe fig*, Col. de arbor. 21.

Grūmus, i, m. *a billock of earth:* grūmŭlus, i, m. *a little billock, a mole-hill*, Plin. 19, 6. Vitr. 8, 3.

Grunnīre, *to grunt like a hog*, Juv. 15, 22. grunnītus, ûs, m. *a grunting*, Cic Tusc. 5, 40.

GRUS, gruis, m. v. f. *a crane, a bird; an instrument to draw up stones with*, Vitruv. 10, 19. gruĕre, *to crumble like a crane*, Festus.

Grȳllus, i, m. *an insect called a cricket:* grillāre, *to sound like a cricket*, Ovid. Philomel. 62.

GRYPS, gryphis, m. & Gryphus, i, m. *a griffin, a fabulous animal, with the wings of an eagle, and the body of a lion*, Virg. E. 8, 27. Plin. 10, 49.

Gŭbernāre, *to govern, to manage, to direct:* gubernātor, ōris, m. *the pilot of a ship; a governor or ruler:* gubernātrix, īcis, f. *a governess or directress:* gubernātio, ōnis, f. *the steering of a ship; the management or direction:* gubernacŭlum, i, n. *the helm or rudder of a ship; the government of a state;* sedere ad gubernacula reip. Cic. S. Rosc. 18. *It is sometimes contracted:* Gubernaclum; *and by Lucretius* Guberhum, 2, 553. & 4, 441.

Gŭla, ae, f. *the gullet, the weasand or windpipe;* laqueo gulam frangere, *to break one's neck with a noose, to strangle*, Sallust. Cat. 55. pārens gulae, *gratifying one's palate*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 111. Homo profundae gulae, *of an insatiable appetite*, Suet. Vit. 15. Habere gulam, *to have a nice taste*, Martial. 14, 220. Subtilior gula, *a nice palate*, Col. 8, 16, 4. Gulōsus, a. *gluttonous, luxurious:* gulosĭtas, adv. *more nicely or delicately*, Col. praef. 1. *more luxuriously*, Martial. 3, 22, 5. Gumia, ae, m. *a glutton*, Cic. Fin. 2, 8.

Gummi, n. indecl. & Gummis, is, f. *gum that drops from trees:* gummōsus, a, um, *gummy, full of gum:* gummītio, ōnis, f. *a daubing or smearing with gum;* unā gummitione contenti, Col. 12, 50.

Gurges, ĭtis, m. *a whirlpool, a gulf; a voracious glutton, a spendthrift*, Cic. Pis. 17. Dom. 47.

Gurgulio, ōnis, m. *the weasand, the wind-pipe.*

Gurgustium, i, n. *a confined, mean dwelling; a cottage;* in gurgustio habitare, Cic. Pis. 6.

GUSTUS, ûs, m. *the sense of tasting, a taste, a relish:* Gustāre, *to taste:* gustātio, ōnis, f. & Gustātus, ûs, m. *a tasting; an occasional repast taken through the day; something taken before supper to whet the appetite:* Gustatōrium, i, n. *a place where things to whet the appetite were kept.*

GUTTA, ae, f. *a drop of any liquid; a spot or speck:* guttŭla, ae, f. *a little drop:* guttātim, adv. *drop by drop, by drops:* guttātus, a. *spotted with specks like drops, specked*, Martial. 3, 58.

GŬTTUR, ŭris, n. *the throat;* antiq. m. inferior guttur, *the lower wind-pipe*, i. e. anus, v. podex, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 25.

Guttus, i, m. *a cruise, a cruet.* guttŭlus, i, m. *a little cruse.*

* Gymnas, ădis, f. *the exercise of boxing or wrestling:* Gymnāsium, i, n. *a place of exercise, a school:* gymnastĭcus v. gymnĭcus, a. *of, or pertaining to the exercise of boxing and wrestling:* Gymnasiarchus, i, v. -archa, ae, m. *the master or teacher of a* gymnasium:—Gymnosophistae, ārum, m. *philosophers in India, who voluntarily submitted to strange austerities*, Plin. 7, 2.

* Gynaecēum, i, n. *the apartment of the women in Grecian houses, where the women lived separately from the men*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 23.

Gypsum, i, n. *a kind of parget or plaster; fimbler to lime:* Gypsare, *to cover with* gypsum, *to plaister or parget; to whiten or white-wash:*—gypsati pedes, *whitened with* gypsum *or chalk, as the feet of slaves brought from beyond seas always were, when exposed to sale*, Plin. 35, 17.

Gȳrus, i, m. *a circle, moving in a circle, a circuit:* gȳrātus, a, um, *shaped in the form of a circle, rounded;* chlamys orbe gyrato, Plin. 5, 10.

H.

HA, interj. *of admonition, reproof; or of joy:* Ha, ha, he, interj. *denoting laughter.*

Hăbēna, ae, f. *a rein;* liber habenis equus, *free from the reins*, Virg. G. 3, 194. habenas adducere v. remittere, *to draw in or let out the reins*, Cic. Am. 13. ¶ 2. *the thong of a sling*, Virg. A. 9, 588. ¶ 3. *a lash*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 15.—Rerum habenae, *the chief command*, Sil. 1, 144. Furit immissis habenis Vulcanus, *the fire rages with loose reins*, i. e. *with great fury*, Virg. A. 5, 662. Habendula, ae, f. *a small thong or piece of leather.*

HABĒRE (hăbeo, ui, ĭtum,) accessum v. adisum ad aliquem, annulum in digito, *to have;* admirationem, *to deserve, to be worthy of*, Plin. 10, 32. aetatem, *to pass, to spend*, Sall. Cat. 4. suam aetatem benè, *to pass his life agreeably, in pleasure*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 6. satis aetatis atque roboris, *to have*, i. e. *to be old and strong enough*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51. animus agit atque habet cuncta, neque ipse habetur, *has in its power, possesses*, Sall. Jug. 2. *so* Laida se habere dicebat (Aristippus,) non haberi a Laide, Cic. Fam. 9, 26. non ipsi voluptatem, sed ipsos voluptas habet, Senec. de vitâ beatâ, 14. *add.* Id. Ir. 1, 16. Ep. 8. Plin. 9, 30. aegrè, *to take it ill, to be displeased*, Liv. 7, 5. bonum animum, *to be of good courage*, Liv. 6, 34, animo v. in animo, *to intend*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18. *so* parcere victis in animum habebat, Liv. 33, 10. ea modo animo habere, *for* habebat, *bad in his thoughts, thought of*, Sall. Jug. 11. animum ipsi (Romani) habent, *retain his heart or affection*, Liv. 40, 5. annos circiter sexaginta, *to be about sixty years old*, Nep. 23, 7. arbitrium neptis habebat avus, *had the disposal of his grand-daughter*, Ovid. Ep. 8, 32. arbitrium urbis habet, *has the right to build and govern the city*, Id F. 4, 818. arcem, *to inhabit, to dwell in*, Cic. Fam. 7, 6. arma, *to keep, to retain*, Virg. A. 10, 827. arma humeris, *to wear*, ib. 701. eos in ar-

armis, *to keep them engaged in war*, Liv. 10, 2. auctores, *to have as authors or examples*, Ter. And. pr. 19. auctoritatem apud Pompeium, *to have authority or influence with*, Caes. B. C. 3, 10. nihil anxilii, *to afford*, Liv. 2, 54. benè v. bellè se habet, *he is well*, Cic. Fam. 16, 15. benè habet, imp. *sc.* se, *it is well*, Liv. 39, 50. in bonis, *to reckon among good things*, Cic. Fin. 3, 3. Par. 1. bonum caelum, *to have good air*, Cat. R. R. 1. castra, *to be encamped*, Cic. Att. 5, 18: Fam. 15, 4. casum, *to be of uncertain issue*, Cic. Fam. 10, 18. aliquid certi, rem certam, pro certo, *to be certain*, Cic. carum, *to esteem, to love*, Cic. Sen. 11. comitia, *to hold the* comitia, i. e. *to preside at the assembly of the people for the election of magistrates or the making of laws*, Liv. comitiis habitis, Sall. Cat. 25. compertum habeo, *for* comperi, *I have found*, ib. 58. pro comperto, *I know for certain*, Liv. concilium, *to hold an assembly*, Liv. 29, 5. concionem, *to make a speech to the people*, Cic. Att. 4, 1. conquisitionem militum, *to press soldiers*, Liv. 23, 32. & 25, 5. consilium de rebus, *to hold a consultation, to consult*, Virg. A. 9, 227. curam alicujus v. de aliquo, aliquid curae sibi, *to take care of*: delectum, *to hold a levy, to enlist soldiers*, Caes. B. C. 1, 6. delectum civis et peregrini, *to make a distinction between, to treat with a different degree of regard*, Cic. Off. 1, 41. delicatum, *to treat kindly*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 10. simiam in deliciis, *to keep as a fondling or pet*, Cic. Div. 1, 34. in deliciis virum bonum, *to treat with indulgence*, Senec. Prov. 1 f. oppida atque oram pro derelicto, *to abandon*, Cic. Att. 8, 1. aliquem v. -id despicatum, *to despise*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 91. Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 15. *so* sibi despicatui, Id. Men. 4, 3, 19. hunc praesentem deum, *to esteem him a propitious divinity*, Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 31. Haec fere dicere habui de natura deorum, *these are most of the things I had to say*, Cic. N. D. 3, 39 f. De Caesare satis hoc tempore dictum habebo, *I shall think that I have said*, Cic. Phil. 5, 18 f. id pro non dicto habendum esse, *should be considered as not said*, i. e. *should never be mentioned*, Liv. 23, 22. diem acerbum, *to reckon or account a day of sorrow*, Virg. A. 5, 49. *so* diem maestum ac lugubrem, Suet. 23. dignationem sapientiae doctoribus, *to respect*, Plin. Pan. 47. me sibi documento, *to consider me as an example to him*, Cic. Rull. 9. dolores articulorum, *to be ill of the gout*, Cic. Att. 1, 4. dolorem capitis, *to have a head-ach*, Quinctil. 2, 17. dubium, *to doubt*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 112. *so* non habuit dubium, quin hostes procederent, &c. *he did not doubt but, &c.* Hirt. B. Hisp. 29. haec dubia, *to reckon doubtful, to doubt concerning*, Cic. Acad. 4, 9. ut si ducis consilia favor subsecutus militum foret, debellari eo die cum Samnitibus potuisse, pro haud dubio habitum sit, *it was not doubted, that the war might have been finished*, Liv. 8, 36. id effectum, *i.e.* effecisse, Caes. B. G. 7, 29. aliquid excusationis, *to admit of some excuse*, Cic. Sen. 18. exemplum bonorum, *to have the example*, Ter. Heaut. prol. 20. exemplum ejus rei, *to have a precedent*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77. Italiam solicitam, *to keep anxious*, Id. B. C. 3, 22. expertem eum omnium consiliorum, *to keep him ignorant, to conceal from him*, Liv. 40, 5. explicatus difficiles, *to be difficult to be explained*, Cic. N. D. 3, 39. exploratum, *to be certain*, Cic. Off. 3, 19. quid habes explorati? *what certainty have you?* Cic. Ac. 4, 26 & 42. habet exploratum, fore se, &c. *he is certain*, Cic. N. D. 1, 19 f. De numero eorum omnia se habere explorata, Remi dicebant, *that they knew every thing for certain*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4. Poteritis igitur exploratam habere pacem, *can you be certain of peace*, Cic. Phil. 7, 6. Illud exploratum habeto, nihil fieri potuisse sine causa, *be certain of that*, Cic. Div. 2, 28. habui expurgationem, *I have cleared or excused myself*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 10. *so* ego expurgationem habebo, Id. Merc. 5, 3, 4. ut aliquam Caesar ad insequendum facultatem haberet, *might have some ability or power*, Caes. B. C. 3, 29. factionem testamenti, *to have the right of making a will*, Cic. Fam. 7, 22. necdum omnia edita facinora habent, *nor have they yet perpetrated*, Liv. 39, 16. febrim, Cic. Fam. 7, 27. Att. 8, 6. falsum, *to deceive*, Sall. Jug. 10. familiam in potestate, *to retain or keep her slaves in her power*, i. e. *not to free or manumit them*, (that they might, if necessary, be examined by torture,) Liv. 8, 15. (A. 265.) fas habetur, *it is thought lawful*, Quinctil. 3, 8. fidem alicui, *to give credit, to believe or trust*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117. si fidem habeat, *if he could believe*, ib. 1, 2, 59. fidem apud aliquem, *to be believed by one*, Plin. 12, 14. fidem veri, *to have the credit due to truth, to be believed as true*, Ov. Ep. 16, 60. fidem vocis, *to have his word believed*, Ovid. T. 4, 58. resque fidem habuit, *met with credit, was believed*, Id. M. 9, 706. cui fidem habent, *in whom they place confidence*, Cic. Off. 2, 6. majorem fiduciam prohibendi habebant, *were more confident of being able to hinder Caesar from transporting his army to Greece*, Caes. B. C. 3, 25. non orationis habuit fiduciam, *did not place confidence in his speech or in the power of his eloquence*, Quinctil. 2, 15, 7. fortunam, *to be successful*, Liv. 24, 34. fortunaeque dies habuit satis, *the day has been fortunate enough*, Ov. M. 3, 149. gratiam, *to be agreeable*, Plin. 19, 1. & 20, 11. quandam gratiam ex vitii similitudine, *to produce an agreeable effect from the resemblance of a fault*, Quinctil. 9, 3, 27. gratiam alicui, *to be thankful, to have a grateful sense of a favour*: habeo gratiam Trebatio familiari nostro, *I think myself much obliged to our friend Trebatius*, Cic. Fam. 11, 27 f. *so* tu tamen senectuti gratiam non habeas, Plaut. Merc. 5, 3, 4. gratiam habeo, *sc.* tibi, Ter. Adel. 5, 5, 6. omnibus gratiam habeo et seorsum tibi, ib. 5, 9, 14. *add.* Phor. 1, 2, 4. Magna diis immortalibus habenda est gratia, *great gratitude ought to be entertained to*, Cic. Cat. 1, 5. habenda iis quoque gratia est, per quos labor nobis detractus est, *we are also much obliged*, Quinctil. 5, 10, 121. Et habetur, et referetur, Thais, a me, ita ut merita est, gratia, *sc.* tibi, *I am both grateful for your favour, and will make a requital for it*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 12. *so* inops, si bonus vir est, etiam si gratiam referre non potest, habere certè potest, *a poor man, though he cannot make a return, can at least be grateful*, Cic. Off. 2, 20. aliquem in gra-

tia,

tia, *to treat with favour*, Suet. Dom. 11. Dîs, pol habeo gratias, *I give thanks*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 32. *so* Neptuno grates habeo, Plaut. Stich, 3, 1, 2. habeo gratiam dîs, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 11. & 4, 4, 31. Dîs magnas meritò gratias habeo, atque ago, *I entertain great gratitude, and give thanks* (in words) Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 1. nec enim tu mihi habuisti modo gratiam, verùm etiam cumulatissimè retulisti, *you have not only acknowledged, but abundantly returned, my good offices*, Cic. Fam. 5, 11. Honoris causâ quicquid est, quod dabitur, gratum habebo, *I shall accept with gratitude*, Id. Merc. 3, 1, 29. habebis me, habebis ipsum gratissimum debitorem, *it will be an obligation, which both he and I shall ever remember with the greatest gratitude*, Plin. Ep. 3, 2. honestas omni pondere gravior habenda est quàm reliqua omnia, *honour or virtue ought to be esteemed more important in every respect than all other things*, Cic. Off. 3, 8. gravitatem, *to have weight, to be estimable*, Cic. Amic. 18. Habemus hominem ipsum, *we have caught*, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 19. & 4, 4, 7. honorem ejus ingenio, *to honour, to respect*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 66. *so* habebat studiis honorem, *he honoured eloquence or learning*, Plin. Ep. 6, 2. quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, *treated with particular respect*, Caes. B. G. 5, 52. quemvis honorem regi, *to pay any kind of honour or respect*, Nep. 9, 3. ne tibi hunc honorem a me haberi forte mirere, Cic. Vat. 1. de honore diis habendo, *about decreeing a supplication*, Cic. Phil. 14, 8. in habendis honoribus, *in bestowing preferments*, Cic. Fam. 13, 4. aliquid sibi honori, *to reckon as an honour*, Sall. Jug. 31, 10. eos pro hostibus, *to treat*, ib. 103. incerta pro certis, *to reckon*, Cic. Sen. 19. infesta, *to render dangerous, to infest*, Liv. 39, 29. inimicitias cum aliquo, *to be at enmity*, Caes. B. C. 3, 16. iter Capuam, *to march*, Cic. Att. 8, 14. nullum aliud iter, *to have no other way*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7. quae una (pars montis) habebat iter, *allowed a passage or ascent*, Liv. 38, 22. jus in aliquem, *to have power over*, Ov. Ep. 4, 12. laudem et grates alicui, *to praise and thank*, Tac. Ann. 1, 69. laudem de aliquo, *to gain*, Ov. Ep. 17, 18. literas a te, *to receive*, Cic. ad Brut. 10. literas ad aliquem, *to wish to send*, Cic. Att. 2, 13. loca tetra, *to inhabit*, Sall. Cat. 52, 13. hunc filii loco, *to esteem*, Cic. Fam. 10, 24. *so* patris loco, Cic. ad Br. 17. rem nullo loco, *to despise*, Cic. Leg. 2, 12. hunc hodie diem luculentè, *to spend merrily*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 55. aliquem ludibrio sibi, *to hold in derision*, Lucr 5, 1234, Liv. 28, 40. luxuriosè nimisque liberaliter exercitum, *to treat*, Sall. Cat. 11. *so* malè aliquem, Caes. B. C. 1, 63. me habet hoc malè, *vexes*, Ter. And. 2, 6, 5. redeo malè me habens, *vexed*, Id. Eun. 4, 2, 6. librum in manibus, *to be writing or composing*, Cic. Att. 4, 12. philosophi, quamcumque rem habent in manibus, *they are treating of*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7. habebamus in manibus Antonii concionem, *I was reading*, Cic. Att. 7, 8. in manu et tutela, non in servitute uxores, *to hold or keep in our power and guardianship*, Liv. 34, 7. eam in matrimonio, *to have to wife*, Cic. Quint. 4. an melius quis habet suadere? *can any one give better advice?* Hor. Epod. 16, 23. id in memoria, *to remember*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 22. mentionem alicujus, *to make mention*, Quinctil. 8, pr. *so* consularium comitiorum nulla mentio habita est, Liv. 4, 25. militem antiquâ disciplinâ, *to treat*, Liv. 45, 37. modum, *to admit of moderation*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 12. modum suae vitae, *to have the direction*, Ter. And 1, 1, 68. *so* momentum ad mutandos animos, Liv. 42, 46. nullum momentum ad beatam vitam, *to have no influence*, Cic. Acad. 4, 17. habeo paululum morae, *a little cause of delay*, Cic. Fam. 12, 12. nos hîc patrem tuum mortuum habebamus, *we were told, it was reported*, ib. 15, 17. nam ferè maxima pars morem hunc homines habent, *for* hominum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 36. habebat enim hoc moris, *it was his constant custom*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12. mos habebatur, principum liberos, &c. *it was the custom*, Tac. An. 13, 6 necesse, *to think it necessary*, Cic. Or. 2, 60. reliqua non necesse habet dicere, Quinctil. 7, 2, 16. nefas, *to reckon it unlawful*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22. de pueris quid agam non habeo, *I do not know what to do*, Cic. Att. 7, 18. nullae magis res duae plus negotii habent, *sc.* quam navis et mulier, *cause more trouble*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 4. in magno negotio habuit, *he made it his business, he was very careful*, Suet. Caes. 23. nomen, *to have*, Quinctil. 7, 3, 10. & 9, 1, 8. nullum animal, praeter hominem habet notitiam aliquam dei, Cic. Leg. 8. intra annum vicesimum faeminae notitiam habuisse in turpissimis habent rebus, *sc.* Germani, Caes. B. G. 6, 20. aliquem numero v. in numero hostium, *to reckon*, Cic. Att. 11, 6. Caes. B. G. 1, 28. *so* in numero bonorum, sapientûm, &c. aliquo numero haberi, *to be esteemed*, Varr. R. R. 1, 17. omnes numeros, *to be complete or perfect*, Cic. Off. 3, 3. occultum, *to conceal*, Sall. Cat. 23. odium in aliquem, Cic. Cluent. 55. id odio sibi, *to hate*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 2. apud alios gratiam, apud alios offensionem habet, *is liked by some, and disliked by others*, Plin. 19, 1 s. 2. habuerunt officia mea, *I have done them all the good offices in my power*, Plin. 7, 19. omnes uno ordine, *to reckon them all of the same character*, Virg. A. 2, 102. opinionem de aliquo, Cic Am 9. orationem ad populum, *to deliver*, Cic. Att. 2, 16. orationem tecum, *to have a conversation*, Cic. Fam. 8, 1. id in ore, *to be always speaking of*, ib. 5. 16. Hetruriae palmam Luna habet, Liguriae Genoa, *is the chief town*, Plin. 14, 6. partes, *to be introduced in a play*, Plaut. Amph. pr. 62. priores partes apud me, *to have the preference with me*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 7. in partibus Pallantea, *to be supported by*, Tac. An. 13, 2. parum, *to think it insufficient*, Sall. Jug. 31. neque quidquam pensi habebat, *nor did he regard or value*, Sall. Cat. 5. *so* nihil pensi habere, ib. 12 & 33. Jug. 41. Suet. Dom. 12. Tac. An. 13, 15. nec quisquam in tota domo pensi habet, quid coram infante dicat, aut faciat, Id. Or. 29. equites impedimentaque prae se, *to keep before him*, Liv. 44, 4. plurimum ad effectum spei in celando incepto, *to place most confidence of success*, Liv. 21, 57. ea honori, non praedae habere, *sc.* sibi, *to reckon*, Sall. Jug. 31. rationem alicujus, *to allow one to stand candidate for an office*, Liv. 8, 15. Caesar postulavit, ut

ſui abſentis ratio haberetur, *that he might be allowed to ſue for the conſulſhip in his abſence*, Cic. Att. 7, 3 &c. Suet. Caeſ 26 & 28. Flor. 4, 2, 15. Caeſ. B. C. 1, 9. (A. 85.) acutiùs Nerva, *ſc.* cenſuit, in ſortitione provinciae rationem ejus non habendam, *that he ſhould not be allowed to caſt lots for a province*, i. e. *that he ſhould be declared for ever incapable of being a pro-conſul*, Plin. Ep. 2, 12. rationem dignitatis *to have regard to*, Cic. Fam. 1, 4. *ſo* valetudinis, Id. Sen. 18. rationem cum terra, *to have a connection with*, ib. 15. regreſſum, *to admit redreſs*, Virg. A. 11, 413. rem cum aliquo, *to have buſineſs or concern*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 2. *to have connection*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 39. Iam te rem factam credis habere? *that you have accompliſhed the matter*, Mart. 2, 26. rempublicam, *to manage*, Sall. Cat. 5. remp. quaeſtui, *ſc.* ſibi, *to make gain or profit of*, Cic. Off. 2, 22. habes omnem rem, *you have heard the whole matter*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 119. res tuas habeas, valeas, *take your effects with you, farewell, a form of divorce*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 47. res ſuas ſibi habere juſſit, *ſc.* eam. i. e. *be divorced her*, Cic. Phil. 2, 28. *which phraſe, in later times, was alſo applied to women; thus*, maritum deſeris, atque jubes res ſibi habere ſuas, *ſc.* eum, Mart. 10, 41, 2. (R. 469.) rem religioni, *ſc.* ſibi, *to have a religious ſcruple about, to regard as an omen*, Cic. Div. 1, 35. nec tamen habendum eſt religioni, *ſc.* tibi, nocentem aliquando defendere, *nor ought you to have any ſcruple of conſcience, nor ſhould you ſcruple*, Cic. Off. 2, 14. ita res ſe habet, *is ſo*; ut res ſe habet, *ſtands, is*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 24. ita ſe mores habent, *are ſo*, Sall. Jug. 54. quaefivit a medicis, quemadmodum ſe haberet, *how he was*, Nep. 10, 2. videbatur non graviter ſe habere, *not to be ill*, Cic. Att. 7, 2. ſe parcè ac duriter habere *for* habebat, *treated himſelf, lived*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 20. agmen adverſariorum malè, *to diſtreſs, to baraſs*, Caeſ. 1, 63. ſenatum, *to hold a meeting of*, Cic. N. D. 4. ſermonem, *to deliver a diſcourſe*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 24. Plin. Ep. 2, 8. habentur plerumque ſermones de rebus domeſticis, &c. *ſpeeches are made, men generally converſe*, Cic. Off. 1, 37. ſibi habeant ſapientiae nomen, *let them keep to themſelves*, Cic. Amic. ſibi habeant pacem, *let them take back*, Liv. 9, 11. omnes ſic habent (perſuaſum,) *are perſuaded, believe*, Cic. Verr. 5, 25. Romani ſic habuere, *have ſo thought or judged, have been of opinion*, Sall. Jug. 114. ſic habeto, *be perſuaded*, Cic. Fam. 16, 6. Somn. Scip. 8. hi ſic habeant, *let them know for certain or be aſſured*, Cic. Cael. 2. *ſo* de me ſic habetote, Cic. Am. 3. ſpem in armis, *to place*, Virg. A. 11, 308. nec ſpem nec metum ex vano, *to derive*, i. e. *to have equal cauſe for both hope and fear*, Liv. 27, 26. ſuſpectas domos Carthaginis, *to be jealous of*, Virg. A. 4, 97. id ſuſque deque, *to ſcorn, to ſlight*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 4. nihil veniae, *to give or admit no indulgence*, Liv. 2, 3. verba cum aliquo, *to ſpeak*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 1. Liv. 10, 24. vim, *to uſe force*, Cic. Verr. 1, 6. id voluptati ſibi. *to take a pleaſure in*, Sall. Jug. 100. urbem Romam a principio reges habuere, *poſſeſſed, governed, the firſt form of government at Rome was monarchy*, Tac. Ann. 1, 1. *but* urbem Romam habuere initio Trojani, *inhabited*, Sall. Cat. 6. *ſo* Id. Jug. 20. uſum multarum rerum, *to have experience or experimental knowledge*, Cic. Am. 2. *ſo* non magnum in re militari uſum habuere, Caeſ. B. G. 1, 39. quem uſum belli haberent, 4, 20. quaeque ipſi (philoſophi) doceant, in uſu habere, *to reduce to practice what the philoſophers teach*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 10. neminem in uſu habes, *you employ in your ſervice*, Id. Pan. 88.—Modus omnibus in rebus optimum eſt habitu, (ſupin.) *in every thing the golden mean is beſt; literally, the beſt thing to have or to be had*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 29. Privatim nemo habeſſit deos, neve novos; ſed ne advenas, niſi publicè aſcitos, privatim colunto, *for* habeat *or* habuerit, Cic. Leg. 2, 8.—¶ Habet. *ſc.* vulnus, *he has got it*; ſaid of a gladiator, Ter. And. 1, 1, 55 *ſo* Hoc habet, Virg. A. 12, 296. habet in nummis, *he is rich in money*, Cic. Verr. 3, 86. reſpondit, ſe quod in numis haberet neſcire quo loci eſſet, *that he did not know the ſtate of his affairs*, Cic. Att. 8, 10. nos, quod habeamus, id omne abs te habere, *that I owe you all I have*, Cic. Fam. 7, 29. *ſo* qui habet *ſc.* divitias *v.* pecuniam, *who is rich*, Cic. Off. 2, 20. nihil ſine auſpiciis domi habent, *for* agunt, Cic. Div. 1, 43. qui judicium habebant, *the parties concerned in the cauſe, the plaintiff and defendant*, Id. Verr. 2, 29. nihil habeo quod ſcribam, *v.* nihil habeo ſcribere, *I have nothing to write*, Cic. Att. 7, 19. non habeo quid ſcribam aut dicam, *I do not know what to write*; habes quo modo emeris, *you know or can tell how you bought it*, Cic. Verr. 1, 23. quid agam, habeo, *I know what to do*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 18. quò ſe verteret, non habebat, *he did not know*, Cic. Phil. 2, 29. ſi quos aut Phillidis ignes, aut Alconis habes laudes, *if you can ſing of*, Virg. E. 5, 11. habes ubi oſtentes, *you have an opportunity of ſhewing*, Cic. Cat. 1, 10. habebat hoc (moris) omnino Caeſar, *this was Caeſar's cuſtom*, Cic. Phil. 2, 32. Cum haberem Dolobellam, *when he was at my houſe*, Cic. Att. 13, 9. habet unde vivat, *what he may live on*, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 42 quà Numidae, quà Poeni haberent, *ſc.* tentoria, *in what part of the camp they were*, Liv. 30, 4. Virtus clara aeternaque habetur, *is*, Sal. Cat. 1. *ſo* audacia pro muro habetur, ib. 58.—¶ amor habendi, *the deſire of poſſeſſing wealth, of growing rich*, Virg. G. 3, 177. *ſo* Ovid. M. 1, 131. quae cura boum, qui cultus habendo ſit pecori, *ſc.* apta, *what care ſhould be taken of oxen, what attention or management is proper for breeding (other) cattle*, Virg. G. 1, 3. aptat habendo enſem, *for wearing*, Id. A. 12, 88. ad digitos lentiſcit habendo, *it ſticks to the fingers in handling, while it is handled*, Id. G. 2, 250. habitae Graiis oracula quercus, *the oaks eſteemed oracles or oracular by the Greeks*, ib. 16. (G. 317.) quae cum ficis certandum habent, *(ut* certamen,) *have to contend*, Plin. Ep. 1, 7 f. *ſo* quum enitendum haberemus, ib. 1, 8. 12. tradenda minoribus haberemus, *ſhould have to tranſmit them to our deſcendants*, ib. 8, 14, 4. *add.* 10, 82, 1. & 10, 95, 2.——Dalmatae ſemper habiti ſunt bellicoſi, *accounted, reckoned*, Cic. Fam. 5, 11. *ſo* ſemper ejus habita eſt ſoror, Ter And. 4, 6, 14. ut patrem tuum vidi eſſe habitum, *oft-*

ſcind,

settled, disposed, inclined, Id. Heaut. 2, 4, 22. si qua est habitior paulo, *a little too plump*, Id. Eun. 2, 3, 23. corpulentior atque habitior, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 8.—HABITUS, ūs, m. *a habit*; corporis, *the state or condition*, Liv. 2, 23. oris, *the appearance of the face*, Liv. 30, 44. virginis os habitumqu gerens, *having the appearance and habit or dress*, Virg. A. 1, 319. habitus naturae, *disposition*, Cic. Arch. 7.—HABITUDO, inis, f. corporis, *the habit or plight*: habentia, ae, f. *what one has, his fortune or substance*, Plaut. Tr. pr. 21. Habitūrire, *to desire to have*, Id.—HĂBĪLIS, e, *fit or proper for wearing, handling*, &c. calcei habiles, *fitted to the feet*, Cic. Or. 1, 54. arma habilia, *fit for fighting*, Liv. 7, 10. corpus habilissimum, *most promising or favourable for health*, Cels. 2, 1.—HABILITAS, ātis, f. *fitness, ability*, Cic. de Legg. 1, 9.——HĂBĪTĀRE, *to dwell, to inhabit*: habitātio, ōnis, f. *a dwelling, a house*; *the rent of a house*; annua habitatio, *a year's rent*, Suet. Caes. 38. *what Caesar calls* merces habitationis annua, B. C. 3, 21. habitator, ōris, m. *an inhabitant*: habitābilis, e, *habitable, that may be inhabited*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20.

Hāc, *this way*; & Hactenus, *thus far*: *see* hic.

HAEDUS, i, m. *a kid*; pl. HAEDI, *the kids, a constellation*: haedŭlus *et* haedillus, v. haedicŭlus, i, m. *a little kid*: haedīnus, a. *of kid*: haedina pellis, Cic. Mur. 36. haedīle, is, n. *a kid-fold*.

* HAEMORRHAGIA, ae, f. *an excessive flux of blood, a bleeding at the nose, &c.* Plin. 23. 7.

HAEMORRHŌIS, ĭdis, f. v. -ŏus, i, m. *a serpent, the bite of which makes one bleed to death*, Lucan. 9, 709, &c. Hemorrhoïdes, um, f. *the hemorrhoids or emerods, the piles, a swelling of the parts round the* anus, *with an emission of blood*, Cels. 6, 18, 9. Haemorrhoïcus, a. *troubled with the hemorrhoids*, Firmicus, 3, 3.

HAERĒRE, haesi, haesum; & haerescere, *to stick*; haerent parietibus scalae, Virg. A. 2, 442. ferrum haesit in corpore, ib. 11, 864. vix offibus haerent, *their flesh scarcely sticks to their bones*, Id. E. 3, 102. haeret lateri lethalis arundo, Id. A. 4, 73. vox faucibus haesit, *my voice or tongue clung to my jaws*, i. e. *I could not speak*, ib. 2, 774. & 3, 47. *so* lingua haeret metu, *is tied up with fear*, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 7. aspectu conterritus haesit, *be stopped*, Virg. A. 3, 597. attonitis haesere animis, *they stood fixed in amazement*, ib. 5, 529. *so* obtutu haeret defixus in uno, ib. 1, 495. solo immobilis haeret, *he remains with his countenance fixed on the ground*, ib. 7, 250. haerent infixi pectore vultus, *his looks remain fixed in her breast*, ib. 4, 4. in eadem sententia, *to continue*, Cic. Or. 40. vestigiis ejus, *to follow his steps, to imitate his example*, Id. haerens in terga Romanus, *keeping close to their rear*, Liv. 1, 14. haerere in jure & praetorum tribunalibus, *to be always employed in courts of law*, Cic. Or. 1, 3. valde in scribendo haereo, *I am much engaged*, Cic. Att. 13, 39. in urbe diu haereo, *I stay*, Plin. Ep. 1, 22. haerebat nebulo, *was at a loss*, Cic. Phil 2, 29. haeret aqua, *sc.* mihi, *I am in doubt, or at a stand*, Cic. Off. 3, 33.—HAESITARE, *to hesitate, to be at a loss*; *to stammer, to stutter*; In vadis haesitans frumentum, *sticking*, Liv. 2, 5.—HAESITĀTIO, ōnis, f. *hesitation, doubt*: haesitantia, ae, f. *stammering or stuttering*: haesitātor, ōris, m. *one that hesitates or doubts*: haesitabundus, a. *hesitating greatly, doubtful*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13.

HAERES v. Hēres, ēdis, c. *an heir or heiress*: haereditas v. hereditas, ātis, f. *an inheritance*: heredium, *the portion of land, which fell to each citizen, when the Roman territory was divided by Romulus, at first only two acres, and which went to his heir*, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2. *a farm or estate*, Nep. 24, 1. herdiŏlum, i, n. *a small farm which came by inheritance*, Col. 1. praef. 13. haereditarius, a. *hereditary, coming by inheritance*, Cic.

* HAERĔSIS, is, f. *a sect*; *an opinion or doctrine*.

HALĀRE, *to breathe, to emit a smell*: hālitus, ūs, m. *breath*; noxius terrae halitus, *vapour*.

HALCYON v. Alcyon, ōnis, m. *the king's fisher, a bird*; *see* Alcyon.

HĂLEC, ēcis, n. *et* Halex, ēcis, f. *a herring, any small fish*; ¶ 2. *a salt liquor made of the entrails of fishes, pickle, brine*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4. 73. halecŭla, ae, f. *a small herring, a sprat, a pilcher*, Col. 6, 8.

* HALIAEĔTUS, i, m. *a kind of eagle*, Plin. 10, 3.

* HALIEUTĬCON, i, n. *a poem of Ovid's concerning fishes, of which only fragments remain*, Plin. 32, 2.

HALLŪCĪNĀRE, *to utter things at random*; *to mistake, to blunder*: hallucinātio, ōnis, f. *a blundering, a mistake, an oversight*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26.

HĂLO, ōnis, m. *a circle round the sun or moon*.

* HALŌSIS, is, f. *the taking*, Suet. Ner. 38.

HALTER, ēris, m. *a ball of lead which the* Athlētae *held in each hand at their exercises, to poise their bodies in leaping, running*, &c. Scholiast. ad Juv. 6, 420. Mart. 14, 49. & 7, 66, 6 Sen. Ep. 56.

HĂMA, ae, f. *a water bucket*, Juvenal. 14, 305. Plin. Ep. 10, 42. hamŭla, ae, f. *a small bucket*.

* HĂMADRYAS, ădis, f. *a wood-nymph*, Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 63. Propert. 1, 20, 32.

* HĂMAXA, ae, f. *a waggon*; *the constellation called the plough or Charles' wain*, Gell. 2, 21.—Hamaxāri, *to drive a waggon*, Plin. Truc. 2, 2, 22.—Hamaxăgōga, ae, m. *one who drives away goods in cartfuls*, ib. 2, 7, 1. Hamaxŏpus, ŏdis, f. *the tree in which the axle of a wheel turns*, Vitruv. 10, 20. Hamaxobii v. -obitae, arum, m. *those who live in waggons*; *a name given to the Scythians, because they shifted their habitations in waggons*, Mel. 2, 1. Plin. 4, 12 f. 25.

HĀMUS, i, m. *a fisher's hook*; *a kind of ring with which coats of mail were set thick*, Virg. A. 3, 467. *a hitchel or iron comb for dressing flax or hemp*, Plin. 19, 1.—Hāmŭlus, i, m. *a little hook*: hamātus, a. *hooked*; hamatae ungues, *the hooked claws or talons of a bird*, Ovid. Met. 12, 563. arundo, *a barbed arrow*, ib. 5, 384. vilcata hamataque munera, *presents given, like disguised baits, to catch the property of others*, Plin. Ep. 9, 9, 30.—HAMATILIS, e, *of a hook*; hamatilis piscatus, *fishing with a hook*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5.

* HAPHE, es, f. *a yellow dust or sand with which the* athlētae *were sprinkled, after being anointed*, Martial. 7, 66, 5. *Conf.* Ovid. Met. 9, 34. a ceromate nos haphe excepit, *after being anointed we were sprinkled with dust*, Senec. Ep. 57. *Add.* Ep. 88. Ovid. Met. 9, 35. Plin. 14, 22.

* HAPSUS (i, m.) mollis lanae, *a handful, a small roll or parcel*, Cels. 4, 6, 9. & 7, 26, 4.

* HARA-

* HĂRA, æ, f. *a bagpy; a goose-pen or coop.*

HĂRIŎLUS, i, m. & -a, æ, f. *a diviner:* hăriolāri, *to divine, to foretel:* hariolātio, ōnis, f. *a divining, conjecturing or foretelling,* Cic. Div. 1, 31.

HARMAMAXA, æ, f. *a kind of sedan or litter among the Persians,* Curt. 3, 3, 23.

* HARMŌNIA, æ, f. *concord, harmony:* harmonĭcus, a. *of, or pertaining to harmony, harmonious:* harmonĭce, es, f. *the art of harmony.*

HARPĂGO, ōnis, m. *an instrument for laying hold of and pulling things; a grapple, a drag.* harpăgĭnetŭlus, i, m. *a small drag:* harpāgāre, *to seize, to drag, to plunder,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 11.

* HARPASTUM, i, n. *a kind of hand-ball,* Mart.

* HARPE, es, f. *a short crooked sword, a falchion, a cimeter, the sword of Mercury,* Luc. 9, 664.

* HARPYIA, æ, f. *a harpy, a kind of ravenous bird;* pl. *fabulous monsters described,* Virg. A. 3, 216.

HARŪGA & Harundo; *see* Aruga & Arundo.

HARUSPEX, ĭcis, m. & haruspĭca, æ, f. *one who foretold future events, by inspecting the entrails of victims, a soothsayer, a diviner:* haruspĭcĭnus, a. *of or pertaining to an* haruspex; -icīni libri, Cic. Div. 1, 33. haruspicĭna, æ, f. & haruspicium, i, n. *the art of an* haruspex, Cic. Div. 2, 22.

HASTA, æ, f. *a spear;* hasta pura, *a spear not pointed with iron,* Virg. A. 6, 760. Suet. Cl. 28. hastam in foro ponere et bona civium voci praeconis subjicere, *to sell by public auction, because a spear was then set up where the crier stood,* Cic. Off. 2, 8. & 23. *so* Phil. 2, 26. hasta illius venditionis, ib. 40. sub hasta venīre, *were sold by public auction,* Liv. 5, 16. Ad hastam locāre, *to let by public auction,* Columel. praef. 20. qui hastae hujus generis assueverant, *to contracts of this kind,* Liv. 24, 18. submovēre ab hasta, *to exclude from having concern in the public contracts,* Liv. 39, 44. Judicium hastae, *i. e.* centumvirale, *a trial before the* Centumviri; *who had a spear set upright before them in court,* Val. Max. 7, 8, 4. centumvirālem hastam cogere, *to assemble the court of the* Centumviri, Suet. Aug. 36.—HASTŬLA, æ, f. *a little spear or rod;* hastula regia, *the herb asphodel,* Plin. 21, 17.—HASTĀTUS, a. *armed with a spear;* Hastāti, *an order of soldiers in the Roman legion who fought in the first line,* Liv. 8, 8. signifer primi hastati, *the standard-bearer of the first maniple of the* hastati, Cic. Div. 1, 35.—HASTĬLE, is, n. *the long round piece of wood on which the iron of a spear is fixed; a spear, a rod;* myrtus validis hastilibus, Virg. G. 2, 447.

HAU, interj. *denoting surprise, confusion, or suspence;* Hau v. au! mi homo, sanusne es? Ter.

HAUD, adv. *not:* hauddum, *not yet:* haudquāquam, *not at all, by no means,* Cic. Orat. 1, 9.

HĂVE, hăvēto, hăvēre; *see* Ăvēre.

HAURĪRE (hausi, haustum, *rar.* hausum,) aquam ex v. de puteo, *to draw out water;* poculum v. pateram, *to drink out, to empty;* vocem, auribus, *to hear;* oculis aliquid, *to see;* lucem, *to behold;* cibos, *to devour;* dolorem, calamitates, poenas, supplicia, *to bear;* latus *vel* pectus, *to graze upon, to wound;* haurit corda pavor, *rends, exhausts of blood, affects with a palpitation, which stops the free circulation of the blood,* Virg. G. 3, 105. uno alteroque subinde ictu ventrem atque inguina hausit, *he pierced,* Liv. 7, 10. aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, *consumed,* Liv. 5, 7. profundo limo hausti sunt, *drowned, swallowed up,* Id. 31, 37. *so* duobus in praerapidum gurgitem haustis, Id. 29, 32. velut ex diutina siti nimis avidè meram. haurientes libertatem, *taking too large draughts of liberty as it were,* i. e. *using it intemperately, abusing,* Id. 39, 26. multae naves haustae, *sunk;* opus igni haustum, *consumed:*—HAUSTUS, ūs, m. *a drawing or drinking; a draught:* haustor, ōris, m. *a drawer or drinker:* haustrum, i, n. *a bucket,* Lucret. 5, 517.

* HEAUTONTIMORŪMĒNOS, i, m. (i. e. seipsum crucians,) *the self-tormentor, a play in Terence.*

* HEBDŌMAS, ădis, f. *the space of seven days, at the end of which certain diseases commonly take a turn to the better or the worse;* ne in quartam hebdomada inciderea, *lest you should fall on the fourth critical day, and thus endanger a relapse of your disease,* Cic. Fam. 16, 9 *Ecclesiastical writers use* hebdŏmas *and* hebdomāda, ae, f. *to denote a week; but this division of time was not used by the ancient Romans, (see* Rom. Ant. p. 331.)

HEBĒNUS, i, f. & -um, i, n. *ebony, a tree which grows in India,* Virg. G. 2, 116. *in Aethiopia,* Plin. 12, 4 f 8. *and in Egypt,* Lucan. 10, 117.

HĔBES, ētis, a gladius, *blunt;* hebetiores aures, *dull,* Cic. Planc. 27. Oculi, Suet. Ner. 51, hebes aeque ac pecus, *dull, stupid,* Cic. Div. 1, 22. hebetiora ingenia, Cic. N. D. 2, 6 ictus, *weak, feeble,* Ovid. Met. 12, 85. spondēus hebetior, *slow,* Cic. Or. 64.—HĔBĒRE, *to be blunt, dull, or slow:*—Hebĕtescĕre v. Hebētēre, *to grow blunt, dull, dim, or languid:* hĕbĕtāre, *to make blunt or dull:* -ātio: hebetātrix (īcis, f.) umbra, *the shadow of the earth which dims or obscures the light of the moon,* Plin. 2, 13.

* HECĀTOMBE, es, f. *a hecatomb, a sacrifice of an hundred bullocks, sheep, swine, or of any animals of the same species,* Ov. Met. 8, 152. Juv. 12, 101.

* HECATONPŸLOS urbs, *having an hundred gates,* Plin. 6, 15. & 25 f. *as Thebes in Egypt.*

* HĔCŸRA, *the Step-mother, a play in Terence.*

HĔDĔRA, ae, f. *ivy, a plant sacred to Bacchus,* Plin. 16, 34. *and with which poets used to be crowned,* Hor. Od. 1, 1, 29. hederācĕus, a. *of ivy:* hederōsus, a. *full of ivy:* † hederĭger, ĕra, um, *bearing ivy;* -erae Maenades, Cat. 61.

* HĔDRŸCHUS v. um, *a kind of sweet ointment;* hedrychum incendamus, *(al.* hedychrum,) Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. hĕdyosmus v. um, *wild mint,* Plin. 35, 15. hĕdypnois, ĭdis, f. *succory,* Plin. 20, 8. hedysmăta, um, n. *sweet ointments,* Plin. 13, 1 f. 2.

HEI, interj. *denoting grief, ah! alas!* hei misero mihi, *ah wretched me!* Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 5. Hei mihi! qualis erat, &c. Virg. A. 2, 273.

HEJA, interj. *denoting joy or encouragement.*

* HELCIĀRIUS, i, m. *a haler, or haulor,* Mart.

* HELCYSMA, ătis, n. *the dross of silver.* Plin.

* HELĒNIUM, i, n. *elecampane, a herb,* Plin.

HELĔPŎLIS, is, f. *an engine constructed by* Demetrius Poliorcētes *in the siege of Rhodes,* Vit. 10, 22.

HELICE, es, f. *the great bear, a constellation.*

* HELIOCAMĪNUS, *a room heated by the sun,* Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 20. *any place for bathing in.*

HĒLIOTRŌPIUM v. Heliostrŏphon, n. *the sunflower*, Plin. 2, 41. Varr. R. R. 1, 46.

HĒLIX, ĭcis, f. *a kind of creeping ivy*, Plin. 16, 35.

HELLEBŌRUM, i, n. & -us, i, m. *hellebore, an emetic herb, used as a remedy in many diseases, particularly for melancholy and madness*, Plin. 25, 11. helleborites, ae, m. *wine made of hellebore*, Plin. 14, 16 f. 19. helleborōsus, a. *full of hellebore, that has taken too much hellebore, or very much needs hellebore, mad, frantick*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 67.

HELŌTAE v. Ilōtae, ārum, m. v. Helōtes, um, *the public slaves of the Lacedaemonians*, Nep. 4, 3.

HĔLUO v. Helluo, ōnis, m. *a voracious eater, a gormandizer, a glutton*; quasi helluo librorum, *an insatiable reader*, Cic. Fin. 3, 2.—HELLUĀRI, *to eat like a glutton, to gormandize*: -ātio. Cic.

HĔLOPS, ŏpis; & helope, es, f. *a kind of fish*, Plin. 32. 7.

HELVUS, a. *of a carnation colour, pale-red*: *so* helvīnus, helvīnāceus v. -ācĕus, helvŏlus v. helveŏlus, helvŏlum vinum, Cato, R. R. 63.

HEM, interj. *expressing various emotions of the mind, wonder, joy, grief*, &c. Plaut. & Ter. passim.

* HEMERĔSIOS tabula, *a picture finished in one day*, Plin. 35. 11.—* HEMEROBIUM v. -bion, i, n. *an insect*, (volucre quadrupes,) *that lived only one day*, Plin. 11, 36. Cic. Tusc. 1, 39.

* HĔMI, (*latine*, semis,) *in composition, denotes, the half*: *as*, hemicyclus, i, m. *the half of a circle, a semicircle*: hemicyclium, v. -ion, i, n. *a seat of a semicircular form*, Cic. Amic. 1. hemisphaerium, i, n. *an hemisphere, half a globe*: hemitonium, i, n. *half a tone*: hemitritaeus, *sc.* morbus, *a semitertian ague*, Mart. 12, 92.

HĔMĪNA, ae, f. *a small measure, the half of a* sextarius: heminārius, a. *of or holding an* hemina.

* HENDECASYLLĂBUS, i, m. *sc.* versus, *a verse of eleven syllables*, Cat. 41. 1. Plin. Ep. 4, 14.

* HENDIĂDYS, *a figure of speech, when, by means of a conjunction, one thing is expressed, as if there were two*; *as*, molemque et montes insuper altos imposuit, *for* molem montium, Serv. ad Virg. A. 1, 61. *so* maculis insignis et albo, *for* albis maculis, Virg. G. 3, 56. A. 5, 565. in praedam partemque, *for* in partem praedae, ib. 3, 223.

* HĒNIŎCHUS, i, m. *the same with* Auriga, *the charioteer or waggoner, a constellation*, Plin. 18, 31.

* HĔPAR, ătos, v. ātis, n. *the liver*: hepātārius & hepatĭcus, a, um, *of or pertaining to the liver*: hepatĭcus, i, m. *diseased in the liver*, Plin. 26, 7. hepatītes, ae, m. *a gem, named from its resemblance to the form or colour of a liver*, Id. 37, 11.

* HEPTĒRIS, is, f. *a ship having seven banks of oars*, Liv. 27, 23, 24. *et* 30.

HĔRA, *a mistress*; herilis, &c. *see* Hĕrus.

HERBA, ae, f. *an herb; grass*; ignobiles herbae, *weeds*, Plin. 22, 3. frumentum in herba est, *in the blade*, Id. 22, 25. Caes. B. C 1, 48. *so* crescenti segetes in herba, Ovid. Met. 8, 290. adhuc tua messis in herba est, *your harvest is not yet ripe*, i. e. *you must have a little patience*, Id. Ep. 17, 263. herbŭla, ae, f. *a small herb*: herbācĕus & herbārius, a, um, *of herbs or grass*; herbācĕus color, *a grassy colour*; herbacĕum oleum, *oil made of grass*; ars v. scientia herbaria, *the science of botany*, Plin. 7, 56. HERBARIUS, i, m. *a person skilled in the nature of herbs, who gathers them, and employs them for medical purposes, a botanist*, Plin. 20, 17.—HERBIDUS & herbōsus, a, um, *full of herbs, grassy*: herbĕus, a. *green like grass*: herbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *producing herbs or grass*: herbigrădus, -a ocblea, *going on grass*, Cic. Div. 2, 64. herbĭlis (e;) anser, *fed on grass*, Festus.—HERBASCĔRE v. herbescĕre, *to grow into grass, to become green like herbs or grass*.

HERCISCĔRE familiam, *to divide an inheritance*, Cic. Or. 1, 56. *see* Ercisci.

HERCŬLES, is, *the most famous hero of antiquity*: herculĕus, herculānus, v. -ānĕus, & heracleus, a, um, *of Hercules, herculean; great, huge*: heraclea pocula, *large cups*, Cic. Verr. 4, 18. heraclēus v. -ius lapis, *a magnet or load-stone*, Plin. 33, 8. heracleon, i, n. *the herb milfoil or yarrow*, Id. 20, 17.—HERCLE v. hercŭle, & hercŭles, adv. *by Hercules, truly*.

HĔRE v. hĕri, adv. *yesterday*: hesternus dies, *yesterday*; hesterna nox, *yesternight*; hesterna disputatio, *yesterday's dispute*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4.

HERMES, v. -ma, ae, m. *the name of Mercury among the Greeks; a statue of Mercury*, Cic. Att. 1, 4. hermaeum, i, n. *an apartment or parlour, called from Mercury*, Suet. Cl. 20.—hermaphrodītus, *an hermaphrodite*. hermathēna, ae, f. *a statue of Mercury joined with that of Minerva*, Cic. Att. 1, 4. hermeraclae, ārum, f. *statues of Mercury, and Hercules joined together*, Cic. Att. 1, 8. hermerōtes, um, m. *statues of Mercury and Cupid*, Plin. 36, 5. hermeneuma, ātis, n. *an interpretation*, Senec. Contr. 26. hermesias, ae, m. *a curious magical compound medicine*, Plin. 24. 17.

HERNIA, ae, f. *the disease when the intestines fall into the* scrotum, *a rupture*, Cels. 7, 18. Juv. 6, 325. hernĭōsus, a. *ill of a rupture*, Lamprid.

* HĒROS, ōis, m. *accus.* -oem v. -ōa, *a hero, a man, who on account of his illustrious actions, was ranked among the gods; a man of singular virtue*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. hērōis, ĭdis v -ĭdos; *acc.* -ĭdem v. ĭda; *dat. pl.* hērōĭsi, *or when followed by a vowel*, hērōĭsin, Ovid. Trist. 5, 5, 43. & heroīne, ae, f. *a heroine, a woman above the common lot of humanity by her beauty, accomplishments, or virtues*: HERŌUS & hērōĭcus, a, um, *of or pertaining to a hero, heroic*; hērōica aetas, *the age when heroes lived, ancient, fabulous*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3. *so* tempora, Id. Div. 1, 1. hērōĭcus versus, *an* hexameter *verse, used in heroic poetry, which treats of heroes*, Cic. Legg. 2, 27. Quinctil. 1, 5. hērōum carmen, *an epic poem*, Propert. 3, 3, 16. hērōus pes, *a foot used in epic poetry*; hi tres hērōi pedes, *i. e.* dactylus, anapoestus, & spondeus, Cic. Or. 3, 47.

* HERPES, ētis, m. *a kind of* erysipelas, *St. Antony's fire*; *to which Lucretius alludes*, 6, 660. *an eating ulcer, which corrodes the flesh*, Cels. 5, 28, 3.

HĔRUS, i, m. *the master of a family or of slaves; a master's son. The former is called by Plautus* herus major, Capt. 3, 5, 50 *and the latter*, herus minor, Asin. 2, 2, 62. heri caelestes, *the gods*, Catull. 69, 76.—HĔRA, ae, f. *a mistress*; hera fors, *fortune, the mistress of all things*, Cic. Off. 1, 12. *so* Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 1. Hĕrilis, e,

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of a master: † hĕrĭfŭga (æ, m.) famulus, *a fugitive slave*, Catull. 62, 51.

* Hesperus, i, m. *the evening star:* stella Veneris Lucifer dicitur, quum antegraditur solem; quum subsequitur autem, Hesperus, Cic. N. D. 2, 20. Hespĕrius, a. *western, because the evening star appears in the west;* -ium fretum, Ov. M. 11, 258.

Hesternus, *of yesterday or yesternight; see* Heri.

Hetaeria, v. -ia, ae, f. *a society or fraternity, the meeting of a corporation, or of any body of people of the same profession, or the like*, Plin. Ep. 10, 43 & 97. Hetaerice, es, f. i. e. *the social band, a name given to a body of cavalry among the Macedonians*, Nep. 18, 1.

Heu! interj. *expressive of grief, ah, alas!* heu pietas, heu prisca fides! Virg. A. 6, 878. heu, miserande puer! ib. 882. heu mihi! nequeo quin fleam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 32. heu me miserum! Ter. And. 4, 1, 22. Cic. Phil. 7, 4.

* Heurētes, ae, m. *an inventor or adviser.*

Heus, adv. *hark you, be there; see, mark ye.*

* Hexachordus v. os, a. *having six musical strings or chords*, Vitruv. 10, 13. hexaclīnon, i, n. *an eating apartment, which held six couches*, Martial. 9, 60. hexagōnus, a. *having six corners*, Col. 5, 2. hexamĕter, tri, m. versus, *having six feet*, Cic. Or. 3, 50. hexaphŏrum, i, n. *a couch or sedan carried by six men*, Martial. 2, 81. hexaphŏri, ōrum, m. *the six men who carried the sedan*, Vitruv. 10, 8. hexastĭchus, a. -um hordeum, *barley having six rows of corn in each ear*, Col. 2, 9, 14. hexastўlos v. -us, a. *having six columns or rows of pillars*, Vitruv. 3, 2.—Hexēres, is, f. *a ship of six banks of oars*, Liv. 37, 28.

Hiare, *to gape, to open, as flowers, &c. to chink*, hiatus, ūs, m. *a gaping:* hiscĕre & hiascĕre, *to yawn; to open the mouth, to speak; to mutter.*

Hibernus, &c. *see* hiems: hibris, *see* hybris.

HIC, haec, hoc, pron. dem. *this;* hic ipsus est, de quo agebam, *this is the person of whom I was speaking*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 53. solus hic inflexit sensus, *this man, or he alone*, Virg. A. 4, 22. hic vir, hic est, ib. 6, 791. nimirum hic ego sum, *I am one of this character*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 42. ne fueris hic tu, *be not you like him*, ib. 6, 40. tu si hic sis, aliter sentias, *if you were in my condition*, Ter. And. 2, 1, 12. si laudabit haec illius formam, tu hujus contrà, *if she shall praise his shape, do you on the contrary praise hers*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 52. hoc erat, quòd, *was it for this, that*, Virg. A. 5, 564. *so* hoc illud esse, quòd, *that it was for this reason, that*, Liv. 5, 2. hoc est patrem esse, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 73. hoc patrium est, *this is the part or duty of a father*, ib. 1, 1, 5. quid hoc hominis est? *what sort of a man is this?* Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 8. hoc aetatis senex, *for* hac aetate, *at this time of life*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 109. ad hoc aevi, *till our time*, Plin. 2, 31. uxorem his moribus dabit nemo, *will give his daughter to one of such a character*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 21. quis est omnium his moribus? *of the morals or character of the present time*, Sall. Jug. 4. *so* Cic. Or. 1, 1. Q. Fr. 1, 1. haec licentia, *the present*, Cic. Verr. 3, 90. Liv. 25, 40. *so* haec disciplina, Cic. Verr. 2, 3. Iam tum in Palatino monte Lupercal hoc fuisse ludicrum ferunt, *it is said that the present festival (called)* Lupercal, *was even then celebrated on the Palatine mount*, Liv. 1, 5. *so* et hunc ordinem, *and the arrangement which still subsists*, ib. 42 f. hujus non faciam, *I will value this much*, holding out in his hand a straw, *snapping his fingers, or the like*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 8. huic *in the dat. is a monosyllable*, huic conjux Sichaeus erat, Virg. A. 1, 343. *or a dissyllable, by* diaerĕsin, Laetus huic dono videas dare tura nepotes, Stat. Silv. 1, 1 f. Hic, *when joined with* ille, *commonly denotes the former; and* ille *the latter: but the contrary of this is sometimes the case; as*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2. Liv. 24, 29.—Hicce, haecce, hocce, *this?* Hiccine, haeccine, hoccine, *this, such? always interrogatively:*—adv. Hic, *here, or in this place; upon this, hereupon:* huc, *hither or to this place:* hinc, *hence, from this place, person or thing;* hinc et hinc, *on this side and that;* horsum, *towards this place, hitherward:* hàc, *this way:* hodie, *to-day:* hactĕnus, hucusque, *hitherto, thus far:* hujusmŏdi v. hujuscemŏdi, *of this kind.*

HIEMS v. Hyems, ēmis, f. *winter; a storm or tempest; a year:* hiemālis, e. *of winter, winterly:* hiemāre, *to winter, to pass the winter;* hiemat, impers. *it is winter, it is cold as winter;* mare hiemat, *is rough or stormy*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 17.—Hiemare aquas, *to preserve or keep them through the winter*, Plin. 19, 4.—Hiematio, ōnis, f. *a wintering, or subsisting in winter:* hibernus, a. *of or belonging to winter:* hiberna, ōrum, n. *sc.* castra, *winter-quarters for soldiers:* hibernācŭlum, i, n. *the part of a house adapted for a winter residence*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. plur. *winter-quarters for soldiers*, Liv. 22, 32. & 30. 3.—Hibernāre, *to winter, to pass the winter:* hibernat mare, *is stormy or tempestuous as in winter*, Pers. 6, 7.

* Hiera, *sacred:* hieratica charta, *paper of the finest kind on which books concerning sacred rites were written*, Plin. 13, 12. ierŏbotāne, es, f. *i. e.* sacra herba, *vervain*, Plin. 25, 9.

* Hieroglyphicus, a. -cae notae, *hieroglyphick marks, signs or symbols*, whereby several things were represented by one figure; a mode of writing used by the Egyptians before the invention of letters; and afterwards continued in their sacred books, Tacit. Ann. 11, 14.—Hierŏnīcae, ārum, m. *the victors in the sacred games of the Greeks*, Plin. 18, 8. Suet. Ner. 24 & 25.—Hierŏphanta, v. -es, ae, m. *an interpreter of sacred mysteries*, Nep. 16, 3.

HILĀRIS, e; & Hilārus, a, um, *chearful, merry, gay:* hilarŭlus, a. *a little chearful:* hilāre, & hilariter, adv. *chearfully:* hilaritas, ātis, f. (& hilaritūdo, ĭnis, f. Plaut.) *chearfulness:* Hilārāre, *to chear, to make chearful or merry:* hilarescĕre, *to grow chearful*, Varr. apud Non. 2, 404.

Hilla v. hīla, ae, f. *a sausage, a chitterling.*

Hilum, i, n. *the black speck of a bean, a thing of no value*, nec proficit hilum, *and makes no speed*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5.—Hinc, *hence; see* Hic.

Hinnīre, *to neigh as a horse:* hinnītus, ūs, m. *a neighing;* hinnitus equorum, Liv. 2, 64.

Hinnus, *an animal procreated of an horse and a she-ass, a mule*, Col. 6, 37. himnŭlus, v. -ĭus, i, m. *a young mule, a young hind or fawn, a young goat, &c.* hinnulco similis, *like a fawn*, Hor. Od. 1,

23, 1. hinnicŭlus, i, m. *a little mule*, Varr. R. R. 5, 8.

* Hippus, i, m. *(i. e.* equus,) *a kind of fish*, Plin.

Hippăce, es, f. *cheese made of mare's milk*, Plin. 28, 9. hippăgus *v.* hippăgōgus, i, m. *a ferry-boat for horses*, Plin. 4, 56. Liv. 44, 28. hippĕus, i, m. *a comet with beams like a horse's mane*, Plin. 2, 25. hippiātros, i, m. *a horse-doctor*, Var. R. R. 2, 7 f. hippŏcamēlus, *a beast partly horse and partly camel*, Auson. Epigr. 90, 9. hippocampus, i, m. & -a, ae, f. *a sea-horse*; *adj.* -īnus, Plin. 32, 7 & 11. Hippocentaurus, i, m. *a monster compounded of a man and a horse; one of which Pliny says he had seen*, 7, 3 f. *But Cicero denies the existence of any such*, Div. 2, 21. N. D. 2.—Hippodrŏmus, i, m. *a place for horses to run in*: hippoglōssa, ae, f. *the herb horse-tongue, or tongue-wort*, Plin. 27, 11. hippolapăthum, *the herb patience or monks-rhubarb*, Plin. 20, 21.—Hippŏmănes, n. *(found only in the nom. and accus.) a slimy poisonous juice said to distil from the groin of a mare*, Virg. G. 3, 281. Tibull. 2, 4, 58. *a tubercle or piece of black flesh said to be found on the forehead of a young colt, when just foaled, which the mare instantly devours, or, if it is snatched away from her, she will not admit the foal to suck her*, Plin. 8, 42 f. 66. Virg. A. 4, 515. *a philtre or love potion*, Columel. 6, 27. 3. also *a kind of plant*, Theocrit. 2, 48 & 49.—hippomarăthrum, *the herb wild fennel*, Plin. 20, 23.—Hippŏpĕra, ae, f. *a cloak-bag or port-manteau*, Senec. Ep. 87. hippophaës, is, f. *a kind of shrub which fullers use in dressing their cloth*, Id. 22. 12.—Hippopotămus, i, m. *the river horse; an animal found in the Nile*, Plin. 8, 25. hipposelīnum, *the herb horse-parsley or lovage*, Id. 20, 11.—Hippotoxŏtae, ārum, m. *archers who fought on horse-back*, Caes. B. C. 3, 6. B. Afr. 19. hippūris, is, f. *the herb horse-tail, or shavegrass*, Plin. 5, 21.

Hir, ind. *the palm or hollow of the hand, as it is thought, used in tasting wine*, Cic. Fin. 2, 8.

Hira, ae, f. *the gut called the* intestinum jejunum; *any gut*; hirae omnes dolent, Plaut.

HIRCUS & Hirquus, i, m. *an he-goat, a buck; the rank smell of the arm pits, resembling that of a goat*, Horat. Epod. 12, 5. *whence* olet hircum, *he smells like a goat*, Id. Sat. 1, 2, 27. & 1, 4, 92. Hircīnus, a. *of a goat*: hircōsus, a. *smelling like a goat, goatish*: Hircŭlus, i, m. *bastard nard, an herb like spikenard; so named from its rank smell*, Plin. 12, 12.

Hirrīre, *to grin as a dog*, Festus.

Hirsūtus & Hirtus, a. *(q.* horrens setis,) *hairy, shaggy; rough, rugged, rude, unpolished*, Hor.

Hirūdo, ĭnis, f. *a horse-leech*; plebs hirudo aerarii, *the leech, or exhauster of the treasury*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. plena cruoris hirudo, Hor. Art. P. f.

Hirundo, ĭnis, f. *a swallow*: hirundīnīnus, a. *of a swallow*; nidus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 6.

Hiscĕre, *to gape, to speak, to mutter*; *see* hiare.

Hispĭdus, a. *hairy, bristly, thorny; rough, rugged*: hispidōsus, a. *full of hairs or bristles*.

Historĭa, ae, f. *history*: historĭcus, & historiālis, e. *of history, historical*: historicus, i, m. *sc.* scriptor, *an historian*: historĭcē, adv. *historically*: historĭce, es, f. *that part of grammar which treats of the explanation of authors*, Quinctil. 1, 9.

HISTRIO, ōnis, m. *(from a Tuscan word* Hister, Liv. 7, 2.) *a stage-player, a play-actor*: histrionālis, e; & histrĭcus, a. *of or pertaining to a play-actor*; histrionali studio doctus, Tac. An. 1, 16. histriōnia, *v.* -īca, ae, f. *the art of an actor*; facere *v.* exercēre histrioniam, *to be a player*.

Hiulcus, a. (hio,) *gaping, broken or cleft into chinks*: hiulcus verborum concursus, *the meeting of words which end and begin with vowels*; *as*, ego omnia habeo aperta amicis, Cic. Or. 3, 43. Orat. 44. Hiulcē, adv. *in a gaping manner*: Hiulcāre agros, *to make to gape or chink, to chap*; hiulcat aestus agros, Catul. 67, 62.

Hodiē, adv. (hoc die,) *to day; at this time, now a days*: hodiernus, a. *of this day*: hodierno die mane, *this morning*; hodierna epistola, consaltatio, &c. disputatio hodierni diei, Cic. Or. 3, 21.

Hŏmo, ĭnis, c. *a man*; also sometimes *a woman*: homuncio, ōnis; homuncŭlus, homŭlus & homillus, i, m. *a little man, a mannikin*: Humānus, a. *of or belonging to a man, human; gentle, humane, polite*: humānē *v.* -ĭter, adv. *humanely; gently, patiently*: humanĭtās, adv. *after the manner of men*; si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, i. e. *if I should die or be killed*, Cic. Phil. 1, 4. Humanĭtas, ātis, f. *humanity; gentleness, politeness; learning*. Hŏmĭcīda, ae, m. (qui hominem occidit,) *a murderer*: homĭcidium, i, n. *murder, manslaughter*; reus homicidii, Cic. P. 2, 12.

Hŏnor & honos, ōris, m. *honour, respect*; *a public office, a magistracy, preferment*; honos est praemium virtutis, Cic. Br. 81. honos alit artes, Id. Tusc. 1, 2. honori Miloni fuit, quòd, &c. Cic. Off. 2, 17. in honore apud aliquem esse, ib. L. Sulla, quem honoris causâ nomino, *on account of respect*, Cic. Rosc. Ann. 2. maximis honoribus usus, *having enjoyed the highest offices*, Sall. Cat. 49. honorum gradus, *the steps of preferment*, Cic. Planc. 24. tuorum autem honorum cursus cui suspectus unquam fuit? *who ever suspected that you obtained by bribery the offices through which you have passed*, Cic. Fam. 3. 11. honoribus operam dare, *to seek preferments*, Nep. 24, 1. *so* honores petere, capere, gerere, ib. &c. Plin. Ep. 6, 31. honore abire, *to resign an office*, Suet. Aug. 26. indicere honores diis, *to appoint a sacrifice*, Virg. A. 3, 264. *so* fœtus honos aris, ib. 5, 763. perfecto honore, *having performed the sacrifice*, ib. 3, 178. Jovi Lenaeum libat honorem, *pours out wine, makes a libation of wine*, ib. 4, 207. *so* in mensam laticum libavit honorem, ib. 1, 736. Junoni jussos adolemus honores, *we offer the appointed sacrifices*, ib. 3, 547. ruris honores, *fruits*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 16. *so* et quoscunque feret cultus tibi fundus honores, Id. Sat. 2, 5, 13. silvis honorem decutit, i. e. *the leaves*, Id. Epod. 11, 6. *so* Virg. G. 2, 404. venit et agresti capitis Silvanus honore, i. e. *crowned with leaves*, Id. E. 10, 24. mortis honore carentes, *deprived of a funeral*, Id. A. 6, 333. (A. 470.) si primi Salio reddūntur honores, *if the first prize is given*, ib. 5, 347. ut medico honos haberetur, *that a proper acknowledgement should be made, that a reward should be given*, Cic. Fam. 16, 9. *so* Id. Rosc. Am. 37 & 47. Hic tibi pro illo munere honos est habitus, *sc.* ut pendeas, *this return or reward is given to you for*

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for that service, Ter. Fun. 5, 7, 22. caeteris quoque honos habitus est, *the rest were rewarded,* Curt. 9, 1, 6. Apollini de praeda honorem habitote, *make an offering,* Liv. 23, 11. quibusdam civitatibus habitis honoribus, *having rewarded,* Caes. B. C. 2, 21. et laetos oculis afflârat honores, *had given his eyes a pleasing vivacity or beauty,* Virg. A. 1, 591. honorem praefari, *to ask permission to use an indelicate expression,* Cic. Fam. 9, 22. honos auribus sit, *pardon the expression,* Curt. 5, 1, 38. *so* Senec. Contr. 1, 2. Quinctil. decl. 3 pr. Marcellus bello Gallico aedem Honori et Virtuti vovit, *to Honour and Virtue as deities,* Liv. 27, 25. *see* Cic. Verr. 4, 54. Valer. Max. 1, 1, 8. HŌNESTUS, a. *honourable, respectable, graceful, beautiful:* honestum, i, n. *what is honourable, decent or proper, virtue:* honestē, adv. *decently, virtuously, with proper* decorum: honestas, ātis, f. *dignity, decency, respectability, probity:* HONESTĀRE, *to make honourable or respectable, to adorn, to dignify;* honore honestati, *raised to posts of honour,* i. e. *honoured with the consulship,* Sallust. Cat. 36. honestamentum, i, n. *an ornament, a reward,* Senec. Ep. 66. HŌNŌRĀRE eum, *to honour, to respect, to reward,* Suet. Aug. 49. honorātus, a. *honoured, respected; bearing or having borne a public office; honourable, respectful:* honorātē, adv. *with honour or respect:* hŏnorābĭlis, e, *worthy of honour, honourable:* honōrus, a. *honourable, graceful:* honorārius (adj.) arbiter, *agreed on by both parties, an honorary arbitrator,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 41. tumulus honorarius, *an honorary tomb, a monument to his memory, though not buried there,* Suet. Cl. 1. delectare animos audientium, honorarium est, *is a mark of honour or respect,* Cic. de Opt. Gen. Or. 1. frumentum honorarium, *corn given to the governor of a province for his own private use,* Cic. Pis. 35. *i. e.* in cellam, *as it was called,* Cic. Caecil. 10. honorārium, i. n. *an honorary fee, a certain sum paid by persons upon their admittance to a post of honour or station of dignity,* Plin. Ep. 10, 114. *in the civil law, a salary given to magistrates, or the like:* HONORIFICUS, a. (facio,) -centior, -entissimus, *causing honour, honourable;* honorificē, adv. *honourably.*

* HOPLITĪTES, ae, m. *one who contended at the Olympic games in running completely armed, painted by* Parrhasius, Plin. 35, 10 s. 36, 5.

* HOPLOMĀCHUS, i, m. *a gladiator who fought with military arms,* Martial. 8, 74.

HŌRA, ae, f. *an hour, one of the twelve parts into which each day and each night was divided by the Romans; a space of time; any of the four seasons;* variisque mundum temperat horis, *sc.* Jupiter, *by different seasons,* Hor. Od. 1, 12, 15. *in which sense the* HŌRAE *are considered as divinities,* Ovid. Met. 2, 25. HORARIUS, a. secretum sibi horarium *(sc.* spatium) sumere solebat, *to spend an hour secretly by himself,* Suet. Dom. 3.—* HOROLŌGIUM, i, n. *any thing that tells or points out the hours, a sun-dial,* (solarium horologium,) *water-glass,* (clepsydra,) *or the like: for the Romans had no clocks or watches:* de Horologiis, *ibid.* Vitruv. 9, 9.—* HOROSCŌPUS, a. *pointing out the hour;* horoscopa vasa, *vessels, filled with water, for shewing the hours,* Plin. 2, 72.—HOROSCŌPUS, i, m. *the star which appeared in the east when one was born, one's natal hour, which was supposed to determine the future fortune of the person;* geminos vario producis genio, Pers. 6, 18.

HORDA, ae, f. *a pregnant cow,* Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

HORDEUM, v. Ordeum, i n. *barley:* hordeācĕus panis, *made of barley:* hordearius, a. *living on barley,* Plin. 18, 7. *but* hordearia pira, *pears that ripen at the same time with barley,* Plin. 15, 13. *so* pira hordeacea, Col. 5, 10, 18. hordĕus v. hordeius, a. *fine or good,* Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 57.

* HŎRIA & horiŏla, ae, f. *a small skiff,* Plaut.

* HORĪZON, ontis, m. *(i. e.* finiens,) *the circle which bounds our view, or which seems to join the heaven with the earth,* Cic. Div. 2, 44.

HORNUS & hornotĭnus, a. *of this year,* Cic.

HORRĒRE, *to be rough or dreadful, as an animal with its hair standing on end, or the like; to shudder for fear;* minas alicujus, *to dread:*—HORRENS leo, *shaggy, dreadful with his mane,* Virg. A. 9, 306. horrentibus per totum corpus villis, *standing erect or on end,* Plin. 8, 4. agmina horrentia pilis, *dreadful with spears standing erect,* Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 13. horrentes marte Latini, *dreadful in war,* Virg A. 10, 237.—HORRENDUS, a. *dreadful:* horrendum, adv. *dreadfully:* HORRESCĒRE, *to shudder, to be much afraid;* mortem, *to dread;* segetes horrescunt flabris, *are shaken or agitated by the winds,* Virg. G. 3, 199. tempestas horrescit nimbis, *grows terrible,* Sil. 1, 133.—HORROR, ōris, *a shivering, dread, terror:* horribĭlis, e, *to be dreaded, dreadful:* horrĭdus. a. *rough, terrible, horrid:* -dē; horridŭlus, a. *somewhat rough or rude:* † horrificus, a. *dreadful:* -cē: † horrificāre, *to frighten:* † HORRĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *causing terror:* † horrisŏnus, a. *sounding dreadfully, making a dreadful noise,* Virg.

HORREUM, i, n. *a repository for corn, a barn, a granary; a lumber-room for holding statues,* Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 11. horreŏlum, i, n. *a small granary or barn.*

HORSUM, adv. *hitherward, see* Hic.

HORTĀRI aliquem ad rem v. de re, *to exhort, to encourage:* hortatio, ōnis, f. & hortātus, ūs, m. *an exhortation:* hortāmen, ĭnis; & hortamentum, i, n. *an encouragement:* hortātor, ōris, m. & -ātrix, īcis, f. *an exhorter or encourager:* hortatīvus, *tending to encourage, exhortatory.*

HORTUS v. Ortus, i, m. *a garden or orchard; anciently the same with* villa, *a grange or farm-house with its appurtenances,* Plin. 19, 4 f. 19. hortŭlus, i, m. *a little garden:* hortensis, e; & hortensĭus v. hortensĭānus, a. *of a garden.*

HOSPES, ĭtis, c. *one who entertains or is entertained; an host or guest; a stranger or foreigner; an unknown person:* hospĭta, ae, f. *a hostess; a female stranger or guest:* hospita, -ĭj. facm. sing. & neut. plur. *strange, foreign:* HOSPITIUM, i, n. *the friendship existing between those who mutually entertained one another at their houses, a league of hospitality; a place where strangers are entertained, a lodging:* hospitālis, e; cubiculum, *the bed chamber for guests,* Liv. 1, 58. homo hospitalissimus, *very hospitable,* Cic. Verr. 1, 26. HOSPITĀLE, is, n. *a small building annexed to a great house, where strangers were lodged,* Vitruv. 6, 10. hospitalĭtas, ātis, f. *hospitality:* hospitalĭter, adv.

in a hospitable manner, hospitably: HOSPĪTĀRI, *to lodge or reside as a guest; to grow in a different soil from what it has been sown in, as a tree transplanted,* Plin. 17, 20.

HOSTIA, ae, f. *an animal sacrificed, a victim;* hostibus a domitis hostia nomen habet, Ovid. Fast. 1, 335. *but is used for any sacrifice.*

HOSTĪRE, *to return like for like, to recompense:* hostimentum, i, n. *a compensation, a requital.*

HOSTIS, is, c. *an enemy; anciently the same with* peregrīnus, *a foreigner,* Cic. Off. 1, 8. hostīlis, e; & hostĭcus, a. *of or pertaining to an enemy, hostile:* hostilĭter, adv. *in a hostile manner:* hostilĭtas, ātis, f. *hostility,* Senec. Vit. Beat. 32. hostĭcum, i, n. *an enemy's country,* Liv. 8, 34.—† hostĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *hostile,* Manil. 1, 419.

HOSTUS, i, m. *a certain measure of oil,* Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 2.

Huc, adv. *hither, to this place;* huc rem deduxi, *to this issue or point,* Cic. Cat. 2, 4. hucusque, *hitherto;* hujusmŏdi, *of this sort,* &c. *see* Hic.

HUI, interj. *denoting wonder or aversion.*

HŪMĀNUS, &c. *see* homo: hŭmare, *see* humus.

HŪMĒRE, *to be wet or moist:* humor, ōris, m. *moisture, sap:* hūmĭdus, a. *moist, wet, damp, dank:* -ĭdē: humidŭlus, a. *a little moist, dampish, wettish.* humescĕre, *to grow moist:* humectāre, *to make moist or wet; to water;* humectus, a. *wet, moist, damp:* humĭdare, *to moisten,* Cels. 1, 3. humĭfĭcus, a. (facio,) *making moist:* † humĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *bringing moisture,* Cic. Divin. 1, 9.

HŪMĔRUS, i, m. *the shoulder of man or beast: the ridge of a mountain,* Plin. 2, 44. *the shoulder of a tree,* i. e. *the part between the stem and the top,* Col. de Arb. c. 3, 1. & 20, 1. *which part of a vine was called* humerosus locus, Col. 3, 10, 5.

HŬMUS, i, f *the ground, the earth;* humi, *on the ground:* hŭmare, *to cover with earth, to bury, to inter:* -ātio: -ātor. HŬMĬLIS, e, *low, near the earth; humble, mean, poor:* -ĭter: -ĭtas.

HYACINTHUS, i, m. *the hyacinth, a flower:* hyacinthĭnus, a. *of the colour of a hyacinth:* -ĭna laena, Pers. 1, 32. hyacinthizontes, um, m. *emeralds of a violet-colour,* Plin. 37, 5.

* HYĀDES, um, f. *five stars, in the head of* Taurus, *called also* Haedi *and* Sucŭlae, Plin. 2, 29. Cic. N. D. 2, 43. pluviae, Virg. A. 1, 744.

HYAENA, ae, f. *a fierce animal produced in Africa, like a wolf,* Plin. 8, 30 f. 44. Hyaenia, ae, f. & -ium, i, n. *a gem said to be found in the eye of an* hyaena, Plin. 37, 10. & Solin. c. 30.

HYBERNUS, *of winter, wintry; see* Hiems.

HYBRIS, *v.* hibris & ĭbris, ĭdis, f. & hybrĭda, ae, m. *an animal whose parents are of a different species, a mongrel animal,* Plin. 8, 53 f. 79. also *a person whose parents were of different countries; thus,* Hybrĭda Persius, *the mongrel* Persius, *who was a Greek by his father, and an Italian by his mother,* Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 2. *so* Hirt. de Bell. Afr. 19.

* HYDRA, ae, f. & hydrus, i, m. *(ab ὕδωρ, aqua,) a water-serpent,* Plin. 29, 4, f. 22 *a constellation,* Virg. G. 4, 458. *an infernal monster,* Id. A. 6, 571. hydrargĭrum, i, n. *(q. aqueum argentum,) quick-silver,* Plin. 33, 3. hydraulos *v.* -us, i, m. & -um, i, n. *a musical instrument which played by the force of water,* Plin. 9, 8. Hydraules *v.* a, ae, m. *one who played on such an instrument,* Suet. Ner. 54 hydraulicus, -ica organa, *musical instruments which played by force of water,* Suet. N. 41. Plin. 7, 37. Vitruv. 10, 13. hydraulica machina, *a time-teller by water,* Id. 9, 9 f.—HYDRIA, ae, f. *a water-pot, an ewer,* Cic. Verr. 4, 19. hydrŏcēle, es, f. *a watery rupture, a disease:* hydrŏcelĭcus, a. *labouring with a hydrocele,* Plin. 30, 8. hydrŏcephălus, i, m. *a swelling of the head occasioned by a watery humour collected below the skin,* Caes. 4, 2, 1.—hydrolapăthon, i, n. *a water-dock,* Plin. 20, 22.—hydromantia, ae, f. *a kind of divination by water,* Plin 37, 11.—hydrŏmĕli, ĭtis, n. *water and honey sodden together, methoglin or mead,* Plin. 31, 6.—HYDROPHŎBIA, ae, f. *the fear of water, occasioned by the bite of a mad dog, a fatal disease,* Cels. 5, 27. hydrŏphŏbus, i, m. *one seized with a* hyprophobia, Plin 29, 5. HYDROPS, ōpis, m. & hydropĭsis, is, f. *an hydropsy or dropsy,* Col. 7, 7. Hor. Od. 2, 2, 13. hydrōpicus, a. *labouring under a dropsy, dropsical,* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 34. Plin. 21, 20.

HYEMS, ĕmis, f. *winter,* &c. *see* HIEMS.

* HYGREMPLASTRUM, i, n. *a wet-plaster,* Plin.

HŸLAX, ăcis, m. & Hylactor, ōris, m. *(i. e.* latrator, *the barker,) the name of a dog,* Virg. E. 8, 107. Ovid. Met. 3, 224.

HYMEN, ĕnis, & Hymenaeus, i, m. *the god of marriage:* hymenaeus, i, m. *a nuptial song,* Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7. plur. *nuptials, a marriage,* Virg. A. 1, 651.

HYOSCYĀMUS, i, m. *the herb benbane:* adj. -ĭnum oleum, *oil made of benbane,* Plin. 23, 4.

HYOSĔRIS, ĭdis, f. *yellow succory,* Plin. 27, 10.

HYPAETHRUS, a, um, *under the open air;* upaethrae ambulationes, *walks open at top,* Vitr. 5, 9.

* HYPALLĂGE, es, f. *a change of words or of construction,* Cic. Or. 27. Quinctil. 2, 6, 23. Serv. ad Virg. A. 2, 387. & 6, 268.

* HYPĀTE, es, f. *the base string of a violin,* Vitr. 5, 4.

* HYPELĀTE, es, f. *a kind of laurel,* Plin. 15, 30.

* HYPENĒMIDIUM ovum, *a wind-egg,* Plin. 10, 58.

HYPERBĀTON, i, n. & hyperbăsis, is, f. *a figure of syntax, when the common order of words in a sentence is transgressed,* Quinctil. 8, 6.

* HYPERBŎLE, es; & -a, ae, f. *a figure of rhetorick, when a thing is magnified above the truth,* Cic. Top. 10. Senec. Benef. 7, 23. Quinct. 8, 6. hyperbolĭcē, adv. *hyperbolically,* Cic. Att. 5, 21. 6, 2.

* HYPERBŎRĔUS, a. *far northern, cold,* Plin. 4, 12 f. 16. hyperboreo septem subjecta trioni gens, *situate under the north-pole,* Virg. G. 3, 381.

HYPERCATALECTUS & -icus *v.* hypermĕter & -ĕtrus versus, *a verse, having a superfluous syllable.*

* HYPERĪCON, i, n. *a kind of herb,* Plin. 26, 8.

HYPERTHŸRON, i, n. & hyperthȳris, ĭdis, f. *the upper lintel of a door,* Vitr. 4, 6.

HYPOCAUSIS, is, f. (Vitr. 5, 10.) & Hypocaustum *v.* -on, i, n. *a stove,* Stat. Silv. 1, 5, 59.

HYPOCHONDRIA, ōrum, *the parts under the short ribs,* Plin. 30, 3 —* HYPOCHŸSIS, is, f. *a running of the eyes,* Plin. 25, 12. HYPOCISTIS, ĭdis, *v.* ĭdos, f. *a kind of herb,* Plin. 24, 10. & 26, 8.

* HYPOCRĪTA, ae, m. *a play actor,* Suet. N. 24.

* HYPODIDASCŬLUS, i, m. *an assistant or usher to a schoolmaster, an under-teacher,* Cic. Fam. 9, 18.

HYPOMNĒMA, ătis, n. *a commentary, a memoir.*

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a *lesson, a maxim, a precept; in the dat. pl.* hypomnemātis, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. Att. 2, 1.—Hypomnemartimus, i, m. *a thing committed to writing, for the sake of being preserved*, Cic. Att. 5, 11.

* Hypothēca, ae, f. *a pledge*, Cic. Fam. 13, 52.

* Hyothēsis, is, f. *the subject of a discourse.*

Hypothyrum, i, n. *the threshold of a door*, Vitr.

Hypotrachēlium, *the part of a column below the neck*, Vitr. 3, 3.

Hysginum, *a plant that dyes like scarlet*, Plin.

Hyssōpus, i, m. *v.* -um, i, n. *hyssop, an herb:* hyssopites, ae, m. *wine made of hyssop*, Col. 12, 35.

* Hysterica, ae, f *a woman liable to hysterics*, Martial. 11, 72.

* Hystéron protĕron, i, n. *the putting of that first in a sentence, which the meaning requires should be last*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. *as* Virg. A. 2, 353.

Hystrix, icis, f. *a porcupine*, Plin. 8, 35.

I.

Jăcēre (jăceo, ui, ĭtum,) humi *v.* humo, *sc.* in, *to lie on the ground;* ad quartam *sc.* horam, *to lie in bed*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 122. jacebat conviva centesimus, *he reclined at meat, in a feast where 100 were present*, Senec. Ir. 2, 33. in lacrimis, moerore, oblivione, occulto silentio, ruinis, &c. jacent ea semper *sc.* studia, quae apud quosque improbantur, *are neglected or despised*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2. Aeacidae telo jacet Hector, *is slain*, Virg. Brundisii jacere, *to remain inactive*, Cic. Att 11, 6. mea numina fessa jacent, *the power of my divinity lies inactive*, Virg. A. 7, 298. quum Marius septimum annum post praeturam jaceret, *remained inactive, had no concern in public affairs, nor hopes of preferment*, Cic. Off. 3, 20. pauper ubique jacet, *is slighted or despised*, Ov. F. 1, 218. jacet oratio, *is feeble*, Quinctil. 9, 2, 1. quàm valdè illi jaceant, *how weak or contemptible they are*, Cic. Cat. 2, 11. Jacent pretia praediorum, *are low*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11. jacet igitur tota conclusio, *is confuted*, Cic. Div. 2, 51 *so* jacent suis testibus, Cic Mil. 18. terrae jacentes ad Hesperum, *lying, situate*, Plin. 18, 25.

Jăcĕrĕ (jăcio, jēci, jactum,) hastam *v.* lapidem, tela manu, *to throw, to cast;* aggerem, *to throw up a mount;* ancoram, *to cast anchor;* fundamenta, *to lay;* talos, *to play at dice;* contumelias in aliquem, *to throw out reproaches*, Tac. An. 2, 55. convicia et probra promiscuè, ib. 1, 47. et 15, 26 & 50. *so* vera an vana, Liv. 6, 14. muros, *to build*, Virg. A. 5, 631. salutem in hac arte, *to place*, Virg. A. 4, 294. vallum, *to raise a rampart*, Liv. 30, 10. jactae sunt pacis conditiones, *were proposed*, Liv. 38, 25. mentio conditionum jacta, *sc.* est, *was made*, Vell. 2, 65. jacto semine, *the seed being sown*, Virg. G. 1, 104. *so* seminibus, ib. 2, 57.—Jactus, ûs, m. *a throw, a cast;* intra jactum teli, *within the reach*, Virg. A. 11, 608. jactūra, ae, f. *the throwing of goods overboard in a storm: a loss, damage, or expence.*—Jactāre lapides, *to throw*, Virg. G. 1, 62. cinerem per agros, *to scatter*, ib. 84. alterna brachia, *to toss*, Id. A. 5, 376. probra in aliquem, *to throw out;* haec *sc.* verba, *to utter*, Virg. E. 2, 5 talia jactans, *uttering*, Id. A. 1, 106. vulnera inter se, *to aim at one another*, ib. 5, 433. odorem, *to spread*, Id. G. 2, 132. se, *to boast, to vaunt, to display ostentatiously, to behave insolently, &c.* Cic. Illae se jactat ultorem, *sc.* fore, *boasts to* Ilia, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 28. terris jactatus et alto, *tossed*, Virg. A. 1, 7. res saepius jactata in senatu, *was frequently canvassed*, Liv. 22, 23. haec multùm jactata sunt, *agitated*, Quinctil. 5, 7, 34. Jactatum *(sc.* est, imp.) in conditionibus, *mention was made in the terms, during the negociation*, Liv, 2, 13. jactantes epistolae, *boasting*, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. paullo jactantior, *a little too vain*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 50. jactantior Ancus, *vainglorious*, Virg. A. 6, 816 jactanter, ntiùs, adv. *ostentatiously, boastingly:* jactabundus, a. *tossing or boasting greatly:* jactantia, ae, f. jactātus, ûs, m. maris *v.* navis, *the tossing or soaking*, Plin. 14, 18. pennarum jactatibus, *by the flapping of his wings*, Ovid. Met. 6, 703. jactatio, ōnis, f. *a tossing, a boasting.*—Jactītāre ridicula versibus intexta, *to throw out, to utter*, Liv. 7, 2.—Jacŭlum, i, n. *a javelin, a dart:* jacŭlus, i, m. *a kind of serpent which darts on passengers from trees*, Plin. 8, 23. Lucan. 9, 720.—Jacŭlāri, *to throw a javelin;* tela, saxa *v.* arbores, *to throw, to dart;* jaculatus ignes e nubibus, *having darted lightnings*, Virg. A. 1, 46. sacras jaculatus arces, *having struck the sacred towers*, i. e. *the temples with lightning*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 3.—Jaculātio, ōnis, f. *a darting;* liber de jaculatione equestri, *about the art of throwing the javelin on horse-back*, Plin. 3, 5. Jaculātor, ōris, m. *a thrower of the javelin, a darter:* jaculātrix, īcis, f. *a female darter:* jaculabilis, e. *that may be thrown or darted;* -e telum, *used for darting*, Ov. M. 7, 680.

JAM, adv. *now, immediately, presently:* jam-jam, *just now, instantly*, jam inde ab initio, *all along from the beginning;* jamprīdem, *long ago;* jam primùm, *now to begin;* jam prīnùm omnium, *now first of all;* jam tum, *even then*, Virg.

Iambus, i, m. *a poetic foot, consisting of a short and a long syllable*, Hor. Art. P. 251. iambeus & iambĭcus, a. *of an* iambus, *iambic*, ib. 253.

Ianthum, i, n. *a flower of a purple colour:* ianthĭnus, a. *of a purple or violet colour*, Plin. 21, 6.

Jānua, ae, f. *a gate, a door:* janĭtor, ōris, m. *a janitor, a door-keeper:* janitrix, īcis, f. *a female door-keeper;* anus hic recubare solet custos janitrix, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 76. laurus janitrix Caesarum, *growing before the Emperor's gate*, Plin. 13, 30.

Januarius, i, m. *January, the first month of the year;* mense Januario, Cic. Att. 1, 2. *(al.* Januario ineunte, *i. e.)* Kalendis Januariis, *on the first day of January*, Suet. Aug. 57. ultra Kal. Jan. *after the first of January*, Id. Tib. 34.

Iāpyx, ygis, m. *the north-west wind blowing from* Iapygia, *and favourable to those who sailed from* Brundusium *to Greece*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 4.

Iaspis, idis, f. *a jasper, a precious stone:* jaspĭdĕus, -ĕa gemma, *having the colour of jasper*, Plin. 37, 10. iaspŏnyx, ychis, *a kind of jasper* ib. 9.

Iatraliptes, ae, m. *a physician that cures by anointing:* iatraliptice, es, f. *the art of curing by ointments*, Cels. 1, 1. et 2, 14. Plin. 29, 1.

Ibex, ĭcis, m. *a kind of wild goat*, Plin. 28, 8.

Ibi, adv. *there, in that place; then, thereupon:* ibidem, *in the same place; see* Is *and* Idem.

Ibis, is, v. Idis, *an Egyptian bird, similar to a stork*, Plin. 8, 27. & 10, 28. *which destroys serpents*, Cic. N. D. 1, 36.—*Under the name of* Ibis *the poet* Callimachus *had lashed* Apollonius Rhodius; *whence Ovid gave this title to a book which he wrote against some person inimical to him*; Nunc quo Battiades inimicum devovet Ibin, &c 55.

Icere (ico, ici, ictum.) aliquem lapide, *to strike*; foedus, *to make*; ictus, ûs, m. *a stroke.*

Ichneumon, ŏnis, m. *an animal like a mouse, of the size of a cat; hostile to apes, and destructive to the crocodile*, Plin. 8, 24 & 25. Lucan. 4, 724.

Ichnobates, ae, m. *Treader or Tracer, a dog's name*, Ov. Met. 3, 207.—Ichnographia, ae, f. *the plan of a house to be built*, Vitruv. 1, 2.

Ichor, ōris, m. *gore, the white matter of an ulcer*, Cels. 5, 26, 20.

* Ichthyocolla, ae, f. *a fish with a glutinous skin, the glue made of it, perhaps isinglass*, Plin. 32, 6. & 7, 56.—Ichthyophagi, ōrum, m. *people who live on fish*, Plin. 6, 23. & 25, 7. ichthyotrophium, i, n. *a place where fishes are fed, a fish pond*, Col. 8, 1.

* Icon, ŏnis, f. *an image, a picture:* iconĭcus, -ica statua, *a statue exactly of the same size with the person for whom it is intended*, Plin. 34, 4. Suet. Cal. 22. aliquem iconicum pingere, *to paint to the full length*, Plin. 35, 8.—Icuncŭla, (ae, f.) puellaris, *a small image of a girl*, Suet. Ner. 56.

Ictĕrus, i, m. *the jaundice; a bird of a yellow colour*, Plin. 30, 11. icterĭcus, a. *ill of the jaundice*, Plin. 20, 9. Juv. 6, 564.

Idcirco, adv. *(q.* circa id,) *on that account, therefore;* nam idcirco arcessor, Ter. And. 4, 2, 7.

Idea, ae, f. *an idea, an image of a thing formed in the mind*; forma v. species, Cic. Top. 7.

Idem, (is-dem,) eădem, ĭdem, pron. *the same;* amicus est tanquam alter idem, *a second-self*, Cic. animus te erga idem ac fuit, *the same as it was*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 24. non eadem est fortuna et conditio earum rerum, quas ego gessi, et illorum, qui, &c. *the same with, or as that of those*, Cic. Cat. 3, 12. *so* Peripatetici iidem olim qui Academici, Cic. Off. 3, 4. Dianam et Lunam eandem esse putant, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. Libera, quam eandem Proserpinam vocant, Id. Verr. 4, 48. musici, qui erant quondam iidem poetae, Id. Or. 3, 44. satrapes idemque gener regis, Nep. 9, 2. Nabarzānes in eodem consilio erat cum Besso, Curt. 5, 9, 2. non ego idem facio, ut alios in comoediis amantes vidi facere, Plaut. Mer. prol. 3. cum caeteris idem aetatis nobilibus, *for* ejusdem aetatis, Tac. An. 13, 16. *so* idem virium, *for* eaedem vires, ib. 14, 53. me nullo modo posse iisdem parietibus tutò esse tecum, *within the walls of the same house with you*, Cic. Cat. 1, 8.—¶ Et nunc ille eadem nobis *(in the dat. for* nobiscum) juratus in arma, Ovid. Met. 13, 50. *so* vir tuus est epulas nobis aditurus easdem, Id. Am. 1, 4, 1. qui servat invitum, idem facit occidenti, *i. e.* idem quod occidens, Hor. Art. P. 467. *add.* Lucret. 2, 917. 3, 1051. Plin. Ep. 10, 84.—*adv.* Isidem, *in the same place;* eodem, *to the same place;* indidem, *from the same place:* eadem, *sc.* via, *by the same way*, Cic. Div. 1, 54. Liv. 3, 70. & 4, 39. Identidem ipse belli auctor esse, *for ever, now and then, ever and anon*, Liv. 1, 54.

Ideo, adv. (id eo *pertinet,*) *therefore, for that cause;* ideo mini non satis facio, quòd, Cic.

Idiota, ae, m. *a plain, simple, illiterate person; opposed to* intelligens *et* ingeniosus, Cic. Verr. 4, 2, Pis. 26.—Idiotismus, i, m. *a rhetorical figure, the artful use of vulgar expressions*, Quintil. 4, 2, 57. *as* Cic. Mil. 10.

Idōlum, i, n. *an image or representation of a thing; a spectre, an apparition*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27.

Idōnĕus, a. *fit, meet, proper, suitable:* -ē.

Idus, uum, ĭdĭbus, f. *the ides or thirteenth day of all the months in the year, except March, May, July and October, in which the ides fell on the 15th day;* octonae Idus, *the Ides which happen on the 8th day after the nones*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 75.

* Idyllion v. Edyllion, i, n. *an idyl, a small short poem*, Plin. Ep. 4, 14.

Jĕcur, jecŏris v. jecĭnŏris, n. *the liver:* jecusculum, i, n. *a little liver*, Cic. Div. 2, 14.

Jejūnus, a. stomachus, *empty;* fames, *fasting hunger*, Ovid. Met. 8, 791. aviditas, *a greedy desire;* fanies, *thin gore, corrupt matter instead of blood; as in morbid bodies*, Virg. G. 3, 493. terra, *hungry ground, barren, unfertile*, Col. 3, 5. *so* ager, Cic. Verr. 3, 37. saliva, *the spittle of one fasting*, Id. 6, 33. jejunae hujus generis aures, *ignorant, unacquainted with*, Cic. Or. 30. si non jejunum, quod ego gessi, *small, of little importance, contemptible*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. res, *trifling, vain*, Cic. Or. 3, 14. jejuna concertatio verborum, *useless, impertinent*, ib. 2, 16. cognitio, *fruitless, useless*, Cic. Off. 1, 44. malevolentia jejuni animi est, *envious*, Id. Div. 2, 17.—Jejūnē, adv. dicere, *dryly, coldly*, Cic. Or. 36. disputare, *subtilely*, Cic. Or. 1, 11. *so* agere jejunè, Cic. Acad. 4, 35. haec dicuntur fortasse jejuniùs, *too dryly without richness or embellishment of expression*, Cic. Fin. 3, 5. quis jejuniùs dixit inimicus? *more coldly, has praised me more faintly*, Cic. Att. 12, 21.—Jejūnium, i, n. *a fast, abstinence from food:* jejūnĭtas, ātis, f. *dryness or barrenness of style; opposed to richness or copiousness*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1. Or. 6. Br. 82. jejunitas bonarum artium, *ignorance*, Cic. Or. 2, 3. jejunosior, a. *more fasting*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 6.

Iens, euntis, part. *going; see* Ire.

Jentare, *to breakfast:* jentaculum, i, n. *a breakfast;* usque ad jentaculum, Plaut. Tr. 2, 7, 38.

Igĭtur, conj. *or* adv. *therefore, then;* quid igitur tibi vult pater? Ter. And. 2, 3, 1.

Ignārus, a. (in- *i. e.* non guarus,) *ignorant;* regio hostibus ignāra, *unknown*, Sallust. Jug. 52 *so* lingua ignara, ib. 18.—Ignōrāre rem v. hominem, *not to know, to be ignorant of:* ignoratur parens, *is not known*, Plaut. ignorante rege, uter eorum esset Oreste, *being ignorant*, Cic. Amic. 24. ignoratus evasit, *without being known*, Tac. Hist. 4, 36.—Ignorātio, ōnis; & ignorantia, ae, f. *ignorance:* ignorabilis, e. *that is or may be unknown*, Cic. Inv. 2, 32. Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 18.

Ignāvus, a. (in *et* gnavus v. navus,) *inactive, slothful, remiss;* ignaviissimus hostis, *cowardly*, Liv. 5, 18. ignāvē, v. -iter, *slothfully:* ignavia, ae, f. *inactivity, sloth, cowardice*, Cic. Inv. 2, 54.

IGNIS, is, m. *fire*; ignis aquæ pugnax, *repugnant to water*, Ov. M. 1, 432. crebris micat ignibus æther, *with frequent flashes of lightning*, Virg. A. 1, 90. centimanum dejecit igne Typhœa, *with a thunderbolt*, Qv. M. 3, 303. meus ignis Amyntas, *my flame or love*, Virg. E. 3, 66. cæco carpitur igni, *is wasted by a hidden flame*, Id. A. 4, 2. contactos artus sacer ignis edebat, *the sacred fire consumed their infected members*, Id. G. 3, 566. *here* Servius *says that an* eryſipelas *or St. Antony's fire is meant*; *as* Plin. 26, 11.—igneus, a. *fiery, burning, shining, bright*: igniculus, i, m. *a little fire*; *an excitement*: ignescere, *to catch fire, to kindle, to be inflamed*; igniarium, i, n. *any thing that will take fire quickly, tinder, touchwood*, Plin. 16, 40. ignifer, era, erum, *bearing fire, fiery*: ignigena, æ, m. *produced by fire, an epithet of* Bacchus, Ovid. Met. 4, 11. ignipes, edis, a. *having fiery feet*: ignipotens, ntis, a. *powerful over fire, an epithet of Vulcan*, Virg. A. 8, 421. *et* 12, 90. ignisluus, a. *flowing with fire*, Claudian. 3 conſ. Hon. 196. ignispicium, i, n. *divination from the inſpection of fire*, Plin. 7, 56.

IG- (*for* IN-) NOBILIS, e, *ignoble, unknown, mean*: ignobilitas (atis, f.) virorum, *meanneſs of birth, obſcurity*, Ovid. Met. 6, 319. vini, *ignobleneſs, inferior quality*, Col. 3, 21.

IGNOMINIA, æ, f. (nomen) *ignominy, diſgrace*: ignominiosus, a. *ignominious, diſgraceful*: -osè.

IGNORARE, *to be ignorant*, &c. *ſee* Ignarus.

IG-NOSCERE (ignovi, otum,) alicui, peccatum *v.* -o, *to pardon*; familiare eſt hominibus omnia ſibi ignoſcere, nihil aliis remittere, Paterc. 2, 30. ignoſco egomet mihi, Hor. faſſoque ignoſcat Atrides, *ſc.* mihi, Ovid. Met. 13, 189. vitio ignoſcitur omni, imperſ. *every defect is pardoned or overlooked*, Id. Art. Am. 1, 249. ignotum eſt, *ſc.* factum, *it was pardoned*, Ter. Adelph. 3, 5, 27. *ſo* ignota peccata, Hirt. B. Afr. 31. dementia ignoſcenda, *pardonable, that ought to be pardoned*, Virg. G. 4, 489. ignoſcentior, *more forgiving*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 32.

IG-NOTUS, a, um, adj. *unknown*; *ignorant, not knowing*; ignotos fallit, notis eſt derifui, Phaedr. 1, 11, 2. ignotior gens, *leſs known*, Liv. 5, 32. haud ignotiſſima inter nymphas, *the moſt obſcure*, Ovid. M. 5, 540. *ſo* Cic. Flacc. 17. illi artifices corporis ſimulacra ignotis nota faciebant, *made the images (of their contemporaries) known to thoſe who did not know or had not ſeen them*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 22. at priùs ignotum ferro quàm ſcindimus aequor, *before we plough an unknown plain or field*, i. e. *with the nature of which we are unacquainted*, Virg. G. 1, 50.

ILIA, ium, ibus; *rar.* iorum, n. *the ſmall guts, the flank*. Ilia inter coxas et pubem imo ventre polita ſunt, Celſ. 4, 1. Iliis, *in the dat*, ib. ilia ducere, *to draw the flank together, to become broken-winded*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9. *ſo* tendere ilia, *to heave or ſtretch the* ilia, Virg. G. 3, 507. trahere, *to draw them in*, Plin 26, 6.

ILIOS, i, m. *a diſtemper of the ſmall gut*, Celſ. 4, 13. Iliosus, a. *ill of that diſtemper*, Plin. 20, 4.

ILEX, icis, f. *a holm-oak*: ilicëus, ilignus *vel* ilignëus, a, um, *of or pertaining to holm-oaks*: ilicetum, i, n. *a thicket or grove of holm-trees*.

ILIAS, adis *v.* -ados, f. *a poem of Homer's, concerning the war of the Greeks againſt Troy or* Ilium: plur. Iliades, um, *Trojan women*.

ILICET, *i. e.* ire licet, *ſc.* vobis, *you may go*; *a form uſed by a herald, when judges were diſmiſſed from court*, Donat. ad Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 31. *and by the chief mourner or by the* PRAEFICA, *when the company attending a funeral were diſmiſſed*, Serv. ad Virg. A. 6, 216.—*uſed alſo as an expreſſion of deſpondency in a deſperate caſe, for* ALL IS OVER, UNDONE, *or the like*, Ter. & Plaut.—Ilicet obruimur numero, *inſtantly, ſtraightway*, Virg. A. 2, 424 & 758.

IL- (*for* IN) LABEFACTUS, part. a. *unbroken, not impaired* or *weakened*, Ovid. Pont. 4, 12, 30

IL-LABI in ſtomachum, *to fall or glide*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. amnis illabitur mari, *falls or glides into the ſea*, Plin. 5, 29. *ſo* Nar Tiberino illabitur amni, Lucan. 1, 475. mediaeque minans illabitur urbi, *glides or advances ſlowly into*, Virg. A. 2, 240. Si fractus illabatur orbis, *ſc.* ei *vel* in eum, *ſhould fall on him*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 7. *ſo* truncus illapſus cerebro, *having fallen*, ib. 2, 17, 27. animis illabere noſtris, *deſcend upon, enter, inſpire*, Virg. A. 3, 89. Illa pernicies illapſa, civium animos, *having ſlidden into or entered*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15. ILLAPSUS, us, m. humoris, *the gliding or running in of water*, Col. 2, 2, 11.

IL-LABORARE domibus, *to labour in building houſes, or to work laboriouſly in houſes*, Tac. G. 46. Il-laboratus, a, um, *not laboured, without labour*; terra illaborata, *not ploughed*, Senec. Ep. 90.

ILLAC, adv. *on that ſide or way*; *ſee* Illc.

IL-LACERABILIS, e, *that cannot be torn*.

IL-LACESSITUS, a, um, *not attacked, unprovoked*.

IL-LACRIMARE gaudio, *to ſhed tears, to weep for joy*, Liv. 25, 24. morti ejus, *to lament*, Cic. N. D. 3, 33. Illacrimat templis ebur, *weeps, ſends forth a moiſture*, Virg. G. 1, 480.—ILLACRIMABILIS, e, *unlamented*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 26. ſi places illacrimabilem Plutona, *that cannot be moved by tears, mercileſs, inexorable*, ib. 2, 14, 7.

IL-LAESUS, a. *unhurt, ſound, uncorrupted*, Ovid.

IL-LAETABILIS, e, *joyleſs, ſorrowful*, Virg.

IL-LAQUEARE, *to enſnare, to entangle*, Hor.

IL-LATRARE Manibus, *to bark at or againſt*.

ILLATUS, *brought in*; illaturus, &c. *ſee* Inferre.

IL-LAUDATUS, a. *unpraiſed*, Plin. Ep. 9, 26. *unworthy of praiſe, deteſtable, execrable*, Virg. G. 3, 5. illaudabilis, -e carmen, *not deſerving to be praiſed, contemptible*, Sil. Silv. 5, 5, 33.

IL-LAUTUS, part. a. *unwaſhed*, Plaut. P. 1, 2, 23.

ILLE, a, ud, pr. *he, ſhe, that*: ille—hic, *the former, the latter*; *the one, the other*; ille alter, *the other*; ſic Jupiter ille monebat, *the great Jupiter*, Virg. A. 7, 110. illud horae, *for* illâ horâ, Suet. Ner. 26.—adv. ILLIC & illi, *in that place, there*; illò & illuc, *to that place, thither*; illinc, *thence*; illâ, *and oftener* illac, *ſc.* viâ, *that way*; hac atque illac, *on this ſide and that*; illico, *ſtraightway, inſtantly*: illico conſiſte, *in that very place*, Ter. Adel. 2, 1, 2.—Illic homo, *for* Ille hic, *that*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 167. quod illaec poſtulat, *ſhe*, ib. 3, 2, 9. ubi illic ſcelus eſt? *that villain*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 1. nimia illaec licentia, *that exceſſive indulgence*, Id. Adel. 3, 4, 63.—In illiſce (*for*

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(*for* illis) aedibus, *in that house*, Plaut. Amph. Prol. 97. illisce absentibus, Id. Stich. 1, 2, 74.

Il-lectus, a. *not read*, Ov. Art Am. 1, 465.

Il-legitĭmus, a, um, *illegal*, Val. Max. 2, 1, 3.

Il-lĕpĭdus, a. *without grace, wit or humour, inelegant, unpleasant, unhandsome, disagreeable:* -ĭde.

Il-libātus, a. *untouched, untasted; pure.*

Il-libĕrālis, e; in aliquem, *illiberal, not munificent or generous*, Cic. Fam. 13, 1. -is quaestus, *a mean trade, unworthy of a free man, or as we say, of a gentleman*, Cic. Off. 1, 42. *so* jocus, ib. 29. labor, Id. Fin. 1, 1 f. negotium ad cognoscendum non illiberale, Cic. Or. 1, 32. facinus, *a dishonourable action*, Ter. Adel. 3, 4, 3.—Illiberalitas, ātis, f. *want of generosity, niggardliness*, Cic. Att. 8, 6. Illiberaliter, adv. *ungenerously, meanly*, Ter. Adel. 4, 5, 30.

Il-lĭcio, exi, ectum, ĕre, (*from the obsol.* lacio,) *to draw in, to allure, to entice:* illectus, ûs, m. *an enticing:* illex *v.* -ix, ĭcis, f. *an enticement; a decoy for birds, a bird-call:* illicium, i, n. *an enticement:*—Illecĕbra, ae, f. *an enticement or allurement, a charm:* illecebrōsus, a. *enticing:* -ōsĕ.

Il-lĭcĭtus, a. *unlawful, illegal, illicit:* -ĭtĕ

Il-lĭdĕre (ī, sum; laedo,) caput foribus, dentes fragili, *sc.* negotio, caestus in ossa, *to dash against, to strike upon:* aequora illisa scopulis, Virg. G. 3, 261. Illīsus, ûs, m. *a dashing against.*

Il-ligāre, *to bind or tie, to entangle, to engage;* illigatae, post tergum manus, *bound*, Liv. 5, 27. juvencis illigata pluribus aratra, Hor. Epod. 1, 25.

Il-līmis, e, *without mud or slime, clear*, Ovid.

Illinc, adv. *from thence, from that place, person, or thing:* me illinc abitrari, *from her*, Ter.

Il-linĕre, ēvi, ĭtum; & illinĕre, *to bedaub, to besmear:* collyria oculis, *to annoint my eyes with eye-salve*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 30. nives agris, *to scatter snow on the fields*, Id. Ep. 1, 7, 10. aliquid chartis, *to write*, Id. Sat. 1, 4, 36. aurum vestibus illitum, *garments embroidered with gold*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 14.—Illītus, ûs, m. *an anointing*, Plin.

Il-līquĕfactus, a. *melted, liquified*, Cic. T. 4, 9.

Il-litĕrātus, a. *unlearned, illiterate:* vir bonus et non illiteratus, Cic. Or. 2, 6. illiteratissimae literae, *inelegant, void of genius*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9.

Il-locābilis, e; virgo, *that cannot be disposed of in marriage*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 14.

Il-lōtus, a. *unwashed, dirty:* illotis manibus, *with unwashed hands*, i. e. *basely, without due preparation*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 103.

Il-lūcĕre & Illucescĕre alicui *rar.* aliquem, *to shine upon;* pessimus hic dies mihi illuxit, Plaut. pix—tuo quae capiti illuceat, Id. eâ nocte cui illuxit dies caedis, *the night before*, Suet. Caes. 81. ubi illuxit, imp. *when it was light*, Liv.

Il-luctans, ntis; verba illuctantia labris, *struggling to get utterance*, Stat. Theb. 4, 799.

Il-lūdĕre (ī, sum,) eum *v.* in eum, *et* in eo, *to mock;* quod meritò illudi possit, *be despised*, Cic. Or. 2, 3. illudo chartis, *I amuse myself with writing verses*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 139. verbis virtutem illude superbis, *insult valour*, Virg. A. 9, 634. pene illusi vitam filiae, *I have sported away*, Ter. And. 5, 1, 3. tum Deus illudens, *sc.* iis, *playing upon them*, Ovid. Met. 3, 650. nostras artes, *mocking, bantering*, Ib. 9, 66. vestes illusae auro, *embroidered*, Virg. G. 2, 464.—Illūsio, ōnis, f. *a mocking or bantering, irony*, Cic. Or. 3, 53.

Il-lūmĭnāre, *to enlighten; to set off, to adorn:* illuminatè, adv. *ornately*, Cic. Or. 3, 14.

Il-lūnis, e; nox, *without moon-light, dark.*

Illustris, e, (lustrum,) *clear, bright; evident; famous, renowned, illustrious:* illustrius, adv. *more clearly:* Illustrāre, *to illustrate, to make clear or evident, to render famous:* illustrātio, ōnis, f. *an enlightening or making clear, illustration:* illustramentum, i, n. *an embellishment*, Quinct. 11, 3 f.

Il-lōtus, *v.* Illōtus, a, um, *unwashed:* illŭvies, ēi, f. *dirtiness:* illutibĭlis, e, *that cannot be washed clean*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 57.

Im, *used antiently to be put for* eum, Lucr. 3, 876.

Imāgo, ĭnis, f. *an image or picture, a representation or resemblance of any thing;* imago vocis, *an echo*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2. jus imaginis, *the right which every one, who obtained the curule edileship or any higher office, had of making a waxen image of himself, and placing it in the* atrium *of his house*, Cic. Verr. 5, 14. *These images were carefully preserved by the posterity of magistrates, as marks of their nobility*, Plin. 35, 2. Juvenal. 8 Homo multarum imaginum, *a person of great nobility, many of whose ancestors had been curule ediles or superior magistrates*, Sallust. Jug. 85. Imagines non habeo, *I am not noble, none of my ancestors have enjoyed any office, which entitled them to the* Jus imaginis, ib.—Imagunc̆ŭla, ae, f. *a little image:* imaginārius, a. *imaginary, counterfeited, pretended:* imaginōsus, a. solet haec imaginosum, *sc.* morbum habere, *to be fanciful or visionary, to dream while awake*, Catull. 41. Imagĭnāri, *to imagine, to conceive:* imaginātio, ōnis, f. *an imagination, an image of the mind;* imaginationes libidinum in somno, Plin.

Imbĕcillis, e; & -us, a, um, (in & bācillus,) -ior, -illĭmus *v.* -ilissĭmus, *weak, feeble:* -ĭter: -ĭtas.

IMBELLIS, e, (in & bellum,) hostis, *unwarlike, cowardly;* cithara, *effeminate*, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 15. carmen, *not suited to war*, Stat. annus, *without war or action*, Liv. 10, 1. *so* imbelle triennium, Id. telum, *feeble*, Virg. A. 2, 544.

IMBER, bris, m. *a shower of rain;* aureus, *a shower of gold*, Ter. lapideus et sanguinis, Cic. Div. 2, 28. ferreus, *of darts*, Virg. A. 12, 284. Imbrĭcus, a. *rainy:* imbrĭfer, a, um, *producing rain:* Imbrex, ĭcis, m. *v.* f. *a gutter-tile for carrying off the rain:* imbrĭcātus, a. *crooked like a gutter-tile, laid above one another or sticking together like tiles:* imbricātim, adv. *like a gutter-tile.*

Imberbis, e, (barba,) *without a beard, beardless;* Jupiter semper barbatus, Apollo imberbis, Cic.

Im-bĭbĕre, *to drink in, to imbibe; to resolve*, Cic. Quint. 6. malam opinionem de aliquo, *to conceive*, Cic. Act. Verr. 14. neque immemor ejus, quod imbiberat, *of that resolution which he had formed*, Liv. 2, 47.

Imbītĕre; *for* inire; Meam domum ne imbitas, *do not enter*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 42.

Imbuĕre lanam liquoribus, *to wet, to moisten, to soak*, Col. 9, 14, 15. testam odore, *to season, to imbue*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 69. aram sanguine, *to stain*, Virg. E. 1, 8. *so* arma, Id. A. 7, 554. bellum sanguine, *to begin the war by shedding blood, to drench the field of war*, Ib. 7, 542. manus imbutae

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igitur sanguine, *imbrued*, Paterc. 2, 20. literis imbutus, *instructed, initiated*, Quinctil. 1, 2. animos pietate imbuerat, *had filled or impressed*, Liv. 1, 21. animum tenerum his opinionibus imbuas, *season*, Cic. Att. 14, 13.

Imĭtāri aliquem v. mores ejus, *to imitate*: -ātio: -ātor & -ātrix: -ābĭlis, e: imitāmen, ĭnis; & imitamentum, i, n *an imitation, a resemblance*; somnia veras aequant imitamine formas.

Im-măcŭlātus, a. *unstained*; -ata tellus, Luc.

Im-mădĕre, *et* -escĕre, *to be wet*, Ov. M. 6, 396.

Immānis, e. *huge, vast, dreadful; cruel*; immania Caesaris acta, *great, mighty*, Ovid. Trist. immane quantum discrepat! *how vast the difference is; how immensely a Median scimitar differs from*, &c. Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6.—Immānitas, ātis, f. *cruelty*; pretii, *the extravagance*, Plin. 35, 11. scelleris, *the enormity*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6.

Im- (*for* in, *i. e.* non) mansuētus, a. *not gentle, wild; savage*; -issimus ventus, Ov. Ep. 18, 37.

Im-mātūrus, a. *unripe, before the time, untimely, unseasonable*: immatūre, adv. *before the time*; nimium immātūrè, *too much before the season, too early*, Col. 11, 2, 3. immāturitas, ātis, f *unripeness, being below age*, Suet. Aug. 34. *an eagerness to do a thing before the time*, Cic. Quin. 26.

Im-medicabĭlis, e, *incurable*; -e vulnus, telum, &c. -is ira, *implacable*, Sil. 1, 47.

Im-mejĕre, *to make water in or upon*, Perf. 6, 73.

Im-mĕmor, ŏris, a. ejus, *unmindful*: im-mĕmŏratus, a. *unmentioned*: im-memŏrabĭlis, *not to be mentioned, unspeakable; forgetful*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 3.

Im-mensus, a. *unmeasurable, immense*: -ĭtas.

Im-mĕans, part. delphini immeantes Nilo, *entering, going into*, Plin. 8, 25.

Im-mĕrens, ntis, a. *undeserving*: -enter: immĕritus, a. *undeserving, innocent*, Ovid. Trist. 2, 274. laudes immeritae, *undeserved*, Liv. 4, 14. immeritò, adv. *undeservedly*: immeritissimè, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 60. immeritum, i, n. immerito meo, *without my deserving it*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 18.

Immergĕre (si, sum,) se ponto, *to plunge*; in confertissimos hostes, *to rush*; se in alicujus consuetudinem, *to insinuate himself into the acquaintance or familiarity of one*, Cic. Cluent 13. immersabĭlis, e, *that cannot be plunged or overwhelmed*; adversis rerum immersabilis undis, Hor.

Im-mētātus, a. *unmeasured, not bounded*, -ata jugera liberas fruges ferunt, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 12.

Im-migrāre, *to remove, to enter*, Liv. praef.

Imminĕre alicui, *to hang over*; imminet his aër, Ovid. Met. 1, 52. quum bellum ab Tarquiniis immineret, *sc.* Romanis, *threatened*, Liv. 2, 3. fortunis v. in fortunas ejus, *to seek an opportunity of joining*, in tribuniciam potestatem, *to seek to obtain*; exitio ejus, *to seek to destroy him*; emptioni, *to be eager on the purchase*, Suet. Aug. 94. interdictis aquis, *to desire eagerly forbidden waters*, Ovid. Amor. 3, 4, 18.—imminentes imbres, *impending, threatening*; homo ad caedem imminens, *prone to, watching for an opportunity of committing*, Cic. Dom. 6. Verres imminenti avaritiā, *eager, upon the catch*, Cic. Verr. 2, 54.

Im-minuĕre, *to lessen, to diminish*: -ūtio.

Im-miscĕre se turbae, *to mix, to mingle*; ima summis, *to mix what was at bottom with things at top*, Ovid. Met. 7, 278. sortem suam cum rebus Romanis, Liv. 45, 14. pr. Fidenati se bello, *to join, to take part in*, Liv. 5, 28. se nocti atrae, *to vanish, to disappear*, Virg. A. 4, 570.

Im-misĕrābĭlis, e. *unpitied*, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 17.

Im-misericors, ordis, a. *unmerciful*: immisericorditer, adv. *cruelly*, Ter. Adelph. 7, 5, 28.

Im-mītis, e. *harsh, cruel*; uva, *unripe, sour*; immiti sociis parentibus umbrae, *the companions of Achilles obeying his cruel shade or ghost*, Ovid. Met. 13, 449. caelum, *boisterous*, Plin. Ep. 8, 17.

Im-mittĕre servos ad spoliandum fanum, *to send or let in*, Cic. Verr. 4, 45. se in medios hostes, *to rush*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48. corpus in undas, *to throw*, Ovid. Ep. 2, 133. id in aures, *to listen to*, Plant. Epid. 3, 1, 14. injuriam in aliquem, *to do or offer*, Cic. Parad. 4. aliquem in bona alterius, *to put in possession of*; as the Praetor did, Cic. Verr. 1, 54. equum, *to spur on, to drive at full speed*, Cic. Fam. 10, 30. habenas classi, *to give full sail, to make all the sail they can*, Virg. A. 6, 1. alii Tarquinium immissum alebant, *was put upon it or suborned*, Sallust. Cat. 48 Dani immissi, *let in*, Virg. A. 2, 494. canes immissi cervis, *set upon, let loose upon*, Id. G. 3, 371. immisso lumine, *being let in*, Virg. A. 8, 246. immissa terris flumina, *let in upon the land, made to flow in new channels*, Plin. Ep. 8, 4. lentum filis immittitur aurum, *is blended with the threads*, Ovid. Met. 6, 68. immissa barba, *long*, Virg. A. 3, 593. immissi humerum per utrumque capilli, *hanging down*, Ovid. Met. 6, 168.—Immissio, ōnis, f. *a putting in, an engrafting*, Cic. Sen. 15.

Immo v. imò, adv. *nay; yes*; immo etiam, *nay more*; immo magis, *nay rather*; imò enim, Ter.

Immobĭlis, e, *immoveable, stedfast*: -ĭtas.

Im-moděrātus, a. *immoderate, excessive*: immoderatissimus luxuriae (in the gen.), *excessively luxurious*, Suet. Ner. 51. -ātè, *immoderately, intemperately*: immoderātio, (ōnis, f.) verborum, *intemperateness of language*, Cic. Sull. 10.

Im-modestus, a. *immoderate; immodest, unmannerly, rude, intemperate*: -estè: -estia.

Im-modĭcus, a. *immoderate, exceeding bounds, excessive*; animi, avaritiae, irae, laetitiae, libidinis, &c. amore, mero, saevitiā, verbis, &c. -icè.

Im-modŭlātus, a. *unharmonious*, Hor. A. P. 263.

Im-mŏlĭtus, a. *constructed or reared*, Liv. 33, 44.

Im-mŏlāre, *to sprinkle with the* mola *or sacred cake*; taurum Jovi, *to sacrifice, to offer up as a victim*, Suet. immolatur, imp. *sacrifice is made*, Cic. Div. 2, 17. Liv. 21, 1. -ātio: -ātor.

Im-mordēre, *to bite*; immorsa hasta, Stat.

Im-mŏri v. immorĭri, in vino, aquis, *to die in*; hastae v. ferro, *to die upon or by means of*; studiis, *to be intent on the pursuit of riches*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85. immortuus, *quite dead*; (al. intermortuus, *expiring*,) Cic. Att. 1, 14.

Im-mŏrāri nidis, *to remain in*, Col. 8, 5. tali alicui, honestis cogitationibus, *to dwell upon, to employ much time in*, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 8.

Im-mortalis, e. *immortal*: immortalitas, ātis, f. *immortality*: immortaliter (adv.) gaudeo, *exceedingly*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.

Im-mōtus, a. *unmoved, immoveable*, Virg. A. 4, 15.

Im-mŏvēre, *to hollow locally, to expound*, Virg.

Im-mulgĕre ubera labris, *to milk into*, Virg. A. 11, 572. oculo si immulgeatur, Plin. 28, 7.

Im-mundus, a. *unclean, dirty, filthy*: immunditia, æ, f. *dirtiness*; immunditiis liberare, Col. 12, 3.

Immūnis, e, *free or exempt from a public office, burden or charge*; agri immunes, *free from taxes*, Cic. *so* civitates, Id. immunis belli, aratri, militiæ *v.* -iă, operis, sceleris, &c. *free from, void of*; immunis aram si tetigit manus, *innocent, free from guilt*, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 17.—Immunĭtas, ātis, f. *an exemption or immunity*, Cic. Phil. 1, 1.

Im-munĭficus, a. *not munificent, not bountiful, stingy, niggardly*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 69.

Im-munītus, part. -a oppida castellaque, *not fortified*, Liv. 22, 11. via, *unfenced*, Cic. Cæc. 29.

Im-murmŭrare, *to murmur, to make a noise.*

Immussŭlus *v.* -issŭlus & -ustŭlus, i, m. *a kind of eagle or hawk*, Plin. 10, 7. & Festus.

Im-mūtescĕre, *to become dumb, to be silent.*

Im-mūtīlātus, a. *not maimed*, Sall. Frag. 6, 13.

Im-mūtare, *to change greatly*: immutātus, *changed*; also, *unchanged*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 8. immutātio, ōnis, f. *a change*: immutabĭlis, e, *unchangeable; changed*, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 8. -iter: -itas.

Immūtīre, *to grumble*, Stat. Theb. 5, 542.

Imò *v.* immo, adv. *nay*; imò certè, *yes surely.*

Im-pācātus, a. *unsubdued, restless*, Virg. G. 3, 408.

Impāges, is, f. (impingo,) *a tenon to be put into a mortise, a pin fixed in a timber to strengthen a joint, a dove-tail*, Vitruv. 4, 6. & Festus.

Im-pallescĕre, *to grow pale*; eventu impalluit, Stat. Th. 6, 805. chartis, Pers. 5, 62.

Im-par, āris, a. *abl.* -e *v.* -i, *unequal.* -iter.

Im-părātus, a. *unprepared*; impărāti cum a militibus, tum a pecunia, *both with respect to soldiers and money*, Cic. Att. 7, 15. -atissimus, Cæs.

Im-pascĕre, *to feed in or on*; impastus, *unfed, hungry*; leo, Virg. A. 9, 339. pisces, ib 10, 560.

Im-patĭbilis *v.* impĕtibĭlis, e; dolor, *unsufferable, intolerable*, Cic. Fin. 2, 17. valetudo, Plin.

Im-pătiens, entis, a. *that cannot or will not bear, impatient*; famis, frigoris, iræ, viæ, &c. -enter: -entia, *inability to bear; impatience.*

Im-pāvĭdus, a. *unafraid, intrepid, bold*: -ĭdè.

Im-pĕdāre vitem, *to prop, to support*: -ātio.

Im-pĕdire, (pes,) *to entangle, to hinder*; saltus impeditus, *difficult to be passed*; so palus impedita, *a dangerous morass*, Cæs. B. G. 8, 14. impeditissimæ silvæ, Cæs. B. G. 8, 18. iter, *difficult*: Impedītio, ōnis, f. *a hindering, an obstruction*: impedimentum, i, n. *a hinderance*; plur. *the baggage and beasts of burden of an army.*

Im-pellĕre (impŭli, impulsum,) poppim dextrâ, *to push forward*, Virg. A. 10, 246. *so* ib. 5, 242 & 120. remos, *to ply*, ib. 4, 594. marmor remis, Id. G. 1, 254. montem cuspide, *to strike*, Id. A. 1, 82. animum, *to move*, ib. 4, 23. me ad pugnas, *to incite*, ib. 11, 278. eum præcipitem, *to drive headlong*, 12, 380. aliquem ut credat, *to induce*, Ter. judicem leviter, *to influence*, Cic. Or. 2, 79. Sonus impulit aures, *struck*, Virg. A. 12, 618. impellentibus undas Zephyris, *driving*, Id. G. 4, 305. impulsa nervo sagitta, *shot from the string*, Id. A. 2, 856. Cassandræ impulsus furiis, *instigated or impelled by the mad predictions of Cassandra*, ib. 10, 68. impulso vomere, *the plough share being applied or driven into the ground*, Virg G. 2, 211. impulsa frons prima, *obliged to give ground*, Liv. impulsæ pollice chordæ, *struck*, Ovid. Met. 10, 145.—Impulsio, ōnis, f. & Impulsus, ūs, m. *an impulse*: impulsu Pisonis, tuo, vestro, alieno, *by the advice or instigation*, Cic.—Impulsor, ōris, m. sceleris, *an inciter*, Cic. Var. 10. me impulsore, *sc.* existente, *by my advice or instigation*, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 18.

Im-pendere, *to hang over, to threaten*; mors, quasi saxum Tantalo, nobis semper impendet, Cic. Fin. 1, 18. tanta te impendent mala, *threaten*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 2. tantæ in te impendent ruinæ, Plaut. invidiæ tempestas nobis, Cic. Cat.

Im-pendĕre pecuniam in rem, *to lay out, to expend*; laborem *v.* tempus studiis, *to bestow*; biennium huic libro componendo, *to employ*; impenso pretio venībat, *was sold at a great price*, Liv. 2, 9. *so* impenso *sc.* pretio coemptus, *at an extravagant price*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 245. impensior cura, *greater*, Ovid. Met. 2, 405. impensissimæ preces, *very earnest*, Suet. Tib. 13.—Impensè (adv.) improbus, *very*, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 39. impensè cupio, *earnestly*, Ter. impensius mittere, *more earnestly*, Sallust. Jug. 47. impensissimè, *very earnestly*, Suet. Dom. 20.——Impensa, æ, f. & impendium, i, n. *expense, cost, charge*: tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit, *cost so small a loss of men*, Cart. 3, 11 f. fœnus et impendium, *principal and interest*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. impendiis largitatem muneris augere, *with additions*, Cic. Brut. 4.—Impendiò, adv. *greatly*; impendiò magis, *more highly, to a greater degree*: impendiò minus, *in a less degree, much less*, Plaut.

Im-penetrābilis, e, *that cannot be penetrated, impenetrable*; mens impenetrabilis iræ, Sil. 7, 561.

Im-pĕrāre, (in & parare,) *to command*; imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique, Hor. Ep. 1, 10. 47. cum ipse ad imperandum (*i. e.* ut ei imperaretur) Tisidium vocaretur, *to receive commands*, Sallust. Jug 62. *so* ades ad imperandum, *i. e.* ut tibi imperetur, Cic. Fam. 9, 25. frumentum, arma, obsides, &c. iis, *to order them to furnish or give, to demand from them*; passiv. mihi imperatur, impers. *I am commanded.* Cæsari imperari non potest, Cic. Fam. 11, 10. *but Horace has* Hæc ego procurare imperor, *for* mihi imperatur, Ep. 1, 5, 21. pecuniæ imperatæ, *sc.* iis, (in dat.) *money was demanded from them*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32. imperata facere *sc.* iis, *to do what they were ordered, to perform commands*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 3. illo imperante, *under his command*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17. in gentem nomenque imperantium conceſsĕre, *of their rulers*, Sallust. Jug. 18 f.—Imperĭtare (fr.) gentibus, *to command, to rule*; rem, *to order*:—Imperātor, ōris, m. *a commander, the commander in chief of an army; a title of honour given by a victorious army to their general with acclamations on the field of battle*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 71. Tacit. Ann. 3, 74. *and confirmed by the senate*, Cic. Phil. 14, 4. *which he retained till he obtained or was refused a triumph*, Cic. Fam. *whence Julius Cæsar received the name of* Imperator, Suet. 76. *which his successors retained*: Imperātrix Italia, *that ruled the world*, Plin. 26, 3 f. 8.—Imperatōrius, a, um, *of or be-*

belonging to a commander, imperatorial, Cic. Acad. 4, 1.

IMPĔRIUM, i, n. *command, sway, government*; imperium populi Romani, *the empire or dominion*; in imperiis et magistratibus, *in military commands and civil offices*, Suet. Caes. 54. Esse in v. tum imperio, *to be invested with military command*: Imperiōsus, a. *possessed of command or dominion*, Cic. Or. 34. -osa dictatūra, *possessed of uncontrolable power*, Liv. 7, 40. imperiosius aequor, *impetuous, violent*, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 8. imperiosus sibi, *who has command over himself*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 83. imperiosa conjux, *imperious, tyrannical*, Ovid. in Ibin, 536. *so* Familia imperiosissima, *imperious*, Liv. 9, 34. L. Manlius, *got the surname of* Imperiōsus, *from his having been rigid in command*, Liv. 7, 3. Plin. 22, 5.

Im-permissus, a, um, *unlawful, not permitted.*

Imperpĕtuus, a. *not perpetual*, Senec. Ep. 72.

Im-perceptus, a. *unperceived*, Ov. M. 9, 710.

Im-percussus, a. *unstruck, without noise*, impercussos nocte movere pedes, Ovid. Am. 3, 1, 52.

Im-perditus, a. Grajis, in dat. *not destroyed by, having escaped from*, Virg. A. 10, 430.

Im-perfectus, a. *unfinished, imperfect*, Virg. A. 8, 428. cibus imperfectus, *undigested*, Juv. 3, 233.

Im-perfossus, a. *unstabbed*, Ov. M. 12, 496.

Im-perītus, a. *unskilful, ignorant*: -ītē: -itia.

Im-perjurātus amnis, *never falsely sworn by*, i. e. *the river Styx, by which the gods having sworn, never broke their oath*, Ovid. in Ibin, 78.

Im-perspicuus, a. *not clear, doubtful*, Plin. Ep.

Im-perterrĭtus, a. *undaunted, fearless*, Virg. A.

Im-pertīre *et* -i calorem caeteris, *to impart*, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. *so* fortunam suis, Cic. Amic. 19. dolorem nemini, Id. Verr. 2, 34. multam salutem *ei, to salute, to wish health*, Cic. Att. 2, 12. eum plurima salute, *to compliment with best wishes*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 39. civitatem ei, *to give the freedom of the city*, Cic. Arch. 5. studium v. tempus alicui rei, *to bestow on*; *so* laudem ei; collegae meo laus impertitur, Cic. Cat. 3, 6. heram hoc malo, *to communicate this misfortune to*, Ter. Adel. 3, 2, 22. aliquem osculo, *to kiss*, Suet. Ner. 37. doctrinis puerilis aetas impertiri debet, *to be acquainted with or instructed in*, Nep. 25, 1. pro his impertitis, *for these favours or concessions*, Liv. 21, 41

Imperturbatus, -a quies, *undisturbed*, Senec. Ep. 73. -ato ore bibere venenum, Ov. Ib. 560.

Im-pervius, a. *unpassable*; amnis, Ov. M. 9, 106.

Impĕtīgo, inis, f. *a kind of eruption on the skin.* Celsus *describes four species of the* impetigo, 5, 28, 17.

Impĕtĕre, *to attack*: Impĕtus, ûs, m. *an attack, an assault*; impetus dicendi, *vehemence*, Cic. ubus congius epotis uno impetu, *at one draught*, Plin. 14, 22. impetus animi, *a strong desire*, Plin. 35, 10 f. 36. habent suos impetus animalia, *instincts or natural propensities*, Cic. Off. 2, 3. cepit impetum moriendi, *took up or formed a resolution of putting an end to his days*, Suet. Oth. 9. *so* Aug. 42. biformato impetu centaurus, *for* biformis, *of two shapes*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8. impetus caeli, *for* caelum, Cic. N. D. 2, 38. Impete vasto fertur, *for* impetu, *with vast force*, Ovid. Met. 3, 79. capere impetis auctum, *of force*, Lucr. 6, 326.

Im-petrāre (patrāre) aliquid ab aliquo, *to obtain*; illuc confido a fratre me impetrassere, *for* impetraturum esse, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 6. incipere multo est quam impetrare facilius, *to finish*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 14. videndum est, ne minus impetrem, quam possem, *lest I effect less, than I might*, i. e. *lest I frustrate my design*, Ter. Hec. 4, 5, 3.

Impetrabĭlis, e, *that may be obtained*, Liv. 37, 34. Quò pax impetrabilior effet, *might be more easily obtained*, Liv. 30, 16.—¶ 2. Orator impetrabilis, *that may easily obtain what he desires*, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 40. *so* impetrabilior, qui vivat, nullus est, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 20.—Impetratio, onis, f. *a concession, a favour obtained*, Cic.

Impetrīre, *to consult the gods about any thing by sacrifice or augury*, Cic. Div. 1, 16. *to obtain a favourable omen*, ib. 2, 15. Impetritum est, impers. *the sacrifice has been acceptable*, i. e. *the omen has been favourable, all is right*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 11.

Im-pexus, a, um, *uncombed, undressed*; antiquitas impexa, *rude, unpolished*, Dial. de Orat. 20.

Im-picare, (pix,) *to daub or cover with pitch.*

Impiger, gra, grum, *active, clever, diligent*: impigrè, adv. *quickly, readily, actively*, Liv. 1, 10.

Im-pingĕre (impĕgi, impactum; pango,) caput parieti, *to strike or dash against*; colaphum, fustem, pugnum alicui, *to strike*; navem in scopulos, *to drive upon*; compedes ei, *to put or clap chains on him*; dicam ei, *to raise a law-suit*:—Impactus saxo, *dashed against*, Liv. 8, 6. *so* fluctus impacti, *sc.* saxeo dorso, *beating on*, Plin. Ep. 6, 31 f.—Impactio, ōnis, f. nubium, *a collision or striking against each other*, Senec. N. Q. 2, 12 f.

Im-pius, a. *impious, irreligious, undutiful*; impii cives, *impious, who desire the destruction of their country*, Cic. Phil. 6 f. -iè: -ietas: Impiāre, *to pollute*; se in parentem aut deos, *i. e.* esse impium, *to misbehave*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 8.

Im-plācātus, a. *unappeased, unsatisfied, insatiable*: implacabilis, e, *implacable*: -ĭter.

Im-plācĭdus, a. *fierce, cruel*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 10.

Im-plexus, a. folliculis inter se implexis, *being folded together*, Plin. 25, 7. Gratiae, implexis manibus, *joined*, Senec. Ben. 1, 3. angues implexae crinibus, *twisted round*, Virg. G. 4, 482. aurum crinibus implexum, *plaited, wrapped round*, Plin. 33, 1. Implexus, ûs, m. *a folding or plaiting, an entwining*, Plin. 2, 65. & 9, 51 f. 74.

Im-plēre vas vino v. vini, aures sermonibus, auras quaestibus, locum clamore, *to fill*; annos centum, *to complete, to live*; promissum, *to perform*; faeminas, *to impregnate, to get with young*, Columel. 7, 9. Facultates equestris ordinis, *to have the fortune requisite for an* eques, Plin. Ep. 1, 19. impletae modis satirae, *poetic medleys or plays composed in verse, adapted to music*, Liv. 7, 2.

Im-plicāre, *to entangle, to involve*; brachia collo, *to throw or fold round*, Ovid. Met. 1, 762. crinem auro, *to infold it in gold or with a golden clasp*, Virg. A. 4, 148. tempora ramo, *to bind his temples with a branch*, ib. 7, 135. *so* serta implicitura comas, Ovid. Fast. 5, 200. morbo v. in morbum implicitus, *seized with*; habeo eos implicatos consuetudine, *joined to me, engaged or connected by intimacy*, Cic. Fam. 6, 12. Implicata inter se, *connected*, Id. Off. 1, 5. Reliquae partes sunt implicatae, *intricate, difficult, obscure*, Cic. Or. 3, 14. *so* Fin. 3, 1. Implicĭtē, adv. *obscurely*,

ly, Cic. Inv. 2, 23. Implicatio rei familiaris, *embarrassment*, Cic. Sext. 46. nervorum, *the entwining, intermingling*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55.

Implicisci, *the same with* implicari; ubi primum tibi sensisti implicisci? *sc.* utram bilem, *when did you first perceive it to begin to be intermingled?* i. e. *when were you first seized with madness, which the ancients ascribed to the black bile*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 97.

Im-plōrāre, *to implore, to entreat:* -ātio: -ātor.

Im-plumbāre, *to solder or make fast with lead.*

Im-plūmis, e, *without feathers, featherless, unfledged, callow*; -ibus pullis affidens avis, Hor.

Im-pluĕre in aliquem locum, alicui v. in aliquem, *to rain upon:* impluit, imp. *it rains:* impluvium, i, n. *a space open at top in the middle of a Roman house, where the rain fell; adorned with columns and statues*, Cic. Verr. 1, 19, 23 & 56.

Im polītus, a. *unpolished, rude, ignorant*, Cic. Or. 2, 31. impolitae res et acerbae, *unsettled and hostile*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14. lapides impolitiores, *rough, unpolished*, Quinctil. 8, 6. Impolītē (adv.) dicere, *inelegantly*, Cic. Or. 1, 49. -itia, Gell. 4, 12.

Im-pollūtus, a, um, *unpolluted, untainted.*

Im-pōnĕre dona aris, *to place upon*; onus ei v. in eum, *to put or lay upon*; finem bello; supremam manum operi, *to put to*; leges reipublicae, *to impose*; vectigal, *to impose taxes*; regem Macedoniae, *to set over*; aliquem in equum, *to put on horseback*; exercitum in naves, *to embark*; Praefectis Antigoni imposuit, *he imposed on or deceived*, Nep. 18, 5. *so* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6. Corona impesita capiti, *put upon*; *so* nomen ei impositum ex re; quasi nullo imposito, *sc.* iis, *as if no one had been set over them*, i. e. *as if they had no officers*, Sallust. Jug. 100.—Impositio, ōnis, f. *a putting or laying on*, Plin. 27, 13. Impositicius & impositivus, a. *imposed*, Varr. & Plin. 28, 4. *In later writers we find* Impostor, ōris, m. *a deceiver; and* Impostura, ae, f. *deception, imposture.*

Imporcātus, a. *reduced into furrows or ridges, furrowed*, Col. 2, 10, 6. imporcitor, Festus.

Im-portāre frumentum, *to import*; aegritudines, calamitates, clades, pericula, *to cause, to produce*; *so* suspicionem alicui, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. odium libellis, *to make my books to be disliked*, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 5.—Importātīcius, a. *imported, that is or may be imported*; frumentum, Hirt. B. A. 26.

Im-portūnus, a. -um tempus, *inconvenient*; bellum, *unfavourable, hopeless*, Virg. A. 11, 304. senex, *peevish, morose, surly*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 23. vultus, *fierce, savage, cruel*, Cic. in Senat. post. R. 6. importunus et ferreus, *cruel and unfeeling*, Cic. Cat. 4, 6. importunae libidines, *violent, unbridled*, Cic. Verr. 5, 1. importunus sitis, *immoderate, insatiable*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23. fata, *unkind, cruel*, Ovid. M. 10, 634. importunissimus tyrannus, *very cruel*, Liv. 29, 17 f. hostis, *outrageous*, Cic. Cat. 2, 6. importuna pauperies, *pinching, distressing*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 37. ebur importunus, *offended, displeased*, Id. Ep. 1, 6, 54. Importunē, adv. *unseasonably:* Importunītas, ātis, f. *sourness, imprudent sourness*, Ter. And. 1, 4, 4. *outrageous insolence*, Sall. Jug. 36. *peevishness, moroseness*, Cic. Sen. 3. *cruelty.*

Im-portūōsus, a. *without harbours*, (portus) importuosissima insula, Plin. 4, 12.

IMPOS, ōtis, a. (*i. e.* non potis,) *unable, without power*; animi v. sui, *not master of*, Plaut. Cas.

Im-possibilis, e, *that cannot be done, impossible.*

Im-pōtens, entis, a. homo, *weak*, Cic. Fin. 1, 16. & Muraen. 28 f. irae, animi, amoris, doloris, laetitiae, &c. *unable to restrain*; gens finitima impotens rerum, *unable to manage*, Liv. 9, 14. impotens regendi, *sc.* equos, *unable to restrain or check*, Liv. 35, 11. impotens ira, animus, amor, laetitia, *that cannot be restrained, unmanageable, violent, excessive*; adeon' impotenti esse animo, *of so weak a mind, or so little master of himself*, Ter. And. 5, 3, 8. Novi, quam esse soleas impotens, *sc.* tui v. animi, *how little command you use to have over yourself*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 130. aquilo, *furious, violent*, Horat. Od. 3, 30, 3. impotentes domini, *insolent tyrants*, Liv. 3, 38. *so* impotens dominatio, *insolent, cruel, intolerable tyranny*, Nep. 6, 1. Liv. 34, 42. impotens et crudelis consulum ac patrum in se regnum passurus, Liv. 7, 39. impotentibus instructi consiliis, *furnished with tyrannical schemes* or *with plans of tyranny*, Liv. 3, 36. impotens postulatum, *an insolent or exorbitant demand*, Liv. 7, 41. impotens injuria, *outrageous or tyrannical injustice*, Id. 8, 28. Impotenter, adv. *insolently, tyrannically*: impotentissime facere, Senec. Ben. 4, 17. impotentius jam regi, *for* regebantur, *sc.* elephanti, *were managed with more difficulty*, i. e. *became unmanageable*, Liv. 27, 48. Impotentia, ae, f. *weakness*, Ter. And. 4, 3, 16. *inordinate or excessive passion*, Cic Tusc. 4, 16. *insolence*, ib. 23. & Suet. C. 77.

Im- v. In-praesentiarum, adv. (*for* in praesentia, in praesenti tempore v. ad praesens tempus,) *at present*, Nep. 23, 6. Cat. R. R. 144.

Im-pransus, a. *that has not dined, fasting.*

Im-precāri, *to pray, for what is evil to any one*, Virg. A. 4, 628 poenas Pompeio, Plin. 8, 7. tales filias talesque conjuges populo Romano, *to wish them to have*, Suet. Aug. 65.—Imprecatio, ōnis, f. *an imprecation, a curse*, Sen. Ben. 6, 35.

Im-primĕre (premo,) signum pecori, *to imprint a mark on the cattle by branding them with a hot iron*, Virg. G. 1, 263. sigilla in cera hoc annulo, Cic. Acad. 4, 26 f. signa tabellis, *to affix his seal or signet to these tablets or papers*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 38. dedecus reipublicae, Cic. Phil. 5, 6. literam a humi, Cic. Div. 1. 13. an imprimi quasi ceram, animum putamus, *sc.* aliqua re, *is impressed or receives impressions*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25. aliquid animo, in animo v. in animum, *to impress*, Id. Italiam vestigiis flagitiorum, *to leave marks or traces*, Cic. Phil. 2, 24. vultus sive ungue impressum, sive dente, Plin. 8, 16. sulcus altius impressus, *sc.* humi, *a deep furrow*, Cic. crater impressus signis, *marked with figures, embossed*, Virg. A. 5, 536. impressum nefas, *sc.* in balteo, *the horrid story of the* Danaides *engraved on it*, ib. 10, 497. impressa ubera, *not pressed, not sucked*, Propert. 2, 25, 70.

Impressio, ōnis, f. *an impression, an attack; an accent or emphasis*, Cic. Or. 3, 4. explanata vocum impressio, *a distinct expression*, Cic. Acad. 1, 5.

Imprimis, adv. (*for* in primis,) *in the first*

place, objects, especially, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Off. 2, 14.

Im-prōbus, a. puer, *cruel*, Virg. E. 8, 50. *so* improba fortuna, Virg. A. 2, 80. ora, ib. 10, 727. amor, ib. 4, 412. homo, *wicked, dishonest*; advena, *wicked, injurious, pernicious*, Virg. A. 12, 261. testamentum, *illegal*, Cic. Verr. 1, 42. anser, *wicked, hurtful*, Virg. G. 1, 119. cornix, *ominous, unlucky*, ib. 3, 888. labor, *insatiate, indefatigable*, ib. 145. anguis, *greedy, voracious*, ib. 3, 431. *so* rabies, Id. A. 2, 359. lupus asper et improbus ira, *fierce and mischievous or rapacious with rage*, ib. 9, 62. merx improba, *bad ware, not what it is said to be*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 134. improbiores, *sc.* postes, *worse, less sound*, Id. Most. 3, 2, 139. Improbŭlus, a. *somewhat dishonest or knavish, so as to take away something*, Juv. 5, 73. Improbè, adv. *wickedly*; improbiùs, *more fondly, ardently*, Catul. 67, 125. improbiùs natus, *i. e.* cum enormi paene, *well furnished*, Suet. Vesp. 23. Improbĭtas, ātis, f. *dishonesty, wickedness*; *illegal violence*, Cic. Caec. 2. *mischievousness*, Cic. D. 2, 32.

Im-prōbāre animum v. vitam alicujus, *to disprove, to demonstrate or prove it to be wicked*, Cic. Inv. 2, 10. fidem ejus, *to disregard his sincerity*, Cic. Att. 10, 8. Anton. ad Cic. studia, *to disapprove*, Cic. Or. 2, 37. testamentum, *to reckon it invalid*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18. judicium, *to render invalid, to annul*, Cic. Verr. 2, 28. ex improbatis, *of those he disapproved of*, Suet. Aug. 39. improbatūrus haec Jupiter, *about to disapprove*, Hor. Epod. 5, 8.—Improbatio, ōnis, f. testimn, *disproving the character or declaration of*, A. ad Heren. 2, 6. *Add.* Cic. Inv. 2, 10. Improbabĭlis, e. *improbable, unlikely*, Cic. Acad. 4, 33.

Im-procērus, a. *not tall, low of stature*, Tac.

Im-professus, a. -fi, *not having professed or declared that they were Jews*, Suet. Dom. 12.

Im-promptus, a. linguâ, *slow, not ready*, Liv. 7, 4.

Im-prōpĕrus, a. *slow*, Sil. 3, 96. improperāre, *to hasten*, Plin. 36, 13. improperata vestigia, *not hastened, without haste*, Virg. A. 9, 798.

Improprius, a. *improper*: improprie, adv. *improperly*; haud impropriè appellata, Plin. 8, 10.

Im-prosper, ĕra, um, *unprosperous, unfortunate, unlucky*: -era Augusto fortuna domi, Tac. An. 3, 24.

Im-provĭdus, a. futuri, *improvident, unforeseeing*; -a tela, *unforeseen*, Plin. Ep. 4, 22. -ĭdè.

Improvīsus, a. *unforeseen*: improviso, v. -è, adv. de v. ex improviso, *unexpectedly*, Cic.

Im-prūdens, ntis, a. *not knowing*; haec, Sulla imprudente, facta sunt, *without the knowledge of*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8. imprudentes offendit, *he found them off their guard*, Nep. 17, 2. imprudens adolescens, *inconsiderate, imprudent*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 40. imprudens maris, negotii, religionis, &c. *ignorant, unacquainted with*: Imprudenter, adv. *ignorantly, unwittingly; imprudently*: imprudentia, ae, f. *want of knowledge or foresight; imprudence; ignorance; unskilfulness*, Nep. 15, 7.

Im-pūbes v. -is, is v. ĕris, adj. impubes genae, *beardless, without the down of youth*, Virg. A. 9, 751. Ovid. Met. 3, 422. -e corpus, *delicate, youthful*, Hor. Epod. 5, 13. puer, *below the age of puberty*, Plin. 23, 7. accus. impuberem, Cic. Cat. 4, 6. Impubescens, entis, a. cortex caprifici, *growing to maturity*, Plin. ib.

Im-pūdens, cutis, a. *shameless, impudent*; pecunia, *a shameful sum of money, which it would be impudent to desire*, Cic. Verr. 1, 54. -enter: -entia.

Im-pūdĭcus, a. *unchaste, impudent*; -icissimus Antonius, Cic. Phil. 2, 28. impudicitia, ae, f. *unchastity*.

Im-pugnāre eum v. id, *to attack*; plebem, *to thwart or oppose*, Liv. 5, 3. morbus impugnatur, *is removed or driven away*, Plin. 26, 12 f. 76. impugnatio, ōnis, f. *an attack*, Cic. Att. 5, 3.

Impulsio, *a pushing*, &c. *see* impellere.

Im-punītus, a. *unpunished*: quò impunitior libĭdo, eò effrenatior est, Liv. 3, 50. *so* Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 105. impunitè, adv. *without punishment or hurt*: impunĭtas, ātis, f. *impunity*:—Impunè, adv. (sine poena,) *without punishment, hurt, loss, or danger, with impunity, safely*; -issimè, Plaut.

Im-pūrus, a. *base, wicked*; *flagitious, impure*; *contemptible*: -ūrè; -urĭtas.—Impurātus, a. *nasty, vile, worthless*: impuritiae, arum, f. *rogueries, villanies*, Plaut. Perf. 3, 3, 6. impurāre pecuniam, *to render impure*, Senec. Ep. 87.

Im-pŭtāre aliquid alicui, *to impute, to ascribe*; imputavit etiam, quod, &c. *he reckoned it as a favour, that*, Suet. Tib. 53. *so* Id. Ner. 36. imputat hunc rex, *sc.* cibum, *your patron reckons or accounts this as a favour*, Juvenal. 5, 14. *so* nec data imputant, Tac. G. 21 f. servi longè plus imputant seminis jacti, quàm quod severint, *charge to their masters account*, Col. 1, 7, 6. imputata civitati terna millia, *are charged to the account of*, i. e. *this city is taxed with the sum of*, Plin. Ep. 10, 52. Imputatio, ōnis, f. *the charging of expences against any one*: imputātor, ōris, m. *one who casts up to another a favour he has done*, Senec. Ben.—Impŭtātus, a. (*i. e.* non putātus,) *not pruned*; vitis imputata, *unpruned*, Plin. 14, 12. *so* imputata floret vinea, Horat. Epod. 16. 44.

Im-putrescĕre, *to putrify, to rot*; cum animal imputruit, *sc.* in oleo, Col. 6, 17, 5.

Imus, a. *(contr. for* infimus *or* intimus,) *the lowest or inmost*; ab imo ad summum, *as we say, from top to toe*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 308. in ima aure, *in the bottom of*, Plin. 11, 45. per ima ossa, *through the inmost part of*, i. e. *the marrow*, Virg. A. 2, 120.—Imŭlus, a. *somewhat towards the bottom*; mollior imulâ oricillâ, Catul. 25, 2.

IN (praep. cum accus. & abl.) domum venire, *into*; in domo esse, *in*; in caeteris, *among*: IN urbem ire, *into*; amor in patriam, in te benignus, *towards*; in lucem, *until day*; in eam sententiam, *to that purpose, on that head*; in rem tuam est, *for your advantage*; in utramque partem disputare, *on both sides, for and against*; litura in nomen, *on*, Cic. potestas in filium, *over*; in aliquem dicere, *against*; mirum in modum, *after*; in pedes stare, in aurem dormire, *on*; in os laudare, *to, before*; in v. inter patres lectus, *into the number of*; in vulgus probari, spargere, &c. *among*; crescit in dies, in singulos dies, omnes in dies, *every day*; in diem posterum, proximum, decimum, *against*; in diem vivere, *to live from hand to mouth, not to think of to-morrow*; Est in diem, *will happen some time after*, Ter. Inducias in duos menses datae, in hunc diem, annum, &c. *for*; Ternis assibus in pedem, v. in singulos pedes, transegit, *he bargained for three shillings a foot, or for every foot*; *so* in jugerum, militem, capita,

capita, naves, &c. In medimna fingula, H. S. quinos denos dediſti, Cic.

In portu navigo, in tempore, *in*; eſſe in poteſtate, *vel* in poteſtatem, honore *vel* honorem, mente v. mentem: in manu v. manibus eſſe; habere, tenere, *in one's power, on hand*; in amicis, *among*; in oculis, *before*: Occiſus eſt in provinciam, *for* in provincia, Sall. Cat. 19. In pueritia, adoleſcentia, ſenectute, abſentia, *for* puer or pueri, *when a boy or boys, &c.* Hoc in tempore, Nep. In loco fratris diligere, *for* ut fratrem, Ter.

IN is very frequently uſed in compoſition, and commonly ſignifies NOT; but ſometimes it encreaſes the ſignification of the word with which it is joined.

In-abruptus, a. *unbroken, indiſſoluble*; -ptâ concordiâ vos junxit, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 44.

In-accessus, a. *inacceſſible, unapproachable.*

In-accensus, a. *not kindled, not inflamed*, Sil.

In-acescĕre, *to become ſour or painful*, haec tibi per ſenſus inaceſcant, Ovid. Rem. Am. 307.

In-actus, p. a. *driven in*, Varr R. R. 1, 22.

In-adustus, a. *not hurt by the flames*, jungis et acripedes inaduſto corpore tauros, Ov. Ep. 12, 93.

In-aedificāre portas, *to build up, to block up*, Liv. 44, 45. *ſo* Caeſ. B. C. 1, 27. moenia in muris, *to build upon*, ib. 2, 16. quae in loca publica inaedificata privati habebant, *the buildings which private perſons had built on public ground*, Liv. 39, 44. duo parietes adverſo clivo inaedificati, *two walls were built on the declivity of a hill, ſtraight up and down, at a ſmall diſtance from each other*, Col. 6, 37, 10. inaedificatur nido lapis aëtites, *is built into*, Plin. 10, 3.—Inaedificatio, ōnis, f. *a building upon ſomething*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 55.

In-aequālis & in-aequabĭlis, e. *unequal*: -ăter: -ĭtas: in-aequāre haec cratibus et terrā, *to level, to make equal*, Caeſ. B. C. 1, 27. *but* onus inaequatum, *unequal*, Tibul. 4, 1, 43.

In-aestimabĭlis, e, *that cannot be valued inſtimable*, Liv. 35, 14. & 29, 32. nihil tam incertum, nec tam inaeſtimabile eſt, quàm animi multitudinis, *ſo little to be valued*, Cic. Fin. 3, 6.

In-aestuare praecordiis, *to boil or rage in*, Hor. Epod. 11, 15.

In-affectātus, a. *unaffected, natural*, Plin. P.

In-agitātus, a. *not agitated*, Senec. Ep. 45. inagitabĭlis, e; et iners aër, *that cannot be moved or agitated*, Id. N. Q. 5, 5

In-albescĕre, *to grow white, to wax pale.*

In-algescĕre, *to grow cold*, Cels. 3, 3.

In-amabĭlis, e. *not amiable, unpleaſant*: inamātus, *not loved, diſliked*, Sil. 12, 527.

In-amarescĕre, *to become bitter or diſagreeable.*

In-ambitiosus, a. *void of ambition, humble.*

In-ambŭlāre, *to walk up and down, or to and fro*; inambulatio, ōnis, f. *walking, a walk*; *a place for walking*, Plin. 14, 1.

In-āmarus, a. *unpleaſant, diſagreeable*, Ov. M.

In-ānĭmus, a, um; v. Inanimis, e; et Inanimātus, a. (anima,) *lifeleſs, inanimate*, Liv. 21, 32.

Inānis, e. *empty, void*; *vain, fruitleſs*: ſubſt. magnum inane, *the great void or empty ſpace*, Virg. E. 6, 31. per inania, *ſc.* loca, *through the air or ſky*, Ovid. Met. 2, 506.—Inaniter, adv. *in vain, uſeleſsly, without effect*: inanĭtas, ātis, f. *emptineſs, vanity*: inanimentum, i, n. *emptineſs*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 19. ipāniac, ārum, f. *vanities*, Id. Aul. 1, 2, 5. inaniloquus, a. *ſpeaking vain things*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 24.—Inanīre alvum, *to empty, to make empty*, Plin. 20, 3. & 21, 20.

In-apertus, a. *not expoſed, not liable*, Sil. 7, 26.

In-apparatio, ōnis, f. *want of preparation*; *oppoſed to* apparatio, A. ad. Heren. 2, 4.

In-ārātus, a. *untilled, unploughed*, Virg. G. 1, 83.

In-ardĕre & inardeſcĕre, *to blaze, to ſhine*; *to burn, to be inflamed*; cupidine victoriae, Tac. An.

In-āresc ĕre. inarui, —, *to become dry*: inarefactus, a. *dried, made dry*, Plin. 32, 10.

In-argentatus, -a aenea lamina, *covered or plated with ſilver*, Plin. 21, 2.

In-ārāre fimum, *to plough in, to cover by ploughing*, Col. 2, 2, 11. & 5, 2. columbinum ſtercus *vel* folia cupreſſi, *to plough into the ground*, ib. c. 9, 9. ſemen, ib. c. 10, 6. lupinum, ib. c. 16, 5.—Inārātus, a. terra v tellus, *unploughed, untilled*, Virg. G. 1, 83. Hor. Epod. 16, 45.

In-artificiālis, e, *inartificial, without art.*

In-ascensus, a, um, ſuperbiae principum locus, *not mounted or aſcended to*, Plin. Pan. 65.

In-aspectus, a. *not ſeen*, Stat. Theb. 1, 50.

In-assātus, a, -um in lignĕis verubus, *thoroughly roaſted*, Plin. 30, 10. & 28, 11.

In-assuētus a, um, *unaccuſtomed, unuſual.*

In-attĕnuātus, a, um, *undiminiſhed, unimpaired, not leſſened.* Ovid. Met. 8, 844.

In-audax, ācis, a. *not bold, timid*, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 3.

In-audīre *to overhear, to hear what another ſays by liſtening*: inauditus, a, um, *unheard of, unuſual, ſtrange*; *untried, without a hearing*, Suet. G. 14.

In-augŭrāre, *to take an omen by obſerving the flight of birds or the like*, Liv. 1, 7. *to predict from omens what is to happen*, ib. *to admit to an office, to inaugurate, particularly an augur*, Cic. Phil. 2, 42. Brut. 1. Liv 30, 26. *and other prieſts*, Liv. 40, 42. *to conſecrate a temple*, Liv. 1, 55. & 3, 20. apud quas, *ſc.* ilices inauguratus eſſe dicitur, *Tiburtus is ſaid to have been created king by augury*, Plin. 16, 44 ſ. 87. inauguratum eſt; quòvis admittunt aves, *the thing has been tried by augury*, i. e. *it is reſolved on*; *the birds on each ſide give favourable omens*, Plaut. Aſin. 2, 1, 11. Inauguratò, a. *by augury, after having taken the omens*, Liv. 1, 36. & 44 & 5, 53.

Inauris, is, f. *an ear-ring*, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 17.

Inaurāre, (aurum,) *to gild*; inaurata extrinſecus columna, *gilded on the out-ſide*, Cic. Div. 1, 27. ſic vives protinus, ut te conſeſtim liquidus fortunae rivus inauret, *you will go on to live ſo, though a liquid ſtream of fortune ſhould cover you with gold, alluding to the river* Pactŏlus *or* Tagus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9. puto te malle a Caeſare conſuli quam inaurari, *to be admitted to the councils of Caeſar, rather than to be enriched by him*, Cic. Fam. 7, 13.

In-auspĭcātus, a. *unlucky, inauſpicious*: inauſpĭcāto, adv. *without having conſulted the auſpices or taken the omens*, Cic. Div. 1, 17.

In-ausus, a. *unattempted*: -audeat, Stat. T. 1, 26.

In-caeduus lucus, *that is not cut, unlopped.*

In-calescĕre, *to grow warm, to be heated*;

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incaluerunt vino, *they were heated*, Liv. 1, 57. incalfacĕre, *to make warm*, Ovid. M. 15, 735.

IN-CALLĬDUS, a. *not cunning, simple* : -lidè.

IN-CANDESCĔRE, dui, -, *to become very hot, to be inflamed, to catch fire*, Ov. M. 2, 729. & 12, 12.

IN-CANTĀRE carmen, *to repeat & set form of words with a magical intention*, Plin. 28, 2. *to charm, to enchant* : incantata vincŭla, *enchanted bracelets*, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 49. incantāmentum, i, n. *a charm, incantation, or enchantment*, Plin. ib

IN-CĀNUS, a. *hoary* : incāneſcĕre, *to wax hoary*.

INCASSUM, adv. (caſſus; q. ſine caſſibus, ſine quibus venatio eſt inanis, Serv. ad Virg. G. 3, 100.) *in vain*; tela jactare, Liv. 10, 29.

IN-CASTĪGĀTUS, a. *unreproved, uncorrected*, nec me dimittes incaſtigatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 45.

INCĂSŪRUS, part. *that may happen*; *ſee* incidere.

IN-CĀVĀRE, *to make hollow*, Columel. 4, 25, 2.

IN-CAUTUS, a. *unwary, uncautious*; haud incauta futuri, *not improvident*, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 35. iter incautum hoſtibus, *not ſuſpected or guarded againſt by the enemy*, Tac. 1, 50. incautè, adv. *unwarily, unguardedly*; incautiùs ſubit muros, Liv.

IN-CĔDĔRE, ſi, ſſum, *to walk with an air of conſequence, to ſtrut*; *to advance*; ambitio et vis incedebat, *aroſe, took place*, Tacit. Ann. 3, 26. incedebat teterrimo cuique licentia, *ſeized*; (*al.* inceſſebat,) ib. 36. INCESSUS, ûs, m. *a gait, walking with a ſtately air*; *a defile*, Tac. 6, 33.

INCESSĔRE, (ſſi, -,) hoſtem jaculis, *to attack*, Liv. 8, 24. paucitatem, *ſc.* teſtium, *to expoſe, to blame, to take advantage of*, Quinctil. 5, 7, 23. ipſum ingens cupido inceſſerat, *had ſeized*, Liv. 24, 13. diſcordia inceſſit regibus, *happens between*, Virg. G. 4, 68. cum majora frigora inceſſerunt, *have come on ſuddenly*, Col. 12, 50, 12. Ubi tempeſtas inceſſit, Id. 12, 2, 5. ſi ſterilitas frumenti inceſſit hominibus, *if a ſcarcity of corn happens unexpectedly to men*, Id 2, 10, 1.

IN-CENDĔRE (*obſol.* cando) agros, urbem, thura et odores, *to burn*; animum amore, irâ, gloriâ, &c. *to inflame*; odia in ſe, *to raiſe* : INCENDĬUM, i, n. *a burning, a fire, a conflagration* : incendiarius, i, m. *an incendiary, a firer of houſes* : -a avis, *a certain unlucky bird*, Plin. 10, 13 ſ. 17.

IN-CENSUS, a. (*a* cenſeo,) *that had not enrolled his name and the valuation of his fortune in the cenſor's books*, Liv. 1, 44. Cic. Caecin. 34.

IN-CERNĔRE, *to ſift, to ſieve*; *to ſcatter with a ſieve*, Cato, R. R. 48.—INCERNICULUM, i, n. *a ſieve, a ſierce*, Id. 13, 1. & Plin. 8, 44.

IN-CĔRĀRE genua deorum, *to cover or daub with wax, to faſten to them with wax written vows or prayers*, Juvenal. 10, 55. canaliculus intus inceratus, *a ſplint ſmeared with wax on the inſide, uſed in ſetting bones*, Celſ. 8, 8. Inceramentum, i, n. *wax, or pitch mixed with wax for ſmearing ſhips*, (*al.* Interamenta, *al.* armamenta,) Liv. 28, 45.

IN-CERTUS, a. *uncertain*; animi, conſilii, mentis, ſententiae, &c. Incertum eſt mihi, quid agam, *I am uncertain*; Incerta fortunae, maris et tempeſtatum, *uncertainties* : INCERTŌ, adv. *uncertainly* : incertāre animum, *to make uncertain*, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 18.

IN-CESTUS, a. (caſtus,) *unchaſte, inceſtuous, impure, polluted* : -tē : inceſtus, ûs, m. & -um, i, n. *inceſt* : inceſtĭficus, a. *inceſtuous*, Sen. Theb. 223.

INCHOĀRE opus, *to begin or attempt*; meos libros inchoavi, ſed conficere non poſſum, Cic. Brut. longam ſpem, *to form, to entertain*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 14. aras Stygio regi, *to rear, to build*, Virg. 6, 252. inchoatum eſt neque perfectum, Cic.

IN-CĬDĔRE (incīdo, ĭdi, caſum; cado) in foveam, in invidiam, in manus hoſtium, *to fall into*; caput incidit arae, *fell upon*, Ovid. Met. 5, 104. incidit ictus ad terram Turnus, *fell*, Virg. A. 12, 926. incidit Eurus navigiis, *fell upon*, Virg. G. 2, 107 *ſo* in ſegetem flamma, Id. A. 2, 305. animos Deus, ib. 9, 721. homini improviſò incĭdi, *I met*, Cic. Verr. 2, 74. *ſo* cum hic in me incidit, Cic. Planc. 41. nihil mali poteſt incidere ſapienti, *happen*; forte ita incidit, ut, &c. *it happened*: agreſtes pavidi incidentes portis, *running up to*, Liv. 3, 3. incaſura erant illa, *were about to happen*, Plin. 2, 27.

IN-CĪDĔRE (incīdo, ĭdi, īſum; caedo) arbuſtum atque novellas vites malâ falce, *to cut* (off the branches of,) *to hack the trees and young vines with a blunt bill or pruning knife*, (which injured them,) Virg. E. 3, 11. faces, *to cut off the branches of pine or fir trees, to make nuptial torches*, ib. 9, 29. funem, *to cut aſunder the cable that faſtened the ſhip to the ſhore*, A. 3, 667. *ſo* ib. 4, 575 & 580. amores arboribus, *to carve his paſſion or amorous expreſſions on the bark of trees*, E. 10, 54. leges in aes v. in aere, *to engrave*, Cic. ligno. Hor. A. P. 339. verba ceris, *to write on waxen tables*, Ov. M. 9, 528. non trabibus aut ſaxis nomen tuum, ſed monumentis aeternae laudis inciditur, Plin. Pan. 54 f. Marmora inciſa notis, *engraved with public inſcriptions*, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 13. inciſa tabula his literis, JUPITER, &c. Liv. 6, 29.—¶ INCIDERE lites, *to cut off, to put an end to quarrels or diſputes*, Virg. E. 9, 14. ludum, *to break off gaiety, to lay aſide*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14. 36. poëma *to tear, to cut in pieces the tables on which the poem was written*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. ſpe omni reditûs incisâ, *being cut off*, Liv. 2, 15 & 3, 58.———

INCISIO, onis, f. *a cutting*; inciſiones circuitûs, *the parts of a period*, Cic. Or. 61. INCĪSUS, ûs, & incīsūra, ae, f. *a cutting*, Plin. 11, 39. *a line in the hand*, ib. 52 & 55, 11. inciſum, i, n. *a ſhort clauſe of a ſentence called a* comma, Cic. Or. 62 & 63. INCĪSIM v. sĕ, adv. *in ſhort clauſes*, Cic. Or. 63 & 67.—INCĪDUUS, a. *not cut*, Ov. Faſt. 2, 435.

INCIENS, ntis, a. (in & cieo,) incientes oves, *ewes near the time of yeaning or bringing forth*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 8. *ſo* ſues, Plin. 11, 37 ſ. 84.

INCĪLE, is, n. (*ab* incīdendo,) *a kind of trench or ditch, in the ſide of a road for carrying off water*; *a kennel or water-courſe in the ſtreets*, Cic. Fam. 8, 5. *a furrow or any canal for conveying water*, Col. 5, 9, 13. *properly an adj. thus*, Incilis foſſae, Cato, R. R. 155.

INCĪLĀRE, *to reprove, to blame*, Lucr. 3, 978.

IN-CINGERE tempora lauro, *to bind, to encircle his temples with laurel*, Ovid. Met. 14, 720, urbes moenibus, *to ſurround*, Id. Am. 3, 8, 47. Incinctae pellibus, *begirt or wrapped round with ſkins*, Virg. A. 7, 396.

IN-CĬNĔRE, (cĭnŭi, centus; cano,) *to ſing, to*

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play on a musical instrument: incentīvus, -a tibia, *that plays first*, Varr. R. 2, 15.—*in later writers we find* incentīvum, i, n. *an incitement.*

INCIPĔRE, (incĭpio, cepi, ceptum; capio,) & inceptāre, fr. *to begin, to attempt:* incipit, imp. *it begins:* INCEPTUM, i, n. & inceptio, ōnis, f. *an attempt, an enterprise; a beginning:* inceptus, ūs, m. *an undertaking:* inceptor ōris, m. *a beginner, an attempter:* † incipissĕre magnam rem, *to begin, to attempt*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 73.

INCISIO, incīsus, &c. *see* Incīdere.

INCĪTĀRE aliquĕm ad aliquid *to incite; celeritatem, to encrease*, Cic. Or. 1, 20. *so* ib. 3, 6. Ligar. 4. Lex Papia Poppaea incitandis coelibum poenis, *for augmenting*, Tac. Ann. 3, 25. incitātus, a. incitato gradu currere, *quick;* populus, *provoked, enraged*, Cic. Or. 1, 46. ſtudium ad inveſtigandam veritatem, *eager*, Id. Tuſc. 5, 24. alter, *ſc.* Thucydides, incitatior fertur, *moves more rapidly*, Cic. Or. 12. incitatiſſima converſio mundi, *very ſwift revolution*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5. Caligula *gave the name of* INCITATUS *to his horſe on account of his ſwiftneſs*, Suet. Cal. 55.—INCITATĔ, adv. *ſpeedily, haſtily:* INCITATIO, ōnis, f. *an inciting or inſtigating:* ſol, qui tantā incitatione fertur, *rapidity*, Cic Acad. 4, 26. INCITAMENTUM, i, n. *an incitement, a motive, an inducement.*—INCĪTUS, a. *quick, ſwift, rapid*, Cic. N. D. 2, 35. Lucr. 6, 136.—¶ 2. *immoveable, fixed, (qui* cieri nequit,) Varr. L. L. 2, 3. *hence* ad incitas (*ſc.* lineas) v. incita (*ſc.* loca *vel* ſpatia) aliquem adigere v. redigere, *to bring to a* nonplus *or to the greateſt extremity; an expreſſion derived from a game at cheſs, when one's men* (calculi) *were brought to a point beyond which they could not be moved, without loſing the game*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 86. Trin. 2, 4, 136.

IN-CĪVĪLIS, e, *not like a citizen, uncivil*, Eutrop. 10, 7. inciviliùs (adv.) aliquanto egit, *by much too haughtily*, Suet. Tit. 6.

IN-CLĀMĀRE ſervos, *to call upon them to give aſſiſtance;* ſi inclamāro (*ſc.* te,) ut accurras, Cic. Att. 2, 20. dum exercitus Albanus inclamat Curiatiis, ut opem ferant fratri, *calls out to*, Liv. 1, 25. hoſpitem inclamavit, quòd, &c. *chid, blamed*, Plaut. Aſin. 3, 2, 36. inclamatus a puero, Plin. 9, 8 inclamītor (freq.) quaſi ſervus, *I am called upon*, Plaut. Epid 5, 2, 46.

IN-CLĀRĔRE v. -eſcĕre, ui, -, *to become famous.*

IN-CLĔMENS, ntis, a. *unmerciful, cruel:* -entius verbum, *too harſh or ſevere*, Liv. -enter: -entia.

IN-CLĪNĀRE, *to incline;* acies inclinat v inclinatur, *the army gives ground*, Liv. hos ut ſequar inclinat animus, *inclines;* haec animum inclinant, ut credam, *incline, lead, diſpoſe*, Id. inclinat ſe ſol, *is going down*, Liv. dies inclinabat ad veſperam, Curt. culpam in collegam inclinat, *lays*, Liv. 5, 8. curſum aliquò, *to bend, to direct*, Ovid. Met. 2, 721. quò poſtquam inclinavit fuga, Liv. 1, 27. milites in fugam inclinārunt, *were ready to fly*, Liv. 34, 28. genua arenis, *to kneel*, Ovid. Met. 11, 355. inclinatam aciem reſtituit, *he rallied his troops giving way*, Suet. Caeſ. 62. ſpe neutrò inclinatā, *inclining to neither ſide*, Liv. re inclinatā, *the affair having taken an unfavourable turn, the army being obliged to give way*, Liv. 42, 59. re jam inclinatā v. proclinatā, *the ſtrength of Pompey's party being impaired*, Cic. Att. 10, 8 f 9. res inclinata eſt, *matters are likely to go againſt us*, Cic. Fam. 1, 1. Phalereus primus inclinaſſe eloquentiam dicitur, *to have made it decline*, Quinctil. 10, 1. onera a pauperibus in divites inclinata, *were taken off the poor and laid on the rich*, Liv. 1, 43. inclinatior ad pacem animus, Id. oppida inclinata, *overturned*, Ovid. Met. 15, 295. INCLINATIO, ōnis, f. laterum, *an inclining or bending downwards;* voluntatis, ad pacem, *inclination, diſpoſition;* rerum et temporum, *changes;* caeli, *the revolution;* non inclinatio vocis, *no remarkable variation of voice*, Cic. Brut. 43. INCLINABĪLIS, e; -es in pravum animi, *inclinable*, Senec. Ep. 94.

INCLINIS, e; cervix, *bending forwards, ſtooping*, Val. Flac. 4, 307. *not bending, ſtraight*, Manil. 1, 596.

IN-CLŪDERE (ſi, ſum; claudo,) aliquem in carcere v. -em, *to ſhut up, to confine;* me antiquo ludo, *to ſhut me up in my old ſchool or place of exerciſe, as a gladiator*, i. e. *to engage me in my old employment of writing verſes*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 2. gemmam auro, *to ſet a precious ſtone in gold*, Plin. aeſtus nubibus, *to incloſe the heat within the clouds*, Ovid. Met. 7, 529. lacrimas, *to ſtop;* vocem conſuli, *to take away the power of ſpeech from the conſul*, Liv. 2, 2. aliquem in dialogos, *to introduce*, Cic. Att. 13, 40. verba verſu, *to compoſe in verſe*, Cic. Or. 3, 48. incluſum odium, *concealed*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. incluſa tenebam, *I did not publiſh*, Cic. Acad. 1, 3. incluſus juris anguſtiis, *cramped by the reſtraints of law*, Liv. 24, 8.—INCLUSIO, ōnis, f. *a ſhutting up, a confinement*, Cic. Vat. 10.

INCLĪTUS v, inclytus, *illuſtrious, renowned; remarkable;* famā, armis, artibus, &c. templum divitiis inclitum, Liv. 26, 11. -iſſimus dux, Col. 1, 4.

IN-COACTUS, a. *unforced, voluntary*, Sen. Ep. 66.

INCOCTUS, *ſodden or boiled, &c. ſee* incŏquĕre.

IN-CŒNIS, e, (coena,) *without ſupper*, Plaut. Caſ. 1, 4, 18. incoenāre, *to ſup*, Suet. Tib. 39. incoenatus, *not having ſupped*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 6.

INCŎGITARE fraudem ſocio, *to think of, to contrive*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 122.—INCOGITANS, tis, a. *thoughtleſs, inconſiderate:* incogitātus, a. *without thought, thoughtleſs*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 1. *not thought of*, Senec. Ep. 58. incogitabĭlis, e, *inconſiderate*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 63. incogitantia, ae, f. *thoughtleſſneſs, inadvertency*, Id. Merc. 1, 1, 27.

IN-COGNĪTUS, a. *unknown;* causā incognitā damnari, *not being tried, without being heard*, Tac.

IN-CŌLĔRE locum aliquem, *to inhabit;* incŏla, ae, c. *an inhabitant.* incultus, a, um, *uncultivated, uninhabited; undreſſed; unpoliſhed, rude;* incultè, (adv.) dicere, *inelegantly, rudely*, Cic. incultiùs, Salluſt. Jug. 19. inculti, ūs, m. *want of cultivation, neglect*, ib. 2. *filth, naſtineſs*, Id. Cat. 55. *diſuſe*, Liv. 42, 12.

INCŌLŪMIS, e, *ſafe:* incolumi capite es? *are you ſound in your judgment, or in your ſenſes*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 132. Incolūmĭtas, ātis, f. *ſafety*, Cic.

IN-CŌMĪTĀTUS, a. *unaccompanied*, Virg. A. 2, 456

IN-COMITIĀRE, *to ſummon to a trial before the comitia*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 30.

IN-COMMENDĀTUS, a. *uncommended, diſregarded*, Ovid. Met. 1, 434.

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IN-COMMŎDUS, a. *inconvenient, unfavourable, disadvantageous, troublesome:* -ŏdè: INCOMMODUM, i, n. *inconvenience, disadvantage, damage, loss:* Ostiense, *the disaster at Ostia*, Cic. Manil. 12. incommoditas, atis, f. *inconvenience, unseasonableness:* incommŏdāre alicui, *to incommode, to hurt.*

IN-COMPĂRĂBĬLIS, e, *not to be compared.*

IN-COMPERTUS, a, um, *not found out, uncertain.*

IN-COMPOSĬTUS, a. oratio, *inelegant*, Liv. 4, 41. -itus versus, *artless, unpolished*, Liv. 7, 2. moribus incompositus, *ungraceful*, Quinct. 4, 5. & 9, 4. agmen, *out of order*, Liv. 5, 28. Motus incompositos dare, *to dance without art*, Virg. G. 1, 350. pede incomposito currunt versus, *in careless numbers, unsmoothly*, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 1. incomposĭtè (adv.) veniens hostis, *out of order*, Liv. 25, 37.

IN-COMPREHENSUS & -ibĭlis, e, *not to be understood, incomprehensible;* natura, Cels praef.

IN-COMPTUS, a. *undressed, uncombed, unpolished.*

IN-CONCESSUS, a. *unlawful, forbidden*, Virg. A. 1, 651. voluptas inconcessa placet, Ov. A. 3, 4, 31.

IN-CONCILIĀRE aliquem in alium, *to irritate, to render inimical.* Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 22. & Most. 3, 1, 85. aliquid, *to disapprove, to disparage*, Id.

IN-CONCINNUS, a. *inelegant, slovenly, awkward.*

IN-CONCUSSUS, *unshaken, undisturbed*, Sen. Ep. 66

IN-CONDĪTUS, a. carmina, *rude, undigested, ill-composed*, Liv. 4, 20. Virg. E. 2, 4. mulites, *out of order*, Id. turba, *confused;* genus dicendi, *inelegant*, Cic. Brut. 44. corpora, *unburied*, Lucan. 6, 101. fructus, *not laid up in a storehouse*, Col. 3, 2, 1.—INCONDITĒ (adv.) dicere, *inelegantly*, Cic.

IN-CONFECTUS cibus, *undigested*, Cels. 4, 19.

IN-CONFESSUS, a. inconfessa quid esset, *not having confessed or declared*, Ovid. Met. 2, 557.

IN-CONFŪSUS, a. *unconfused, regular*, Senec. Nat. Q. 3 pr. inconfusi recursus, Claud. c. Honor.

IN-CONGRUENS sententia, *an inconsistent opinion*, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 19. disciplina, Gell. 12, 5.

IN-CONSEQUENTĬA, ae, f. *want of connection between the beginning and conclusion of a speech*, quae est -tia rerum foedissima, Quinct. 8, 6.

IN-CONSIDERANS, ntis; & In-consideratus, a. *inconsiderate, rash, injudicious:* -tè: -antia.

IN-CONSŌLĂBĬLIS, e, *not to be comforted*, Ov. M.

IN-CONSPICUUS, a. *not conspicuous*, Flor. 4, 2.

IN-CONSTANS, ntis, a. *inconstant:* -anter: -antia.

IN-CONSUETUS rei alicui, *unaccustomed;* ferrum, *unusual*, Vitr. 5 pr. falsitudo, Id. 1, 4.

IN-CONSULTUS, a *imprudent, inconsiderate*, Cic. Liv. 3, 21. INCONSULTI abeunt, *without receiving advice or an oracle*, Virg. A. 3, 452 Inconsulto domino, servi abeunt, *without having asked the consent of their master*, Varr. R. R. 1, 10. inconsultè, v. -tò, adv. *imprudently*—inconsultum, i, n. Ex inconsulto senatus, *according to the imprudent decree of the senate*, Sil. 8, 216. inconsultu meo, *without my advice or consent*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 130.

IN-CONSUMPTUS, a. *unconsumed*, Ov. M. 7, 592.

IN-CONTĂMINĀTUS, a. *unpolluted, undefiled*, Liv. 4, 2. -atâ facie gallinae, Varr. 3, 9, 16.

IN-CONTENTUS, a. *not stretched, untuned;* fidibus contingit, ut incontentae sint, Cic. Fin. 4, 27.

IN-CONTINENS, entis, a. *that does not contain*, Plin. 8, 43. sui, *not master of, that cannot restrain*, Senec. N. Q. 3, 30. *incontinent, libidinous, lustful*, Horat. Od. 3, 4, 77. INCONTINENTER (adv.) facere, *immodestly, incontinently*, Cic. Off. 3, 8. cibum capere, *to eat immoderately*, Cels. 1, 3. incontinentia, ae, f. *incontinence, indulgence of criminal appetite*, Cic. Cael. 5. urinae, *involuntary emission*, Pl.

IN-CONTROVERSUS, a. *indisputed, undoubted,* -si juris partem ignorare, Cic. Or. 1, 57.

IN-CONVENIENS, entis, a. *improper, unsuitable; inconsistent;* -entia inter se jungere, Sen. B. vit. 12.

IN-CŎQUĔRE radices Baccho, i. e. vino, *to boil in wine*, Virg. G. 4, 279 *so* radices aheno, Ovid. Met. 7. 265. album plumbum aeriis operibus, *to cover brass vessels with white lead, to tin*, Plin. 34, 17 f. 48. *so* incoquere argentum equorum ornamentis, *to cover with silver, to silver*, ib. viperinus cruor incoctus herbis, *infused into by being boiled with*, Hor. Epod. 3, 7. vellera incocta Tyrios rubores, *sc.* fecundum, *dyed with Tyrian purple*, Virg. G. 3, 307. incocti corpora Mauri, *sun-burnt*, i. e. *black*, Sil. 17, 638. incoctum non expromit, *i. e.* non coctum, *he produces no plan or trick unless well digested*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 53. incoctum generoso pectus honesto, *seasoned with virtue*, Pers. 2, 74. Incoctĭlis, e; -ia vasa, *covered with white lead, tinned*, Plin. 34, 17.

IN-CORPŌRĀLIS, e, *having no body, incorporeal.*

IN-CORRECTUS, a. *not corrected, incorrect*, Ov.

IN-CORRUPTUS, a. *incorrupt, incorruptible:* -ptè.

IN-CREBRESCĔRE; ventus increbrescit, *increases;* rumor increbruit *v.* increbuit, *prevailed.*

IN-CREDĪBĬLIS, e, *not to be believed, incredible:* -ile dictu; -ilis sum, *I am not believed*, Plaut. -ĭter.

IN-CREDŬLUS, a. *hard of belief, incredulous*, Hor.

IN-CREMATUS, a. *burnt, consumed by fire*, Flor. 4, 12.

IN-CRĔPĀRE, *to make a noise;* lyram digitis, *to strike, to play upon*, Ovid. Ep. 3, 118. aliquem lyrâ, *to strike with the harp, to admonish*, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 1. Ovid. Fast. 6 f. unda increpuit latus carinae, *struck*, Id. Trist. 1, 4, 24. *so* Jupiter atras increpuit nubes, Id. Met. 12, 52. haec apud eos, *to speak loudly*, Liv. 6, 37. haec in regem, *to bawl out, to inveigh*, Id. 1, 51. exercitum, *to chide, to upbraid*, Id. 2, 45. bonos maledictis, Sall. Cat. 21. singulos avaritiae, *to accuse*, Suet. Cal. 39. arrogantiam ejus, *to blame*, Cic. in similitudinem nominis, *to scoff or jeer at*, Liv. 27, 1. INCREPĬTUS, *chidden:* INCREPĬTĀRE, freq. aliquem, *to chide, to upbraid;* seram aestatem, *to blame, to complain of*, Virg. G. 4, 138. aliquem morae, *to accuse*, Sil 8, 265. pertinaciam practoris, Liv. 37, 32.

IN-CRESCĔRE, *to increase;* acutis jaculis, *to grow up into*, Virg. A. 3, 46. -escens audacia, Liv. 1, 33

INCREMENTUM, i, n *an increase*, debuit omnia incrementa sua sibi Cicero, *preferments*, Paterc. 2, 34. populi incrementa futura, *the seeds, whence a people was to spring*, Ovid. Met, 3, 103. magnum Jovis incrementum, *foster-child, progeny*, Virg. E. 4, 49. *promotion, advancement*, Suet. Vit. 3.

IN-CRĔTĀRE faciem, *to whiten with chalk* (creta.)

INCRĒTUS, part. (incerno;) -um piper, *sifted, cleansed* (per incerniculum purgatum) Hor. S. 2, 4, 75

IN-CRUENTUS, a. *bloodless, without bloodshed or slaughter:* in-cruentātus, a. *unstained with blood.*

IN-CRUSTARE, *to incrust, to plaster;* fincerum vas, *to varnish a whole vessel, that has no flaw;*

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and therefore needs no varnish; or to daub over, to taint with a bad smell a pure vessel, Hor. S. 1, 3, 56.

In-cŭbāre (ui, ĭtum,) toro, stramentis, pellibus, *to lie or recline upon*; ovis v. ova, *to sit on, as a hen*; aquila tricenis diebus incubat, Plin. in templo, *to sleep*; auro, divitiis, *to brood over, to watch anxiously*; incubans cortici, *lying on, supported by, cork*, Liv. 5, 46. ponto nox incubat atra, *broods over, covers*, Virg. A. 1, 89.—— Incubātio, ōnis, f. incubātus, & -ĭtus, ūs, m. *a sitting on eggs to hatch them, a brooding*; incubitus dextri lateris, *a lying upon*, Plin. 28, 4.—— Incubĭtāre, fr. *to sit on eggs*, Col. 8, 14. Plin. 8, 43.

In-culcāre aream, *to beat close, to ram down a threshing floor*, Col. 2, 20. lapidibus inculcatis, *with stones well driven in*, Col. 8, 15, 3. pannis inculcatis, *tents or rolls of cloth being thrust in*, Id. 6, 12, 2. aliquid alicui, *to inculcate on, to impress by frequent repetition*, Cic. quidlibet aegris, *to prescribe any thing at hazard to the sick*, Cels. praef. vos non modo oculis imagines, sed etiam animis inculcatis, *present*, i. e. *you Epicureans make us not only see, but also think by images*, Cic. N. D. 1, 39. Gracca verba, *to intermix, to introduce improperly*, Cic. Off. 1, 31. *Add.* Or. 15 & 69. se auribus nostris, *to force themselves on*, i. e. *to tire us with their disputations*, Cic. Or. 2, 5. liber inculcatus et refectus, *i. e.* interpolatus, *enlarged and corrected*, Cic. Att. 16, 3. *inculcated*, Quinct.

In-culpātus, a. *blameless, untainted*, Ovid.

In-cumbĕre baculo, columnis, olivae, cardini, *to lean upon*; gladio v. in gladium, *to fall upon*; ad v. in aliquid, *to attend or apply to, to bend one's whole attention to*; famae alterius, *to depend on*; remis, *to ply*; ut jam inclinato *(sc* judici) reliqua incumbat oratio, *may completely convince him already favourably disposed*, Cic. Or. 2, 79 f. Quòcunque incubuerit, *sc.* orator, *to whatever side he chuses to lead his hearers*, ib. 3, 14. cum incubuit ad bonum virum, *has leaned*, Cic. Mur. 26. in Caesaris cupiditates incubui, *I assisted or favoured*, Cic. Att. 5, 13.

In-cunăbŭla, ōrum, n. *a cradle*; properly *cradle-clothes, swaths*, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 52. Truc. 5, 13. *the rudiments of learning*, Cic. Or. 2, 7. Jovis incunabula Crete, *the birth-place*, Ovid. Met. 8, 99. *so* Cic. Att. 2, 15.

In-curātus, a. *undressed, uncured*; incurata ulcera celat, *conceals*, (and thus prevents from being cured,) Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24.

Incuria, ae, f. (cura,) *want of care, carelessness, negligence*: incuriosus rei alicujus, *careless or indifferent about*; incuriosis vigiliis, *being negligent or carelessly kept*, Tac. Hist. 5, 22. -ose.

In-currĕre in hostes, *to rush in amongst*; in provincias v. regiones proximas, *to make an incursion*; in morbos, damna, dedecora, *to fall into*; in odium hominum, in crimen, in varias reprehensiones, *to incur*; in alterum genus justitiae, *to transgress*. Cic. Off. 1, 9. in aliquid casu, Cic. Or. 2, 42. in quem diem incurrat, *sc.* febris, nescio, *falls*, Cic. Att. 7, 7. ne illa exceptio in aliquem incurrat, *offend, hurt*, ib. 5, 4. in me incurrit Româ rediens Curio, *met*, ib. 2, 8. in sapientem casus potest incurrere, *attack*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10. densis armis, *to rush upon*, Virg. A. 2, 409. *so* armentis, *to attack*, Ovid. Met. 7, 546. *Passiv.* servis incurritur, impers. Juvenal. 6, 333.—— Incursio, ōnis, f. & -us, ūs, m. *an incursion, an attack; force*.—Incursāre (fr.) agros Romanos, *to make an incursion on*, Liv. 5, 31. stellis, *to run against*, Ovid. Met. 2, 205. *so* rupibus, ib. 14, 190. aliquem v. in aliquem, *to attack*; oculis *vel* auribus, *to meet, to strike*, Quinct. il. 10, 3. Incursĭtāre in aliquem, *to run against, to offend*, Senec. Vit. b. 27. in multos, Id. Ir. 3, 6.

In-curvus, a. *crooked, stooping*: incurvare, *to bend*: -ata dolore membra, *bent*, Ov. M. 6, 245. -ātio: incurvescĕre, *to be bent down*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28.

Incus, ūdis, f. *a smith's anvil*; eandem incudem tundere diem noctemque, i. e. *to teach the same lesson*, Cic. Or. 2, 39. et malè tornatos incudi reddere versus, *to apply again to the anvil ill formed verses*, i. e. *to write or polish them over again*, Hor. A. P. 441.

In-cūsāre cum v. id, *to blame, to accuse*: -ātio.

In-cūsus lapis, *a rough or indented stone*, (for a hand-mill to grind corn,) Virg. G. 1, 275. incusa pingui auro dona, *vases forged of thick gold and rough with carvings*; or, according to others, *gifts of unwrought gold*, Pers. 2, 52.

In-custōdītus, a. *not kept, unguarded*, Ovid, Tr. 3, 10, 58. -um captat oviле lupus, ib. 5, 10.

In-cŭtĕre (quatio) colaphum servo, pedem terrae, scipionem in caput alicujus, *to strike*; desiderium, metum, timorem, pavorem, pudorem alicui, *to cause, to strike into, to inspire with*; vim ventis, *to give force or fury*, Virg. A. 1, 69. foedum nantium ei, *to bring suddenly*, Liv. 2, 8.—— Incussus, ūs, m. *a striking against*, Tac. Hist. 4, 23.

Indāgāre *(q.* inde agere,) *to search or trace out as hunters do*: indāgo, ĭnis, f. *a series of toils or nets placed round any wood or forest by hunters*; *thus*, saltusque indagine cingunt, *with toils*, Virg. A. 4, 121. *so* Lucan. 6, 42. Stat. Theb. 2, 553, velut ejus indagine capi, *by his nets*, Tac. Ann. 13, 42. indaginis modo, *as when a forest is surrounded with toils*, Id. Agric. 37. *so* Caes. B. G. 8, 18. poenarum indagine inclusi, i. e. *restrained by the terror of punishments*, Plin. Pan. 35.—doctrinae indaginibus, *by learned researches*, Plin. 9, 7. Indāgātio, ōnis, f. initiorum, *an inquiry or investigation concerning the beginnings or principles of things*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24. veri, *a search after truth*, Cic. O. 15. Indagātor, ōris, m. apum, *a searcher for*, Columel. 9, 8, 12. indagatores aquarum, *those that search for water to make an aqueduct*, Id. 2, 2, 20.—Indagātrix, ĭcis, f. *the tracer out or discoverer*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2. indaganter, adv *by searching or tracing out*, (*al.* indagantem,) Col. 5, 1, 2.

INDE, adv. *(ab is,) from thence, from that place*; jam inde ab initio, *ever since, all along*, Liv. 1, 2. *so* inde usque, Cic. Arch. 1. stant calices; minor inde, &c. *of them*, Ovid. Fast. 5, 509. nati filii; inde ego majorem hunc adoptavi mihi, *the elder of them*, Ter. Adel. 1, 1, 21.

In-dēbĭtus, a. *undue*; -a praemia, Ov. Ep. 16, 19. non indebita posco Regna meis fatis, *not destined to me by the fates*, Virg. A. 6, 66.

In-dĕcet, *it misbecomes*; haec juvenes non indecent, *do not misbecome*, Plin. Ep. 3, 1. Indĕcens, entis, a. *unbecoming, unseemly*; -enter.

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IN-DĔCLĪNĀTUS, a. *unchanged, constant*; -ata amicitia, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 24. amicus, Id. P. 4, 10, 83. indeclinabilis, e, *unchangeable, constant*, Senec. Ep.

IN-DĔCOR v. -decŏris, e, (decus,) *regno, disgraceful, a dishonour to*, Virg. A. 7, 231. genus indecŏres, *sc.* secundum, *ignoble in their birth*, ib. 12, 25. *without honour*, ib. 11, 845. *inglorious*, ib. 431.

IN-DĔCŎRUS, a. (decor,) *unbecoming, ungraceful, dishonourable*: -ōrè, *indecently*, Cic. Off. 1, 31.

IN-DEFATĪGĀTUS, a. *unfatigued*: -ābĭlis, Senec. de Ir. 2, 12. -ata caelestium officia, Id. Marc. 18.

IN-DEFENSUS, a. *undefended, defenceless*, Liv. 4, 28.

IN-DEFESSUS, a. *unwearied, indefatigable*; agendo, Ov. M. 9, 200. comes amici, Stat. -fessum.

IN-DEFLĔTUS, a. *unlamented*, Ov. M. 7, 611.

IN-DEFLEXUS, a. *unbent, constant, steady*; aetatis indeflexa naturitas, Plin. pan. 4.

IN-DEJECTUS, a. *unthrown down, not cast down*.

IN-DELASSĀTUS, a. *unwearied*, Manil. 5, 63.

IN-DELĔBĬLIS, e, *that cannot be effaced or blotted out*; nomenque erit indelebile nostrum, Ov.

IN-DELIBĀTUS, a. -ae opes, *undiminished*, Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 68. -āta virgo, *chaste*, Sil. 15, 271.

IN-DEMNĀTUS, a. *uncondemned, untried, unheard*.

IN-DEMNIS, e, (damnum,) *without hurt or loss*; indemnis et illaesus evasit, Sen. Ep. 9. -ĭtea.

IN-DENUNCIĀTUS, a. *not declared or denounced*.

IN-DEPLORĀTUS, a. *unlamented*, Ovid. M. 11, 670. -atum barbara terra teget, Id. Tr. 3, 3, 46.

IN-DEPRĀVĀTUS, a. *uncorrupted, undepraved*.

IN-DEPREHENSUS v. -prensus, a. *not found, not discovered*: indeprehensibĭlis, e, *not to be discovered*.

INDEPTUS, part. *having gotten*, or *being gotten; having overtaken; obtained*, Plin. pr. *see* Indipiscī.

IN-DĔRE (indĭdi, indĭtum,) guttam uni in os, *to put into*; ignem in aram, *to put or set upon*; catenas captivis; nomen alicui; inde Salinatori Livio inditum cognomen, *the surname of* Salinator *was given to* Livius, Liv. 29, 37. *so* 1, 34. venenum potioni inditum, *put into, mixed with*, Curt 10, 10, 7. inditus lecticae, *put or placed in*, Tac. Ann. 3, 28. castella rupibus indita, *built on*, ib. 4, 46. *so* urbs monti indita, Flor. 3, 1.

IN-DESCRIPTUS, a. *not described*, Columel. 3, 21, 4.

IN-DESERTUS, a. *not forsaken, not relinquished*, -rta meo pectore regna tene, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 52.

IN-DESĪNENTER, adv. *continually*; et si alter indesinenter aeger est, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 16.

IN-DESPECTUS, a. -ta tenet vobis qui tartara, *unseen, invisible*, Lucr. 6, 748.

IN-DESTRICTUS, a. *unhurt*, Ovid. Met. 12, 94.

IN-DETONSUS, *unshorn, unshaven, uncut*; additur his Nyseus, indetonsusque Thyoneus, Ov. M. 4, 13.

IN-DEVĪTĀTUS, a. *unavoidable*, Ov. M. 2, 606.

IN-DEVORĀTUS, a. *not devoured*, Martial. 7, 19.

IN-DĪCĀRE, *to shew, to discover; to tell the price at which a thing is to be sold*; indica hic pretium, Plaut. Perf. 4, 4, 37 & 109. Cic. Off. 3, 16.

INDEX, ĭcis, c. *a discoverer, an informer*; index pectoris color et vultus, *an indication, a mark*, Ov. Met. 9, 534. *so* leonum animi index cauda, sicut et equorum aures, Plin. 8, 16. morborum index ferè est arteriarum pulsus, Id. 11, 37. indices librorum, *the titles or inscriptions*, Cic. Or. 2, 14. Att. 4, 15, *the inscription on a statue*, Tibul. 4, 1, 130. *a touch-stone for gold or silver*, Ovid. Met. 2, 707. *the fore-finger*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 26.—INDICIUM, i, n. *a discovery, evidence, a proof; information; the accusing of any one, the part of an accuser*, Cic. Caecil. 11.—INDICĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the fixing of a price on a thing*, Plin. 22, 24. Plaut. Perf. 4, 4, 30. indicatūra, ae, f. *setting a price on a thing, estimating its value*, Plin. praef. & 20. *the value*; Id. 37, 2.

IN-DĪCERE bellum alicui, *to declare or proclaim war against any one*; choros, *to summon*, Virg. A. 11, 737. coenas familiaribus, *to invite himself to sup with, to order them to prepare*, Suet. Ner. 27. consilium, *to summon*, Liv. 1, 50. diem pugnae, *to appoint, to name*, Id. 10, 27. *so* feriae indictae, Id. 3, 5 f. forum, *to appoint a court of justice*, Virg. A. 5, 758. funus, *to notify by a proclamation, to invite people to attend a funeral by a herald*, Suet. Caes. 84. Cic. Dom. 42. honorem templis, *to appoint a sacrifice*, Virg. A. 1, 632. & 3, 264. *so* jejunia, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 291. famem populo, *to oblige to fast*, Suet. Cal. 26. multam, *to impose*, Plin. 18, 3. *so* tributum, Liv. 4, 60. INDICENS, *i. e.* non dicens; me indicente haec non fiunt, *without my foretelling them*, Ter. Adel. 3, 4, 62. etiam me indicente, *without my advice or telling*, Liv. 22, 39. *so* indictus, *for* non dictus; quod dictum, indictum est, *is unsaid or retracted*, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 57. *so* ea se nec, ut indicta sint, revocare posse, Liv. 5, 15. nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis, *shall you be left or pass unmentioned without being celebrated*, Virg. A. 7, 733. *so* indictum alio ore, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 8. indicta causa *(i. e.* non cognita) aliquem occidere, in vincula ducere, *without being tried or heard*, Cic. & Liv. INDICTIO, ōnis, f. *the imposition of a tax*, Plin. Pan. 29. INDICTIVUS, a. -um funus, *to which people were invited by a public crier*, Festus.

INDĪCUM, i, n. *a kind of colour, indigo*, Plin. 35, 6.

INDIDEM, adv. *from the same place*, Cic. Am. 27.

IN-DIFFĔRENS, ntis, a. *indifferent, not very nice*; circa victum, Suet. Caes. 53. -enter.

INDIGĔNA, ae, c. *the native of a place*; *opposed to* Advĕna, *a foreigner*; Liv. 21, 30. Tac. Agric. 11. adj. indigenae Latii populi, *native*, Lucan. 2, 432. duces, Val. Flac. 6, 93. aquae, Id. 6, 294. vinum, *produced in the country, not imported*, Plin. 14, 6. *so* indigena potio, Flor. 2, 18, 12.

INDIGĔRE (in *et* egeo) pecuniâ, omnium rerum, *to want*; praesidio eorum indigetur, imp. *their assistance is wanted*, Plin. 10, 27. INDIGENS, *indigent, needy, poor*; utrumque per se indigens, *defective, insufficient*, Sall. Cat. 1. INDIGENTIA, ae, f. *indigence, want*. INDIGUS, a. *in want of*; haud opis indiga nostrae, *not needing*, Virg. G. 2, 428. nec stupendiorum indiga, Plin. 8, 40.

INDIGES, ĕtis, m. *a man deified or worshipped as a god after death*, Liv. 1, 2. Dii Indigetes, *the native or peculiar gods of a place*, Ovid. Met. 15, 862. Virg. G. 1, 498. et indigetes, Liv. 8, 9.

IN-DIGESTUS, a. *not separated into parts, indigested, confused*; rudis -estaque moles, Ov. M. 1, 7.

IN-DIGNUS honōre, *unworthy*; avorum, Virg. 12, 649. indignum facinus, *shameful, shocking*, Ter. hiemes, *cold, hurtful*, Virg. G. 2, 373. mors, *cruel*, Id. A. 6, 163. *so* Ovid. Met. 10, 627. indignum est vinci, *shameful*, Cic. Quint. 31. -gnè: indig-

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nĭtas, ātis, f. *unworthiness*, Cic. Or. 2, 32. Caecil. 19. *meanness*, Id. Vat. 1. Dej. 1. Pis. 41. *baseness*, Id. Mur. 25. *disgrace*, Id. Fam. 6, 14. Att. 10, 8.

INDIGNĀRI, *to be very angry or displeased at a thing*; casum amici, *to be enraged at*, Virg. A. 2, 93. pontem, *to disdain to bear*, ib. 8, 728. indignatum magnis stridoribus aequor, *raging with great noise*, Id. G. 2, 162. pater indignatus, *incensed, highly offended*, Virg. A. 7, 770 *so* ib. 12, 786. vita fugit indignata, *her soul fled indignant, with indignation*, ib. 11, 831. & 12 f. venti indignantes, *raging, indignant at being confined*, ib. 1, 55. indignantia freta, *raging*, Ovid. Met. 11, 491. verba, *outrageous, indignant*, ib. 6, 584. servitutis indignantissimus, *very impatient of bondage, cannot live under confinement*, Col. 8, 17, 7. indignabundus, a. *raging greatly, full of indignation*, Liv. 38, 56. Suet. Cal. 35. indignātio, ōnis, f. *indignation, rage*: -unctula, Plin. Ep. 6, 17.

IN-DILĪGENS, ntis, a. *negligent, careless*, -entior, Caes. B. G. 2, 23. hortus *carelessly kept, not kept in proper order*, Plin. 19, 4 f. 19, 3. indiligentior charta, *not carefully made*, Id. 13, 12. -enter: -entia.

INDIPISCI (et apud Plaut. Indepiscĕre; *ex* in *et* apiscor,) aliquid, *to get, to obtain*; indeptus navem erat, *had overtaken or got hold of*, Liv. 26, 39. *so* Lucr. 3, 213. *passiv.* Cato repullis tanquam indeptis honoribus gaudens, *obtained*, Plin. Praef.

IN-DIRECTUS, -actio, *ungraceful*, Quinct. 5, 13, 2.

IN-DISCRĔTUS, a. *undistinguished, unseparated; indistinct*: -ētē, *without distinction*, Plin. 11, 37.

IN-DISCRIMINĀTIM, adv. *indiscriminately, without any distinction*, Varr. L. L. 18.

IN-DISERTUS, a. *not eloquent, uneloquent*: -tē.

IN-DISPENSATUS, a. *immoderate, unbounded*, -ato lassantem corpora nisu, Sil. 16, 342.

IN-DISPŌSĪTUS, a. *out of order, confused*: -ītē.

IN-DISSOLUBĪLIS, e, *that cannot be dissolved or loosed, indissoluble*: indissolūtus, a. *not loosed*, Cic.

IN-DISTINCTUS, a. *indistinct, confused*, Tac. An.

IN-DIVIDUUS, a. *that cannot be divided, individual, inseparable*: individua, *sc.* corpuscŭla, *atoms*, Cic. Fat 11. Fin. 2, 23. N. D. 1, 23. indivīsus, a. *undivided*; ungulae, *not cloven*, Plin. 11, 45.

IN-DISTRICTUS *v.* -dēstrictus, a. *unwounded, unhurt*; indistrictus abibo, Ovid. Met. 12, 92.

IN-DOCTUS, a. *untaught, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant*: -ctē.—indocilis, e, *not easy to be taught, indocile*; -e genus, *rude*, Virg. A. 8, 321. caeli agricola, *ignorant*, Plin. 18, 25. -i gutture, *without art*, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 8. -es vias currit lympha, *natural*, ib. 4, 1, 6.

IN-DŎLĒRE (ui, ĭtum,) *v.* -escĕre facto, malis alicujus, *to be sorry or grieved at*; succesfurumque Minervae indoluit, *for* successum. *grieved at the success of*, Ovid. Met. 2, 788.—indolentia, ae, f. *the abscence of or freedom from pain*, Cic. Div. 2, 4.

INDŎLES, is, f. *a natural disposition or inclination; natural talents or abilities*; cum hac indole virtutum ac vitiorum, *with this natural propensity to*, Liv. 21, 4. indoles frugum, pecudum, *the nature, the native constitution*, Id. 38, 17.

IN-DŎMĪTUS, a. *unsubdued, untamed: also the same with* Indomabĭlis, e, *that cannot be subdued or tamed*; equus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 12.

IN-DORMĪRE cubilibus, saccis, *to sleep upon*; in tanto homine colendo, *to be careless*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15. tantae causae, *to nod over, not to attend to*, Cic. Phil. 2, 12. huic tempori, *not to improve*, ib. 3, 14. desidiae, *to indulge*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2.

IN-DŌTĀTUS, a. *without a dowry*; corpora, *without the usual ornaments or presents*, Ov. M. 7, 609.

IN-DUBITĀRE tuis viribus, *to doubt of, to question*, Virg. A. 8, 404.—indubitātus, a. *undoubted, certain*: -ātē: indubitabĭlis, e, *not to be doubted*: indŭbius, a. *not doubtful*, Tac. An. 1, 45.

INDU *or* Endo, *anciently used for* IN.

INDŬCIAE, ārum, f. *a truce, or cessation from hostilities*; pax negata, induciae datae, Liv. 10, 5.

IN-DŪCĔRE testes in senatum, *to bring in*; fontes umbrā, *to cover*, Virg. E. 9, 20. fontibus umbras, *to bring over*, ib. 5, 40. fluvium et rivos satis, *to bring rills of water into the fields of growing corn*, Virg. G. 1, 106. messorem arvis, ib. 316. caestus manibus, *to put on*, Id. A. 5, 379. *so* calceos *v.* soleas pedibus; morem, *to introduce*, Plin. Ep. 2, 14. colorem picturae, *to varnish*, Plin. 35, 10. scuta pellibus, *to cover*, Caes. B. G. 2, 33. *so* parietes tenui marmore, Senec. Ep. 116. Vitruv. 7, 3. tectorium in parietem, Plin. 36, 23. mitorem cuti, *to bring upon*, Plin. 24, 8. nubes terris, *to draw over*, Ov. M. 2, 307. *so* tenebras terris, ib. 395.—¶ animum ut *v.* ne, *to bring, to induce, to persuade one's self*; in animum, *to think, to imagine*, Plaut. Rud. prol. 22. Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 6.—pecuniam in rationem, *to state or mark down in an account as expended*, Cic. Verr. 1, 41. *so* Id. Fam. 3, 10. & 3, 8. Rull. 2, 26 & 36.—senatusconsultum, *to cancel, to reverse*, Cic. Att. 1, 20. & 7, 28. Dom. 4. locationem, *to break or revoke a lease*, Cic. Att. 1, 17. nomina, *to erase*, ib. 13, 14.—INDUCTUS spe, pretio, *induced*; taedae inductae sulphure, *besmeared*, Ov. Ep. 7, 23. inducto priore decreto, *having cancelled or annulled*, Suet. Caes. 16. & Ner. 52. quinta natura ab Aristotele inducta, *introduced, invented*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26 f. Sermo inductus a tali exordio, *took its rise*, ib. 2, 4. Dolabella inductus, *deceived*, Cic. Phil. 2, 32.—INDUCTIO aquarum, *the bringing in on the fields*, Cic. N. D 2, 60. personarum, *the introduction*, Id. Or. 3, 53. *induction, a form of reasoning, much used by* Socrates, Cic. Inv. 1, 31. Top. 10. Quinct. 5, 11, 2. *persuasion*, Id. Tusc. 2. *propensity*, Id. Fam. 1, 8.—inductu alieno, *by the persuasion of another*, A. ad Herenn. 5, 57. hujus, Quinct. 11. 5, 10.

INDUGRĔDI viam sceleris, *for* ingredi, Lucr. 1, 83. *so* Id. 4, 318 & 367.

INDULGĒRE (si, tum,) illi, amori, dolori, gaudio, irae, luxuriae, &c. *to indulge*; precibus alterius, *to grant, to comply with*; nimis me indulgeo, *for* mihi, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 16. vestitu nimio indulges, *sc.* ei, *you indulge him in too fine clothes*, Ter. Adel. 1, 1, 38. aegris in potione, Cels. 3, 6. rudem gladiatori, *to grant a rod in token of a discharge from fighting*, Suet. Cl. 21. *so* ornamenta consularia alicui, ib. 24.—indulgentissimè Imperator, *most gracious*, Plin. Ep. 10, 5. -enter: INDULGENTIA, ae, f. *indulgence, favour*.

INDUĔRE vestes sibi, *to put on*; se vestibus, *to clothe or cover*; annulum, arma, tunicam sibi; soleas jumentis *v.* inducere, Plin. 33, 11 f. 49. galeam indujtur, *sc.* secundum, Virg. A. 2, 394. Loricam,

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Loricam, 7, 640. exuvias indutus Achilli, *for* Achillei, *from* Achillëus, ib. 2, 275. indutus ſpoliis, 10, 775. armis, 11, 83. tegumen capiti, 7, 668. veſtes indutae, Id. G. 3, 364. induerat ſe pomis arbos, ib. 4, 142. induere formam mortalem, habitum, mores pudicos et ſeveros, munia ducis, perſonam amici *v.* philoſophi, ſpeciem latronis, ſpiritus hoſtiles, vultus ſeveros, *to aſſume;* animum bonis artibus, *to cultivate with, to habituate to,* Tac. Ann. 15, 45. eos ex facie hominum in vultus ferarum, *to transform,* Virg. A. 7, 20. ſe in laqueum, *to hang one's ſelf,* Plaut. Caſ. 1, 1, 25. *but* teſtes induuntur in laqueum, *are drawn into a ſnare or an embarraſſment,* Quinct. 5, 7, 11. dum ſe expedire vult, induit ſe, *entangles or involves,* Cic. Verr. 2, 42. *ſo* induitis vos in eas captiones, Cic. Div. 2, 17. *Add.* Verr. 5, 29. Mur. 25. Acad. 4, 6. cum anhelitus terrae ſe in nubem induerint, *have entered,* Cic. Div. 2, 19. an ſeſe mucrone induat, *whether to plunge the point of his ſword in his body,* Virg. A. 10, 681. induere pectora telis, Ovid. Am. 2, 10, 31. ſe ſtimulis, *to fall upon, to entangle themſelves among the caltrops,* Caeſ. B. G. 7, 82. *ſo* ib. 73.

INDŪTUS, ûs, m. *clothing,* Tac. Ann. 16, 4.

INDUTĪLIS, e, *that may be put on and off,* Cato, 135. inducŭla, ae, f. *a kind of garment worn by women,* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 39.

INDŪSIUM, i, n. *the garment worn next the ſkin,* Varr. L. L. 4, 30. *called* tunica induſiata, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 47.

INDUSIARIUS, i, m. *a maker of ſuch garments,* Id. Aul. 3, 5, 35.

INDUSTRIA, ae, f. *induſtry:* induſtrius, a. *induſtrious, diligent:* -iē: Induſtriōſus, a. *careful.*

INDŪVIAE, ārum, f. *cloaths, apparel put on,* Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 9. indŭvium, i, n. *the bark of a tree,* (quo ipſa induitur,) Plin. 13, 4.

IN-EBRIĀRE, *to make drunk, to intoxicate.*

IN-ĒDIA, ae, f. (ēdo,) *want of food, hunger.*

IN-EFFABĪLIS, e, *that cannot be uttered, inexpreſſible;* verba, Plin. 28, 2. nomina, Id. pr.

IN-EFFĪCAX, ācis, a. *ineffectual, of no force or ſtrength;* -ācius quàm ſuperiora, Plin. 27, 12.

IN-ELABŌRĀTUS, e, *not laboured, inaccurate.*

IN-ĒLĒGANS, ntis, a. *unelegant, ungraceful.*

IN-ĒLUCTABĪLIS, e, *inevitable, not to be reſiſted.*

IN-ĒMENDABĪLIS, e, *not to be amended, incorrigible;* error, Val. Max. 7, 2, 2. pravitas, Quinct. 1, 1.

IN-ĒMŌRI ſpectaculo mutatae dapis, *to die or pine away in looking at,* Hor. Epod. 5, 34.

IN-EMPTUS, a. *unbought, not purchaſed,* Hor. Ep.

IN-ENARRABĪLIS, e, *that cannot be told or deſcribed, inexpreſſible:* -iter, adv. *in a manner that cannot be told, inexpreſſibly,* Liv. 41, 15.

IN-ENODABĪLIS, e, *inexplicable,* Cic. Fat. 9.

IN-EPTUS, a. (aptus,) *unfit, impertinent; unſuitable to the time, place, and circumſtances; a word, the meaning of which Cicero ſays cannot be expreſſed by an equivalent word in Greek,* Or. 2, 4. Ineptè, adv. *at an improper time, impertinently,* Cic. Fam. 6, 7. INEPTĪRE, *to do or ſay what is improper for the time, place, or circumſtances; to trifle, to play the fool:* ineptia, ae, f. *impertinence,* Plaut. Merc. Prol. 26. *oftener in the plur.* ineptiae, ārum, *trifles, inſignificant nicetie, fooleries,* Cic. Or. 3, 49. Br. 63.

IN-EQUITABĪLIS, e, *not to be ridden upon,* Curt.

IN-ERMIS, e; & inermus, a, um, (arma,) *unarmed;* -um pectus, Virg. A. 10, 425. vulgus, ib.

IN-ERRĀRE montibus, *to wander in or on,* Plin. Ep. 1, 6. inerrans, a. *not wandering;* inerrantes ſtellae, *the fixt ſtars,* Cic. N. D. 2, 21.

IN-ERS, tis, a. (ars,) *without art, ſlothful, indolent, inactive, lazy; inſipid;* inertia, ae, f. *want of art or ſkill, ſloth:* inerticŭlus, -a vitis, *weak, inſipid,* Plin. 14, 2. Col. 3, 2.

IN-ERUDĪTUS, a. *uninſtructed, ignorant:* -ītē.

IN-ESCĀRE (eſca,) *to enſnare, to allure, to wheedle.*

IN-EVITABĪLIS, e, *not to be avoided, inevitable.*

IN-EVOLŪTUS liber, *not rolled out, unopened,* Mart.

IN-EXCĪTUS, a. *not excited, formerly at peace,* Virg. A. 7, 623. Inexcitabilis ſomnus, *from which one cannot be awakened,* Senec. Ep. 84.

IN-EXCOGITĀTUS, a. *not thought of, unpremeditated;* remedium, *not found out,* Plin. 36, 15.

IN-EXCUSABĪLIS, e, *without excuſe, not to be excuſed,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 58. tempus, *which admits of no excuſe for refuſal,* Ovid. Met. 7, 511.

IN-EXERCITĀTUS, a. *not having taken exerciſe,* Cels. Praef. f. hiſtrio, *not trained, unſtilful,* Cic. Sen. 18. miles, *unexerciſed, undiſciplined,* Cic. Tuſc. 2, 16. Nep. 18, 3. *ſo* inexercitus, Cic. ib. 5, 38.

IN-EXHAUSTUS, a. *unexhauſted, unexhauſtible.*

IN-EXORABĪLIS, e, *inexorable, implacable.*

IN-EXPECTATUS, a. *not expected, unexpected,* hoſtis inexpectatus adeſt, Ovid. Met. 12, 65.

IN-EXPERRECTUS, a. *unawakened, found aſleep,* Ovid. Met. 12, 317.

IN-EXPERTUS, a. *untried,* Virg. A. 4, 415. *ſo* inexperta fides, remedia, &c. inexpertus bellis, *unaccuſtomed to, unacquainted with,* Tac. Hiſt. 1, 6. & 2, 75. *ſo* illis ſuppliciis, Id. Ann. 15, 9. exercitus bonis inexpertus et inſuetus, *unacquainted with, and unaccuſtomed to the comforts of repoſe* or *luxury,* Liv. 23, 18. animus ad contumeliam inexpertus, Id. 6, 18. dulcis inexpertis, *agreeable to the unexperienced, to thoſe who have not made trial of it,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 86.

IN-EXPIABĪLIS, e; religio, *inviolable, the violation of which cannot be expiated or attoned for,* Cic. Tuſc. 1, 12. odium, *implacable,* Liv. 39, 51. bellum, *obſtinate,* Cic. Har. Reſp. 2. Liv. 4, 35. ſe inexpiabilem praebere, *irreconcilable,* Cic. Piſ. 33.

IN-EXPLĀNĀTUS, -a lingua, *that cannot pronounce articulately,* Plin. 11, 37 f. 65.

IN-EXPLEBĪLIS, e; libido, *not to be filled, inſatiable,* Cic. Tuſc. 4, 9. inexpletus, -a caedes, *incomplete,* Stat. Theb. 8, 667. inexpletùm lacrimans, *exceſſively, beyond meaſure,* Virg. A. 8, 559.

IN-EXPLICĀBĪLIS, e, *inexplicable; inextricable; intricate:* inexplĭcitus, a. *intricate, obſcure.*

IN-EXPLŌRĀTUS, a. *unexplored, not examined, untried:* inexploratè *v.* -ō, adv. *without exploring, ſearching or examining before hand; raſhly, precipitately;* -ātò pabulatum cohortes miſere, Liv.

IN-EXPUGNĀBĪLIS, e, *impregnable;* amori, *unconquerable by,* Ovid. Met. 11, 767.

IN-EXPŪTĀBĪLIS, e, *incomputable, incalculable.*

IN-EXSATŪRĀBĪLIS, e, *inſatiable, implacable.*

IN-EXSTINCTUS, a. *inextinguiſhable,* Ov. F. 6, 297.

IN-EXSTIRPABĪLIS, e, *that cannot be extirpated.*

IN-EXSUPERABĪLIS, e, *inſuperable, invincible.*

IN-EXTRICABĬLIS, e, *inextricable, irrecoverable.* IN-FĂBRĒ, adv. (faber,) *unskilfully, rudely, without art;* vasa non infabrè facta, Liv. 36, 40. IN-FABRICĀTUS, a. *unbewn, unfashioned,* Virg. IN-FĂCĒTUS, a. *destitute of humour or wit, unpleasant:* infacētè, adv. *without humour or pleasantry:* infacetiae, ārum, f. *coarse raillery, poor puns, low wit,* Catull. 34, 19. Vell. 2, 23. IN-FĀCUNDUS, a. *unglequent,* Liv. 4, 49. IN-FĀMIS, e, (fama,) *infamous, disgraceful:* infamia, ae, f. *infamy, disgrace:* infāmāre, *to defame, to bring on one's character of, to disgrace.* INFANDUS, a. *not to be expressed; shocking, base; cruel:* infandum! *is used as an interjection for, shocking! dreadful!* Virg. G. 1, 479. A. 1, 251. IN-FANS, antis, c. *a child that cannot speak, an infant; applied also to the young of brutes and birds,* Plin.—*used as an* adj. infans boletus, *small,* Plin. 22, 22. infantia ossa, *the bones of the infant,* Ov. Met. 4, 518. infantes pulli, Plin. 10. 33 f. 49. *unable to speak, inelogquent,* Cic. Br. 23. Inv. 1, 3. nihil Lentulo accusatore infantius, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4. infantissimus, Cic. Cluent. 18. infantissimi, Herenn. 2, 11. infans pudor, *childish bashfulness, that hinders one to speak,* Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 57. infantes statuae, *mute, that cannot speak,* ib. 2, 5, 40. Hortenfiana omnia fuere infantia, *all the promises of* Hortensius *were vain, as those of children,* Cic. Att. 10, 18.—INFANTIA, ae, f. *infancy; inability to speak, want of eloquence or utterance,* Cic. Or. 3, 51. Att. 4, 6. A. ad Heren. 2, 11. INFANTĪLIS, e, *infantile, pertaining to an infant:* infantarius, a. *fond of infants,* Martial. 4, 88.

IN-FARCĪRE v. infercire salem in aliquid, *to stuff or cram into,* Col. 12, 53, 2. verba Cic. Or. 69. IN-FATIGĀBĬLIS, e, *unwearied, indefatigable.* IN-FATUĀRE, (fatuus,) *to render foolish, to infatuate,* Cic. Ph. 3, 9. adulatio infatuat, Sen. Ep. 59. IN-FAUSTUS, a. *unlucky, unfortunate,* Virg. A. IN-FECTUS, (*i. e.* non factus,) *unmade, undone:* infectum argentum, *unwrought, uncoined,* i. e. *bullion,* Liv. 36, 40. infectum reddere, *to render undone;* omnia pro infecto sint, *let all things be placed in the state, in which they were before,* Liv. 9, 11. ne re infectâ abiretur, *without doing any thing, without accomplishing their purpose,* ib. 32. pace infectâ, *not being made,* Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 8. pensa infecta reponunt, *lay aside their tasks unfinished,* Ovid. Met. 4, 10. *so* infectaque sacra relinquunt, *unperformed,* ib 6, 202. rex nihil jam infectum Metello credens, *impracticable or impossible to,* Sall. Jug. 76.—INFECTUS, part. *stained, infected; see* INFICĒRE.

IN-FĒLIX, icis, a. *unhappy:* īcĭter: -īcĭtas: infelicitāre aliquem, *to make unhappy or wretched, to plague, to vex,* Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 30

IN-FENSUS, a. (*obsol.* fendo.) *angry, displeased, enraged, hostile;* hominum generi infensa natura, *unkind,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 27. opes principibus infensae, *formidable, dangerous,* Tac. Ann. 11, 1. ignis infensus, *destructive,* Virg. A. 5, 641. infensa valetudo, *bad health,* Tac. Ann. 14, 56. infensius servitium, *worse slavery, harder servitude,* ib. 1 f.—INFENSĕ (adv.) Tiberius invectus, *having inveighed bitterly, with acrimony,* Tac. Ann. 5, 3. infensiùs pugnabant, *more eagerly or furiously,* Liv. 34, 15.—INFENSĀRE pabula, *to destroy the forage,* Tac. Ann. 6, 34. Armeniam bello, *to ravage,* ib 13, 37. infensantibus diis, *by the wrath of the gods,* ib. 13, 41.

INFER, *for* inferus *or* infra, *below,* Cato, R. R. 149 — INFĔRIUS, a, um; vinum, *wine offered in sacrifice,* Cato, R. R. 132 & 134.——INFĔRIAE, ārum, f. *sacrifices to the infernal deities,* Virg. A. 3, 66. *oblations to the* manes *or shades of deceased friends,* ib. 9, 215. Ovid. Met. 11, 381. Tac. Hist. 2, 95.—INFERNAS, ātis, a. -ātes arbores, *trees which grew on the west side of the Appenine mountains, which looked to the* mare inferum *or Tuscan sea,* Plin. 16, 39. Vitruv. 2, 10.—INFERNUS, a. fluctus, *from the bottom of the sea,* Plin. 2, 47. fulmina, *lightnings which issue from the earth,* Senec. N. Q. 2, 49. Dii, *the infernal gods,* Liv. 31, 31. partes, *the infernal regions,* Cic. N. D. 2, 44. rex, *i. e.* Pluto, Virg. A. 6, 106. rates, *the boat of* Charon, Prop. 2, 20, 72. tenebrae, *infernal darkness,* Hor. Od. 4, 7, 25 apud inferos, *in the infernal regions,* Prop. 2, 22, 49. *so* inferna, *sc.* loca, Tac. Hist. 5, 5 Sen. Her. fur. 423.

IN-FERRE (infĕro, intŭli, illātum & inlātum,) pecuniam in aerarium, *to bring into; so* consulatum in familiam, Tac. An. 3, 30. deos Latio, *for* in Latium, *to introduce,* Virg. A. 1, 6. bellum patriae *v.* contra patriam, *to bring upon, to make against;* se in *v.* per medios hostes, *to rush;* se campo *for* in campum, Virg. G. 2, 145. se in urbem, *to enter,* Cic. Pis. 23. se per medios, *to go,* Virg. A. 1, 439. se concitato impetu, *to advance speedily,* Liv. 2, 14. se hostibus, *to attack,* ib. 30. *so* Id. 6, 12. se in periculum capitis, atque in vitae discrimen, *to expose,* Cic. Balb. 10. se magnificè, *to walk proudly, to strut,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 7. pedem in locum, *to set a foot upon,* Cic. Caecin. 14. primò resistunt; deinde inferunt pedem, *advance or make advances,* Liv. 10, 33. abortum ovibus, *to cause;* Plin. 8, 47. *so* calamitatem, cladem, dolorem, invidiam, maestitiam, metum, moram, mortem, periculum capitis, terrorem alicui, *to cause;* signa in hostem, *to advance;* scalas ad moenia, *to apply;* aliquid ex alio, *to infer, to draw a conclusion,* Cic. vim ei, *to lay violent hands on;* vulnera multis, *to wound,* litem, *v.* periculum capitis, ei *v.* in eum, *to bring to a trial for his life,* Cic. Cluent. 41. stuprum reginae, *to violate,* Cic. Off. 3, 9. stuprum in domum, *to bring disgrace upon,* Cic. Parad. 3, 2. Julias vetuit sepulchro suo inferri, *to be buried in,* Suet. A. 101. *so* Nep. 4, 5. aliquid rationibus, *to mark down in an account-book,* Col. 1, 7. ut rationibus vetaret inferri, *to be entered in his diary of expences,* Suet. Jul. 47. sermonem de re aliqua, *to introduce or bring on,* Cic. Or. 8. *so* in re severa delicatum sermonem, Id. Off. 1, 40. socium se infert, *joins,* Virg. A. 4, 242. spe illatâ militibus, *being inspired,* Caes. B. G. 2, 25. illatâ suspicione, *being raised,* Caes. B. C. 3, 38. multis vulneribus illatis, *being made or inflicted,* Id. G. B. 5, 28. B. C. 2, 6.

INFĔRUS, a, um, *below,* inferum mare, *the* Tuscan *sea, which was thought to be lower than the* Hadriatic *sea,* Cic. Att. 9, 3. apud inferos, *in the infernal regions;* aliquem ab inferis excitare, Cic.

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Cic. inferior ambulatio, *the lower walk*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4. ex inferiore loco dicere, *from a lower place than the* rostra, *or than the* tribunal *where the* praetor *sat*, Cic. Att. 2, 24. omnia inferiora virtute, *inferior to, less valuable than*, Id. belli laude non inferior, quam pater, Cic. Off. 1, 32. inferior copiis *sc.* hoste *v.* quam hostis, *inferior in forces*, Nep. 14, 8. supplices inferioresque, *as suppliants and inferiors, or as humble suppliants*, Cic. Font. 11. inferius majestate suâ rati, si palam lamentarentur, *below their dignity*, Tac. An. 3, 3. caelum sidet inferius mari, *shall sink below the sea*, Hor. Epod. 5, 79. inferiùsque (adv.) suis fraternos currere Luna Admiratur equos, *lower than her horses*, Ovid. Met. 2, 208. in loco infimo ambulare, *lowest*; *so* imae radices montis, Caes. B. G. 8, 40. homo omnium infimus, *the meanest*, Cic. Infimâ fortunâ homines, Id. infimo loco natus, *of the meanest rank*; infimis precibus aliquid petere, *with the humblest intreaties*, Liv. 29, 30.—INFIMĀTES, um, *people of the lowest condition*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 37.

IN-FERVĒRE & -fescĕre, *to be hot, to boil*: infervе-facĕre, *to make hot, to boil*, Col. 12, 17, 2.

IN-FESTUS alicui, *hostile to, eager to hurt*, Nep. 18, 10. bellum, *fierce*, Liv. 9, 12. exercitus, *exasperated*, Sall. Jug. 46. inimicus, *bitter*, Id. Cat. 19. dis hominibusque, *at enmity with, odious to*, ib. 15. hasta, *menacing, ready to wound*, Virg. A. 10, 877. *so* tela infesta ferre in aliquem, *to turn in a hostile manner*, ib. 5, 582. infesto vulnere insequi, *i. e.* gladio in vulnus parato, ib 2, 529. signa, *hostile standards*, i. e. *pointed against the enemy, shewing that an army is prepared to fight*, Liv. & Caes. passim. Sall. Cat 60. Romanum agrum adeò infestum reddidit, *dangerous, so infested it with depredations*, Liv. 2, 11. *so* infestum habere mare, *to infest, as pirates*, Cic. Att. 9, 19. & 16, 1. provincia infestior latrociniis, Cic. Inv. 2. *so* saltus, Id. Fam. 10, 31 *but* provincia huic victoriae infesta, *hostile to the cause of Caesar*, Cic. Lig. 8. *so* nomen Appii est multo, quam Tarquiniorum, yestrae libertati infestius, *more hostile*, Liv. 9, 34. infestis oculis omnium conspici, *by the hostile or enraged eyes of all*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7. infestior plebs, *more exasperated*, Liv. 2, 42.—¶ In dies infestior Tullii senectus, *more uneasy or troublesome*, Liv. 1, 47. salus infestior, *more unsafe, more exposed to danger*, Cic. Planc. 1. *so* filii vita infesta, *in danger*, Id. Rosc. Am. 11. res infestae, *adversity*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 13.—INFESTĒ (adv.) facĕre in aliquem, *in a hostile manner*, Liv. 26, 13. infestiùs concursum est, *more fiercely*, Id. 44, 4. infestiùs circumscindere, *the more violently*, Liv. 1, 55. codicilli exprobrati infestè, *letters produced against him, or cast up to him with bitterness*, Suet. Tib. 51.—INFESTARE, *to trouble, to infest, to injure, to hurt*: infestator, ōris, m. *a troubler, a vexer, one who infests*, Plin. 6, 28.

IN-FIBŬLARE adolescentulos valetudinis causâ, *to infibulate, to preclude from venery by fixing a clasp in the foreskin of the* penis, Cels. 7, 25.

IN-FĪCĔRE (feci, fectum; facio) aequor *v.* aquas, locum, manus sanguine, *to stain, to tinge, to discolour*; lanas, *to dye*; aliquem artibus, *to season, to instruct*, Cic. Fin. 3, 2. animum deliciis, languore, desidiâ, *to infect*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27. mulieribus palpebrae infectae, *painted*, Plin. 11, 37.—INFECTUS, ûs, m. *a staining or dying, the method of dying*, Plin. 8, 48. INFECTOR, ōris, m. *a dyer*; lanarum, Id. 20, 7. purpurarum 11, 2.

INFICIAS *v.* infitias, (*ex* in *et* fateri *v.* facere, *used only in the accus. plur. and always joined with*) ire, *to deny*; non ibo inficias, *I will not deny*, Tac. Ann. 15, 2.—INFICIĀRI *v.* infitiari id, *to deny*: INFICIĀTOR, ōris, m. *one who denies any charge brought against him*, Cic. Or. 1, 37. Flacc. 20. *who denies or refuses to pay a debt, a cheat*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10.—INFICIATIO, ōnis, f. *a denial*: inficiālis, e, *pertaining to or containing a denial*, Cic.

IN-FICIENS, entis, a. (*i. e.* non faciens,) *doing nothing, idle*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8. & L. L. 4, 8.

IN-FIDUS, a. *faithless, false, treacherous*.

IN-FIDĒLIS, e, *unfaithful, not keeping one's promise nor performing his duty*: -iter; -ĭtas, Cic.

IN-FIGĔRE (xi, xum,) gladium hosti in pectus, ictus corpori, aliquid animo, *to fix*; pila infixa in tergis hostium, Liv. 27, 14. religio infixa animis, Id. 29, 18. infixus pectori dolor, Quinctil. 9, 2, 26. vultus haerent infixi pectore, Virg. A. 4, 4. infixum est, *it is resolved*, Sil. 10. 688.

IN-FINDĔRE sulcos telluri, *to cut or cleave into, to imprint*, i. e. *to plough on*, Virg. E. 4, 33. sulcos *sc.* mari, *to cleave furrows in the sea*, i. e. *to sail*, Id. A. 5, 142. -it salum puppis, V. Flac.

IN-FĪNĪTUS, a. *infinite, endless*, Cic. Div. 2, 50. caedes, pecunia, pondus auri et argenti, *immense, vastly great*; spatium, *unbounded, boundless*; potestas, imperium, *very extensive, having no certain limits of time or place*. Liv. 3, 9. Cic. Verr. 3, 91. Agr. 2, 13. rei infinitae quaestio, *indefinite, distinct from the circumstances of persons or time, a cause*, Cic. Or. 1, 31. & 2, 15.—INFINITĒ (adv.) concupiscere, *without bounds, excessively*, Cic. Par. 6, 3. infinitè secari atque dividi possunt, *without end*; ad infinitum, *as it is expressed*, Cic. Acad. 1, 7. paene infinitè in perorando, *without intermission, through the whole peroration*, Cic. Or. 36. INFINITAS, ātis; & infinitio, ōnis, f. *infinity or infinitude*: infinitas naturae, *i. e.* infinita; *as* infinitus aër, *boundless*, Cic. Acad. 4, 37. Infinitio ipsa, tota ab illo (*sc.* Democrito) est, Id. Fin. 1, 6 f.

IN-FIRMUS, a. *infirm, weak*; infirmissimus valetudine, *of a very weak constitution*, Vell. 2, 70. valetudo infirmissima, Cic. Or. 1, 45. sum paulo infirmior, *weaker*, i. e. *somewhat superstitious*, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 7. cibus, *affording little nourishment*, Cels. 2, 18. nuptiae, *not sanctioned by law, not good in law*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 6. vinum infirmi saporis, *of a flat taste*, Col. de Arb. c. 3.—INFIRMĒ (adv.) animāti, *weakly, faintly attacked, not warm in the interest of the Romans*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1. tonitrua et fulgura paulo infirmiùs expavescebat, *too weakly*, Suet. Aug. 90.—INFIRMITAS, ātis, f. *weakness*.——INFIRMARE, *to weaken, to invalidate, to disprove, to confute*: -ātio.

IN-FIT, v. def. *he begins*, Liv. 1, 28. & 3, 71. isque his vocibus infit, Virg. A. 5, 708.

IN-FLAMMARE, *to kindle, to set on fire, to burn*; animum amore, *to inflame*; invidiam, *to encrease* odium, Cic. Verr. A. 1, 1. mentes in eum, Id. -ātio.

IN-FLARE aquam in os ejus, *to blow into*; buc-

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buccinam, *to blow, to sound;* leves calames, *to play on the slender reeds or pipe;* ambas buccas, *to blow up:* carbasus inflatur austro, *is swelled or filled;* animum vanâ spe, *to puff up;* cibi inflantes, *blowing up the stomach, flatulent*, Cels. 4, 5. fluvius inflatus aquis, *swelled*, Liv. 23, 19. animus inflatus, *puffed up*; juvenis inflatior, *more elated or puffed up*, Id. 39, 53.—Inflatiùs (adv.) multo, quàm res erat gesta, *more pompously than was true, above the truth*, Caes. B. C. 3, 79.—Inflatus (ûs, m.) tibicinis, *the blowing or sound*, Cic. Acad. 4, 7. si tibiae inflâtum non recipiunt, *are not blown*, Id. Brut. 51. inflatus divinus, *inspiration*, Cic. Div. 1, 6.—Inflatio, ōnis, f. ventris v. stomachi, *a blowing up, flatulence*, Cic. Div. 1, 30. Col. 6, 6 Plin. 20, 10.

In-flectĕre, xi, xum, *to bend:* inflexio, ōnis, f. & inflexus, ûs, m. *a bending:* inflexibĭlis, e, *that cannot be bent, inflexible*, Plin. Ep. 10, 97.

In-flētus, a. *unlamented*, Virg. A. 11, 372.

In-fligĕre plagàm v. vulnus alicui, *to inflict on:* inflicta vadis puppis, *dashed on*, Virg. A. 11, 303.

In-flōrĕre, v. -escĕre, inflōrui, -, *to flourish.*

In-fluĕre, xi, xum; mare v. in mare, *to flow into*, Cic. Div. 1, 35. in animos v. aures hominum, *to gain admittance to please*, Id. influentes in Italiam copiae, *rushing or breaking into*, Cic. Prov. C. 13. influentia negotia, *pressing or crowding on one*, Plin. Pan. 81. fortunae influentis dona, *prosperous*, Sen. Thy. 536. -entes capilli, *falling off*, Cels. 6, 1. Influvium sanguinis, *an effusion*, Vell. 2, 120.

In-fŏdĕre (fŏdio) sulcum, *to dig*, Col. 3, 13, 5. vites, *to plant*, Virg. G. 2, 262. fruges unguibus, *to set or dig down with the nails*, ib. 3, 535. conchas, *to cover in the earth*, ib. 2, 262. corpora terrae, *to bury*, Id. A. 11, 205. *so* Nep. 4, 5. puer infossus humo, *fixed in the ground, but not altogether covered with it*, Hor. Epod. 5, 32.

In-foecundus, a. *unfruitful, unfertile;* ager infoecundus arbori, *barren in trees*, Sall. Jug. 17. infoecunditas, ātis, f. *barrenness*, Tac. An. 4, 6.

In-formidātus, a. *not feared*, Sil. 15, 241.

In-formis, e, (forma,) *shapeless, ill-formed, deformed; ugly, hideous, disagreeable.*—Informare clypeum, *to form, to make*, Virg. A. 8, 447. fulmen informatum, *formed, made; but only a part of it polished*, ib. 426. visa cogitatione, *to form visions, to conceive phantoms in one's mind*, Cic. Acad. 4, 16. oratorem, *to describe*, Cic. Or. 2. Quinctil. prooem. oratorem eloquentiâ, *to accomplish or adorn with*, ib. 9. virtutem, *to form a just idea of*, Cic. Fin. 4, 16. artes, quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, *to be formed*, Cic. Arch. 3. *so* Animus benè a natura informatus, *constituted, disposed*, Cic. Off. 1, 4. ita est informatum mentibus nostris, *impressed on as an innate idea*, Id. N. D. 1, 27. ut non nominatim, sed generatim proscriptio esset informata, *was resolved on, not in particular, but in general;* i. e. *the individuals were not named, but the kinds of men*, Cic. Att. 11, 16. Petitorum haec est adhuc informata cogitatio, *the notion or conjecture I have formed of my competitors for the consulship*, ib. 1, 1.—Informatio, ōnis, f. verbi, *a definition or description*, Cic. Part. 29. *an innate idea, an anticipation or preconception*, Cic. N. D. 1, 16 & 27.

In-fŏrāre medio, *to bore a hole to the heart of a tree in engrafting*, Plin. 17, 14 s. 24.—*to cite before the* Praetor *in the* forum, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 31.

In-fortūnatus, a. *unfortunate:* infortunium, i, n. *a misfortune, a calamity*, Liv. 1, 50.

Infossus, *dug in, set in the ground; see* infŏdĕre.

Infra (praep.) eum, *below;* infra omnes infimos homines, *below, more despicable than*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 36. infra aetatem filii sui, *younger than*, Liv. 28, 43. multò infra Cyrenaicum, *sc.* laser, *of much less value than that produced in the province of* Cyrenè, Plin. 19, 3 s. 15. infra Lucili censum ingeniumque, *inferior to* Lucilius *in fortune and genius*, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 75. ova infra decem dies edita, (*al.* intra,) *laid not above ten days*, Plin. 10, 54 s. 75. non tamen infra novena, *sc.* ova, *not fewer than nine*, Plin. 18, 26 s. 62. infra septimum diem, *in less than seven days, in seven days at most*, Plin. 30, 13 s. 39.—Infra *is an adv. when it does not govern a case;* as mare quod suprà, quodque adluit (*sc.* Italiam) infrà, *the sea that washes Italy above and below*, i. e. *the Adriatic and Tuscan sea*, Virg. A. 8, 149. *Add.* Cic. Ac. 4, 40.

Infractus, part. *much broken; see* infringĕre.

In-fraenāre v. infrenare equos, *to bridle, to put bridles upon*, Liv. 37, 20. currus, *to yoke the bridled horses to the chariot*, Virg. A. 12, 287. navigia, *to stop*, Plin. 9, 31 f. impetus, *sc.* navium, *to check*, Id. 32, 1.—Infrenati equi, *bridled*, Liv. 37, 20. *but* infrenāti equites, *horsemen whose horses are without bridles*, Liv. 21, 44.—Infrenis v. infrenis, e; & infrēnus, a, um; equus, *unbridled, or not regarding the bridle; unruly.* Virg. A. 10, 750. Numidae, *unbridled*, ib. 4, 51. *for the Numidian horse did not use bridles*, Liv. 35, 11

In-fragĭlis & infrangibĭlis, e, *that cannot be broken or discouraged, invincible*, Sen. B. vit. 9.

In-frĕmĕre, *to roar loudly, to rage*, Sil. 3, 220.

In-frendens (tis, part.) dentibus, *gnashing his teeth*, Virg. A. 3, 664.

In-frĕquens, entis, a. senatus, *not crowded, a thin house*, Liv. 3, 6. causa, *at the pleading of which few hearers attended*, Cic. Or. 2, 79. Romae et in praediis infrequens sum, *I have few slaves*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9. copiae infrequentiores, *less numerous*, Caes. B. C. 3, 2. infrequentissima urbis, *sc.* loca, *the most unfrequented or solitary parts of the city*, Liv. 31, 23. infrequens miles, *often absent from his standards*, Festus. infrequentia armatis signa, *thinly attended by armed men*, Liv. 10, 20. Samnites praedâ impediti, infrequentes armati, *few having arms in their hands*, ib. agmen fugientium (Hernicorum) ab Signis, (*read* ab Signinis,) quum praeter moenia eorum (Signinorum) infrequentia signa (*sc.* Hernicorum) conspecta essent, fusum, *sc.* est, *the body of the Hernici, as they fled, was routed by the people of Signia*, (a Roman colony near the country of the Hernici,) *who had observed how thinly the standards of the Hernici were attended, as they passed by their walls*, Liv. 7, 8, f. infrequens militia, *a negligent or careless performance of the duty of a soldier*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 19. infrequens cultor deorum, *unfrequent, negligent*, Hor. Od. 1,

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34,1.—INFREQUENTIA ae, f. senatûs, *the thinness or small number*, Liv. 2, 23. conf. 38, 44.

IN-FRIĀRE aliquid in aquam; *to crumble into*; paulum triti falis infriatur vulneribus, Col. 8, 5, 22. ruta infriata potioni, Plin. 20, 13. f. 51.

IN-FRĪCĀRE cinerem vasi, v. vas cinĕre, *to rub*: infrictio, ōnis, f. *a rubbing*, Cels. 8, 11. fin.

IN-FRIGESCĔRE, infrixit, imp. *it has grown cold*, Cels. 5, 25, 4.

IN-FRINGĔRE (ēgi, actum; frango) lilia, *to break*, Ovid. Met. 10, 191. vestes, *to tear off*, ib. 9, 208. lumbos et latus liminibus, *to bruise upon*, Hor. Epod. 11, 33. colaphos ei, *to give, to lay on*: *inflict on*, Ter. Adel. 2, 1, 46. animos, *to break, to humble*, Liv. 38, 16. impetus hostium, *to repel*, Caes. B. C. 2, 19 nuces infractae, *broken*; *so* infracta tela, Virg. A. 10, 731. infractâ arundine, *having broken the staff of the arrow*, ib. 12, 387. infractae vires, *weakened*, ib. 9, 499. *so* infracti adverso Marte Latini, *weakened or greatly discouraged*, ib. 12, 1.—INFRACTUS *is used in later writers for* non fractus, *unbroken*; *but is never used by the purer classicks in that sense*:—INFRACTIO, ōnis, f. animi, *dejection, broken heartedness*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7.

IN-FRONS, a. infrondes agri, *without leaves and trees*, Ovid. Pont. 4, 10, 31.

IN-FRUCTUŌSUS, a. *unfruitful*; *useless*.

IN-FRUNĪTUS, a. (fruor,) *silly, foolish*; -i animi est jactare divitias, Sen. Vit. Beat. 23. *that does not enjoy what one has*, Id. Ben. 3, 16.

IN-FŪCĀRE, *to paint or daub over*; *to disguise*.

INFŪLA, ae, f. *a fillet*; *a broad woolen bandage tied round the heads of priests, of suppliants, of victims*; *used also in temples and for other purposes*: infulātus, a. *having one's head bound with a fillet or woolen bandage, like a victim*, Suet. Cal. 27.

IN-FULCĪRE, *to cram or thrust in*, Suet. Tib. 53.

IN-FŪMĀRE, *to dry in the smoke, to smoke*.

IN-FUNDĔRE aliquid in vas; poculum alicui, *to pour into*, Hor. Epod. 5, 77. *so* venenum alicui, Cic. Phil. 11, 6. orationem in aures, Cic. Or. 2, 87. rores humeris, *to pour upon*, Virg. G. 1, 385. vitia in civitatem, *to diffuse, to spread*, Cic. Leg. 3, 14. infuso in aures succo, Plin. 20, 13. maria terrae, Id. 32, 11. mens per artus, *diffused*, Virg. A. 6, 726. sole infuso, *sc.* terris, *the light of being diffused or spread over*, ib 9, 461. populus, *pouring or crowding in*, ib. 5, 552.—INFŪSIO, ōnis, f. & -us, ūs, m. *a pouring in*; *infusion*: infundibulum, v. infudibulum, i, n. *a tunnel or funnel to pour water into vessels*, Col. 3, 12. *the hopper of a mill*, Vitruv. 10, 10.

INFURNIBŬLUM, i, n. *a small pipe or tunnel for conveying smoke, which one draws in at the mouth*, Plin. 24, 15 f. 85.

IN-FUSCUS, a. *dark, tawny, or dusky*: infuscāre vellera maculis, *to darken, to sully, to make of a dusky colour*, Virg. G. 3, 389. & Col. 7, 3. arenam sanie, *to stain*, Virg. ib. 493. aquam, *to trouble, to make muddy*, Plin. 9, 29. vinum, *to dilute with water*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 21. saporem ejus, *to spoil, to vitiate*, Col. 12, 19, 2. *to corrupt*, Cic. Brut. 74. Planc. 9.

IN-GĔMĪNĀRE voces, *to redouble, to repeat often*, Virg. G. 1, 411. ingeminant austri, neut. v. *sc.* se, *redouble, or are redoubled, increase greatly*, ib. 333. nobilitas ingeminata, *double, on the father's and mother's side*, Ovid. Pont. 4, 16, 44.

IN-GĔMĔRE & -iscĕre, *to groan*; caesos, *to lament*, Senec. Herc. Oet. 1785. ingĕmens laboribus, *groaning with the toil, breathing hard while she works*, Hor. Epod. 5, 31. morituro nemo ingemit, *laments*, Sen. Herc. O. 13. quem vidit nemo ulli -iscentem malo? Cic. Tusc. 2, 8. pueri Spartiātae non ingemiscunt verberum dolore laniati, *when torn with stripes do not utter a groan*, ib. 5, 27.

IN-GĔNĔRĀRE, *to beget, to produce*; virtutes quae ingenerantur, (*sc.* nobis) suāpte naturâ, *which are naturally implanted in us*, Cic. Fin. 5, 13. *so* appetitus ingeneratus omnibus, *implanted in*, Cic. Fin. 5, 11. f.

INGĔNĪCŬLUS, i, m. & Ingeniculātus, i, m. (genu,) Hercules, *or the man on his knees*, a *constellation so called*; *the same with* ENGONĀSIS.

IN-GĔNĔRE, *the same with* in-gignĕre; inque genuntur, *for* ingenuntur, Lucr. 3, 745.

INGĔNIUM, i, n. *natural disposition*; *genius, understanding, capacity, talents, abilities*; provenere Athenis scriptorum magna ingenia, *i. e.* scriptores magno ingenio, Sallust. Cat. 8. campi suopte ingenio humentes, *naturally moist*, Tac. Hist. 5, 14. ingenium loci, *the nature*, Flor. 2, 6. nunc locus ingeniis arvorum, *now is the time to treat of the nature of the different soils*, Virg G. 2, 177. Hispania non quàm Italia modò, sed quàm ulla pars terrarum bello reparando aptior erat locorum hominumque ingeniis, *by the nature of the country and the genius of its inhabitants*, Liv. 28, 12. si natura insita velut ingenio terrae vinci posset, *if the nature implanted, as it were, in the disposition of their country*, (i. e. a national temper or genius,) *could be conquered*, Liv. 37, 54. imperium suo vehemens ingenio, *a command in itself absolute or incontroulable*, i. e. *the office of a dictator*, Liv. 2, 30. INGENIŌSUS, a. *endued with a good capacity for learning, of a quick apprehension and retentive memory*, Cic. Fin. 5, 13. *ingenious*: -ōsĕ. Ingeniātus, a. *of an apt genius*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 133.

IN-GENS, entis, a. (valde magnus,) -entior, -, *great, huge, vast*; ingens inde haberi captivus vates coeptus, *of great authority*, Liv. 5, 17.

INGENUUS, a. *native, natural, opposed to artificial*, Lucr. 1, 230. *lawfully begotten, born of parents legally married*; *opposed to* spurius, Liv. 10, 8. *free-born, born of free parents who had never been slaves*; *opposed to* Libertinus, *made free*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 189. Martial. 3, 32. *liberal, ingenuous, like or becoming a free-born person, or as we express it, becoming a gentleman, not servile*; *thus*, ingenui vultûs puer, Juvenal. 11, 154. ingenuae artes et disciplinae, *the liberal arts and sciences*, Cic. facies, *elegant, genteel*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 17. facta, *noble*, Id. Mil. 4, 1, 17. indoles, ib. 3, 1, 38. gula, *a delicate taste*, Martial. 6, 11. *so* latus, Id. 3, 46. vires, *delicate, feeble, not so strong as a woman or rustick*, Ovid. Trist. 1, 4, 71.—INGENUĒ, adv. *gentleman-like*; *ingenuously, frankly, openly*: INGENUĪTAS, ātis, f. *the state of being free-born*, Cic. Verr. 1, 44 & 58. Liv. 8, 28. *modesty, decency*, Cic. Acad. 1, 11. Or. 2, 59 f.

IN-GĔRĔRE lapides v. saxa in aliquem, *to throw* hostem

hostem, hastas fugientibus, thura aris, *to throw* v. *cast on in abundance, to heap*; aquam v. cibum licui, *to give plentifully*; se in flammam, *to throw*; convicia v. probra alicui v. in aliquem, *to throw out*; praeterita, *to mention*, Cic. Att. 11. 6. alicui, *to cry out frequently*, Suet. Aug. 54 postulationes ei, *to bring causes to him*, Id. Ner. 7. se periclis, *to expose*, Sil. 10, 5. pugnos in ventrem, *to strike*, Ter. Humus ingesta ei, *cast or heaped on*, Ovid. in Ibin, 460. ingerens, *sc.* se, *obtruding*, Plin. Pan. 86. ingestis vulneribus concidit, *inflicted*, Tac. Hist. 3, 84.—In-gestābilis, e; onus, *that cannot be carried*, Plin. 7, 6.

In-gignĕre; natura veri inveniendi cupiditatem ingenuit homini, *has implanted in*, Cic. Fin. 2, 14. Psyllorum corpori ingenitum est virus exitiale serpentibus, *natural, inbred*, Plin. 7, 2.

In-glomĕrāre, *to gather as into a clew*, Stat.

Inglōrius, a. (gloria,) *without glory or renown, inglorious, ignoble*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4. Virg. G. 4, 94.

Inglŭvies, ēi, f. *from in and* glutire, *the gullet or swallow; the gorge, the crop or craw of a bird*, Col. 8, 5. *the maw of fishes*, Virg. G. 3, 431. *gluttony, voraciousness*, Ter. E. 5, 4, 15. Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 8.

In-grandescĕre, ingrandui,—*to grow big*.

In-grātus, a. labor, sapor, onus, oratio, &c. *unpleasant, disagreeable*; superbia ingrata Veneri, *offensive*, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 9. in aliquem, *ungrateful*, Cic. Dixĕris maledicta cuncta, quum ingratum hominem dixeris, P. Syrus. Nihil cognovi ingratius, in quo vitio nihil mali non inest, Cic. Att. 8, 4. ingratissimus omnium, qui oblitus est, *sc.* beneficii, Senec. Ben. 3, 1. ingratus cinis, *unfeeling*, Virg. A. 6, 213. pericula, *which will procure no return or thanks*, ib. 7, 425. *so* atque id ingratum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61. -ātē.—Ingrātis, adv. *against one's will*, Cic. Verr. 4, 9. Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 10. Cas. 2, 2, 22. *so* ingratiis; abl. plur. *from the obsol.* ingratia; Ingratiis amborum, *against the will or in spite of*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 7. Tuis ingratiis, Id. Mer. 2, 4, 11. *but it is commonly used adverbially; as* ut ingratiis ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur, *against their will*, Nep. 2, 4. *so* Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 6. Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14. Heaut. 3, 1, 37. ingratiis ei datum erit, *with no good will*, Id. Phorm. 5, 5, 48.—In-gratificus, a. *ungrateful*, Cic. Sext. ex Poet. 57.—Ingratĭtudo, ĭnis, f. *is used by later writers; but does not occur in the classicks. Cicero uses a Greek word in place of it*, Att. 9, 7.

In-grăvāre puppem, *to weigh down*, Stat. Theb. 5, 402. frutices, to *affect*, to *destroy*, Plin. 19, 8 f. 51. ingravat haec Drances, *aggravates, exaggerates*, Virg. A. 11, 220.—Ingravescĕre, *to become heavy*, Plin. 31, 7 f. 39. *to be weakened*, Cic. Sen. 11. *to encrease; thus*, studium hoc, *sc.* philosophiae ingravescit, Cic. Fam. 4, 4. Ingravescit malum, *the mischief increases*, Cic. ad Brut. 10. Quum ingravesceret annona, *the price of provisions rose to a great height*, Cic. Dom. 5. ingravescente morbo, *growing worse*, Liv. 41, 46. ingravescens aetas, *old age*, Cic Amic. 10. Fam. 2, 1. inque gravescunt, *for* ingravescunt, *they become pregnant*, Lucr. 4, 1247.

Ingrĕdi, (gradior,) *to walk, to go*; ingreditur solo, *sc.* in, *walks or advances on the ground*, Virg. A. 4, 177. *so* campo, ib. 10, 763. proximus donis, i. e, *he receives the next prize*, ib. 5, 542. castra, domum, urbem, *to enter*; consulatum, causam, disputationem, decimum annum aetatis, viam, iter, *to enter upon, to begin; often with the prep.* in, intra; Ingressus dicere, scribere, facere, &c. *attempted, began*, Cic. Tibi res antiquae laudis et artis ingredior, *I enter upon or attempt subjects*, Virg. G. 2, 174.—Ingressus castris, *in the dat. for* in castra, *having entered*, Id. A. 10, 148. fatis iniquis, *in the abl. sc.* terram, *having landed with unlucky auspices*, ib. 3, 17. Sic contrà est Ingressa Venus, *began*, 4, 107. *so* 6, 864.—Ingressio, ōnis, f. *the entering or entrance*, Cic. Phil. 5, 4. *the beginning of a discourse*, Cic Or. 3 & 59.—Ingressus, ūs, m. *a walking*, Cic. N. D. 3, 34. juvenum, senum, militum, matronarum, *the gait, the motion*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 112. Vestigiis odorantes ingressus tuos, *smelling or finding out your steps by the traces of them*, Cic. Pis. 34. *so* campus patet planis ingressibus hosti, *to walk on plain ground*, Sil. 10, 413. vestigia ingressusque orationis, *the course or progress*, Cic. Or. 1, 35. *but* in ingressu, *sc.* orationis, *in the beginning*, Quinctil. 8 Pr. 7. & 9, 4, 72. *so* ingressus operis, Id. 10, 1, 48. rei 4, 1, 2. & 4, 2, 112. ab aliqua re, 2, 4, 1. Unde nova ingressus hominum experientia cepit, *whence did this new experience of men or this art take its rise?* Virg. G. 4, 316.

Ingruĕre (more gruum invadere,) alicui, *to attack, to assail, to fall on with violence or great force*, Virg. A. 12, 628. vitibus ingruit umbra, *grows over*, i. e. *they are overloaded with leaves*, Virg. G. 2, 410. armorum ingruit horror, *approaches, strikes our ears*, Id. A. 2, 301. si bellum ingrueret, *sc.* mihi, *should assail me*, ib. 8, 535. ingruere infensos hostes, *were making a furious onset*, ib. 11, 899. Ferreus ingruit imber, *sc.* in eos, *pours down*, 12, 284. ingruunt morbi gentibus universis, *fall on, seize*, Plin. 7, 50 f. et primò in agrestes ingruerant, *sc.* morbi, *had fallen heavy on the peasants*, Liv. 4, 30. pestilentia ingruerat in boves, Id. 41, 21. ab cuniculo ingruens periculum, *approaching, threatening*, Liv. 5, 21. aestate ingruente, *approaching*, Col. 11, 3.

INGUEN, ĭnis, n. *the groin*, Cels. 7, 20. (partes corporis, quas pudor velat,) *also the part of the knot of a tree or reed whence the leaves or branches spring*, Plin. 16, 36 f. 65.—Inguinaria, ae, *vel* inguinalis, is, f. *an herb useful in curing diseases of the groins*, Id. 26, 9 f. 59.

Ingurgitāre (gurges) merum in se, *to pour in large quantities*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35. se cibis, *to cram*, Cic. se in vitia, *to plunge*, Cic. Pis. 18.

In-gustabĭlis, e, *that cannot be tasted*, Plin. 2, 106. *et* 16, 26. ingustata mihi porrexerit ilia rhombi, *which I had never tasted*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 30.

In-hābĭlis, e; rei v. ad rem, *unfit*; inhabilis magnitudinis navis, *unwieldy, unmanageable*, Liv. 33, 30. inhabile imperitis telum ad remittendum, *that cannot easily be thrown back by persons unacquainted with it*, Liv. 24, 34.

In-hābĭtāre, *to inhabit, to dwell*: Inhabitantes, ium, *inhabitants*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27.—In-habitabĭlis, e, *that cannot be inhabited, uninhabitable*, Cic. N. D. 1, 10.

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N-HAERĒRE, *to stick or cleave to*; patris cervicibus, *to cling to, to hang about*, Plin. Ep. 5, 16. Virtutes semper voluptatibus inhaerent, *are closely connected with*, Cic. Fin. 1, 20. in mentibus, *to adhere to, to be fixed in*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15. *so* in visceribus, ib. 4, 11.—INHAERESCĒRE in visco, *to stick fast in*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. in mentibus, Id. Tusc. 3, 2.

IN-HĀLĀRE nobis popinam, *to breathe or inhale upon us the smell of a tavern or cook's shop*, Cic.

IN-HIĀRE uberibus lupinis, *to gape at, to devour*, Cic. Cat. 3, 8. Parthico auro, *to covet*, Flor. 3, 11. *so* gazis. Senec. Herc. fur. 3. haereditatem, bona, Plaut. varias pulchrâ testudine postes, *to gape after or covet door-posts variegated or adorned with tortoise-shell*, Virg. G. 2, 463.

IN-HIBĒRE (habeo) aliquem, cursum equorum, dolores, fletus, *to check, to restrain*; fraenos *to draw in the reins*, Liv. 1, 48. remos, *to cease from rowing, to rest on the oars*, Cic. Or. 1, 33. Quinctil. 12. Pr. 4. navem retro, *sc.* remis, *to row backwards*, Liv. 26, 39. 30, 10. 17. *so* Lucan. 3, 639. *and when mariners were ordered to do this, the word* INHIBETE, *sc.* navem retro, *seems to have been used*, Cic. Att. 13, 21. tela, *to withhold, to cease from throwing*, Liv. 30, 10. Virg. A. 12, 693. imperium in aliquem, *to exercise power or authority*, Liv. 3, 38 & 50. 36, 28. supplicium alicui, *to inflict*, Cic. Phil. 13, 18. damnum aliamque coercitionem detrectantibus militiam, *to inflict fines and other punishments on such as refused to enlist*, Liv. 4, 53. modum nimiae potestati, *(al.* potestatis,) *to set bounds to, to impose restraints on*, Id. 3, 59. Et consulibus quoque ab ea potestate vim super tali re inhibitam referrent, *said that compulsion had been used on the consuls by the tribunes in a similar case*, Liv. 4, 56.—INHIBITIO, ōnis, f. remigum, *the motion of the rowers when the sailors suddenly stop and turn the ship backwards*, (in puppem,) Cic. Att. 13, 21.

IN-HONESTUS, a. *dishonourable, shameful, disgraceful*; ignotâ matre inhonestus, *debased by the obscurity and meanness of his mother*, i. e. *born of a slave*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 37. *ugly, deformed*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 65. *dirty, nasty, sordid*, ib. 5, 4, 16. -estè: inhonestāre, *to dishonour, to disgrace*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 9.

IN-HONŌRĀTUS, a. *unhonoured, not honoured, without honour*; multi inhonorāti, *that have enjoyed no public honours or offices*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24. *so* vita inhonorata, *private, retired*, ib. 34. honoratior triumphus, *less honoured*, Liv. 33, 23. inhonoratissimi omnium, *the least honoured or regarded*, Id. 35, 12.—IN-HONŌRUS, a. civitates, *of small note, inconsiderable*, Plin. 5, 30. facies, *a dismal appearance*, Sil. 10, 391. sacerdos, *without the badges of his office*, Stat. Theb. 3, 567. signa, *standards stripped of their ornaments, squalid; opposed to the* fulgentia signa Gallorum, Tac. Hist. 4, 62.—INHONORIFICUS, a. (facio,) *dishonourable*, Senec. Const. Sap. 10.

IN-HORRĒRE & -escĕre, *to tremble or shudder for fear*; armos, *to raise up the bristles on his shoulders*, Virg. A. 10, 711. mihi pili inhorruerunt, *my hair stood on end*, Petron. 63. inhorrescunt edito ovo, excutiuntque se, *they erect their feathers*, Plin. 10, 14. spicea jam campis quum messis inhorruit, *when the spiky harvest bristled or waved in the fields*, Virg. G. 1, 314. unda tenebris, *was terrible with, a dreadful darkness overspread the sea*, Id. A. 3, 19. inhorrescit mare, *grows dreadful*, Cic. Or. 3, 19. Div. 1, 14. inhorret acies, *an army is terrible or formidable with erected spears*, Liv. 8, 8.

IN-HOSPĪTUS, a. & inhospitālis, e, *inhospitable, rough, barbarous*: inhospitalitas, ātis, f. *inhospitality, unkindness to strangers*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.

IN-HŪMĀNUS, a. *unhuman, uncivil; savage, cruel; rough, rude, surly; unpolished, illiterate*: -ānè *v.* ānĭter: -ānĭtas.

IN-HŬMĀRE taleas, *to bury in the ground, to cover with earth*, Plin. 17, 18.—INHŪMĀTUS, a. *unburied*, Cic. Div. 2, 69. Virg. A. 4, 620. & 11, 22.

IN-IBI, adv. *in that place, just there*, Cic. Rull. 1, 7.

IN-IGĔRE (ago) pecus in pascua *v.* stabula, *to drive*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. & 2, 2. & 3, 10.

IN-JICĔRE (ĕci, ectum; jacio) se flammae *v.* in ignem, *to throw into*; catenas, frena, laqueos, manicas, pallium, vincula alicui, *to put upon*; manus ei, *to lay hands on, to seize, to claim as one's property*, (A. 230.) brachia collo, *to throw about*, Ovid. Met. 3, 389. fugam hostibus, *to make to fly*; ardorem, cupiditatem, metum, religionem, spem, studium, suspicionem, timorem alicui, *to inspire into one, or to inspire one with*; tanta commutatio animis est injecta, *was effected*, Liv. 5, 27. injicere rem *v.* de re, *to mention*, Cic. Att. 16, 5. quia nuper injecit, *sc.* id, *he mentioned or said*, Id. Quint. 21. imperitis (*sc.* pueris) meum nomen injecerat, *had mentioned*, Id Dom. 6. se in medios hostes, *to rush*, ib. 24.—INJECTIO, ōnis, f. manûs, *the laying of one's hand on a thing; the form used by the Romans in claiming the property of a thing*, Senec. Const. Sap. 5. Quinctil. 7, 7. f.—INJECTUS, ūs, m. dimicatio, *sc.* apium injectu pulveris discutitur, *by the throwing or casting of dust on them*, Plin. 11, 17 f. injectu multae vestis opprimi, *by throwing on him many clothes*, Tac. Ann. 6, 50. quàmvis levi injectu operto capite, *bit head being covered by throwing over it any thing however light*, Plin. 8, 16 f. 21. trahebat vestem unguium levi injectu, *by gently laying on his claws*, ib. 17. In quae corpora si nullus tibi forte videtur Posse animi injectus fieri, *if you think that these bodies cannot be conceived by the mind*, Lucr. 2, 738.—INJECTĀRE dextram, *sc.* cadaveri Tydei, *to lay upon*, Stat. Theb. 9, 138. *sc.* ei, Sil. 3, 283. manum carinae, Lucr. 3, 606.

IN-IMICUS, a (amicus,) *unfriendly, inimical*; gens inimica mihi, *hostile to*, or *hated by*, Virg. A. 1, 67. imber, *hurtful*, ib. 123. ignis, *destructive*, Virg. G. 4, 330. A. 8, 375. Vomitiones inimicae oculis, *hurtful*, Plin. 11.—s. *an enemy*, properly *a private foe or adversary*, Liv. 39, 28. Suet. Aug. 59. INIMICITIA, ae, f. *oftener* plur. *enmity*: Inimicè, adv. *in an unfriendly manner, like an enemy*: INIMICĀRE urbes, *to set at variance*, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 20.

IN-IMITABILIS, e, *that cannot be imitated, inimitable*; morum dulcedo, Paterc. 2, 97.

IN-IQUUS, a. (aequus;) iniquo ascensu subire, *to get up by a difficult ascent*, Liv. 28, 16. Loco iniquo subeundum erat ad hostes, *sc.* iis, *they*

they had to march up through difficult or disadvantageous ground, Id. 2, 31. *so* iniquiorem hosti locum facere, 22, 28. in locum iniquiorem progredi, *to disadvantageous ground*, Caes. B. G. 2, 10. in locum iniquissimum subire, ib. 27. palus iniqua nesciis, *impracticable to strangers or those unacquainted with it*, Tac. Ann. 1, 63. longum impedimentorum agmen, opportunum ad insidias, defensantibus iniquum, *difficult to be defended, unfavourable to*, ib. 2, 5. spatio subit iniquo, *comes up to or falls in a place too narrow for his ship*, Virg. A. 5, 203. spatiis exclusus iniquis, *confined within too narrow a space, prevented by the narrowness of my limits*, Id. G. 4, 147. iniquo pondere rastri, *harrows of unwieldy or very great weight*, ib. 1, 164. dorso dum pendet iniquo, *on the dangerous or fatal ridge or heap of sand*, Id. A. 10, 303. pugnâ congressus iniquâ, *having engaged in an unequal combat*, i. e. *on foot against* Mezentius *on horseback*, ib. 889. iniquum certamen, *a disadvantageous contest, in which the victor reaped no emolument*, Sallust. Jug. 54. iniquior defensio, *unfavourable, weak, ineffectual*, Cic. Caecin. 23. iniquum littus, *dangerous*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 3. lex, *severe*, Id. Sat. 1, 3, 67. Penates moeret iniquos, *unpropitious*, i. e. *the misfortune of her family*, Id. Od. 2, 4, 16. Vertumnis natus iniquis, *under the inauspicious influence of*, Id. Sat. 2, 7, 14. judex, *unjust, partial, prejudiced*, Ovid. Met. 13, 190. *so* Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 1. est iniqui patris, *severe, unreasonable, too strict*, Id. And. 1, 2, 16. Juno, *unjust, unkind, cruel*, Virg. A. 1, 668. *so* fata, 2, 257. fors, 6, 332. casus, ib. 475. pax, *disadvantageous*, 4, 618. *so* conditio, *sc.* pacis, Cic. ¶ 2. animis certatis iniquis, *hostile, incensed*, Virg. A. 10, 7. iniquo animo istuc pati, *uneasy, impatient, discontented*, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 6. *so* iniquissimo animo mori, Cic. Sen. 23. ab iniquis observări, *by uncandid or malicious criticks*, Ter. Adel. prol. 2. *subst.* contra iniquos meos, *enemies or adversaries*, Cic. Fam. 11, 27.—Iniquè, adv. *unequally, unjustly*: iniquitas, ātis, f. loci, *unevenness, steepness, disadvantageous nature*; hominum, *injustice, malignity, iniquity*; temporis, *difficulty, danger*, Cic. Rosc. Amer. 1.

In-Ire (ĭneo, ĭnii *rar.* inīvi, ĭnĭtum,)domum, castra, curiam, tentoria, thalamum, *to enter*; aestimationem, *to form an estimate*, Sen. Ben. 5, 8. certamina, *to begin a contest, to enter the lists*, Virg. A. 5, 114. *so* difficile certamen iniens, Cic. Fin. 4, 12 connubia famulae, *to marry*, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 21. consilium de re aliqua, *to form a design or plan, to enter into a plot*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 129. consilia sunt inita de me, *plans were formed about my destruction*, Cic. Fam. 9, 24 consulatum, *to enter upon, to assume the badges and power of consul*, Caes. B. C. 1, 5. *so* magistratum, honorem: convivium cum aliquo, *to feast*; *so* dapes, epulas: decus hoc aevi inibit, *shall begin*, Virg. E. 4, 11. gratiam ejus, apud eum, ab *v.* cum eo, *to gain the favour of, to oblige*: magnam ineat gratiam, *would have great merit, or deserve great thanks*, Cic. Fin. 4, 12. ego lepidus ineo gratiam, *gain favour, am liked*, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 16. cave, ne falsam gratiam studeas inire, *to gain my favour by deceiving me*, Id. Heaut. 2, 3, 62. imperia domini, *to obey the commands*, Stat. Achil. 1, 281. inducias, *to make a truce*, Plin. Pan. 11. interregnum, *to enter on the office and assume the badges of* interrex, Liv. 3, 8, 10, 11, &c. ut interregnum iniretur, *that an* interrex *should be appointed*, Liv. 5, 17. limen vitae, *to be born*, Lucr. 3, 681. mensuras agrorum, *to measure*, Col. 5, 3. pro te tua munera inibo, *I will discharge your duty*, Virg. A. 5, 846. nexum, *to be bound*, Liv. 7, 19. numerum interfectorum, *to compute*, Liv. 38, 23. pastum, *to go to pasture, to feed*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 16. pericula praeliorum audacius, *to expose himself to too boldly*, Cic. Div. 1, 24. praelium *v.* pugnam, *to fight*; rationem, *to form or contrive a plan, to consider*; a me inita ratio est, *a plan was formed*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. ratio de integro inchoanda est mihi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 7. cum rationem ineas, quàm sint suavia, *when you consider*, Ter. Phor. 2, 2, 30. *so* Cic. Phil. 5, 19. Fam. 13, 29. Att. 12, 20. rationem inire oportet operarum, dierum, *to make an estimate*, Cato, R. R. 2. so initur ratio quaestūs, *(al.* inietur,) *a computation shall be made*, Cic. Rull. 2, 25 f. initâ subductâque ratione, *having made and adjusted an estimate*, i. e. *having weighed the consequences of their conduct, and how they might escape punishment*, Cic. N. D. 3, 29. sed vix rationem iniri posse, utrum, &c. *it could scarcely be determined*, Liv. 28, 8. lucidas sedes, *to enter the bright abodes or mansions*, i. e. *heaven*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 34. societatem defendendae libertatis, *to form an association for the defence of liberty*, Cic. Fam. 10, 8. somnum, *to fall asleep*, Virg. E. 1, 56. suffragium. *to proceed to give their suffrages, to vote*, Liv. 3, 71. tribunatum, *to enter on the office of tribune*, Cic. Att. 11. 20. viam, *to enter or proceed on the way*, Cic. Mur. 12. vias multas, *to travel or wander far*, Propert. 2, 33, 8. viam aliquam, *to devise or pursue some method*, Liv. 1, 23. via fraudis inita erat, *a fraudulent artifice had been invented* (for evading the law.) Liv. 35, 7. vaccam, suem, &c. *to copulate with*, Col. 7, 3 & 9 init pecudes caper quas creavit, Ov. M. 10, 327. *add.* Plin. 8, 44. & 10, 63. Varr. R. R. 7, 8. & Suet. Aug. 69.—Initur nemus equis nullis, *in the det. for* a nullis equis, *is entered*, Ov. F. 3, 266. *so* Tempore quo vobis inita est Cerealis Eleusin, *was entered by you*, Id. Ep. 4, 67. tum inita potentiae societas, *a partnership of power was entered into*, i. e. *the second triumvirate was formed*, Vell. 2, 65.—Infens, entis, praes. part. ab ineunte aetate, *from one's youth*, Cic. Or. 1, 21. Off. 2, 13. *so* ineuntis aetatis insitia, *of youth*, Cic. Off. 1, 34. ineunte adolescentiâ, *in early youth, at the age of about seventeen*, ib. 32. *so* sunt pueritiae certa studia; sunt et ineuntis adolescentiae, Cic. Senec. 20. ineunte vere, *in the beginning of spring*, ib. 15. *so* anno ineunte, Suet. Tib. 51 & 61.—Initus, a, um, part. aestate inita, *being begun*, Caes. B. G. 2, 2. beneficium initum verbis, *the favour begun in words*, i. e. *promised*, Ter. And. 5, 1, 5.—Initus, ūs, m. *an approach or entrance*, Lucr. 1, 13. Ov. F. 4, 94. *copulation*, Plin. 8. 42 & 44.—Initium, i, n. *a beginning*; plur. *the sacred rites or mysteries of* Ceres, Cic. Legg. 2, 14. Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 5. *et* 2, 4, 9. *the elements or principles of a science*, Cic. Acad. 1, 7. & 4, 36.

Quinctil.

Quinctil. 3, 3, 13. initia disciplinae, ib. 10, 2, 2. & initia literarum, *the rudiments of learning*, ib. 1, 1, 29. naturae, *the original propensities*, Cic. Fin. 2, 12. & 3, 6.—INITIĀRE aliquem sacris, *to initiate, to admit to the knowledge of*, Cic. Legg. 2, 9. quoniam es initiatus, *sc.* mysteriis Cereris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13. Neque sanctius est, sacris iisdem quam studiis initiari, Quinctil. 1, 2, 20.—INITIĀTIO, ōnis, f. sacrorum, *initiation into*, Suet. Ner. 34. initiamenta, ōrum, n. *the principles or maxims of religion*, Senec. Ep. 90.

IN-JUCUNDUS, a. *unpleasant*: -dē: -dĭtas.

IN-JUDĪCĀTUS, a. *undetermined*, Quinct. 10, 1, 67.

IN-JUNGĔRE brachium muro, *to join to or with*, Liv. 4, 9 f pondus bobus, *to lay upon*, Col 6, 2, 7. detrimentum reip. *to cause*, Cic. Fam. 11, 13. *sc.* injuriam aliis, Liv. 3, 65 f. fiquid injungere inferiori velis, *to enjoin, to order*, Liv. 26, 36. laborem, onus, servitutem, &c. alicui, *to impose on*: INJUNCTUS muro agger, *joined or carried forward to*, Liv. 22, 20 scita plebis injuncta patribus, *imposed on*, Id.

IN-JŪRĀTUS, a. *that has not sworn or taken an oath*.

Injūria, ae, f. *injury, wrong; damage, hurt*: neque id injuriā, *without cause*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 20. injuriā suspectus civibus suis, *unjustly, undeservedly suspected by*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7. INJURIĀRI, *to do an injury*, Sen. Const. Sap. 9. injurius & injuriōsus, a. *injurious, wrongful, hurtful*: -ōsē.

IN-JUSSUS, a. *not ordered, without being bidden*; injussa virescunt gramina, *without culture*, Virg. G. 1, 55.—INJUSSU (m. abl.) imperatoris, *without the order or command*, Cic. Sen. 73. Consulum injussu, Liv. 2, 12. injussu meo, *without my order*, Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 1.

IN-JUSTUS, a. *unjust, unreasonable*; onus, *very great, heavy*, Cic. Or. 10. *so* injustus fascis, *the heavy load which a Roman soldier carried on march*, Virg. G. 3, 347. injustaque regna tenebat, *for* injustē, adv. *held the sovereignty unjustly*, Ov. Met. 5, 277.—INJUSTITIA, ae, f. *injustice*, Cic. Off. 1, 7.

IN-NĀRE aquae, *to swim in*, Liv. 21, 26. fluvios, Virg. G. 3, 142. classis innat mare, Sen. Thyest. f. 3. mari, Tac. Ann. 1, 70. innans Maeticae litoribus Liris, *gliding past the shores of Maetica, or forming a lake near her grove*, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 7. INNABĬLIS, e, *not to be swum in*, Ovid. Met. 1, 16.——IN-NĀTĀRE flumini, *to swim or float in* or on, Plin. 8, 25. in fluvium, ib. 40. torrentem undam innatat alnus, Virg. G. 2, 451. innatat aquis plumbi, Plin. 18, 35. sal fontibus innatat, Id. 31, 7. lactuca innatat stomacho; Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 59.—Haec velut innatantia videbant, *these superficial or obvious arguments, as if floating on the surface*, Quinctil. 7, 1, 45. illa verborum facilitas in altum reducetur, *that superficial facility of expression will run deeper or become more solid*, Id. 10, 7, 28. radices vitium velut innatantes summo solo, *swimming as it were on the surface of the ground*, Col. 4, 1, 7.

IN-NASCI agris, *to grow in*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 37. tanta vecordia innata cuiquam ut fiet, *that there should be so much inbred malice in any one*, Ter. And. 4, 1, 1. innatum est omnibus id vitium, *implanted in, natural to*, Id. Hec. 4, 1, 28. *so* innatus est in nobis amor cognitionis, Cic. Fin. 5, 18. *add.* Off. 1, 19. innatae cognitiones deorum, *innate ideas*, Cic N. D. 1, 17. amor habendi, *an innate desire of becoming rich*, Virg. G. 4, 179. libido, *inbred lust*, Ovid. Met 6, 458.

IN-NAVIGABĬLIS, e, *that cannot be sailed on*. Tibris innavigabilis fuit, Liv. 5, 13.

IN-NECTĔRE (xui & xi, xum,) vincula gutturi, *to tie, to bind, to fasten nooses or cords to, or round*, Epod. 18, 20. eam laqueo vinclisque, *to bind*, Ovid. Met. 11, 252. fauces laqueo, ib. 10, 378. tempora sertis, Id. Trist 5, 3, 8. palmas amborum paribus armis, *to bind with equal gauntlets*, Virg. A. 5, 425. vincula, queis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto, *sc.* columba, ib. 511. colla auro innectuntur, *are bound with chains of gold*, Virg. A. 8, 661. brachia collo, *to clasp, to twine around*, Stat. Theb. 4.—colla ambobus lacertis, Ovid. Met. 11, 240. cervicibus innecti, *to embrace*, Tac Hist. 4, 46.—¶ 2. causas innectere morandi, *frame, devise*, Virg. A. 4, 51. fraus innexa clienti, *contrived against*, ib. 6, 609. Hyrcanis per affinitatem innexus, *connected with*, Tac. Ann 6, 36.

IN-NĪTI baculo, *to lean upon*, Ovid. Met. 14, 655. Pastor baculo, stivâque innixus arator, ib. 8, 218. hastae, ib. 14, 819. hastâ, Liv. 4, 19. Hac arte innixus, *relying or depending on this virtue*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10. salus incolumitate ejus innititur, *depends on*, Tac. Ann. 15, 60. Sallustius—praecipuus, cui secreta imperatorum inniterentur, *the confidential minister of the prince*, ib. 3, 30. in fratrem innixus, *leaning on*, Plin. 7, 53.

IN-NŌCENS, entis, a. (qui nihil nocet, Cic.) *innocent*; factorum innocens sum, Tac. Ann. 4, 34. cibus, *harmless*, Plin. 23, 7 f 67. vinum, *that does not intoxicate*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 21. epistola, *that any one might read*, Cic. Fam. 7, 19.—enter: INNOCENTIA, ae, f. *innocence, integrity*, (affectio animi talis, quae noceat nemini, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8.) *disinterestedness, opposed to* avarice, Cic. Man. 13. *so* Sallust. Jug. 46.—IN-NOCUUS, a. -um, littus, *harmless*, Virg. A. 7, 230. carinae, *unhurt*, ib. 10, 302. Innocuè (adv.) vivite, *innocently, harmlessly*, Ovid. A. A. 1, 640. *without hurt*, Suet. Dom. 19.

IN-NOTESCĔRE, *to become known*; libellis nostris innotuit illa, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 7.

IN-NŌVĀRE terrorem, *to renew*, Liv. se ad novam intemperantiam, *to recruit*, Cic. Pis. 37.

IN-NOXIUS, a. *not guilty, innocent, free from fault*;—¶ 2. leo, *not hurtful, harmless*, Plin. 8, 10. *so* flamma, Virg. A. 2, 683. saltus, *in which there is no danger*, Plin. 3, 5. non innoxia verba, *not harmless words*, i. e. *baneful charms*, Virg. G. 2, 129. ¶ 3. innoxius permanet frutex, *unhurt*, Col. 11, 3, 38. *so* innoxia a curculionibus faba, Id. 2, 10, 12. ipsi innoxii, Sall. Cat. 39. gens unica terras Incolit a saevo serpentum innoxia morsu Marmaridae Psylli, *the Psylli of Marmarica are the only people on earth not hurt by the bite of serpents*, Lucan. 9, 892.

IN-NŪBĬLUS aether, *without clouds, clear*, Lucr. 3, 21. *so* in-nūbis (e;) dies, Senec. Herc. Oet. 237.

IN-NŪBĔRE thalamis nostris, *to marry into my bed-chamber*, i. e. *to come into my place*, Ov Met. 7, 856. Tanaquil—quae haud facile iis, in quibus nata erat, humiliora sineret ea, quae innupsisset,

pisset, *could not easily bear the family into which she had married to be inferior to that in which she was born*, Liv. 1, 34.—Innuptae puellae, *unmarried*, Virg. A. 2, 238. innuptae nuptiae, *an unlawful marriage*, Cic. Or. 3, 58 f.—Innŭba permaneo, *unmarried*, or *a virgin*, Ovid. Met. 14, 142. innuba laurus, *the laurel is said to be unmarried*, ib. 10, 92. *because* Daphnè *was changed into that tree, to prevent her from becoming the wife of* Apollo, ib. 1, 557.

In-numerabĭlis, e, *that cannot be numbered*: -iter: innumerabilĭtas, ātis, f. *an infinite number*, Cic. N. D 1, 26 & 39. In-numerālis, e, *innumerable*, Lucr. 2, 1085.—In-numĕrus, a. *without number, numberless*, Cic. Or. 2, 22.

In-nŭĕre alicui, *to give a nod*, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 9.

In-nutrīri castris, *to be brought up in*, Sil. 2, 2, 286. innutritus amplis opibus, *brought up in great opulence*, Suet. Aug. 3. mari, *accustomed to the sea*, Plin. Ep. 9, 35. *so* liberalibus disciplinis, Senec. Consol. ad Polyb. 21.

In-oblĭtus, a. *not forgetful*, Ov. Pont. 2, 15, 37.

In-obrŭtus, a. *not overwhelmed or drowned*, effugit inobrutus undas, Ov. M. 7, 356.

In-obscūrāre, *to obscure, to darken*, Cic. P. 9, 5.

In-obsĕquentes frenis equi, *stubborn, disobedient*, Senec. Hippol. 1065.

In-observātus, a. *not observed*: in-observabĭlis, e, *not to be observed*: Inobservantia, ae, f. *indifference or negligence with respect to diet*, Suet. Aug. 96.

In-occĭdŭus (a, um,) axis, *the north pole that to us never sets or sinks below the horizon*, Lucan. 8, 175. -i triones, *the stars of the Bear, which to us never disappear*, Claudian. Gigant. 11. visus inoccidui, *the ever watchful eyes of Argus, that never slept*, Stat. Theb. 6, 277.

In-occāre semen, *to harrow in, to cover with earth*, Columel. 11, 2, 81.

In-oculāre arbores, *to take a bud or gem from one tree and insert it in another, to inoculate*, Col. 11, 2. inoculātio, onis, f. *this manner of ingrafting, inoculation*, Id. 5, 11. Plin. 17, 14. inoculātor, ōris, m. *an engrafter*, Plin. 18, 33.

In-odōrāre halitum, *to taint or infect with a smell*, Col. 11, 3. inodōrus, a. *without odours, or spices, unperfumed*, Pers. 6, 35.

In-offensus, a. pes, *not struck against any thing, without stumbling*, Tibul. 1, 7, 62. vita, *without any misfortune, easy, quiet*, Ovid. Trist. 1, 8, 1. via, *easy, smooth*, Martial. 14, 209. copulatio vocum, *not offensive to the ears, not harsh or grating*, Quinctil. 1, 10, 23. *so* literarum inter se conjunctio, ib. 1, 1, 31. iter, *without obstruction*, Tac. Ann. 1, 56. *so* cursus honorum, Id. Hist. 1, 48. mare, *unbroken, not ruffled by the winds*, Virg. A. 10, 292. inoffensa, *sc.* tu, *unhurt, without being affected in point of health*, Plin. Ep. 6, 4.

In-officiōsus in aliquem, *undutiful, wanting in attention*, Cic. Att. 13, 27. testamentum, *a will in which a man passed over his children and other nearest relations, and left his fortune to one not related to him*, Cic. Verr. 1, 42.

In-ŏlens, ntis, a. *without smell*, Lucr. 2, 849.

In-olescĕre udo libro, *to grow to, to unite with the moist bark*, Virg. G. 2, 77. librum arboris inolescere finito, *allow the bark to grow over the stone*, (al. in librum, *allow the stone to grow into the bark*,) Col. 5, 10, 20. Quo gurgite tradunt Duritiem lapidum mersis inolescere ramis, *that branches become petrified*, Sil. 8, 582.

In-ominātus, a. *unauspicious, unlucky*, inominata cubilia, Hor. Epod. 16, 38.

In-opācāre, *to shade, to darken*, Col. 8, 15, 4.

In-opertus, a. *uncovered, naked*; inoperto capite, Senec. Beat. vit. 13.

In-ōpīnans, antis, a. *not thinking, unaware*: inopinanter, *unexpectedly*, Suet. Tib. 60. In-opīnus, & In-opīnātus, a *not thought of, unexpected*; in-opinatè & -atò, adv. *unexpectedly*, Liv. 34, 28.

In-ops, ŏpis, a. multitudo, *poor, needy, indigent*, Cic. Off. 2, 12. *so* turba, Virg. A. 6, 325. res inopes, *the poor state*, ib. 8, 100. domus, *a poor mansion*, Ov. M. 8, 822. lingua, *not rich in variety of expression, not copious*, Cic. Fin. 3, 15. causa, *uncapable of ornament*, Cic. Fam. 9, 17. animus, *humble, unambitious*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 17.—Inops animi, *void of thought or reflection*, Virg. A. 4, 300. *so* mentis, rationis, &c. auxilii, *destitute of*, Liv. 3, 7. ab amicis, Cic. Dom. 22. verbis, Cic. Brut. 70. inops paterni et laris et fundi, *deprived of both my paternal house and land*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50. versus inopes rerum, *void of matter*, Horat. Art. P. 322. Inopia, ae, f. *want, indigence, poverty*.—In-opiōsus, a. consilii, *standing in need*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 2.

In-ordĭnātus, a. *not arranged, not put in order, irregular*, Liv. 22, 50. inordinatè, adv. *irregularly, not in order*, Cels. 3, 3 f.

In-ornātus, a. *unadorned, inelegant* · -ātè.

In-ōrātus, a. re inoratâ, *not being pleaded, without an audience from Sulla*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9.

In-otiōsus, a. *not at leisure*, Quinctil. 11, 5 f.

Inprimis (adv.) improbissimus, *remarkably or uncommonly wicked*, Cic. Verr. 3, 27. Inprimis eorum hominum, qui nunc sunt, exercitatus, *the most, or as much as, any man alive*, Cic. Font. 14 f. *but we generally find* in primis *in two words*.

Inquantum (adv.) potest, *as much as possible*, Sen. Ep. 125. in quantumcunque, Id. Tr. vit. 15.

Inquam, def. v. tertiae, conj. *I say*; inquit, *for* inquis, Cic. Fin. 1, 2. *for* inquiunt, ib. 4, 24.

Inquies, ētis, f. *want of rest*, Plin. 14, 22.—adj. *restless*, Plin. Praef. & Paterc. 2, 68.—Inquiētus, a. *unquiet, restless, troublesome*: inquietāre, *to disquiet, to disturb*: Inquietūdo, inis, f. *disquietude, want of rest*, Senec. Ben. 2, 8.

Inquilīnus, i, m. *one who lodges in a hired house, a renter or tenant, not the proprietor*, (q. incolinus, non dominus,) Cic. Phil. 2, 41. inquilinus civis urbis Romae, *a citizen who lived in a hired house*, Sallust. Cat. 31. Suet. Cl. 38. Ner. 44.

Inquĭnāre, *to defile, to pollute*; bis murice inquinatus, *dyed*, Mart. 4, 4. nihil illo inquinatius, *more dirty, mean, base*, Cic. Flacc. 22. sermo inquinatissimus, Cic. Verr. 3, 26. inquinatè, adv. loqui, *impurely, corruptly, barbarously*; admodum inquinatè locutus, Cic. Brut. 37 & 74.

In-quīrĕre (quisīvi, itum; quaero,) sedes, *to seek for*, Justin. 3, 4.-honestatem, *to desire*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2. nihil de alieno, *not to inquire*, Cic. Off. 1, 34. in eum quid agat, *to inquire into his conduct*.

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dark, ib. 2, 31. *so* in patrios annos, Ovid. Met. 1, 148. Ipsa, *sc.* Fama totum inquirit in orbem, *inquires into the affairs of*, or *what is doing in, the whole world*, ib. 12, 63. in competitores, *to inquire into the conduct of, in order to accuse*, Cic. Mur. 21. in Sicilia, *to search for documents, proofs or grounds of accusation against Verres*, Cic. 1. Act. in Verr. 2. Nimium inquirens in se, *being too nice a critic on himself*, Cic. Br. 82. Flaminii corpus magna cum cura inquisitum non invenit, *searched for*, Liv. 22, 7. ¶ 2. Rem inquisitam omittere, *to drop the matter not inquired into, without examining it to the utmost*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 217. *so* quaestionem inquisitam amittere, *to drop the search or inquiry before finishing it*, ib. 4, 1, 9. INQUISITIO, ōnis, f. veri, *an inquiry or search into, an investigation*, Cic. Off. 1, 4. candidati, *a prying into the conduct of a competitor, a seeking after matter for an impeachment*, Cic Mur. 21. accusatoris, *his searching for documents or proofs*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4. *a commission for doing so*, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 31. Cave ne inquisitioni mihi sis, *lest you be to seek, that you be not out of the way when I want you*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 16.—INQUISITOR, ōris, m. *a searcher or inquirer, one on the search for any thing*, Suet. Caes. 1. Plin. 8, 40. *one commissioned to search for proofs in order to carry on a prosecution against any one*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4. Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 29. *an inquisitor or judge*, Tac. A. 15, 66.

IN-SALŪBRIS, e, *unhealthy*: insaluberrimum vinum, *unwholesome*, Plin. 23. 1. -ĭtas, Plin. 18, 5. & 31.

IN-SALŪTĀTUS, a. inque salutatum linquo, *for* insalutatam, *sc.* matrem, *unsaluted, without taking farewell*, Virg. A. 9, 288.

IN-SĀNUS, a. *mad, frantic*: -ānē: ānia, & -anĭtas: INSĀNĪRE, *to be* or *become mad*.—IN-SĀNĀBĬLIS, e; morbus *v.* plaga, *that cannot be healed or cured, incurable*; ingenium, *that cannot be corrected or amended, incorrigible*, Liv. 1, 28.

IN-SĀTIĀBĬLIS, e; animus, *that cannot be satiated, insatiable*, Liv. 4, 13. *so* cupiditas veri videndi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19. voluptas, *that cannot satiate or tire by enjoyment*, Cic. Fin. 4, 5. *conf.* N. D. 2, 39 & 62.—insatiabĭlĭter, adv. *insatiably, excessively*: insatiātus, a. ardor, *insatiate, eager*, Stat Theb. 6, 305. *insatiable, not to be satisfied*, ib. 7, 12.—insatietas, ātis, f. *a greedy or insatiable disposition*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 13.

IN-SĀTŪRABĬLIS, e; -abile abdōmen, *that cannot be filled, insatiable*, Cic. Sext. 51.

IN-SCENDĔRE (scando,) navim *v.* in navem *to go on board*; equum, currum, *to mount*; in arborem, *to go up, to climb*; equo inscenso, Suet. Tit. 4. INSCENSIO, ōnis, f. in navim, *an embarking*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 19.

IN-SCIENS, a. *not knowing, ignorant*; me insciente, *without my knowledge*; insciens feci, *without thinking, through imprudence*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 19. inscienter, adv. *ignorantly, unwittingly*: inscientia, ae, f. *ignorance*.—IN-SCĪTUS, a. jocus, *inelegant, destitute of wit or humour*, Suet. Ner. 28. mulier inscita, *ignorant, imprudent*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 85. *so* me inscitum facere injuriam tibi, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 14. quid inscitius est? *more absurd*, Cic. Div. 2, 62. N. D. 2, 13. inscitissimus, *very foolish*, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 16. inscitè, adv. *ignorantly, absurdly*: Inscitia, ae, f. *ignorance, unskilfulness*: Principium philosophiae est inscientia, *uncertainty, doubting of every thing, scepticism*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1.—INSCIUS, a. omnium rerum, *ignorant*; qui distingues artificem ab inscio? Cic. Acad. 4, 7.

IN-SCRIBERE sua nomina in libris, *to inscribe*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15. Arch. 11. aliquid in statua, Cic. Fam. 12, 2. sit inscriptum in fronte uniuscujusque civis, quid de republica sentiat, Cic. Cal 1, 13. Flores inscripti nomina regum, *sc.* secundum, *having inscribed on them*, Virg. E. 3, 106. Xenophontis liber qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, *is entitled*, Cic. Off. 2, 24. aedes venales, *to put a ticket on a house for sale*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 131. *so* aedes mercede, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 92. sibi nomen philosophi, *to give, to assume*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26. sua quemque Deorum inscribit facies, *distinguishes*, Ovid. Met 6, 74. deos sceleri, *to make the gods the authors of*, ib. 15, 129. mea dextera leto Inscribenda tuo est, *my right hand ought to be charged with thy death; thy death ought to be ascribed to my right hand*, ib. 10, 199. corpora sua, *to impress marks on, to paint*, Plin. 22, 1. servi inscripti, *branded in the face*, ib. 3. conf. 18, 3. quatuor inscripti, *four flames thus branded on stigmatised*, Martial. 8, 75. ¶ Inscripta pecus, *i. e.* non scriptum, *not marked, not branded*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16.—INSCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. statuae, aeris, &c. *an inscription*; libri, *a title*; frontis, *a brand or mark*, a stigma, Senec. Ir. 3, 3. Suet Cal. 27.

IN-SCULPĔRE aliquid aeri, *to engrave*; saxa, *to cut out on*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 90. *so* non inutile erit, literas tabellae insculpi, *to be graven on a table or plate*, Quinctil. 1, 1, 27. foedus aereâ columnâ insculptum, *engraved on*, Liv. 2, 33. insculpsit in mentibus natura, ut, &c. *has imprinted*, Cic. N. 1, 17. est in animo quasi insculptum, Cic. N. D. 2, 4. insculptus monumento miles Gallus, *the figure of—carved on*, Suet. Ner. 41.

IN-SĔCĀRE (ui, ctum,) olivam acutâ arundine, *to cut, to make an incision into*, Col. 12, 47. 3. insecatur superior pars curvaturae usque ad medullam, *an incision is made into the upper part of the bend as far as the pith*, Col. 4, 15, 3. insecat corticem vimen, *cuts*, ib. 4, 29, 10. insecandi sunt favi, *ought to be cut*, Id 9, 15, 9. insecti napi, *cut into pieces*, Id. 12, 54. 3. insecti pectine dentes, *cut in the play*, Ovid. Met. 6, 58.——INSECTA, ōrum, n. *insects, so called from the incisions* or *notches in their bodies*, Plin. 11, 1.—insecabĭlis, e, *that cannot be cut*; corpora insecabilia, *atoms*, Quinctil. 2, 17.—INSECTŪRA, ae, f. *an incision, a notch*, Senec. Nat. Q. 1, 17.

IN-SECTĀRI, *to pursue*; -ātio, &c. *see* insequi.

IN-SĔDĀBĬLĬTER, adv. *so that it cannot be allayed*, or *quenched*, Lucr. 6, 1174.

IN-SĔMĬNĀTUS, a. *made fruitful*, Vitr. proocm. 8.

IN-SĔNESCĔRE rei, *to grow old on, to spend all one's life in*; libris et curis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 82.

IN-SENSĪLIS, e, *insensible, without feeling*; ex insensilibus, ne credas sensile gigni, Lucr. 2, 887.

IN-SĔPULTUS, a. *unburied*, Cic. Cat. 4, 6. qui illam insepultam sepulturam effecerant, *had performed an illegal or unjust funeral*, because the laws forbade a tyrant to be buried;—*had buried Caesar*

Caesar without due solemnities; and therefore in law it was the same as if he had not been buried, Cic. Phil. 1, 2. vestra virtus nec oblivione eorum, qui nunc sunt, nec reticentiâ posterorum, insepulta esse poterit, i. e. *cannot be deprived of a sepulchral monument either by*, &c. ib. 14, 12.

In-sĕqui aliquem, *to follow close after, to pursue*, insequitur fugientem lumine pinum, *she follows with her eye the flying ship*, Ovid. Met. 11, 468. illum vulnere, *i. e.* telo v. hastâ, Virg. A. 2, 530. aliquem bello, *to persecute, to harass with war*, ib. 8, 147. Trojae cineres, ib. 5, 787. *so* homines contumeliâ, Cic. Att. 14, 14. clamore et minis, Id. Cluent. 8. arva, *instantly to fall upon in order to break the clods*, Virg. G. 1, 105. insequeris hunc, *you prosecute him at law*, Hor. Ep. 2, 19.—Insequens annus, dies, hora, *the next following year*, &c. insequentes tardavit, *the pursuers*, Caes. B. G. 7, 51.—Insectāri (freq.) aliquem hastâ, *to pursue with a spear*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 18. eos maledictis, *to inveigh or rail against*, Cic. Fin. 2, 25. ejus injuriam, *to blame*, Cic Att. 5, 17. carmina Livî, *to attack with bitterness or ill will*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 69. terram rastris, *to work the ground with rakes, to furcle it*, Virg. G. 1, 155.—*activ.* Insectāre aliquem lapidibus, *to pursue*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 61. Poen. 3, 1 21.—*hence* miles ab iis insectatus, *being pursued*. Hirt. B. Alex. 17.—*but* Praetorianus insectatus, *having inveighed against*, Tac. Hist. 2, 96. ne verbo quidem insectatus, *sc.* eos, *not having reproached them, not having said a harsh word to them*, Suet. Tib. 32.——Insectātio, ōnis, f. *an inveighing against, an invective*, Liv. 3, 65. & 7, 1. Insectātor, oris, m. *an inveigher against, a reprover*, Liv. 3, 33. Quinctil. 10, 1 f.

Insĕro, sēvi, sĭtum, ĕre piros, *sc.* in alias arbores, *to engraft*. Virg. E. 1, 74. fissâ cortice virgam inserit, *engrafts a twig*, Ov. M. 14, 630. omnis furculus omni arbori inseri potest, Col. 5, 11. frumentum arboribus, *to plant among*, Col. 5, 7. Ipsum concute, num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim natura, *has implanted in you*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 35. insita mala fert pirus, *the pear tree bears engrafted apples*, Virg. G. 2, 33. Amor cognitionis insitus menti, *ingrafted in, natural to*, Cic. Fin. 4, 7. *so* insita in animis nostris notio, ib. 1, 9. vim insitam promovet doctrina, *innate or natural vigour, force or genius*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 33. virtus, *internal*; *as, justice, fidelity*: *opposed to eloquence, knowledge of war*, &c. Cic. Mur. 14. Opinio penitus insita, *that has taken deep root, a fixed or settled opinion*, Cic Tusc. 4, 11. ut esset insitum militibus aut vincere, aut emori, *impressed on*, Cic. Off. 3, 32. Pis. 7.——Insītum, i, n. (*for* furculus insitus,) *a graft or scion, a twig engrafted*, Col. 4, 29. & de Arbor. 26. Varr. R. R. 1, 41.—Insitio, ōnis, f. & insĭtus, ûs, m. *an engrafting*; *plur.* insitiones, *the different methods of engrafting*, Cic. Sen. 15.——Insiticius, a. *what is engrafted*; sermo, *a foreign or acquired language*, Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 5.——somnus, *a nap at mid-day, in the interval of business*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5.——Insītīvus, a. -iva pira, *engrafted*, Hor. Epod. 2, 19. securicula, *a hatchet used in grafting*, Plin. 18, 19. liberi, *whose mother is an adulteress, bastardly*, Phaedr. 3, 3, 10.—Gracchus, *who pretended to be the son of* Tib. Gracchus, *but was not*, Cic. Sext. 47.—Insītor, ōris, m. *an engrafter*, Plin. 18, 33.

In-sĕro, ui, ertum, ĕre ovum faucibus, *to put into*, Col. 6, 4. caput in tentorium, Liv. 8, 36. aliquid iis in os, Cic. Verr. 4, 17. epistola exenterato lepori inseritur, Justin. 1, 5. manum in sinum huic, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 3. Inseritur subtemen radiis, *the woof is put into the shuttles*, Ovid. Met. 6, 55. se bellis civilibus, *to engage in*, ib. 3, 117. deos minimis rebus, *to bring in, to mix with*, Liv. 27, 23. Fabula huic loco inseritur, *is inserted in*, Liv. 5, 21. praedia agris meis vicina, atque etiam inserta, venalia sunt, *an estate is to be sold contiguous to my farm, and intermixed with it*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19.—Insertāre sinistram clypeo, *to put into, to insert*, Virg. A. 2, 672.—Insertim, adv. *darting in, through the windows inserted in the walls*, Lucr. 2, 114. per insertas fenestras, Virg. A. 3, 152.

In-serpĕre alicui, *to creep on, to seize insensibly, as sleep does*, Stat. Theb. 1, 340.

In-servīre alicui, *to serve, to attend to, to promote the interest of*; famae, honoribus, *to desire to obtain*; Plebs, cui inservitum erat, impera. *who had been served or attended to*, Liv. 2, 21.

In-servāre volucres, *to observe, as an omen*, Stat. Theb 8, 194. *et* 6, 932.

In sibĭlāre *sc.* pinetis, *to whistle or blow in*; ubi trux insibilat eurus, Ovid. Met. 15, 663. membris insibilat ignis, *hisses on*, Sil. 12, 616.

In-siccātus, a. *undried*, -ata vulnera, Stat.

In-sīdĕre (ēdi, essum; sĕdeo) equo, toro, in sella aurea, *to sit on*; in mente *vel* memoria, *to be settled or fixed in*; arcem, agros, *to seize*; saltus, itinera, *to beset, to lay in wait in*; viae omnes hostium praesidiis insidentur, *in the dat. for* a praesidiis, *are beset by*, Liv. 25, 13. *so* saltus insessus ab hoste, Id. 7, 34. Gens Lydia jugis insedit Etruscis, *settled on*, Virg. A. 8, 480. *so* cineres patriae, ib. 10, 59. *but* silvis insedit iniquis, *lay insidious or in ambush in the intricate or entangled woods*, ib. 11, 531. summas arces, *has possessed or sat down upon*, 2, 616. Mago locum monstrabit, quem insideatis, *where you shall lie in ambush*, Liv. 21, 54. Consul certior factus, quos saltus cum exercitu insedisset rex, *what defiles on passes the king possessed*, Liv. 32, 6. per insessum ab hoste saltum transitum tentare; omnibus a rege insessis, *all the posts or passes being occupied*, ib. *so* consul exercitum incauté in saltum cavâ valle pervium circàque insessum ab hoste induxit, Liv. 7, 34. montes praesidiis insessi, Tac. An. 13, 39. insessae fauces Epiri, *beset*, Id. 33, 4. insessum diris avibus Capitolium, *perched on or infested by birds of bad omen*, Tac. 12, 43. insessa pondere tanto humus, *burdened*, Stat. Silv. 1, 1, 56. horrendis insessa cubilia monstris, *possessed or inhabited by*, Id. Theb. 12, 236.—Insidiae, ārum, f. *snares, an ambush or ambuscade*: insidiōsus, a. *full of snares, crafty, insidious*: -ōsē: Insidiari hostibus, *to lay snares or ambuscades for, to lie in ambush or in wait for one*: Insidiātor, ōris, m. *a lier-in-wait*; viae, Cic. Cat. 2, 12. Mil. 7.

In-sīdĕre (ēdi, essum,) doribus, *to sit or settle on*,

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on, as birds, Virg. A. 6, 708. ramis, *to sit on, as birds*, Lucan. 3, 407. insidat cervicibus jugum, *rest upon*, Col. 2, 2, 22. inscia Dido insidat quantus miserae deus, *al.* insideat, *sits upon and sinks down into her senses*, Virg. A. 1, 719. dum verba memoriae insidant, *be committed to, be fixed on, till he get by heart*, Quinctil. 10, 7, 2. quod non in memoria mea penitus insederit, *which did not remain fixed*, Cic. Or. 2, 28. Litera I sibi insidit, *sits on itself*, i. e. *is doubled in length*, i becomes j, Quinctil. 1, 4, 11. Apex—insiditur astris, *(in the dat.) is rested on by*, i. e. *supports*, Stat. Th. 2, 36.

INSIGNIS, e, (in *et* signum,) *distinguished by some mark, remarkable*; maculis insignis et albo, *v. c.* albis maculis, *a cow distinguished by white spots*; or it may be *a white cow with black spots*, Virg. G. 3, 56. pietate vir insignis, *remarkable for*, Id A. 1, 1, 10. *so* formâ puer, ib. 5, 295. clade duplici dies insignis, Liv. 6, 1. insignis ad deformitatem puer, Cic. Leg. 3, 8. id modo ejus anni in Hispania insigne ad memoriam est, quod, &c. Liv. 24 f. auro et purpurâ insignis, *adorned with*, Id. 34, 7. insigni camoenâ aliquem referre, *to celebrate in a lofty strain, or in beautiful verse*, Hor. Od. 12, 49.—INSIGNITER, adv. *remarkably*; insignius ornari, Nep. 17, 3.—INSIGNE, is, n. *a badge, a mark of distinction, a sign*; stellae aureae, insignia Castoris et Pollucis, Cic. Div. 1, 34. Pacis est insigne et otii toga, contra autem arma tumultûs et belli, Cic. Pis. 30. Fasces et securis insignia potestatis, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4. summi honoris atque imperii, Id. Sext. 7. capitis insigne, *an ornament*, Virg. A. 6, 683. navis, *a painting or mark on the prow*, Caes. B. C. 2, 4. Tac. An. 6, 34. veri, *the criterion of truth*, Cic. Acad. 4, 11. moeroris insignia, *the marks of grief*, i. e. *a change of dress*, Cic. Pis. 8. Insignia verborum et sententiarum, *figures of words or tropes, and figures of thought*, Cic. Or. 2, 9.—INSIGNIRE aliquem, *to render remarkable, to distinguish*; clypeum lo auro insignibat, *for* insigniebat, *the image of* lo *engraved in gold, adorned his shield*, Virg. A. 7, 790. adj. insignitae notae veritatis, *evident, striking marks*, Cic. Div. 1, 30. insignitior infamia, *more remarkable*, Liv. 7, 15. INSIGNITE, adv. *remarkably*; insignitius, Liv. 8, 13.

INSILE, is, n. *the treadle of a weaver's loom*, Lucr. 5, 1351.

INSILIRE (salio) tergo alicujus, ramos arboris, in scapham, in equum, *to leap upon*: INSULTURA, ae, f. *a leaping in or upon*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 9.—INSULTARE solo, *to leap on, to paw or prance as a horse*, Virg. G. 3, 116. insultans sonipes, *the prancing steed*, Id. A. 11, 600. floribus, *to leap upon*, Id. G. 4, 11. nemora thiasis, *to bound over the groves in choirs*, Id. A. 7, 581. hostibus, *to ride or prance over*, ib. 12, 339. huic capiti insultans, *insulting over*, ib. 8, 570. *so* sc. iis, 6, 391. cernis, ut insultent Rutuli, *sc.* nobis *vel* Trojanis, ib. 10, 20. *so* Suet. Caes. 22. alicui in calamitate, *to insult, to deride*, Cic. Verr. 5, 50. in omnes, Id. N. D. 2, 29 f. in miserias ejus, A. ad Herenn. 4, 39. segnitiam juvenis, Tac. Ann. 4, 59. ¶ malis aevi, *to rejoice at the misfortunes of human life*, Stat. Theb. 2, 18. fores calcibus, *to beat against or kick with one's heels*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54.—INSULTATIO, onis, f. extrema, *an insulting over an adversary in the end of a speech*, Quinctil. 8, 5, 11.

IN-SIMUL, adv. *together, jointly*, Flor. 2, 20.

IN-SIMULARE aliquem v. aliquid, *to blame* eum avaritiae, fraudis, proditionis, &c. *to accuse*; virum criminibus falsis, Ovid. Ep. 66, 22. *so* aut fateri facinus insimulati falso crimine senatûs, *to confess the guilt of having accused the senate falsely*, Liv. 6, 16.—INSIMULATIO, onis, f. *an accusation, a charge*, Cic. Verr. 3, 9. Font. 13.

IN-SINCERUS, a. cruor, *corrupted or putrid gore*, Virg G. 4, 285.

IN-SINUARE, *to put in one's bosom*, Prop. 3, 7. 28. se inter equitum turmas, *to insinuate, to get in*, Caes. B. G. 4, 33. illos animo Caesaris, *to bring them into the favour*, Plin. pan. 62. se in familiaritatem aliquem, *to insinuate*, Cic. Caecin. 5. in ipsius consuetudinem, Cic. Fam 4, 13. se penitus in causam, *to enter deeply, to examine thoroughly*, Cic Or. 2, 35. se in veterem philosophiam, Id. Tusc. 5, 11 f. insinuaverat suspicio animis, *sc.* se, *had entered or seized*, Liv. 40, 37. novus perpectora cunctis insinuat pavor, Virg. A. 2, 229. per hanc insinuatus Neroni. *by her means having got into the good graces of Nero*, Suet. Oth. 2.—INSINUATIO, onis, f. *a part of an oration artfully composed to gain the favour of the hearers*, Cic. Inv. 1, 15. Quinctil. 4, 1, 42.

IN-SIPIENS, entis, a. (sapiens,) *foolish*: -enter? insipientia, ae, f. *folly, want of discretion*, Cic. T. 3, 5.

IN-SISTERE (stiti, stitum,) pedibus, *to stand upon*, Col. 3, 10, 11. *so* diffolutis membris, Tac. Ann. 15, 57. in siniftrum pedem, Id. 11, 3, 125. alternis pedibus, *to stand alternately on either foot*, ib. 128. praealtae nivi, *to have sure footing on*, Liv. 21, 36. jacentibus, *to stand upon*, Caes. B. G. 2, 27. ternis digitis, *to stand on three toes*, i. e. *to have three toes on each foot*, Plin. 10, 47 f. 64. ut uno crure insisterent signa, excogitâsse fertur Polyclètus, *that statues should stand on one leg*, Plin. 34, 8 f. 19. ramis, Sil. 7, 671. rotis, Virg. G. 3. 114. limen, *to tread the threshold*, Virg. A. 6, 563. vestigia, *to imprint one's footsteps on the ground* i. e. *to walk*, ib. 11, 573. ubi quisque institerat, *had stood*, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 11. vestigium, in quo institisset, *the spot on which he had stood*, Cic. Or. 3, 2. Insistere omnes vestigiis laudum suarum, *that all should stand or tread on the vestiges or traces of his renown*, i. e. *should dwell at* Veji, *which he took*, Liv. 5, 30. ad quoddam tempus insistunt, *sc.* stellae, *stop, stand still*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20. cum paullum institisset, *had stopt a little*, Cic. Fin. 5, 25. saepe accidit, ut citius insistendum sit, *sc.* nobis, Cic. Or. 66.—¶ INSISTERE illustribus rebus, *to stop giving an answer in clear matters, or when the case is plain*, Cic. Acad. 4, 29. in decimo, *to stop at ten, in determining what deserves the denomination of a few*, ib. *so* in reliquis rebus insistere, *to withhold assent*, ib. 33. *the same with* a rebus cohibere assensum, ib. 20. *or* assensum sustinere, ib. 36.—¶ se singulis insistere velim, *sc.* gradibus, *to insist or enlarge on*, Cic. Verr. 3, 74. *so* in eo pars utraque insistit, *both parties insist on that*, Quinctil. 3, 6, 5. *but* in quo possit insistere, *sc.* saxum, *where it may stick or stand best in the building*, Id. 9, 4, 27. non memoriae

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soli, sed rationi quoque, *to rely or depend on*, Cels. praef. *so* communibus. *to attend to, to regard*, ib. his quoque, ib. f. ne insistas credere huic, *do not persist or continue*, Plaut Capt. 3, 4, 53. *so* flagitare senatus institit Cornutum, ut, &c. Cic. Fam. 10, 10. Fortes etiam contra fortunam insistere spei, *continued to hope*, Tac. Hist. 2, 46. quò pluribus munimentis insisteret, *that he might rest or depend on additional securities*, Tac. Ann. 1, 3. Florus insistere destinatis, *prosecuted his designs*, ib. 3, 42. Orabat, insisterent caedibus, *sc.* ut. *that they should give no quarter*, ib. 2, 21. curriculo quadrigarum, *to contend in a chariot race*, ib. 14, 14. *as* ib. 15, 44. crudelitati, *to persist in*, ib. 16, 25. ¶ Totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit, *bends his whole mind and thoughts upon*, Caes. B. G. 6, 5. nec suo nisu studiis insistunt, *apply to study by their own effort, by themselves*, Quinctil. 1, 12, 10. qua quaerere insistam viâ? *what way shall I go to look for him?* Ter. Phor. 1, 4, 15. quam insistam viam? Id. Eun. 2, 3, 3. quam rationem pugnae insisterent, *what method of fighting they should observe*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. viam insiste domandi, *pursue a method of taming or breaking the oxen to the plough*, Virg. G. 3, 164. munus, *to perform*, Cic. Or 3, 45. jugo imperii (quasi jugo currûs,) *to hold the reins of government*, ib. 41. ne oratio insistat interius, *that the sentence may not stop in the middle of it*, i. e. *not be properly rounded, as a period*, ib. 49. & Or. 51. in tanta gloria insistentes, *placing in or enjoying*, Cic. Sext. 67. Laetaris, quod honoribus ejus (Ciceronis) insistam, *I succeed to the same offices he enjoyed*, Plin Ep. 4, 8. * Quamvis enim pars (bellum) posterior participio insistat, *though the latter part or word* (bellum) *depend on or agree with the participle* (gerundum, *in* Virg. A. 3, 234.) Quinctil. 9, 3, 64.—INSTĬTIO, ōnis, f. *a stopping or standing still*; errantium stellarum institiones, *the apparent suspensions of motion in the planets, their appearing to be stationary*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25. *some here read* institutiones, *which they translate the laws by which the planets move: but this word is no where else used in that sense.*

INSITIO, insĭtus, &c. *see* INSERO.

IN-SOCIABĬLIS, e, *that cannot be joined or united together*; quaedam et inter se et cum aliis insociabilia glutino, sicut robur, Plin. 16, 43. gens, *unsocial, rude, uncivilized, with which no alliance can be formed*, Liv. 37, 1. regnum, *sovereignty that does not admit a partner*, Tac. Ann. 13, 17.

IN-SŌLĀBĬLĬTER, adv. rapto de fratre dolentis, *inconsolably*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14. 7.

INSŌLĀRE (sol) uvas, *to dry by the heat of the sun*, Col. 12, 39, 2. *so* uvae insolatae, ib. 4, 27, 3. *but* dies insolati, *sunny, in which the sun shines*, Id. 11, 3, 51.—INSOLĀTIO, ōnis, f. *an exposing to the sun*, Plin. 21, 14. *a basking in the sun*, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 10. & 6, 16, 5. *as* Pers. 4, 17.

IN-SŌLENS, entis, a. malarum artium, *unaccustomed to, ignorant of*, Sallust. Cat. 3. *so* bellorum, Caes. B. C. 2, 36. contumeliae, Tac. Hist. 2, 88. Quid tu Athenas insolens? *sc.* venisti, *contrary to custom*, Ter. And. 5, 4, 4. ¶ 2. Insolens Achilles, *insolent, arrogant, haughty*, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 2. *so* in victoria, quae naturâ insolens et superba est, Cic. Marcel. 3.—INSOLENTER, adv. *seldom, not usually*, Cic. Inv. 1, 28. *insolently*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17.—INSOLENTIA, ae, f. disputationis, *unusualness, not being accustomed to*, Cic. Or. 1, 22. *so* loci, Id. Dej. 2. fori judiciorumque, Id. Rosc. Am. 31. rerum secundarum, Id. Pis. 11. voluptatum, Id. Cael. 31. ¶ 2. *insolence*, Cic. Inv. 1, 28.—INSOLESCĔRE, *to grow insolent*, Sall. Cat. 6.

IN-SOLĬDUS, a. *unsolid, soft, weak*, Ovid. Met. 15, 202. insolidò, v. ùm, adv. *wholly*. Sen. Ben. 3, 4 *but it is better in two words*, in solido.

IN-SŌLĬTUS, a. *unusual*; rerum bellicarum, *unaccustomed to*, Sall. Jug. 39. ad laborem, Caes. B. C. 3, 85. -itae foeminae in conventum virorum prodire, *not accustomed*, Cic. Verr. 1, 37.

IN-SOLUBĬLIS, e; signum, *indubitable, infallible, certain*, Quinctil. 5, 9, 3. ¶ 2. Dicetis beneficium debitum insolubile esse, *a debt that cannot be paid*, Senec. Benef. 4, 12.—INSOLŪTUS, a. -um accipere, *as unpaid or still due*, (*al.* in solutum,) ib. 2, 26.

IN-SOMNIS, e, (somnus,) *wanting sleep, sleepless*; insomnia, ae, f. *want of sleep, watching or waking*: insomnium, i, n. *a dream*, insomniosus, a. *troubled with want of sleep*, Cato, 157. Plin. 20, 91. 33.

IN-SŌNĀRE, *to sound loudly*; calamis agrestibus, *to play on a rural pipe*, Ovid. Met. 11, 162.

IN-SONS, ontis, a. amicus, *innocent*. Virg. A. 2, 93. fraterni sanguinis insons, *guiltless of a brother's blood, not concerned in his death*, Ovid. Met. 13, 149. regni crimine, *free from the crime of aiming at sovereignty*, Liv. 4, 15. culpae cladis hodiernae, *innocent of the blame*, Liv. 22, 49. Cerberus, *harmless*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 29.

IN-SOPĪTUS, a. draco, *never-sleeping, watchful*, Ovid. Met. 7, 36. Lucan. 9, 357.

IN-SPARSUS, *for* insperfus, part. insparsa farina, *sprinkled*, Plin. 26, 14 f. 87.

INSPECTIO, inspectare, &c. *see* Inspicĕre.

IN-SPERANS, antis, a. Insperanti mihi accidit, ut, &c. *not hoping for it*, Cic. Or. 1, 21. *so* Id. Marcel. 7. insperante hoc, *contrary to his expectation*, Ter. And. 3, 4, 24.—INSPERĀTUS, a. *not hoped, unlooked for, unexpected*; superl. insperatissimus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 8. ex insperato v. insperātò, adv. *unexpectedly*, Plin. 25, 2. Liv. 2, 35.

IN-SPERGĔRE (rsi, rsum; spargo) molam et vinum *sc.* extis, *to sprinkle*, Cic. Div. 2, 16. oleam sale, Cato, c. 65. aliquid potioni, Plin. 12, 17. naevi insperfi egregio corpore, *spots or moles scattered over a beautiful person*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 67. Pers *sc.* stercoris oleis et caeteris arboribus inspergenda, *ought to be sprinkled on or round the roots of olives and other trees*, Col. 11, 2, 18.

IN-SPICĔRE (exi, ectum; *ob. obsol.* specio) in speculum, *to look into*, Ter. Adel. 3, 4, 42. equos, *to inspect, to examine before buying*, Hor Sat. 1, 2, 86. *so* praedium, Cic. Fam. 9, 7. agrum, Col. 1, 3, 1. mores hominum, *to observe*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 20. machina—inspectura domos, *to view, to overlook*, Virg. A. 2, 47. tanquam si arma militum inspicienda sint, *were to be inspected*, Cic. Caecin. 21.—INSPECTOR, ōris, m. *an inspector or examiner of things to be sold*, Plin. 37, 7 f. 28.—INSPECTIO, ōnis, f. *a viewing or beholding*, primâ inspectione, *at the first sight*, Col. 1, 4, 1. inspectionis velut formula, *an inspection or examination*

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before making a purchaſe, ib. *a careful obſervation or inſpection*, Quintil. 5, 5 f. Rhetorice et inſpectione et exercitatione, ut artes caeterae, conſtat, *conſiſts of theory and practice*, Id. 2, 17, 42. Artium aliae poſitae in inſpectione, *ſome arts depend on theory alone*, *as* aſtrology, Id. 2, 18, 1.—INSPECTĀRE, freq. *to behold, to obſerve, to look or view attentively*; multis inſpectantibus, *in the ſight of*, Cic.—INSPECTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a beholding, a conſideration*, Senec. N. Q. 6, 4.

INSPĪCĀRE (in ſpicae formam acuere) faces acuto ferro, *to point torches with a ſharp knife*, Virg. G. 1, 292.

IN-SPĪRĀRE venenum morſibus, *i. e.* ictibus aculeorum, *to breathe venom into their ſtings*, Virg. G. 4, 237. Occultum inſpires ignem *ſc.* ei, *breathe or inſpire into her, or inſpire her with*, Virg. A. 1, 688. *ſo* vipeream inſpirans animam, ib. 7, 351. magnam cui mentem animumque Delius inſpirat vates, 6, 12. quibus viribus inſpiret? *ſc.* audientes, *with what ſtrength will he inſpire his audience*, Quintil. 2, 5, 8. *add.* 5, 14. 32. qui inſpirari ſoleut, fatuari dicuntur, Juſtin. 43, 1, 8. inſpirantes ramis arborum aurae, *the breezes breathing or blowing on or in*, ib. 10, 3, 24. Granaria modicis feneſtellis aquilonibus inſpirentur, *let the granaries be ventilated by the north winds through ſmall windows*, Col. 1, 6, 10. trita ſepiae teſta per fiſtulam oculo inſpirata, *the bruiſed ſhell of the cuttle-fiſh blown into the eye, through a pipe*, Id. 7, 17, 7. *ſo* per calamum ſcriptorium inſpirabuntur, *they will be blown in by a writing reed*, Celſ. 7, 27. ſi gravitati aurium per fiſtulas inſpiretur, *if it be blown into ears dull of hearing*, Plin 34, 12 f. 32 f.

IN-SPOLIĀTUS, a. *not robbed, not ſpoiled or ſtripped*, Quinctil. 7, 1, 33. arma, *not taken away by the enemy*, Virg. A. 11, 594.

IN-SPUĒRE in frontem, *to ſpit upon*, Senec. Ir. 3, 38. oculis jumentorum inſpuitur, *ſc.* ſal, Plin. 31, 9. *conf.* Suet. Veſp. 7.—INSPŪTĀRE (freq.) aliquem v. alicui, *to ſpit upon*, Plin. 10, 23. & 28, 3.

INSTAR, indecl. s. *uſed only in the nom. and accus. denoting likeneſs or equality*; Quantum inſtar in ipſo eſt, *how great likeneſs or reſemblance to the great Marcellus there is in him!* Virg. A. 6, 865. cujus (*ſc.* equi) inſtar—dedicavit, *a likeneſs*, i. e. *a ſtatue as big as the life*, Suet. Caeſ. 61. inſtar montis, *like a mountain, as big as*, Virg. A. 2, 15. *ſo* atri turbinis inſtar, *like, as quick, or as ſtrong as*, ib. 12, 923. videretis vix duarum malè plenarum legiuncularum inſtar in caſtris regis, *about the number of*, Liv. 35, 49. *ſo* 26, 28. navis inſtar urbis, *like, as big as*, Cic. Verr, 5, 34. *ſo* Id. Fam. 15, 4. epiſtola voluminis inſtar, Id. Att. 10, 4. Plato mihi unus eſt inſtar omnium, *equal to*, Cic. Brut. 51. *ſo* unus is (*ſc.* Hector) innumeri militis inſtar habet, Ovid. Ep. 16, 365. habet Tiro inſtar ſeptuaginta, *ſc.* epiſtolarum, *about*, ib. 16, 5 f. ¶ *Later writers put the prep.* ad *before* inſtar, *which does not occur in the claſſicks.*

IN-STĀRE victis, *to preſs on, to urge*, Liv. 27, 14. Ni cedenti inſtaturum alterum timuiſſent, *that the other army would preſs on and harraſs them in their retreat*, Id. 10, 36. Veterani cominus acriter inſtare, *for* inſtant, *ſc.* hoſtibus, *puſh or preſs on*, Salluſt. Cat. 60. *ſo* Ovid. Met. 5, 161. tantâ mole viri turritis puppibus inſtant, *urge on the attack with ſo great force in their turret-bearing ſhips*, Virg. A. 8, 693. inſtat vi patriâ Pyrrhus, *preſſes on with the ſame vigour as his father* Achilles, Virg. A. 2, 491. furto hic fervidus inſtat, *purſues his ſecret ſlaughter*, ib. 9, 350. venator canis inſtat, *ſc.* cervo, *a hound purſues*, ib. 12, 751. inſtantem tergo reſpicit, *preſſing on behind*, ib. 5, 168. *ſo* ſc. ſibi, ib. 11, 703. ille inſtat aquae, *ſtands over the water, being carried on the beak of the ſhip*, ib. 10, 196.—INSTĀRE ariſtis, *to labour for* (corn that has) *bearded ears*, Virg. G. 1, 220. inſtant verbere, *ſc.* equis, *they urge on their horſes with the laſh*, ib. 3, 106. ſunt quidam (*ſc.* pueri,) niſi inſtiteris, (*ſc.* iis,) remiſſi, *unleſs you urge them*, Quinctil. 1, 3, 6. *ſo* nec inſtandum teneris acerbè, Id. 1, 1, 20. inſtans operi regniſque futuris, *eager to haſten the work of rearing edifices, and to provide for the ſecurity of her kingdom*, Virg. A. 1, 504. funeri, *to haſten*, Plin. 7, 52. caedes Laurentibus inſtant, *ſlaughter awaits, is faſt coming on*, Virg. ib. 8, 537. non minora pericula reipublicae a Dolabella inſtarent, quam ab Antonio, *ſhould threaten*, Cic. Fam. 12, 14. Meis inſtare veſtigiis, *to tread in my footſteps, to imitate me*, Plin. Ep. 6, 11. *but* veſtigiis inſtitit ſequi *ſc.* Hannibalem, *he haſtened to purſue cloſe after him* (in veſtigiis ejus,) Liv. 27, 2. non ignarus, inſtandum famae, *ſc* ſibi, *that he ought to improve the firſt impreſſion of fame*, Tac. Agr. 18.—¶ 2. Tibi inſtat Hortenſius, ut in conſilium eas, *urges or preſſes you*, Cic. Quint. 10. inſtabant. *ſc.* mihi, ut darem, Cic. Att. 2, 1. Syre, inſta, *ſc.* ei, *urge him*, Ter. Adel. 2, 4, 14. nunquam deſtitit inſtare *ſc.* mihi, ut dicerem, Id. And. 4, 1, 37. evincunt inſtando, ut, &c. *they prevail by inſiſting or requeſting*, Liv 2, 4. eò intentiùs Romanus undique inſtat capi ſtationes, *for* ut capiantur, (*al.* capere,) *the Roman conſul ſtrives the more eagerly that proper poſts ſhould be taken*, (after the enemy were driven from them,) Liv. 32, 11 f. te inſtante facient, *at your requeſt*, Cic. Att. 3, 15.—¶ 3. ſic inſtitit ore, *he thus began to ſpeak*, Virg. A. 12, 47. aligeris inſtat Cytherea, Venus *addreſſes the Cupids*, Sil. 7, 458. flagitare ſenatus inſtitit Cornutum, *began to aſk*, Cic. Fam. 10, 16. Ille inſtat factum, *ſays poſitively, inſiſts that it was done*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 120. inſtat ire ad eum, *he perſiſts to go*, Plaut. Mil. utrum hàc, an illac iter inſtitit? *did he go?* Plaut. Ciſt. 4, 2, 11. rectam inſtas viam, *you go*, Plaut. Aſin. 1, 1, 39.—¶ 4. Nox, quae inſtabat, *was near at hand*, Salluſt. Cat. 55. dies inſtabat, Lucan. 5, 5. ludi inſtant, Cic. Piſ 27. Quibus ego confido aut inſtare jam planè, aut certè appropinquare, Cic. Cat. 2, 5. INSTANS in medio triclinio, *ſtanding up*, Suet. Tib. 72 f. ſenecta, *preſſing on, near at hand*, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 3. inſtans ſibi Thucydides, *rapid, introducing one thing quickly after another*, Quinctil. 10, 1, 73. bellum, *impending, approaching*, Caeſ. B. G. 6, 4. periculum, *that threatened him*, Nep. 4, 3. Praeteritum, inſtans, futurum, *paſt, preſent, future*, Quinctil. 5, 10. Tac. Hiſt. 3, 36. de inſtantibus veriſſimè judicabat, *of things preſent*, Nep.

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Nep. 2, 1. sed praeverti ad Armenios instantior, cura fuit, *sc.* ei, *his more urgent or pressing care was to get first to* Armenia, Armenia *was his chief concern*, Tac. Ann. 2, 56. eadem species, terribilior jam et instantior, *more earnest or importunate*, Id. Hist. 4, 84. facit instantiora, quae dicimus, *more impressive*, Quinctil. 9, 3, 54. argumentatio—instantior, *more pressing or earnest*, Id. 11, 3, 164. *so* gestus, ib. 93.—INSTANTER, adv. petere, *earnestly*, Plin. Ep. 7, 22. dicere, *pressingly, forcibly, vehemently*, Id. 9, 4, 126. *so* 9, 3, 30. cum quid instantius dicimus, *in a more earnest or urgent manner*, Id. 9, 3, 50. instantius Pharsalicos, *sc.* concurrit, *with greater force or fury*, Tac. Ann. 6, 36.—INSTANTIA, ae, f. *close application, assiduous study*, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 18. *plainness or energy, a sententious stile*, Id. 5, 8, 10. INSTABILIS, e, *unstable, unsteady*; cymbae, *tottering*, Virg. G. 4, 195. animi, *uncertain, wandering*, Virg. G. 4, 105. Tellus, *unsolid, not to be stood on*, Ovid. Met. 1, 20.—INSTABILITAS, ātis, f. *unsteadiness*; mentis, *disorder or deprivation of reason*, Plin. 24. 17 s. 102.

INSTAURĀRE sacra v. sacrificium, *to renew, to perform again*, Cic. Att. 1, 13. Liv. 5, 52. *so* funus Polydoro, Virg. A. 3, 62. choros, ib. 4, 145. epulas, 7, 146. instauratque diem donis, *renews the day with gifts*, i. e. *offers one sacrifice after another the whole day*, ib. 63. inceptos honores genitori, *finishes the begun sacrifice*, ib. 5, 94. Di, talia Graiis instaurate, *requite these things to the Greeks*, i. e. *make them suffer for them*, ib. 6, 530. instaurant acies, *they renew the fight*, ib. 10, 543. *so* instaurata praelia, *the battle renewed*, ib. 2, 669. Instaurati animi *sc.* sunt mihi, *my courage or ardour was renewed*, ib. 451. missi legati de instaurandā societate, *about renewing the alliance*, Suet. Ner. 57. adversus hiemem tunicas sibi instaurant densas, *sc.* bombȳces, *every year renew or make for themselves new tunicks*, Plin. 11, 23 & 27. ludos, *to repeat or celebrate anew*, Liv. 2, 36.—INSTAURATIO, ōnis, f. ludorum, *a repetition*, ib. & Cic. Har. Resp. 21.—INSTAURATĪVUS, a. -vi ludi, *games repeated or celebrated anew, on account of some informality in the first celebration*, Cic. Div. 1, 26.

IN-STERNĔRE tabulas super *sc.* naves, *to lay planks or boards above them*, Liv. 30, 10. pontes, *to cover, to overlay with boards*, Virg. A. 12, 675. *conf.* 9, 170 & 530. insternor pelle leonis, *I am covered or clothed*, Virg. A. 2, 722. conviciis ac fragminibus panis instratus, *covered*; (*al.* infestatus, *pelted with*,) Suet. Cl. 18. totus humilis et modicè instratus, *a low couch, and meanly or plainly covered, not having a costly bed-cover*, Suet. Aug. 73. plur. tori instrati super pelle leonis, Sil. 7, 290. ornatu regio instratus, *dressed like a king*, Plin. 8, 42. instratos ostro alipedes, *covered or caparisoned with purple*, Virg. 7, 277. equus speciosius tuus instratus erit, quam uxor vestita? *shall your horse be more finely or beautifully caparisoned, than your wife is clothed?* Liv. 34, 7. jacet instrato cubili, *i. e.* non strato, *on the bare ground*, Virg. G. 3, 230.—INSTRĀTUM, i, n. *a covering for the back of a horse or ass, a dorsel*, Cato, R. R. 10, 3.

IN-STĪGĀRE homines ad arma, *to incite, to instigate*, Paterc. 1, 16. Variisque instigat vocibus alios, *animates or encourages the wings of the army*, Virg. A. 11, 730 sequentem studiis, *stimulate him in the pursuit with eager applauses*, ib. 5, 228. Romanos in Annibalem, *to instigate, to provoke*, Liv. 33, 47. instigante te, *at or by your instigation*, Cic. Pis. 11. *so* Liv. 10, 19.—INSTĪGĀTIO, ōnis, f. *an instigation or incitement*, Ad Heren. 2, 30. instigātrix, icis, f. *an inciter*, Tac. H. 1, 15.

IN-STILLĀRE oleum lumini, *to pour oil into a lamp*, Cic. Sen. 11. fuccum auribus, *to infuse by drops*, Plin. 20, 1. merum in ignes, Ovid. Ep. 19, 153. praeceptum auribus, *to infil or whisper in his ear*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16.—INSTILLATIO, ōnis, f. *a pouring in by drops, an infusion*, -atio canini lactis sedat dolorem aurium, Plin. 29, 6 f. 39.

IN-STIMŬLĀRE aliquem verbis, *to incite, to push on*, Ovid. Met. 14, 14, 495. -ator.

INSTINCTUS, a. *incited, stimulated*; instinctus divino spiritu vates, *inspired*, Quinctil. 12, 10, 24.—INSTINCTUS, ūs, m. *instigation, incitement*; sine divino mentis instinctu, *without some divine impulse or inspiration*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26 *so* Id. Div. 1, 6.—INSTINCTOR, ōris, m. sceleris, *an inciter, encourager or prompter to*, Tac. Hist. 1, 22. acerrimus belli instinctor, ib. 4, 68.

IN-STĬPŬLĀRI aliquid ab aliquo, *to stipulate, to get a promise or obligation for any thing from another*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 6, 6.

INSTĪTA, ae, f. *the fringe of a garment, a broad border put round the lower part of a woman's robe*, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 29. Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 31. *hence put for a matron*; in nostris instita nulla jocis, Ovid. Art. Am. 2, 600. ¶ 2. *a bandage*, Stat. Theb. 7, 654. Petron. c. 20 & 97.

INSTĪTOR, ōris, m. (insisto) *a trader-man who sells cloaths ready made*, Plin. 18, 25 s. 60. *or the like*, Juvenal. 7, 221. *a retailer, a shop-keeper; one who keeps a shop for another, and sells goods on his account, a trader or dealer, a factor*, Ulpian. ipsum institorem mercis, *himself the retailer of his own merchandize*, i. e. *of his own meat, as being a butcher*, Liv. 22, 25 s. Institores et opifices, *shop-keepers and artificers*, who appear not to have been citizens of Capua, Liv. 26, 16. Vehut institor quidam eloquentiae, *an orator displaying his eloquence, as a merchant exposing his wares*, Quinctil. 8, 3, 12. ambitiosus institor eloquentiae, *an ostentatious displayer*, ib. 11, 1, 50. INSTITORIUS, a. -ia actio, *an action against a trader, or against the master or employer of the trader on account of his transactions*; institoriae operae, *slaves employed to keep a shop, or to trade for their master*, Suet. Ner. 27. *but the passage is differently read and interpreted*; vid. Ernesti in Suet.

IN-STITUĔRE, (ui, ūtum; statuo,) *to institute to appoint, to ordain*, Ovid. Pont. 3, 2, 75. tempus ejus interficiendi quaerere instituerunt, *they resolved*, Nep. 7, 5. *so* 22, 2 & 8. petam hinc, unde a primo institui, *sc.* petere, *from whom I at first determined, designed or resolved*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 14. *so* Cic. Verr. 2, 23. si perget laedere ita, ut facere instituit, *has begun to do, or has hitherto done*, Ter. Eun. prol. 19. *so* Cic. Cluent. 3. nunc instituerunt, *have begun*, Quinctil. 1, 5, 63. si diligentiam, quam instituisti, adhibueris, *which*

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you have begun to uſe, or have hitherto uſed, Cic. Fam. 16, 20. *ſo* ſenex hiſtorias ſcribere inſtituit, *began*, Nep. 24, 3. ut neque affluentiùs vixerit, quàm inſtituerat, *than he had uſed or been accuſtomed to do*, Nep. 25, 14.—¶ 2. Actionem, *to draw up* or *prepare a proceſs*, Cic. Mur. 9. actiones litium, Id. Phil. 9, 5. amicitiam, *to form, to begin or enter into*, Cic Fam. 13, 18. & 3, 9. amicos ſibi, *to procure*, Cic. Verr. 4, 9. amphora coepit inſtitui, *a large veſſel began to be formed*, Hor. Art. P. 21. animum ad cogitandum, *to compoſe, to ſettle*, Ter. Phor. 1, 5, 10. quemquamne hominem in animam inſtituere aut parare, *ſo* oportet, *ought any one to admit into his heart or affections*, or *purchaſe*, i. e. *adopt*, Ter. Adel. 1, 1, 13. arbores, *to ſet or plant*, Suet. Galb. 1. argumenta in pectus, *to argue or reaſon with one's ſelf*, Plaut. Moſt. 1, 2, 1. artes, *to teach the elements of*, Quinctil. 2, 3, 1. aſtutiam, *to contrive a device*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 27. auctionem, *to propoſe or intend*, Cic. Att. 7, 3. ſummam bonum, *to fix, to determine*, Cic. Off. 1, 2. boves ad arandum, *to train*, Col. 6, 2, 8. certamen ſibi cum aliquo, *to form a diſpute with, to attack the opinion or ſyſtem of*, Cic. Acad. 1, 12. quinquennale certamen, *to inſtitute*, Suet. Ner. 12. *ſo* Id. Dom. 4. civitates, *to found or eſtabliſh ſtates*, Cic. Or. 1, 19. collegium fabrorum, *to inſtitute a company of firemen*, Plin. Ep. 10, 42. ab inſtituta noſtra paucorum dierum conſuetudine longè refugit, *dropt the familiarity that had ſubſiſted between us for a few days before*, i. e. *did not come near me, avoided my company*, Cic. Att. 1, 1. convivia, *to give entertainments*, Suet. Tit. 7. curſum quum inſtitueris, *when you have begun to run to any place*, i. e. *when you are in a hurry*, Ter. Phor. 5, 6, 8. ab inſtituto curſu aliquem devocare, *to divert from the courſe which he had entered upon*, Cic. Manil. 14. *but* curſuſque inſtruxit equorum, *i. e.* equos ad curſum, *has prepared the horſes for the courſe*, Virg. A. 5, 549. dapes, *to begin* or *prepare for the feaſt, to place the diſhes*, Virg. A. 7, 109. delectum, *to make a levy, to raiſe ſoldiers*, Caes. B. C. 1, 16. epulas, *to prepare for, or make a feaſt*, Sil. 11, 272. exemplum, *to introduce, to be the author of*, Plin. Ep. 4, 29. *ſo* Quinctil. 3, 7, 21. peſſimum facinus, *to introduce a hurtful precedent*, Tac Hiſt. 4, 25. familia bene inſtituta, *regulated*, Quinctil. 10, 3, 9. Heredem ex aſſe, *to make or appoint heir of one's whole fortune*, Plin. Ep. 5, 1. & 8, 18. nec heredem inſtitui, nec praecipere poſſe rempublicam conſtat, *it is certain that a corporate city can neither inherit an eſtate by will, nor receive a legacy*, ib. 5, 7. heres omnibus bonis inſtitutus, *appointed*, Plin. 7, 36. Hiſtoria nec inſtitui poteſt, niſi praeparato otio, nec exiguo tempore abſolvi, *the compoſition of cannot be attempted, ſet about or thought of*, Cic. Leg. 1, 3. neque tam facilè interrupta contexo, quàm abſolvo inſtituta, *as I finiſh a work at once, continued without interruption*, ib. iter inſtitutum rumpere, *to ſtop their begun, or undertaken journey*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 5. *but* inſtituto itinere, *in the path or way you have hitherto purſued, in your uſual manner*, Cic. Fam. 15, 5. judicia dementiae inſtituuntur, *proceſſions of madneſs are made, trials or proceſſes on account of inſanity are raiſed*, Quinctil. 7, 4, 29. legem iniquam et miſeram conditionem periculis hominum, *to eſtabliſh*, Cic. Mur. 28. ludos, *to inſtitute*, Ovid. Met. 1, 446. Faſt. 5, 292. mercatum domeſticum, *to inſtitute or appoint a ſale at his houſe*, Cic. Phil. 3, 12. mores, *to form or eſtabliſh a conſtitution of government*; ii a quibus clariſſimarum civitatium mores inſtituti ſunt, *the legiſlators*, Quinctil. 1, 2, 2. naves, *to build*, Caeſ. B. G. 5, 11. navem quinquiremem, *to make firſt, to invent*, Plin. 7, 56. negotium inſtitutum eſt, non datur ceſſatio, *the affair is begun and admits of no delay*, Plaut. Paen. 4, 2, 103. nundinas in ſuis agris, *to inſtitute, to hold a fair on his eſtate*, Plin. Ep. 5, 4. officinam, *to ſet up a ſhop or workhouſe*, Cic. Verr. 4, 29. officinis armorum inſtitutis, *having ſet up forges for arms*, Nep. 17, 3. opus, *to attempt, to enter upon*, Quinctil. pr. 21. *ſo* longum eſt, nec inſtituti operis, *nor belonging to the work I have undertaken*, (al. nec ex inſtitutione operis, *according to the purpoſe or deſign of this work,*) Plin. 16, 4. orationem, *to begin or enter upon*; tecum enim mihi inſtituenda oratio eſt, *I muſt direct my diſcourſe to you*, Cic. Fin. 5, 29. oratorem, *to form, to train or inſtruct, to furniſh with every accompliſhment*, Quinctil. pr. 9 & 25. & 1, 1, 10 & 21.—10, 1, 4. 12 pr. 3. 12, 1, 1. ante palatum eorum, quàm os, inſtituimus, *we give children a taſte for delicacies before we teach them to ſpeak*, Id. 1, 2, 7. poenam in aliquem, *to appoint*, Cic. Dom. 48. portorium vini, *to impoſe a tax on*, Cic. Font. 5. ſi unum *(ſc.* reſpondeamus; videndum eſt, an) in re quaeſtionem inſtituamus, an in ſcripto, *whether we place the queſtion in a matter of fact, or in a point of law*, Quinctil. 7, 1, 13. quaeſtiones definitae a ſuis quaeque locis, quaſi propriis, inſtituuntur, *are founded on or have each topics, as it were, appropriated to them*, Cic. Top. 24. quaeſtum ſibi ab aliquo, *to promiſe himſelf gain*, Cic. Quint. 3. ſi hanc rationem inſtituis, *if you propoſe to follow this plan*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 26. ſimilem rationem operis inſtituit, *ſet about making a work of the ſame kind, as before*, i. e. *a naked ditch*, Caeſ. B. C. 1, 42. regnum, *to erect a kingdom or monarchy*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 30. ſacrum, *to inſtitute the ſolemnity of Olympic games*, Vell. 1, 8. ſeſe, *to faſhion himſelf*, Id. Amph. 3, 3, 4. ſi ſegetes inſtituas, *if you intend to ſow corn*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 5. Sermonem cum aliquo, *to enter upon a diſcourſe*; ſermo ad hunc modum nobis eſt inſtitutus, *was introduced or begun by us*, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 4. *ſo* Id. Or. 2, 73. Caeſ. B. G. 5, 36. ſudes et pila, *to make*, ib. 40. ſumptus, *to introduce*, Cic. Flac. 14. templa, *to build*, Virg. A. 6, 70. textrinum, *to ſet up or erect a weaver's ſhop or workhouſe*, Cic. Verr. 4, 26. tutorem filiorum orbitati, Cic. Or. 1, 53. veſtigia nuda ſiniſtri pedis, *to ſet down the ſteps or form the prints of the left foot bare*, i. e. *to go with the left foot naked*, Virg. A. 7, 690. veſtigia retro, *to go backwards*, Lucr. 4, 474. vineam, *to plant*, Col. 5, 5, 16. ubi inſtitui vineae poſſunt, Cic. Rull. 2, 25. *ſo* vitem, Suet. Gram. 23. vitam, *to regulate his life or conduct*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 40.—¶ 3. aliquem a puero, *to educate*, Cic. Quint. 21. Graecis doctrinis inſtitutus, *inſtructed in the Greek learning or ſciences*, Cic. Brut. 47. artibus, cog-

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cognitione, literis, &c. Quinctil. Socrates jam senex instituì lyrâ non erubescebat, *was not ashamed to be taught to play on*, Id. 1, 10, 13. Pan primus calamos cerâ conjungere plures instituit, *first taught to join several reeds together with wax, to form the shepherd's pipe*, Virg. E. 2, 23. *so* ib. 5, 30. Ceres mortales vertere terram instituit, G. 1, 148. INSTITUTIO, ōnis, f. aequitatis, *the institution of what is just or equitable, in opposition to natural equity*, Cic. Top. 23. vitae, *the conduct, direction or regulation*, Cic. Off. 1, 3. doctoris, *the instruction*, Cic. Or. 3, 9. quaedam genera institutionum ad eloquentiam praeparandam, *instructions or lessons preparatory to the study of eloquence*, Suet. Gram, 4, 6. brevis est institutio vitae honestae beataeque, si credas, *the instruction requisite to form a virtuous and happy life is short, if you be docile*, or *if you believe that a virtuous life only is happy*, Quinctil. 12, 11, 12. numerosa et perplexa institutio, *a tedious and intricate method of instruction*, Id. 8 pr. 2. nos professi institutionem, *having professed the forming of an orator, or to teach him every accomplishment or every thing requisite*, ib. 11 pr. 5. *so* universam institutionem aggressi, Id. 5, 7, 6. a puerili institutione, *from early instruction or habit*, ib. 1, 1, 9. Libri de institutione oratoria, *concerning the education, the training or forming of an orator*, Quinctil. pr. 1. omnis institutio de aliqua re, *every discourse or treatise concerning any subject*, Cic. Off. 1, 2. ¶ 2. in ulla institutione rerum, *in any order or species of beings, any kind of things*, Cic. N. 2, 13. ego conservans rationem institutionemque nostram, *observing my plan and accustomed manner of acting*, Cic. Att. 1, 17.—*plur.* INSTITUTIONES, *the* INSTITUTES, *a name given to the first four books of what is called the* CORPUS JURIS, *containing the first elements of the* CIVIL LAW.—INSTITUTIONES stellarum, *the laws by which the planets move*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25 *but the best editors have* institiones: *vid.* institio, *sub.* insistere.—INSTITUTUM, i, n. *a custom, an institution*, Nep. Praef. 3. *so* aliena instituta, *foreign institutions*, Sallust. Cat. 31 f. si institutis patriae paruisset, *the laws or customs*, Nep. 17, 4. vetere instituto vitae, *by his old way or manner of life*, Nep. 25, 7. Hi omnes linguâ institutis, legibus inter se differunt, *in customs*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. Instituta philosophiae, *rules or lessons*, Cic. Off. 1, 1.

IN-STRENUUS, a, *unactive*, Suet. Vesp. 4. *unmanly*, Ter. Heaut. 11, 67. instrenuè, adv. *in a cowardly or dastardly manner*, Justin. 17, 2.

IN-STREPĔRE, *to make a noise*; fi quid instrepat terroris, Liv. 4, 34. instrepat sub pondere axis, *let the axle groan*, Virg. G. 3, 173.

IN-STRIDENS pelago, *hissing in*, Sil. 14, 437.

IN-STRUĔRE (xi, ctum,) accusationem, actionem *v.* litem, *to prepare, to furnish the proper evidence or documents*, Cic. Cluent. 6. aciem, *to draw up an army in order of battle*, Cic. Mur. 9. *so* dispositae, Ter. Eun. 4. 7, 11. legiones, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 66. bellum, *to prepare for*, Justin. 2, 10. classem, *to fit out or equip*, ib. 6, 3. concubinas fecuribus, *to furnish with*, Suet. Ner. 44. consilia, *to adjust, to settle one's measures*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 17. copias, *to draw up*, Caes. B. G. 7, 18. dolis et arte Pelasga instructus, *furnished with or skilled in*, Virg. A. 2, 152. domum, *to furnish*, Cic. Verr. 4, 5. domus regali luxu instruitur, *is adorned with regal pomp or magnificence*, Virg. A. 1, 637. filiam, *to furnish with dress and equipage*, Suet. Vesp. 14. instruendae fraudi aliquanto intentior, quàm muniendis castris, *more attentive to concert his plot*, or *to prepare for the execution of his treacherous project*, Liv. 23, 35. hortos statuis, *to adorn, to fill or store*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 11. *so* horti instructi, *sc.* statuis et ceteris ornamentis, Cic. Off. 3, 14. insidias alicui, *to lay snares*, Cic. Cl. 66. locum insidiis, *to fill*, Liv. 6. non instruendum illis iter ad bonam famam, *succeeding emperors have not to seek a new road to true glory, as you have shewn it to them*, Plin. Pan. 75. Aristo instructus mandatis ab Hannibale, *furnished with commands and instructions, commissioned by*, Liv. 34, 61. mensas epulis, *to furnish with dishes*, Ovid Met. 8, 571. misit 500 milites instructos suo stipendio, *equipped or furnished at his own charge*, Justin. 5, 9. navigia armamentis ministrisque, *to furnish with tackling and sailors, to rig and man them*, Col. 4, 1, 1. instructis navibus ibant, *with ships properly equipped, well-appointed*, Virg. A. 2, 254. ita se, ut metuantur, *to conduct themselves, to behave, to endeavour to make themselves feared*, Cic. Off. 2, 7. aliquem secretis notis, *to furnish with secret marks*, Liv. 34, 61. socios armis, *to supply with*, Virg. A. 3, 471. ¶ 2. aliquem arte, *to instruct, to teach*, Ovid. Ep. 16, 364. studiosos scientiâ alicujus rei, Quinctil. Pr. 1.—Domicilia instructa rebus omnibus, *furnished with*, Cic. N. D. 2, 37. aedes instructas locare, *to let a furnished house*, Liv. 42, 19. jam instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia, *all my measures are settled or prepared*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 7. quàm ea nunc instructa pulchrè ad perniciem siet, *how finely she is fitted out or prepared for the ruin of her lovers, for wasting their fortune by her expences*, Id. Heaut. 3, 1, 41. instructi ad caedem, *prepared*, Liv. 24, 24. ad mortem contemnendam, Cic. Fin. 2, 17. decem vitiis instructior, *furnished with ten vices more than his poor friend*, i. e. *much more vitious than he*, Hor. 1, 18, 25.—Instructus artibus, *skilled in*, Cic. *so* instructior doctrinis, Cic. Fin. 1, 7. instructissimus artibus, Cic. ad Brut. 17. Crassus mediocriter a doctrina instructus, angustiùs etiam a natura, Cic. Brut. 66. instructior a philosophia, ib. 43. instructus dolis, *furnished with, skilled in, frauds or artifices*, Virg. A. 2, 152. instructi ferro, *armed with swords*, Virg. A. 12, 124. *so* exercitus instructus telis, Caes. B. C. 3, 56. Genere adversis instructus Eois, *Pompey furnished with or aided by the eastern troops to oppose* Caesar, ib. 6, 831. instructo Marte, *with troops* or rather *ships marshalled in battle-order*, ib. 8, 676. *as* legio instructa, *the army arranged in battle-array*, ib. 9, 368. *so* instructos acie Teucros, ib. 11, 449.—INSTRUCTĔ, adv. ludos opulentiùs instructiùsque, quam priores reges, fecit, *in a more expensive and splendid manner, with greater* apparatus, Liv. 1, 35.—INSTRUCTUS, ūs, m. *apparatus, preparation*, Cic. Or. 3, 6.—INSTRUCTIO, ōnis, f. balinei, *the furnishing or erection*, Plin. Ep. 10, 35. exercitūs, militum, *the marshalling*, Cic. N. D. 2. signorum,

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ignorum, *the displaying*, Cic. Caec. 15.—INSTRUCTOR, ōris, m. *one who prepares and sets out an entertainment*, Cic. post. Red. in Sen. 6.—INSTRUMENTUM (i, n.) regium, *the furniture of the palace*, Suet. Aug. 71. *so* vestes cum omni instrumento, Id. Tib. 36. instrumentum aut ornamenta villae, *the furniture*, Cic. Dom. 24. belli instrumentum, *artillery or engines*, Cic. Acad. 4, 1. causarum, *a help or assistance in pleading*, Cic. Or. 2, 34. praeter alia causae instrumenta, *proofs, means of gaining*, Quinctil. 5, 6, 2. alterum (*sc.* genus fallarum expositionum,) quod instrumentis adjuvatur, *one kind of false narrations, which is supported by what are called extrinsic or inartificial proofs*, Id. 4, 2, 88. circa ejusmodi instrumenta firmanda *vel* destruenda, multum habet operis oratio, *proofs*, Id. 5, 7, 36. cruenta enim vestis, et clamor, et livor, et talia, sunt instrumenta (*i. e.* inartificialia argumenta;) qualia tabulae, rumores, testes, Id. 5, 9, 1. omni abjecto instrumento artis, *every tool or instrument of his trade*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 131. agrestia, *rustic instruments or tools*, Col. 12, praef. 9. instrumenta ruris, *instruments of husbandry*, Plin. Ep. 8, 17. instrumentum et supellex, *tools or implements of husbandry and household furniture*, Id. 12, 3, 1. Cic. Verr. 4, 44. instrumenta, quibus ad lanificia utuntur, *the tools or instruments for manufacturing wool*, Col. 12, 3, 2. *vid.* Quinctil. 2, 21, 24. instrumenta necis ferrumque igneisque parantur, *instruments of death*, Ovid. Met. 3, 698. anilia, *the accoutrements or dress of an old woman*, ib. 14, 766. ¶ 2. Instrumenta luxuriae, *instruments of, incitements to*, Sallust. Cat. 25. *so* virtutis, *natural advantages, the means of virtue*, Cic. Cat. 2, 5. ad quorum intelligentiam minus habent instrumenti, *less means or assistance*, Cic. Or 3, 50. instrumenta naturae, *the instruments of nature*, i. e. *the natural advantages of an orator, a good voice, an engaging appearance and manner, &c.* Cic. Brut. 77. *so* naturalia instrumenta, vox, latus, decor, Quinctil. 12, 5, 5. instrumenta non artis, sed ipsius oratoris, ib. 1. Quod instrumentum dicendi M. Tullio defuit? *what accomplishment requisite for an orator*, Id. 12, 11, 24. quid enim tanto opus est instrumento in optimis artibus comparandis, *so great* apparatus, *books, teachers, &c.* Cic. Fin. 2, 34. * Omne litis instrumentum *all the papers or documents relating to a law-suit*, Id. 12, 8, 12. instrumentum imperii, *a collection of records concerning the empire*, Suet. Vesp. 8. *but* nullum majus boni imperii instrumentum, quam bonos amicos, *support*, Tac. Hist. 4, 7. instrumentum regni ab alio (*sc.* Caesare) relictum, *the instrument or support of regal power*, i. e. *the troops or army of Caesar*, Cic. ad Brut. 4. *so* instrumentum regni delatum ad Lepidum et Antonium, ib. 15. Librarium legum—instrumentum tribunatūs, *a register* or *bundle of laws, which would serve as a book of instructions to direct him in managing the tribuneship*, or *would afford an instrument or materials for disturbing the republic in his tribuneship*, Cic. Mil. 12 f. instrumentum triumphi, *the money I had set apart to furnish out my triumph*, Cic. Att. 7, 8 f. Instrumentum triumphorum, *the furniture, the dresses of the players, &c.* Suet. Caes. 84 & 37. Instrumentum venatorium, *the furniture or* apparatus *of hunting*, Plin. 3, 19. instrumentum bonitati quaerere, *a fund or means for extending his bounty*, Cic. Rabir. Post. 2.

IN-STŪPENS (entis, a.) membrum, *torpid, void of feeling*, Plin. 28, 4.

INSUASUM, i, n. *a smoaky, yellow colour*; infuso infecisti pallulam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 16.

IN-SUĀVIS, e, *unpleasant, disagreeable*; odor, Col. 12, 52, -issima litera A saepe repetita, Cic. Or. 49.

INSUCCĀTUS, a. (succus,) *moistened*; uvae passae vino -atae, Col. 9, 13, 5. insuccandus, a. *to be moistened*: insuccanda oleo lana, Col. 7, 4, 5.

IN-SŪDĀRE, *to sweat, to break out into a sweat*, Cels. 2, 2. queis (*sc.* libellis) manus insudet vulgi, *on which the hands of the vulgar may sweat*, i. e. *which may be spoiled by the sweaty hands of the vulgar*, Hor. Sat 1, 4, 72.

IN-SUESCĒRE (evi, ētum,) rei, *to be accustomed*; insuevit potare, *became accustomed or learned*, Sallust. Cat. 11. qui mentiri insuērit, Ter. Adel. 1, 1, 30. activ. eā, *sc.* amurcā pecus insuescas, *accustom the cattle to*, Col. 6, 4, 4. *so* insuevit pater optimus hoc me, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 105. sic insuescendi debent, Col. 11, 3, 6. ita se a pueris insuetos, *accustomed, trained, taught*, Liv. 24, 48. operi insuetae manus, *inured to*, Tibul. 1, 4, 42.—*but* INSUĒTUS, a. -um iter, *unaccustomed, unusual*, Virg. A. 6, 26. *so* insueta pabula, Id. E. 1, 50. insuetus moribus Romanis, *unaccustomed to*, Liv. 28, 18. laboris insuetus, Caes. B. G. 7, 30. corpora insueta ad onera portanda, Id. B. C. 1, 78. insuetus malè audiendi, *unaccustomed to hear himself ill spoken of*, Nep. 10, 7.—INSUEFACTUS, a. *accustomed*; -os equos incitare, Caes. B. G. 4, 24.

INSŬLA, ae, f. (*q. in* salo, i. e. *in mari* sita,) *an island; an insulated house, a house not joined to the neighbouring houses by a common wall*, Festus. *commonly consisting of several lodgings, let to different tenants; thus*, Clodii insula, cujus hic in aediculis habitet, decem, ut opinor, millibus, *the* insula *of Clodius, part of which* Coelius *rented*, Cic. Coel. 7. Domini insularum, *the proprietors of houses let to different persons*, Suet. Caes. 41. Tib. 48. *whence these* insulae *and the houses* (domus) *of individuals are distinguished*, Id. Ner. 38. & 16. *add.* Tac. Ann. 6, 45. & 15, 43. *so* privatae aedes atque insulae, Suet. Ner. 44. *but* insula *and* aedes *are confounded*, Cic. Off. 3, 16. Fundi et insulae, *farms and houses*, Cic. Fin 2, 26. insularum fundamenta, *of houses*, Tac. Hist. 1, 86.

INSULSUS, a. (*q.* sine sale et sapientia,) *insipid, dull, foolish, silly*; te ex insulso falsum feci, *smart, sharp or witty, from being dull or stupid*, Ter. Rud. 2, 6, 33. -ē: -itas, *folly, want of sense or taste*, Cic.

IN-SULTĀRE, *to insult*; *see* INSILIRE.

INSUM; in amore haec insunt vitia, *are*, Ter.

IN-SŪMĔRE aliquid sumtūs aut laboris in rem, *to lay out, to bestow*, Cic. Inv. 2, 38. sic in provincia nos gerimus, ut nullus teruncius insumatur in quenquam, *sc.* meorum a provincialibus, Cic. Att. 5, 17. operam frustra, *to bestow pains, to take trouble in vain*, Liv. 10, 18 f. *so* Cic. Verr. 3, 64. operam libellis accusatorum, *to pay attention*, Tac. Ann. 3, 44. curam portui Ephesiorum aperiendo, ib. 36, 23. mentes coeptibus,

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bus, Stat. Theb. 12, 643. curam ad speculandum. Plin. 9, 46. instituta Parthorum, *to assume*, Tac. Ann. 6, 32. animum interficiendi domini, *to form the resolution of*, ib. 14, 44. nubila insumsere latus montis, *have covered*, Stat. Theb. 2, 39.

In-sŭĕre aliquem in culeum, *to sew into*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2. insutus culeo v. in culeum, *sewed up in a sack, as a parricide*, Cic. Rosc. Amer. 11. Val. Max. 1, 1, 13. insuitur femori patrio infans, *is stitched up in his father's thigh*, Ov. Met. 3, 312. insutum vestibus aurum, Ovid. Art. 3, 131. terga boum plumbo insuto, ferroque rigebant, *sewed within them*, Virg. A. 5, 405. privatamque publicae rei impensam insuerat, *had blended his private expence with that of the public, had stated to the account of the public what should have been done at his own private expence, had*, as we say, *tacked the one to the other*, Liv. 40, 51.

In-sŭper, adv. quin etiam insuper, *besides, over and above*, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 3. *so* ib. 5, 7, 12. Cic. Fam. 15, 16. Illa insuper, quam quae pacta erant, facinora Campani ediderunt, *besides*, Liv. 23, 7. *so* Virg. A. 9, 272. *but* ingentemque insuper Aetnam impositam, *the same with* super *or* desuper, *above him*, ib. 3, 579. *so* ib. 1, 61.

In-sŭpĕrābĭlis, e; genus bello, *invincible, not to be overcome*, Virg. A. 4, 40. transitus Alpium, *insuperable, not to be passed*, Liv. 21, 23 & 36. valetudo v. morbus, *incurable*, Plin. Ep. 1, 22.

In-surgĕre remis, *to rise upon, to ply more vigorously*, Virg. A. 5, 189. tenebras insurgere campis prospiciunt, *rising on*, ib. 9, 34. silex speluncae dorso insurgens, ib. 8, 234. crodensque fuis insurgere regnis, *sc.* illum, *that he aimed at*, Ovid. Met. 9, 444. adhortatus e.—insurgere, *to rouse, to take courage*, Plin. Pan. 66. Insurgere paulatim, *for* insurgebat, *he gradually increased his power*, Tac. An. 1, 2. augeri enim debent sententiae, et insurgere, *the sense ought to increase and rise*, Quinctil. 7, 4, 23. Verba altius atque altius insurgentia, *rising, increasing in force*, Quinct. 8, 4, 27. altior insurgens, Virg. A. 11, 697.

In-susurrāre in v. ad aurem ejus, *to whisper*, Cic. Verr. 54, 1. *Imperf.* A qua muliere quum erat ad eum ventum, et in aurem ejus insusurratum, *he had whispered*, ib. 1, 46. *sometimes without*, in aurem, Cic. Acad. 4, 48. mihi cantilenam, *sc.* in aurem, Cic. Att. 1, 19. turpissima vota diis, Senec. Ep. 10. alteri insusurrans, Hic est ille Demosthenes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36.

In-susceptus, a, *not undertaken*, Ov. ad Liv. 197.

In-tābescĕre diuturno morbo, *to pine away*, Cic. N. D. 3, 35. cum intabuissent populae, *had wasted away*, Hor. Epod. 5, 40. cera intabescit igne et pruna sole, *melts*, Ovid. Met. 3, 487. *so* glans plumbea intabescit, ib. 14, 226.

In-tactus, a. *untouched*; intacta juventus, *unhurt by war, fresh*, Virg. A. 11, 419. Illa vel intactae segetis per summa volaret Gramina, *she could fly over the highest stalks of corn without touching them*, ib. 7, 808. intactae boves, *heifers that had never borne the yoke*, Hor. Epod. 9, 22. *so* cervice intacta juvencae, Virg. G. 4, 551. grex, Id. A. 6, 38. intactus infamiâ, *invulnerable against scandal, of unsuspected integrity*, Liv. 38, 51. Vir haud intacti religione animi, *not free from superstition*, Id. 5, 15. intactus a fibilo pervenerat Hortensius ad senectutem, *without having ever been hissed* (by his audience,) Cic. Fam. 8, 2. Carmen intactum Graecis, Satira, *unattempted by*, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 66. pomum intactum omnibus, *tasted by nobody*, Plin. 12, 10. thesauri Arabum intacti, *untouched*, (for none of the Romans had yet invaded Arabia,) Hor. Od. 3, 24, 2. cui pater intactam dederat, *sc.* eam, *a virgin*, Virg. A. 1, 345. intactior omni Sabinâ, *more chaste than any Sabine or than all the Sabine women*, Juvenal. 6, 164.—Intactus, ûs, m. *intangibility, the property of not being perceived by the touch*, Lucr. 1, 155.—Intactilis, e, *not tangible*, ib. 438.

In-tāmĭnātus, a. *unsullied, immaculate*; intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 17.

In-tantum, adv. *so much*, Virg. A. 6, 875. Senec. Ben. 2, 25. *better in two distinct words.*

Intĕger, gra, grum, *sew* in & tăgo *pro* tango,) *entire*; (*opposed to* truncus, *maimed*,) Plin. 7, 11. *so* Juvenal. 10, 288. & 15. 56. integra pellis, *remaining entire*, Virg. G. 4, 302. templum omni opere integrum, *finished with all care, in a state of perfect repair*, Cic. Verr. 1, 50 f. ceteram nova atque integra, *entire, sound, without any flaw*, ib. 51. Integra gens a cladibus belli, *unhurt, not afflicted*, Liv. 9, 41. integer ab labore, *free from fighting, fresh, fit for action*, Caes. B. G. 3, 26. Quum crebrò integri defessis succederent, ib. 7, 41. *so* ib. 48. & 5, 16. B. C. 3, 40. quò integriore exercitu decerneret, *fresher, more fit for action*, Nep. 18, 9. integrorum promissa, *of the prosperous*, Cic. Mur. 25.—Vir integer, *upright*, Cic. Font. 14. Integer vitae, *for* integra vitâ, *sc.* vir, *of an upright life*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1. *but* integer mentis, *sound in mind, in his senses*, Id. Sat. 2, 3, 65. si ad quietem integri iremus, *sober; not loaded with meat and wine*, Cic. Div. 2, 29.—¶ 2. aetate integra mulier, *in the flower of her age, in the bloom of youth*, Ter. And. 2, 1, 45. *so* integer aevi Ascanius, *in the prime of life*, ib. 2, 638. animus, *unbiassed*, Cic. Syll. 32. templum omni opere integrum, *finished with all care, in a state of perfect repair*, Cic. Verr. 1, 50 f. ceteram nova atque integra, *entire, sound, without any flaw*, ib. 51. audacia, *unusual, never before entertained*, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5. 5. biduum integrum est, *without fever, the patient is well for two days*, Cels. 3, 3. causa, *undetermined*, Cic. Fam. 1, 5. *the same with* res integra est, *is as it was, nothing is as yet done concerning it*, Fam. 5, 20. alias ut uti possim hac causâ integrâ, *that I may at another time use this apology or plead this excuse anew*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 5. Illa integram omnem causam reservare, *to leave the whole cause to him without deciding any thing concerning it*, Cic. Fam. 13, 4. *so* ut integrum mihi de causa reservarem, ib. 1, 9, 19. comoedia ex integra Graeca, *taken entirely from an entire Greek play*, Ter. Heaut. prol. v. 5. conjuges integras ab alterius petulantia conservare, *chaste, inviolate*, Cic. Verr. 1. Act. 5. corpus, *sound in health, free from indisposition*, Cels. passim; *also whole, not cut*, Id. Praef. 67. cutis, *entire, not cut or broken*, Cels. 2, 11. & 7, 27. decor aevi, *unimpaired*, i. e *your face is without wrinkles*, Stat. Silv. 5, 2, 63. dies, *without fever*, anc.

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one day's intermission, Cels. 3, 3. exercitus, *undiminished, unhurt, having suffered no loss*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 2. *so* equitatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 35. Nep. 18, 9. existimatio, *an unsullied character*, Cic. Quint. 15. integra fames, *an unimpaired appetite*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20. fontes, *pure, clear, unpolluted*, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 6. Luer. 4, 2. gentes, *not wearied by the war, entire*, Cic. Manil. 9. integerrimæ gentes, *unhurt by the rapacity of their governors*, Cic. Dom. 23. Græcia, *uncorrupted, virtuous*, Cic. Flacc. 26. ingenium, *a sound or solid understanding, strong natural parts*, Sallust. Jug 67. jus, *inviolable*, Cic. Rosc. A. 38. Integrum judicium inter duos tenere, *to incline to neither*, Tac. Ann. 3, 56. Nihil usquam prisci et integri moris, *nothing remained of the ancient and uncorrupted morals of the republic*, i. e. *of its liberty and independance of spirit*, ib. 1. 3. fibi tamen adversus eum integra patrentis sui offensiones, *that he still retained his displeasure towards him unabated for his offences against his father*, Tac. An. 3, 25. Opes, *undiminished, unimpaired; opposed to* acciſæ, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 113. pericula, *complete, nowise lessened*, Cic. Fam. 10, 8 plebs, *the uncorrupt or respectable part of; opposed to* sordida plebs, *the lower populace*, Tac. Hist. 1, 4. populi, *prosperous*, Cic. Planc. 35. integerrimi diutina pace, *very strong or vigorous*, Liv. 6, 7 integrum proconsulatum egerat, *with integrity*, Tac. Hist. 97. provincia, *not before attacked*, Flor. 2. 17. quies, *undisturbed*, Tac. Hist. 2, 4. res, *entire, without doing any thing previously concerning it*, Cic. Cat. 3, 3. rem integram distuli, *I deferred intermedding in the affair*, Plin. Ep. 10, 77. rem integram ad te refero, *to refer the whole affair*, ib. 64. *so* omnia integra principi servare, Id. 7, 6 f. integrâ re, an perdita? *before the corn is delivered, or after*, Cic. Verr. 3, 11. fic peractâ re, tanquam adhuc integrâ, *after the matter is determined, as if still undecided*, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 16. tum poterimus deliberare, non fcilicet integrâ re fed certè minus infractâ, *not indeed quite free from engagements, but surely less involved or entangled*, Cic. Att. 9, 10 fub fin. Cum eſt ſanguis integer, *ſc.* tibi, *while you are full of blood or in the vigour of life*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 7. *ſo* Virg. A. 3, 638. *but* ſanguis integer, *ſound, in a good healthful ſtate; oppoſed to* vitioſus, Celſ. 2, 10 fub fin. ſe integrum filio præſtaret, *unprejudiced*, Tac. Hiſt. 4, 52. ſenſus, *ſound*, Cic. Acad. 4, 7. ſententiæ, *chaſte, pure, free from barbarous phraſes*, Cic. Or. 2, 43. ſigna, *whole, entire or unbroken*, Cic. Cat. 3, 3. teſtes, *certain, never deceiving*, Cic. Fin. 1, 21. valetudo, *ſound good health*, ib. 2, 20. virgo, *chaſte*, Catul. 59, 36. vita, *upright*, Cic. Planc. 1. *but* vita ejus in integro eſt, *he lives, he has not put an end to his days*, Tac. Ann. 3, 50.—¶ 3. At non eſt integrum, *the matter cannot be altered*, Cic. Phil. 12, 5. hæc jam in integro nobis eſſe non poſſunt, *cannot be altered by us*, Cic. Or. 3, 4. loquor de legibus promulgatis, de quibus eſt integrum vobis, *which it is in your power to prevent being paſſed*, Cic. Phil. 1, 10 f. Ut quàm integerrima ad pacem eſſent omnia, *as open as poſſible*, Cæſ. B. C. 1, 85. non eſt integrum mihi meo conſilio uti, *it is not now in my power*, Cic. Pis. 24. ut damnati in integrum reſtituantur, *ſhould be reſtored into the ſtate they were in before trial*, i. e. *that the ſentence againſt them ſhould be reverſed or annulled*, Cic. Verr. 5, 61. *ſo* in integrum reſtitui, Cic. Cluent. 36. Quod te abſente hic filius egit, reſtitui in integrum, æquum eſt et bonum, *ought in reaſon and juſtice to be made void*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 11. ab integro naſcitur, *begins anew or again*, Virg. E. 4, 5. *ſo* de integro epiſtolam ſcribere, *to write anew or again*, Cic. Att. 13, 27. ratio de integro ineunda eſt mihi, *I muſt enter on a new plan*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 7. quædam ex integro ſanxit, *ſc.* leges, *enacted ſome new laws*, Suet. Aug. 34. dum res in integro ſit, *while the matter was undetermined*, Liv. 3, 10 f. Panſa fecit, ut id jam integrum non eſſet, *that the matter could not now be altered or remedied*, Cic. Leg. 1.—Integrè, adv. *uprightly*.—Integritas, ātis, f. *integrity, uprightneſs*; corporis, *health*, Cic. Fin. 5, 24 f. ſermonis, *purity*, Cic. Brut. 35. ex toto integritas, *a total freedom from indiſpoſition*, Celſ. 3, 3.—Integrare bellum, lacrimas, luctum, pugnam, *to renew*; carmen, *to continue*, Virg. G. 4, 515. aciem, *to reſtore the line*; *ſee* acies. Integratio, ōnis, f. *a renewal*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 23.—Integraſcēre, inc. hoc malum integraſcit, *this evil breaks out afreſh or begins anew*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 5.—Integellus, a. dim. praeſtabo integellum, *I will preſerve him pretty ſafe*, Cic. Fam. 9, 10. ut ſi quidquam animo tuo cupiſti, quod caſtum expeteres, et integellum, Catul. 16, 4.

In-tĕgĕre crines caſſide, *to cover*, Stat. Theb. 4, 303. intégebantur porticus lignis conjunctis inter ſe, Cæſ. B. C. 2, 2. intécta omnia ſtramento, *well covered*, Liv. 27, 3. Intectus, a. *(for* non tectus,) *uncovered, naked*, Tacit. Hiſt. 5, 22. & 4, 77. G. 17. pedibus intectis incedere, *bare-footed*, Id. Ann. 4, 1.—Intoumentum, i, n. *a covering*, Liv. 10, 38. *a diſguiſe*, Cic. Coel. 20.

Intelligĕre, (exi, ectum; *q.* inter lĕgĕre,) *to underſtand, to perceive*; propoſitio ex ſe intelligitur, *is ſelf-evident*, Cic Inv. 1, 39. *imperſ.* In his ſtudiis laboribuſque viventi non intelligitur, quando obrepat ſenectus, *one employed in theſe purſuits, &c. does not perceive*, Cic. Sen. 11 f. eſſe pro mala cauſa, qualis ea ſit non intelligi, *ſc.* a judice, *that the judge ſhould not underſtand the nature of it*, Quinctil. 4, 1, 37. * ista intelligere, *to be a judge of, to have ſkill in thoſe things*, Cic. Verr. 4, 14. res, quæ ſunt, et quæ intelliguntur, *things real and imaginary; which are conceived in the mind*, as the right of inheritance, wardſhip, &c. Cic. Top. 5. periculum, *to be ſenſible of one's danger*, Quinctil. 12, 5, 4, *ſo* diſcrimen, Tac. An. 4, 52. intellectu difficile eſt, *to be underſtood*, Nep. 25, 15.—Stulto intelligens quid interest? *what is the difference between a wiſe or intelligent man, and a fool*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 1. in hiſce rebus intelligens, *knowing, a connoiſſeur*, Cic. Verr. 4, 15. cupidus voluptatum, et cujuſvis ejus generis intelligens, *a nice, diſcerning judge*, Cic. Fin. 2, 20. imminentium intelligens, *ſenſible of his danger or foreſeeing what was to happen*, Tac. Ann. 5, 9. intelligens principis noſtri, *acquainted with, knowing the character or ſentiments of our prince*, Plin. 6, 27.—Intelligen-

TER, adv. *with understanding or judgment*, Plin. Ep. 5, 16. Cic. Part. 8.—INTELLIGENTIA, ae, f. *the power of discerning or understanding*, Cic. Div. 1, 32. juris civilis, *the knowledge*, Cic. Brut. 26. ad commune judicium populare[m]que intelligentiam aliquid accommodatius definire, *to the understanding or capacity of the vulgar*, Cic. Or. 33. disjunctum longissimè ab intelligentia sensu[q]ue imperitorum, Cic. Or. 1, 3 f. communis intelligentia, *understanding or capacity*, Cic. Leg. 1, 16. Or. 1, 58. concipere animo omnium rerum intelligentias, *notions or ideas*, Cic. Leg. 1, 22 f. *so* inchoatae intelligentiae, *innate ideas*, ib. 10 & 9. intelligentia, quam notionem voco, Cic. Top. 5. Ut intelligatis in homine intelligentiam esse, *taste, skill in judging of nice workmanship*, Cic. Verr. 4, 21. INTELLEGTUS, ûs, m. audientia, *the understanding or capacity of the scholar*, Quinctil. 1, 2, 27. majora intellectu, *sc.* puerorum, *things above their understanding*, ib. 28. animi, *the intellect*, Id. 10, 1, 14. communis omnium intellectus, *the common understanding or sense of men*, Id. 5, 18. secundum communes intellectus loquendum, *sc.* nobis, *we must adopt our speech to common understandings*, Id. 3, 8, 3. animalia, quae carere intellectu videmus, Id. 11, 2, 6. credit Libya intellectum pervenire ad eos (*sc.* leones) precum, *that they understand entreaties*, Plin. 8, 16 f. 19. intellectus saporum, *the power of discerning or perceiving different tastes*, Plin. 11, 37 f. 65. citra intellectum acrimoniae, *without the feeling or taste of sharpness*, Id. 19, 8 f. 54. intellectum optimae rei amisit, *the sense or feeling of gratitude*, Sen. Benef. 3, 17. intellectum disciplinarum capere, *to be capable of understanding what is taught, to be fit for learning*, Quinctil. 1, 1, 15. Rudis et confusus (*sc.* stilus) intellectu caret, *misshaped and confused writing cannot be understood*, ib. 28. facilior eorum intellectus, *the understanding of those authors*, (*sc.* minorum, *authors of inferior note*,) Id. 2, 5, 18. nam neque vim eorum adhuc intellectu consequentur, *will not understand*, ib. 21. qua voce (*sc.* verbum) omnis intellectus accipi potest, *every idea or perception of the mind may be denoted*, Quinctil. 8, 5, 12. intellectus operis, *the knowledge of the importance of the work*, Id. 12, 5, 4. spiritum recipere, sine intellectu morae, *to draw the breath in speaking without any perceptible pause*, Id. 11, 3, 39. hiems et ver, et aestas intellectum ac vocabula habent, *i. e.* intelliguntur, *are understood and wanted*, (but they have no name for autumn,) Tac. G. 26.—¶ 2. Duplex eorum (*sc.* verborum) intellectus est, *a double meaning or two senses*, i. e. VERBA *denotes either* WORDS *in general or* VERBS, *a particular part of speech*, Id. 1, 5, 2. *so* Rhetorice apud Graecos duplicem intellectum habet, Id. 12, 14, 2. quaedam diversos iutellectus habent, ut cerno, Id. 7, 9, 2. AMPHIBOLIA, cum in duas partes dicendi intellectus nominis, ib. 10, 1. secundum certum intellectum, *in a certain sense*, Id. 6, 2, 10. de altero intellectu certum est, de altero, dubium, Id. 7, 6, 3. primus intellectus (*sc.* verbi) est sua cujusque rei appellatio, *the first or original meaning of a word is the proper name of every thing*, Id. 8, 2, 1. altior intellectus, *a higher sense or meaning*, Id. 8, 3, 83. saepe[n]um diversum ei, quod dicit, intellectum petit, Quinctil. 6, 2, 15. Translata (*sc.* sunt verba) cum alium naturâ, alium loco praebent, *metaphorical expressions*, Id. 1, 5, 71. eadem litera alium atque alium intellectum, prout correpta, vel producta est, facit; ut mălus, *an apple tree or the mast of a ship*; *and* mālus, *wicked*, Id. 1, 7, 2. EMPHĂSIS altiorem praebens intellectum, quàm verba per se ipsa declarant, Id. 8, 3, 83. dissimulato intellectu, *pretending not to understand the proposal, or disguising his sentiments*, Tac. An. 13, 38. INTELLECTIO, onis, f. *the understanding of a whole thing from a part, or of a part from a whole: called usually* SYNECDOCHE, A. Id Herenn. 4, 33.—INTELLIGIBILIS, -e bonum, *that may be understood, intelligible*, Senec. Ep. 124.

IN-TĔMĔRĀTUS, a. munera, *unpolluted, pure*, Virg. A. 3, 178. fides, *inviolated*, ib. 2, 143. modestia, *untainted*, Tac. Ann. 1, 49.—INTEMERANDUS, -a templa, *inviolable*, Val. Flac. 5, 648.

IN-TEMPĔRANS tis, a. *intemperate, immoderate*: anter: -antia.—IN-TEMPĔRĀTUS, a. *intemperate, excessive*; -ātè.—IN-TEMPĔRIES, ēi, f. caeli, *the intemperateness* or *intemperature of the sky* or *of the weather*, Col. 1 pr. 1. & 3, 1, 4. aquarum, *an excessive fall of rain*, Liv. 3, 31. amici, *intemperateness, want of moderation*, Cic. Att. 4, 6 f.—INTEMPERIAE, ārum, f. *evil spirits, madness*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 32. Mil. 2, 5, 24.

INTEMPESTUS, -a nox, *still night, midnight, the dead of night*, Virg. G. 1, 247. A. 8, 587. Cic. Verr. 4, 43. intempestae Graviscae, *unwholesome*, Virg. A. 10, 184.—INTEMPESTAS, ātis, f. caeli, *the inclemency of the weather*, Plin. 18, 6.—INTEMPESTĪVUS, a. *unseasonable*; anseres continuo clangore intempestivi, *ominous, disagreeable*, Plin. 18, 35. postes, *made of wood cut at an improper season*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 141. INTEMPESTĪVĒ, adv. *at an unseasonable or improper time*, Cic. Off. 1, 25.

IN-TENDĔRE arcum, *to bend or stretch*, Virg. A. 8, 704. intentus arcus in me unum, Cic. Sest. 7. aciem acrem in omnes partes, *to look sharply on every side*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17. intendi longius acies non potest, *the sight cannot be stretched or reach farther*, Cic. Acad. 4, 25. actionem ei v. in eum, *to bring an action against one*, Cic. Mil. 14. Quinctil. 3, 6, 83. animum, *to exert one's mind or attention, to be attentive*, Quinctil. 10, 1, 24. & 11, 3, 151 & 158. *to try what one can do in any thing*, Plin. Ep. 7, 4. animum, oculos, manum ad scribendum, *to apply with great attention*, ib. 27. *so* ad illa, *to attend*, Liv. praef. studiis et rebus honestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 35. animum miraculis, Tac. An. 2, 61. animum intendit fatis Arachnes, *turns her mind or directs her attention to*, Ovid. Met. 6, 5. animum ordini rerum, *to attend to*, Quinctil. 4, 2, 78. animum ultra, *to carry one's attention farther*, Id. 7, 1, 54. intendendus animus, non in aliquam rem unam, sed in plures, *we must bend our attention*, Id. 10, 7, 16. animum in regnum Adherbalis intendit, *set his mind on, determines to seize*, Sallust. Jug. 20. aliquid animo, *to intend, to design*, Cic. Phil. 10, 4. *so* simply intendentes, ut oratores fiant, Quinctil. 10, 1, 45. in minimè gratum spectaculum animo intenduntur, *eagerly fix their attention on*, Liv. 1, 25. ardorem exercitûs (*al.* incendere,) *to increase*,

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Tac. Ann. 12, 33. aures ad verba alicujus, *to listen*, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 36. balistâm in aliquem, *to point, to direct against*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 58. alii totum in Hispaniam Annibalemque intendebant bellum, *were for directing their whole force against*, Liv. 21, 6. brachia, *to stretch out*, Ovid. Met. 10, 58. brachia duro tergo, *to brace his arms with the hard hide*, i. e. *with the gauntlets*, Virg. A. 5, 403. intentaque brachia remis, *their arms were stretched on the oars*, ib. 136. cervicem, *to stretch*, Cels. 4, 3. chordae intentae, *stretched*, Cic. Or. 3, 57. cithara omnibus intenta nervis, *having all its strings stretched or tuned*, Quinctil. 2, 8 f. coronas postibus, *to fix on*, Ov. Met. 14, 709. corpus intenditur, *is exerted, is on the stretch*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. omnes cogitationes ad id unum, *to bend or direct all his thoughts*, Liv. 40, 5. remittere potius cogitationem quam intendere, *to slacken, rather than to keep it on the stretch*, Quinctil. 10, 3, 24 considerationem in aliquid, *to turn one's attention to*, Cic. Inv. 2, 33 f. repudio consilium, quod primùm intenderam, *I drop the design or plan which I had formed*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 12. ii in quos crimen intendebatur, *against whom the charge or accusation was brought*, *who were impeached*, Liv. 9, 26. cupiditates, *to increase*, Tac. Hist. 1, 12. curas, *sc.* in corrigendis carminibus, *to exert or increase*, Ovid. Pont. 3, 9, 29. curam ei, *sc.* pantherae, *to attend to, to be concerned for*, Plin. 8, 17 f. 21. totam curam in belli apparatum, *to turn his whole attention to*, Liv. 37, 36 f. cutem, *to stretch*, Cels. 7, 7. digitum vel aliud membrum, *to extend*, Id. 8, 10. digitum ad fontes, *to point to*, Cic. Or. 1, 46 f. dificrimen capitis, *sc.* alicui, *to bring one to a trial for his life*, Tac. G. 12. dolorem, *to increase?* Cels. 4, 8. *so* febrem, Id. 3, 11, 7. eruditionem suam ad rem, *to consider maturely*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27. fallaciam in senem, *to contrive some artifice to deceive, to lay a trap for*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 2. quòd falsum intenderit? *i. e.* quòd falsâ actione hereditatem petiverit? *do you blame Flaccus for claiming the inheritance by a false or groundless action*, Cic. Flacc. 34. formidinem, *to increase*, Tac. Hist. 2, 54. *so* febrem, Cels. 3, 11. formulam injuriarum alicui, *to bring an action for damages against one*, Suet. Vit. 7. fugam ad moenia, *to direct*, Lucan. 4, 262. *so* iter aliquò, in Italiam, ad Praetorem, Liv. laborem in aliquid, *to bestow*, Quinctil. 2, 11, 6. latera, fauces, linguam, *to exert*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. leges, *to extend the vigour of; opposed to* mitigare, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 17. quò magis intendam limam tuam, *that I may sharpen your file*, i. e. *induce you to be more severe in your criticism*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2. litem alicui, *to raise a law-suit against one*, Cic. Or. 10. locum fertis, *to encircle or bind round with garlands*, Virg. A. 4, 506. lusus principis, *to encrease the merriment of the emperor*, (*al.* luxus,) Tac. Ann. 13, 20. manus, *to stretch or hold out*, Ovid. Met. 8, 107. manum in aliquem, *to hold out the hand towards one*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 89. manus Sejano, *to raise his hand against, to attempt to strike*, Tac. An. 4, 3. *to attempt to take hold of*, ib. 1, 65. mentem aliquò, *to pay attention to a thing*, Id. 10, 2, 27. & 13, 47. metum, *to encrease*, Tac. Ann. 1, 28. mobilitatem (*sc.* aëris) plagis, *to encrease its celerity by strokes*, Lucr. 6, 336. musculos et nervos, *to stretch*, Cels. 1, 10, 8. quibusdam nervis intenta, *stretched by certain nerves*, Quinctil. 10, 1, 76. nervos in re aliqua, *to exert one's utmost abilities or power in a thing*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20. numeros nervis, *to bring musical sounds from the strings*, *to produce melodious notes by stretching the strings*, Virg. A. 9, 776. oculos, *to fix one's eyes in a thoughtful manner*, Plin. Ep. 2, 20. odium, *to increase*, *to hate more than before*, Tac. Ann. 13, 15. officia, *to over-do*, *to do more than is required*, Sall. Jug. 75. palmas, *to stretch out*, Ovid. Met. 6, 533. periculum in omnes, *to threaten*, *to raise or aim against*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3. *so* Id. Quint. 14. Arusp. Resp. 1. pretiis alimentorum intentis, *being raised or increased*, Tac. Hist. 1, 89. probra et minas alicui, *to throw out opprobrious language and menaces against one*, Tac. 3, 36. sagittam, *to aim, to direct*, Virg. A. 9, 590. se ad firmitatem, *to exert or raise one's self to greater firmness*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. scriter se ad aliquid, *to mark or observe carefully*, Quinctil. 1, 5, 5. scriùs se ad quaestionem, *to attend*, Id 4, 4, 9. neque enim se bonâ fide in multa simul intendere animus totum potest, *exert its whole attention on*, Quinctil. 10, 3, 23. *so* minus se in rem, Id. 4, 1, 39. *add.* Cic. N. D. 1, 20. se alienis negotiis, *to intermeddle with, to attend to, to conduct or manage the affairs of others as an advocate*, Tac. An. 11, 7. se adversarium hrejus tribunatum, *to shew one's self a keen adversary*, Cic. Fam. 8, 4. hanc se intendit esse, *she means to make herself pass for this sister*, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 9. sensus ad res percipiendas, *to exert, to apply*, Cic. Acad. 4, 10. quare mihi compositione velut amentis quibusdam nervisve intendi et concitari sententiae videntur, *to be encreased in force by composition, as darts from a sling, or arrows from a bow*, Quinctil. 9, 4, 9. silvas, *to make to grow, to increase*, Propert. 1, 14, 5. tabernacula intenta velis, *covered*, Cic. Verr. 5, 31. et gracili geminas intendunt stamine telas, *stretch two webs in two separate looms of fine thread for the woof*, Ovid. M. 6, 54. primis se intendentibus tenebris, *coming on, at the first dusk of the evening*, Liv. 1, 57. vela, *to stretch the sails*, Virg. A. 3, 683. & 5, 33. intendi brachia velis, *the yards to be stretched along the sails; for* vela brachiis, *the sails to be stretched along the yard-arms*, (*al.* intendi brachia remis, *the arms to be stretched on the oars,*) Virg. 5, 829. vela intenta theatris, *veils stretched or spread over theatres to shade them from the heat*, Lucr. 4, 74. *so* carbasus, Id. 6, 108. vesa, *to aggravate*, Tac. An. 2, 57. vim praefecturae, *to encrease the power of the prefect of the city*, Tac. An. 4, 2. vis omnis intendenda rebus, *sc.* nobis, *our whole attention must be fixed on things*, Quinctil. 10, 7, 22. mens naturalem vim habet, quam intendit ad ea, quibus movetur, *directs or applies*, Cic. Acad. 4, 10. vincula collo, *to tie or put round*, Virg. A. 2, 236. vocem, *to exert or strain*, ib. 7, 514.—Quò nunc primùm intendam? *sc.* iter, *shall I go*, Ter. And. 2, 2, 6. id, quod intenderemus, confirmare, *what we intended*, Cic Or. 1, 20 & 31. *so* quomodo nunc intendit, Cic. Quint. 29. efficere quod intendi-

mus,

mus, Quinctil 2, 10, 49. *add.* 2, 18, 6, 8, 3, 41. 9, 1, 21. *but* is qui intendit, *sc.* crimen v. accusationem, *who brings the charge*, i. e. *the accuser or prosecutor*, Quinctil. 3, 6, 15. *so* intendere quid *vel* depellere *to bring a charge or repel*, Id. 3, 4, 15. ubi Marius haruspicis dicta eòdem intendere videt, *pointed to the same thing*, Sallust. Jug. 64. quòcunque intenderat, *sc.* se, *whithersoever he turned himself* v. *directed his attention*, ib. 74. quòcunque se intendisset, *wherever he directed his attack*, Liv. 4, 19. senatu minùs in praetura intendente, *being less keen or earnest about, exerting itself less*, Liv. 8, 15 f. Apuliam petere intendit, *he bent his march to*, Liv. 27, 42. quem locum Marius summâ vi capere intendit, *proposed or designed*, Sallust. Jug. 92. Lupus intendere coepit, *for* contendere, *to insist*, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. Cicero primâ parte orationis in hoc intendit, *insists on this*, Quinctil. 3, 6, 11 & 13. —— INTENTUS, a. operi agresti, *intent upon, busily engaged in*, Liv. 3, 26. *so* aliquo negotio intentus, Sallust. Cat. 2. intento opus est animo, *attentive*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5. oculos intentos volvens, *eager*, Virg. A. 7, 251. *so* intenti expectant signum, ib. 5, 137. intenti in eventum periculi alieni, Liv. 4, 27. ut intentiores essent ad dicta parendum, *more attentive to obey orders*, Id. 2, 18. fraudi struendae intentior, Id. 23, 35. intentus exercitus, *intent on fighting*, Sallust. Jug. 46. intentus omnibus momentis, *ready at a moment's notice*, Suet. Caes. 65. intentissima conquisitio, *a very diligent levy, a very keen press for raising soldiers*, Liv. 29, 35. intentissima cura, *the greatest attention*, Quinctil. 10, 1, 111. intentus numini, *attentive to what oracle the deity should give*, Tac. Hist. 4, 82. *after having turned himself about*, Suet. vit 2. *towards the right hand, as the Romans used to do when they prayed*, Plin. 28, 2. Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 79. intenti ora tenebant, *kept their faces attentively fixed on* Aeneas, Virg. A. 2, 1. intentis omnibus, *all being attentive*, ib. 3, 726. INTENTÈ, adv. *attentively, with attention*, Quint. 2, 2, 13. intentiùs, Plin. Ep. 1, 4. Tac. 3, 35. locus intentiùs custodiebatur, *with greater attention or care*, Liv. 25, 23. —INTENTIO v. intensio, ōnis f. nervorum, *a stretching*, Col. 6, 6, 1. vocis, *an exertion or straining, opp. to* remissio, Quint. 1, 10, 25. mentis, *intenseness of thought*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2. animus intentione suâ, &c. *by its own exertion*, ib. 2, 23. perpetua discentis intentio, *attention*, Quinctil. 1, 2, 11. *so* dirigere intentionem tota mente in opus, Id. 10, 3, 28. avocare ab intentione operis, ib. 23. Quare nec sit tam longus, *sc.* sermo v. contextus, *a period*, ut eum prosequi non possit intentio, *attention*, Id. 8, 2, 14. ¶ 2. Genus judiciale officia constat duobus, intentionis et depulsionis, *accusation and defence, the bringing of a charge and repelling it*, Id. 3, 9, 1. & 6, 4, 2. Omnis quaestio constat ex intentione et depulsione, *consists of an assertion and a denial of that assertion, of an allegation by the plaintiff, and a negation by the defendant*, Id. 3, 6, 7 & 13. Intentio *(the charge or accusation)* est, ARTEM LUDICRAM EXERCUISTI: depulsio, *(the denial of the charge,)* NON EXERCUI ARTEM LUDICRAM, ib. 19. *add.* 6, 4, 2. intentionis depulsio, *the repelling of the charge*, Cic. Inv. 1, 10. ¶ 3. *a proposition or point to be proved*, Quinctil. 5, 14, 7 & 10. —INTENTUS, ûs, m. palmarum, *a stretching or holding out of the hands*, Cic. Sext. 5. —INTENTĀRE (freq.) manus in Appium, *to stretch or hold out in a menacing manner*, Liv. 3, 47. manus ei, Hirt. B. Hisp. 22. praestentem maerorem viris, *to threaten*, Virg. A. 1, 91. intentans angues sinistrâ *sc.* in fontes, *holding out in her left hand*, ib. 6, 572. intentantes Romanum imperium *sc.* iis, *threatening them with the displeasure of the Roman government*, Liv. 42, 12. litigatores idem crimen invicem intentant, *mutually accuse one another*, Quinctil. 3, 10, 4. quantam ab ea periculum intentetur, *is threatened*, Id. 4, 3, 7. gladii etiam plerisque intentati, *pointed at*, Liv. 9, 6. cf. 6, 39. 8, 33. —INTENTATUS, (is usually put *for* non tentatus,) *untried, unattempted*, Virg. A. 10, 39. Ovid. Met. 10, 584. miseri, quibus intentata nites, *untried*, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 13. nil intentatum nostri liquere poëtae, *unattempted*, Hor. Art. P. 285. vacca jugo intentata, *unaccustomed to*, Senec. Med. 62. —INTENTĀTIO, ōnis, f. digitorum, *a holding out in a menacing manner*, Senec. Ir. 2, 4.

IN-TĔPĔO, *to be warm*: intepescĕre, *to grow warm*; ut semel intepuit mucro, Virg. A. 10, 570.

INTER (praep.) te et me est nuptia, *between*; inter omnes, *among*; inter agendum, *sc.* capellas, *i. e.* dum agis, *while you drive them*, Virg. E. 9, 24. inter tot annos *vel* dies, *during*; *so*, inter tot bella, Liv. 1, 10. inter coenam, *in the time of*, Suet. Aug. 71. vesiti inter falcarios, *into the street or part of the city where the scythe-makers live*, Cic. Cat. 1, 4. inter haec, *for* interea *in the mean time*, Liv. 1, 29. inter initia principatûs, *in the beginning of*, Plin. Ep. 10, 2. inter patres lectus, *into the number of the senators*, Liv. 2, 16. inter poenam, *during the infliction of*, Suet. Tib. 60. inter quae, *for* interea, Cels. 4, 2. inter rem istam agendam, *while that thing was doing*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 55. inter se amant, *one another*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. inter se loquuntur, *together*, Cic. inter se haud procul erant, *not far from one another*, Sallust. Jug. 57. qui inter sicarios damnatus est, *i. e.* caedis, *of murder*, Cic. Cluent. 7. *so* inter sicarios judicium, *i. e.* de caede, Id. S. Rosc. 5. inter omne tempus, *during all the time*, Liv. 2, 5. inter vias, *on the way*, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 1. *so* si se inter viam obtulerit, Cic. Att. 4, 3. inter vina, *for* inter bibendum, *in the time of drinking*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 28. vobis inter vos conjuncta voluntas, *joined together*, Cic. Caecil. 11 ¶ 2. Quos inter, *for* inter quos, Cic. Amic. alias inser caput extulit urbes, *for* inter alias urbes, Virg. E. 1, 25. *so* Faesulas inter Arretiumque, Liv. 22, 3.

INTER-AESTUANS, tis, part. Ramachus, *but by fate or fiction*, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 19

INTERĀNEA, ōrum, n. *the inwards or entrails*, Plin. 8, 27. Col. 9, 14, 14. si veneri aut interaneae rheumatismum sentiant, Plin. 23, 1 f. 23. *sing.* interaneum, Plin 32, 9. Interaneus, -a tormina, *the gripes, a griping of the guts*, Plin. 20. 11.

INTER-ĀRESCĔRE, *to dry up*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14.

INTER-BIBĔRE, *to drink up wholly*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 22.

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INTER-VĬTĀRE, (*for* intervenire,) *to intervene, to happen in the mean time*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 47.

INTER-CĂLĀRE, *to insert between, to interpose a day or a month*; which the Romans occasionally did, to make their year, composed of lunar months, to correspond with the course of the sun. And as this insertion was in the power of the PONTĬFICES, they made the year longer or shorter, to gratify their friends, as they thought proper; hence, Rogo, ut pugnes, ne intercaletur, impers. *use your influence, that no intercalation may be made, or supernumerary days interposed in this year*; so that I may have to stay as short time as possible in the province, Cic. Att. 5, 9. *so* Id. Fam. 7, 2. & 8, 6. diligenter habenda ratio intercalandi; quod institutum peritè a Numa, posteriorum pontificum negligentiâ dissolutum est, Cic. Leg. 2, 12. Fastos *(the calendar)* correxit, *sc.* Caesar, jampridem vitio pontificum per intercalandi licentiam adeò turbatos, ut neque messium feriae aestati, neque vindemiarum autumno competerent, Suet. Caes. 40. hanc jam ut intercalatae poenae usuram habeant, *this interest for their punishment having been so long delayed*, Liv. 9, 9.—INTERCALĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the act of intercalating*, Plin. 2, 47.—INTERCALĀRIS, e; & -ius, a, um: mensis intercalarius, *the intercalary month*, or *the month inserted*, Liv. 37, 59. intercalares menses interponere, Liv. 1, 19. intercalarius *(sc.* mensis) XLV dies longus, Cic. Verr. 2, 52. Calendae intercalares, *the first day of the intercalary month*, Cic. Quint. 25. hoc anno intercalatum, *(sc.* est, imp. *an intercalary month was inserted;)* tertio die post Terminalia Calendae intercalares fuere, Liv. 43, 11. Calendae intercalares priores, *the first day of the former of the two months inserted by* Julius Caesar, *when he put an end to this custom of intercalating*, Cic. Fam. 6, 14. Intercalaris annus, *leap year*, which, after the arrangement of Julius Caesar, happened every fourth year, Plin. 2, 47 f. Ad CCCLXV adjiciunt octavum intercalarios dici noctisque quadrantes, *to* 365 *days they still add, every year, an intercalary fourth of a day and a night*, i. e. *six hours*, (in reality, however, only 5 hours 8 minutes, 57 seconds;) *which, in four years, made an intercalary day*, Plin. 18, 25 f 57. annum ad cursum solis accommodavit, *sc.* Caesar; ut trecentorum sexaginta quinque dierum esset; et intercalario mense sublato unus dies quarto quoque anno intercaleretur, *should be inserted*, Suet. Caes. 40.

INTERCĂPĔDO, ĭnis, f. *an interval of time*, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. Suet. Aug. 38. Vesp. 10. molestiae, *a respite from trouble*, Cic. Fin. 1, 18.

INTER-CARDINĀTUS, part. -atae trabes, *joined by hinges*, Vitruv. 10, 20.

INTER-CĔDĔRE; silvae et paludes intercedebant, *were in their way*, Caes. B. G. 5, 52. si nulla segritudo huic gaudio intercesserit, *disturb or interrupt*, Ter. And. 5, 5, 5. quòd saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercederent, *great changes arose from trifling causes*, Caes. B. C. 1, 21. Huic cum reliquis civitatibus continentia bella intercesserant, *there had been continual wars between him and the neighbouring states*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12. unus et alter dies intercesserat, *had passed*, Cic. Cluent. 26. *so* dies nondum decem intercesserant, ib. 9. nox nulla intercessit, *intervened*, Cic. Cat. 1, 2. si in reipublicae partibus dissensio intercesserit, *shall happen or take place*, Cic. Amic. 21. si mihi cum Siculis causa tantae necessitudinis non intercederet, *If I had not, if there was not*, Cic. Caecil. 2. Gracchus, cui inimicitia cum P. Scipione intercedebat, *who was at enmity with, between whom and Scipio there subsisted an enmity*, Liv. 38, 52.—¶ 2. Intercedere pro aliquo, *to interpose one's credit, to become surety for one*; adscribi, intercessisse se pro iis magnam pecuniam, *that he had engaged for them in a great sum*, Cic. Att. 6, 1 m. *so* tantum enim se pro te intercessisse dicebat, *that he had interposed his credit for you to that amount*, Id. Phil. 2, 18. *add.* Att. 1, 1, 16. *the same with* interponere se, Nep. 25, 2 & 9.—¶ 3. Intercedere legi, *to give a negative against a law, to prevent it being passed; as the tribunes of the commons did by pronouncing the solemn word* VETO, *I forbid it*, Cic. Att. 2, 16. Liv. 6, 35. 45, 21. Praetori, *to prevent the Praetor from passing the bill or law*, Liv. 38, 60. Praetor, cui nemo intercedere possit, *can obstruct or restrain in the exercise of his judicial office*, Cic. Verr. 2, 12. Piso—intercessit *(sc.* Verri) Piso the Praetor Peregrinus, *prevented the decrees of Verres, who was* Praetor Urbanus, *from being executed*, i. e. *he reversed them, upon an appeal being made to him*, (quod ille, *sc.* Verres, aliter atque ut ediserat, decrevisset,) Cic. Verr. 1, 46. et ibi Ascon. Si quis intercedat senatûs consulto, auctoritate se fore contentum, *sc.* dixit, *if any one should interpose or protest against a formal decree of the senate being made, he said that he would be content with a vote, a judgement, opinion, or order of the senate*, Liv. 4, 57. si quis huic senatûs consulto intercesserit, senatui placere, auctoritatem perscribi, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. *so* ib. 1, 2 & 7. Huic *(sc.* Herennio,) frequenter interceditur, *he, or the law proposed by him, is opposed by several tribunes*, Cic. Att. 1, 19. minunquam succedetur illis, nisi cum eâ lege reseretur, qua intercedi de provinciis non licebit, *they will never get a successor unless the matter shall be laid before the senate, or the senate shall be consulted*, (concerning the provinces,) *by that law* (i. e. the Sempronian law,) *by which a negative or a protest concerning the provinces will not be allowed*; (for the Sempronian law permitted the tribunes to interpose concerning the provinces of the praetors, but not concerning the provinces of the consuls,) Cic. Prov. Cons. 8 & 15. cum—oceanus bello intercedere videretur, *to interpose, to hinder the war*, Flor. 3, 10. Quadringentorum remigum obsequio contra se intercederet, *(sc.* piscículus echenëis,) *rendered abortive or useless the exertion of* 500 *rowers against it*, i. e. *that little fish sticking to the rudder or helm, stopped the progress of the ship*, Plin. 32, 1. non quia intercedendum puto imaginibus, *not that I think opposition should be made, or that I should oppose, not that I am against the erecting of images or statues, in honour of* Agricola, Tacit. Agric. 46.——

—* INTERCEDĔRE *is not found in the classicks*

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signifying, to intercede or intreat in behalf of one.— Intercessio, ōnis, f. Tribunorum, *the interposition or protest of the tribunes to prevent a decree of the senate, or a law from being made*, Caes. B. C. 1, 2. His intercessionibus incitatus est, *by the interpositions or obstructions of Metellus, the tribune*, Cic. Fam. 8, 16. Caes. B C. 1, 33. ¶ 2. Intercessiones pecuniarum, *the giving of sureties or securities for the payment of money*, Cic. Paradox. 6, 2. Mea intercessio et est, et fuit parata, *my interposition, mediation, or assistance*, Cic. Att. 1, 4. Intercessor, ōris, m. intercessores agrariae legis, *the opposers of the tribunes who protested against*, Liv. 4, 53 *so* intercessor rei malae salutaris civis esto, Cic. Leg. 3, 19. Quantā contentione Titium intercessorem abjecerim, *with how great warmth or force of argument I humbled or exposed the contemptible conduct of Titius, who interposed his negative on the decree of the senate, for conferring honours on Plancus*, Cic. Fam. 10, 12. isto intercessore, *by his interposition, mediation, or influence*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38. * nolo per intercessorem mutueris, *sc.* ut, *by means of a surety*, or *to use a Scotch term, a cautioner*, Senec. Ep. 119.— Utinam semper esses tribunus, intercessorem non quaereres, *you would not require a surety, or one to interpose his credit for you, in borrowing money*, (a witticism which turns on the double meaning of the word,) Cic. Fam. 7, 27. * Intercessus, ūs, m. Consulem graviter sauciam suo intercessu servavit, *by his intervention or assistance*, Val. Max. 5, 4, 2.

Interceptio, -ceptor, &c. *see* Intercipĕre.

Inter-cīdĕre (idi, īsum; caedo) pontem, *to cut down*, Caes. B. G. 2, 9. isthmum, *to cut thro' the* isthmus *of Corinth*, Quinctil. 3, 8, 16. commentarios, *to cut out pieces from a day-book*, Plin. Ep. 6, 22. venas, *to cut the veins or strings of those that are tongue-tied*, Plin. 11, 37 s. 65. jugum mediocri valle a castris hostium intercisum, *separated*, Caes. B. G. 14. intercisi vallibus colles, *interrupted by, interspersed with*, Hirt. Bell. Al. 72. intercisa dies, *interrupted by mid-day darkness*, Claudian. consul. Olyb. et. Prob. 172.— Intercisi dies, *days of which part was devoted to religious purposes, and part to ordinary business*, Macrob. Sat. 1, 16 —Intercisē (adv.) atque permisse aliquid dicere, *to place the words of a sentence (not directly or in the order of nature; as* Alexander vicit Darium: *nor inversely; as* Darium vicit Alexander:) *but in a mixed manner, by interposing the person or thing acted upon between the agent and the verb; as*, Alexander Darium vicit; *and contrariwise in the passive*, Darius ab Alexandro victus est, Cic. Part. 7.

Inter-cĭdĕre, (cĭdi, -; cădo,) *to perish*, Cic. Leg. 9. Plin. 9, 51 s. 74. Ne tantus ille labor meus—mecum pariter intercidat, *perish*, Plin. Ep. 5, 8. m. credo memoriā intercidisse, *sc.* illum ex, *has fallen out of, has been forgotten*, Liv. 2, 8. nomen longis intercidit annis, *is forgotten by length of time*, Ovid. Fast. 2, 443. nec honos intercidit aevo, *nor is the fame of* Pyrenē *extinguished by time*; (as the Pyrenean mountains retain her name,) Sil. 3, 440. ut vix ullum telum vanum in mare intercideret, *fell*, Liv. 26, 39. nullo vano intercidente telo, *falling*, Liv. 21, 8. *so* Id. 38, 22. Quod si intercideris tibi nunc aliquid, *sc.* ex memoriā, *if any thing escape you or shall have slipped from your memory*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 6. Utrum tu pejorem vocas, apud quem gratia beneficii intercidit, an apud quem etiam memoria, *in whom a grateful sense or gratitude for the favour is evanished, or who has totally forgotten it*, Senec. Ben. 3, 1. quod intercidit, *what escaped the birds, and fell to the ground*, Liv 3, 10. si quae intercidunt, non tam re quam suspicione violata, *if any violations or interruptions of this friendly disposition have happened, not in reality, but by suspicion, (al.* suspicione violenta,) Cic. Fam. 5, 8.

Inter-cinctus, a. candore intercincto, *(al.* interstincto) variis coloribus, *interspersed with*, Plin. 37, 10 s. 54. *so* Id. 36, 8 s. 13 f.

Inter-cipĕre (cepi, ceptum; capio) aliquem, *to take or seize by surprise or unexpectedly*, Suet. Aug. 14. *so* Caes. B. G. 5, 38. agrum a populo Romano, *to get fraudulently*, Liv. 3, 71. Cererem in spicis, *to intercept or destroy the corn in the ears*, Ovid. Met. 8, 292. *so* spem anni, ib. 15, 113. colla intercepta videntur, *their necks seem to have been cut off between their backs and their heads*, ib. 6, 379. epistolam, *to intercept, to seize in the way*, Curt. 6, 9, 13. *so* literas, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2. Att. 1, 13. exercitus intercepti, *intercepted or cut off by surprise on their march*, Tac. Agr. 5. *so* Nep. 11, 2. nec Agricŏla unquam per alios gesta avidus intercepit, *nor did Agricola greedily assume to himself the praise or honour of*, Tac. Agr. 22. Myrrha fugit tenebris et caecae munere noctis Interceptа neci, *saved from death by darkness, and the favour of the dark night*, Ovid. Met. 10, 477. praeceps in salum murus pedestre interceperat iter, *had stopped the passage on foot*, Curt. 14, 2, 9.— Hostiles ingressus praesidiis intercipit, *he prevents the inroads of the enemy, by placing forts on the places where they could enter*, Tac. Ann. 15, 3. nam magna arta veram laudem intercipit, *hinders or prevents, seduces men from the pursuit of true glory*, Phaedr. 4, 11, 2. liber notando interceptus, *taken down from the mouth of one speaking in notes, or by writing a kind of short hand*, Quinctil. prooem. 7. interceptarum pecuniarum reus, *guilty of having purloined money from his masters*, Suet. Dom. 17. exaudi; nec res intercipe nostras, *and do not steal away or fraudulently carry off my property*, Ovid. Met. 9, 122. quod nos capere oportet, haec intercipit, *she carries off*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1 f. Quam (*sc.* sagittam) medius Rhoeteus intercipit, *intercepts, prevents from reaching Ilus, being killed by it himself*, Virg. A. 10, 402. sermones medios, *to interrupt in the middle*, Quinctil. 6, 4, 11. intercepta decem quereris sestertia fraude, *taken away*, Juvenal. 13, 71. nec titulos intercipe faemina nostros, *and do not you, a woman, intercept or take from us our honours*, Ovid. Met. 8, 433. urbem regi, *to take from*; Id. Pont. 4, 7, 25. si fata me intercepissent, *should cut me off*, Quinctil. 6. pr. 1. intercepto rege mortalitate, *being cut off by death, while the work was going on; which prevented the completion of it*, Plin. Ep. 10, 51. *so* saepe morbis intercipiuntur, Col. 9, 3, 4. caeterum interceptus

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ceptus, *ſc.* morte, Quinctil. 10, 1, 120. ſi naufragio intercepta ſit, Tac. Ann. 14, 2. plures in tabernis et cubilibus intercepti, *ſc.* ſubita inundatione Tiberis, *were drowned in their ſhops and beds*, Tac. Hiſt. 1, 86. quae (*ſc.* facta v. negotia) ne qua interciperet oblivio, *ſhould extinguiſh or deſtroy the remembrance of*, Plin. Pan. 75. venenum, *to drink in place of another*, Cic. Cluent. 60. *but* interceptus venenō, *cut off by poiſon*, Tac. An. 3, 12.—INTERCEPTIO, ōnis, f. poculi, *the taking of before another*, Cic. Cluent. 60.—INTERCEPTOR, ōris, m. praedae, *a fraudulent embezzler*, Liv. 4, 50. litis alienae, *the fraudulent uſurper of the claim or law-ſuit of another*, (who being choſen arbitrator, became a party in the cauſe, and adjudged to himſelf the property in diſpute,) Liv. 3, 72. donativi, *the embezzler of the donative* (intended for the ſoldiers,) Tac. Hiſt. 3, 10.

INTER-CLŪDĔRE (ſi, ſum,) omnes aditus ad Sullam, *to ſhut up, to ſtop, to prevent*, Cic. Roſc. Am. 38. *ſo* Scipiones, qui Carthaginienſium adventum corporibus ſuis intercludendum putaverunt, Cic. Parad. 1. animam, *to ſtop the breath, to ſuffocate or ſtifle*; Ubi fervore atque aeſtu animā interclusā foedum in modum expirarent, *being ſuffocated*, Liv. 23, 7. *ſo* Lucr. 6, 1264. interclusā animā credtus eſt animam expleviſſe, *his breath being ſtopped, having ceaſed breathing, he was thought to be dead*, Tac. Ann. 6, 50. inimicis commeatum, *to prevent from getting proviſions*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 68. noſtros commeatibus, Caeſ. B. G. 3, 23. Caeſarem frumento commeatuque, Ib. 1, 48. frumentariā re intercludi, *to be hindered from foraging or getting grain*, Id. B. C. 1, 23. hoſtem ibero, *ſc.* ab, Ib. 68. fugam, *to hinder*, Id. B. G. 7, 11. *ſo* iter, Cic. Att. 8, 11. Omni interclusu itinere, *all the ways being beſet*, Caeſ. B. C. 2, 20.—Intercludor dolore quō minus ad te plura ſcribam, *I am hindered by grief from writing*, Cic. Att. 8, 8. illos aſpera ponti intercluſit hiems, *hindered them from ſailing*, Virg. A. 2, 110. Fluminibus intercluſus, aut valetudine, *hindered by*, Quinctil. 7, 4, 14. intercluſi a ſuis, *ſhut out from their friends*, Liv. 26, 5.—INTERCLŪSIO, ōnis, f. animae, *a ſtopping or ſuſpenſion of the breath*, Cic. Or. 3, 46. *the figure called* Parenthēſis, Quinctil. 9, 3, 23.

INTER-COLUMNIUM, i, n. (columna,) *a ſpace between the pillars of a building*, -umnia ambulationis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2. Vert. 1, 19.

INTER-CONCILIĀRE, *to conciliate, to gain*, Quinctil. 12, 10, 59

INTER-CULCĀRE; ut interculcari poſſint vinacea, *ſc.* inter ollas, *that the grape-ſtones and huſks of the vine may be trodden in between them*, Col. 12, 10, 10.

INTER-CURRĔRE, *to run in betwixt*; pugnatur acerrimē; qui intercurrerent, miſimus tres principes civitatis, *who might interpoſe and prevent the continuance of the combat, or of the ſiege of Mutina*, Cic. Phil. 8, 6. his laboriosis exercitationibus et dolor intercurrit nonnunquam, *intermingles, or is intermingled with*, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 15 f. Folium mali Aſſyriae eſt unedonis, intercurrentibus ſpinis, *the leaf of the citron tree is like that of the arbute tree, with ſharp prickles interminel*, Plin. 12, 3 f. 7.—INTERCURSĀRE, freq. ſegniùs intercurſantibus barbaris, *making incurſions, or attacking leſs furiouſly*, Liv. 21, 35. intercurſant cingentque has urbes tetrarchiae, *lie between and ſurround*, Plin. 5, 18 f. 16. reliquā parte corporis nigrā, albis intercurſantibus guttis, *with white ſpots interſperſed*, Plin. 29, 4 f. 27. aeſtuariis tenui alveo intercurſantibus, *with arms of the ſea, or waſhes of a ſhallow channel intervening*, Plin. 3, 26 f. 30.—INTERCURSUS, ūs, m. *an intervention or interpoſition, aſſiſtance*, Liv. paſſim.

INTERCUS, ūtis, a. aqua, *water between the ſkin*, (inter cutem) *and the fleſh, an hydropſy or dropſy*, Cic. Off. 3, 24. Gell. 13, 8.

INTER-DĀTUS, a. cibus, *taken occaſionally as proper interva's*; ut recreet vires, Lucr. 4, 866.

INTER-DICĔRE, *to ſay by the way, to inſert ſomething in the middle of a diſcourſe*, A. ad Heren. 2, 11.—¶ 2. interdico, ne extuliſſe extra aedes puerum uſquam velis, *I forbid you to carry, I charge you not to carry, or prohibit you from carrying*, Ter Hec. 4, 1, 48. interdixit hariolus, *the ſoothſayer forbade it*, Id. Phor. 4, 4, 27. interdixi tibi de medicis, *I have warned you concerning phyſicians, I have forbidden you to have any thing to do with them*, Plin. 29, 1 f. 7 f. Sed id neque feci adhuc, nec mihi tamen, ne faciam, interdictum puto, *that I am prohibited or debarred from doing it*, Cic. Fin. 1, 3.—¶ INTERDICO *is conſtrued commonly with the dat and abl. thus*, Vos interdicitis Patribus commercio plebis, *you hinder the patricians from having any intercourſe with the plebeians*, Liv. 5, 3 f. alteri domo et provinciis ſuis interdixit, *excluded the other from his family and the provinces under his direction*, Suet. Aug. 66.—*impersonally in the paſſive*; *as*, noſtro more malè rem gerentibus patribus, bonis interdici ſolet, *uſe to be debarred from the management of their fortune*, Cic. Sen. 7. Interdicere alicui aquā et igni, *to forbid any one the uſe of water and fire*, i. e. *to baniſh*, Caeſ. B. G. 6, 43. Leges Caeſaris jubent ei, qui majeſtatis damnatus ſit, aquā et igni interdici, imperf. *to be baniſhed*, Phil. 1, 9. cf. Paterc. 2, 69. Velitis, jubeatis, ut M. Tullio aquā et igni interdicatur, Cic. Dom. 18. *et* 31. Paulo poſt futurum puto, ut hoſtes judicemur, aut aquā et igni interdicamur, *inſtead of* aut ut nobis aquā et igni interdicatur, Cic. Fam. 11, 1. carent enim togae jure, quibus aquā et igni interdictum eſt, *exiles are not permitted to wear the* toga, Plin. Ep. 4, 11. Illi.—cui quondam regia Juno orbe interdixit, *ſh.*, *whom* Juno *baniſhed from the world*, i. e. Latona, Ovid. Met. 6, 333. Moribus eorum non poterat interdici ſocero gener, *could not be hindered from keeping company with*, Nep. 22, 3. ut paenè veſtigiis quoque interdicat, *ſc.* carioſā terrā, *that he almoſt forbids it to be trodden upon*, Plin. 17, 5. Cic. Fam. 11, 1.—* *Sometimes with the acc. and dat. as*, Faeminis purpurae uſum interdicemus? *ſhall we prohibit or forbid*, Liv. 34, 7. Interdixit hiſtrionibus ſcenam, *he forbade the players acting in the theatre*, Suet. Dom. 7. *ſo in the paſſive*, interdicta mihi Roma, *forbidden to me*, i. e. *from which I am baniſhed*, Ovid. Triſt. 4, 5, 106. non interdictā cui licet urbe frui, *who is allowed to enjoy*

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enjoy the city freely, Ib. 3, 12, 26. Poma mensis non interdicta secundis, *not forbidden at, not banished from*, Id. Nux. 71.—*Sometimes with the infin.* interdixit commeatus peti, *he forbade furloughs to be asked*, Suet. Galb. 6.—* INTERDICO *was a word commonly used by the* Praetor, *especially in his decrees concerning the possession of any thing, till the right of property should be ascertained; as*, Praetor interdixit, ut, &c, *ordered or decreed*, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8 & 13.—* Non debuisti interdicere, sed petere, *you ought not to have brought an action concerning possession, in consequence of the interdict of the* Praetor, *but concerning the right of property*, Quinctil. 3, 6, 70. & 7, 3, 3.—INTERDICTUS, part. interdicta voluptas, *forbidden*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 64. *so* spes, Ovid. Met. 10, 336. sic interdictis imminet aeger aquis, *eagerly desires forbidden waters*, Id. Amor. 3, 4, 18.—INTERDICTUM, i, n. *an interdict or prohibition; a decree of the* Praetor *ordering or forbidding any thing*; Italiae parci vetere interdicto Patrum diximus, *by an old interdict or prohibition of the senators*, Plin. 11, 37 f. 58. *alluding to what is said*, sed interdictum id vetere consulto Patrum, Italiae parci jubentium, *it was forbidden by an old decree of the senate to dig mines in Italy*, Id. 3, 20 f. 24 f. interdicto huic omne adimat jus Praetor, *would, by an interdict, take from him all right of managing his estate*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 217. possessio per interdictum repetita, Cic. Caec. 3. *add.* ib. 30. * interdictum sceleris, *a wicked interdict, whereby* Cicero *was interdicted from fire and water, or banished*, Cic. Dom. 26.—INTERDICTIO, ōnis, f. recti, et aquae et ignis, *a prohibition or debarring from the use of*, i. e. *banishment*, Cic. Dom. 30.

INTERDIU, adv. *in the day time*, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 15. *anciently*, INTERDIUS, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 14. interdiu noctuque, *by day and night*, Cels. 2, 4.

INTER-DUCTUS, ūs, m. *a mark of distinction used by transcribers of books, pointing*, Cic. Or. 68.

INTER DUM, adv. *sometimes, now and then*, Cic.

INTERDUO, *for* interdo -dăre: dum pereas, nihil interduo, *I do not care*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 36. Qui fis, qui non fis, floccum non interduim, *for* interdem, *I do not value in the least*, Id. Trin. 4, 2, 152. Rud. 2, 7, 22.

INTER-EA, adv. *in the mean time: so* interea loci, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 16. interea temporis, Id.

INTER-ESSE omnibus negotiis, *to be present at*, Cic. Fam. 1, 6. *so* nostro sermoni, ib. 11, 7. non ulli negotio, 13, 20. rebus divinis, Caes. B. G. 6, 12. spectaculo, Liv. 2, 38. Laetus interfis populo Quirini, *be present with, live among*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 46. in convivio interfuit, Oic. Rosc. Am. 14. ludis, *to assist as a player in the games*, Tac. Ann. 1, 73. exercitus, cui cives, socii; externi interessent, *composed of*, Id. Hist. 3, 33. Saepenumero in hoc ordine interfui, *I have been present in this house*, i. e. *in the senate*, Tac. An. 14, 43. * Ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, *was or lay between*, Cic. Cat 2. 2. Quod interest spatii Sopheni tenent, *the intervening space*, Plin. 6, 9 f. inter Lavinium et Albam Longam coloniam deductam triginta ferme interfuere anni, *intervened between the transplanting of a colony to Lavinium and to Alba Longa*, Liv. 1, 3. *so* Cic. Sen. 17. Triduum non interest aetatis, uter major fiet, *there is not more than three days difference between their ages*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 57. inter quae nihil interest, *there is no difference*, Cic. Acad. 4, 26. aliud, quod ab eo nihil interfit, *does not differ*, ib. *so* illa visa negant quidquam a falsis interesse, ib 7. inter hominem et beluam hoc maximè interest, *this chiefly is the difference*, Cic. Off. 1, 4. tantum interest, subeant radii, an superveniant, *so great is the difference*, Plin. 2, 16. neque rem ullam, nisi tempus, interesse, *(sc.* inter eos) judicet, *and will judge that there is no difference between them but that of time*, Nep. 18, 8. hoc pater et dominus interest, *differs in this*, Ter. Adel. 1, 1, 51. stulto intelligens quid interest? *what is the difference between*, Id. Eun. 2, 2, 2. quid illis *(sc.* formicis) et nobis interest, nisi exigui mensura corpusculi? Senec Nat. Q. 1 praef.—¶ 2. Seri etiam radices illitas fimo interest, (impers.) *it is of use*, Plin. 19, 8. interest enim, an, &c. *it is of importance*, Cels. praef. & alibi; equidem ad nostram laudem non multum video interesse, *that it is of no great importance*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 6. quanquam magni ad honorem nostrum interest, quàm primùm ad urbem me venire, ib. 16, 1. permagni interest, quo tempore haec epistola tibi reddita sit, ib. 11, 16. magni interesse et ad decus, et ad laudem civitatis, res tam praeclaras Latinis etiam literis contineri, Cic. N. D. 1, 4. Plurimum enim interesit quibus artibus aut quibus hunc tu moribus institues, Juvenal. 14, 74. Quid ergo interest proferantur necne? *sc.* an, *of what importance is it*, Cic. *so* quid interfuit, utrum hoc decerneres, an, &c. Cic. Verr. 3, 61. * interest omnium rectè facere, *it is the interest*, Cic. Fin. 2, 22. Mundi extera indagare, nec interest hominum, &c. *it neither concerns*, Plin. 2, 1. reipublicae interesse putavi, *that it concerns or is the interest of*, Cic. Dom. 35. Utriusque nostrûm magni interest, prius uti te conveniam, quàm decodas, *it greatly concerns, it is of great importance to*, Cic. Fam. 3, 5. ostendam alio loco, quantum salutis communis interfit, duos consules in republica Kalendis Januariis esse, *how much it concerns, of how great importance it is to*, Cic. Mur. 2 f. Theodori quidem mihi interest, hamine an sublimè putrefcat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43. mea quidem nihil interest, humine an sublimè putrefcam; *it is of no importance to me*, Val. Max. 6, 2. extern. 3. tua, et mea maximè, interest te valere, *it concerns you and me very much that you be well, your health is of the greatest importance to you and me*. Cic. Fam. 16, 4. magni autem illi sua interesse arbitrabantur, *that it was of great importance to them*, Cic. Cluent. 15. Magni interest Ciceronis, vel mea potius, vel utriusque, me intervenire discenti, Cic. Att. 14, 17. si quid esset, quod eos scire aut nostra aut ipsorum interesset, Cic. Fam. 2, 4. vehementer interest vestra, qui patres estis, Plin. Ep. 4, 13. magis nullius interest; quàm tua, Liv. 24. 8.

INTEREMPTUS, *killed*, &c. *see* Interimĕre.

INTER-EQUITANS ordines, *riding between the ranks*, Liv. 7, 6.

INTER-FĀRI concionantem, *to interrupt one while*

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while speaking, Vel. Max. 9, 5, 2. quem interfari nefas esset, *sc.* tribunum plebis, Plin. Ep. 1, 23. nec plura querentem Passa Venus, medio sic interfata dolore est, *sc.* eum, *interrupted him*, Virg. A. 1, 386. *add.* Liv. 3, 47. & 7, 36.—Interfatio, ōnis, f. *an interruption of one while speaking*, Cic. Sext. 37. Expediet expositiones brevi interfatione distinguere, *it will be of use to distinguish narrations by a short notice or remark interposed*, Quinctil. 4, 2, 50.

Inter-ficĕre (facio) aliquem, *to kill, to slay, to murder;* Salve, qui me interfecisti paene vitâ et lumine, *hast deprived me of*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 37. interfice messes, *destroy my harvests or crops*, Virg. G. 4, 330.—Interfectio, ōnis, f. *a slaying or murdering*, Brut. ad Cic. 3. interfector, ōris, m. *one who slays or kills, a slayer*, Cic. ad Brut. 16. Paterc. 2, 58. Quorum (*sc.* Maelii et Gracchi) interfectores implērunt orbem terrarum nominis sui gloriâ, *destroyers or slayers*, Cic. Mil. 27. interfectores patriæ, *murderers*, Tac. An. 1, 9. interfectrix, īcis, f. *a murderess*, Tac. Ann. 3, 17.—Inter-fieri, *obsol. for* Interfici:) Ut — Aut flammis interfiat, malisve ferarum, *be consumed by the flames, or devoured by the jaws of wild beasts*, Lucr. 3, 885. si possint interfieri, (*sc.* mali mores, sicut herbae,) *if they could be destroyed*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 131.

Inter-fluĕre mediam urbem, *to flow or run through*, Curt. 3, 1, 2. *so* flumine medium oppidum interfluente, Plin. 36, 14. Fretum quod Naupactum et Patras interfluit, *flows between*, Liv. 27, 29. cum inter duos consulatus anni decem interfluxissent, *had intervened*, Cic. Sen. 6. nec requies inter datur ulla fluendi, *for* interfluendi, Lucr. 4, 228.

Interfluus, a. Interfluo Euphrate, *running through the middle of the city Babylon*, Plin. 6, 26.

Inter-fŏdĕre (fodio) pupulas, *to pierce, to penetrate*, Lucr. 4, 720.

Inter-fringĕre (frango,) *to break*, Plin. 17, 18 f. 30. Cato, c. 44.

Inter-fŭgĕre (fugio,) *to fly between*, Lucr. 6, 331.

Inter-fulgĕre cumulo aliarum rerum, *to shine between or among*, Liv. 28, 23.

Inter-fŭrĕre: dum alternum Mavors interfurit orbem, *rages or exercises his fury betwixt the one and the other world, amidst both worlds*, i. e. *excites both Europe and Asia to war*, Stat. Achil. 1, 395.

Inter-fusus, part. idem (*sc.* oceanus Atlanticus) interfusus *(flowing between or running up into the land between two continents from the Straits of Gibraltar,)* intrat per tot maria, quibus Africam, Europam, Asiamque disjecit, Plin. 2, 68. interfuso mari defenditur, *by the intervening sea*, Plin. Pan. 16. novies Styx interfusa coerceat, *flowing nine times round* Erebus, *or the infernal regions, confines them, prevents them from returning*, Virg. G. 4, 480. A. 6, 439. maculis interfusa genas, *sc.* secundum, *having her cheeks interspersed with spots*, ib. 4, 644.

Intergerium, i, n. (gero) *the glutinous substance put between two membranes or coats of the papyrus, to make them stick together in manufacturing paper*, Plin. 13, 12 f. 26.

Intergerīni *v.* -ivi parietes, *common walls between neighbouring proprietors of houses, (so called,* quod inter confines struuntur, et quasi intergeruntur,) Festus; Plin. 35, 14 f. 49 f. ruentes ceras fulciunt *sc.* apes, pilarum intergerinis *for* intergerinis pilis, *with partition-walls or pillars reared between to support the cells*, Plin. 11, 10.

Inter-jăcĕre (jaceo,) *to lie between;* regio, quae duas Syrtes interjacet, Plin. 5, 4. spatium, quod fulcis *(in dat.)* interjacet, Coll. 11, 3, 6. transitu interjacente, *intervening or lying between*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 9. interjacentes campi, Liv.

Inter-jăcĕre (jacio) pleraque Latino sermone, *to express the most of what he said in Latin, to interlard his speech with Latin expressions*, Tac. An. 2, 10.—*but we usually find*, Interjicere: Galli inter equites, raros sagittarios interjecerant, *had interposed or intermixed a few archers among the horsemen*, Caes. B. G. 7, 80. legionarias interjiciunt cohortes, Id. B. C. 1, 73. Interjicere preces et minas, *to interpose, to use in order to hinder something*, Tac. An. 1, 23. cum arma militum interjecissent, caesi milites, *when they employed the Roman soldiers* (to quell the disorderly conduct of the Galileans and Samaritans,) *the soldiers were cut to pieces* (by the insurgents or Jews,) Tac. An. 12, 54. interjectus equiti pedes, *interspersed among*, Tac. Hist. 3, 79. nisi interjecti lictores utrisque obstitissent, *interposed or placed between them*, Tac. Ann. 16, 32. Aër, ut Stoici disputant, interjectus inter mare et caelum, Junonis nomine consecratur, *interposed*, Cic. N. D. 2, 26. Nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videatur, *interposed or placed between*, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 57 -interjectae collibus valles, *situate between*, Liv. 1, 38. interjecta inter Romam et Arpos, *sc.* loca, Liv. 9, 13. *cf.* 21, 45. & 34, 28. Sententia brevi interjectâ, *by interposing or inserting, (al.* interjectione,) Quinct. 4, 2, 121. interjecti inter philosophos, et eos qui rempublicam administrarent, *those who followed a middle course betwixt philosophers and statesmen*, Cic. Off. 1, 26. quae quasi longo intervallo interjecto videmus, ib. 9. paucis interjectis diebus, *having intervened, after an interval of*, Liv. 1, 58. *so* spatio interjecto, ib. 2, 2, 17. Interjectus, ūs, m. Luna—cum est e regione solis interpositu interjectuque terrae, repente deficit, *is eclipsed by the interposition and intervention of the earth*, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. *so* interjectu noctis, Tac. An. 6, 39. petito paucorum dierum interjectu, *an adjournment or respite*, ib. 3, 67.—Interjectio, ōnis, *the insertion of something extraneous in the middle of a sentence, a figure called* Parenthesis, Quinctil. 8, 2, 15. & 7, 10, 17. & 8, 3, 4. & 9, 3, 29. A. ad Heren. 1, 6, 2. ¶ 2. *an interjection, a part of speech*, Quinctil. 1, 5, 51. & 1, 4, 19.

Inter-ibi, adv. *in the mean time*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 31.—Interim, adv. *in the mean time*, Cic. *sometimes*, Quinctil. 1, 1, 8 & 20, &c.

Intĕr-imĕre (emo) vitam suam, *to take away*, i. e. *to kill one's self*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 45. interimere ait velle vitam, *sc.* se tuam, Cas. 3, 5, 29. se ipsa interemit Lucretia, *killed herself*, Cic.

Fin 2, 20. ſtirpem fratris virilem interimit, *deſtroys, ſlays*, Liv. 1, 3. interimi veneno, Plin. 7, 13 & 11, 37. me quidem exanimant et interimunt voces Milonis, i. e. *greatly diſtreſs or affect*, Cic. Mil. 34. interimendorum ſacrorum causâ, *for the ſake of taking away the ſacred rites*, i. e. *of exempting the heir from the obligation of obſerving them*, Cic. Mur. 12. interimere res ad nihilum, *to reduce*, Lucr. 1, 217. nec ſic interimit mors res, ut materiâi *(for* materiae) corpora conficiat, *does not deſtroy things, as to annihilate material bodies, or the particles of matter*, Id. 2, 1001. Hasdrubale interempto, *being ſlain*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 72.—INTEREMTIO, ōnis f. *ſlaughter, deſtruction*, Cic. Manil. 11.—INTEREMPTOR, ōris, m. *a ſlayer, a murderer*; Interemptorem ſui fieri, Senec. Ep. 70. virginis pudicae interemtor, quam corruptae pater eſſe maluit, *ſc.* Virginius, Val. Max. 6, 1, 2.

INTERIOR, *more inward, &c. ſee* INTRA.

INTER-IRE (eo) fame, naufragio, &c. *to periſh*; ignis interit, niſi alatur, *goes out*, Cic. N. D. 3, 14. ira interit morâ, *ceaſes*, Ovid. Art. Am. 3, 374. intereunt ſegetes, *the corn is loſt, periſhes*, Virg. G. 1, 152. Pecunia interiit largitione magiſtratuum, *was ſpent or ſquandered*, Nep. 2, 2. aeſtas interitura, *about to terminate*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 10. Ne credas interitura *(ſc.* eſſe) verba, *that the words or poems will be forgotten*, ib. 9, 1.—INĔRĪTUS, ūs, m. patriae, reipublicae, &c. *the deſtruction or ruin*, Cic. conſulum, *the death*, Cic. Fam. 10, 17. tuus interitus, *thy death*, Virg. E. 5, 28.—INTERITIO, ōnis, f. *a decaying or periſhing, deſtruction*, Cic. Verr. 3, 54. Hirt. B. Hiſp. 24.

INTER-JUNGĔRE dextras, *to join right hands with one another*, Liv. 22, 30. *what Virgil calls* dextram jungere dextrae, A. 1, 408. * equos, *to unyoke horſes by the way in order to reſt, to bait at a place*, Martial. 2, 6, 16. & 3, 67, 7. breviſſimo ſomno utor, et quaſi interjungo, *I take a very ſhort nap* (at noon,) *and as it were reſt my horſes*, Senec. Ep. 83. & Tranq. An. 15.

INTER-LĀBI, *to glide through or between*, Virg. G. 2, 349. ſtellis interlabentibus, *gliding amidſt the darkneſs*, Stat. Theb. 2, 649. nervis interlabentibus, *failing*, Sil. 6, 18.

INTER-LĀTĔRE, *to lurk or lie hid between*, Senec. N. Q. 6, 16.

INTER-LEGĔRE poma, *to gather here and there*, Pallad. Febr. c. 25, 16.

INTER-LĪGĀRE :—alterno maculas interligat oſtro, *intermingles a purple colour among the ſpots*, Stat. Theb. 7, 571.

INTER LĪNĔRE teſtamentum, *to eraſe or blot out in different places*, Cic. Cluent. 44. *ſo* codex interlitus, ib. 33. tabulae corruptae atque interlitae, Cic. Verr. 2, 42. * murus bitumine interlitus, *cemented with*, Curt. 5, 1, 25. & 16. caementa interlita, *intermixed with clay or mud*, Liv. 21, 11.

INTER-LŎQUI alicui, *to interrupt one while ſpeaking*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 13. This word is uſed in the Civil Law, when the Praetor, the Emperor, or any Judge, pronounced an opinion concerning any incidental point of law which occurred in a proceſs, previous to the final deciſion of a cauſe.—INTERLOCŪTIO, ōnis, f. *a dialogue or conference, a diſcourſe*, Quint. 5, 7, 26.

INTER-LŪCĔRE; nocte interluxiſſe, imperſ. *that it had ſhined, that an uncommon light had appeared*, Liv. 29, 14. Servius conditor ordinum, quibus inter gradus dignitatis fortunaeque aliquid interlucet, *the author or inſtituter of the different ranks by which the degrees of dignity and fortune are diſtinguiſhed*, Liv. 1, 42. Quâ—interlucet corona, non tam ſpiſſa viris, *where the circle (or the ring or band of Trojans defending the walls) is ſeen through*, Virg. A. 9. 508.—INTERLŪCĀTUS, a. interlucatâ denſitate ramorum, *being lopped or thinned ſo that the branches may be ſeen through*, Plin. 17, 23 f. 35 f.—INTERLUCATIO, ōnis, f. *a lopping or thinning of the branches*; arboribus prodeſt, ib. 27 f. 45.

INTERLUNIUM, i, n. *the change of the moon, the ſpace of time between the diſappearing of the old moon, and the appearance of the new*, Plin. 18, 32. f. 75. Tiberius et in capillo tondendo ſervavit interlunia, *obſerved the changes of the moon*, Plin. 16. 39 f. 75. Threcio bacchante magis ſub interlunia vento, *the north wind raging more about the time of the change*, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 11.

INTER-LUĔRE manus, *to waſh one's hands while doing any thing, as between the acts of a ſacrifice*, Cato, 132. Arvaque et urbes Littore diductas anguſto interluit aeſtu; *ſc.* pontus, *flows with a narrow tide between, i. e. ſeparates with a narrow firth the lands and cities divided from one another on the Italian and Sicilian ſhore*, Virg. A. 3, 419. quos *(ſc.* populos) interluit Allia, ib. 7, 717.

INTER-MĀNĔRE; deſeſſus Caeſar mediis intermanet agris, *remains in the middle of the grounds to reſt himſelf*, (the extent of his works is ſo great that he cannot viſit them all in one day, without taking a night's reſt,) Lucan. 6, 47.

INTER-MĔDIUS, a. *in the middle, between two, (al.* inter hos medius,) Cic. Or. 6. intermediis arbuſculis humillibus, *having two trees or ſhrubs planted between the pillars*, Varr. R. R. 5, 11.

INTERMENSTRUUS, a. & intermeſtris, e, (menſis;) intermenſtruus dies, *the day when the moon changes*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 1. maximè intermenſtruâ *(ſc.* lunâ) dimidiâque ſtercorate, *when the moon is in the change, and half full*, Plin. 18, 32 f. 75. *ſo* intermeſtri lunâ atque dimidiatâ, Plin 16, 39 f. 75.

INTER-MEĀRE, *to run or flow through*; Pergamum interneat Silenus, Plin. 5, 30 f. 33.

INTER-MICĀRE, *to ſhine at intervals, to twinkle as a fire going out* (moriens ignis,) Stat. Theb. 12, 252. Rutilum ſquamis intermicat aurum, *ſhines among*, Claudian, de Rapt. Proſerp. 1, 183.

IN-TERMĪNĀTUS, a. *unbounded, boundleſs*, Cic. N. D. 1, 20. -ata cupiditas imperii, Vell. 2, 33.

INTER-MĪNĀRI; interminatus ſum, *(ſc.* tibi,) ne faceres, *I threatened you, I charged you not to do it*, Ter. And. 5, 2, 16. iſtucine interminata ſum hinc abiens tibi? *did I not charge you about that at my departure*, Id. Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 14. viro ſuo quae interminatur vitam, *who threatens the life of her huſband*, i. e. *threatens to kill him*, Plaut. Caſ. 3, 5, 28. mihi tibique interminatus eſt, nos futuros ulmeos, *threatened that we ſhould be beaten with*

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with elm rods, Id. Asin. 2, 2, 96. *activ.* Quis homo interminat? *calls with a threatening voice*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 43. interminatus cibus, *forbidden food*, Hor. Epod. 5, 39.

INTER-MISCĒRE; sic tibi—Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam, *so may bitter* Doris *not intermix her water with thee*, i. e. *with thy water*, Virg. E. 10, 5. turbam indignorum candidatorum intermiscendo dignis, Liv. 4, 56. intermisti hostibus, Liv. 10, 20. contendit Megaram captivâ classe, mulieribus intermixtis, *being intermixed*, Justin. 2, 8.

INTER-MITTĔRE opus, iter, laborem, bella, studia, &c. *to give over for a time, to intermit, to discontinue*; nunquam unum intermittit diem, quin semper veniat, *he never lets one day pass without coming*, Ter. Adel. 3, 1, 6. Bibunt aves fuctu ex iis quibus longa sunt colla, intermittentes, et capite resupinato veluti infundentes sibi, Plin. 10, 46. tempus a labore, Caes. B. C. 1, 59. nunc continua, nunc intermissa tecta villarum, *sometimes adjoining, and sometimes detached villas*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17 f. et timidè verba intermissa retentat, *tries again words long disused*, Ov. Met. 1, 746.—INTERMISSIO, ōnis, f. literarum, *a discontinuance of literary correspondence*, Cic. Fam. 7, 13. ab actione, *intermission*, Cic. Off. 1, 6. sine ulla intermissione, Cic. N. D. 1, 41. verba dispositа aut circumscriptione concluså. aut intermissione, *either in a full connected period, or in detached members*, Cic. Orat. Partit. 6. sine intermissu cantus, *without intermission, incessant*, Plin. 10, 29 f. 43.

INTER-MŎRI, *to die*, (properly while something is doing,) Cato, R. R. 161. Plin. 19, 18. ex profluvio sanguinis intermorientes, *fainting, like to die*, Cels. 5, 2, 156. in ipsa concione intermortuus, *being struck lifeless by an apoplectick fit in the middle of his speech*, Liv. 37, 53. si nullum officium tuum apud me intermoriturum existimas, *will be forgotten*, Cic. Fam. 6, 16. prope intermortuus jacuit, *almost dead, like one dead*, Suet. Ner. *so* Plin. 32, 10 f. 46. illam manum ex intermortuis Catilinae reliquiis concitâstis, *you have raised that band from the expiring remains of Catiline's associates*, Cic. Pis. 7. Intermortuae conciones, *languid, feeble, lifeless harangues*, Cic. Mil. 5. memoriam prope intermortuam generis sui, virtute renovare, *almost extinct*, Cic. Mur. 7. *so* candor in hoc aevo res intermortua paene, Ovid. Pont. 2, 5, 5. ita plerique omnes (*sc.* boni mores) jam sunt intermortui, *extinct*, i. e. *are corrupted*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 7.

INTERMUNDIA, ōrum, n. (mundus,) *the spaces between the different worlds of Epicurus*, Cic. Fin. 2, 23. N. D. 1, 8. *where that philosopher supposed his gods to reside*; (habitantes, tanquam inter duos lucos, BETWEEN TWO GROVES, *the name of a place inclosed on the road by which they went down from the capitol*, Liv. 1, 8. Ovid. Fast. 1, 3, 430.) sic inter duos mundos, propter metum ruinarum, *(for fear the worlds should fall like ruinous houses,)* Cic. Div. 2, 17.

INTER-MURĀLIS, e; amnis, *a river which runs between the walls*, Liv. 44, 46.

INTER-NASCI: internascentes herbae, *growing between*, Plin. 18, 16 f. 43. *so* internatas saxis herbas vellentes, *which grew among*, Tac. Hist. 4, 60. angustiae, et internata virgulta, ordines dirimebant, *the narrow passes, and the bushes interspersed or growing here and there in these passes, disordered their ranks*, Liv. 28, 2. dilatatae cicatrices, et internato corpore expletae, *the incisions or apertures being widened, and filled up with* (a kind of callous substance or) *the body of the tree growing between the aperture*, Plin. 17, 27 f. 42.

INTER-NĔCĀRE, *to kill*; internectis (*al.* internecatis) hostibus, *being slain or utterly destroyed*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 34.—INTERNECIO, ōnis, f. gentis, *the utter destruction*, Tac. An. 2, 21. Samnites ad internecionem caesi, *were to a man put to the sword*, Liv. 9, 26. neque enim resisti sine internecione posse arbitrabamur, *without a massacre, a carnage, or general slaughter*, Cic. Att. 2, 20. multi prae dolore armis inter se ad internecionem concurrerunt, *till they dispatched one another*, Suet. Oth. 12.—INTERNECĪNUS v. -īvus, a. -um bellum, *deadly, mortal, destructive*, Liv. 9, 25 f. *so* Plin. 8, 24 f. 35 f. Cic. Phil. 14, 3.

INTER-NECTĔRE crinem auro, *to interlace*, Virg. A. 7, 816. plagas, *to sew up, to stitch together the wounds*, Stat. Theb. 8, 168.

INTER-NIDIFICĀRE, *to build nests here and there, at intervals*, Plin. 10, 33 f. 49.

INTER-NIGRANS, ntis, a Noctemque diemque assimulant, internigrantibus albae. *sc.* equae Admeti, *having white hair with black spots interspersed, they represent both the night and the day*, Stat. Theb. 6, 336.

INTER-NITĔRE; quà sidera internitebant, *shone amidst the darkness*, Curt. 5, 4, 25. tellure internitent *sc.* smaragdi, *(al.* tellure tersa, nitent,) Plin. 37, 5 f 17. internitentes gemmae, *shining amidst the gold and silver*, Curt. 3, 3, 16. Quicquid lucis internitebat, *shone among the clouds*. Id. 4, 3, 16. Armorum internitentium fulgor, Id. 4, 13, 2. caeli fulgor internitens, Plin. 3, 3.

INTERNŌDIUM, i, n *the space between two knots or joints*; arundines (in India sunt) tantae proceritatis, ut singula internodia alveo navigabili, *(that each of the parts between two joints made into a boat)* ternos interdum homines ferant, Plin. 7, 2. *so* navigiorum etiam vicem praestant (si credimus) singula internodia, Id. 16, 36 f. 65. a medio internodio, ib. alia (arundo) brevibus internodiis, alia, majoribus, ib. f. 66. vitis internodiis rarior, *thinner of joints, having fewer joints*, Col. 3, 2, 9. internodium cannae cum suis articulis, Pallad. Apr. 8, 3. internodiis articulorum longis, *sc.* canes, *dogs having long spaces between their joints*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4. *so* longa internodia crurum, Ovid. Met. 11, 793. ictus erat—quà mollia nervosus facit internodia poples, *where the sinewy ham makes the space between joints soft*, i. e. *in the back part of the leg below the knee*, Ib. 6, 256.

INTER-NOSCĔRE, *to distinguish*; internosci a falsis non possunt *sc.* vera, Cic. Acad. 4, 7 Quâ nota internoscantur, *(sc.* vera et falsa,) scire velim, Id. Div. 2, 62. quas cum non possent internoscere, Id. Or. 2, 86. quae non facilè internoscantur,

noſcantur, Cic. Acad. 4, 15 f. dignum atque indignum nequit internoſcere, A. ad Heren. 2, 23. nunc internôſſe ut nos poſſitis faciliùs, Plaut. Amph. Prol. 142. uti mater ſua non internôſſe, poſſet, *ſc.* eos, *could not diſtinguiſh them*, Id. Men. Prol. 20.

INTER-NUNDĪNUM, i, n, *the ſpace of time between two market-days*, Varro *apud* Non. 3, 145.

INTER-NUNTIUS, i, m. & -a, ae, f. *a meſſenger that goes between two parties, a go-between*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 56. Caeſ. B. C. 1, 20. ſervus—totius internuntius et miniſter rei, *employed to carry meſſages and to manage the whole affair*, Liv. 33, 28. quin et internuntiae in rebus magnis fuere, *ſc.* columbae, Plin. 10, 37 f. 53.—Internuntiāre: Pauliſper internuntiando cunctatio fuit, utri tranſgrederentur, *ſome time was ſpent in ſending meſſengers between Perſeus and the Roman ambaſſadors to determine which of them ſhould croſs the river*, Liv. 42, 39.

IN-TĔRĔRE, *to crumble bread, or the like, into any thing*; nuces juglandes interīto, *(al.* inſerito,) Col. 12, 57, 2. eò ciminum interito, Cato, c. 156. triticeus panis intritus in aquam, *a beaten bread crumbled into water*, Varr. 3, 9, 21. tute hoc intriſti, *for* intriviſti, tibi omne eſt exedendum, *you have prepared this diſh, you muſt eat it up*; or, as we ſay, *you have made up this pill, you muſt ſwallow it*, i. e. *you have brought us into difficulties, you muſt extricate us*, Ter. Phor. 2, 2, 4. ordeum intritum in aqua, *barley ſoaked or macerated in water*, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 6. intritus cibus, *minced or maſhed meat*, Phaedr. 1, 26, 7.—INTRĪTA, ae, f. *a maſh, a mixed maſs compoſed of ſeveral ingredients*, Col. 12, 40, 1. reſolutâ intritâ folliculorum, *having looſed the bruiſed maſs of the huſks*, Col. 12, 43, 10. intritâ panis e vino ſatiantur, *with a ſop of bread from wine, with crumbs of bread ſoaked in wine*, Plin. 9, 8 f. 9 f. intrita ex vino danda eſt, Celſ. 3, 19, 14. intrita ex aqua calida, *a kind of panado*, Id. 3, 6, 34. intrita bene madida, Id. 4, 3, 22. Donatus *informs us that* INTRITA *among country people denoted the ſame thing with* ALLIATUM MORETARIUM, *a mixed compoſition of garlick, onions, cheeſe, eggs, and other ingredients*, ad Ter. Phor. 2, 2, 4. ¶ 2. INTRITA quò vetuſtior, eò melior, *mortar, ſlaked or ſlacked lime, mixed with water and ſand, a cement uſed in building*, Plin. 36, 23 f. 55. *add.* Vitruv. 7, 2. Plin. 35, 14 f. 49. ¶ 3. *a kind of plaſter uſed in engrafting trees*, Plin. 17, 16 f. 26; *the compoſition of which is deſcribed*, Cat. R. R, 40, 2.

INTERORDINIUM, i, n. (ordo,) *a ſpace between two rows of vines*; minimum eſt quinque pedum interordinium; ſeptem, maximum, Col. 3, 13, 3. ſive medio interordinio pangetur, *whether it ſhall be fixed in the middle of the ſpace between the two rows*, Id. 4, 16, 3. laxiora interordinia, *larger ſpaces*, Id. 5, 5, 8.

INTER-PELLĀRE aliquem, *to interrupt one while ſpeaking*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 8. Suet. Tib. 27. locus interpellandi hic erat, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 26. Nequis ſe interpellaret, edixerat, *ſhould interrupt or diſturb*, Suet. Tib. 40. ſin caſus aliquis interpellārit, *if any accident ſhall hinder*, Cic. Fam. 11, 28 f. *ſo* quod Caeſar nunquam interpellavit, ib. Cato interpellans, *ſc.* acta Caeſaris, *hindering*, Suet. Caeſ. 20. *ſo* interpellent me, quo minus honoratus ſim, Cic. Fam. 11, 20. Nec faxa coteſque, quae interpellabant ſpecus, obſtabant, *which hindered or obſtructed the digging of the mine*, Curt. 4, 6, 8. otium interpellandum erat bello, *was to be diſturbed by war*, Id. 6, 6, 12. Tribunis interregem interpellantibus, ne ſenatûs conſultum de comitiis conſularibus faceret, *preventing by their* VETO *the* interrex *from paſſing a decree of the ſenate about electing conſuls*, Liv. 4, 43. ſtupro interpellato, magis quam caede motus, Id. 3, 57. infenſi ob interpellatam dulcedinem irae, *incenſed at being interrupted or ſtopped in the gratification of their reſentment*, Liv. 9, 14. interpellatus adventu Caeſaris, *being hindered from executing his purpoſe*, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 105. interpellatus ab adverſariis de propria lite, *being ſummoned before the emperor about a cauſe of his own*, Suet. Cl. 15. ne ream quidem interpellare deſiit, *to aſk*, Id. Tib. 45. nemo extabat, qui adiri interpellarique poſſit, *who could be applied to and ſolicited*, ib. 75.—INTERPELLATIO, ōnis, f. *an interruption, hindrance*, Cic. Att. 12, 42. Interpellātor, ōris, m. *an interrupter*, Cic. Off. 3, 24. Att. 15, 13. Fam. 6, 19 f. *one who applies to a judge for juſtice*, Suet. Aug. 97.

INTER-PLĪCĀRE, *to fold or plait between, to interlace*, Stat. Theb. 4, 218. & 2, 282.

INTERPŌLĀRE (a pŏlio) togam, *to whiten anew by means of the fuller, to give it a new appearance*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12. eâdem, *ſc.* terrâ Chiâ lacte dilutâ tectoriorum albaria interpolantur, *the whitening of plaſters on walls are renewed or refreſhed*, Plin. 35, 16 f. 56. Interpolando, *ſc.* tabulas cerâ, *by covering the tables anew with wax, where the letters were eraſed, to conceal the rafure*, (curando ne litura appareret, *which words are thought by ſome to have been inſerted by ſome tranſcriber,)* Cic. Verr. 1, 61. illic homo me interpolabit, *will vamp or patch me up anew*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 161. novâ picturâ interpolare vis opus lepidiſſimum, *would you ſully a pretty piece of work by a new varniſh*, i. e. *you would ſpoil a pretty face by painting*, Id. Moſt. 1, 3, 105. ſatietatem epulārum ludis interpolabat, *varied, refreſhed, relieved*, Curt. 6, 2, 5. *ſo* gemitu interpolabo, *ſc.* ſilentium, *I will break* or *interrupt*, Id. 4, 6, 28. magno malo ullâ voce interpolatum ſilentium luitur, *ſilence interrupted by any word is puniſhed ſeverely, (al.* interpellatum,) Sen. Ep. 47. INTERPŌLĀTIO, ōnis f. tenuatamque *(ſc.* Amphitheatricam chartam) curiosâ interpolatione, principalem fecit e plebeia, *by a curious dreſſing he made the beſt paper from common*, Plin. 13, 12 f. 23. INTERPŌLIS, e; eſt ejus *(ſc.* ſparti) interpolis, *the nature of* SPARTUM *or Spaniſh broom is ſuch, that when old it is eaſily renewed, by mixing new with the old; or it is properly joined with new* ſpartum *in mending or repairing any thing made of it*, Plin. 19, 2 f. 8. mutatur ars quotidie toties interpolis, *ſo often vamped up anew, like an old* toga, *or a wall new-whitened*, Plin. 29, 1 f. 5. *ſo* veteres, quae ſe unctitant, interpoles, *old women vamped up anew*, i. e. *who paint themſelves to conceal their age*, Plaut. Moſt. 1, 3, 117.—IN-

TERPŎLUS, a. ſi veſtimenta interpola quis pro novis emerit, *old clothes vamped up ſo as to appear new*, Martianus in Digeſt. lib. 18, tit. 1, 45.—D. Labeo de contrah. emt. & vend. ibid.

INTER-PŌNĔRE, *to interpoſe, to put in between; thus*, quaſi enim ipſos induxi loquentes, ne INQUAM et INQUIT ſaepius interponerentur, Cic. Amic. 1. *ſo* ſubinde interponens precibus, Quid reſpondebo patri meo? Quinctil. 6, 3, 64. aliquid, *to inſert, by way of* parenthĕſis, Id. 8, 2, 15. Accuſatorem interpoſuiſtis, *you brought in an accuſer of ſome criminal, who demanded* 108 *days to go to Achaia, in order to prevent my proceeding to accuſe Verres*, Cic. Verr. 1, 11. *ſo* binis ludis interpoſitis, *being interpoſed between the time of Cicero's bringing the charge againſt Verres, and his advocates making their reply*, ib. Quid enim me interponerem audaciae tuae, *why ſhould I oppoſe*, Cic. Phil. 2, 5. nec Claudius arma certantibus barbaris interpoſuit, *nor did Claudius interfere in their quarrel*, Tac. Ann. 12, 29. auctoritatem ſine armis, *to interpoſe, uſe or employ*, Cic. Phil. 13, 7. cauſam interponens, *alledging as a reaſon*, Nep. 2, 7. cibos, *to take, to uſe*, Celſ. 3, 24. condimentis interponitur, *ſc.* Aethiopicum cuminum, *is mixed with ſauces*, Plin. 20, 15 f. 58. Qui cunctatus fuerit et ſuum conſilium meo interponet, *ſhall heſitate, and intermingle any plan of his own with mine, ſhall let any ſcheme of his interfere with mine*, i. e. *ſhall oppoſe me*, Liv. 35, 35. ob decreta interponenda pecuniam accipere, *interpoſing, as a judge*, Cic. Verr. 2, 48. quadraginta diebus interpoſitis, *being interpoſed between my pleading and their reply*, Cic. 1 Act. in Verr. 18. interpoſitis quinis diebus, *five days having intervened*, Plin. 18, 16 f. 43. interpoſitâ fide publicâ, Romam duceret, *ſc.* Jugurtham, *having given him a public promiſe of ſecurity*, Salluſt. Jug. 32. ſuam fidem interpoſuit, *ſc.* Jugurthae, *he pledged his own word of honour to him*, ib. *ſo* fidem reliquis interponĕre, *for* interponebat, Caeſ. B. G. 5, 6. inque eam rem fidem ſuam interponeret, *pledged his credit for the performance of, engaged his word for that purpoſe*, Cic. Roſc. Am. 32. Fidem ſuam in omni re interponit, *engages his honour, or pledges his faith*, Hirt. B. Alex 63. Gladiatores ſunt interpoſiti, *the ſtory of gladiators is fabricated*, Cic. Sull. 19. Interpoſitâ horâ, *after the interval of*, Celſ. 3, 19. Cum proprium ſit Academiae judicium ſuum nullum interponere, *to interpoſe, to deliver no opinion or deciſion of their own*, Cic. Div. 2, 72 f. judicium ſuum his omnibus, Quinctil. 1, 7, 29. jurejurando interpoſito, *having given and received an oath of fidelity*, Liv. 34, 25. menſes intercalares, *to inſert*, Liv. 1, 19. nullam moram interponendam putavimus, quin videremus hominem, &c. *that we ſhould not delay to viſit, that we ſhould loſe no time in waiting on*, Cic. Acad. 1, 1. magnâ morâ interpoſitâ, *being occaſioned*, Caeſ. B. C. 1, 64. tridui morâ interpoſitâ, Id. B. G. 4, 11. nox interpoſita ſaepe perturbat omnia, Cic. Mur. 17. *ſo* Quinctil. 11, 2, 43. offenſione aliquâ interpoſita, *on occaſion of any quarrel or offence*, Cic. Phil. 2, 4. operam, ſtudium, laborem interponere, *to employ*, Cic. Caecil. 19 f. *ſo* poenis compromiſſis interpoſitis, Id. Verr. 2, 27. poſtulata, Id. Att. 7, 15. querelas, Id. Q. Fr. 2, 7. rationibus non interpoſitis, (*al.* interpolatis,) *the accounts not being vitiated or corrupted by the inſertion of words*, Cic. Verr. 3, 75. ſe interponebat, *he interpoſed as a* SEQUESTER *or agent in diſtributing the money which the candidates gave to bribe the tribes*, Cic. Mil. 9. ſemper ſe interponebat, *interpoſed, and lent the money*, Nep. 25, 2. *ſo* ille ſe interpoſuit, ib. 9. num quem putes tribunum plebis poſſe reperiri, qui ſe interponat, quò minus reus fias, *who will intercede or interpoſe his negative, to prevent your being impeached*, Cic. Vatin. 15 f. me nihil interpono, *I will give no obſtruction*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4. ſapientius ages, ſi te in iſtam pacificationem non interpones, *if you will not interpoſe as a mediator of that peace*, Cic. Fam. 10, 27. ſententiam, Quinctil. 5 prooem. 3. ſpatio interpoſito, *after ſome interval*, Cic. Cluent. 2. *ſo* tempore, Celſ. verbum de re, *to ſpeak a word in the mean time*, Cic. Quint. 4. vinum, *to uſe together with ſomething elſe*, Celſ. 3, 6.—INTERPŌSITIO, ōnis, f. columnarum, *an interpoſition or putting in between*, Vitruv. 6, 5. perſonarum, *the introduction or inſertion*, Cic. Inv. 1, 6. interpoſitio de quadrimo Catone, *an inſertion or interlineation about an incident in the life of Cato when four years old*, Cic. Fam. 16, 22. novorum interpoſitione priora confundunt, *confound the former matter by the interlining of new*, Quinctil. 10, 3, 32.—INTERPOSĪTUS, ūs, m. terrae, *the interpoſition of the earth between the ſun and the moon*, Cic. N. 2, 40.

INTER-PRĬMĔRE (premo) fauces facerdoti, *to ſqueeze the jaws of the prieſteſs, to take her by the throat*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 41.

INTERPRES, ētis, c. *an intermediate agent between two parties in making a bargain or in tranſacting any buſineſs*; Quod te praeſente iſtic egi, teque interprete, *you being mediator or umpire, by your means*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 64. Interpretes corrumpendi judicii, *agents employed in corrupting or bribing the judges*, Cic. Att. 1. Verr. 12. nummarius interpres pacis et concordiae, *the hired agent, mediator or procurer*, Cic. Cluent. 36. ſe pacis ejus interpretem fore pollicetur, *the negociator*, Liv. 21, 12. A. Valentius eſt in Sicilia interpres, *an interpreter, and agent or mediator employed in concluding bargains or tranſacting other buſineſs between the Greeks and Romans*, Cic. Verr. 3, 37. *ſo* ib. 4, 22 f.—Interpreters were among the requiſite attendants of a proconſul or governor of a province, Cic. Fam. 13, 54.—A noſtris CXXX. interpretibus negotia ibi geſta, *ſc.* Dioſcuriade, *the Romans employed there* 130 *interpreters in tranſacting buſineſs*, Plin. 6, 5. INTERPRETES comitiorum, *the* HARUSPICES *who determined whether the* COMITIA *were properly held, and of conſequence whether the election of the conſuls created in the* COMITIA *was valid*, Cic. N. D. 2, 4. interpretes deorum, *the augurs, who, from certain omens, diſcovered the will of the gods, and thus predicted what was to happen*, ib. cujus (*ſc.* Jovis,) interpretes internuntiique conſtituti ſumus, *i. e. augurs*, Cic. Phil. 13, 5 f. *ſo* Trojugena interpres divûm, Virg. 3, 555. auguriûm atque extûm (*for* auguriorum atque extorum) interpretes,

tes, Cic. Or. 46. hominum divûmque interpres, *the interpreter of men and gods*, i. e. *who declareſt or explaineſt to men the will of the gods*, Virg A. 10, 175. interpres Phoebi, *i. e.* Helenus, *ſkilled in the art of divination*, ib. 3, 474. interpres divûm, *i. e.* Mercury, *the meſſenger of the gods*, ib. 4, 378. Tuque harum interpres curarum, et conſcia Juno, *(as being the goddeſs of marriage,)* ib. 4, 68. Interpretes portentorum in Sicilia GALEOTAE nominabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 20. ſomniorum atque ominum CONJECTORES vocantur, Quinctil. 3, 6, 30. interpretes auſpiciorum, *interpreters or explainers of omens*, Cic. Phil. 5, 4. interpretes armorum, *thoſe who judged whether one had taken up arms againſt the ſtate*, ib. Fallaces interpretes et nuncii, *falſe interpreters of things, who miſrepreſented things*, Cic. ad Brut. 10. ¶ 2. Poſt effert animi motus interprete linguâ, *expreſſes the emotions of the mind by the tongue its interpreter*, Hor. Art. P. 111. dixerat interpres, *the interpreter of dreams*, Ovid. Amor. 3, 5, 45. *called* nocturnae imaginis augur, ib. 31. malus interpres, *he who interpreted in a wrong ſenſe the poems of Ovid concerning* Tomi, Ovid. Pont. 4, 14, 41. Oedipus, qui Sphingi interpres fuit, *who explained the riddle of the* Sphinx, Plaut. Poen. 2, 3, 35. Tuis *(i. e.* Apollinis) oraculis Chryſippus totum volumen implevit partim falſis,—partim obſcuris, ut interpres egeat interprete, Cic. Div. 2, 52. Quorum omnium interpretes, ut Grammatici poëtarum, proximè ad eorum, quos interpretantur, divinationem videntur accedere, Cic. Div. 1, 18. ¶ 3. Interpres juris, *an expounder or explainer of law, a lawyer*, Cic. Top. 1. interpres legum ſanctiſſimus, Juvenal. 4, 79. Nec converti ut interpres, ſed ut orator, *as a literal tranſlator*, Cic. de optim. gen. dicendi 5. fidus interpres, Hor. Art. P. 133. operis alieni, *a tranſlator*, Quinctil. 10, 1, 87. Quidam interpres, *a kind of interpreter, a go-between, a ſolicitor in a cauſe, an agent or attorney*, Id. 12, 8, 4. INTERPRĔTĀRI ſomnium, *to interpret, to explain*; Quid ego, quae magi Cyro interpretati ſunt, proferam? Cic. Div. 1, 23. *ſo* Monſtra, et fulgura interpretantes, ib. 6. nec quidquam aliud eſt philoſophia, ſi interpretari velis, quàm ſtudium ſapientiae, *to interpret*, Cic. Off. 2, 2. verborum vim interpretantur, *explain the meaning or import*, Cic. Fat. 9 f. hujus verba interpretor, *I conſider the meaning of*, Plaut. Bacch 4, 2, 15. Cautiores voluntatem complecti quam nomina interpretari maluerunt, *more cautious authors have choſen rather to comprehend the meaning of theſe two words* (πάθος *and* ἦθος.) *than to interpret the names, or literally to tranſlate them*, Quinctil. 6, 2, 9. neque rectè an perperam, interpretor, *nor do I determine or judge*, Liv. 1, 23. reditu in caſtra liberatum ſe eſſe jurejurando interpretabatur, *he imagined, ſuppoſed, or concluded*, Cic Off. 3, 32. ſic velim exiſtimem, me de tua liberalitate ita interpretaturum, *judge*, Cic. Att. 16, 16. nec conſilium ex neceſſitate, nec voluntatem ex vi interpretari, *to judge of*, i. e. *and not to conſtrue the neceſſity into deſign, nor force into inclination*, Cic. Rabir. Poſt. 11. Religiones, ſapienter interpretando, conſervabant, *ſc.* Pontifices, *preſerved religion, by explaining or interpreting it properly*, i. e. *by giving wiſe deciſions concerning ſuch religious matters as were referred to their determination*, Cic. Dom. 1. Miles qui juſſa ducum interpretari, quam exequi mallet, *to enquire into the cauſes of, to cavil at*, Tac. Hiſt. 2, 39. ut plerique famam quaererent, pauci interpretarentur, *moſt deſiderated the ſplendour, which might have been expected in a perſon of ſo great fame, few underſtood or could give an account of the cauſe of his declining all ſhew*, Tac. Agric 40. callidum et ſimulatorem interpretando, *by judging or ſuppoſing him to be*, Tac. Ann. 13, 47. Tiberius pro conſecto interpretatus, *ſc.* bellum, *conſidering the war as finiſhed*, ib. 3, 74. Quod alii modeſtiam,—quidam, ut degeneris animi, interpretabantur, *ſome imputed to modeſty, ſome conſidered it as a mark of a degenerate mind*, Tac. Ann 4, 38. diverſi interpretabantur, *judged differently*, ib. 2, 73 f vulgus ſibi tantam ſatorum magnitudinem interpretati, *adjudging or aſſuming to themſelves*, Id. Hiſt. 5, 13. interpretando accendere, *ſc.* injurias, *by conſidering the cauſes of them*, Id. Agr. 15. aliquid nitiorem in partem, *to ſoften, to mitigate*, Cic. Mur. 31. gratè beneficia, *to accept with gratitude*, Plin. Ep. 2, 13. ſummam ejus felicitatem non ſatis grato animo interpretamur, *we judge of*, i. e. *we conſider as a misfortune, what is a great happineſs to him*, Cic. Brut. 1 f. ſuum numen violari interpretabatur, *judged or thought*, Plin. Pan. 33. tuae memoriae interpretari, *to aſſiſt*, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 25. INTERPRETĀTUS, a, um; verba ex Etruſcis libris converſa atque interpretata, *tranſlated and explained*, Cic. Har. 17. Veſta quaſi focus urbis, ut Graeco nomine eſt appellata, quod nos prope idem Graecum interpretatum nomen tenemus, *interpreted*, Cic. Leg. 2, 12. verba ſupplicis interpretata pronuntiare, i. e. *in Latin*, Suet. Ner. 13.—INTERPRETĀTIO, ōnis, f. *interpretation, tranſlation, or explanation*, Cic. Or. 1, 6. Quod *(ſc.* πίστις) ſi propriâ interpretatione dicere FIDEM poſſumus, apertiùs PROBATIONEM interpretabimur, Quinctil. 5, 10, 8. malitioſa interpretatio juris, Cic. Off. 1, 10. Foederis, *the meaning or import*, Cic. Balb. 6. Non crediderit factum, an tantum animi roboris animo fuerit, non traditur certum, nec interpretatio eſt facilis, *Whether he did not believe the fact to be true, or had ſo great firmneſs of mind, is not handed down for certain, nor is it eaſy to determine from conjecture*, Liv. 2, 8. linguae ſecretioris, *the interpretation of obſtruſe or more difficult words*, Quinctil. 1, 1, 35. verborum, *an explication of the meaning of the terms in which a law is expreſſed*, Id. 12, 3, 7. Cum eſt in lege aliqua obſcuritas, et in ea aut uterque ſuam interpretationem confirmat, et adverſarii ſubvertit, Id. 7, 6, 2. Haec. *(ſc.* Etymologia) habet aliquando uſum neceſſarium, quoties interpretatione res, de qua quaeritur, eget, Id. 1, 6, 29. Huc illuc tracturus interpretationem, prout conduxiſſet, *(al.* interpretatione, *ſc.* dictae epiſtolae,) *about to interpret them in this ſenſe or that, as ſhould be of advantage*, Tac. Hiſt. 3, 3. interpretationes delatorum, *the falſe interpretations of the law, the arts and chicane of accuſers*, Tac. Ann. 3, 25. Deos, interpretatione

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Romanâ, Castorem, Pollucemque memorant, *the gods whom they worship, according to the Roman explanation, are said to be* Castor *and* Pollux. *The* Naharvali *call them* ALCI, Tac. G. 43 * INTERPRETATIO is put for a figure of speech, when the same meaning is repeated by a different word, A. ad Heren. 4, 28. which, Quinctilian says, is not a figure, 9, 4, 98.

INTER-PUNGĔRE, *to distinguish words or sentences by putting notes or marks between them, to point*, Senec. Ep. 40. Festivitatem habet narratio distincta personis, et interpuncta sermonibus, *a narration is agreeable, in which the different persons spoken of are distinguished, and what they say is inserted*, Cic. Or. 2, 80. Interspirationis enim, non defatigationis nostrae, neque librariorum notis, sed verborum et sententiarum modo, interpunctas clausulas in orationibus esse voluerunt, *sc.* veteres oratores, *that there should be clauses or pauses in periods, for our suspending the voice or taking breath, not for our resting when fatigued; and distinguished not by the marks of transcribers, but by the measure of the words and sentences*, Cic. Or. 3, 44.—INTERPUNCTIO, ōnis, f. verborum, *the placing of marks of distinction between words, pointing*, Cic. Mur. 11.—INTERPUNCTUM, i, n. clausulas atque interpuncta verborum animae intercluso atque angustiae spiritûs attulerunt, *the necessity of taking breath every now and then has occasioned the division of sentences into clauses, and the marking of these by putting points or marks of distinction between words*, Cic. Or. 3, 46.

INTER-PURGĀRE ficus, *to cleanse between*, (*al.* interpŭtare,) Plin. 18, 26 s. 65.

INTER-PŬTĀRE, *to prune here and there, to cut off the small branches or twigs up and down*, Col. Arb. 30. Varr. R. R. 1, 30.

INTER-QUĔRI, *to interrupt with complaints, to complain while one is speaking or doing any thing*, Liv. 33, 35 s. 37.

INTER-QUIESCĔRE, *to rest in the middle of any work; to pause in speaking*, Cic. Brut. 23. Bibe, interquiesce, *rest a little, after drinking*, Cato, R. R. 158.

INTER-RĀDĔRE arbores, *to lop or cut the intermediate branches*, Col. de Arb 19, 3. interradi gaudent, *they require to have their branches thinned*, Plin. 15, 1 s. 2. *so* vetus olivetum interradi alternis annis, melius inventum, *sc.* est, *that old olives should have their branches thinned*, Id. 17, 18 s. 30, 3. *This Pliny calls* alterna tonsura, *a pruning or thinning of the branches every two years*, ib. 26 s. 45. ¶ 2. Ad sustinenda opsonia interradimus latera, *we engrave or cut out figures on the sides here and there on the plain surface*, Plin. 33, 11 s. 49. interraso marmore, vermiculatisque ad effigies rerum et animalium crustis, *the plain surface of the marble being cut or hollowed here and there, and pieces* (of different colours) *being inserted so as to represent various things and animals, (in the manner of what we call* inlaid *or* mosaick work,) Plin. 35, 1.——INTERRĀSILIS, e; coronas ex cinamo interrasili auro inclusas—primus dicavit Vespasianus, *garlands or chaplets of cinnamon inclosed in fine polished gold, perforated or pierced here and there, so that the figure of garlands might be seen, and the odour of the cinnamon transmitted*, Plin. 18, 19 s. 42.

INTER-REX, ēgis, m. *a person appointed to discharge the royal functions, during the vacancy of the throne*, or *between the death of one king and the election of another*, Liv. 1, 17. & 32. *under the republic, an extraordinary magistrate appointed to hold the* COMITIA *for electing new magistrates, when there were no consuls or dictator*, Liv. 3, 35. *which happened on their sudden death, or when the election of magistrates had been hindered by the interposition of the tribunes of the commons*, Liv. 6, 35. *An* Interrex *was always created* (PRODITUS) *by the* Patricians *from among their own number; and his power lasted only five days, whereupon a new one was appointed*, Liv. 1, 17. & 4, 43. & 5, 17. Cic. Dom. 14.—INTER-REGNUM, i, n *an inter-reign, a vacancy of the throne, the space of time between the death of a king and the appointment of a successor*, Liv. 1, 17. *Under the republic, the space of time, when, from some accident, there were no curule magistrates in the state, who had a right to hold the* COMITIA, Liv. 4, 7. ad interregnum res rediit, *the government came to an* interregnum, Liv. 8, 23 s. res videtur spectare ad interregnum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2. permagni ejus interest, rem ad interregnum non venire, Cic. Att. 9, 11. interregnum inii: P. Cornelius Scipio interrex, Liv. 6, 1. quum aliquot interregna exiissent, *after several interreigns had expired*, Liv. 3, 8.

IN-TERRĪTUS, a. *unafraid, undaunted*; mens interrita lethi, *fearless, not afraid of death*, Ovid. Met. 10, 616.

INTER-RŎGĀRE eum, an viderit, an audierit, *to ask*, Plin. Pan. 64. meus servus si ad eum venerit, necne, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 20. aliquem quaedam de re aliqua, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24. Item illud interrogo, utrum, &c. Liv. 8, 32. sententiam interrogatus, Vell. 2, 35. sententiae interrogari coeptae, *the opinions of the senators began to be asked*, Liv. 30, 23.—¶ 2. Interrogare testem, *to ask, to examine*, Cic. Flacc. 10. *so* aliquem per cruciatus, Tac. Hist. 2, 13. servos per tormenta interrogari placuit, Id. Ann. 2, 30. ut tormentis interrogarentur, ib. 3, 67. Reunt—ita fertur interrogâsse, Suet. Aug. 33. solebant testes in reos, non in damnatos interrogari, *to be interrogated as to the character of*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5. Quid tam commune quàm interrogare vel percontari? *as to ask a question, a figure in rhetorick*; nam utroque utimur indifferenter, cum alterum (*sc.* percontari) noscendi, alterum (*sc.* interrogare) arguendi gratiâ videatur adhiberi; interrogatum Apollinis simulacrum, super nuptiis imperatoris, *was consulted*, ib. 12, 22. *so* avium voces, volatus interrogāre, Id. Ger. 10.—¶ 3. Capitonem repetundarum, *to accuse of extortion*, Tac. Ann. 16, 21. *so* ib. 14, 46. ne cujus facti in praeteritum interrogaretur, ib. 13, 14. Quis me interrogavit ullâ lege. *accused*, Cic. Dom. 29. Legibus ambitûs interrogāti, *accused of bribery*, Sallust. Cat. 18. *so* ipse lege Plautiâ interrogatus a Lucio Paullo, ib. 31.—¶ 4. Sic enim interrogant, *they reason or argue*, Cic. Fat. 12 s. INTERROGATIO, ōnis, f. nec me laqueis tam

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insidiosae interrogationis involveram, *I had not entangled myself in the snares of so insidious a question*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 7. interrogatio mea, *the questions or interrogatories which I put to* Vatinius *when called to give his evidence as a witness in the trial of* Sextius, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. *whence* Cicero *calls his speech against* Vatinius INTERROGATIO, Cic. Vat. 16 f. Testium interrogatio, *the examination of*, Tac. Ann. 6, 47. *add.* Quinctil. 5, 7, 3 & 22, &c.—* *a figure in rhetorick*, Quinctil. 8, 5, 5. & 9, 3, 98. *when we ask a question, in order to give the greater force to what we say; thus*, Quousque tandem abutêre, Catilina, patientiâ nostrâ? *is much more forcible than*, Diu abuteris patientiâ nostrâ: *so* patêre tua consilia non sentis? *is more strong than*, patent tua consilia, Quinctil. 9, 2, 7.—* *a form of reasoning or argumentation*, Cic. Acad. 1, 2. rectè genus hoc interrogationis ignavum atque iners nominatum est, *this kind of reasoning or arguing*, Cic. Fat. 13. *the same with what a little before he calls* IGNAVA RATIO, ib. 12 f.—INTERROGATIUNCŬLA, ae, f. dimin. *a little or short question*, Cic. Fin. 4, 3.

INTER-RUMPĔRE pontem, *to break down*, Cic. Fam. 10, 23. Liv. 2, 10 mediam orationem, *to interrupt*, Caes. B. C. 3, 19. *so* iter amoris nostri, Cic. Att. 4, 7. somnos, *to disturb*, Plin. 18, 4. Pendent opera interrupta, *interrupted or suspended*, Virg. A. 4, 88. Et quae, dum paveat Romanus, interrupta acies videatur, eam, &c. *that what seemed to be a broken line or a disordered army, while the Romans were in a trepidation, that that same army, namely the Romans, &c.* Liv. 26, 5. venae interruptae, *opened, cut*, Tac. An. 16, 15. voces, *low, broken murmurs*, ib. 1, 65.—INTERRUPTĔ, adv. *in a broken manner, interruptedly*, Cic. Or. 2, 80.—INTERRUPTIO, onis, f. *the figure called* Aposiopesis; *as* Quos ego— Quinctil. 9, 2, 54. Virg. A. 1, 135.

INTERSCALMIUM, i, n. (scalmus,) *the space between two oars of a ship*, Vitruv. 1, 2.

INTER-SCINDERE pontem, *to cut down*, Caes. B. C. 29. Cic. Leg. 2, 4 venas, *to lay open*, Tac. Ann. 15, 35. Chalcis—adeò arcto interscinditur freto, ut ponte continenti jungatur, *is separated from the continent by a narrow straight*, Liv. 28, 7.

INTER-SCRIBĔRE alia, *to interline or insert*; alia rescribere, *to write over again, to correct*, Plin. 7, 9.

INTER-SĔCĀRE res, *to divide, to separate, to intersect*, A. ad Herenn. 3, 14. intersectio, onis, f.

INTER-SĔPIRE urbem vallo, *to block up, to hem in, to enclose*, Vitruv. 3, 3. Liv. 25, 11. intersepiendo quaedam (*sc.* loca) operibus, Liv. 34, 40. Id factum magnae parti peditum Romanorum conspectum Albani exercitus abeuntis intersepsit, *shut up from, prevented the Romans from seeing*, Liv. 1, 27. *so* Ne interseptum sit his iter ad hoc ampliffimum praemium civitatis, Cic. Balb. 18. Nunc foramina illa, quae patent ad animum a corpore, terrenis concretisque corporibus sunt interjecta quodammodo, *in a manner stopped up*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20.

INTER-SĔRO, ēvi, ĭtum, ĕre, *to plant or sow between*; malleŏlus ordinariis vitibus interserendus est, *the cutting or shoot must be planted among the vines that grow in the rows*, Col. 3, 16, 1. Quemnam igitur existimas vitium numerum intra tantundem temporis interseri posse duorum jugerum malleolis? *what number of vines then do you think might be planted within the same space of time from the shoots or cuttings of two acres?* Id. 3 9, 7. Quae (*sc.* loca) pomis interstita, *planted with apple trees*, Lucr. 5, 1376. Ea (*sc.* cubilia) contegantur interfitis buxĕis et myrtĕis fruticibus, *with box and myrtle-shrubs planted among them*, Col. 8, 15, 5.

INTER-SĔRO, serui, sertum, ĕre; mediis interserit oscula verbis, *intermixes*, Ovid. Met. 10, 559. causam interferens, se hostem esse Athenienfibus, *alledging as a reason*, Nep. 1, 4.

INTER-SISTĔRE, *to stop in the middle of a sentence, between two words or syllables*, Quinctil. 8, 3, 45. & 10, 7, 10. ne interfiftat fatigatus, *stop*, Id. 12, 11, 2. interfiftit oratio, Id. 9, 4, 33. *imperf.* quasi interfistatur, *as if there were a stop or pause*, ib. 36. interfistentes clausulae, et debita actionibus respiratio, *short clauses where one may stop and draw breath, as in pleading*, ib. 18. sic in mediis quoque sunt quidam conatus, qui leviter interfistunt, *so in the middle of sentences or of members of sentences, there are certain stresses of the voice which are slightly or gently stopt, or there are certain gentle suspensions of the voice*, ib. 67.

INTER-SŌNĀRE mediis remigiis, *to sound or play among the middle of the rowers*, Stat. T. 5, 344.

INTER-SPIRĀRE, *to breathe between, to vent*; relinquito quâ interspiret, *it may admit air*, Cat. c. 112. INTERSPIRATIO, ōnis, f. *a drawing or fetching breath*; ut et illa essent paria, quae dicerent, et aequalibus interspirationibus uterentur, *that the clauses or parts of a period, which they pronounced, should be equal, and that they might pause or draw breath at equal intervals*, Cic. Or. 3, 51 f. & 44. *see* Interpungere.

INTER-STINGUĔRE ignes, *to extinguish*, Lucr. 5, 760. spatia interstincta columnis, *adorned with, supported by*, Stat. Silv. 3. 5, 90. candore interstincto variis coloribus, *variegated or intermingled with different colours*, Plin. 37, 10 f. 54. Thebaicus (*sc.* lapis) interstinctus (*al.* intertinctus) aureis guttis, *the* Thebaic *marble is variegated or marked here and there with drops of a golden colour*, Plin. 36 f. 13. Facies interstincta medicaminibus, *covered here and there with salves or medical applications*, Tac. Ann. 4, 57.

INTERSTĬTIUM, i, m. (inter & sto;) dandumque interstitium poenitentiae scnia, *an interval, time for his wrath to cool*, (*al.* aliter,) Tac. Ann. 5, 4.

INTER-STRATUS (sterno,) bitumine interstrato, *sc.* inter lateres, *being laid between the bricks*, Justin. 1, 2. alii asulis tedae subjectis, et subinde interstratis, oleo adspersam accendunt, *sc.* lanam, *having put slices of torch-wood under the locks of wool, and having made several layers of this kind one above the other, after sprinkling the wool with oil, they set it on fire*, Plin. 9, 2 f. 9.

INTER-STRĔPĔRE anser olores, *for* inter argutos olores, *to scream like a goose among the harmonious or sweet-singing swans*, Virg. E. 9, 36.

INTER-STRINGĔRE gulam illi, *to break his gullet by squeezing, to strangle him*, Plaut. A. 4, 4, 32.

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INTER-STRĔRE, *to connect or join together*; quâ ſpina interſtruit artus, Sil. 10, 149.

INTER-SUM, interfui, &c. *ſee* Intereſſe.

INTER-TEXTUS, a. flores hederis (in dat.) interterti, *interwoven with or among*, Ovid. Met. 6, 128. intertexta pluribus notis veſtis, *a veſt interſperſed with various ſpots*, Quinctil. 8, 5, 28. intertextas retexĕre telas, *to unweave by night the web which ſhe had wrought in the day time*, Stat. Sil. 3, 5, 9. intertexta auro chlamys, Virg. A. 8, 167.

INTERTIGNIUM, i, n. *the interval or ſpace between two beams*, (tigna,) Vitruv. 4, 2.

INTER-TRAHĔRE omnem animam *(i. e.* aquam) illi puteo, *to draw out all the water from the well*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 41.

INTERTRĪGO, inis, f. (terĕre) *a galling, chaffing or fretting of the ſkin by rubbing againſt any thing*; intertrigines prohibet, *ſc.* menta, *chaffings*, Plin 20, 14 f. 53. *ſo* nucleus gallae ſedat intertrigines, Id. 24, 4 f. 5. *the ſame with* attritus, Id. 26, 8 f. 58. remedium intertrigini, Cato, 159.—¶ 2. *a hurt or ſore in a horſe's foot, made by interfering, or by knocking one heel againſt another*, Col. 6, 32, 1. *the chafe-gall in ſheep*, in ipſo diſcrimine ungulae, Id. 7, 5, 11 & 12.

INTERTRIMENTUM, i, n. *the waſte of gold or ſilver in melting or working it, that part which in melting turns into what is called* calx, Liv. 32, 2. & 34, 7. *hence* ſine ullo intertrimento, *without any loſs to either party*, Cic. Verr 1, 50. ſine magno intertrimento non poteſt haberi, *without great expence*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 39.

INTER-TURBĀRE, *to diſturb, to interrupt*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 81.—interturbatio, ōnis, f. Patre animi quoque ejus haud mirabilem interturbationem cauſante, *alledging the diſorder or diſturbed ſtate of his ſon's mind, which was not then to be wondered at, as being in the preſence of Annibal*, Liv. 23, 8.

INTER-VĂCANS, ntis, a. bulbus tripedanĕis intervacantibus ſpatiis obrutus, *the bulb being put under ground, with vacant ſpaces of three feet between each*, Col. 4, 32, 2.

INTERVALLUM, i, n. *(inter valles* ſpatium, *the ſpace between the ſtakes of the rampart of a camp*, Iſidor. 15, 9.) annum intervallum regni fuit, *an interval of a year without a king*, Liv. 1, 17. intervallo locorum et temporum diſjuncti, *by an interval or intermediate diſtance of place and time*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Tu, ſi intervallum longius erit mearum literarum, ne ſis admiratus, *an interval between*, ib. 7, 18. *ſo* neque enim quiſquam hoc Scipione elegantiùs intervalla negotiorum otio diſtinxit, Paterc. 2, 13. Intervalla requietis, *intervals of reſt or eaſe*, Cic. Fin. 1, 15. ſiderum intervalla, *diſtance between*, Quinctil. 2, 17. *ſo* intervalla arborum, Id. 8, 3, 9. horum, 12, 10, 66. arbores raris intervallis ſerito, *plant the trees thin, at a conſiderable diſtance from one another*, Col. 5, 10, 5. Proximus huic, longo ſed proximus intervallo, *at a great diſtance*, Virg. A. 5, 320. paribus intervallis, *at equal diſtances*, Caeſ. B. G. 1, 51. ex tanto intervallo, *after ſo long a time*, Liv. 3, 38. hoc intervalli datum, Liv. 3, 25. ſine intervallis loquacitas, *without pauſes*, Cic. Or. 3, 48. numerus intervallis apparet, *by the quantities of the ſyllables, whether long or ſhort*, Cic. Or. 54. intervallorum longorum et brevium varietas, *of long and ſhort ſyllables*, ib. 58. pedum et digitorum ictu, intervalla ſignant, *mark the different quantities of the ſyllables or the time they take up in pronouncing by a ſtroke of the feet or fingers, beat time with their feet or fingers, as in muſic*, Quinctil. 9, 4, 51. Periodos majoribus intervallis, et velut laxioribus nodis reſolvemus, *we ſhall make the periods more looſe, leſs elaborate*, ib. 127.

INTER-VELLĔRE poma, *to pull here and there, from different parts of the tree*, Plin. 17, 27 f. 47 f. caſtaneas, *to pluck up here and there*, Col. 4, 33, 3. barbam, *to thin, by pulling hairs here and there*, Senec. Ep. 115. nec ipſae *(ſc.* arbores) fructuoſae erunt, niſi intervulſeris, *unleſs you thin them, unleſs you pull ſome of them here and there*, Col. 5, 10, 5. * Intervelli ſine confuſione non poſſunt, *they cannot be taken aſunder or out of their place*, Quinctil. 10, 7, 5. Num aliquid ex illis *(ſc.* antĕ praeparatis) intervelli, atque ex tempore dicendis inſeri poſſet, *if any thing can be taken from the things prepared or premeditated, and inſerted in what muſt be ſaid*, extempore, Id. 12, 9, 17.

INTER-VĔNĪRE, *to come in while any thing is doing*, Cic. Att. 15, 11. ſi litura, aut adjectio aliqua aut mutatio interveniat, *intervene or occur*, Quinctil. 11, 2, 32. *ſo* Id. 5, 14, 17. Quanquam illi *(ſc.* Catullo) epodos intervenire non reperiatur, *there is no epode*, i. e. *a ſhort Iambic verſe after a long, in* Catullus: *(ſome delete the* NON, *and apply it to Horace, as by its poſition it ought,)* Id. 10, 1, 96. Haec *(ſc.* fabula) dum data eſt nova, novum intervenit vitium et calamitas, *while this play was firſt exhibited, an uncommon unlucky accident and calamity intervened*, Ter. Hec. Prol. 2. Verboque intervenit omni plangor, *lamentation intermixes with all her words*, Ov. Met. 11, 708. Graeci παρισῶσιν vocant, dum continuationi ſermonis aliquis ſenſus intervenit, *when any ſentence is inſerted in the middle of a period or continued diſcourſe*, Quinctil. 9, 3, 23. Ludorum diebus qui cognitionem intervenerant, *in the time of the games which had interrupted the trial*, Tac. Ann. 3, 23. Plures cecidiſſent, ni nox praelio interveniſſet, *had not night ſtopt or put an end to*, Liv. 23, 18. *ſo* Sabinum bellum coeptis intervenit, Liv. 1, 36. intervenit majori minor cogitatio, *a matter of ſmaller importance prevented the execution of a greater*, Liv. 29, 6. intervenit deinde his cogitationibus avitum malum, regni cupido, *intervened or came in amidſt, interrupted*, Id. 1, 6. irae interveniunt, *quarrels now and then happen between them*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 59. intereſt animis noſtris et cogitationibus mediis intervenit, *ſc.* Deus, *is privy to our inmoſt thoughts*, Senec. Ep. 83. mihi quiritanti interveniſſes, *you ſhould have aſſiſted*, Liv. 40, 9. * *imperſ.* Ubi de improviſo eſt interventum mulieri, *(ſc.* a nobis,) *when we came in upon the woman unexpectedly*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 40. Zeno dicere ſolebat, eum eſſe beatum, qui praeſentibus voluptatibus frueretur, dolore non interveniente, *without pain, no pain interfering or interrupting his pleaſures*, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 17. intervenientibus deſertis, *intervening, lying*

between, Plin. 5, 8. *ſo* interveniente flumine, cui nomen eſt Vior, ib. 1. * Neque ſenatu interveniente, *not interpoſing*, Suet. Caeſ. 30. *ſo* Villicum intervenientem flagellavit, Suet. Cl. 38. aut interveniente aliquâ poteſtate, *by the interpoſition or intercession of ſome magiſtrate*, Quinctil. 7, 1, 32. intervenientes extrinſecus cauſae, *extrinſic cauſes*, Id. 3, 8, 18.—INTERVENTUS, ûs, m. aliquid agentibus cujuſcunque interventus impedimento eſt, *the coming in*, Quinctil. 1, 2, 12. aliquorum, 11, 2, 39. interventu collegae ſervatus eſt, *by the intervention of his collegue*, Liv. noctis interventu, *by the night coming on*, Caeſ. B. G. 3, 15. praelium diremit nox interventu ſuo, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 99. ſuppeditatio bonorum, nullo malorum interventu, *an abundant ſupply of good things, without any mixture of bad things*, i. e. *conſtant pleaſure without pain*, Cic. N. D. 1, 40. Caleni interventum et Calvenae cavebis, *take care that* Calenus *and* Matius *(called alſo* Calvena, Cic. Att. 14, 4, 5 & 9.) *do not come in or be not preſent, at the reading of the oration*, Cic. Att. 16, 11. Vitia erunt, donec homines; ſed neque haec continua, et meliorum interventu penſantur, *and the vices of bad emperors are compenſated by the virtues of better princes who come after them*, Tac. Hiſt. 4, 74. interventus alicujus, aut interpellatio, *the ſudden coming in or interruption of any one*, Cic. Orat. Part. 8. retinentes creditores interventu ſponſorum removit, *he got free of his creditors, who were for ſtopping him from going to Spain, his province, by the interpoſition of ſureties*, Suet. Caeſ. 18.—INTERVENTOR, ôris, m. *one who comes in, an interrupter*, Cic. Fat. 1.—INTERVĔNIUM, i, n. *the intermediate ſpace between the different veins of the earth*, Vitruv. 8, 1. & 2, 6 & 7.

INTER-VERTĔRE aliquem, *to deceive, to dupe, to cheat*, Plaut. Aſin. 2, 1, 10. ut me, ſi poſſet, muliere intervorteret, *to cheat me out of this girl*, Id. Ps. 3, 2, 110. *the ſame with* abducere a me dolis mulierem, ib. 112. Promiſſum et receptum (*ſc.* conſulatum) intervertit, *ſc.* Caeſar, in ſeque tranſtulit, *he intercepted and took to himſelf what he had promiſed and engaged to give to* Dolobella, Cic. Phil. 2, 32. interversâ aedilitate, *is ſuppoſed to be by a miſtake of tranſcribers for* intermiſſa, *having dropt pretenſions to*, Cic. Dom. 43. interverſo hoc regali dono, *being purloined, fraudulently taken away*, Cic. Verr. 4, 30. interverſis patroni rebus, *having embezzled or ſtolen the effects of his patron*, Tac. Ann. 16, 10. * Canaliculi intervertuntur. *are turned aſide*, Vitruv. 4, 3.—* Novies millies feſtertium, pauciſſimis menſibus, intervertiſſe creditur, *to have ſpent or ſquandered*, Tac. Hiſt. 2, 95.—INTER-VERSARI; niſi editis ovis interverſando mares vitale aſperſerint virus, *unleſs the male fiſhes ſprinkle their vivifying ſeed on the* OVA *when produced, by moving up and down among them*, (*al.* inter ſe verſando mares et feminae, *unleſs when the eggs are laid or the ſpawn caſt, the males and females turn it up and down together, and ſprinkle it with a vital dew, as it lies on the water,*) Plin. 9, 50 ſ. 74.

INTER-VIGILĀRE ſomno, *to awake now and then during ſleep*, (*al.* Interjungo,) Senec. Ep. 83.

INTER-VIRĔRE; laetiſque minax interviret herbis, *ſc.* anguis, *is green among*, Stat. Theb. 4, 98. quum tramite flexo ſemita diſcretis interviret humida nimbis, *when the moiſt part of the rainbow appears green in ſeparate clouds*, Claudian. de Rapt. Proſerp. 2, 100.

INTER-VĪSĔRE, *to viſit in the mean time or now and then*; nos minùs interviſis, *you viſit us leſs, more ſeldom*, Cic. Fam. 7, 2. ipſe crebro interviſo, Cic. Q. Fr 1, 2 ſ. uxores, Suet. Aug. 24. immo interviſam priùs domum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 90. ſed tamen volo interviſi, *I wiſh a perſon now and then, to be ſent to ſee*, ib. 97.

INTER-VŌLĀRE medias urbes, *to fly between*, Val. Flacc. 2, 614. *add.* 5, 27. maeſtitiam eorum mitigant intervolando, *by flying up and down among them*, Col. 8, 10, 1.—INTERVŌLITĀRE; inter alia prodigia et carne pluit; quem imbrem ingens nume.us avium intervolitando rapuiſſe fertur, *is ſaid to have intercepted in its fall, by flying frequently up and down*, Liv. 3, 10.

INTER-VŌMĔRE dulces inter ſalſas aquas, *to ſend forth ſweet waters among ſalt*, Lucr. 6, 894.

IN-TESTĀTUS (a.) mortuus eſt, *without making a teſtament or will*, Cic. Cluent. 60. *ſo* Verr. 2, 22. Ad coenam ſi inteſtatus eas, Juvenal. 3, 274.—¶ 2. *not convicted by witneſſes*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 17. & 5, 2, 24.—¶ 3. (teſticulis privatus,) *caſtrated*, Plaut Mil. 5, 23. *as it is explained*, ib. 27.—INTESTĀTŌ, adv. ſi paterfamilias inteſtatō moritur, *without making a will*, Cic. Inv. 2, 50. INTESTĀBĬLIS, e; *not permitted to give evidence in a court of law, nor to make a teſtament*, Digeſt. *hence* ¶ 2. *deteſtable*, Salluſt. Jug. 67. Horat. Sat. 2, 3, 181. Plin. 30, 2 ſ. 6. Tacit. Ann. 6, 40. inteſtabilis ſaevitiâ, *deteſtable for his cruelty*, ib. 51. inteſtabilior, Tac. Hiſt. 4, 42.—¶ 2. *uſed by Plautus in an ambiguous ſenſe, for one not admitted to be a witneſs or allowed to make a teſtament; or for one* (teſticulis privatus) *who is caſtrated or emaſculated*, Plaut. Mil. 5, 24. Curc. 1, 1, 30.

INTESTĪNUS, a. (*al.* intus,) bellum, *internal, inteſtine, civil*, Cat. 2, 13. *ſo* inteſtinum malum, Id. ad Brut. 10, 1. civitas ſecum ipſa diſcors inteſtino inter patres plebemque flagrabat odio, Liv. 2, 23. ſcelus inteſtinum, *domeſtic*, Liv. 1, 48. opus tectorium et inteſtinum, *the plaiſtering and wainſcotting or inner wood-covering of a wall*, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 10.—INTESTĪNA, orum, n. *the inteſtines*; a viſceribus ad inteſtina veniendum eſt, *from the bowels to the inteſtines*, Cels. 4, 11 —*ſing.* Medium inteſtinum, *the meſentery*, Cic N. D. 2, 55. ex inteſtinis laborare, *to be diſordered in one's bowels*, Cic. Fam. 7, 26. tenioris inteſtini morbus quem ILEON vocant, Celſ. 2, 1. morbus majoris inteſtini, quod Graeci κωλον vocant, Celſ. 2, 12, 10. mihi inanitate inteſtina murmurant, *my inwards grumble with emptineſs*, Plaut. Caſ. 4, 3, 6.

IN-TEXĔRE literas veſtibus, *to interweave or embroider letters on cloaths, to mark letters or to write on cloth*, Plin. 13, 11 ſ. 22 ſ. mollibus intexens ornabat cornua ſertis, *interweaving his horns with ſoft garlands*, Virg. A. 7, 488. *ſo* caſiâ atque aliis intexens ſuavibus herbis, *ſc.* pallentes violas, &c. *intermixing or plaiting*, Virg. E. 2, 49. utque purpurea intexti tollant aulaea Britanni,

tunni, *and how the interwoven Britons raise the purple tapestry*, i. e. *how the Britons represented on the purple curtains of the theatre seem to raise them*, Virg. G. 3, 25. Some think that real Britons were employed to raise the curtains on which their countrymen were represented, Serv. in locum. But the other sense seems most probable, according to the beautiful description of Ovid, Met. 3, 111. Chlamys intexta variis coloribus, *interwoven or embroidered with*, A. ad Heren. 4, 47. intextus puer, *sc.* in chlamyde, *the youth* Ganymedes *interwoven or embroidered on the cloak*, Virg. A. 5, 252. tribus intextum tauris opus, *sc.* clypei, *the texture of the shield covered with three bulls hides*, ib. 10, 785. sectâque intexunt abiete costas, *they line the ribs of the wooden horse with cut fir, they cover the ribs on the inside with fir planks*, Virg. A. 2, 16. utraeque (*sc.* venae et arteriae) toto corpore intextae, *intermingled or interlaced through the whole body*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. ¶ 2. Intexere laeta tristibus, *to intermingle*, Cic. Part. 4. facta chartis, *to describe in writing* or *in verse*, Tibul. 4, 1, 5. scis me antè orationes, aut aliquid id genus solitum scribere, ut Varronem nusquam possem intexere, *that till of late I used to write orations, or something of that kind, that I could no where introduce* Varro, (as a speaker in a dialogue,) Cic. Att. 13, 12. *so* Te autem libentissimè intexui, faciamque id crebriùs, ib. 22. Intextus, ûs, m. *an interweaving*; caeterum aeterna est caelestibus natura, intexentibus mundum, intextuque concretis, *but the nature of the heavenly bodies* (i. e. the stars) *is eternal or immortal; which stars interweave or interlace the canopy of heaven*, (supposed by the ancients to be material,) *and by doing so are themselves of a compact texture*, Plin. 2, 8 f. 6.

Intimus, *innermost*; *see* Intra.

In-tingĕre v. -tinguere aliquid in acetum, *to dip*, Cato, R. R. 156. Omnibus quae condiuntur, quaeque intinguntur, desideratum, *sc.* anesum, *is in request or useful for all things that are seasoned or preserved, and are dipped*, i. e. *for seasonings or conserves and sauces*, Plin. 20, 17 f. 72. Crebrâ relatione, quoad intinguntur calami, morantur manum, *sc.* membranae, *parchment retards the hand, by the frequent necessity of dipping the reeds in ink*, Quinctil. 10, 3, 31. Faces intinctae in fossa sanguinis, *dipt, wetted*, Ov. Met. 7, 260. Intinctus, ûs, m. *a sauce*; ad intinctus additis myrtis, *myrtles being added to the sauce*, Plin. 15, 29 f. 35. ex hoc intinctu, sumenda, *sc.* brassica, *from this sauce*, Id 20, 9 f. 33.

In-tŏlĕrābĭlis, e; *not to be borne, intolerable*; *compar.* multò intolerabilior, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. intolerabilius nihil est quam femina dives, Juvenal. 6, 459. *add.* Suet. Caes. 78.—Intolerabiliter, adv. *intolerably*, Col. 1, 4.—In-tolerandus, a. *intolerable, insufferable*, Cic. intolĕrans, tis, a. caelibis vitae, *unable to live a batchelor, disliking a life of celibacy*, Fac. Ann. 12, 1, et loquimur de Alexandro nondum mersо secundis rebus, quarum nemo intolerantior fuit, *which no one was more unable to bear*, Liv. 9, 18. *so* Gallorum corpora intolerantissima laboris atque aestûs, Liv. 10, 28. *But* subjectis intolerantior, *more insolent oppressive or intolerable to his subjects*, Tacit. Ann. 11, 10. quanto intolerantior servitus iterum victis, *how much more intolerable would their servitude be, if again vanquished*, ib. 3, 45 f. curae intolerantes, *for* intolerandae, Laev. apud Gell. 19, 7.—Intolerantĕr (adv.) dolere, *immoderately, intolerably*; Cic. Tusc. 2, 9 f. *so* si intolerantiùs se jactant, Cic. Or. 2, 52. de tuis divitiis intolerantissimè gloriaris, Cic. Vat. 12.—In-tolerantia regum, *insolence, insufferable pride, intolerableness*, Cic. Rull. 2, 13. *so* Cluent. 40. intolerantia morum, *the insolence of his temper*, Suet. Tib. 51.

In-tondĕre summas partes fibrarum, *sc.* pori, *to clip off*, Col. 11, 3, 31.—In-tonsus, a. Arabes mitrati degunt, aut intonso crine, *with their hair uncut, unshorn*, Plin. 6, 28. *so* capilli, Hor. Epod. 15, 9. caput, Ov. Fast. 4, 655. Sen. Ep. 5. coma, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26. ex Accio—intonsi avi, *unshorn, unshaved, rough*, Ovid. Fast. 2, 30. Tibull. 2, 1, 34. *so* Cato, Hor. Od 2, 15, 11. Deus, *i. e.* Apollo, Ovid. Trist. 3, 1, 60. homines intonsi et inculti, *sc.* Alpini, Liv. 21, 32. intonsae oves, *unshorn, not having their wool cut*, Col. 7, 3, 7. *so* intonsa bidens, *an ewe-lamb or sheep, that had never been shorn*, Virg. A. 12, 170. intonsa capita, *uncut, not pruned, not having their leaves crept*, Virg. A. 9, 681. intonsi montes, *uncut, woody*; or, according to others, *uncultivated, rough, where no cattle browse or feed*, Virg. E. 5, 6. *the opposite of which is* tonsae valles, *browsed or fed on by the cattle*, Virg. G. 4, 277. *so* tondent dumeta, ib. 1, 15. tonsae novales, *the mowed fields*, ib. 71.

In-tonāre, *to thunder loudly*, Virg. A. 1, 90. intonuit laevum, *it thundered on the left*, ib. 2, 693. Hic pater omnipotens ter caelo clarus ab alto intonuit, *thundered aloud*, ib. 7, 142. silvae intonuere profundae, *resounded*, ib. 515. Partibus intonuit caeli pater ipse sinistris, Cic. Div. (ex Poëta,) 1, 42. * Canis intonuit ingenti latratu, *sounded*, Plin. 8, 40. intonuit vox, Cic. Mur. 38. intonat ore *sc.* iis, *thunders over them with her mouth*, i. e. *frightens them with her terrible voice*, Virg. A. 6, 607. intonare minas, *to thunder out threatenings*, Ovid. Amor. 1, 7, 46. Quae (*sc.* fortuna) simul intonuit, proxima quaeque fugat, i. e. *when fortune proves adverse, she chases away the nearest friends*, Id. Pont. 2, 3, 24. *so* Id. Trist. 1, 4, 29. * Si quos (*sc.* scaros) Eois intonata fluctibus Hiems ad hoc vertat mare, *if a storm mixed with thunder or a violent tempest drive any from the eastern part of the Mediterranean to the Tuscan sea*, Hor. Epod. 2, 51.

In-torquĕre petiolos, quibus mala pendent, *to twist the stalks, on which the apples hang*, Col. de Arbor. c. 23, 2. mentum in dicendo, *to writhe the chin in speaking*, Cic. Or 2, 66. ardentes oculos intorsit lumine glauco, *rolled his eyes flashing with bluish light*, i. e. *rolled his sparkling blue or grey eyes*, Virg G. 4, 451. involvolus, quae (*sc.* bestia) in pampini folio intorta implicat se, *which winds itself up in a vine leaf*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 63. jaculum intorquens emittit in auras, *brandishing his javelin lets it fly into the air*, Virg. A. 9, 52. hastam, *to hurl, to cast or throw*, ib. 744. *so* tela per fenestras, ib. 534. telum in hostem, ib. 10, 882. jaculum, 10, 323. hastam equo (*in dat. for*

in equum,) ib. 11, 637. cunctanti *sc.* Turno) telam Aeneas—corpore toto intorquet, *throws with the whole force of his body*, ib. 12, 921. intorto figit telo, *pierces him with a dart thrown at him*, ib. 10, 382. si quod in me telum intorserit, *(al.* intenderit,) Cic. Arus. Resp. 4. alternis versibus intorquentur inter fratres contumeliae, *abuses or reproaches are thrown out by the brothers against one another*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36. Paludamento circum laevum brachium intorto, *having wrapped or rolled his military robe round his left arm*, Liv. 25, 16 f. aut contrà renitentes, vertice intorti, affligebantur, *or making head against the tempest, being whirled round by the hurricane, they were thrown on the ground*, Liv. 21, 58. Faucium certè intortarum, expressique per aures sanguinis poena exacta est, *his neck was so writhed, that the blood was squeezed through his nostrils*, Plin. 7, 44. vertice muricatim intorto, *with a wreathed or spiral top, having sharp prickles interspersed; wrinkling and winding upwards to the top like caltrops*, Plin. 9, 33 f. 51. intorti funes, *twisted ropes*, Ov. Met. 3, 679. capilli, *curled or frizled hair*, Martial. 8, 33, 19. crines, *twisted round in locks or ringlets*, Sil. 3, 284. intorta cauda, *sc.* est suibus, *have a curled or writhed tail*; (Id etiam notatum, facilius litare, in dexterum quam in laevum, detortâ, *it is remarked, that those are fitter for being sacrificed, that have their tail bent or turned to the right, than to the left,)* Plin. 8, 51 f. 77. caudice duro et intorto, *sc.* myrrha est, *the trunk of the myrrh is hard and writhed*, Plin. 12, 15 f. 34. intorta oratio, *involved, intricate, obscure*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 64.—INTORTIUS, adv. brusçum intortiùs crispum, *a knur or knot curled in a more winding or intricate manner*, Plin. 16, 16 f. 27.

INTRA, praep. cum accus. *within*; intra annum, decem annos, paucos dies, menses, &c. *within, in the space of and not more than*: intra moenia, *within the city*, Liv. 34, 3. intra parietes meos, *within my house*, Cic. Att. 3, 10. Antiochum majores nostri intra montem Taurum regnare jusserunt, i. e. *not to pass the west side of*, Cic. Sext. 27. locus intra oceanum, *within the ocean, or on this side of the straits of Gibraltar*, Cic. Verr. 3, 89. *or surrounded by the ocean*, Gell. 12, 13. nosse regiones, intra quas venire debeas, Cic. Or. 2, 34. ager intra eos terminos, Liv 34, 62. ille intra tecta vocari imperat, *sc.* eos, *into*, Virg. A. 7, 168.—¶ Intra biennium, quam, *for* postquam, *in not more than two years after*, Quinctil. 1, 12, 9. si quid intra cutem subest vulneris, i. e. *if there is any secret disaffection or enmity to the republic in the army of* Lepidus, Cic. Fam. 10, 18. Simul laudibus Sejanum extulit, tanquam labore vigilantiâque ejus tanta vis unum intra damnum stetisset, *the fire had been confined to the theatre alone, and had not extended to other houses*, Tac. Ann. 3, 72. Hortensii scripta tantum intra famam sunt, qui, &c. *are so much below his reputation as an orator*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 8. Intra fortunam qui cupis esse tuam, *(al.* infra,) Propert. 3, 9, 2. *so* Ovid. Trist. 3, 4, 26. intra gloriam facinus fuit, *the guilt of Horatius in slaying his sister was more than counterbalanced by the glory of his victory*, Flor. 1, 3. Intra haec est omnis vituperatio, *all blame or censure is included within or comprehended under these* (three heads before mentioned,) Quinctil. 6, 3, 37. Nulla ars—intra initium stetit, *has remained confined within the limits of its first origin*, i. e. *unimproved*, Id. 10, 2, 8. intra juventam, *in the prime of life, below the age of 45, which, among the Romans, was the period of youth*, Tac. Ann. 2, 71. intra legem epulamur, *less expensively than the sumptuary laws allows*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 9. intra manus, et fine motu laterum, *confined to the hands*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 165. Secunda classis intra centum usque ad quinque et septuaginta millium censum instituta, *the second class was appointed* (to consist of those who had an estate) *within or below the valuation of* 100,000 ASSES *down to the value of* 75,000 ASSES, Liv. 1, 43. Modicè hoc faciam, aut etiam intra modum, *I will do this moderately, or even less than moderation would permit*, i. e. *I shall do it now and then, but however very rarely*, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 14. intra modum loquendi, *in the way of ordinary discourse, not exceeding the tone of common conversation*, ib. 45. cogitatio rerum ordinem intra se ipsa disponit, Id. 10, 6, 2. (dum quasi intra se ipsum,) Id. 10, 7, 25. *so* Id. 11, 3, 2 & 176. nam pulchritudo infra pudicitiam principis fuit, *the beauty of* Cleopatra *was unable to affect the chastity of* Augustus, Flor. 4, 11. Corellius se intra silentium tenuit, *was silent*, Plin. Ep. 4, 17. intra spem veniae cautus, *cautious to commit no faults, but such as may be excused*, Hor. Art. P. 266. intra verba peccare, *to offend only in words*, Curt. 7, 1, 25. Quum affirmetis, intra vos futura, donec placeat emittere, *since you promise, that they shall be kept in your own hands*, (without shewing them to any body,) *till I think proper to publish them*, Plin. Ep. 3, 10.—¶ INTRA *is sometimes used as an adverb; thus*, extrinsecus et intrà, *without and within*, Col. 12, 43. Hujus (fistulae) ea pars, quae intrà, paulo longior esse debet, quam quae extrà, Cels. 7, 15, 7. *so* 5, 18, 211. & 8, 1, 34.

INTERIOR, -or, us, ōris, a. compar. *more within*; in interiore aedium parte, *in the inner or more retired part of the house*, Cic. Sext. 10. *so* interior domus, Virg. A. 1, 437. interiore tecto, ib. 4, 494. interiora domûs limina, ib. 645. radit iter laevum interior, *bruises along the left-hand path on the inside*, i. e. *quickly sailed forward between the ship of Gyas and the goal, which was on the left hand of him who steered the vessel*, according to the method of running with chariots in the Circus at Rome, ib. 5, 170. *so* dum proram ad saxa suburget interior ib. 203. *thus*, nunc stringam metas interiore rotâ, *I will graze on the goal with the left wheel of my chariot within the chariot of my antagonist, or being nearer to the goal than his*, Ovid. Amor. 3, 2, 12, *so* interior curru meta terenda meo est, Id. Art. 2, 426. Et medius juvenum, non indignantibus ipsis, Ibat (*sc.* senior:) interior, si comes unus erat, *an aged man, when he walked with two young men, obtained the middle place, as being the most honourable; if with one young man, the place next the wall, or on the right hand*, Ovid. Fast. 5, 67. ab interioribus consiliis (*sc.* regis) segregari, *to be secluded from*

from his secret counsels, Nep. 23, 2. Nam cursu interiore brevi convertitur orbe, *for the lesser bear is turned round in a short circle by an* interior *path*, i. e. *nearer to the pole than the* Ursa Major, Cic. N. D. 2, 41. et Acad. 4, 20. interiore epistolâ, *in the middle of the letter; (according to* Manutius, *nearer the end,)* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5. gentes interiores, *sc.* Asiae, *the inner nations*, i. e. *more remote from the Egean sea and the Roman province*, Cic. Manil. 22. *so* Perseus in interiora *(sc.* loca) regni recepit se, *retired into the heart of the kingdom, into the most remote places*, Liv. 42, 39. *so* interiora regni sui petere, *to go to the remote parts*, Curt. 4, 9, 1. salus interioris hominis, *saviour of my soul or life*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 66. Qui interiores scrutantur literas et reconditas, *who carry their researches into the profound and abstruse parts of mythology, who study books that are little known*, Cic. N. D. 3, 16. opus est huc limatulo et polito tuo judicio, et illis interioribus literis, quibus, &c. *we need your correct and refined judgment, and your profound erudition*, Cic. Fam. 7, 33. interiores literae, *(studying together) the abstruse sciences, or the more profound branches of philosophy*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 28. Ignes interiorem edunt medullam, *the flames of love consume her inward marrow*, Catull. 33, 15. motus interior, *internal*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 9. interius os, *the middle of the three bones which compose the finger*, Cels. 8, 1. alii interiorem potentiam adepti, *greater power by intimacy with the Emperor, secret influence*, Tac. Hist. 1, 2. interior eorum (societas,) qui ejusdem gentis sunt, *more close or intimate*, Cic. Off. 3, 17. *so* interius est, esse ejusdem civitatis, *it is a more near, close, or intimate connection*, ib. 1, 17. Tactus, quem philosophi interiorem vocant, aut doloris aut voluptatis, *the touch which philosophers call* inward, i. e. *the sensation*, Cic. Acad. 4, 7. Prior interiorque torus, *the fore-part and back-part of a bed*, Ovid. Am. 3, 14, 32. Interiores vicini tui, *your neighbours in* Asia, *the prefects of* Cilicia *and* Syria; *for* Octavius, *who is called simply* vicinus, *was prefect of* Macedonia, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 f. Referam nunc interiorem ac familiarem ejus vitam, *his private and domestic life; opposed to his public conduct*, Suet. Aug. 61. * Nos autem illa externa, cum multis; haec interiora cum paucis ex ipso saepe cognovimus, *his private virtues or endowments, his great erudition or intimate acquaintance with philosophy*, Cic. Acad. 4, 2. Haec in promptu fuerint; nunc interiora videamus, *let us now enquire into things that are more difficult, more subtile or abstruse*, Cic. Div. 2, 60. est quoddam contentionis extremum, (quod tamen interius est, quam acutissimus clamor,) quò, &c. *there is a certain extremity or utmost point of exertion in speaking, (which, however, is lower, more soft or gentle, than a very shrill cry,)* Cic. Or. 3, 61. Pars maxima rerum offendat, si non interiora tegas, *the secret or inner parts*, Ovid. Art. 3, 230. interiora sacri, *the recesses of a temple*, Quinct. 1, 4, 6. Omnium interiorum morbi curationesque, *the diseases of all the internal parts, and their methods of cure*, Cels. 4, 1.—INTERIUS, adv. *internally*, Cels. 5, 28, 1. A summa costa, paulo interiùs quam ea media est, os excrescit, &c. *a little within the middle of it*, Id. 8, 1, 69. Ipsa quoque interiùs cum duro lingua palato Congelat, *her tongue itself congeals within her mouth, with her hard palate*, Ovid. Met. 6, 306. Possum de natura queri, quòd aurum et argentum non interiùs absconderit, *farther within the surface of the earth, deeper*, Senec. Ben. 7, 10. Orationi insistat interiùs, ne excurrat longiùs, *that the periods of a discourse may not stop or be cut short in the middle, nor run out to too great length*, Cic. Or. 3, 49. Interiùs flectendum, *sc.* nobis, *we must bend or turn round our horses in a narrower circle, nearer the goal*, Senec. Tranq. Anim. 9.———

INTIMUS, superl. -ae aedes, *the inhermost part of the house*, Cic. Verr. 1, 20. in eo sacrario intimo *in the most secret part of that temple*, ib. 4, 45. in urbis intimam partem venire, *into the heart of the city*, ib. 5, 37. Cicero testatur, dicendi facultatem ex intimis sapientiae fontibus fluere, *from the most secret sources of wisdom*, Quinct. 12, 2, 6. traxit ex intimo ventre suspirium, *he fetched a deep sigh from the bottom of his breast*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 41. ab intimo angulo, *from a secret corner*, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 21. discordia, ira acerbior, intimo odio *(al.* animo) et corde concepta, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9 *so* intimo pectore, *in the bottom of the breast*, Catull. 59, 177. intimaque praecordia movit, *their inmost vitals*, Ovid. Met. 4, 507. angor intimis sensibus, Cic. Att. 5, 10. *so* pictura—in intimos penetrat affectus, Quinct. 11, 3, 67. intima frigus ossa receperunt, *his inmost bones received a cold*, Ovid. Met. 11, 416. sermo intimus, cum ipse secum, *a secret reasoning or conversation with one's self, (sc.* ait,) Cave turpe quidquam, languidum, non virile, *(sc.* ne facias,) Cic. Tusc. 2, 22. tactu intimo aliquid sentire, *to perceive with an internal touch or sensation*, Cic. Acad. 4, 24. in alicujus studii, vel artificii, vel facultatis *(i. e.* eloquentiae) disputationem paene intimam venire, *to enter into a profound disputation concerning*, Cic. Or. 1, 21. cum illa verba gravissima ex intimo artificio depromsisset, *from his profound skill or thorough knowledge of the art of eloquence*, Cic. Cluent. 21. Quinct. 6, 3, 40. ipse vires intimas, molemque belli ciet, *rouses his inmost or greatest strength, and the weight of the war*, i. e. *the whole force of his kingdom*, Tac. An. 15, 2 f. nec alia tam intima Tiberio causa, cur Rhodum abscederet, *so strong or powerful a cause* ib. 1, 53. exin promptum, quod multorum intimis quaestibus tegebatur, *then was brought before the senate a grievance, which was concealed by the secret complaints of many, which had long been felt with secret discontent*, ib. 3, 36. Loci ex intima quaestionum naturalium subtilitate repetiti, *topicks drawn from the most profound or abstruse researches into natural causes*, Quinct. 1, 4, 4.— ¶ 2. Erat intimus Dionysio priori, *familiar or intimate with*, Nep. 10, 1. qui ex intimis regis, ab amicitia ejus defecerat, *from being one of the intimates or familiar acquaintances of the king*, Nep. 9, 2. in intimis est meis, Cic. Att. 4, 16. intimus Catilinae, Cic. Cat. 2, 5. intimus quisque libertorum vincti abreptique, Tac. Ann. 15, 35.— Davus, qui intimus est eorum consiliis, *is intimately*

mately acquainted with their designs, Ter. And. 3, 3, 44. Poppaeâ et Tigellino coram, quod erat saevienti principi intimum consiliorum, *which was the privy or cabinet council of the emperor, when meditating acts of cruelty*, Tac. Ann. 15, 61. INTIMÈ (adv.) commendari alicui, *to be strongly recommended to any one*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

INTERNUS, a, um; (intra,) bellum, *internal, civil, domestic*, Tac. Hist. 2, 69. *so* discordiae, Id. An. 2, 26. caedes, ib. 2. ignes, *fires in the bowels of the earth*, Senec. Nat. Q. 6, 27. maria, *seas that come far up into the land; as the Mediterranean, the Arabian gulf or Red sea, &c.* Plin. 2, 68. internae aras, *the altars of the* Penates *in the inner part of the house*, Ovid. Ep. 7, 113.—INTERNĀTUS, a. internatas saxis herbas vellentes, *growing between*, Tac Hist. 4, 60.

IN-TRACTĀTUS, a. equus, *untamed, not broken, wild*, Cic. Am. 19. ne quid inausum aut intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset, *unattempted or untried*, Virg. A. 8, 206.

IN-TRACTABĪLIS, -e genus bello, *a race not to be meddled with, fierce in war*, Virg. A. 1, 339. bruma, *rough, severe, scarcely to be borne, intolerable*, Virg. G. 1, 211. *so* loca frigore intractabilia, Justin. 24, 4. virus illi intractabile est, *its bad taste cannot be removed or got rid of*, Plin. 19, 5 s. 27. respice aetatem ejus jam duram et intractabilem, *intractable, unmanageable, stubborn*, Senec. Ep. 25. *so* animus, Senec. Hippol. 270.

INTRĀRE, *to enter, to go in*, &c. *vid.* INTRO

IN-TRĒMĒRE *et* intremiscĕre, *to tremble, to quake; thus*, genua intremuĕre timore, Ov. Met. 2, 180 undae intremuĕre, Virg. A. 3, 673. intremuit malus, *the mast quivered*, ib. 5, 505.—Annibalem senectus intremit, *sc.* propter, *old men, (as* Fabius Maximus *and others) are afraid of Hannibal*, Sil. 16, 666. intremiscunt terrae, *the earth quakes*, Plin. 2, 72.

IN-TRĒPIDUS, a. *intrepid, unafraid, undaunted*, Ovid. Met. 13, 478. intrepida hiems, *spent without fear*, Tac. Agric. 22.—INTREPIDĒ, adv. *boldly, without fear*, Liv. 26, 4.

IN-TRĪBUĔRE, *to contribute, to pay a contribution or tax for any purpose*, Plin. Ep. 10, 35.

INTRĪCĀTUS, a. *entangled*; nunc ego lenonem ita hodie intricatum dabo, *I will so hamper or entangle the procurer*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 9.

INTRINSĔCUS, adv. (intra *et* secus,) *on the inside*, Cels. 4, 1. Col. 12, 43, 5.

INTRĪTA, & -um, *see* In-terĕre.

INTRÒ, adv. Vos isthaec intro auferte, *carry these things in*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 1. sequere me intrò, ib. 3, 1, 9. accessi; intrò adspexi, *I looked in*, ib. 2, 2, 28. venit intrò ad nos errans, *he came into our house in a mistake*, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 2. INTRĀRE aedem et in aedem, *to enter the temple*, Suet. Vesp. 7. in Capitolium, Cic. Dom. 3. cubiculum cum ferro, Quinctil. 4, 2, 72. maria, Virg. A. 6, 59. aprum cuspide, *to pierce*, Mart. 14, 30. in familiaritatem alicujus, *to insinuate himself into*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5. intrabo etiam magis, *sc.* in causam, *I will examine or treat it more accurately*, Cic. Flacc. 10. si judicem intrārit oratio, Quinctil. 4, 5, 5. Nihil intrare potest in affectum, quod in aure, velut quodam vestibulo offendit, Id. 9, 4, 10. ubi rursus silvae intratae, *sc.* a Romanis, *when they again entered the woods*, Liv. 21, 25. cum quibus (*sc.* procis) ut soceri domus est intrata petiti, *sc.* a me, *as soon as I entered the house of* Oeneus, *the father of* Dejanira, *whom I wished to have for my father in law*, Ovid. Met. 9, 11. *so* nondum tibi curia, nec dum templorum intrati postes, *you have not yet entered*, Sil. 11, 255. intratam Senonum capietis millibus urbem, ib. 12, 583. Gallias primùm Domitio (*v.* a Domitio) intratas cum exercitu, &c. Vell. 2, 29. intrata protinus Germania, ib. 105.—INTRABĪLIS, e, *that may or can be entered*: Quum adversi amnis os lato agmine ac tam multis simul venientibus haud sane intrabile esset, *could not be entered by them coming in so broad a line, and in such numbers*, i. e. *could not admit so large a squadron at once*, Liv. 22, 19.

INTRO-DŪCĔRE copias suas in fines Bellovacorum, *to bring in, to introduce*, Caes. B. G. 2, 5. praesidium in oppidum, Id. B. C. 1, 13. novum exemplum in republica, ib. 7. hos priùs introducam; pòst exeo, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 39. Tu isthìc mane, ut Chremem introducas, ib. 5, 2, 70. Socrates primus philosophiam devocavit e caelo, et in urbibus collocavit, et in domos etiam introduxit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4. mundum non modò factum, sed etiam manu paene factum, *to represent in a book, or by one's opinion*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8. *so* Lucr. 3, 630. Cic. Acad. 4, 42. deliberationem ejusmodi, in qua, &c. *to introduce*, Cic. Off. 3, 3. *so* hac introductâ consuetudine, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. Catonem introduxi senem disputantem, Cic. Amic. 1. jam enim ipse tecum, nullâ personâ introductâ, loquor, *without introducing a feigned character*, Cic. Coel. 15. Quam ambitionem L. Caesar in senatum introduxit, Cic. Phil. 11, 8. Possumus enim, ut sponsores appellentur, procuratores introducere, *we may attack or call upon the agents or managers of* Dolabella *for payment, so that through them the sureties may be called upon*, Cic. Att. 16, 15.——INTRODUCTIO, ōnis f. adolescentulorum nobilium introductiones, *the bringing in, or introducing of, for criminal purposes*, Cic. Att. 1, 16.

INTRO-IRE in aedes, in alienam domum, in urbem, *to go into, to enter*; Me fuerat aequius, ut prius introieram, (*sc.* in vitam,) sic prius exire de vita, (*sc.* quam Scipionem,) Cic. Amic. 4. videre aliquem exeuntem aut introeuntem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 35.—INTROĪTUR, impers. *sc.* ab hominibus, *men enter*, Varr. R. R. 1, 63. caveat quàm minimùm in cellam introeatur, *sc.* ut, Cato, R. R. 66.—INTROĪTUS, ûs, m. militum, *the coming in, the entrance*, Caes. B. C. 1, 21. adventus meus atque introitus in urbem, Cic. Dom. 28. facit sol introitum in Geminos, Col. 11, 2, 43. in Cancro, ib. 49. * introitus portûs, *the entrance to the harbour*, Caes. B. C. 3, 39. hic introitus defensionis, *this beginning, introduction, or entrance to the defence of* Coelius, Cic. Coel. 2, introitus in causam, Cic. Att. 1, 18. aperto suspicionis introitu, *an entrance to suspicion being laid open*, Cic. 1. Act. in. Verr. 6 s.

INTRO-FERRE cibum ei, *to bring or carry in*, Cic. Verr. 5, 45. lectica in urbem introferri sc-

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situs est, ib. 13. *so* lectică introlatus est, Liv. 43, 7. *but this verb is usually printed in two words.*

INTRO-GRĔDI, (gradior;) post quam introgressi, *sc.* sunt, *after they entered*, Virg. A. 1, 520.

INTRO-MITTĔRE aliquem in aedes *v.* in aedibus, *to let in, to admit, to allow to enter*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 20. te ad eam, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 40. aliquem comissatum, Id. Eun. 3, 1, 52. Cic. Fam. 1, 9. lepores in leporarium, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 4.

IN-TRO-RUMPĔRE in aedes, *to break or burst into the house*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 50. eā, *to break in that way*, (*al.* eas *sc.* portas,) Caes. B. G. 5, 49.

INTRORSUS & -UM, adv. (intra versus,) *inwards, inwardly*; turpis introrsum, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 65. & Ep. 1, 16, 45. Foris nitent, introrsus misera sunt, Senec. de Vit. Beat. 3. clamantibus tribunis nihil introrsus roboris ac virium esse, *that the line was not deep enough to have any strength or firmness*, Liv. 25, 21. hostem introrsum in media castra accipiunt, *they permit the enemy to penetrate into the heart of the camp*, Liv. 10, 33. equus genibus rotundis, nec magnis, nec introrsus spectantibus, Varr. R. R 2, 7, 5.

INTRO-SPICĔRE, (specio,) *to look in*; causas omnium, *to look into, to examine or consider*, (*al.* casas,) Cic. Div. 2, 51. *so* penitus introspicite Catilinae, Lentuli, caeterorumque, mentes, Cic. Sull. 27. voluntates aliquorum, Tac. Ann. 1, 7. in tuam mentem, Cic. Fin. 2, 35. in omnes reipublicae partes, Cic. Font. 15.—INTRO-SPECTĀRE, freq. Quid introspectant! *why do they look in!* Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 27.

INTRO-TRŪDĔRE, *to thrust in*, Cat. R. R 157, 14.

INTRO-VŌCĀRE, *to call in*; cur ad nos filiam tuam non introvocari jubes? Cic. Verr. 3, 26. ut quaeque introvocata erat centuria, *when each century was called in to the* ovile *or* septum *to give their votes*, Liv. 10, 13.

IN-TRŪDĔRE se, *to obtrude one's self*, (*al.* ingerebat *v.* intro dabat,) Cic. Caecil. 5.

INTŪBUS, m. & -um, i, n. *endive or succory, an herb*; plur. amaris intuba fibris, *succory with bitter roots or fibres*, Virg. G. 1, 120. intubi quoque non extra remedia sunt, *the two kinds of* intubus, *cultivated and wild, are used for medical remedies*, Plin. 20, 8 f. 29. Col. 8, 14, 2.—INTUBACEUS, a. -a folia, *the leaves of succory*, Plin. 27, 12 f. 82.

IN-TUĒRI & Intui (intŭitus,) aliquid *v.* aliquid, *to look at, to behold*; quid ut noverca me intueris, Hor. Epod. 5, 9. annuo terram intuens, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32. aliquid acri et intento animo, *to view, to consider*, Cic. Fin. 1, 17. in me intuens, Cic. Brut. 72. in te, ib. 97. aliquem ut deum, *to regard*, Quinctil. 12, 3, 65. quod intueri debeant, *to follow or imitate*, Cic. Sext. 45. *so* ut totā mente Crassum intueretur, Cic. Or. 2, 21. * Quisnam hic adolescens, qui nos intuitur? Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 23. Cornicem intuor, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 148.—INTŬITUS, ūs, m. *a beholding, a view, an insight, a glance*, Plin. 16, 10.

IN-TŪMĔRE & -escĕre, *to swell*: bilis intumuit sub pectore, *swelled with rage*, Pers. 5, 145. humus intumescit viperis, Hor. Epod. 16, 52. vidi virgineas intumuisse genas, *swollen with weeping*, Ovid. Fast. 6, 700. intumescens fluctus, Plin. 2, 81. intumescere potestate, *to be puffed up*, Quinctil. 1, 1, 8. * intumuit Juno, *swelled with rage*, Ovid. Fast. 6, 487. Jupiter intumuit, ib. 2, 607. ut—irae intumuĕre satis, Stat. Theb. 1, 412. intumuit vati nec tamen Ascra suo, *the inhabitants of* Ascra *were not angry at the poet* Hesiod *their countryman for writing against the situation or soil of his native city*, Ovid. Pont. 4, 14, 34.

IN-TŪMŬLĀTUS, a. *unburied*, Ovid. Ep. 2, 36.

IN-TURBĀTUS, a. *undisturbed*, Plin. Pan. 64.

IN-TURBĬDUS (adj.) externis rebus annus, *not disturbed by foreign wars*, Tac. Ann. 3, 52. in quibus *sc.* agris tutā et inturbidā juventā fruerentur, *undisturbed, in quiet*, ib. 14, 22.

INTUS, adv. *within*; Est Simo intus? *is Simo within, or in the house?* Ter. And. 4, 4, 50. *so* anne est intus Pamphilus? ib. 5, 2, 10. illis quae sunt intus, clamat de via, *to the women within*, ib. 3, 2, 11. intus domique, *in private, by himself, at home, or in his family*, Cic. Sen. 4. * Nos tamen adductos intus agemus equos, *will drive round the horses in a narrower circle, nearer the goal*, i. e. *will be brief*, Ovid. Fast. 6, 586. * INTUS canere, *to touch the strings with the left hand only, and not to use also the* plectrum *with the right hand*; (as was usually done by musicians; a phrase taken from the statue of a harper at Aspendus, a town in Pamphylia) Cic. Verr. 1, 20. et ibi Ascon. Hoc carmen sibi intus canit, *he plays this tune secretly to himself*, i. e. *consults only his own advantage*, Cic. Rull. 2, 26.—* INTRO nos vocat ad se, tenet INTUS apud se, Charis. *hence*, EO INTUS, et INTUS SUM, soloecismi sunt, Quinctil. 1, 5, 50. *But this does not always hold; thus*, Sequere me hac intus *(for* intro) ad Glycerium, Ter. And. 5, 6, 14. *so* jam ducitur intus, *she is led in*, Ovid. Met. 10, 457. ubi intus hanc novam nuptam deduxi, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 7. intus ruere, *for* intro, Tac. Hist. 1, 35. *so* mare—ruit intus arenam, Lucr. 6, 726. nam illum hinc jam exiturum esse intus, *from within, from this house*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 60. *so* ubi ille exierit intus, ib. 4, 4, 33. intus egreditur, Id. Pers. 2, 4, 30. argentum intus efferri foras jubebo, Id. Bacch. 1, 1, 62. intus evocabo aliquem foras, Id. Ps. 2, 2, 10. & Most. 3, 1, 147. ut aliquis intus prodeat, Id. Cist. 3, 8.—* INTUS domum, *for* in domo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 55.—— * Nam cibus atque humor membris adsumitur intus, *meat and drink are received into the stomach, and diffused through the members of the body*, Lucr. 4, 1085. tellurem intus exquirere, *to ransack the earth inwardly, to dig into it for mines*, Plin 33, pr.

IN-TŪTUS, a, um, *unsafe, insecure*, Liv. 5, 45. intuta, quae indecora, Tac. Hist. 1, 33. intuta moenium firmare, *the weak places*, ib. 3, 76.

IN-VĀDĔRE urbem, *to attack, to fall upon*, Virg. A. 2, 265. Liv 10, 10. in urbem, Cic. Verr. 1, 20. in arcem illius causae, *to attack the fortress of that cause*, i. e. *the favourite point of* Caesar *and* Pompey, *the distribution of the lands of* Campania *among a number of the poorer citizens*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 4. Castra, Virg. A. 9, 147. Jam invasurum castra Samnitem credentibus, *sc.* Romanis, Liv. 10, 35. Non diffidebant—urbem parte aliquā

aliquâ se invasuros, Id. 24, 33. aliquem ferro, ib. 6, 361. in aliquem cum ferro, Cic. Caec. 9. aliquid magnum, *to attempt*, Virg A. 9, 186. Martem, *to begin the battle, to rush on the combat*, ib. 12, 712. *so* certamina, Sil. 17, 473. invasit multitudinem rabies, *seized*, Liv. 31, 18. omnes terror invaserat, ib. 28, 20. cum morbus invasit gravis, Plaut. Asin, 1, 1, 40. invasit homines habendi cupido, Plin. Ep. 9, 30. tanta lubido cum Mario eundi plerosque invaserat, Sallust. Jug. 84. *add.* Cat. 5. * lubido atque superbia invasere, *sc.* imperantes, *seized the rulers*; or intransitively, *took place*, Sallust. Cat. 2. *so* dulcedo invasit, *sc.* populum, *a strong desire seized the people, or took place*, Liv. 5, 13.—*sometimes, though more rarely, with the dative*; invaserat furor non solum improbis, sed etiam his, &c. Cic. Fam. 1, 12. in fortunas ejus, *to seize upon*, Cic. Phil. 2, 26. in multas pecunias hominum, ib. 16. consulatum, *to seize, to obtain by force*, Suet. Aug. 26. praeturam, Quinctil. 9, 2, 41. regium nomen, *to assume*, Tac. Hist. 5, 9. exercitum, *to seize the command of*, Tac. Hist. 4, 68. genua, *to lay hold of*, Id. An. 12, 47. viam, *to enter upon, to begin a journey*, Virg. A. 260. invasit thalamum natae, *entered by force the bed-chamber of his daughter*, i. e. *violated*, Virg. A. 6, 623. aliquem minaciter, *to reprove, to upbraid*, Tac. Hist. 1, 33. Agrippa consules anni prioris invasit, cur nunc silerent? *suddenly asked*, Id. Ann. 6, 4. biduo tria millia stadiorum invadit, *marches, makes a march of*, ib. 11, 8.—*in the passive*, Undique ex insidiis invaditur, *he is attacked*, Sallust. Jug. 113. sperans, mox effusos hostes invadi posse, ib. 87.

IN-VĂLĒRE, *to be strong, to be in health*: invalescĕre, *to grow strong, to acquire strength*; tantùm ipse opibus conatuque invaluit, *became so strong or powerful*, Cic. Mur. 15. invaluit consuetudo, *has prevailed*, Plin. Ep. 6, 2. tenuit consuetudo, quae quotidie magis invalescit, Quinctil. 2, 1 pr. quum verba intercidant invalescantque temporibus, *words grow obsolete and come into vogue or use by time*, Id 10, 2, 13. Est longè vehementissimus hic, cum invaluit, effectus, *sc.* dolor, *is a most powerful passion, when it has taken possession of the heart*, Id 6, 1, 44.

IN-VĂLĬDUS, a, um, *not strong, infirm, weak, feeble*; invalidi senes, Virg. A. 12, 132. oves, ib. 262. nati, Id. G. 3, 128. et quicquid tecum invalidum est, *all that are infirm or weak*, Id. A. 5, 714.—IN-VĂLĒTŪDO, ĭnis, f. *want of, health indisposition*, Cic. Att. 7, 2.—INVALETUDINARIUS, i, m. *a person indisposed or valetudinary, a valetudinarian*, Senec. Quaest. Nat. praef. 1.

IN-VĔHĔRE res externas, *to import foreign commodities*, Plin. 6, 19. *opposed to* evehere merces, ib. multa in Pontum invecta sunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 58. nihil non excogitavit ad invehendos etiam in hiberno tempore commeatus, *he used all possible means to bring provisions by sea to Rome*, Suet. Claud. 18. plures (*sc.* legiones) Caesar classi impositas per flumen Amisiam oceano invexit, *for* ad oceanum, *carried down, sailed with them down the river* Amisia *to the ocean*, Tac. An. 2, 23. tantum in aerarium pecuniae invexit *sc.* Paullus Aemilius, ut unius imperatoris praeda, finem attulerit tributorum, *brought*, Cic. Off. 2, 22. casum, *to bring, to cause or occasion a misfortune*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17. & 3, 12. *so* nec tantum tristis invexit Eurystheus mali, Ib. 2, 8. incommoda per aliquem invecta, Cic. Inv. 1, 1. divitiae luxuriam invexêre, *brought in, introduced*, Liv. praef.—¶ 2. Dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, (*sc.* curru,) *is carried in a chariot into, enters*, Liv. 2, 31. *so* cum eris curru Capitolium invectus, Cic. Somn. Scip. 2. ipse triumphans urbem invectus, dictaturâ se abdicavit, Liv. 4, 29. ipse quoque aetherĕas meritis invectus es arces, *thou too enteredst or gottest admittance into heaven by thy merits or virtues*, Ovid. Trist. 5, 3, 19. Berecynthia mater invehitur curru, *is carried, rides*, Virg. A. 6, 786. invecta rotis Aurora, *for* curru, ib. 12, 77. *so* Ovid. Met. 3, 150. At Caesar triplici invectus Romana triumpho Mocnia, *having entered the walls* (i. e. the gates) *of Rome in a triple triumph*, Virg. A. 6, 714. (curules triumphos tres egit, Dalmaticum, Actiacum, Alexandrinum; continuo triduo omnes, Suet. Aug. 22.) invectus equis Sol, *carried by his horses in a chariot*, Virg. G. 3, 358. *so* aurasque invecta (*sc.* curru *v.* equis) tenebat, *sc.* Juno, Id. A. 7, 287. caeloque invectus aperto, *being carried through the open sky*, ib. 1, 155. perque leves auras junctis invecta columbis, *sc.* Venus, *carried through the air by pigeons yoked to her chariot*, Ov. Met. 14, 597. *so* domitis invecta leonibus, *sc.* Cybĕle, ib. 538. equo invectus est, *was carried on, rode*, Liv. 8, 9. Cartalo, concitatis equis invectus, *riding at full speed, in full career*, Liv. 22, 15. invehitur celeri barbarus hostis equo, *is carried, advances on*, Ov. Trist. 3, 10, 54. Triton pingitur natantibus invehens belluis, *is represented as riding on swimming animals*, i. e. *his upper part is human, and is joined to several fishes, which form his lower parts, and carry him through the sea, as if riding on them*, Cic. N. D. 1, 28. Quantùmque Romana se invexit acies, *as far as the Roman army or cavalry advanced*, Liv. 6, 32. Centaurus invehitur magnâ Sergestus, *is carried or sails in the large* (ship called the) *Centaur*, Virg. A. 5, 112. in portum ex alto invehi, *to sail into, to enter*, Cic. Mur. 2. portum invectus, *being carried into, having entered*, Plin. 6, 22 s. 24. *so* jamque invectae mare, Ovid. Met. 11, 54. eodem flumine (*sc.* Tiberi) invectus, *sailing up or on*, Cic. Fin. 5, 24. classes invectas Tybridis alveo, non, ut rĕre, meas effugit nuntius aures, *that a fleet has entered, or arrived in, the channel of the Tiber*, Virg. A. 7, 436.—¶ 3. INVEHI in aliquem, *to inveigh against, to rail at, to upbraid*, Cic. Am. 16. Or. 2, 75. & 3, 1. Phil. 2, 29. Sext. 6. cum in oratione sua multa invectus esset in Thebanos, *inveighed much*, Nep. 15, 6. cum nonnulla inveheretur in Timoleonta, *inveighed somewhat against* Timoleon, Id. 20, 5. talibus invectus verbis, Ovid. Trist. 2, 133. ille in me absentem invehens, (*al.* invectus,) *inveighing*, Cic. Phil. 3, 13. *so* Caesar apertè in te invehens, ib. 2, 29.—INVECTIO, ōnis, f. *importation*, Cic. Off. 2, 3. *an inveighing or upbraiding, an invective*, Cic. Inv. 2, 54.—INVECTUS, ūs, m. amnis Achelŏus e Pindo fluens, atque Acarnaniam ab Aetolis dirimens,

et Artemitam insulam assiduo terrae invectu continenti annectens, *by a continual bringing in of earth*, Plin. 4, 1 s. 2.—Invecticius, v. -itius, a, um, *imported from a foreign country, not indigenous or native in a place*, Plin. 10, 29 s. 41 s. Quodcunque invecticium gaudium est, fundamento caret, *every foreign joy, not one's own, derived from something external*, Senec. Ep. 23.

In-vendibilis, e, *not saleable*, Plaut. P. 1, 2, 128.

In-vĕnīre (venio) aliquem v. aliquid, *to find*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 93. Ter. Heaut. 2, 7 s. argentum huic, Id. Phorm. 3, 3, 1. hominem ad eam rem utilem, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 106. hostes, Liv. 3, 7. hostem populabundum in agro, ib. 4. eodem anno desciisse Antiates, apud plerosque auctores invenio, *I find in most authors, that*, &c. Liv. 3, 23. inveninus in monumentis, *we find*, Plin. 7, 16. inter exempla, Id. 14, 13. invenitur in annalibus, *impers.* Id. 10, 21 s. 25. et quos non habuit, sub nubibus invĕnit ignes, *finds*, Ovid. Met. 2, 730. quae nos tirones in foro inveniunt, *for* deprehendunt, *find us ignorant*, i. e. *surprise us unprepared*, Quinctil. 2, 10, 9. Invĕni nuper quandam, *sc.* fallaciam, *I have found out or discovered a certain device, I have hit on an expedient*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 36. ego, quod me in te sit facere dignum, invenero, *I shall find out*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 56. dictum ac factum invenerit aliquam causam, *said and done*, i. e. *quickly he will find or contrive some pretext*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 7. orationem sperat inveniisse se, qui (*for* qua) differat te, *that he has found out or contrived a speech, whereby he may discomfort you*, ib. 2, 4, 4. Dicam aliquid jam inventurum, ut, *sc.* me, *that I will devise something*, ib. 3, 5, 9. Facite, fingite, invenite, *contrive or devise*, ib. 2, 2, 34. Inveni remedium huic rei, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 61. Invĕni, germana, viam, *I have found a way, I have devised an expedient*, Virg. A. 4, 478. Ego hanc primus inveni viam, *I first invented or discovered this method of gaining or imposing on people*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 16. Fata viam invenient, *the fates will find out a way*. (for accomplishing the will of the gods, and for your eluding the famine predicted by Celaeno,) Virg. A. 3, 395. *whatever may happen, the fates shall be accomplished*, ib 10, 113. nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum, *invented or discovered*, Cic. Brut. 18. Tum laqueis captare feras, et fallere visco, inventum, *sc.* est, *it was discovered, the art or method was found out*, Virg. G. 1, 140. *so* ex eodem (*sc.* cotoneo) inventum est furculos abscissos serere, Plin. 17, 10 s. 13. Haec tanta in rempublicam (*al.* republicâ) conjuratio manifestò inventa atque deprehensa est, *has been found out or discovered and detected*, Cic. Cat. 3, 7. Poculaque inventis Achelöia miscuit uvis, *and mixed cups of water with the* (juice of) *the grapes lately discovered*; (the river Achelous is said to have been the first that broke out of the earth, and therefore put for water in general,) Virg. G. 1, 9. Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes, *improved or polished human life by the arts they invented, by the invention of arts*, Virg. A. 6, 663. Respublica, quae auspiciis inventis constituta est, *by the discovery of omens or auspices*, Cic. Vat. 9. inventa est ratio, qua, &c, *a method has been discovered*, Plin. 19, 5 s. 24. inventa Britannia, *sc.* est, *has been explored, discovered or traversed*, Tac. Agr. 33. Tu non inventa reperta Luctus eras levior, *thou when not found by my searching wast matter of less grief, than now when found or discovered by accident*, Ovid. Met. 1, 654.—¶ 3. Ita—laudem invenias, *you may get or obtain*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 39. sic forte correcta Marii temeritas gloriam invenit, *procured*, Sallust. Jug. 94. ex quo illi gloria opesque inventae, *were acquired or obtained by him*, ib. 70. opes inventae sanguine, Ovid. Am. 3, 8, 54. Quaerit, et inventis abstinet uti, *does not use the riches he has acquired or gained*, Hor. Art. P. 174. Utinam tam aliquid facilè invenire possis, Phaedria, quàm hoc peribit, *gain or get*, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 4. Pluribus modis austeritate victâ gratiam invĕnit, *sc.* inula, *procures favour*, i. e. *becomes agreeable to the taste*, Plin. 19, 5 s. 29. Facilius, si qui pius est, a dis supplicans, quàm qui scelestus est, inveniet veniam sibi, *sal.* gratiam,) Plaut. Rud. Prol. 27. mortem suo ictu, Tac. Ann. 1, 61 pecuniam magnam bono modo, *to procure*, Plin. 7, 43 s. 45. perniciem sibi aliisque, Tac. Ann. 1, 74. salutem fugâ, Sil. 7, 505.

Inventum, i, n. *an invention, a contrivance or device*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 6 novicium inventum, *a new invention or discovery*, Plin. 23, 1. *so* Gallicum inventum, Plin. 34, 17 s. 48. tot inventa, Cic. Sen. 21. inventa Zenonis, Cic. Mur. 29. Arcadii memoranda inventa magistri, *the memorable invention of* Aristaeus *of producing bees from the putrified carcase of an ox*, Virg. G. 4, 283. inventis aliorum uti, Quinctil. Prooem. 17. audeat haec aetas plura, et inveniat, et inventis gaudeat, Id. 2, 4, 6. indicare quae cujusque inventa sint, Plin. 7, 56. numerus Minervae inventum, Liv. 7, 3.—Inventio, ōnis, f. *rar.* inventus, ūs, m. *invention, the power of finding out or discovering something new*; illa vis, quae investigat occulta, inventio atque excogitatio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25. refrigerato inventionis amore, Quinctil. Ep. ad Tryph. 2. haec sunt antiquae inventionis genera, *these are the kinds of ointments invented by the ancients*, Plin. 13, 1 s. ex eodem inventu est, furculos abscissos serere, *of the same invention or art*, Plin. 17, 10.—Invention, *as the first of the five parts of rhetorick, is thus defined by Cicero*, Inventio est excogitatio rerum aut verisimilium, quae causam probabilem reddant, Cic. Inv. 1, 7. *add.* Quinctil. 3, 3, 1 &c. Inventiuncŭla, ae, f. dim. *a little invention*, Quinctil. 8, 5, 22. Inventor, ōris, m. *an inventor, a finder out of something new*; inventor olei Aristaeus, Cic. Verr. 4, 57 f. Mercurium omnium artium inventorem ferunt, *sc.* Galli, Caes. B. G. 6, 16. scelerumque inventor Ulysses, *the inventor or contriver*, Virg. A. 2, 164. Inventrix, īcis, f. *an inventress*; inventrix belli Minerva, Cic. N. D. 3, 21. inventrix auctorque carminis, Ovid. Fast. 6, 709. Oleae inventrix Minerva, Virg. G. 1, 18. inventrices doctrinarum Athenae, *Athens the inventress of the arts and sciences*, Cic. Or. 1, 4.

In-vĕnustus, a, um, *unlucky in love, not favoured by Venus*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 11. actor, *ungraceful*,

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graceful, Cic. Brut. 67. *inelegant*, Catull. 12, 5. 10, 4. *void of wit, insipid, unhandsome*, Id. arbustum, *a plantation of trees disagreeable to the sight, not beautiful*, Col. 5, 6, 37.—Invenustè, adv. *improperly, without reason*, Quinctil. 1, 6, 27.

In-vĕrĕcundus, a. *immodest, shameless*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 38. ingenium, *a shameless disposition that blushes at nothing*, Cic. Inv. 45. deus, *i. e.* Bacchus, *who prompts men to drink to excess, and to utter indelicate things, to tell secrets, which ought to be concealed*, Hor. Epod. 11, 19. frons, *impudent*, Quinctil. 2, 4, 36.—Inverecundè, adv. *shamelessly, without being ashamed*, Senec. Ep. 114. *improperly, without having cause for shame*, Quinctil. 7, 4, 10.

In-vergĕre vina fronti, *to pour upon*, Virg. A. 6, 244. liquores in aliquem, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 12. *add.* Ovid. Met. 7, 246. Val. Flac. 2, 611.

In-vertĕre se, *to turn upside down; speaking of a fish, to turn the belly upmost*, Plin. 32, 2 s. 5. *se* Ovid. Halieut. 46. *but* videant—quàm se citò inverterit, *he has completely changed himself or his conduct*, Cic. Har. Resp. 24. annulum in locum, *to turn the ring to its proper place*, i. e. *to turn the bezel of the ring to the outside of the finger*, Cic. Off. 3, 9. campum horrentem, *to turn up the rugged soil, to plough the plain covered with thorns and grass*, Virg. G. 3, 161. *so* terras vomere, ib. 526. pingue solum, ib. 1, 65. nox invertit caelum, *turns round*, Id. A. 11, 204. invertunt Alifānis (*sc.* poculis) vinaria tota (*sc.* vasa, *i. e.* cados,) *they turn over or empty whole wine casks into Alifanian cups*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 39. invertuntur verba, *words are inverted, when they are ironically put for the contrary of their literal meaning; as when a deformed person is called beautiful*, Cic. Or. 2, 65. inversa verba, *ambiguous expressions, double entendres*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 131. invertere, *sc.* quae novissimo momento scriptoribus tradidit Seneca, Tac. Ann. 15, 63 f. invertatur ordo, *let the order of the words be inverted*, i e. *the first put last, and the last first; as*, omnia parent necessitati, *in the natural order*; necessitati parent omnia, *in the inverted order*, Cic. Part. 7. nos virtutes ipsas invertimus, *we invert*, i. e. *call virtues vices*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 55. inverso mari, *being turned up from the bottom*, Hor. Epod. 10, 5. inversi mores, *degenerate morals, changed for the worse*, Id. Od. 3, 5, 7. vomer, *the inverted plough-share, turned up so as not to touch the ground*, Id. Epod. 2, 63. consuetudo, *a preposterous custom*, the writing of that part of a speech last, which is to be delivered first, Quinctil. 3, 9, 9.—Inversio, ōnis, f. verborum, *a changing or turning of words from their proper sense to the contrary, a kind of irony*, Cic Or. 2, 65. *the putting of a word before another, which should be put after it; as*, mecum, *for* cum me, quibus de rebus, *for* de quibus, *(called properly* anastrŏphe,) Quinctil. 1, 5, 40. & 8, 6, 65. *an allegory*, Id. 8, 6, 44.—Inversura, ae, f. *a turn or bend*; fine inversuris, Vitruv. 5, 3.

In-vesperascit, imperf. *evening is coming on*, jam advesperascebat, Liv. 39, 30.

In-vestīgāre, *to trace or find out by the prints of the feet or by the smell; ibus*, incredibilis ad investigandum canum sagacitas narium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. Ubi quaeram? ubi investigem? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 2. neque ille investigatur, *is be found out, can he be found out*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 9. nihil tam difficile, quin quaerendo investigari possit, *but may be discovered or found out by searching carefully for it*, i. e. *there is nothing so difficult, but it may be accomplished by care*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 8. diligentiā investigatum est, quod latebat, *the secret has been discovered*, Cic. Ligar. 1. Veri investigandi cupidus, Cic. Fin. 4, 8. quae si quis investigare et persequi vellet, *to trace out and understand, to decypher and read*, Suet. Caes. 56. undique investigatis exemplaribus, *sc.* tabularum, *having searched for copies*, Id. Vesp. 8.—Investigatio, ōnis, f. *a searching for in order to discover, a tracing or finding out*, Cic. Fin. 5, 4. Off. 1, 4.

Investīgātor, ōris, m. *a tracer or finder out, a discoverer*, Cic. Brut. 15. Syll. 30. de Univers. 1.

In-vestīre publicas porticus picturā, *to clothe, to cover*, Plin. 35, 7 s. 33. locum, Senec. Ep. 114.

Invĕtĕrāre (vetus) oxymeli, *to preserve or keep for a long time*, Plin. 23, 2 s. 29. Quod si diutiùs allium cepamque inveterare libeat, *to preserve fresh, to keep from spoiling or rotting*, Plin. 19, 6 s. 34. levissimum est, quod celerrime inveteratur, *that is the lightest wine, which is soonest brought to a fit state for drinking or to have the taste of old wine, soonest becomes stale*, Plin. 23, 1 s. 22. Vinum si sit fumo inveteratum, insalubberrimum est, ib. Inveterascĕre, incept. in Gallia, *to grow old, to continue long*, Caes. B. G. 2, 1.—*(It borrows the pret. from* inveterāre;) erant praeterea equitum millia duo, qui inveteraverant compluribus Alexandriae bellis, Id. B. C. 3, 110. quibus quisque in locis miles inveteraverit, ib. 1, 44. hanc inveterascere consuetudinem nolint, *to prevail, to gather strength by age or time*, Caes. B. G. 5, 41. ejusmodi dolores, ubi inveteraverint, *pains of that kind, when they have continued long*, Cels. 4, 23. ubi inveteravit malum, *when the disorder has continued long*, ib. 8. *so* hic morbus, ubi inveteraverit, Id. 3, 22, 24. si res inveteraverit, *if the distemper has become inveterate*, Id. 3, 13, 4. novas qui exactas feci ut inveterascerent, *have made new plays, after being exploded or hissed off the stage, to be brought on again and continue in vogue*, Ter. Hec. Alter. Prol. 4. *the same with what is said a few lines after*, ut spectarentur, *that they should be viewed and approved of*, ib. 12. neque indulgendo inveterascere eorum aes alienum patiebatur, *to grow old*, Nep. 25, 2. macula, quae inveteravit in Populi Romani nomine, Cic. Manil. 3. res nostrae—literarum monumentis inveterascent, *will long remain*, Cic. Cat. 3, 11. inveteravit opinio, *has long prevailed*, Cic. Verr. 1 Act. 1. Intelligo in nostra civitate inveterâsse jam a bonis temporibus, ut, &c. *that it has been an old custom or practice even from the virtuous days of the republic*, Cic. Off. 2, 16. Ac, si tibi nos peregrini videmur, quorum jam et nomen et mores inveteravit et huic urbi et hominum famae ac sermonibus, *has long been known or familiar to*, Cic. Sull. 8. Sive illa (*sc.* mala) ante provisa et expectata sint, sive inveteraverint, *sc.* iis, *have continued long or become habitual to them*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15. Ulcus enim vivescit et inveterascit alendo, *gathers strength by nourishing it or by being nourished*,

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nourished, Lucr. 4, 1062.—INVETERĀTUS, a. actu m, *old, long kept*, Plin. 23, 1 f. 28. *ſo* invetero praecipuè commendabilis vino, *ſc.* uva, Id. 14, 2. dolor, *inveterate, confirmed by long continuance*, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 16. Vehementiùs contra inveteratā (*ſc.* animi vitia) pugnandum eſt, *inveterate diſeaſes of the mind, as grief ſtrengthened by long continuance*, Senec. ad Marc. 1. *but* jàm omnis conglutinatio recens, aegrè, inveterata, facilè divellitur, *old, weakened by length of time*, Cic. Sen. 20. noſtra non inſtituta ſed jam inveterata amicitia, *not newly begun, or lately formed, but which has long ſubſiſted between us*, Cic. Fam. 3, 9. *ſo* inveteratae familiaritates, *old intimacies*, (*al.* inveterata querela,) Cic. Amic. 10. inveterata prudentiae fama, *an eſtabliſhed character for prudence*, Liv. 28, 43. invidia, *an inveterate odium or diſlike, of old ſtanding*, Cic. Off. 2, 17. Cluent. 1. phalanx Alexandri Magni—inveteratā cùm gloriā, tum etiam licentiā, *having long enjoyed both great renown and alſo licentiouſneſs*, Nep. 18, 8. Omne malum naſcens facilè opprimitur, inveteratum fit plerumque robuſtius, Cic. Phil. 5, 11 f. querela, Cic. Amic. 10. ſervitus, *inveterate, of long continuance*, Nep. 20, 1.—INVETERĀTIO, ōnis, f. *an inveterate diſorder*, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 37 f.

IN-VĒTUS, a. *not forbidden, unreſtrained*; invetum ſaltus penetrat pecus, Sil. 2, 242.

IN-VICEM, adv. accuſant, *ſc.* ſe, *one another, each other mutually*, Quinctil. 7, 2, 19 & 23. *ſo* invicem ſe mutuis exhortationibus exacuere, Plin. Ep. 3, 7 f. juſſi invicem dicere, *one after another, by turns*, Liv. 1, 40. invicem modò aqua modò vinum bibendum eſt, *by turns*, Celſ. 1, 3. alitum cantus, canumque latratus invicem audiuntur; Plin. 6, 1. Habes res urbanas; invicem ruſticas ſcribe, *in return*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11 f. vaſtetur in vicem Africa, *in its turn*, Liv. 28, 44. invicem flebis, *in your turn*, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 9.

IN-VICTUS, a. curſu, *invincible in running*, Ovid. Met. 8, 311. *ſo* invicta bello, Virg. A. 6, 878. invictiſſimus heros, Cic. Verr. 4, 38. vixi, invictus morior, *unconquered*, Nep. Epaminond. 9. animus invictus adverſus divitias, *invincible, proof againſt*, Salluſt. B. Jug. 47. *ſo* corpus invictum ad vulnera, Ovid. Met. 12, 167. invictum ſe a labore praeſtare, *not to be overcome or fatigued*, Cic. Off. 1, 20. clypeus, *impenetrable*, Virg. A. 10, 243. *ſo* adamas, Ovid. Pont. 4, 12, 32. arx capitolii invictiſſima, *impregnable*, Tac. Hiſt. 3, 78. dentes invicti ignibus, *not to be conſumed by fire*, Plin. 7, 16 f. 15.

IN-VIDĒO alicui, *to envy*, Cic. Acad. 4, 2. Or. 2, 52. Troāſin invideo, *I envy the Trojan women*, Ovid. Ep. 13, 137. Mavelim (*for* malim) mihi inimicos invidere, quàm me inimicis meis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 30. invidet ipſa ſibi, *ſhe envies herſelf*, i. e. *prevents her own happineſs*, Ov. Faſt. 2, 591.—*ſometimes uſed without a caſe or abſolutely*: invidet aut favet ſemper dignitatis judex iniquus populus, Cic. Planc. 3. qui invident, egent, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 32. qui invidet, minor eſt, Plin. Ep. 6, 17. non cadit autem invidere in ſapientem, ergo ne miſereri quidem, *a wiſe man is incapable of envy, and conſequently of pity*, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 10. *ſo* neque ille aut doluit miſerans inopem, aut invidit habenti, *ſc.* rem, *neither has he been grieved with pity for the poor, nor has he envied the rich*, Virg. G. 2, 499.—*paſſive*. Illi, quibus invidetur, rem habent, *thoſe who are envied, have an eſtate or are rich*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 32. ſibi ne invideatur, cavent, Id. Bacch. 3, 6, 15. non modò non invidetur illi aetati (*ſc.* juventuti) verùm etiam favetur, Cic. Off. 2, 13. * Ego cur invideor, *for* invidetur mihi, *why am I envied*, Hor. Art. P. 56. *but this form of conſtruction hardly occurs any where elſe.*—¶ INVIDERE honori alicujus, *to envy one's preferment*, Cic. Rull. 1. Invident honori meo; ergo invident et labori, innocentiae, periculis etiam meis, Salluſt. Jug. 85, 18. ſi fortunae veſtrae fortuna inviderit, Id. Cat. 58 f. eſt haec ſeculi labes et macula, invidere virtuti, Cic. Balb. 6. invidit operi, *ſc.* Veteris, (*for* opus Veteri,) *envied or grudged* Vetus *the honour of the work*, Tac. Ann. 13, 53. poſtquam non utilis auctor vicibus invidit, *ſome hurtful adviſer envied or was diſpleaſed with the former ſimple food of men*, Ovid. Met. 15, 104. paribus non invidet armis, *does not envy your equal arms*, i. e. *does not envy you for having performed equal actions to his*; (for Apollo, when a boy, ſlew the ſerpent Python with his arrows, in defence of his mother, as Aſcanius ſlew Numānus, in defence of his country,) Virg. A. 9, 655. *Cicero quotes from* Accius, Quiſnam florem liberūm invidit meūm, *which, he ſays, ſeems to be improper*, (malè Latinè videtur,) *for* flori. *But ſome think that the phraſe may be defended by ſupplying* MIHI; *thus, Who hath envied or grudged me the flower of my children? or by taking* INVIDIT *for* FASCINAVIT; *Who has faſcinated or bewitched, &c.* Cic. Tuſc. 3, 9. *Paſſ.* Laus atque gloria, cui maximè invideri ſolet, *which uſes to be envied*, Cic. Or. 2, 51. Video, non, ut antea putabam, novitati eſſe inviſum meae, *that my ignoble birth has not been envied*, i. e. *that I am not envied for having been raiſed to honour, though of mean birth*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 19.—¶ 3. Nolite id mihi dare, quod multi invideant, *will envy*, Nep. 8, 4. *hence* aula invidenda, *to be envied*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 6. poſtes invidendi, ib. 3, 1, 45. Non inviderunt laudes ſuas mulieribus viri Romani, *did not envy or grudge, were not niggardly in beſtowing*, Liv. 2, 40. Quia non, ut ſorſit honorem Jure mihi invideat quivis, ita te quoque amicum, *becauſe, though* or *as perhaps any one may juſtly envy me the honour of being a military tribune in the army, he cannot ſo* or *with equal juſtice envy me your friendſhip*, Hor. Sat. 6, 49. Tene—invidit fortuna mihi? *did fortune envy me the enjoyment of thee?* i. e. *has ſhe invidiouſly ſnatched thee from me?* Virg. A. 11, 43. Aſcanione pater Romanas invidet arces? *Does he a father envy* Aſcanius *the Roman towers?* i. e. *is it conſiſtent with his paternal affection to envy or keep from* Aſcanius *the glory of founding the empire of Rome?* ib. 4, 234. Nec bonus Eurytion praelato invidit honori, *for* honorem Aceſtae praelato ſibi, *envy the honour of Aceſtes, who was preferred to him*, ib. 5, 542. jampridem nobis caeli te regia, Caeſar, invidet, *envies us the enjoyment of thee, as our emperor*, Virg. G. 1, 504. ſed mihi—ſenectus invidet imperium, *envies me the enjoyment of the empire, prevents*

vents me from accepting, Virg. A. 8, 509. Invidit Amyntas, *sc.* fistulam mihi, Virg. E. 2, 39. Liber pampineas invidit collibus umbras, Bacchus *has envied or refused the shade of the vines to the hills*, i. e. *the vines are parched or stript of their leaves by the heat*, ib. 7, 58. Nobis optimam naturam *(al.* magistram) invidisse videntur, *to have envied us* (or deprived us of) *our best guide*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2. Sunt qui tibi mensis honorem—invideant, *grudge*, Ovid. Fast. 4, 85. *So* Id. Pont. 2, 8, 59.—* *Instead of the accus. of the thing, we sometimes find an infinitive or the part of a sentence; as*, Nullus est, quoi non invideant rem secundam obtingere, *there is no one, whose prosperity they do not envy*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 14. Invidere alii bene esse, tibi male esse, miseria est, *to be grieved that it is well with another, and ill with yourself, is misery*, Id. Truc. 4, 2, 31. Adfers—purpuram Tyriam. In qua tibi invideo, quòd unis vestimentis tamdiu lautus es, Cic. Flacc. 29. *and by a Greek construction the genitive; as*, Neque illi Sepositi ciceris nec longae invidit avenae, *for* cicer *and* avenam, *he neither grudged him the boarded vetches, nor the long oats*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 83.—¶ 4. *After the age of Cicero, we find*, Invidere alicui hac re, *for* hanc rem, Quinct. 9, 3, 1. *thus*, Neque enim ego invideo aliis bono, quo ipse careo, *for* bonum, Plin. Ep. 1, 10 f. Quousque et tibi et nobis invidebis? tibi maximâ laude: nobis voluptate? Id. 2, 10, 1. *add.* Id. 2, 20, 8. & 3, 8, 2. & 9, 13, 6. Invidet igne rogi miseris, *for* igni, Lucan. 7, 798. Sed et hi (cervi) bono suo invident, *for* bonum, *sc.* nobis vel hominibus, *grudge us the benefit of their horns when they cast them*, Plin. 8, 32 f. 50. Ne hostes quidem sepulturâ *(al.* sepulturam) invident, *sc.* mortuis, *grudge, refuse*, Tac. Ann. 1, 22. Non invidebo exemplo, *sc.* tibi, *I will not hinder you from exhibiting so noble an example*, ib. 15, 63. *(But* EXEMPLO *here may be in the dative; sc.* TUO; *as* invident honori meo, Sallust. Jug. 85.) INVIDENS speciosis, *envying men of high rank*, Vell. 2, 73. alterius res secundae nihil nocent invidenti, *the person that envies*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. Saevis Liburnis scilicet invidens Privata deduci superbo Non humilis mulier triumpho, *i. e.* invidebat Caesari hanc gloriam, ut deduceretur *v.* deportaretur, &c. *being a queen* (non humilis mulier) *she scorned to be carried as a private person in the cruel Liburnian ships*, (saevae, quia saevos portabant,) *to adorn the proud triumph of* Augustus, (superbo triumpho, *in the dative, for* ad triumphum;) *or (it may be in the abl. sc.* in,) *in a proud triumph*, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 30. The old scholiast on this passage informs us from Livy, that Cleopatra, when she was on purpose treated kindly by Augustus, used often to say, NON TRIUMPHABOR, *I shall not be led in triumph.*— INVIDIA, ae, f. *envy*; non in eo solum, qui invidet, dicitur; sed etiam in eo, cui invidetur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7. Invidiâ Siculi non invenêre tyranni Majus tormentum, *than envy*, i. e. *the envy of the prosperity of others*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 58. digna imitatione, non invidiâ hominum excellentium virtus, Cic. Phil. 14, 6. assidua eminentis fortunae invidia, Paterc. 1, 9, f. sine invidia laudem invenias, *without envy*, i. e. *without being envied by others*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 39. ¶ 2. incendium invidiae, *the flame of* odium, *blame, censure or dislike, on account of the abuse of power*, C c. Cat. 1, 11 f. *So* sed si quis est invidiae metus; num est vehementiùs severitatis ac fortitudinis invidia quam inertiae ac nequitiae pertimescenda? ib.—*It is sometimes difficult to express precisely in English the meaning of the Latin word* INVIDIA. Cicero *thus distinguishes it from* ODIUM, *hatred*: In ODIUM adducentur, *sc.* adversarii, si quod eorum spurcè, superbè, crudeliter, malitiosè factum proferetur; in INVIDIAM, si vis eorum, potentia, divitiae, cognatio, pecuniae proferentur atque eorum usus arrogans et intolerabilis; ut his rebus magis videantur, quam causae suae confidere, Cic. Inv. 1, 16. Hic non effugit civium suorum invidiam, *the* odium *or illwill*, Nep. 2, 8. & 12, 3. *add.* Id. 5, 3. 7, 7. id factum magnae erat invidiae tyranno, *brought great* odium, *illwill or hatred on the tyrant*, Id. 10, 4. *add.* Liv. 4, 49. *So* quod dictum magna invidia consecuta est, Nep. 10, 6. crimen invidiae, *sc.* invidiosum, Id. 7, 4. res in invidia erat, *was odious, unpopular, publicly blamed*, Sallust. Jug. 25. *So* Cic. Att. 2, 9. Per invidiam decemviralem, *taking occasion from the public aversion to the decemvirs*, to mention or propose secretly to the common soldiers the creation of tribunes, &c. Liv. 3, 43. Orant ac monent, *sc.* Patres, ut ipsis ab invidia caveatur, *that they might be screened or protected from public resentment or* odium, ib. 52 f. dandus invidiae est sanguis, *our blood must be shed to gratify the public* odium *or the spite of our enemies*, ib. 54. In summam invidiam adductae res, *rendered odious or unpopular*, Cic. Fam. 1, 1 f. invidiam commovere, concitare, conflare, &c. in aliquem, *to raise* odium *against one; so* facere invidiam alicui, *to make one odious*, Cic. Fam. 11, 1 f. Ovid. Met. 4, 548. Suet. Cal. 56. Invidiam ut deis lugendo facias, *that you may raise* odium *against the gods by your grief*, Senec. Herc. Oet. 1861. Invidiâ aestuare, ardere, flagrare et conflagrare, *to burn or blaze with odium, to be the object of public dislike*; mortis illius in Flaccum Laelius conferebat, *laid the* odium *or blame of his death on* Flaccus, Cic. Flacc. 17. in invidiam aliquid adducere, rapere *v.* trahere, *to expose to* odium, Cic. invidiam lenire, mollire, placare, &c. *to mitigate* odium; non eris invidiae ferendae, *sc.* aptus *v.* par, *you will not be able to bear the* odium, Ovid. Amor. 3, 6, 21. *add.* Met. 10, 628.— INVIDENTIA, ae, f. *the act of envying the property of another*; ab invidendo invidentia recte dici potest, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. invidentiam esse dicunt aegritudinem susceptam propter alterius res secundas quae nihil noceant invidenti, ib. 4, 8. *a word seldom used*, Invidentia, (utendum est enim docendi causâ, verbo minus usitato; quoniam invidia non in eo, qui invidet, solùm dicitur; sed etiam in eo, cui invidetur,) ib. 4, 7.— INVIDUS, a, um, *envious*; Fortuna viris invida fortibus, *envious of*, Senec. Herc. fur. 524. nox, coeptis invida nostris, *envied my attempts by shortening my pleasure*, Ovid. Met. 9, 485.— INVIDIOSUS, a, *invidious, both in an active and passive*

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passive sense: Invidiosus dici potest et qui invidet et qui invidetur, Gell. 9, 12. Tempus edax rerum, tuque invidiosa vetustas, omnia destruitis, *grieved at their continuance, and therefore wishing their destruction, malignant*, Ovid. Met. 15, 234. Ante Jovem passis stetit invidiosa capillis, *full of rancour, for the loss of her daughter Proserpine, spiteful*, Id. Met. 5, 513. *so* invidiosa Saturnia, *inflamed with hatred against the Romans, as being descended from the Trojans*, Id. Fast. 1, 266. ¶ 2. *But it is used more frequently in a passive sense:* Duplex invidia; altera invidum, altera invidiosum facit, *there are two kinds of envy or hatred; the one makes a person envious of the prosperity of others, the other makes them the object of envy*, odium *or dislike to others*, Quinctil. 6, 2, 21. Sunt enim illi invidiosi apud bonos, *odious, objects of dislike or aversion among men of worth*, Cic. Att. 2, 19. quae sunt invidiosa, ea laudando et efferendo invidiosiora faciunt, *more odious*, Cic. Or. 2, 75. quod in illo judicio invidiosissimum, Cic. Cluent. 37. moenia finitimis invidiosa locis, *fit to raise the envy of the neighbouring states*, Ovid. Ep. 7, 120. arma invidiosa tulisti, *you have borne arms in an odious cause, against your mother* Clytaemnestra *and* Aegysthus, Ovid. Ep. 8, 49. Invidiosa feri radiabant atria regis, *the odious palace of the cruel tyrant* Nero, *shone with gold*, Martial. 1, 2, 3, *hence called* domus AUREA, Suet. 31. comes, *a companion that would bring* odium *on him*, Ovid. Met. 8, 144. crimen, Cic. Cluent. 52. fortuna Caesaris, *odious on account of his having oppressed the liberty of his country*, Paterc 2, 60. imporatio, *invidious, tending to excite* odium *or indignation in the minds of the hearers*, Quinctil. 9, 2, 38. judicium illud, *for* judices illi, *odious on account of the infamy of having received a bribe*, Cic. Cluent. 50. *so* Judex, ib. 58. Quò mors foret invidiosior, *more odious or offensive to the gods*, Ov. Met. 7, 603. Inventor muneris etiam diis invidiosi, *envied by, or an object of envy to the gods, on account of its excellence*, Plin. 32, 2 f. nomen sapientiae et invidiosum et obscurum, *disliked, hated*, Cic. Amic. 5. *so* nomen invidiosum voluptatis, Cic. Acad. 4. & Fin. 2, 4. Fecit itaque nomen parentis non filio invidiosum, sed ipsi, in quam dicebatur, *to excite* odium *not against the son, but against the mother herself, against whom the pleading was made*, Quinctil. 11, 1, 63. Pactolus—invidiosus arenis, *(in the abl.) to be envied for its sands, which produced gold*, Ov. M. 11, 88. pecunia, Cic. Balb. 25. possessiones, Id. Rull. 2, 26. praemia, *rewards which would raise* odium *against them*, Ovid. Met. 13, 414. rapina, *odious*, Ovid. Amor. 1, 8, 55. *so* res, Quinctil. 6, 5, 9. Reus, Cic. Cluent. 59 f. spes, *invidious, the acquisition of which would cause envy to others*, Ovid. Met. 4, 795. & 9, 10. Turba non invidiosa, *not to be envied, despicable*, Ovid. Fast. 3, 434.—INVIDIŌSE (adv.) vivis, *in a manner to raise envy or odium*, A. ad. Heren. 4, 20 Neque post Numidici exsilium aut reditum, quisquam aut expulsus invidiosius, aut receptus est laetius, *did any one's banishment cause greater* odium, *or his return greater joy than Cicero's*, Paterc. 2, 45.—INVĪSUS, a, dis, hominibus, *odious or offensive to, hated by*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. Caelestibus, Virg. A. 1, 387. Divis, ib. 2, 647. numen, *an odious or hated deity*, ib. 7, 571. *so* caput, ib. 9, 496. facies, ib. 2, 601. lux, 4, 631. fratres, 6, 608.—Filix invisa aratris, *the fern detested by the ploughs*, Virg. G. 1, 189. *so* invisa Minervae aranea, *the spider hated by Minerva*, ib. 4, 246. *for the reason of which see* Ovid. Met. 51, 145. invisa dîs regna, Virg. A. 8, 245. Troja jacet certè Danais invisa puellis, Ovid. Ep. 1, 3. Quid me invisum fatis genuisti? *Why didst thou bring me forth detested by the fates?* Virg. G. 4, 324. Quo enim quis versutior et callidior, est, hoc invisior et suspectior, detractâ opinione probitatis, *the more hated and suspected*, Cic. Off. 2, 9. urticâ quid esse invisius potest? Plin. 22, 19. cujus marito inimicissimus, ipsi invisissimus fuerat, *very odious to herself*, Plin. Ep. 2, 20.—INVĪSUS *is also used for* non visus: Maribus non invisa solùm, sed etiam inaudita sacra, *sacred rites not only not seen, or unlawful to be seen by males*, Cic. Aruspic. Resp. 27. *But we often find in this sense,* INVĪSITĀTUS, a, um; Clusini, quum formas hominum invisitatas cernerent, *when they saw men of a form which they had not seen before, (al.* inusitatas.) Liv. 5, 35. invisitati alienigenis, *having never been visited by foreigners*, Liv. 27, 39. Quae enim est forma tam invisitata, *(al.* inusitata,) *so uncommon*, Cic. Div. 2, 67.—INVISIBĪLIS, e, *invisible, that cannot be seen*, Cels. praef. 28.

INVĪSĔRE aliquem hominem v. locum, *to visit*; ut invisas nos, suadeo, Cic Att. 1, 20 f. ad meam majorem filiam invisо domum, *I am going home to visit my elder daughter*, Plaut Stich. 1, 2, 9.

INVIGILĀRE rei alicui, *to watch over, to pay attention to*; aliae *(sc.* apes) victu invigilant, *for victui, some labour to procure food*, Virg. G. 4, 158. *so* venatu invigilant pueri, *or* venatui, *are intent on hunting, keenly engaged in the chace*, Id. A. 9, 605. invigilant animo curae, *cares are awake in his mind*, i. e. *disturb his mind though asleep*, Stat. Theb. 3, 4. *so* curam invigilare quieti, *that care should disturb our repose while asleep*, ib. 8, 623. curis invigilat mens, *is awake to, is agitated by*, Sil. 19, 331. *so* nec capiat somnos, invigiletque malis, Ovid. Fast. 4, 530.

INVIOLĀBILIS, -e pignus pacis, *inviolable*, Virg. A. 9, 363. caput telis, *that cannot be hurt by weapons*, Sil. 16, 16. inviolabilia haec ne credas forte vigere, *unimpaired, undiminished by time*, Lucr. 5, 306.—INVIOLĀTUS, a, um; corpus, *inviolate, unhurt*, Cic. Rabir. Perd. 4. *add.* Id. Sext. 67. Paterc. 2, 74. fama, *an untainted, irreproachable character*, Sallust. Jug. 47. fides, *incorrupted fidelity or honour*, ib. 38. mens inviolata mero, *unaffected by wine, sober*, Sil. 11, 309. pudicitia, *pure, immaculate*, Ovid. ad Liv. 43. et cum religione inviolatos eos, *(sc.* tribunos,) tum lege fecerunt, *inviolable*, Liv. 3, 55.—INVIOLĀTĒ, adv. *inviolably*, Cic. Sen. 22.

INVĪTĀRE *(q.* in vitam, *i. e.* ad convivium *vel* convivendum vocare) aliquem ad coenam, *to invite*, Cic. Fam. 10, 28. & 12, 4. Off. 3, 14. homines domum, *(sc.* ad) *to invite to his house*, Liv. 3, 14. domos suas, Sall. Jug. 66. Nep 23, 13. utrumque in hospitium invitat, *he invites them*

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them both to become his guests, or to lodge at his palace, Liv. 28, 18. aliquem hospitio, *(in the dat. for* ad *or* in hospitium,) Cic. Phil. 12, 9. invitati per domos hospitaliter, Liv. 1, 9. Neptunus magnis poculis eum invitavit, *i. e.* ad magna pocula, *to drink plentifully*. Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 32. nisi sunt, nisi invitavit sese in coena plusculum, *it is a wonder, if he has not drunk a little too much at supper*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 127. *so* quoties largissimè se invitavet, *when he drank most freely*, Suet. Aug. 77. quum se cibo vinoque laeti invitarent, *(for* ad cibum vinumque,) *when they ate and drank freely*, Sallust. Hist. Fragm. 4. *Vid.* Cort. p. 991. invitat (*sc.* apes) decedere calori, *invites them to retire from the heat*, Virg. Virg. G. 4, 23. Aeneas solio acerno, *(for* ad solium acernum,) *Latinus invites Aeneas to sit with him on his maple throne*, Virg. A. 8, 178. *so* invitant moenibus hostem, *for* ad moenia, ib. 9, 676. invitant omnia culpam, Ovid. Ep 17, 183. invitat pretiis animos, (*sc.* ut contendant cursu.) *he encourages or allures by the value of the prizes*, Virg. A. 5, 292. celeri certare fugitiâ invitat, *he invites*, ib. 486. praemiis etiam invitabat, *Sylla encouraged or enticed assassins to murder his enemies by rewards*, Cic. Ligar. 4. mirum quò procedat improbitas cordis humani, parvulo aliquo invitata successu, *it is wonderful how far the presumption or folly of the human mind proceeds, when encouraged by some small success*, Plin. 2, 23. praeclara illa quidem ingenia, quae gloriâ invitantur, *are incited*, Cic. ad Brut. 15 jucunditate quadam ad legendum invitati, *induced, allured*, Cic. Acad. 1, 2 f. somnos quod invitet leves, *may invite or bring on*, Hor. Epod. 2, 28 *so* somnos invitat unda, Ovid. Met. 11, 604. aqua mulsa calefacta invitat vomitiones, Plin. 22, 24 f. 52. * Nisi isthunc istis (*sc.* fustibus) invitassitis, *for* invitaveritis, *if you do not ply or beat him with your cudgels*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 31. * gladium ancilla Casinam intus habere ait, qui me atque te invitet, *(al.* evitet, i. e. vitâ privet.) *that* Casina *has a sword to kill you and me*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 21.—Invitatio, ōnis, f. in Epirum, *an invitation*, Cic. Att. 9. ad dolendum, *an incitement or encouragement, as it were a courting of grief*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34. invitationes, Id. in Vat.—Invitatus, ūs, m. *found only in the abl.* invitatu tuo mittendum duxi, *on your invitation*, Cic. Fam. 7, 5.—Invitamentum i, n. prima invitamenta naturae, *the first natural incitements or motives of action*, Cic. Fin. 5, 6 f. invitamentum ad tempus, *a temporary incitement*, Cic. Fam. 10, 10. temeritatis invitamenta, *incitements to rashness*, Liv. 2, 42. invitamentum sceleris, Paterc. 2, 67.—Invitātor, ōris, m. *one who invites, an inviter*, Martial. 9, 93, 2.

INVITUS, a, um; *unwilling, reluctant*; invitus quidem feci, *unwillingly, with reluctance*, Cic. Sen. 12. hoc significant, atque adeò apertè ostendunt, sese ad statuas pecuniam metu ac malo coactos invitissimos contulisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 60 f. itaque feci non invitus, ut prodessem multis tuo rogatu, Cic. Me invitissimo, *very much against my will*, Cic. Att. 5, 21. *add.* Fam. 3, 10. invitis diis hominibusque absolutus, *against the will of*, Cic. Verr. 1, nihil decet invitâ (ut aiunt) Minervâ, id est adversante et repugnante naturâ, Cic. Off. 1, 31. *add* Horat. A. P. 385. invito processit Vesper olympo, Hesperus *or the evening star appeared in the unwilling sky*, i. e. *the very heaven was delighted with the song of* Silenus, *and grieved that a stop was put to it upon the approach of night*, Virg. E. 6, 86. quàmque (*s. e.* et antequam) invitae properes anni spem (*i. e.* semen) credere terrae, *unwilling to receive it, because sown too early*, Virg. G. 1, 224.—Invitè, adv. *unwillingly*, Cic. Att. 8, 3. invitiùs, *more unwillingly*, Cic. Or. 2, 89. invitissimè, *very unwillingly*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 8. *but the best editions now have* a me invitissimo decessisset.

INVIUS, a, um, *(ex* in *et* via,) *impassable, not to be passed*: maris invia Teucris *(in the dat.)* Virg. A. 9, 130. *so* vivis regna, ib. 6, 154. templa, *inaccessible*, Ovid. Met. 11, 414. per invia (*sc.* loca) plerasque et errores, *mostly through pathless places and wanderings from the right way, through wrong roads*, Liv. 21, 35.

Inula, ae, f *elecampane or starwort*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 44. & 2, 8, 51. Plin. 20, 95. Col. 12, 46.

In-ultus, a. *unrevenged, unpunished*, Cic. Div. 1, 27. pati et reliquere aliquid inultum, Cic. Manil 5. inulti moriemur, *unrevenged, without resistance*, Virg. A. 2, 670. sed inultum id nunquam a me auferet, *he shall not get off with impunity*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 4.

In-umbrāre (umbra) toros obtentu frondis, *to shade*, Virg. A. 11, 66. *so* prima vestibulum inumbret, Id. G. 4, 20. ora inumbrant coronis, Lucr. 3, 936. Cydnus multâ riparum amoenitate inumbratus, *shaded*, Curt. 3, 4.

In-uncātus, part. a. lana in pecore rubis velut hamis inuncata, *caught by the brambles, as with hooks*, a tergoribus avellitur, Col. 7, 3, 10.

In-undāre, *to overflow*; ut terram inundet aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 37. Tiberis agros inundavit, Liv. 24, 9. Arnus per eos dies solito magis inundaverat, *had overflowed*, neut. Liv. 22, 2. aestus maris non inundat insulam, Plin. 5, 1. omnes aestus in oceano majora integunt spatia inundantque, quam in reliquo mari, *i. e.* interiore, *the tide rises higher in the ocean, and consequently overflows a larger space of land, than the tide does in a mediterranean sea*, Plin. 2, 97 f. 99. Humor ex his (nivibus)—velut ex ubere alit omnia quae non inundat, Plin. 17, 2. itaque crastino die aut vestro, aut Ennensium sanguine Enna inundabitur, *shall be deluged*, Liv. 24, 38. cujus mihi sanguis inundet Guttur, *might drench my throat*, Ov. Met. 14, 195. inundant sanguine fossae, *overflow with blood*, neut. Virg. A. 10, 24. hinc densi rursus inundant Troes, *sc.* campum *fill, cover, or crowd*, ib. 12, 280. quibus exercitibus Europa inundata est, Curt. 5, 7, 8.—Inundātio, ōnis, f. *an inundation*, Col. 3, 11, 8.—Joppe Phoenicum antiquior terrarum inundatione, *more ancient than the flood or deluge*, Plin. 5, 13 f. 14. cum igitur anno permansit inundatio, *when the overflowing of the lake has continued a year*, Plin. 16, 36 f. 66.

In-ungĕre aliquid oleo, *to anoint*, Plin. 18, 30 f. 73 f. viscu inungi, Id. 8. 54 f. 80. Cum tua per-

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pervideas (al. praevideas for praetervideas; al. praetereas) mala (for vitia) lippus inunctis, when you slightly notice or overlook your own faults as a blear-eyed person, having, on that account, your eyes anointed with eye-salve, i. e. when you are blind to your own failings: the best copies have malè for valdè, and join it with lippus; as malè fallus, malè parvus, &c. Here the poet is supposed humorously to allude to himself, as having sore eyes, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 25.—Inunctio, ōnis, f. succi, an anointing with the juice, Plin. 20, 5 f. 30. Feble glaucomata et suffusiones corrigi propè creditur, tridui inunctione, by anointing the eyes with it for three days, Id. 28, 8 f. 29.

In-vŏcāre Junonem Lucinam in pariendo, to invoke, to beg the assistance of, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. advocatum ad defendendum, Cic. Or. 2, 47. omnes in auxilium deos, Quinctil. 4. procem. 5. add Ovid. Fast. 6, 526. Multas initiis operum, Quint. 4, procem. 4. auxilia libertati, Tac. Ann. 15, 59. arma Romana adversus hostem, ib. 2, 46. nullos impios deos, nullas devotiones, nec aliud infelicibus precibus invocavi, quàm, &c. I have invoked no infernal gods, I have used no incantations, &c. ib. 16, 31. majoribus vestris invocantibus, sc. Romanos, imploring the assistance of, inviting them, Tac. Hist. 4, 73. so Unde metus et justae preces invocantium, of the Agrippenses imploring the assistance of the Romans, ib. 79. blandiùs alia in aurem invocabat, one called upon him by whispering softly into his ear, Quinctil. 4, 2, 124. erit locus invocandi leges, an opportunity of demanding the assistance of the laws to revenge my death, Tac. Ann. 2, 71. Acerbae viri nomine cum multis lacrymis invocato, having called upon the name of her dead husband Acerbas, Justin. 18, 6, 5. ¶ Sublime candens quem invocant omnes Jovem, the bright heaven or sky which all invoke and call Jupiter, Cic. N. D. 3, 4 & 16. Tu isthaec hodie cum tuo magno malo invocavisti, you have impresated or prayed for these things against me, i. e. for my death, to your great loss, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2. 60. reginas dominasque invocantes, calling them, Curt. 3, 11, 25. so 10, 5, 9. Invocatio, ōnis, f. deorum, a calling upon, Quinctil. 6, 1, 33. deorum, Id. 10, 1, 48. a species of the rhetorical figure Apostrophe, Id. 9, 2, 38. as, Vos enim jam ego, Albani tumuli atque luci, Mil. 31.—In-vŏcātus, part. a. (i. e. non vocatus,) uninvited, not invited, or not called, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. N. D. 1, 38. quotidie sic coena ei coquebatur, ut quos invocatos vidisset in foro, omnes devocaret, Nep. 5, 4, 3. add. Vitruv. 6, 8. invocato ut sit locus semper, sc. mihi, unless I want invitation, tho' not invited, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 29.

In-vŏlāre nidis, (in the dat.) to fly into their nests, Col. 8, 3, 5. in villam intrò involant columbae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 1. ne eò involare aquila possit, neve ea evolare anas, Id. 3, 11, 3. so Ne aut exolandi sit potestas domesticis avibus, aut aquilis vel accipitribus involandi, Col. 8, 15, 1.—epitaph. ut ego unguibus facilè illi in oculos involem venefico! how chearfully or eagerly I would fly at the eyes of that wretch with my nails! Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 6. so Vix me contineo, quin involem in capillum, ib. 5, 2, 20. singulos (sc. pisces vel antheas) involat verius quàm capit, Plin. 9, 59 f. 85. Atque ita correptum captivarum agmine matrum Involat, and thus Hecuba, with her band of captive matrons, having seized Polymnestor, flies upon him, Ovid. Met. 13, 560. animos cupido involat, quickly seizes, Tac. Ann. 1, 49. improvisi castra involavere, they unexpectedly attacked, Tac. Hist. 4, 33. In possessionem doctrinae involaverunt, they seized, Cic. Or. 3, 31. hic ardor, solusque labor, quid corpore Magni (Pompeii) projecto rapiat, quos Caesaris involet artus, this was the only solicitude of the forcers, what part of Pompey's body, when slain, she should carry off, what limbs of Caesar she should seize, Lucan. 6, 587.—involātus, ūs, m. ex involatu alitis, the flight, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 13.—In-volitāre, freq. Cum, quae nunc humeris (sc. in) involitant, deciderint comae, the hairs which flow, hang loose and waving on your shoulders, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 3.

In-volvĕre laevam togâ, to wrap up, to cover, Quinctil. 11, 3, 246. vulpem stipulâ foenoque, to wrap round with, Ovid. Fast. 4, 705. diem flammis, to involve in, to cover with, Virg. G. 2, 308. domum caligine, Virg. A. 8, 253. terram umbrâ, ib. 2, 251. navem aquâ, to overwhelm, to drown, ib. 6, 336. crinem casside, to cover, Sil. 7, 460. scilicet hydros infantem cunis involuisse manum, that the hand of Hercules, when an infant in the cradle, grasped the two snakes, (al. caudis for cunis,) Ovid. Ep. 9, 85. involvitur undique fumo, Ovid. Met. 2, 232. involvêre diem nimbi, shut up, hid, concealed, Virg. A. 3, 198. involventes os telâ, sc. aranei, the spiders entangling and wrapping round the mouth of young locusts in their web, Plin. 11, 24 f. 28. Lutea sed niveum involvat membrana libellum, let yellow parchment wrap round or cover, Tibul. 3, 1, 9.—* Ossae involvere Olympum, to roll or place Olympus on Ossa, Virg. G. 1, 282. saxa trabesque super, (sc. eum) totoque involvite montes, roll or tumble upon him, Ovid. Met. 12, 507. involvitur aeis, (in the dat.) he falls or tumbles on the altars, Virg. A. 12, 292.—* mea me virtute involvo, I wrap myself up, as it were, in my virtue, i. e. I shield myself by virtue against the assaults of fortune, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 54. libris me involvam, I will shut myself up among books, I will devote myself to study, Cic. Fam. 9, 20. obscuris vera involvens, wrapping up truth in obscurity, i. e. concealing what things were truly to happen, in dark expressions, Virg. A. 6, 100. historiis involvam carmina caecis, Ovid. in Ibin, 57. saevum ingenium variis involvens modis, disguising or concealing, Phaedr. 4, 6, 14.—* Domum venit capite involuto, (al. obvoluto,) with his head muffled up, Cic. Phil. 2, 31. so candelabrum involutum, wrapped round, Cic. Verr. 4, 28. bellum involutum pacis nomine, concealed under, Cic. Phil. 7, 6. nequitia frontis involuta integumentis, Cic. Pis. 7. so involvere se otio, to wrap one's self up in retirement, Plin. Ep. 7, 3. causa involuta obscuritate, involved in, Cic. Div. 1, 18.—* notio de fortitudine tecta atque involuta, obscure and intricate, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24. occulta quaedam et quasi involuta aperiri, as it were

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were wrapt up, obscure, Cic. Fin. 1, 9. *add.* Acad. 1, 4, res involutissima, *very intricate*, Senec. Q. Nat. 6, 5.—Involūtio, ōnis, f. *an enfolding*, Vitr. 10, 11.—Involvŭlus, i, m. *a small worm or caterpillar, that winds itself round the leaves of vines*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 63.—Involūcre, is, n. *a cloth which barbers used to put round the shoulders of the person, whom they shaved, to prevent his clothes from being fouled*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17.—Involūcrum, i, n. *any thing with which another thing is wrapt round, a covering*, Cic. N. D. 2, 14. ornamenta ejus ingenii per involucra atque integumenta perspexi, *veils and coverings*, Cic. Or. 1, 35. involucra simulationum, *the coverings of hypocrisy*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1.

In-urbānus, a, um, *unpolite, unpolished, rude*, Cic. Or. 2, 10. Brut. 63. Scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, *to distinguish a coarse rustick joke from a smart humorous or witty saying*, Hor. Art. P. 273. gestus non inurbanus, *not ungraceful*, Quinctil. 6, 3, 26.—Inurbanē, adv. *without wit or humour, not unpleasantly*, Cic. N. D. 3, 19. *add.* Plin. Ep 2, 14, 15. Quinctil. 8, 3, 54.

In-urĕre, *to press strongly*, Lucr. 5, 1034.

In-urināre, *to dive, to plunge into the water and emerge again*, Col. 8, 14, 2.

In-ūrĕre notas vitulis, *to brand, to imprint marks on them with a burning iron*, Virg. G. 3, 158. picturam, *to enamel or paint by means of fire*, Plin. 35, 11 s. 39 & 41. *so* Nicias scripsit se inussisse *sc.* tabulam vel picturam, Id. 35, 4 s. 10. *metaph.* ignominiam alicui, *to put a mark of ignominy or disgrace on any one, to brand*, Cic. de Prov. Consul. 7. nota Certo quasi censoria inuratur, *that* Certius *should be banished with some mark of the senate's displeasure, as if by the Censor*, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 16. summam mihi superbiae crudelitatisque famam inussisset, *should have branded my reputation with an indelible stain of pride and cruelty*, Cic. Mur. 4. orabat, ne Claudiae genti eam inustam maculam vellent, ut, &c. *not to put such a stain on the Claudian family*, Liv. 3, 58. M. Tullius aeternas Antonii memoriae inussit notas, *fixed an eternal stain on*, Paterc. 2, 64. Quas ille leges fuerit impositurus nobis omnibus, atque inusturus, *would be have imposed and fixed on us as a brand of infamy*, Cic. Mil. 12. ei quàm maximum dolorem, *to cause to him or inflict on him the greatest possible pain*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. *so* dolorem cineri ejus atque ossibus inussisti, Cic. Verr. 1, 44. *add.* Att. 1, 16. Odium inustum animis hominum, *deeply imprinted on, which has strongly taken possession of*, Cic. Har. Resp. 25. signa probitatis—domesticis inusta notis veritatis, *confirmed by familiar marks of truth*, Cic. Planc. 12. omnes ii motus, quos orator adhibere volet judici, in ipso oratore impressi esse atque inusti videbuntur, *the orator himself will appear to be strongly affected with the same emotions which he wishes to excite in the judge*, Cic. Or. 2, 45.—vulnere sanguis inustus, *being burnt in the wound*, i. e. *made to hiss by the fire brand which caused*, Ovid. Met. 12, 275. vetus hominis urina testis candentibus inusta, *a man's stale urine heated by red-hot tiles*, Col. 7, 5, 9.—Ossa—inustis plena medullis, *(i. e.* non ustis,) *not burnt, not consumed by the funeral pile*, Lucan. 8, 787.

In-usitātus, a, um, *unusual, uncommon*; -is verbis uti, Cic. Fin. 3, 1. species navium inusitatior, Caes. B. G. 4, 25. est inusitatum, regem capitis reum esse, Cic. Dejot. 1.—Inusitāte, v. -ō, adv. *unusually*; inusitatè loqui, *in an unusual manner*, Cic. Brut. 75. idem poëta (*sc.* Ennius) inusitatiùs contraxerat,—meum factum pudet, *for* meorum factorum, Cic. Or. 46.———

In-usus, ūs, m. Ego sum inusu (*al.* in usu, *in two words,*) factus nimio nequior, *by sloth or negligence I am become worse and worse*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 65.

In-ūtilis, e, *unuseful, useless*; sometimes also, *hurtful*: thus, qui consensus privatis interdum inutilis esset, Liv. 3, 38. absinthii succus inutilis stomacho capitique est, Plin 27, 7 s. 28. Clodius a Milone exemplo inutili, facto salutari reipublicae jugulatus est, Paterc. 2, 47. Vomitus inutilis gracilibus et imbecillem stomachum habentibus, Cels. 1, 3. An hoc inhonestum et inutile factu (*al.* factum,) necne sit, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 124. Solertior isto, sed sibi inutilior, *more hurtful*, Ovid. Met. 13, 38. Stomacho inutilissimum, *very hurtful*, Plin. 22, 24.—Inutiliter, adv. *uselessly*, Liv. 3, 51.—Inutilitas, ātis, f. *uselessness; hurt*, Cic. Inv. 2, 52.

In-vulnĕrātus, part. *unwounded, not wounded*, Cic. Sext. 67. invulnerabilis, e, *that cannot be wounded, invulnerable*, Senec. Ep. 9. Helv. 13.

Io, interj. *denoting* 1. *an exclamation*; *as* Io, matres, audite, Virg. A. 7, 400. Clamat io conjux, Sil. 5, 781. *add.* Tibul. 2, 4, 6. Ovid. Fast. 5, 447.—2. *joy or exultation*; *as* Dicite io Paean, Ovid. Art. Am. 2, 1. Io hymen hymenaee, o hymen, Plaut. Casin. 4, 3, 3. Io triumphe, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 49.—3. *derision*; *as*, Io! quae tu somnias? (*al.* eho!) Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 110.

Jŏcus, i, m. (*plur.* hi joci, *vel* haec joca,) *a joke or jest, an humorous or merry saying*, Cic. Or. 2, 34, &c. Jocone an serio illaec dicat, nescio, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 30. Eun 1, 2, 89.—Jocŭlus, i, m. *a small jest*, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 20.—Jocōsus, a, *merry, sportive, jocose*; furtum, *a pleasant stealth committed so artfully, as to make one laugh*, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 7. jocosa imago, (*sc.* vocis,) *the sportive echo*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 4. Dictorum urbanorum alia seria, alia jocosa, alia media, Quinctil. 6, 4. sermo tristis et jocosus, *a grave and jocose style*, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 11. *add.* Id. Ep. 1, 19, 89.—Jocosè, adv. *pleasantly, merrily*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12 Fam. 9, 24. si forte jocosiùs, *sc.* quid dixero, *if I say any thing too ludicrously*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 103.—Joculāris, e; & jocularius, a, um, *jocular, laughable*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 84. Cic. Fat. &. jocularium in malum inscienus paene incidi, *into a comical or laughable scrape*, Id. And. 4, 5, 43.—Jocularĭter, adv. *in a jocular manner*, Plin 22, 22. Suet. Aug. 75.—Jocāri, *to speak in jest, not in earnest*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 86. Cic. Fam. 2, 4. in faciem permulta jocatus, *having passed many jokes on his face*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 62.—*Plautus has* jocabo *for* jocabor, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 20. me appellabat jocans, *in jest, jesting*, Cic. Acad 4, 6.—Jocabundus, a, um, *jesting greatly or much*. Val.

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Val. Max. 2, 4, 4. & 3, 2. ext. 7.—JOCĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a facetious or jocular saying*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

IŌTA, n. *the name of a Greek letter*, Cic. Or. 3, 12, *a jot, a tittle, the least thing that is*, Mart. 2, 93.

IPSE, a, um; (*ant.* ipsus,) gen. ipsīus *v.* ipsĭus, dat. ipsi, *be himself, she herself, itself*; ego ipse *v.* ipsa, *I myself*; tu ipse *v.* ipsa, *thou thyself* or *you yourself*: pl. nos ipsi, *we ourselves*; vos ipsi, *you yourselves*: ipse vidi, *sc.* ego, *I myself saw*; ipse vēni, *sc.* tu, *come yourself*: et ipsum ludere quae vellem permisit, *sc.* me, Virg. Inter ipsos, *for* inter se;—IPSE *when joined with* me, mihi; te, tibi; se, sibi, *does not agree with them in case, but is commonly put in the nom. as* mihi ipse displiceo, Cic. Se ipsus fallit, Ter. *It is, however, used both ways.*—Id ipsum, *that very thing*; so hoc ipsum, quod ipsum; flos ipse, *the very flower or prime*:—*Plautus uses* ipse *in the superlative*, Ergo ipsusne es? C. ipsissimus, *the very person, his very self*, Trin. 4, 2, 146.

IRA, ae, f. *anger, displeasure, wrath, passion*; maris, fulminis, *rage*; ira praedae amissae, *anger or resentment for having lost*, Liv. 1, 5. *so* ira dictatoris creati, *resentment or pique on account of the creation of*, 4, 57. uxoris corruptae, 5, 33. diremptae pacis, 9, 8. finitae potestatis, ib. 34. fugae, 27, 7. provinciae ereptae, 37, 51. amantium irae amoris integratio est, *the quarrels*, Ter. And. 4, 3, 20. irae sunt inter Glycerium et natum, *a variance or difference*, ib. 3, 3, 20.—IRĀCUNDUS, a. *angry, passionate; raging, boisterous*: -dē: -dia:—IRASCI ei, *to be angry*; celer *v.* facilis irasci, *apt or ready to be angry*, Hor. irasci in cornua discit taurus, *to vent his wrath on his horns by pushing against a tree*, Virg. G. 3, 232. A. 12, 104. ne nostram vicem irascaris, *sc.* Argivis ob, *be not angry with them on our account*, Liv. 34, 32. IRĀTUS, a. *angry*; -atior ei, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36. illis fuerat iratissimus, Cic. Phil. 8, 6. -ātum mare, *tempestuous*, Hor. Epod. 2, 6. -us venter, *a craving stomach*, Id. S. 2, 8, 5. IRĀTĒ, adv. *angrily, in anger*, Phaedr. 4, 24, 14. -ātius, Col. 7, 12.

IRE (eo, īvi, ĭtum,) *to go*; hinc celeriter, leniter, foras, pedibus, equo; ad coenam; ad tonsorem; ad ora genitoris, *to go to see, to the presence of*, Virg. A. 6, 108. aquā *v.* aquis, *to sail*, Ov. Ep. 13, 126. *to fly as an arrow*, ib. 8, 695. *so* plumbum incandescit eundo, ib. 2, 728. *to swim*, Id. Ep. 18, 59. & 19, 32. *so* pisces ire nequibant, Lucr. 1, 381. hāc ibat Simois, *flowed*, Ov. Ep. 1, 33. M, 1, 111. & 2, 456. Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis, Virg. A. 8, 726. incipit res ire melius, *to go on, to proceed*, Cic. Att. 14, 15. obviam hostibus, *to meet, to oppose*, Nep. 1, 4. ad arma, *to take up arms, to go to war*; *so* in arma, Ov. Ep. 3, 136. sub arma, *to be subdued*, Lucan. 10, 5. ad saga, *to assume the military dress*, Cic. (A. 372.) in aciem, *to go to battle, to fight*, Quint. 9, 2, 85. Tac. H. 2, 46. in adversum hostem, *to advance against the enemy, to attack*, Ov. M. 8, 403. Ep. 1, 13. F. 5, 713. *so* Virg. A. 9, 424. in amplexus, *to embrace*, Ov. Ep. 16, 86. in auras, *to mount into the air*, Ov. M. 7, 351. *to vanish*, Id. Ep. 10, 121. in ignes, *to rush upon, to go against the fire breathed from the nostrils of the bulls*, ib. 12, 15. si in articulum seges ire coeperit, *to joint, to gather into knots*, Plin. 18, 17 f. 44. in bona alicujus, *to take possession of*, Digest. ad Celtiberos in colloquium, *to go and hold a conference with*, Liv. 34, 19. in consilium, *to retire as a jury to make out a verdict*, Cic. Cluent. 20. in corpus, *to grow fat*, Quinctil. 2, 10, 5. in duplum, *to be decerned to pay double*, Cic. Flacc. 21. in exemplum, *to serve as an example*, Tac. Ann. 3, 50. *so* exemplis deorum, *to make use of, to compare one's self with the gods*, i. e. *to Bacchus*, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 27. in hominem, *to attack with words*, Cic. Att. 10, 16. *so* in hostem, *to attack with arms*, Stat. Th. 10, 258. in jus, *to go to a court of justice, to enter an action against one before the* Praetor, Ter. Phor. 5, 8, 88. (A. 230.) in lacrimas, *to have recourse to*, Virg. A. 4, 413. *to weep, to dissolve into tears*, Stat. Th. 11, 193. in leges, *to yield or submit to*, Ov. Ep. 4, 62. in litem, *to quarrel*, Ov. F. 6, 89. in malam rem, *to go to the mischief*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 59. *so* in crucem, Id. As. 5, 2, 41. in matrimonium, *to marry, or be married*, Id. Tr. 3, 3, 4. in melius, *to grow better*, Tac. An. 12, 68. in nervum, *to go to prison*, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 15. in opus alienum, *to meddle with*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 6. in ora deae, *to fly in her face, to attack with her nails*, Val. Flac. 7, 294. in poenas, *to proceed to punishment*, Ov. M. 5, 668. in possessionem, *to take possession* (of any thing litigated before a judge,) Cic. Verr. 1, 48. in praelia, *to go to battle, to fight*, Ov. M. 14, 545. in mea Thersites regna licebit eat, *sc.* ut, *may take possession of, may usurp my power*, Ov. Rem. Am. 482. in rotis, *to ride in a chariot*, Id. Ann. 1, 2, 42. in scelus, *to commit*, Id. F. 6, 526. ibit in saeculum, fuisse principem, &c. imp. *it will be remembered in future ages, forever*, Plin. Pan. 55. *so* factum in saecula iturum, *to be recorded or celebrated*, Sil. 12, 312. in sententiam alicujus, *v.* pedibus in sententiam, *to agree to any one's opinion*; in alia omnia, *to go into a contrary opinion*, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. & 10, 12. Caes. B. G. 8, 53. Plin. Ep. 8, 14. *so* in eandem sententiam, Liv. 1, 32. in quam sententiam quum pedibus iretur, imp. *sc.* a senatoribus, *when the senators were giving their assent to this opinion*, Liv. 5, 9. *add.* Id. 7, 35. in subsidium, *to assist*, Cic. Att. 7, 8. & subsidio alicui, Nep. 17, 8. in suffragium tribus oportebat ire, *to go to give their votes*, Plin. 18, 6. in sudorem, *to break out into a profuse sweat*, Flor. 2, 4. in thalamum Caesaris, i. e. *to become the wife*, Luc. 8, 88. *so* Ov. Ep. 3, 72. Am. 1, 5, 11. in ventos, *to vanish into air*, Ov. Ep. 13, 92. in viscera patris, *to be eaten by*, (*as the son of* Thyestes,) Ov. in Ibin, 548. itum est in viscera terrae, *sc.* ab hominibus, *they went or dug*, Ov. M. 1, 138. in vultus unguibus, *to fly upon*, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 64.—IRE per amnes Stygios, *to sail over*, Ov. M. 14, 591. *so* per aequora, Ov. F. 4, 132. per mare, Ov. Ep. 2, 34. per Symplegādas, Tr. 1, 10, 47. per aquas, *to swim*, Id. Ep. 19, 194. *so* per fluctus, ib. 5, 64. per undas, ib. 19, 161. per astra, *to fly*, Ov. M. 15, 147. *so* per auras, ib. 2, 203. per exemplum dearum, *to take example from*, Ov. Art. A. 3, 87. per exempla, *to imitate*, Id. M. 4, 431. per ora novem it *sc.* Timavus, *flows*, Virg. A. 1, 245. per

per caelum, *to move*, Virg. G. 1, 433. per omnes, *to be published*, Luc. 10, 197.—Ire inficias v. infitias, *to deny*, Plaut. neque ibo inficias, Tac. Ann. 15, 2. eunt anni more fluentis aquae, *past*, Ov. Art. A. 3, 62. *so* populo gratior it dies, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 7. sex mihi natales lerant, *sc.* dies, i. e. *I was six years old*, Ov. Ep. 15, 61. ire praecipites, *to go headlong*, i. e. *to degenerate rapidly*, Liv. praef. seminaque in latos ierant aequaliter agros, *were sown or thrown*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 33. Miror ista sic ire, *go on so*, Sen. Ep. 5. Istuc ibam, *I was going to speak of that*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 35. *so* ibit ad illud illico, ib. 4, 2, 41.—¶ Vos celsis nunc primùm a navibus itis? *do you come*, Virg. A. 2, 375. sed eccum Syrum ire video, *I see Syrus coming*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 7.—Ire cubitum v. dormitum, *to go to bed*; cur is te perditum? *why do you go to destroy yourself?* Ter. And. 1, 1, 107. *so* tu tibi laudem is quaesitum? Id. Heaut. 2, 3, 74. sed ne, ignoscendo malis, bonos perditum eant, Id. Cat. 52, 12.—| nunc, & ite nunc, *forms of upbraiding*, Virg. A. 7, 425. Juv. 12, 57. Ov. Am. 3, 3, 1. et ibi Heinsi. Eamus jam nunc intro, *for* introeamus, *let us go in*; | prae, *for* praei, *go before*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 144. ibimus Afros, *for* ad Afros, Virg. E. 1, 64. ibitis Italiam, *for* ad Italiam, Id. A. 3, 254. Voltisne eamus visere, *sc.* ut, *that we go to see her*, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 53. sic eat, imp. *let it be so*, Luc. 2, 304. —*passive.* itur in antiquam silvam, *sc.* ab illis, *they go*, Virg. A. 6, 179. sic itur ad astra, *sc.* ab hominibus, *mortals reach or ascend to heaven*, ib. 9, 641. paulatim longiùs itur, *sc.* a Proserpina, *she goes*, Ov. F. 3, 443. hoc ordine belli ibitur, imp. *in this manner shall the war proceed*, Luc. 2, 223. postquam audierat non datum iri filio uxorem suo, *that the daughter of Chremes was not to be given in marriage to his son*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 6. rumor venit datum iri gladiatores, *that a shew of gladiators was to be exhibited*, Ter. Hec. prol. 20. terruit auster euntes, *sailing, departing*, Virg. A. 2, 111. *so* ventosque aspirat eunti, *sc.* Iridi, *as she flies*, ib. 5, 607. certus eundi, *determined on sailing or departing*, ib. 4, 554. virosque acquirit eundo, *by moving, as she moves*, ib. 175. *so* opes acquirit eundo, *sc.* amnis, *as it flows, in its progress*, Ov. Art. 2, 243. quà sit sibi nescit eundum, *sc.* viator, *what way to go*, Ov. F. 5, 3. Itio, ōnis, f. & Itus, ûs, m. *a going*; crebrae itiones, *journeys*, Ter. Phor. 5, 8, 24 de obviam itione ita faciam, ut suades, *about meeting Caesar*, Cic. Att. 11, 10. & 13, 50. Rhodiorum classi domum itionem dari, Cic. Div. 1, 32. vota pro itu et reditu, *for his good journey and safe return*, Suet. Tib. 38.—Itare, *to go frequently*, Cic. Fam. 9, 24.—Iter, rar. itiner, itinerip, n. *a journey*.

* Iris, is, & idis, f. *acc.* irim, *the rainbow*; *a kind of flower*; *a precious stone*: irinus, a. *of the flower de luce*, irinum unguentum, Plin. 13, 1.—Irio, ōnis, m. *winter-cresses*, Col. 12, 20.

* Ironia, *irony, a figure of speech, when one means the contrary of what is said*, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 4.

Ir- (*for* in-)radiare, *to enlighten, to irradiate*.

Ir-rasus, p. *unshaven*, -um caput, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 16. -a clava, *rough, unpolished*, Sil. 8, 586.

Ir-rationalis v. -abilis, e, *without reason, irrational*; equus est animal -ale, Quinct. 7, 3, 3.

Ir-raucescere, *to grow hoarse*, Cic. Or. 1, 61.

Ir-redivivus pons, *irreparable*, Catul. 18, 3.

Ir-reditus (ūcis) via, *from which one cannot safely return*, Lucan. 9, 408.

Ir-religatus, a, um, *not tied, unbound, loose*.

Ir-religiosus, a, um, *irreligious, undevout*, -osē.

Ir-remeabilis, e, *from which there is no return, not to be repassed*; unda, Virg. A. 6, 425.

Ir-remediabilis, e, *not to be cured* Sen. Ep. 114.

Ir-reparabilis, *not to be repaired*, Virg. E. 3, 284

Ir-repertus, a, um, *not found out*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 49

Ir-repere, & irreptare, fr. *to creep into, to steal into; to insinuate one's self*, Cic. Or. 28.

Ir-reprehensus, *without blame, irreprehensible*.

Ir-requietus, a. *without rest, restless*; *troubled*.

Ir-resectus, a, um, *uncut, unpared*, Hor. Ep.

Ir-resolutus, a, um, *never slackened or loosed*.

Ir-restinctus, *unextinguished*, Sil. 3, 29.

Ir-retire, (rete,) *to ensnare, to entangle*, Cic.

Ir-retortus, *not turned aside, unmoved*, Hor.

Ir-reverens, ntis, a. *not paying due respect, irreverent*; -enter, -entia, Tacit. Ann. 13, 26.

Ir-revocatus, *not recalled, or not to be recalled*; -abilis, -e verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71. -andus.

Ir-revolutus (*al.* in-evolutus) liber, *not unrolled*, i. e. *unopened*, Martial. 11, 1, 4.

Ir-ridere eum, *rar.* in eum, *to laugh at, to mock, to ridicule*: irrigo, & -isus, ûs; -isor.

Ir-ridicule, adv. *not unpleasantly, wittily*: -ulum, *a laughing stock*, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 3.

Ir-rigare, *to water, to moisten, to bedew*. -atio.

Ir-riguus, a, um, *watered, wet, moist*; *that waters*; -ua aquarum, *springs or rills of water*.

Irritare, *to provoke, to irritate, to enrage*; *to move or affect*: -atio, -abilis: irritamen, & -amentum, *an incitement*; -a malorum, Ov. M. 1, 140.

Irritus, a, um, (ratus,) *not ratified, vain, fruitless*; spei, *disappointed*; ad -um, *to naught*, Liv.

Ir-rogare multum, poenam, &c. ei, *to impose*; leges, *to make*, Cic. Dom. 17. -atio.

Ir-rorare, *to bedew, to besprinkle*, Ov. M. 7, 190.

Ir-ubere, & -escere, *to be or grow red*.

Ir-ructare, *to belch, to belch out*, Plaut.

Irrugare (in & ruga,) *to make wrinkled*.

Ir-rumare, (ruma,) *to give suck or milk*: irrumatus, a, um, *polluted*: -atio, -ator.

Ir-rumpere, *to break in violently*: -ptio: irruptus, adj. *unbroken, firm*, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 18.

Ir-ruere, *to rush in or on furiously, to attack*.

Is, ea, id, *he, she, it*; *that, such*: adv. ibi, eō, inde, eâ, eatenus;—isce, ejusce, *for* is & ejus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38. id aetatis, *for* eâ aetate, id temporis, *for* eo tempore, Cic. Fam. 6, 20. Cat. 1, 4.

* Isatis, is, v. idis, *wild lettuce, or the herb woad*; in silvis nascens, Plin. 20, 7 f. 25.

* Ischaemon, ōnis, m. *an herb good for stanching blood*, Plin. 26, 12. et 25, 8.

* Ischias, ădis, f. *the sciatica or hip-gout*; ischiăcus, v. ischiadicus, a. *ill of that disease*, Plin.

* Ischnon, i, n. *a slender thing*; put for *a lean girl*, Lucr. 4, 1159. ischnotes, ae, m. (*i. e.* gracilitas,) *a too small pronunciation*, Quinct. 1, 5.

* Iselasticus, -a certamina, *the solemn games of the Greeks*, Plin. Ep. 10, 119. so called because

cause the victors were carried back to their native city in a chariot, and entered by a breach in the wall, Vitruv. 9 pr. Suet. Ner. 25. (G. 282.)

Isĭcium, v. -ia, *a kind of pudding, a sausage.* Var.

ISTE, ista, istud, *gen.* istius v istĭus, *he, that; often used to express contempt;* adv. istō, istorsum; istiusmŏdi, *of that kind:* Isthic v. istic, (iste hic,) istaec, istoc; *adv.* isthīc, v. istīc, isthuc, isthinc, isthàc, istactĕnus; istuc aetatis, *for* ista aetate: istuccine interminata fuī hinc abiens tibi? *did I not threaten that?* Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 14.

Isthmos, v. -us, i, m. *a neck of land separating two seas;* adj. isthmius & isthmĭăcus, Liv. 33, 32.

Ita, adv. *so; yes;* itane est? *is it so?* Cic. ităque, *therefore, and so;* Item, *also, likewise;* Itidem, *in like manner, likewise,* Cic. Leg. 2, 3.

Iter, ĭtĭnĕris, n. (ire) *a journey, a march; a road or path; a passage by water. We find* itiner, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 72. Lucr. 6, 338. *and* itĕre, *in the abl.* Lucr. 5, 652.—Itio, ōnis, f. *et* Itus, ūs, m. *a going;* -itāre, *to go often; see* Ire.

Itĕrum, adv. *again;* itĕrāre, *to do over again; to renew, to repeat;* -ātio, *a repetition,* Cic. Or. 25.

Jŭba, ae, f. *the mane of a horse, or of any other beast; the feathers which a cock raises on his neck; the red flesh like crest in the neck of a serpent;* jubātus, a, um, *having a mane or crest; maned, crested!* -ati angues, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 58.

Jŭbar, āris, n. *the morning star; the splendour of light, or of any other thing; a sun-beam* Ov. F. 1, 78

Jŭbĕre (juffi, juſſum,) filium necari, *to order, to command,* Sall. Cat. 56. aliquem facere quodvis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 42. Fuſcum ſalvere, *to wiſh him health, to ſalute,* Id. Ep. 1, 10, 1. *ſo* Dionyſium jube ſalvere, Cic. Att. 4, 14. eum bonum animum habere v. bono animo eſſe, *to bid him be of good courage:* Caeſar—te ſine cura eſſe juſſit, Cic. Att. 12, 6. jubeo Chremetem, *ſc.* ſalvere, Ter. And. 3, 3, 1. Tumultum compoſuit vultu, dextrâque filentia juſſit, *ordered ſilence,* Luc. 1, 298. *ſo* Ov. M. 9, 691. jubet fidentia omnibus, *orders all to be ſilent,* Stat. Th. 7, 373. pacemque jubebo omnibus, *to be at peace,* ib. 32. lamque ſecuttiro juſſurus claſſica Phoebo, *he was to engage on the following day,* Luc. 2, 528.—Jubere legem, *to vote for, to paſs a law,* Cic. Balb. 17. (A. 90) ſenatus cenſuit, populus juſſit, Cic. Ad. Brut. 4. ſenatus eam paeem ſervandam cenſuit, et paucos poſt dies populus juſſit, *ſc.* eam ſervari, *ratified it,* Liv. 37, 55. Tullum Hoſtilium regem populus juſſit, *choſe, elected,* Id. 1, 22. *ſo* duumviros, ib. 9, 30. Id modò excepère patres, ne poſtea eoſdem tribunos juberent, ib. 3, 30. de foenore atque agro rogationes jubebant, *voted for the bills,* de plebeio conſulatu antiquabant, *ſc.* rogationem, *voted againſt it,* ib. 6, 39. ad unum omnes centuriae P. Scipioni imperium eſſe in Hiſpania juſſerunt, ib. 26, 18. *ſo* 30, 41. poſtquàm ei (Mario) provinciam Numidiam juſſit, *appointed,* Sall. Jug. 84. num apud populum de legibus jubendis aut vetandis, *ſc.* dici poſſit, *about paſſing or rejecting laws,* Cic. Or. 1, 14. *ſo* Id. Leg. 3, 16. ut tempus rogationum jubendarum proferretur, *that the time of determining, deciding, or voting about the propoſed laws ſhould be deferred,* Liv. 6, 42. populus juſſit de bello, Liv. 38, 45. quòd bellum ſcitatus Perſeo juſſiſſet, *had determined on war againſt Perſeus,* Liv. 42, 33. ſenatus conſules ſortiri provincias juſſit, ib. 7, 19.—¶ interroganti ſcribae—juſſit, Liv. 27, 16. cui juſſum erat, ib. 42, 28. *cf.* 30, 34.—*paſſ.* jubetur ire, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 75. perferre juberis, ib. 13, 7. Aeneadis indicere bella Latinis jubebatur, Virg. A. 7, 616. juſſus confundere foedus, ib. 5, 496. juſſa mori virgo, ib. 3, 323. juſſi diſcumbere, ib. 1, 708. Junoni Argivae juſſos adolemus honores, *we perform the appointed ſacrifices,* ib. 3, 547. ſocii ceſſerunt aequore juſſo, *retired from the plain as they were ordered,* ib. 10, 444. juſſos aſperge ſapores, *ſprinkle the juices which I direct or adviſe,* Id. G. 5, 62. juſſorum poena laborum, *enjoined or impoſed,* Ov. M. 9, 22. (G. 398) quā juſſo, *for* juſſero, *where I ſhall command,* Id. A. 11, 467. Senec. Ep. 58. *ſo* ubi juſſo, *when I order,* Sil. 12, 175. *(ſome think* juſſo *a freq. from* jubeo: uti juſſitur, *obſol. for* jubetur, *ſc.* faber, *as he is ordered or directed,* Cato, R. R. 14)—Jussum, i, n. *an order or command:* juſſu (abl.) Jovis, *by the command,* Plaut. Amph. prol. 19 veſtro juſſu, Cic. Manil. 9. fine populi juſſu, *without the order,* Sall. Cat. 29.

Jŭbilum, *a joyful ſhout;* jubilāre, *to ſhout,* Varr.

Jŭcundus, (*ex* juvāre, Cic. Fin. 2, 4.) *pleaſing; agreeable, delightful:* -dē, -dĭtas.

Jūdĭcāre, (*q.* jus dicĕre,) *to judge:* -ātio, & -ātus, ūs; -ātrix: Jūdex, ĭcis, c. *a judge:* judĭcium, i, n. *judgment; a trial; a ſentence; the power of judging; a body of judges:* jūdĭciālis, e & -ārius, a, um, *of a judge or trial,* (A. 225, &c.)

Jūgis, e, *perpetual;* fons jugis aquae, *a perennial ſpring,* Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 2. jugĭter, *continually.*

Juglans, ndis, f. *a walnut or walnut-tree.*

Jŭgŭlum, *the throat;* jugŭlāre, *to cut one's throat, to butcher, to kill; to confute; to ſpoil:* -ātio.

Jŭgum, i, n. *a yoke; the beam of a balance; or of a loom; a bench for ſitting on; a frame for ſupporting vines; the ridge of a mountain:* Tribus haſtis jugum ſit, humi fixis duabus, ſuperque eas tranſversā unā deligatā, *a yoke or machine under which vanquiſhed enemies were made to paſs naked,* Liv. 3, 28. ſub hoc jugo dictator Aequos miſit, ib. nudos enim emiſerat, ib. 29. tela jugo juncta eſt, *the web was bound to the beam,* Ovid. M. 6, 55. juga montis, *the tops or ridges,* Virg. E. 5, 76. jugum Alpium, Liv. 21, 35. collis, ib. 31, 39. per iſthmi jugum, *across the neck or ridge of the iſthmus,* Liv. 42, 16. immenſis jugis tumet Ida, Ov. Ep. 5, 138. jugum vocant, quod juncti boves uno die exarare poſſunt, *as much land as two oxen can ear or plough in a day,* i. e. *an acre,* Varr. R. 1, 10, 1. qui in ſingulis jugis arant, *who plough one acre each* i. e. *who poſſeſs a very ſmall farm,* Cic. Verr. 3, 11. hoc jugum impiorum nefarium, *this yoke or pair,* i. e. Antonius *and* Dolobella, Cic. Phil. 11, 2. aquilarum jugum, *a pair of eagles,* i. e. two ſtandards with the image of a ſilver eagle on the top of them, Plin. 10, 4 f. 5. pari jugo niti, *with equal effort or exertion,* Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 8. jugum huic imponete, *to impoſe the yoke of ſervitude, to make a captive, to enſlave,* Ov. Ep. 9, 6. *ſo* acceptare jugum, *to ſubmit,* Sil. 7, 41. non ſolum frenis, ſed etiam

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jugo

jugo accepto, Liv. 37, 36. jugo Rhenus adactus, *i. e.* gens Gallorum, *subdued*, Stat. Th. 1, 19. a cervicibus jugum servile dejicere, Cic. Phil. 1, 2. eripe turpi colla jugo, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 91. subtrahe colla jugo, Ov. Rem. A. 90. jugum exuere, Tac. Agr. 31. jactare, *to throw off the yoke*, Juv. 13, 21.—Animas, quae per juga longa sedebant, *on the benches or beams placed across the boat*, Virg. A. 6, 411. in jugo quum esset luna, i. e. *in the constellation* Libra. Cic. Div. 2, 47. jŭgālis, e; -ālis equi, *fit for being yoked in a chariot*; -āle vinculum, *the bond of marriage*; -ālēs taedae, *nuptial torches*; *so* lectus: jugārius, i, m. *one that yokes and drives oxen*: jugērum, i, *an acre, as much land as a yoke of oxen could plough in a day*; pl. jugera, um, ibus; *which has sometimes* jugeris, *and* jugere *in the sing.* jugerātim, adv. *by acres, acre by acre*; jugōsus, *full of ridges*:—Jŭgāre, *to yoke, to join, to couple together*; *to marry*: -ātio: jugatōrius, -ii boves, *used to the yoke*: jugamentum *v.* jugumentum, i, n. *the lintle of a door*: jugamentāre, *to fasten together*.

Jūmentum, (juvāre,) *a beast of burden, a packhorse*; clitellarium, dossuarium, farcinarium, &c.

Juncus, *a bulrush*; adj. junceus, -idus, -inus, -ōsus; -etum, *a place where rushes grow*.

JUNGERE dextram dextrae, *to join*, Virg. A. 1, 408. equos currū *for* currui, *to yoke*, ib. 7, 724. leones ad currum, Plin. 8, 16. mulos ad vehiculum, Suet. Caes. 31. rhedam equis, Cic. Att. 6, 1. affinitatem, foedus, amicitiam, pacem cum aliquo, *to join, to make*, Cic. & Liv. foedere alicui regi jungi, Liv. 26, 24. mulierem viro stabili connubio, *to join in marriage*, Virg. A. 1, 73. & 4, 126. puellam alicui, *to give in marriage*, Ov. M. 7, 697. aliquem sibi connubio filiae, *to unite to himself by the marriage of his daughter*, Ov. M. 6, 428. se viro, *to marry*, Virg. A. 4, 28. *so* Ov. M. 10, 82. mulierem sibi, *to take to wife*, Ov. M. 13, 752. oscula, *to kiss, to exchange kisses*, Id. passim; pontes et propugnacula jungunt, i. e. propugnacula pontibus, *they join the bulwark by bridges*, Virg. A. 9, 170. *so* Euphrate pontibus juncto, *having made bridges upon that river*, Curt. 3, 7, 1. & 4, 9, 12. pons lapideus flumini impositus jungit urbem, *sc.* Babylonem, ib. 5, 1, 29. Per hos juncta societas Annibali et Syracusano tyranno, *an alliance was formed between*, Liv. 24. 6. junctus alicui cognatione, affinitate, amicitiā, foedere, matrimonio, &c. *joined*; juncti leones, *yoked*, Virg. A. 3, 113. junctos conscendebat equos, *i. e.* currum, ib. 12, 735. Proteus, magnum qui piscibus aequor et juncto bipedum curru metitur equorum, *i. e.* curru piscibus et equis juncto, *in a chariot drawn by fishes and two footed horses*, i. e. *by sea-horses in their hind parts like fishes*, Id. G. 4, 389. juncti orbes, *the wheels*, put for *the chariot*, ib. 3, 173. oratio juncta, *harmonious, opposed to* hiulca, Cic. de Or. 3, 43. verba, *compound words*, Cic. Or. 36. versibus impariter junctis, i. e. *in elegiac verse*, consisting of an hexameter and pentameter alternately repeated, Hor. Art. P. 75. junctissimus illis, *very closely united to him* by the ties of friendship, Ov. Met. 5, 60. cum tibi sit junctissima, junctior esse expetit, ib. 9, 548.—Junctio, ōnis, f. *a joining*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20.—Junctura (ae; f.) lapidum, *a joining*, Suet. Aug. 92. *so* tignorum, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. genuum, *the joint*, Ov. Met. 2, 824. verborum, *a composition*, Quinctil. 9, 4. Hor. Art. P. 47. junctim, adv. *jointly, successively, without intermission*; magistratus percurrit, Suet. Cl. 14.

Jūnior, *younger*; Junius mensis, &c. *see* Juvenis.

Jūnipĕrus, i, f. *the juniper tree*, Plin. 16, 25.

Jūrāre aras, *sc.* per, *to swear*; in sacinus, in eum, *to conspire*; in legem, *to swear to observe*; in verba ejus, *to swear allegiance*; morbum, *to swear that one is in bad health, as an excuse for not attending*: jurātus, a, um, *having sworn*; *sworn by*; juratissimus auctor, *approved, creditable*, juratus amicus, *trusty*: jurandum, i, n. *an oath*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 26. Jurejurāre, *to swear*, Liv. 41, 15.

Jurgāre, & -āri, *to quarrel, to chide*: jurgium, *a dispute, a quarrel, an altercation*, Cic. Am. 21.

JUS, jūris, n. & jusculum, *broth*; jurĕus, -ea *sc.* placenta, *a kind of cake made of broth*; jurulentus, a, um, *stewed in broth*; *juicy*, Cels. 2, 28.

JUS, jūris, n. *right, law, justice*; Jura civum, *the rights of citizens*, (A. 44.) summum jus, *the rigour of law*; quo jure, quaque injuriā, *right or wrong*, Ter. (A. 181.) in jus ire, *to a court of justice*; jus dicere, *to administer justice*; juris dictio, *the administration of justice*; jūrĭdĭcus, a, -ĭci conventus, *assemblies for administering justice, sessions or assizes*; a *judge*: juridicālis, e, *pertaining to law*: juris *v.* jure-consultus, juris *v.* jure perītus, i, m. *a lawyer*: jusjurandum, jurisjurandi, *an oath*; jusjurandi verba, Tac. Hist. 4, 31.

Jussum, & jussus, ūs, *an order*; *see* Jubere.

Justus, a, *just*; -amor, *sc.* uxoris, *lawful*, Luc. 2, 379. annos justos peragere, *to live the appointed time*, Ov. M. 10, 36. justa arma movere, *just arms, a just war*, Ov. Ep. 2, 98. Art. A. 2, 398. M. 7, 458. *so* bella, ib. 8, 58. *but* ab justis armis aliquid expectare, *compleat armour, the arms of the legionary soldiers*; *opposed to the* Velites, (levis armatura) Liv. 38, 22. *so* justum bellum, *a regular war, opposed to nocturnal excursions and open robbery*, ib. 29, 31. *or to secret snares*, Cic. Cat. 2, 1. nec adiri usquam ad justi cursum poterat amnis, *sc.* ab aliquo, *nor could one any where get access to the regular or usual channel of the river*, Liv. 1, 4. carina, *i. e.* navis, *a fair-trading vessel, not a pirate*, Lucan. 3, 228. justi dies, *appointed, lawful*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9. dolor, *grief for which there is just or sufficient cause*, Ov. Ep. 12, 133. *so* lacrimae, ib. 11, 115. eloquentia, *full and perfect*, Cic. Br. 90. excusatio, *sufficient, valid*, Cic. Or. 41. exercitus, *complete, deserving the name of an army*, Vell. 2, 61. id ei justum exilium esse scivit plebs, Liv. 26, 3. forma, *complete beauty, not needing the aid of ornament*, Ov. M. 2, 733. funus, *performed with proper solemnity*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 19. (A. 474.) justa gloria est fructus verae virtutis, *true, solid*; *opp. to* falsa, Id. Ps. 24. honores, *just, deserved*, Cic. Cat. 3, 10. justa itinera facere, *sufficiently great, of a proper length*, to go every day as far as a proconsul, in marching to his province, ought or used to do, Cic. Att. 5, 2. justo jure aliquid repetere, *by a just right*, to which one is entitled, Liv. 21, 3. libertas, *complete freedom from slavery, the full enjoyment of the rights of citizens*, Suet. Aug.

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Aug. 40. magnitudo, *the full or proper size*, Plin. 10, 53. Quinctil. 8, 5, 26. materfamilias, *a lawful wife*, Liv. 39, 53. miles, *a complete soldier, having all the requisites*, Liv. 24, 14. *a legionary soldier*, opposed to a rower or marine, Suet. Galb. 12. opus, *a large work or book*, Plin. praef. 8. *so* Quis fuerit eo tempore habitus civitatis, justo servemus operi, *let us reserve to a larger work, of a bulk suited to the subject*, Vell. 2, 99. *add.* ib. 89 & 103. labant curvae justo fine pondere naves, *without a proper weight*, to balance them, Ov. M. 2, 163. Jam gravidus justo pondere venter erat, *sc.* matris, i. e. *she was near the time of her delivery*, Ov. Ep. 16, 44. jumenta justam operam reddentia, *labouring oxen which perform the full task* of labour, Col. 6, 3, 3. praelium, *a regular engagement, a pitched battle*, Liv. 39, 2. *so* pugna, ib. 22, 28. servitus, *easy, gentle, not rigorous*, Tac. And. 1, 1, 9. *but* justum pati servitium, *complete slavery*, Liv. 41, 6. supplicium, *just, deserved*, Cic. Cat. 1, 8 tempus comitiorum, *the regular or usual time of holding the* comitia *for the election of magistrates*, Liv. 5, 9. triumphus, *just, fairly won*, (A. 387.) victoria, *complete*, such a number of the enemy being slain that he was saluted by the title of IMPERATOR by his army, Cic. Ep. 2, 10. justum et tenacem propositi virum, *i. e.* vir tenax justi propositi, *fixed, fast to a just purpose or resolution*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4. justis voluminibus, i. e. *in a larger work, (al.* justiùs, *more largely,)* Vell. 2, 48. *so* ib. 119 uxor, *a lawful wife; op. to* pellex, *a concubine*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35.—plus JUSTO, *more than is fit or proper, too much*, Ov. P. 3, 9, 8. *so* graviùs justo, Id. M. 3, 333. *add.* ib. 6, 470. Ep. 21, 30 & 170.—JUSTA, ōrum, n. funebria, *funeral rites*, Liv. 1, 20. *so* justa Catilinae facta sunt, Cic. Flacc. 38. *add.* Id. Rosc. A. 8. Leg. 2, 22. hospitalia, *the proper offices of hospitality*, Liv. 9, 6. militaria, *the duties of soldiers*, Id. 24, 48. justa fieri nequeunt, *the usual tasks*, Col. 2, 4, 7. ut justa reddantur, *that the daily tasks be performed*, Id. 1, 8, 11. *so* 11, 1, 26. justa lanificio *(al.* ii) exigere, *to exact the usual tasks of spinning and weaving*, Id. 12, 3, 6. quorum justa certa esse non possunt, *of which no certain tasks can be assigned*, Id. 11, 2, 16. paulatim ad justa perducitur, *sc.* bos, *is brought to perform his ordinary tasks*, Id. 6, 14, 4. *so* ib. 30, 5. nisi omnia justa perceperis, *sc.* novella vinea, *if it do not receive all due care and attention*, Id. 4, 3, 5. an ex sua constitutione justa percipiant, *sc.* servi vincti, *whether they receive their just dues* (with respect to meat and clothes,) Id. 1, 8, 18. justis operum peractis, *having finished their ordinary task of work*, Id. 9, 8, 12. justa praebenda servis, *their dues or just allowance*, Cic. Off. 1, 13. JUSTĒ, adv. *justly*; justitia, ae, f. *justice*; justificus, a. *doing what is just*, Catull. 63, 406.

JUSTITIUM, i, n. (jus stat,) *a total cessation from business, ordained in a public mourning, on account of some signal calamity, when courts of justice did not sit*; -um indicere, Liv. 10, 21. & 4, 26.

JŪVĀRE (jūvi, jūtum,) eum, *to help, to assist to assist*: juvat, imp. *it delights; it avails or profits*; fut p. juvātūrus *v.* jūturus? diis juvantibus, deo juvante, *by divine aid*, Cic. Fam. 7, 20.

JUVENCUS, i, m. *a bullock, a steer; also a young man*: juvenca, *rar.* jūnix, īcis, f. *an heifer*: juvencus (adj.) equus, *a young horse*; Lucr. 5, 1373. -encae aves, *young birds*, Plin. 10, 53.

JŪVĒNIS, e, adj. *young*; jūnior, *(q.* juvenior) *younger*; juvenis femina, *sc.* ovis, *a young ewe*, Col. 7, 3, 6. -es anni, *youthful*, Ov Met. 7, 295. JUVENIS, is, c. g. *a young man or woman*: jūvēnāri, *to act or speak like a young man, to wanton*, Hor. A. P. 346. juvenescĕre, *to grow young, to grow up*, Id.—JUVENTUS, ūtis, f. *youth; the youth, a body of young men*: juventa, ae. & -as, ātis, f. *youth; the goddess of youth*:—Juvenilis, *v.* ālis, e, *youthful, juvenile*; -iliter, *youthfully, like a young man.*

JUXTA (praep.) se, te, viam, &c. *nigh, near to*,; *so* juxta genitorem adstat Lavinia virgo, *by her father*, Virg. A. 7, 72. ceteri, *sc.* centuriones juxta suam quisque centuriam, *with, at the head of*, Tac. H. 2, 89. gravitate annonae juxta seditionem ventum, *sc.* est, imp. *a sedition was nearly raised by the dearth of corn*, Tac. An. 6, 13. Populi imperium juxta libertatem; paucorum dominatio regiae libidini propior est, Tac. An. 6, 42. periculosiores sunt inimicitiae juxtā libertatem, *among free men, in a free state*, Id. G. 21. velocitas juxta formidinem est, *resembles*, ib. 30. qui juxta erant, *sc.* avum, *about him*, i. e. *intimate with him*, Suet. Cal. 10. homines, apud quos juxta divinas religiones fides humana colitur, *next to, as much as*, Liv. 9, 9. juxta se conjuges liberosque vexari, *were harassed or abused as much as themselves*, Liv. 41, 6.

JUXTA, adv. *equally, alike; as*, eorum ego vitam et mortem juxtā aestimo, Sall. Cat. 2. juxtā mecum omnes intelligitis, ib. 68. juxtā boni malique—obtruncati, Id. Jug. 67. *add.* Id. Cat. 37 & 61. juxtā ac si meus frater esset, *just as if*, Cic. post. red. in Senat. 8. omittendam rem parvam ac juxtā magnis difficilem, *i. e.* aequè ac *v.* non minùs quàm magnas, *as difficult as great enterprises*, Liv. 24, 19. a feminis juxtā virisque gestarentur, *sc.* margaritae, Plin. 9, 35 f. 53.—JUXTIM, adv. *nigh*, Lucr. 4, 504 & 1206.

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LĂBĀRE, & labascĕre, *to fail or faint, to waver, to totter*: lăbans, *giving way, decaying; wavering*: lăbĕfăcĕre, *to make to totter, to to loosen; to shake*: labefactio, ōnis, f. *a loosening*: Lăbĕfactāre, *to weaken, to undermine, to hurt*: -ātio.

LĀBI, (labor, lapsus,) *to fall gently, to descend, to glide; to decay; to fall into a mistake, to err*; mente, *to be delirious*; labentes anni, *passing away*: lapsus spe, *disappointed*; lapsae res, *a ruined state or condition; adversity*: lābes, is, f. *a great fall of rain or hail; a sinking of the ground; ruin; a stain or blot*: labecŭla, ae, f. *a small stain*: lapsio, ōnis, f. *a falling or sliding*; lapsus, ūs, m. *a fall, a gliding; a mistake*: labĭdus, *slippery*:—Lapsāre, *to slip, to trip or fall often*, Flor. 2, 10 f.

LĀBIUM, i, n. *the lip*; lăbiōsus, a. *having large lips*:—Labeo, ōnis, m. *one that has large lips*, Plin. 11, 37 f. 60.

LĂBOR, *v.* ōris, m. *labour*; lăbōrāre, *to*

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labour, to be in diſtreſs; morbo, *to be ill of a diſeaſe*: frigore v. a frigore, a dolore; animo, *to be anxious or uneaſy*; arma ei, *to make*, Stat. non virtuti, ſed gloriæ, *to labour for, to endeavour to obtain*, Sen. maxime laboratur, imp. *the ſtruggle is the hardeſt, or the chief ſtreſs of the battle is*, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 85. Laboratum eſt peſte, ſiccitate, *there was a great plague, drought, &c.* Cic. LABORIŌSUS, a. *laborious*; -ōsē: † laboriĕr, *bearing labour, inured to labour*;--Hercules, Ov. 9, 285.

LABRUM, *ſq.* lavabrum,) i, n. *the baſon of a bath, the place in which they bathed; any large open veſſel, a vat or tub*; a *lip, the brim of a veſſel, the brink of a ditch*: lăbellum, *a ſmall vat or tub*; *a lip*: labrōſus, a. *having large lips or brims.*

LABRUSCA, æ, f. *a weed called a wildvine*, Virg.

LABURNUM, i, n *a kind of ſhrub*, Plin, 16, 18.

LABYRINTHUS, i, n. *a labyrinth*; -æus, v. -ēus.

LAC, *(anciently* lăcte,) lăctis, n. *milk*; recens, *new milk*; preſſum v coactum, *cheeſe*; lac coit, *curdles*; lac bubŭlum v. vaccinum, aſininum, humanum v. muliebre, &c. *cows milk, &c.* lactĕus, a, um, *of milk, milky*; lactĕŏlus, a, um, *milk-white*: lactārius, a, um, *giving or producing milk*; -aria bos, *a milch cow*: lactĕre, *to ſuck milk*: lactens Romulus, *hanging at the breaſt, ſucking*: lactāre, *to give ſuck, to ſuckle*; *to feed with milk*; *to allure, to deceive*: lactātus, ūs, m. *the giving of milk*: lactescĕre, *to turn into milk, to grow milk*, Cic.N.D.2, 51. *to have milk*, Plin.11,41.

LĂCER, & lăcĕrus, a, um, *torn, rent, rending*: lacerāre, *to tear, to mangle*; *to waſte*; *to revile, to defame*: -ātio, *a tearing*, Liv. 7, 4.

LĂCERNA, æ, f. *a kind of great coat*; lacernātus, *dreſt in a* lacerna; -āta amica, Juv. 1, 62.

LĂCERTA, & -us, *a lizard*; alſo *a kind of fiſh.*

LĂCERTUS, i, m. *the arm, the part next the ſhoulder*; *ſtrength, force*: lacertōſus, a. *brawny, ſtrong*, Ov. M. 11, 33. Cic. Phil. 8, 9.

LĂCESSĔRE, & -īre, *to provoke, to challenge, to attack*, pugnam, *to ſtir up*, Liv. 37, 16. Virg. A. 5, 429. ad pugnam, *to excite*, Id. 2, 45. mare carinâ, *to cut*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 7. deos nihil ſupra, *to importune the gods for nothing more*, ib. 2, 18, 12. aera lacessīta ſolo, *ſtruck*, Virg. A. 7, 527.

LACHRŸMA, lacryma, lacruma, & lacrima, æ, f. *a tear*; -ŭla: -ōſus, *full of tears, doleful*; -ōsē:—Lacrimāre, *to ſhed tears, to weep*; -ātio, -ābillis; -ābundus, *weeping much*, Liv.3,46.

LĂCINIA, æ, f. *the flap or lappet of a garment*; *the hem or fringe*; *a ſeparate fold for cattle*: lacinĭōſus, a, um, *full of plaits or folds, crumpled.*

LĂCIO, ĕre, *to allure*:—Lactāre; *ſee* lac.

LACTŪCA, *lettuce*; -ucŭla, *a little lettuce*, Col.

LĂCUS, i, v. ūs, m. *a lake*; *a vat or large cask into which new wine was poured*; lacuſculus, i, m. *a ſmall lake*; *a little vat*: lăcūna, æ, f. *a ditch, a pool*; *a ſmall hole or cavity*; *a want, a defect*: lăcūnōſus, *full of ditches or cavities*; lăcūnare, *to fret or pit, to variegate with protuberances and hollows*: lăcunar, āris, n. *a carved ceiling, uſually gilt and painted*, Vitr.7,2. Hor. Od. 2, 18, 2.

LAEDĔRE (laeſi, laeſum,) eum, *to hurt*; laeſa majeſtas, *treaſon*: laeſio, ōnis, f. *a hurting.*

LAENA, æ, f. *an upper robe or mantle*, Juv. 5, 181.

LAETUS, a, um, *glad, joyful*; *fruitful, fat, verdant*; -tē: lætitia, æ, f. *joy*; lætāri, *to rejoice*; -ātio; -ābĭlis; -andus: lætificāre, *to make joyful, to gladden*: lætāmen, ĭnis, n. *dung, manure, any thing uſed to fertilize the ground*: lætĭficus, a, um, *making glad*, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 28.

LAEVUS ocŭlus, *left*; laeva, *ſc.* manus, *the left hand*; laevum iter, intonuit laevŭm, *on the left*. laeva mens, *fooliſh, infatuated*; fata *unlucky*; numina, *unpropitious, adverſe*; tempore laevo, *at an improper or inconvenient time*; laevum lumen, *noxious, hurtful*, Virg. A. 10, 275.—laevè, adv. *ſlowly, carelеſsly*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 52.

LAEVIS v. lēvis, e, *ſmooth, ſleek*; *without hair*: laevor, ōris, m. & laevĭtas, ātis, f. *ſmoothneſs*:—LAEVARE, & laevĭgare, *to ſmooth, to poliſh*; -ātio, *a gloſſing or planing*, Vitruv. 7, 1.

*LĂCĂNUM, *a pancake, or the like*, Hor.S.1,6,115.

LĂGĒNA, *a flaggon or bottle, an earthen veſſel for holding wine*; laguncŭla, æ, f. *a ſmall bottle or flaggon*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Plin. Ep. 2, 6.

LAGĔOS, i, f. & -ca, *ſc.* uva, *a kind of grape.*

* LĂGŌIS, ĭdis, f. *a kind of fiſh*; (al. *a bird.*)

* LAGŌNŌPŌNOS, i, m. *(i.e.* ilium dolor,) *the gripes, a pain in the bowels*, Plin. 20, 4 ſ. 13.

* LĂGŌPUS, ŏdis, f. *a kind of bird*, Plin. 10, 48. Mart. 7, 86, 1. *an herb called, hare's-foot*, Plin.28,8.

LAGŌTROPHIUM, i, n. *a warren of hares*. Col.

LALISIO, ōnis, m. *the foal of a wild aſs*, Plin.8,44.

LALLĀRE, *to ſing as a nurſe to a child, to entice to ſuck or ſleep by ſinging*; lallus, i, m. *a lullaby.*

LĀMA, æ, f. *a bog, a ditch*; lamium, *dead-nettle.*

LAMBĔRĀRE, *to tear in pieces, to beat*, Plaut.

LAMBĔRE, lambi, -, *to lick*; *to flow gently by.*

LAMENTĀRI, *to lament, to bewail*; -ātio, & lamentum, *a lamentation*: -ābĭlis, *to be lamented, lamentable*:-ārius, *cauſing lamentation*, Plaut Capt.

LAMIA, *a ſorcereſs, an enchantreſs*, Hor.A.P.340.

LĀMĪNA, æ, f. *(contr.* lamna,) *a plate of metal or wood*; lāmella, *a ſmall plate*, Vitruv. 7, 3.

LAMPAS, ădis, f. & lampada, æ, f. *a lamp*; lampădias, æ, m. *a blazing ſtar, a comet*, Plin.2,25.

LĀNA, æ, f. *wool*; *the down of birds*; lana caprina, *goats hair, a thing of no value*: lanŭla, æ, f. *a ſmall lock of wool*, lanĕus, a. *made of wool, woolen*; lanāris, -are pecus, *bearing wool*: lanarius, i, m. *one that works or deals in wool*: Lanāria, æ, f. *fuller's weed, cudwort*; lanātus, a, um, *having or bearing wool, wooly*; *covered with muſs or down, moſſy, downy*: lanāta, *ſc.* ovis, *a ſheep*, Juv. 8, 135. lanōſus, a. *abounding with wool*: lanĭcium, i, n. *the working of wool, the wool trade*: Lanĭfĭcus, a. *working in wool, making wool into cloth*; -icae sorōres, i. e. *the Fates*, Mart. 6, 58. lanificium, *the art of making wool into cloth*: lānĭfer, & lanĭger, *bearing wool*, Plin. 13, 14. & 12, 10.

LANCEA, æ, f. *a lance, a ſpear or javelin*: lancĭnare, *to ſtrike, to tear*; *to waſte, to conſume*, Plin.

LANGA v. languria, æ. f. *a kind of beaſt ſaid to have been found near the Po, from the urine of which amber was believed to have been produced*, Plin. 37, 2 ſ. 11. langurium, *amber*, ib.

LANGUĔRE, langui, -, *to languiſh, to fade, to droop*: languor, ōris, *faintneſs, languor*; *a diſeaſe*: languĭdus, a, um, *faint, languid*; -idē: languidŭlus, a. *a little languid*: Languescĕre, *to grow languid*: languefăcĕre, *to make languid*, Cic.Leg.2,15.

LĀNIUS, i, & -io, ōnis, m. *a butcher*; lanĭena, &

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& laniarium, *a butcher's shop or stall:* laniōnius, -ia mensa, *a butcher's table or board:*—Lănĭāre, *to cut like a butcher, to tear:* -ātio, & -ātus, ūs.—Lănista, æ, m. *a teacher or trainer of gladiators, a fencing-master*; avium, *a cock-master*, Col.

Lānūgo, ĭnis, f. *the soft tender hair or down which grows on the faces of young people; also on certain herbs, trees and fruits:* lānūgĭnōsus, a, um, *downy, mossy*, Plin. 19, 3. -osior, Id. 22, 20.

Lanx, cis, f. *a broad plate, a platter; the scale of a balance*, Cic. Acad. 4, 12. lancŭla, æ, f. *the scale or beam of a small balance*, Vitruv. 10, 8.

Lăpăthum, i, m. *a kind of sorrel, monk's rhubarb or dock, of different kinds*, Plin. 20, 21.

Lăpis, ĭdis, m. *a stone;* lapillus, i, m. *a little stone;* lapidĕus, a, um, *of stone;* -murus, *a stone-wall;* -imber, *a shower of stones:* lapidōsus, a, *abounding in stones, stony:* lapidārius, a. -ius latomiae, *quarries of stones;* f. *a worker in stone*:—Lapĭdāre, *to strike with stones, to stone to death:* imbri lapidavit, v. de caelo lapidatum est, imp. *it rained stones, there was a shower of stones*, Liv. Lapidātio, onis, f. *a throwing of stones, a stoning to death:* lapidātor, ōris, m. *a thrower of stones:* lapidescĕre, *to wax hard as stone, to turn to stone.* Lapĭcida, ae, m. (caedo,) *a cutter or hewer of stones:* lapicidīna, ae, f. *a quarry of stones.* Cic.

Lappa, ae, f. *a bur;* lappācĕus, a, um, *of or like a bur;* lappāgo, ĭnis, f. *a kind of herb*, Plin. 26, 10

Lapsāna, *wild colewort or dockerel*, Plin. 19, 9.

Lapsāre, *to slip or trip;* lapsus, &c. *see* Labi.

Lăquear, v. -āre, āris, n. *a fretted ceiling:* laqueātus, -ata tecta, *the roofs of rooms or temples fretted or formed into raised work and hollows, often also adorned with ivory, gilt and painted*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35. laqueatum auro templum, Liv. 51, 20.

Lăqueus, i, m. *a noose, a halter, a snare; an artifice or trick, an equivocation*, Cic. laqueis captare feras, Virg. G. 1, 139. laquecare, *to ensnare.*

Lar, āris, m. *a household god; a house*, Hor.

Lardum v. lāridum, *bacon, the fat of bacon, lard;* uncta pingui olusĭula lardo, Hor. S. 2, 6, 64.

Largus, a, um, *large, extensive; copious, plentiful; liberal;* -gē, v. -gĭter; -gītas: Largīri, & -gītāri, *to give or grant liberally, to lavish:* largitio, ōnis, f. *liberality, prodigality, bribery:* largītor, ōris, m. *a profuse spender*:—† Largĭfĭcus, *liberal:* largĭfluus, *flowing copiously:* largĭlŏquus, *talkative*, -a lingua, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 47.

Larix v. -ex, ĭcis, f. & m. *the larch tree.*

Larva, ae, f. *a ghost;* pl. *noxious spirits or manes, a mask:* larvālis, e, *like a ghost, ghastly:* larvātus, a, um, *frighted with ghosts, distracted.*

Lăsănum, *a chamber pot, a close-stool*, Hor. S.

Lascīvus, *wanton;* -īvē; -īvia; -īvīre; -bundus.

Lăser, ĕris, n. v. laserpitium, *an herb, producing a gum or resin;* of which one kind is called *bdellium* or *benjamin*, and another *assa foetida:* laserpiĭātus, a, um, *seasoned with* laserpitium; laserpitifer, *producing* laserpitium, Catull. 7, 4.

Lassus, a, um, *weary, worn out:* lassŭlus, a, *somewhat weary;* lassĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. *weariness:* lassāre, *to weary, to tire, to fatigue:* lassescĕre, *to grow weary, to begin to be tired*, Plin. 30, 16.

Lătes, ĕris, m. *a brick or tile:* latercŭlus, *a small brick;* laterārius, -ia terra, *fit for making bricks;* -āria, *sc.* officīna, *a place for making bricks:* laterĭcius, a. *made of brick*, Plin. 18, 30.

Lătĕre, (ui, ĭtum,) latescĕre, & latītare, *to lurk, to lie hid;* latenter, adv. *secretly:* latĕbra, & latibŭlum, *a lurking place;* latebrōsus, a. *full of lurking places;* -ōsē, *privily;* latitātio, ōnis, f. *a lurking or hiding:* latebrĭcŏla, m. *one that dwells in lurking places, a lurcher*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14.

Lăterna v. lanterna, *a lanthorn or lantern:* laternārius, i, m. *a lantern-bearer*, Cic. Pis. 9.

Lătex, ĭcis, m. *any liquor, water, wine.* Virg.

Lătio, lator, &c. *see* Ferre:—latē, *widely, far and wide*, &c. *see* Lātus.

Lătium, lătīnus, -ē; -ītas: *see* G. Index.

Latrīna, ae, f. *(q.* lavatrīna,) *a necessary-house, a water-closet; the sink of a private house.* Col.

Latrāre, *to bark; to vociferate;* eum, *to bark at; to rail at;* canes nubila latrant, *bark at*, Stat. latratur a canibus, *he is barked at*, Plin. ei latratur, imp. Ovid. latrāre id sibi, *to require, to demand*, Luer. caput latratum, *beaten by the noisy waves*, Stat. cibi latrati, *importunately asked or craved by a cynic philosopher, as by a dog*, Mart. 4, 53.—Latrātus, ûs, m. *a barking;* latrātor, *a barker*;—Anūbis, *like a dog*, Virg. A. 6, 698.

Latro, ōnis, m. *a robber; a mercenary soldier; a hunter; a chess-man:* latruncŭlus, i, m. *a little robber; a chess-man:* latrunculārius, -ia tabŭla, *a chess-board*:—Latrocĭnāri, *to rob, to plunder like robbers; to serve as a mercenary soldier*: latrocinium, *a robbery; fraud, artifice*, Sall.

Lătŭmiae, v. latomiae, *quarries of stone; a prison in Syracuse*, Cic. Verr. 2, 25. *see* Lautumiae.

Lātus, a. *broad, wide; spacious, extensive;* -tē: latitūdo, ĭnis, f. *breadth, latitude;* verborum, *a vitious pronunciation, with too wide a mouth*, Cic. Or. 2, 22.—Lātescĕre, *to grow broad:* latifolius, a. *having broad leaves:* latifundium, (fundus,) *an extensive estate*:—laticlavius, a, um, (clavus,) -ia tunica, *a tunic having an oblong stripe of purple on the breast:* laticlavius, i, m. *one who had a right to wear the* latus clavus *or* tunica laticlavia, *before he was made a senator*, Suet. Aug. 38. a quodam laticlavio caesus, Id. Ner. 26.

Lātus, ĕris, n. *the side;* pl. *strength*, Cic. Sen. 9. bona latera, *strong lungs*, ib. 5. a latere, *on the side*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 29. ex alio latere, *on another side*, Plin. Ep. 1, 17, 10. latus mundi, *a region or part*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 19. latus ei tegere, i. e. *as we say, to give him the wall, to walk on his left side*, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 18. *so* claudere latus alicujus, Juv. 3, 131. *vid.* Suet. Cl. 24. Eutrop. 7, 13. *hence* Eutychus ille tuum dulce latus, *i. e.* comes *v.* affecta qui latus tibi tegit, Mart. 6, 68. tecto latere discedere, *to come off safe*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5. nullique malo latus abdit apertum, *lays himself open*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 59. *so* dare nudum latus, *(as a gladiator,)* Tibul. 1, 4, 6.—Latusculum, i, n. *a little side:* lateralis, e; & laterārius, a, um, *of or in the side*, Plin. 21, 21. Vitr. 10, 20.

Lăvāre, & lăvĕre, (lāvi, lautum, lōtum & lăvātum,) *to wash:* lavātio, lotio, & lotūra, *a washing:* lotium, i, n. *urine used for washing.*—Lāver, ĕris, n. *an herb growing in water*, Plin.

Laurus, ûs, v. i, f. *a laurel or bay-tree:* laurĕus, a, um, *of laurel;* laurea, *sc.* arbor, *a laurel*

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vel tree; fc. corona, *a garland of laurel:* laureŏla, ae, f. *a small laurel garland;* laureatus, a. *crowned or wreathed with laurel.* Liv. 45, 39. -āti fascēs, Cic. Div. 1, 28. literae, Id. Att. 7, 10. laurētum, *a thicket of laurels:* laurīnus, a, um, *of or like to laurel:* † laurifer, v. -ger, *bearing or wearing laurel:* laurĭcŏmus, -i montes, *covered with laurel trees.*

LAUS, laudis, f. *praise; glory, renown; merit, excellence:* Laudāre, *to praise:* laudātus, a. *praise-worthy;* -ātē: laudātio, ōnis, f. *commendation, an attestation of one's good character,* Cic. Font. 2. Fam. 1, 9. Verr. 5, 25. *a funeral oration in praise of a person deceased,* Cic. Sen. 4. LAUDATOR, & -atrix, *a praiser or commender; a witness brought to attest the character of a criminal; the pronouncer of a funeral oration,* Liv. 2, 47.—LAUDABILIS, e, *commendable;* -iliter: laudatīvus, a, um, *commendatory:* Laudicoeni, orum, (coena,) *persons hired to applaud an advocate while speaking,* Plin. Ep. 2, 14.

LAUTUMIAE, ārum, *stone quarries; a prison at Syracuse,* Sil. 32, 26. *a place at Rome,* Liv. 26, 27.

LAUTUS, a, um, (lavo,) part. *washed, bathed:* adj. *elegant, neat, splendid, sumptuous, rich:* -tē: lautitia, ae, f *elegance, splendour:* lautia, ōrum, n. *presents made to foreign ambassadors,* Liv. 35, 23.

LAXUS, a, um, *loose, slack, open, large, spacious;* -ē; -ĭtas:—Laxare vincula, *to loose;* se a vinculis, *to free;* clausŭra, *to open;* forum, *to enlarge:* frenos, *to slacken, to let out;* membra, mentem, *to ease;* laxaverat annona, *fc.* se, *the price of provisions had fallen,* Liv. 23, 20.—LAXATIO, ōnis, f. *a loosing:* laxamentum, i, n. *space, room; a relaxation, indulgence; ease, respite,* Cic. Cluent. 33.

LAENA, & Lēa, ae, f. *a lioness; see* Leo.

* LĔBES, ētis, m. *a cauldron or kettle,* Ov. M. Ep. 3, 31. geminos ex aere lebetas, Virg. A. 5, 266.

LECTUS, i, m. *a bed or couch;* lectus genialis, *a marriage-bed,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87. *so* jugalis, Virg. A. 4, 496. cubicularis, *a bed for sleeping in,* Cic. Div. 2, 65. *to distinguish it from* lectus triclinaris, *a couch for reclining on at table,* Plin. 37, 2. funebris, *a couch on which a corpse was laid,* Val. Max. 4, 4, 1. Pers. 3, 103. lecto teneri, *to be confined by sickness,* Cic. Verr. 5, 7.—LECTŬLUS, i, m. *a small couch:* lectisternium, i, n. (sterno,) *a spreading or covering of couches, a ceremony used at solemn sacrifices:* lectisterniator, ōris, m. *a coverer of couches:*—LECTĪCA, ae, f. *a couch or litter, a sedan or chair;* lecticŭla, *a small sedan:* lecticārius, i, *the bearer of a sedan, a chairman:* lecticariŏla, f. *a girl, the favourite of litter bearers; a woman fond of such,* Mart. 12, 58.

* LĔCȳTHUS, i, m. *a painter's vessel for holding oil; a rhetorical ornament of speech, a common place or topick,* Cic. Att. 1, 14. Plin. Ep. 1, 2.

LĒGĀLIS, e, *lawful, legal;* &c. *see* LEX.

LĒGĀRE, to *send as an ambassador;* eum sibi, *to chuse a lieutenant;* pecuniam, *to leave as a legacy:* LEGĀTUS, i, m. *an ambassador; a lieutenant:* legatio, ōnis, f. *an embassy, a lieutenancy; the office of an ambassador or lieutenant:* LEGĀTUM, i, n. *a legacy or bequest;* legātor, ōris, m. *he that leaves legacies:* legatārius, i, *a legatee or legatary,* he to whom a legacy is left: legatārius, -ia provincia, *governed by a lieutenant,* Cic. Att. 15, 9.

LĔGĔRE, (lĕgo, lēgi, lectum,) *to gather, to read, to chuse;* flores, fraga, herbas, lilia, lapillos, mala v. poma, oleas, vites, &c. *to gather;* fila, *to wind up a clew,* Ov. F. 3, 462. funem, *to draw in the anchor-rope of a ship,* Val. Flac. 1, 314. halitum ore, *to gather or catch* (the last breath of one dying,) Virg. A. 4, 684. (A. 471.) oscula ore, *to kiss,* Ov. Met. 13, 491. ossa, *to gather the bones* (of a friend after being burnt on the funeral pile,) Ov. Ep. 10, 150. *so* reliquias, Suet. Aug. 100. fractos in gurgite remos, *to gather up,* Virg. A. 5, 209. spolia, *to gather the spoils of a slain enemy, to strip him of his spoils,* Liv. 5, 36. vela, *to gather or draw in, to furl or contract the sails,* Virg. G. 1, 373. A 3, 532. Ov. Ep. 15, 216. Val. Flac. 2, 13. vestigia presso gradu, *to follow slowly or step by step,* Ov. M. 3, 17. vestigia retro, *to trace back one's steps,* Virg. A. 9, 393. Aeneas tortos legit obvius orbes, *traces the intricate windings of Turnus to meet him,* ib. 12. 481.—¶ 2. LEGERE librum, orationem, scripta, verba, versus, &c. *to read;* doctos, *to read* (the writings of) *the learned,* i. e. *of philosophers,* Hor. Ep. 18, 96. Antonii edictum legi a Bruto, *fc.* mihi datum, et horum, *(fc.* Bruti et Cassii,) contrā, scriptum praeclarē, Cic. Att. 16, 7. liber tuus et lectus est, et legitur a me diligenter, Cic. Fam. 6, 5. a posteritate legar, i. e. *my works shall be read,* Ov. P. 3, 2, 30. *so* legiturque Tibullus, Id. Tr. 2, 463. in toto plurimus orbe legor, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 128. *but* legor Oenone falce notata tuā, i. e. *my name is read,* Ov. Ep. 5, 22. Tityrus, et fruges, Aeneiaque arma legentur, i. e. *the works of Virgil shall be read,* Ov. Am. 1, 15, 29. nec verba minacia fixo aere legebantur, *nor were threatening words* (i.e. laws) *read in* (tables of) *brass fixed or set up to public view,* Ov. M. 1, 2. dominae verba legenda suae, *to be read by his mistress,* Id. T. 3, 10, 74. *so* Id. Pont. 4, 5, 2. & 3, 5, 29—¶ 3. LEGERE domum sibi, *to chuse,* Ov. M. 12, 43. *so* locum sibi, ib. 1, 27. idonea tempora, ib. 9, 610. tempus, Id. Art. A. 1, 367. tum loca sorte legunt, *they chuse their places by lot,* Virg. A. 5, 132. geminas de classe biremes, ib. 8, 79. praestantes virtute, ib. 548. legit virum vir, ib. 11, 632. milites, *to enlist,* Liv. 37, 51. senatum, *to review, to chuse* new members and inspect the character of the old, Liv. 40, 51 & 53. senatum deinde censores legerunt; M. Aemilius ab tertiis jam censoribus princeps lectus, *was chosen prince of the senate for the third time,* Liv. 43, 15. aliquem in senatum, *to chuse,* Cic. Cluent. 47. Conscriptos, videlicet, in povum senatum appellabant lectos, Liv. 2, 1. Jura magistratusque legunt, sanctumque senatum, *they chuse or appoint,* Virg. A. 1, 426.—¶ 4. LEGERE oram Illyrici maris, *to coast along the shore,* Virg. E. 8, 7. littora Epiri, *to sail past,* Id A. 3, 292. *so* oram Italiae legens, Liv 21, 51. crebris legimus freta consita terris, *we sail thro' the seas, planted with frequent islands,* i. e. *the Egean sea,* Virg. A. 3, 127.—pars cetera pontum ponè legit, *sweeps the sea,* ib. 2, 208. unde omnes longo ordine possit legere adversos, *whence he may observe or survey them all opposite in a long row,* Ib. 6, 755. corpora praecipuè munera legat,

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gat, *let him examine or consider*, Id. G. 3, 51. fatra dīvûm, *to steal, to carry off by stealth, to commit sacrilege*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 117. fœderos, *to deceive or impose on*, Virg. A. 10, 79. sermonem, *to overhear*, Plaut. Pf. 1, 4, 21. aliquem pugno, *to strike*, Id. Amph. 1, 1, 160. capillos homini, *to pick, to pull*, Phaedr. 2, 2, 7. *so* albentes comas, Ovid. Art. 2, 666.—Fabula parva legens nidisque loquacibus escas, *sc.* hirundo, *gathering, picking up*, Virg, A. 12, 475. miseros fallunt aconita legentes, *the wretched gatherers*, Id. G. 2, 152. ex arbore lecta mala, *gathered, picked*, Id. E. 3, 70. *so* Ponto venena, ib. 8, 95. mactat lectos de more bidentes, *chosen*, Id. A. 4, 57.——Lectus, adj. *choice, select, excellent*; *as*, lecta manus, ib. 10, 294. lectissima corpora, ib. 9, 272.—mi flores, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. viri, ib. 3, 6.—ma verba, Cic. Or. 37 & 68. -ma uxor; ut neque fœmina lectior in terris sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 31. Lectē, adv. *finely, in a choice manner*; -issimè, Cic. Or. 68.

Lectio, ōnis, f. *a gathering, a chusing, a reading, a lesson*: lectiuncŭla, *a small or short lesson*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. lector, ōris, m. *a reader*:—Lectāre & lectitāre, *to read often, to read*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 122. Cic. 1, 21. Br. 31. conchulas, *to gather now and then*, Val. Max. 8, 8, 2.—Legŭlus, i, m. *a gatherer of grapes or olives*, qui uvas aut oleas colligit, Varr. L. D. 5, 7. Cato, R. R. 144.

Lēgio, ōnis, f. (a legendo,) *a legion, a body of soldiers, divided into ten coborts, more or less numerous at different times*; legiuncŭla, ae, f. *a small legion*: legionārius, a, um, *of a legion, legionary*.

Legulēius, i, *a mean lawyer, &c. see* Lex.

Lēgūmen, ĭnis, n. *all kind of pulse*; *as pease, vetches, &c.* a legendo, quòd manu legatur, Serv.

Lēma, ae, f. *a white humour in the eye congealed*; si lemae in oculis erunt, Plin. 23, 1.

Lembus, i, m. *a pinnace, a boat*; lembuncŭlus, i, m. *a small pinnace or bark*, Tac. Ann. 14, 5.

Lemma, ătis, n. *the argument or title of an epigram*; si malueris, lemmata sola legas, Mart. 14, 2.

Lemniscus, i, m. *a ribbon*; lemniscatus, *adorned with ribbons*; -āta palma, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35.

Lēmŭres, um, m. *ghosts, bubgoblins*: Lemuria, ōrum, *a festival consecrated to the* Lemŭres *or shades of departed friends*, Ov. F. 5, 421, 479, &c.

Lēnis, e, *gentle, soft, mild*; -iter: lenitas, & lenītūdo, *gentleness, mildness*: Lēnīre, *to soften, to mitigate, to calm*; lenīmen, & -entum, *a softening, an alleviation*; -imen dulce laborum, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 15.

Lēno, ōnis, m. *a pimp, a procurer*; lena, ae, *a bawd, a procuress*: lenōnius, a, *of a procurer*: lenocinium, *the trade of a procurer*; *finery or nicety in dress*; *an allurement or enticement*: lenocināri ei, *to flatter, to allure*; libro, *to set off, to recommend*, Plin. Ep. 2, 19. *so* formae puerorum virilitate excisâ, Quinctil. 5, 12, 17.

Lens, lendis, f. *a nit, the egg of a louse*; lendes tolluntur adipe canino, Plin. 28, 11.

Lens, lentis, f. *lentiles, a kind of pulse*; lenticŭla, *a small lentil*; *a freckle on the skin*, Cels. 6, 5.

Lentīgo, ĭnis, f. *a pimple on the face*; lentigĭnōsus, *full of pimples*; -osi oris vir, V. Max. 1, 7.

Lentiscus, i, f. & -um, *the mastich-tree*; *a tooth-pick of that wood*; lentiscinus, -um oleum, *oil made of mastich*: lentiscifer, v. -fĕrus, a, um, *producing mastich-trees*, Ovid. Met. 15, 713.

Lentus, a, um, *slow, dull, gentle*; *slender pliant*; *clammy*: -ntè: lentŭlus, a, um, *a little slow or slack*: lentitia, & -ies, iei, f. *pliantness*: lentitūdo, ĭnis, f. *slowness*: lentor, ōris, m. *toughness, clamminess*: lentescĕre, *to become clammy or gluish*; *to stick like pitch*: lentāre remum v. arcum, *to bend, to ply*, Virg A. 3, 384. Stat. A. 1, 436.

Leo, ōnis, m. *a lion*, leaena, ae, *a lioness*: leonīnus, a, um, *of a lion*: Leo, quem pardus generavit, *a leopard*, Plin. 8, 16. *The word* Leopardus *does not occur in the classic authors. It began to be used about the time of Constantine*, Vopisc. Prob. 19.—* Leontice, es, f. *wild chervil, an herb*, Plin. 25, 11. leontios, i, m. *a kind of gem, like a lion's skin*, Id. 37, 11. leontopetălon, i, n. *an herb, having leaves like coleworts or the foot of a lion, called* pata de lion, Id. 27, 11. leontophŏnos v. -on, *a small worm, which is said to kill any lion that eats it*, Id. 8, 38. leontopodion, *an herb, called lion's foot*, Id. 26, 8.

* Lĕpas, ădis, f. *a kind of shell fish*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8. lepidium, *an herb, a kind of cresses*, Plin. 19, 8. lepidōtes, ae, m. *a kind of gem*, Id. 37, 10. lepis, idis, f. *the scales of brass*, Id. 34, 11.

Lĕpor, v. -os, ōris, m. *wit, humour; elegance*; lepĭdus, a, um, *pretty, humourous, witty; pleasant*: -idè, & -idŭlè, Plaut. Pf. 1, 5, 115.

Lepra, ae, f. *the leprosy*; *used oftener in the plur.*

* Lepton v. leptocentaurium, i, n. *small centaury, an herb*, Plin. 25, 6. leptophyllon, *a kind of spurge with small leaves*, Id. 26, 8.—leptorăges, um, f. (uvae minutos acinos habentes,) *a kind of small grapes, like corinths or currants*, Id. 1, 4, 1.

Lĕpus, ŏris, m. *a hare*: lepusculus, i, m. *a little hare*; leporīnus, a, um, *of a hare*; leporarium, i, n. *a place for keeping hares, a warren*, Var.

Lessus, ūs, m. *a lamentation for the death of any one*, Cic. Leg. 2, 23. Thetis lessum fecit filio.

* Lethargus, i, m. v. -gia, ae, f. *the lethargy*; lethargĭcus, a. *of the lethargy, lethargic*; f. *one ill of the lethargy*, Plin. 20, 4. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 30.

Lēthum, v. lētum, i, n. *death*; lethālis, e, *deadly*; -āliter: Lethāre, *to kill*: † lethīfer, & lethĭfĭcus, *causing or bringing death*, Luc. 9, 904.

* Leucachātes, ae, m. *a white agate*, Plin. 37, 10. leucanthĕmis, ĭdis, f. & leucanthĕmum, *the herb chamomile*, Id. 22, 21. leucargillion, v. -ium, *i. e.* candida argilla, *white clay*, Id. 17, 7.

Lĕvāre manus v. palmas ad caelum, *to lift up, to raise*; *so* se de cespite, Ovid. Met. 2, 427. membra cubito, *to support*, Id. Ep. 21, 16. ter sese attollens, cubitoque adnixa, levavit, *leaning on her elbow raised herself up*, Virg. A. 4, 69. levat ipse tridenti, *sc.* naves, ib. 1, 145. corpus levabat arboris adclinis trunco, *eased, supported*, ib. 10, 834. multa Dircaeum levat aura cycnum, *raises, supports*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 25. pendentem Pallas levavit, *sc.* eam, *stayed, held up*, Ov. M. 6, 135. dum levat hunc Pelĕus, *lifts him up*, ib. 8, 380. pluma levat casus, *his feathers lighten or ease the fall*, ib. 11, 791. non illas pluma levavit, *did not raise or support them*, ib. 4, 410. me levat Musa, *relieves*, Id. Tr. 4, 1, 19. auxilio viros, *to assist*, Virg. A. 2, 452. angorem v. anxietatem, curam,

curam, dolorem, famem, inopiam, laborem, luctum, morbum, poenam, sitim, &c. *to ease, allay, relieve or mitigate;* metum ejus v. ei. et eum metu; eum onere, *to ease;* vincula ei, et eum vinculis, *to loose;* fidem v. auctoritatem, *to lessen, to weaken;* annonam, *to lower the price of provisions,* Liv. 4, 13. foenus v. foenebrem rem, *to lower the interest of money, to grant relief from debt,* Liv. 6, 27. & 32, 7, 21. foenore levari, *to be relieved or freed from usury,* Liv. 6, 39. *so* obsidione levari, Virg. A. 10, 25. atqui non indignitas rerum sponsionis vinculum levat, *the indignity of the terms does not lessen or loose the obligation of the compact,* Liv. 9, 9. animos religione, *to free from a religious scruple* or *apprehension,* Liv. 21, 72. omen, *to mitigate, to avert the evil threatened by the omen,* Virg. A. 3, 36. dentes levare pennâ, *to clean,* Mart. 14, 22. levandum fronde nemus, *must be lightened of its leaves,* i. e. *the leaves must be thinned,* Virg. G. 2, 400. haud sane quicquam bono causae levatur dedecus judicii, *the infamy of the sentence is not lessened by the goodness of the cause or by the equity of the title,* Liv. 3, 72.—Levātio, ōnis, f. -āmen, & -amentum, *an alleviation or mitigation;* aegritudinis, miseriarum, Cic.

Lĕvis, e, *light, small, slight, nimble, swift; inconstant; corrupt, worthless:* -lter, -ĭtas: leviculus, & leviusculus, a. *somewhat light or vain:*—Levidensis, -e munus, *a small present:* † levifidus, a. *of slight credit, not to be trusted:* levipes, ĕdis, *light-footed, swift of foot:* levisomnus, *watchful, easily waked,* Lucret. 5, 862.

LEX, lĕgis, f. *a law or rule; a statute or ordinance; a condition:* legem rogare v. ferre, *to propose a law to the people;* whence legis lator, *the proposer of a law;* legem suadere & dissuadere, *to speak for and against a law;* legem jubere, *to pass or enact a law;* antiquare, *to reject it;* abrogare, *to repeal it;* legi derogare v. de lege, *to repeal or take away some clause of a law;* legi obrogare, *to enact a new law contrary to an old;* legi surrogare, *to add a new clause to a law, or to put one clause in place of another;* lege agere in aliquem v. cum aliquo, *to go to law with one;* legem v. lege agere, *to execute the law against malefactors,* Liv. 26, 15 & 16. Sen. de Ir. 1, 16. fixit leges pretio atque refixit, *he made and unmade laws for money,* Virg. A. 6, 622. (A. 95.) legibus teneri, *to be bound by the laws;* solvi, *to be freed from the obligation of the laws;* vetita legibus alea, *gaming forbidden by the laws,* Hor. Od. 3, 24, 58. Aliae in historia leges observandae sunt, aliae in poëmate, *rules or laws,* Cic. Leg. 1, 2. *so* Id. Or. 58. de Or. 3, 49. ultra legem opus tendere, *to stretch the work beyond rule,* i. e. *to carry raillery too far,* Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 2. legem sibi dixerat ipse, *he had prescribed a rule or law for himself,* Ov. M. 13, 72. leges pacis, *the conditions,* Virg. A. 4, 618. ictum jam foedus, et omnes compositae leges, *sc.* sunt, *all the articles are settled or agreed on,* ib. 12, 315. hac lege, *on this condition,* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 22. *so* And. 1, 2, 29.—Leges consulares, tribunitiae, decemvirales, &c. *laws proposed by a consul, &c. see* R. A. p. 181, &c. legĭtĭmus, a, um, *required by law, legal, just; complete;* -ĭmē: legālis, e, *of or pertaining to law:* legĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *making or giving laws:* legulcius, i, m. *one acquainted only with the little niceties of law, a pettifogger,* Cic. Or. 1, 53.

* Lexiphrĕtus, a. *(i. e.* cessare facientes febres,) *good against fevers,* Plin. 20, 28 f. 76.

Lexis, is, v. eos, f. *a word,* Cic. Or. 3, 43.

LIBĀRE, *to taste, to touch gently; to pour out, to make a libation, to offer in sacrifice; to make excerpts from books;* a natura deorum libatos animos habemus, *derived,* Cic. Div. 1, 49. libātio, libamen, et libamentum, *a libation, a drink-offering, any thing offered in sacrifice;* libamina prima, *the highest hairs between the horns of the victim, which the priest plucked and threw into the fire,* Virg. A. 6, 246.

Libanōtus, i, m. *the south-west wind,* Plin. 2, 47.

LĪBER, ĕra, ĕrum, *free;* metu v. a metu: Liberi, ōrum, *children, (free born, not slaves;) also, an only child, whether son or daughter:* Libĕrē, adv. *freely:* libertas, ātis, f. *liberty:* Libertus, *(contr. for* liberātus,) *a slave made free, a freedman;* liberta, *a freed woman, (in relation to their master; as,* libertus v. -ta Caesaris, &c. liberti Carthaginienses, Liv. 23, 9.) libertīnus, & -a, *a freed man and freed woman, (in relation to their state or condition,* i. e. *not free-born,* non ingenuus, v. -na:) Libertīnus, a. -us homo, Cic. Balb. 11. libertino patre natus, *born of a father that had been a slave,* Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 6 & 45. cives Romani libertini ordinis, Liv. 43, 12.—Libĕrālis, e, *liberal, befitting a free man, or, as we say, a gentleman, genteel; bountiful, generous:* -āliter, -ālĭtas:—Libĕrāre eum metu, curā, &c. *to free;* regem ejus culpae, *for* eā culpā, Liv. 42, 19. urbem obsidione, v. obsidionem urbis, *to raise a siege,* Id. ensem vaginā, *to draw a sword,* Ovid. M. 6, 551. fidem, *to perform a promise,* Cic. Flac. 20. -ātio: -ātor, *a freer, a deliverer.*

LIBER, libri, m. *a book; properly the inward bark or rhind of a tree, on which, before the invention of paper, the ancients used to write:* Libellus, i, m. *a little book, any small writing; a letter; a charge in writing against a person in court, a libel; a satire; a petition;* a libellis, *sc.* servus v. minister, *one who took care of the petitions* (libelli) *presented to the emperor, as we say, the master of requests,* Suet. Ner. 49.—librarius, a. *pertaining to books;* -ia taberna, *a bookseller's shop;* -ius scriptor, *a transcriber of books:* librarius, f. & -iŏlus, i, m. *a clerk, a copier or transcriber:* librarium, i, n. *a chest or box for holding books:* libellio, ōnis, m. *a poor transcriber or seller of books.*

LIBĒT v. lŭbet, libuit v. libitum est mihi, tibi, &c. impr. *it pleases:—sometimes used personally in the 3d pers. sing. and plur. as,* quod liberet, Cic. quae cuique libuissent, Suet. Caes. 20.—Libens, ntis, *willing;* -enter: libītum, i, n. & -us, ūs, m. ad libitum ejus, *according to his pleasure;* ad libita Caesarum, Tac. An. 12, 6.—Libīdo, ĭnis, f. *desire, lust, passion, pleasure, criminal appetite or indulgence; extravagance:* libidinōsus, a. *lustful, libidinous;* -osae dapes, *exquisite, delicious;* -sententiae, *partial:* libidinōsē, adv. *according to one's pleasure or caprice:* Libidināri, *to gratify a criminal appetite.*

LIBRA, ae, f. *a pound, twelve ounces; a balance; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac:* libella, ae, f. *a small coin;* ad libellam deberi, *to be due,*

ther, as we say, to a farthing, Cic. Rosc. C. 4. *an instrument for examining an horizontal plane*; ad libellam exigere, *to measure by line and level*, Plin. 36, 63. librālis, e, & -arius, a, um, *of a pound weight*; libraria, ae, f. *a female slave, who weighed out to those that span, their portions of wool*:—LIBRĀRE, *to weigh, to poise, to balance; to throw; to divide*: librātio, ōnis, f. *a weighing or poising*: librātor, ōris, m. *an examiner of the height from which water might be brought, a person skilled in collecting springs to form an aqueduct*, Plin. Ep. 10, 50. *an engineer*, Tac. An. 2, 20. librāmen, & -amentum, *an equipoise, the tongue of a balance; the height or level from which water may be brought*.

LIBUM, i, n. *a kind of sweet cake*, Virg. E. 7, 33.

LICERI, & licĭtāre, *to bid a price, to bid at an auction*: Illo licente, contra liceri audeat nemo, *while he bids, no one durst bid against him*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18.—licitātio, ōnis, f. *a bidding or offering of a price*; licitator, ōris, m. *a bidder*.—LICĒRE, *to be lawful; to be valued or exposed to sale*. LICET, licuit & licĭtum est, imp. *it is lawful or allowed*: per me licet, v. licitum est, *sc.* tibi, *you may for me*: si esset licitum per nautas, *if it had been allowed*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4. ei licitum esset, *it would be allowed*, Cic. Att. 2, 1. licet tibi esse beato v. beatum, *sc.* te, *you may be happy*; istis legibus habeas licet, *sc.* servum, *you may have her on these conditions*, i. e. *if you pay me the price*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 35. licebit bibas, *sc.* ut, *you may drink*, Cic.—Sis, licet, felix, *may you be happy*, Hor. Od. 3, 27. Sic amet iste licet, *so let him love*. LICERE *is sometimes used personally*; as, Hoc licet, *this is lawful*; haec licent; non idem mihi licet, quod iis, &c. Cic. Parvo cum pretio diu liceret, *sc.* puella, *was put up or exposed to sale at a great price*, Mart. 6, 66, 4. venibunt, quiqui licebunt, praesenti pecuniā, Plaut. Menaech. 5, 8, 97. *(vid. A. p. 235.)*—LICENS, ntis, *free, unrestrained, licentious*; -enter, -entia, -entiosus.—LICET, conj. *though, although*, Virg. A. 6, 803.

* LICHEN, ĕnis, m. *a tetter or ring-worm*, Mart. 11, 99 Plin. 26, 1. *also a kind of herb*, Plin. 26, 4.

LĪCIUM, i, n. *a thread*; licia, ōrum, *the threads or thrums, which tied the web to the* jugum *or beam*, (A. 523.) licia telae addere, Virg. G. 1, 285.

LICTOR, ōris, m. *a lictor, an officer or serjeant, who attended on the principal Roman magistrates, (A. R. 178.)*—Lictorius, -ii fasces, *the bundles of rods carried by the lictors*, Plin. 7, 30. virga, Flor.

LIEN, ēnis; & lienis, is, m. *the spleen*; lienĭcus, & lienōsus, a. *sick of the spleen, splenetic*, Plin.

LIGĀRE, *to bind, gird or tie*; guttura laqueo, *to hang one's self*, Ov. Met. 134. vulnera veste, *to bind up*, ib. 7, 849. aliquem legibus, Stat. Silv. 4, 3, 75. ligāmen, & ligamentum, *a band, bond, or bandage*, Tac. An. 15, 54.

LIGNUM, *wood, timber; a log of wood*: ligneus, & -ōsus, a, um, *of wood, wooden*; lignārius, i, m. *a dealer or worker in wood*; inter lignarios, *the place where the timber merchants or carpenters lived*, Liv. 43, 12. lignōsus, a, um, *hard as wood, ligneous*, Plin. 12, 7.—LIGNĀRI, *to get, gather or fetch wood for firing or for other purposes*; -ātio, -ātor:—LIGNICĪDA, m. (caedo) *a wood-cutter*, Varro de Lat. Ling. 7, 33.

LIGO, ōnis, m. *an instrument for digging or delving with, a spade, a mattock*, Plin. 18, 6. Luc. 1, 169.

LIGŬLA, ae, f. *the latchet of a shoe*; *see* Lingua.

LIGUSTRUM, i, n. *a privet or primprint, a kind of tree*; *or, as some think, bindweed, a vile and noxious weed, with a very white flower*, Virg. E. 2, 18.

LIGŪRIRE v. ligurrire, *to eat nicely, to pick out the most choice bits*; pisces et jus, *to eat or lick up*; aliquem, *to waste his substance*; lucra, *to taste or take a small part of*; curationem, *to hanker after*: liguritio, ōnis, f. *eager desire, lickerishness*, Cic. F.

LĪLIUM, i, n. *a lily*; liliāceus v. lirīnus, a, um, *of a lily*: liliētum, i, n. *a place where lilies grow*.

LIMA, ae, n. *a file*; limāre, *to file, to polish, to correct*; limātus, & -ātŭlus, a, um, *polished, correct, neat, elegant*, Cic. Or. 1, 39. Br. 34 Fam. 7, 33.

LIMAX, ācis, f. *rar.* m. *a snail*, Colum. 10, v. 324.

LIMBUS, i, m. *the hem, welt or border of a garment; a selvedge, a fringe*; limbolarius, i, m. *a maker of fringes, an embroiderer*, Plaut. A. 3, 3, 45.

LIMEN, ĭnis, n. *a threshold; also a lintel; an entrance, a beginning*: liminăris, e, *of a threshold or lintel*; liminares trabes, Vitruv. 6, 4.

LĪMES, ĭtis, m. *a cross road, a path; a limit, a boundary*: limitāris, -āre iter, *a narrow way separating two contiguous estates*, Varr.—LĪMITĀRE, v. āri vineas, *to limit, to bound, to divide*: -ātio.

LIMPĬDUS, a, um, *clear, pure, transparent*; lacus, Catul. 4, 42. -ior aqua, Virr. 8, 7. -issimum vinum, Col. 12, 28, 3. -itūdo.

LĪMUS, i, m. *slime, mud, clay*: limōsus, a, um, *full of mud, muddy*; aqua, Col. 5, 9. flumina.

LĪMUS, a, um. *rar.* limis, e, *looking askance, askew or awry*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53. Quinct. 11, 3, 76.

LINEA, ae, f. *a line*; lineāris pictura, *the figure of any thing marked by lines, a sketch or outline*, Plin. 35, 3 f. 5. linearis ratio, *that part of geometry which treats of lines and figures*, Quinctil. 1, 10, 35. lineares probationes, *geometrical proofs*, ib. 49.—Lineāre, *to delineate, to mark by lines*; -eātio:—LINEAMENTUM, i, n. *a line; a lineament*: lineamenta Catonis, *the simple writings, unadorned descriptions*, Cic. Br. 87. *but* extrema lineamenta orationi afferre, *to add the last strokes or finishing touches to an oration, as to a picture*, i. e. *the highest ornaments*, Cic. Or. 56. *add.* Plin. 35, 10 f. 36, 5. -enta animi, Cic. Fin. 3, 22.

LĪNĔRE, (līno, lēvi, v. lĕvi, lĭtum;) & lĭnīre, *to anoint, to daub, to besmear*; litus & linītus, ūs, m. *an anointing*: linimentum, i, n. *an ointment*; litūra, ae, f. *a rasure, the rubbing out of a letter or word, a blot or blur*; nomen est in litura, *is written where something was erased*, Cic. Ver. 2, 42. litura ejusmodi, *a smearing or anointing*, Col. 4, 24.

LINGĔRE, *to lick*; linctus, ūs, m. *a licking*.

LINGUA, ae, f. *the tongue; a language; a small promontory*: lingŭla v. ligŭla, ae, f. *a little tongue; a shoe-latchet; a spoon; a small measure; a tenon*: lingulātus, a, um, *having a tongue or tenon*; lingŭlāca, *a idle fish*; *a talkative woman*: linguārium, i, n. *a penalty for a rash promise*, Sen. Ben. 4, 36. *an instrument for stopping the tongue, a gag*.

LINQUĔRE (linquo, līqui, -), arva, *to leave, to forsake*, Virg. E. 1, 3. animas, *to resign*, Id. A. 3, 140.

LINTER, lintris, m. *a boat; a vessel for carrying grapes in*, Tibul. 1, 5, 23. lintricŭlus, *a little boat*.

LĪNUM, i, n. *lint, flax; any thing made of flax*,

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flax, a thread, a net, &c. līni sēmen, *linſeed*; līnum incidere, *to cut the thread with which a letter was bound*, i. e. *to open it*, Cic. Cat. 3, 5. līnĕus, & lintĕus, a, um, *made of lint or flax, flaxen*; linteum, *linen cloth, a ſheet or ſail*; lintĕŏlum, *a little piece of linen cloth, a rag, a pledget*; linteātus, a. *clothed or dreſſed in linen*: Linteo, ōnis, m. *a linen-weaver*: † līnĭger, *wearing linen*; -ĕra dea, *i. e.* Īsis; līnigĕri, ōrum, v. ĕra turba, *the prieſts of* Īsis, *clothed in linen*, Mart. 12, 29.

LIPPUS, a. *blear-eyed*; -ĭtūdo: lippīre. *to be blear eyed*; cum leviter lippirem, Cic. Att. 7, 4.

LĪQUĔRE, (liqueo, licui, -), *to melt, to be liquid, to be clear*: līquet, impers. *it is clear or manifeſt*: non liquet, *ſc.* mihi, *I am not clear, I am uncertain*: LĪQUOR, līqui, dep. *to be diſſolved, to melt; to waſte or wear away*; campi liquentes, *the liquid plains*, i. e. *the ſea*; liquentia mella, vina, *pure, clear*: LĪQUESCERE, *to grow liquid, to melt or thaw*: līquor, ōris, m. *fluidity, moiſture, juice, liquor*: liquĭdus, a, um, *liquid, moiſt, pure, clear, evident*; liquĭdum, i, n. *water*, Hor. liquidùm (adv.) cantat, *clearly, ſweetly*, Ovid. liquĭdò, *clearly, truly, with confidence, with a clear conſcience*: liquĭdiuſculus, a, um, *ſomewhat more fixt, mild or gentle*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 71.——LĪQUĀRE pila, *to melt*; alvum, *to make lax, to looſe*; vina, *to rack or fine*; *to cool by making it paſs through a ſtrainer, and mixing it with ſnow or ice*, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6. Guttae liquatae ſolis ardore, *melted*, Cic. T. 2, 10.—liquāmen, ĭnis, n. *juice or liquor ſqueezed or dropping from any thing; greaſe, pickle*.—LĪQUĔFĂCĔRE, *to make liquid, to diſſolve*; tellus liquefiet, *will melt*, Senec. Sic mea perpetuis liquefiunt pectora curis, Ov. Pont. 1. 2, 57.

LĪRA. ae. f. *the ground thrown up by the plough, a ridge*; lirātim, adv. *by ridges, ridgewiſe*: lirāre, *to cover the ſeed in ploughing*, Plin. 18, 20. Varr. 1, 29.

LIS, lītis, f. *ſtrife, a controverſy, a law-ſuit*; gen. pl. litium: litīgāre, *to quarrel, to ſue at law, to litigate*: litigatus, ūs, m. *litigation*; litigator, ōris, m. *a litigant*; -atōres, *the parties who litigate*:—LĪTIGIUM, *quarrelling, ſtrife*, Plaut. litigiōſus ager, *the ſubject of diſpute*; ōſa fora, *full of wrangling or diſputes, noiſy*, Ovid. Faſt 4, 188.

LĪTĔRA v. littĕra, ae, f. *a letter*; plur. *an epiſtle; writings, books; learning, literature*: litterŭla, *a ſmall letter*; pl *a little epiſtle; learning*: litĕrarius, a, um, *of letters*; -ius ludus, *a ſchool*: litĕrātus, a. *marked with letters, learned*; -atĕ, *learnedly, accurately*: litĕrator, ōris, m. *a teacher of letters, a grammarian*; literatūra, ae, f. *the art which treats of letters, grammar; writing*, Sen. Ep.

LĪTĀRE ſacra diis, *to perform ſacred rites to the gods, to ſacrifice*, Ovid. F. 4, 630 diis victimâ v. hoſtiâ, *to appeaſe by ſacrifice*, Suet. Oth. 8. Diis litatur, *the gods are appeaſed*. Cic. Div. 2, 17. hoſtiâ, ib. 15.——LITATIO, ōnis, f. *an appeaſing of the gods by ſacrifice*: Senatus majoribus hoſtiis uſque ad litationem ſacrificari juſſit, *ordered victims to be ſlain, till favourable omens ſhould appear in their entrails*, Liv. 41, 15. *Hence* Conſules non facilè litabant, *ſc.* diis. Per dies aliquot majores hoſtiae ſine litatione caeſae, *without the appearance of favourable omens*, Liv. 27, 23. *The conſuls ſacrificed each a ſeparate victim for himſelf. If the ſacrifice of either was acceptable to the gods* (ſi accepta diis hoſtia eſſet,) *or preſented favourable omens, he was ſaid* egregiè litāſſe; *if the contrary* non litāſſe. *Hence* bene habet, inquit Decius, ſi ab collega litatum eſt, Liv. 8, 9. Attendit et extiſpicio, nec unquam litavit, Suet. Ner. 56 pluribus hoſtiis caeſis, cum litare non poſſet, Suet. Caeſ. 81. ſacrificio non litante, *not preſenting any favourable omens*, Id. Aug. 96. Sacriſque litatis, *having properly performed ſacred rites*, Virg. A. 4, 50. Ovid. M. 14, 156. Animâque litandum Argolicâ, *ſc.* eſt diis, *the gods muſt be appeaſed, or attonement muſt be made to them, by a Grecian life*, i. e. *by ſacrificing a Grecian*, Virg. A. 2, 118. Nec auſpicato, nec litato, inſtruunt aciem, *having neither taken the auſpices, nor appeaſed the gods by ſacrifice*, Liv. 5, 38.

LITTUS v. lĭtus, ŏris, n. *the ſhore, the ſea-ſide*; littorĕus, a, um; v. littorālis, e, *of or on the ſhore*; litorōſus, -um mare, *near the ſhore*, Plin. 37, 10.

LĪTUUS, i, *a ſtaff a little bent at the end, uſed by the augurs*; *a kind of crooked trumpet uttering a ſtrill ſound, a clarion*; ſtrepunt litui, Hor. O. 2, 1, 18.

LĪVĒRE, *to be black and blue, to be pale or wan*; ei, *to envy*; liveſcĕre, *to grow black*; *to envy*: LĪVOR, ōris, m. *blackneſs or blueneſs, the mark of a wound*; *envy, ſpite, malice*: līvĭdus, a, um, *black and blue*; *envious*; -ĭdē: lividŭlus, *ſomewhat envious and ſpiteful*, Juvenal. 11, 110.

LIX, līcis, f. *aſhes, or water mixed with aſhes*; lixivium, v. -ia, *lee, ley or lie, a kind of waſh made of aſhes*: lixīvus v. -ius cinis, *lie aſhes*, Plin. 14, 20. -um vinum, *the wine which runs out of the grapes before they are preſſed*, Col. 12, 41. muſtum, Cat. 22, 2.

LIXA, ae, m. pl. lixae, *retainers or followers of the camp, who ſold to the ſoldiers what things they needed*, Liv. 39, 1. & 23, 16. Sall. Jug. 44. Sil. 5, 31.

LŎCUS, pl. loci v. loca, *a place, a part, room, rank, ſtation, dignity*; *an opportunity*: loci, ōrum, *topics of diſcourſe, ſources of arguments, common places*; interea loci, *in the mean time*; ad id locorum, *at that time*: locŭlus, i, m. *a ſmall place, a ſmall coffer or cheſt*; *a bag or pouch, a pocket, a coffin*: locellus, i, m. *a little bag or purſe*: loculātus, -ata arca, *a box or cheſt of drawers with a number of ſmall diſtinct diviſions*; -ata piſcina, *a fiſh pond with partitions for different kinds of fiſhes*, Varr. loculamentum, *a partition or apartment*; *a place for pigeons to build their neſts in*; *a ſmall diviſion of a book-caſe*: loculōſus, a, um, *full of holes or diſtinct places*: LŎCĀRE, *to place*; aedes, domum v. fundum, *to let*; filiam, *to give in marriage*; pecuniam foenori, *to lay out at intereſt*: beneficium apud gratos, *to confer*; operam in re, *to beſtow pains*; operam piſtori, *to hire one's ſelf*; urbem, *to found*:—LOCITĀRE agrum, *to let*; locātio, ōnis, f. *a letting, a leaſe*: locātor, ōris, m. *he who lets*: locārius, i, m. *one who took poſſeſſion of a ſeat at the ſpectacles, and parted with it for hire*, Mart. 5, 25, 9. locarium, i, n. *money paid for the uſe of a ſtable or tavern*. Varr. L. L. 4, 2.

LOCŬPLES, ētis, a. *rich, opulent; worthy of credit*, Cic. Off. 3, 2. Div. 2, 58. locupletāre, *to enrich*.

LOCUSTA, ae, f. *a locuſt, an inſect*; *alſo a kind of ſhell-fiſh*, Plin. 9, 30 ſ. 50. Suet. Tib. 60.

LŎCŪTUS, *having ſpoken*; -ūtor, &c. *ſee* Loqui.

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LODIX, īcis, f. *a sheet or blanket, a coverlet*, Juv. 6,194.&7,66. lodicŭla, *a small blanket*, Suet. A.83.

* LŌGI, ōrum, *mere words, fooleries, nonsense.*

* LOGĒUM, *the part of the stage where the actors spoke, described by* Vitruvius, 5, 8.

* LOGICA, v. -ice, es, f. *legis, the art of reasoning:* logĭca, ōrum, *subtile disputations*, Cic.

LŌLIGO, ĭnis, f. *a kind of fish, (q.* voligo *a volando*, Varr. L. L. 4, 13.) *containing a poisonous juice; hence* succus loliginis, *malice*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 100.

LŎLIUM, i, n. *darnel, a weed in corn;* loliācĕus, -ea farina, *meal made of darnel*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. loliārius, -ium cribrum, *a sieve for separating the darnel from the corn*, Columel. 8, 5, 16.

LŌMENTUM, *(q.* lavamentum,) *bean meal used by the ancients as a wash for concealing wrinkles*, Mart. 3, 42. *or any other deformity*, Cic. Fam. 8, 14. *ceruse refined, a kind of paint or powder*, Plin. 33, 13. 57.

LONCHĪTIS, ĭdis, f. *the herb spleen-wort*, Plin.

LONGUS, a, um, *long, tall, tedious:* longùm, adv. *for a long time:* longè, adv. *far off, at a distance;* longè latèque, *far and wide;* longè melior, longè doctissimus, *by far:* longŭlus, a, um, *somewhat long;* longulè, *a little far, at a little distance:* longiusculus, a. *somewhat longer than usual:* longitūdo, ĭnis, f. *length:* longīpes, ĕdis, a. *long-footed:* * longaevus, *long-lived, aged, of long continuance:* longinquus, a. *far off, remote, distant:* -ĭtas: longurius, i, m. *a long pole*, Caes.

LŎQUI, (lŏquor, lŏcūtus v. loquūtus,) *to speak; to tell, to declare:* loquens, *speaking;* cum aliquo, inter se, alicui, ad v. apud aliquem; aliquid v. de aliqua re; hero absenti malè loqui, *to speak ill of, to abuse*, Ter. Phor. 2, 3, 25. loquentia, ae, f. *talk, fluency of words:* lŏcūtus, *having spoken;* lŏcūtio, ōnis; et loquela, ae, f. *speech, discourse, a manner of speaking, a word:* loquax, ācis, a. *talkative, loquacious;* -ācĭter, -ācĭtas: loquacŭlus, a. *a little loquacious*, Lucret. 4, 1158.

LŌRA, ae, f. *a small wine made of the husks of grapes*, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 3. Col. 12. 40. Plin. 14, 10.

LŌRUM, i, n. *a thong of leather; a whip, a lash;* pl. *the reins of a bridle:* loreus funis, *a rope made of leather thongs:* lōrārius, i, m. *one who beat or bound with thongs*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2. Gell. 10, 3.

LŌRĪCA ae, f. *a coat of mail, originally made of raw hides* (e loris,) *the covering of a wall, or of a pavement; a parapet, a breast work:* loricŭla, *a small breast-work*, Caes.—LORĪCĀRE, *to cover with a breast-plate, to plaster:* -ātio.

LŌRIPES, ĕdis, a. *bandy-legged*, Juv. 2, 23. & 10, 308.

LŌTUS, *washed*, lotio, -ūra, *&c. see* LĂVĀRE.

LŌTIUM, *urine used for washing*, Suet. Vesp. 23.

* LŌTOS, v. -us, i, f. *the lote tree, or its fruit.*

LŬBET, *it pleases;* lubĭdo, &c. *see* Libet.

LUBRĪCUS, a, um, *slippery, inconstant:* -ĭcus locus, *difficult, dangerous;* lubricus aspici, *for* aspectu, *dangerous to be looked on*, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 8. lubrĭcum, i, n. *a slippery place, slipperiness, inconstancy:* lubrĭcè, adv. *doubtfully, dangerously:* lubrĭcāre, *to make slippery*, Juvenal. 11, 175.

LŪCĒRE, luxi, (lux.) *to shine:* lucet, imp. *it is light;* lucescit, *it grows light;* lucescĕre, *to shine:* lucerna, ae, f. *a lamp:* Lucĭdus, a, um, *bright, clear;* -ĭdē: ¶ Lucifer, ĕri, m. (fero,) *the morning star:* lucifer; v. -ĕrus, a. -ĕri equi, *bringing light:* lucifŭgus, a. *flying or shunning the light.*

LUCRUM, i, n. *gain, profit, advantage:* lucellum, *a little gain:* lucrōsus, a, um, *gainful, profitable:* lucrāri, *to gain;* lucratus nomen ab domitâ Africâ, *i. e.* Scipio Africānus, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 19. lucrifacĕre, *to gain, to make profit:* lucrĭfĭcus, a, um, *producing gain:* lucrifŭga, ae, m. *one who shuns gain:* lucripĕta, ae, m. *one who seeks gain*, Plaut. Mostel. argument. v. 6.

LŪCTĀRI, *rar.* -āre, cum eo, inter se, *to wrestle, to struggle;* luctans fluctibus, *in dat. for* cum fluctibus, *contending*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 15. luctatio, -ātus, ûs, & -āmen, *a wrestling, a struggling or striving:* luctātor, ōris, m. *a wrestler*, Ov. lb. 393.

LŪCŬBRĀRE, *to work or study in the night time by the light of a lamp:* -ātio, -ātor; -ātorius, -ia lecticula, *a couch for studying in by candle light*, Suet.

LUCULENTUS, a. *bright, clear; see* lux.

LŪCUS, i, m. *a wood or thicket of trees consecrated to some deity:* lucŭlus, *a small grove*, Suet. in vita Horat.—Lūcus, i, m. *(for* lux,) cum primo lucu, *with the first dawn of morning*, Ter. A. 3, 3.

LŪDUS, i, m. *play, sport, diversion; a place of exercise, a school;* ludus gladiatorius, *a place for training gladiators;* ludus literarum v. literarius, *a school for literature;* ludimagister, tri, m. *a schoolmaster:* ludi, plur. *games, public spectacles:* ludius, et ludio, *a play actor, a singer;* ludia, *an actress:*—LŪDĔRE, (lūsi, lūsum,) *to play;* alcâ v. am, *to play at dice;* so tessĕris, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 21. talis, Suet. Aug. 71. par impar, *to play at odds and evens*, Hor Sat. 2, 3, 248. quae vellem calamo agresti, *to play what I pleased on a rural pipe*, Virg. E. 1, 10. carmina pastorum, *to recite the verses or songs of shepherds*, Virg. G. 4, 565. civem bonum, *to act the part of, to pretend to be*, Cic. operam, *to lose one's labour*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 18. in numerum, *to dance to the music of a tune or song*, Virg. E. 6, 18. Davum, *to mock*, Ter. amantem, *to deceive a lover*, Virg. A. 1, 356. levibus nunc luditur armis, imp. *sc.* a juvenibus, *they exercise themselves with light arms*, Ovid. Tr. 3, 12, 19.—LŪSIO, ōnis, f. & lūsus, ûs, m. *a playing, a diversion, a game:* lusor, ōris, m. *a player, a deceiver;* lusor amorum, *a writer of love-poems*, Ovid. Tr. 4, 10, 1. lusorius, a. *pertaining to play;* -oria pila, *a ball for playing with*, Plin. 7, 56. -oriae flammae, & -orium fulmen, *harmless*, Sen. Nat. Q. 2, 44. -ōria arma, *fit for exercising with, blunted at the end*, Sen. Ep. 117. lusitāre, *to play often*:—LUDI-FĂCĔRE, ludificāre, & -āri, *to mock, to deceive, to make a fool of;* passus ludificati incerto praelio, *mocked, deceived*, Sall. Jug. 50. -ātio, & -ātus, ûs; -ātor, -ābilis, *pleasant, laughable*, Plaut. Casin. 4, 1, 3.

LUDIBRIUM, i, n, *a laughing stock, sport or scorn.*

LUDĬCER v. -crus, cra, crum; -crae tibiae, *used for playing on;* -cra ars, *the art of a player, play-acting;* *but* Cor meum coepit artem facere ludicram, *to leap, to flutter, to play pitapat*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 3. Ludicra ars armorum, *fencing*, Cic. Or. 2, 20. -cra praemia, *trifling, frivolous;* -cri sermones, *ludicrous, calculated to make sport, raillery*, Cic. Acad. 4, 2.—LUDĬCRUM, i, n. *a pastime, a show, a diversion*, Liv. 1, 5 & 35. Tac. An. 1, 14.

LUES, is, f. *a contagious disease, a plague*, Virg.

LŪGĒRE, (lugeo, luxi,-) *to mourn, to lament;* luctus,

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luctus, ûs, m. *mourning*; luctuōsus, a, um, *mournful*: -osè:—† luctificus, & -fer, *causing grief, sorrowful*; luctificābilis, e, *sad*; luctisōnus mugītus, *mournful, pitiful*:—Lugūbris, e, *mournful, dismal, lamentable*; lugubria, *sc.* vestimenta, *the dress of mourning*; lugubria sumere v. induere, *to put on mourning*, Ov. M. 10, 669. ponere v. exuere, *to lay it aside*, Ovid. Tr. 4, 2, 73. Sen. Helv. 16.

Luma, æ, f. *a kind of thorn*; lumārius, -ia falx, *a hook for cutting thorns*: lumectum v. lumētum, i, n. *a thicket of briars*, Varr. L. L. 4, 31.

Lumbrīcus, i, m. *an earth-worm*, Colum. 7, 9.

LUMBUS, i, m. *the loin*: lumbŭlus, i, m. *a little loin*: lumbifragium, *a breaking of the loins*.

Lūmen, ĭnis, n. *(a* luce, *q.* lucimen,) *light, a luminous body*; secundo lumine, *on the second day, to-morrow*, Cic. Att. 7, 26. quarto lumine, *on the fourth day*, Virg. A. 6, 356. festis luminibus, *on holy days*; mundi lumina, *the luminaries of the world, the sun and moon*, Virg. G. 1, 5. vaga lumina noctis, *the stars*, Stat. spirabile lumen cæli, *the vital air*, Virg. A. 3, 600. cassus lumine, *deprived of life, dead*; altero lumine orbus, *deprived of one eye*; orbus luminis, *sc.* Polyphemus, *blind*; cui lumen ademptum, *sc.* est, *whose eye, the only one he had, was put out*, Virg. A. 3, 658. claudere lumina, *to shut one's eyes*; Democritus, luminibus amissis, alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic. Tusc. 3, 39. luminibus obstruere, *i. e.* lumen fenestrarum alicujus impedire, *to stop the light of one's windows by building before them*, Cic. Dom. 44. lumina verborum et sententiarum, *figures of words and of thought*, Cic. Br. 79. Top. 8. Or. 27. lumina civitatis, *the luminaries or ornaments*, i. e. *the chief men of the state*, Cic. Cat. 3, 10. tot luminibus extinctis, Cic. Phil. 2, 21.—Lumināre, is, n. *a window*, Cic. Att. 15, 26. lumina, *the openings for the admission of light*; luminaria, *the shutters or frames which covered these apertures*, Cato, R. R. 14, 2.—Luminōsus, a, um, *luminous, full of light or windows*; -ōsa aedificia, *bright, remarkable*, Cic. Or. 36.

Luna, (a lucendo,) *the moon*; *the figure of a half-moon marked on the shoes of senators*, Juv. 7, 192. lunŭla, *a clasp or toy in the form of a crescent*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 33.—Lunāris, e, *of or pertaining to the moon, lunar*:—Lunāre arcum, *to bend like a half-moon*; lunata pelta, *formed like a crescent*, Virg. A. 1, 494. lunāta pellis, *the shoe of a senator, put for a senator*, Mart. 1, 50, 31.

Luĕre (luo, lui, luĭtum,) aes alienum, *to pay*; poenas, *to suffer*; culpam suam v. alterius morte, sanguine, *to expiate or attone for*; obsides sexcenti equites imperati, qui capite luerent, si pacto non staretur, *who should suffer death, if the compact should not be fulfilled*, Liv. 9, 5. Acerbum est, parentum scelera filiorum poenis lui, *should be expiated by*, Cic. ad. Brut. 12.

Lŭpērci, ōrum, *the priests of Pan*, Ov. F. 2, 423. Lupercalia, ium v. iorum, *a festival in honour of Pan*: adj. Lupercale sacrum, Suet. Aug. 31.

Lŭpīnus, i, m. & -um, i, n. *a lupine, a kind of pulse*; *used for money on the stage*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 23. Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 20. lupillus, i, m. *a little lupine*; lupinarius, -ium labrum, *a tub for soaking lupines*, Cato de re rustica, 10 & 11.

Lŭpus, i, m. *a wolf*; *a rapacious kind of fish*; *a sharp bit or snaffle*: lupa, *a she-wolf*; *a courtezan*: lupānar, āris, n. *a brothel, a house of ill fame*: lupīnus, a. *of a wolf*; lupatus, -atum frenum; *or simply* lupatum, i, n. *a curb or snaffle bit for a horse, with unequal jags, like a wolf's teeth*.

Lurco, ōnis, m. *a glutton, a gormandizer*, Plaut.

Lūrĭdus, a. *pale, ghastly, dismal*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 47. lŭror, ōris, m. *paleness*, Lucret. 4, 333.

Luscīnia, & -ius, *a nightingale*, Plin. 10, 39. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 245. dim. luscinĭŏla. Plaut. B. 1, 1, 4.

Luscīnus, v. luscĭōsus, *dim-sighted*, Plin. 8, 37.

Luscus, a. *blind of an eye*, Cic. Or. 2, 60.

Lusio, *playing*; lusor, -orius, &c. Ludere.

Lustrum, i, m. *a den or haunt of wild beasts, used commonly in the plural*; *a stew or brothel*; *a purifying-sacrifice offered by one of the Censors after finishing the* census *or review of the Roman people, at the end of every five years*; *when he was said* condere lustrum, *to close or finish the* census, Liv. *whence* lustrum *is put for the space of five years*; octavum claudere lustrum, *to complete the 40th year of one's age*, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 24. circa lustra decem, *about* 50, ib. 4, 1, 6. novemque addiderat lustris altera lustra novem, i. e. *had completed his 90th year*, Ovid. Trist. 4, 10, 78. lustrālis, -e sacrificium, *a purifying-sacrifice*, Liv. 1, 28. *probably the same with that offered at the conclusion of the* census, ib. 44. lustrale certamen, *a contest celebrated at the end of every five years*, Tac. Ann. 16, 4. lustralia exta, *the hallowed entrails of the victim which had been sacrificed*, Virg. A. 8, 183. lustralis aqua, *water sprinkled on the victim to purify it*, Ovid. Pont. 3, 2, 73. Lustrificus cantus, *a sacred song or form of words uttered in performing an expiatory sacrifice*, Val. Flacc. 3, 448. Tibull. 1, 5, 22. lustrĭcus dies, *the day of purification, when children got their name*, Suet. Ner. 6.—Lustrāre agros, *to purify by offering an expiatory sacrifice, and by leading the victim round the fields, before it was killed*, Virg. E. 5, 75. & G. 1, 445. *or the victims, a swine, a sheep, and a bull*, (suovetaurilia circumagendo,) Cato, R. R. 141. Populus Rom. cum lustratur suovetaurilibus, circumaguntur verres, aries, taurus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10. *so* urbs lustrata est, Liv. 21, 62. & 35, 9. Lustrare aegrotos, *to purify with sulphur*, Tibull. 1, 5, 11. Ovid. Art. 2, 329. viros, *to purify by sprinkling with water*, Virg. A. 6, 231. lustramur Jovi, *we are purified by sprinkling, that we might sacrifice to Jupiter*, Virg. A. 3, 279. lustrare totum corpus lumine, *to survey*, Virg. A. 8, 153. aequora, *to traverse, to wander over*, ib. 3, 377. terras, *to enlighten*, ib. 4, 6. exercitum, *to review*; id animo, *to consider*; pericula, *to view, to encounter*:—Lustrāri, dep. *to whore*, Plaut. Pf. 4, 5, 61.—Lustratio, ōnis, f. *an expiatory sacrifice*; *a going round*, *a travelling over*; lustrāmen, ĭnis, n. *a surveying*, V. Flac. 3, 409.

Lusus, *play*; lusurus, &c. *see* Ludĕre.

Lūtum v. lūtum, i, n. *woad*; *the yolk of an egg*; lūteus, a, um, *pale, yellow*; lūteŏlus a, um, *yellowish*; -ola caltha, Virg. E. 2, 50.

Lŏtum, *clay, mire, mud*: lŏtĕus, a, um, *made of clay or mud*; lŏtōsus & lŏtŭlentus, a, um, *full of clay, muddy, dirty*:—Lŏtāre, to

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cover or bedaub with clay: lūtŭlāre, *to asperse, to bespatter:* lūtescĕre, *to turn to clay, to wax dirty:* lutāmentum, i, n. *a wall of mud or clay:* lutensis, e; & lutarius, a. *living in or fed on mud.*

LUTRA v. lytra, ae, f. *an otter*, Plin. 3, 80. Varr.

LUX, lūcis, f. *light*; *a day:* luci, adv. *in the day-time*; lūcĭdus, a. *bright, clear*; -ĭdē: lucidŭlus, a, um, *a little bright:*—*see* Lūcĕre.—Lūcŭlentus, a. *bright, clear, perspicuous*; *beautiful, elegant*; -tus auctor, *worthy of credit*; -tus scriptor, *excellent*; -ta res, *a large fortune:* -entē & -enter, adv. *clearly, finely, bravely, merrily*, Cic.

LUXĀRE, *to loosen, to put out of joint:* luxus, a. *the same with* luxatus, *out of joint*, Cat. R. R. 160.

LUXUS, ūs, m. luxūria, & -ies, iēi, f. *luxury, excess, riot*; *luxuriance:* luxuriōsus, a. *luxurious, excessive*; *luxuriant*; -ōsē:—Luxurĭāre, & -āri, *to be wanton or licentious, to riot, to be luxuriant or exuberant*, Liv. 1, 19. Ov. Art. A. 2, 437.

LYAEUS, *a name of Bacchus, put for wine*, Virg.

* Lychnus, i, m. *a lamp*; lychnŭchus, i, m. *any thing that supports a lamp:* lychnobii, ōrum, (qui ad lucernam vitam degunt,) *men who turn day into night, who work by night*, Senec. Ep. 122 f.

LYCISCA, f. *a mungrel dog, or the name of a bitch*, Virg. E. 3, 18. & ibi Serv. Ov. M. 3, 220.

LYMPHA, ae, f. *water*; lymphatĭcus, a. *mad, frantick*; -us pavor v. metus, *a panic fear*:—Lymphārĕ, *to frighten, to intoxicate, to make mad:* lymphāri, *to become distracted:* lymphātus, a. *frantick*; *distracted, intoxicated:* lymphatio, ōnis, f. & -atus, ūs, m. *a causeless fright or terror.*

LYNX, cis, m. *vel* f. *a lynx or ounce:* lyncurium, i, n. *a gem supposed to be formed by the urine of a lynx*, Plin. 8, 38. *See* Ovid. Met. 15, 413.

LYRA, ae, f. *a lyre or harp*; lyrĭcus, a. *of a lyre, lyric*; lyrica, *sc.* carmina, *lyric poems, to be sung in concert with the harp:* Lyristes, v. -a ae, m. *a lyrist or harper*, Plin. Ep. 9, 17.

LYTTA, ae, f. *a small worm in the tongue of dogs, which being taken out when they were young whelps, was supposed to prevent their becoming mad*, Plin. 29, 5 f. 32.

M.

MĀCELLUM, i, n. *a market-place for all kind of provisions*; *the shambles:* macellārius, a. *of the shambles*; -aria taberna, *a butchers shop or stand*, Val. Max. 3, 4, 3. s. *a seller of any kind of victuals*, Suet. Caes. 26. *sometimes distinguished from* lanius, *a butcher*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 11. & 3, 4, 2.

MĂCĔRE, *to be lean, meager, or thin*; măcer, -cra, -crum, *lean*; *thin*; *barren:* măcilentus, a, um, *lean, lank:* macies, ēi, *rar.* macrĭtas, & macritūdo, f. *leanness, thinness*:—Măcrescĕre, v. macrescĕre, *to grow lean, to pine away*:—Măcĕrāre, *to soak in liquor, to soften by steeping, to macerate*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 27. Col. 11, 3, 51. Cato, 156. *to make to pine away, to waste or consume*; *to fret or vex*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 2. & 5, 3, 15.—Macerātio, ōnis, f. *a soaking:* macĕrescĕre, *to lie to be soaked or steeped*, Cato, 98.

MĂCĔRIA, ae, f. & -ies, ēi, f. *any wall inclosing grounds, built with lime*, Varr. R. 2, 14, 4.

MĂCHAERA, ae, f. *a sword, dagger, or knife*, Suet. Cl. 15. machaerium, *a cook's knife*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 9. machaerŏphŏrus, i, m. *an attendant that bears a sword or dagger*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10.

MĂCHĪNA, ae, f. *a machine, an engine*; machina mundi, *the frame or fabrick*, Lucr. 1, 80. aliquam machinatur machinam, *some device, trick, or artifice*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 54 *in this sense often:* Cic. Dom. 11. N. D. 3, 29. amicam de machinis emit, *i. e.* de catasta, Cic. pet. Cons. 2.—Machīnalis, e; scientia, *skill in making engines*, Plin. 7, 37. f. 38.—Machinōsus, -um navigium, *artfully made, so contrived as to fall to pieces* (navis solutilis,) Suet. Ner. 34.—Machīnāri necem, pestem v. perniciem alicui, *to contrive or devise:* machinatio, ōnis, f. *an engine, a machine, a device or artifice:* machinātor, ōris, m. *an architect, an engineer*; *a cunning deviser:* machinatrix, īcis, f. *a female contriver:* machinamentum, i, n. *an engine to batter walls with*, Tac. Ann. 12, 45. & 15, 4. Hist. 4, 30. Liv. 24, 34. *a surgeon's instrument for setting bones*, Cels. 8, 20.

* Macrocōlus, & -collus, a. charta, & macrocollum, *sc.* volūmen, v. macrocōlon, i, n. *paper of the largest size*, Plin. 13, 12 f. 24.

MACTĀRE (*q.* magis augēre) oves v. juvencos, *to sacrifice*; deos extis puerorum, *(in the abl.) to try to appease*, Cic. Vat. 6. se Orco, *i. e.* Plutoni, *to devote*, Liv. 9, 40. meritos honores aris, *to offer*, Virg. A. 3, 118. eum testimonio, *to hurt, to overwhelm, to destroy*, Cic. Flacc. 22. eum malo, damno, infortunio, morte, *to punish*; summo supplicio mactari, *to be cut off by the severest punishment*, Cic. Cat. 1, 11.—Mactus, a. *(found only in the nom. and voc.) appeased or honoured with a sacrifice*, Cato, R. R. 134. Virtute v. virtutis macte esto, et macti estote, *encrease in virtue, go on and prosper*: *sometimes used adverbially*; *as* Juberem macte virtute esse, *sc.* te, Liv. 2, 12.—Mactātus, ūs, m. *a killing for sacrifice*, Lucr. 1, 100. mactator, ōris, m. *a slayer, a sacrificer.*

MACTRA v. mattea, ae, f. *a delicate kind of food*, Suet. Cal. 39. Martial. 10, 59. Varr. L. 4, 22.

MĂCŬLA, ae, f. *a stain or spot*; *a fault*; *a blur or disgrace*; *the mesh or interstice of a net*; thus, rete grandibus maculis, Varr. R. R. 3, 11. reticulum minutis maculis, Cic. Verr. 5, 11. hanc maculam nos decet effugere, *this reproach*, Ter. 5, 8, 32. aliquem maculā v. -is afficere v. aspergere, *to defame or asperse*, Cic. maculam suscepta delere, *to wipe off a stain contracted, to remove a dishonour incurred*, Cic. Manil. 3.—Măcŭlōsus, a. *spotted, speckled, stained, blotted*; *infamous or scandalous:* macŭlare, *to stain, to pollute*, Virg.

MĀDĒRE, *to be wet or moist*; vino, *to be drunk*; igni exiguo properata, *to be boiled in water on a small fire to quicken them*, Virg. G. 1, 196. fermentibus Socraticis, *to be seasoned with or instructed in the philosophy of Socrates*, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 9.—Mādrescĕre, *to grow moist or wet:* mădefăcĕre, *rar.* madefĭcare, *to make wet, to moisten:* mădĭdus, a. *wet, moist*; *dyed*; *drunk*; *deeply instructed:* madĭde, adv. *moistly*, Plaut. Pf. 5, 2, 7. madulsa, ae, m. *a drunkard*, ib. 5, 1, 7.

MAENA v. mēna, ae, f. *a kind of small fish*, Plin. 31, 7. *which used to be pickled*, Pers. 3, 76.

* MAENAS, ădis, f. *a bacchanal*, Ov. M. 11, 22.

MĂGĀLIA, ium, n *Carthaginian cottages*; miratur molem, *sc.* arcis, magalia quondam, Virg.

MAGIS, ĭdis, f. *a vat for kneading bread in*; *a dish or platter*, Plin. 33, 11. magida, ae, f. Varr.

MĂGIS, *rar.* măgĕ, adv. (magnus) *more, rather*: *sometimes redundant*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 22. *sometimes understood*, Id Rud. 4, 4, 70.

MĂGISTER, tri, m. *a master*; magistra, *a mistress*: măgistĕrium, *the office or power of a master or governour*; *mastership*; *the direction of a feast*: magistratus, ūs, m. *a magistrate*; *a magistracy, a civil office opposed to a military command*, (imperium,) Cic. Amic. 17. (*see* R. A. p. 103, &c.)

MAGMA, ătis, n. *the dregs of an ointment*; *the dross or refuse of any thing*, Plin. 13, 2. Cels. 5, 18.

MAGNES, ētis, m. *a loadstone, a magnet*; magnētĭcus, a, um, *of a magnet, magnetical*, Claud. M.

MAGNUS, major, maximus, *great, large, strong, loud*: magnĭtudo, ĭnis, f. *greatness*: magnopĕre, adv. (opus,) *greatly*; maximopĕre, *very greatly*: magnanĭmus, a. *of a great spirit, brave, magnanimous*; -ĭtas: magnidĭcus, a. *boasting*: magnifĭcus, a. -centior -centissimus, *great, noble*; *splendid. pompous, magnificent*; -fĭcē, & -fĭcenter; -fĭcentia, magnifĭcare, *to extol, to magnify*; magnĭlŏquus, a. *speaking in a lofty style, sublime*; *vaunting*; -loquentia:—Magni facĕre v. pendĕre id, *to value greatly*:—MAJŌRES, um, *ancestors, forefathers*: majuscŭlus, a, um, *somewhat greater or older*:—Măgis, & magĕ, adv. *more, rather*; maxĭmē, *very greatly, most of all, chiefly*; *yes*; maximè necessarius, *very necessary*; quam maximè abs te oro, *very much, very earnestly*:—MAJESTAS, ātis, f. *greatness, majesty*; crimen majestatis *sc.* laesae, *treason against the state*, Cic.

MĂGUS, i, m. *a priest or philosopher among the Persians*; *a magician, diviner, or enchanter*: adj. artes magae, *vel* magorum, *the arts of magicians*: magia, ae, & magice, es, f. *magic*: magĭcus, a, um, *of magic, magical*; -ae artes, Virg. A. 4, 493.

MĂIUS, i, m. *the month called May*: adj. Maiae Calendae, Nonae, Idus.—MAJĀLIS, is, m. *a fat hog, sacrificed to Maia*, Cic. Pis. 9.

MĂLA, ae, f. *the ball of the cheek, the cheek*; *the cheekbone, the jaw*: maxilla, *the jaw-bone*: maxillaris, e, *of the jaw-bone*; -es dentes, Plin.

* MĂLĂCHE, es, f. *a kind of mallow*, Col. 10, 247.

MALABĂTHRUM, *v.* malobăthrum, *an aromatic ointment, supposed to have been produced from the betel nut*, Plin. 13, 26. Hor. Od. 2, 7, 7. malobathrarius, i, m. *one who sells* malobathrum, (*al.* murobathrarius,) Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 57.

* MĂLĂCUS, a, um, *soft, delicate, pliant*: malacissare, *to soften, to make soft*, Plaut. Bach. 1, 1. *so* MĂLĂCIA, *a calm at sea*; *a squeamishness of the stomach, the longing of women with child*—MALAGMA, ătis, n. *an emollient poultice*, Cels. 5, 17.

MALE, malitia, maleficus, &c. *see* Malus.

MALLE—*i. e.* magis velle, *to be more willing*: *Plautus has* mavŏlo, mavĕlim, mavellem, *for* malo, malim, mallem, &c. Amph. 1, 3, 14. &c.

MALLEUS, i, m. *a mall or maul, a mallet, a hammer*: mallĕŏlus, i, m. *the new shoot of a vine springing from a rod or branch of the former year, cut off for the sake of planting, with a bit of the old wood on each side of it, in the form of a mallet*; *hence called a mallet-shoot*, Col. 3, 6, 3. Cic. Sen. 15. *a spear with a bundful of* spartum *or Spanish broom covered with pitch fixed to the end of it, thrown at the fortifications of an enemy to set them on fire, a firebrand*, Cic. Cat. 1, 13. Mil. 24. Liv. 38, 6.—Malleŏlaris virga, *a mallet-shoot-rod, fit for planting*, Col. Arb. c. 3, 4. malleātus, a, um, *beaten with a beetle or mallet, hammered*: malleātor, ōris, m. *one who beats with a mallet or hammer, a hammerer*, paludis Hispanae, *a beater*, Mart 12, 57.

MALTHA, ae, f. *a strong kind of cement*, Plin. 36, 24.-MALTHĀRE, *to glue or solder with* maltha.

MALVA, ae, f. *mallows, a plant*: malvacĕus, a, um, *of or like mallows*; -aceus caulis, Plin. 21. 4.

MĀLUS, i, f. *an apple-tree*: malum, i, n. *an apple*: malīnus, a, um, *of an apple-tree*: malifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *producing apple-trees*, Virg. A. 7, 740. malicŏrium, i, n. *the rhind or outer coat of a pomegranate* (malum Punicum,) Plin. 23, 6.

MĀLUS, i, m. *the mast of a ship*, Cic. Sen. 6.

MALUS, a, um; pejor, pessĭmus, *bad, evil, wicked*; mălum, i, n. *an evil, a mischief, a misfortune*; mălum! interj. *with a mischief*: pessĭmo publico, *with very great hurt to the public*, Liv. 2, 1.—MĂLĒ, pejŭs, pessĭmè, *badly, wickedly*; *ill, unfortunately*: malè amicus, *unfriendly*; concors malè, *not agreeing*; malè dispar, *very unequal in strength*; *weaker*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 25. malè fidus, *unfaithful, not to be trusted*; *unsafe*, Virg. A. 2, 23. malè parvus, *despicably little*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 45. malè pertinax, *faintly resisting*, Id. Od 1, 9, 24. malè pinguis, *unfertile, barren*, Virg. G. 1, 105. male praecinctus, *loosely girt*, Suet. Caes. 45. fanus, *mad*, Cic. Att. 9, 15. Hor. Ep 1, 19, 3. fana, *sc.* Dido, *love-fit*, Virg. A. 4, 8. malè salsus, *arch, waggish*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 65. malè sarta gratia, *an ill-patched reconciliation*, Id. Ep. 1, 3, 31. sobrius, *drunk*, Ov. Tr. 6, 785. MALĒ accipĕre, *to treat ill*; malè audire, *to be ill spoken of, to have a bad character*; malè conciliatus v. emptus, *dearly bought, at too high a price*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2. malè feriati, *keeping holiday at an improper time, to their hurt*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 14. malè est mihi, *it is ill with me, I am unhappy*; malè vendere, *at too low a price*, Cic. Verr. 3, 98.—MALĒDĪCĔRE, & maledĭcĕre ei, *to rail at, to revile*; maledĭctio, ōnis, f. *railing, slander, detraction, backbiting*; maledĭctum, i, n. *a reproach, opprobrious or abusive language*:—MALĒDĪCUS, a, um, -centior, -centissimus, *slanderous, foul mouthed, scurrilous, abusive*; -ĭcē:—MALĒFACĔRE ei, *to injure, to hurt*; metuo, ne quid malefaxit (*for* malefecerit) mihi, *lest he do me some mischief*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 188. huic malefactum est, imp. *he has been injured or offended*, Id. MALEFACTUM, i, n. *an ill turn or deed, an injury*; malefactor, ōris, m. *an evil doer*: malĕficus, -centissimus, *hurtful, mischievous*; -ĭcē: maleficium, i, n. *hurt, wrong, injury, mischief*: mălĕsuādus, a, um, *ill-advising, persuading to do wrong*: mălĕvŏlus, & -ens, *envious, ill-natured, malevolent*; -entia:—MĀLIGNUS, a, um, *spiteful, envious, malignant*; *too sparing, niggardly*: -ni colles, *unfruitful*; adĭtus, *narrow, difficult*; -na

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na lux, *scanty*, Virg. -gnor terra, *less fruitful*: MALIGNÈ, adv. *too sparingly, niggardly, enviously*: malignitas, ātis, *malignity, niggardliness*:—MĂLĬTIA, *malice, perverseness*; *artfulness, cunning, craft*: malitiōsus, a. *malicious, crafty*: -ōsè.

MAMMA, æ, f. *a breast, a pap, a teat or dug*; *the bump or protuberance of a tree, from which the branches sprout*, Plin. 17, 16. mamŭla, mamilla v. mammilla, *a small pap or dug*: mamillare, is, n. *a breast-cloth, a stomacher*: mammōsus, & mammeatus, *full-breasted*; *having large breasts, dugs or paps*: mammātus, a. *resembling a breast or pap*, Plin. 35, 12 f. 46. *so* mammiliāna ficus, Id.

MĂNĀRE, *to flow, to drop*; *to spread*; *to get abroad, to be published*: manabĭlis, e, *flowing, penetrating*; -abile frigus, Lucret. 1, 535.

MANCEPS, ĭpis, m. (*q.* manuceps, *qui manu capit*,) *a farmer of the public taxes*, Cic. Dom. 10. Caecil. 10. *an undertaker of any public work*, Cic. Verr. 1, 54. Tac. Ann. 3, 21. *a purchaser of the goods of the proscribed*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8. Att. 12, 3. Dom. 18. Nep. 25, 6. *a corn merchant*, Plin. 33, 13 f. 57. *a person employed by an orator to hire people to applaud him while pleading*, Plin. Ep. 2, 14. *a seller who warranted the property of a thing*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 29. manceps operarum, *one who hired day-labourers, and let them out to others for profit*, Suet. Vesp. 1.—MANCĬPĀRE v. mancŭpare agrum ei, *to dispose of the property, to sell*, Cic. Br. 16. alienos (*sc.* servos) mancupatis, *you sell slaves as your own, who are the property of another*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 10. quaedam mancipat usus, *use or possession gives a title to or secures the property of some things*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 159. mancipatus nemini, *enslaved, given up or subjected to the power of no one*, Cic. Sen. 11. *add.* Phil. 2, 21.—MANCIPĀTIO, & -ātus, ūs, v. mancipium, *the act of transferring the property of certain things, called* RES mancĭpi, (*contr. for* mancipii,) *as, farms, slaves, &c.* which could take place only between Roman citizens, and was performed with particular solemnities, (R. A. p. 48.) Mancipii lex, *the law or form observed in transferring property*, Cic. Or. 1, 39. jus mancipi, *the right of property conveyed by this act*, Cic. Har. R. 7. dare mancipio, (*in the abl.*) *to convey the property of a thing in this manner*, Cic. Top. 26. Att. 13, 5. esse sui mancipii, *to be at one's own disposal, under the dominion of no one*, Cic. Br. 16.—MANCIPIUM, v. mancupium, (*q. ab hostibus* manucaptus, Plin. 28, 2.) *a slave*; -pia nobilium tribuni pl. Liv. 10, 37. Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 39. Sat. 2, 7, 3.

MANCUS, a, um, (*q.* manu carens,) *lame, maimed*; *weak, feeble*; *imperfect*, Cic. C. Rabir. 7.

MANDĀRE, (*q.* in manum dare) *to commit, to command, to send away*: mandatum, i, n. *a commission, a command or charge*: mandator, ōris, m. *a suborner, he who employed informers or accusers*, Suet. Tit. 8. -ātrix, *a female commander*, Claudian.

MANDĔRE, mandūcare, & manstitāre, *to chew, to eat*:—mandūcus, i, *a great eater, a terrific figure exhibited on the stage, with wide jaws and large teeth crunching*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 51.—MANDŪCUM, i, n. *meat*: manstum, i, n. *meat chewed by the nurse, and given to a child*, Cic. Or. 2, 39.

MANDRA, æ, f. *a place for holding any sort of cattle*; *a number of horses, mules, or carriages stopping in the street*, Juv. 3, 237. Mart. 5, 22. mandrae, *the places on a gaming-table where the* tali *or* tesserae *stood*, Mart. 7, 72.

MANĔ, adv. *in the morning*: f. indecl. *the morning*: clarum mane, *a clear morning*: a mane ad vesperam; multo mane, *early in the morning*: postero mane, *next morning*, Col. postridie mane, Cic. mane totum dormies, Mart. 1, 50, 36.

MĂNERE, (măneo, mansi, mansum,) *to stay, to tarry, to remain*; domi, apud aliquem, in urbe, in castris, &c. ad urbem, *to stay at or near the city*, (without entering it,) Liv 30, 27. ad exercitum, *to remain in or with the army*, Liv. 3, 29. quò abis, Antipho? mane, mane, inquam, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 40. apud nos hîc mane dum redeat ipsa, *stay here with us till she return*; Id. Eun. 3, 3, 28. *add.* Ad. 2, 3, 11. Heaut. 3, 3, 52. mane dum narro, *stay till I tell you*, Plaut. Mil. 5, 11.—manet sub Jove frigido venator, *i. e.* pernoctat, *stays all night under the cold air*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25. eodem cubiculo hieme et aestate mansit, *he slept*, Suet. Aug. 72. *so* Id. Caes. 39. Liv. 3, 45. & 44, 38. Cic. Phil. 1, 8. apud alium mansit, *sc.* mulier, Sen. Ben. 3, 16.—tua rura manebunt, *sc.* tibi, *your fields will remain to you or be left in your possession*, Virg. E. 1, 47. *add.* ib. 4, 13. & 5, 78. munera vobis certa manent, pueri, *remain fixed*, Id. A. 5, 349. *so* ib. 9, 302. manent ingenia senibus, modo permaneat studium et industria, *the understanding and mental abilities of old men continue or remain in them*, Cic. Sen. 7. *so* nulli sua mansit imago, Ov. Met. 14, 415. *so* ib. 15, 252. contentio sibi manet cum illo, Cic. Att. 14, 13. mansit Silviis postea omnibus cognomen, qui Albae regnaverunt, *the surname of Silvius continued to be given*, Liv. 1, 3. *so* genti mansit Saturnia nomen, Ov. F. 1, 237. manere his bellum, quod positum simuletur, *that the war against them was not at an end*, Liv. 1, 53. cujus *sc.* Clodii tibi fatum manet, *al.* te, *awaits*, Cic. Phil. 2, 5. hîc me mane, *stay or wait for me here*, Plaut. Men. 5, 7. 49. *so* mansurus patruum pater est, dum huc adveniat, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 16. *add.* ib. 4, 1, 4. qui nudus atque inermis hostem maneat, ei aut mortem aut servitutem patiendam, Liv. 10, 35. omnes una manet nox, *i. e.* mors, *awaits*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 15. *so* te triste manebit supplicium, Virg. A. 7, 596. illos sua fata manent, ib. 10, 439. maneat nostros ea cura nepotes, ib. 3, 505. nec partum grātia talem parva manet, *nor does a small requital await* (her for having brought forth) *such a son*, ib 9, 299. *add.* ib. 2, 194. 6, 84. 10, 630. 11, 167. G. 1, 168. Ov. Met. 8. 60. 9, 49 & 725. 11, 540, &c.—MANERE in amicitia, fide, officio, &c. *to continue firm and faithful*; promissis, *to stand to, to keep*, Virg. A. 2, 160. *so* dictis, 8, 643. in sententia, *to continue*, Cic. Fam. 7, 24. Div. 1, 3. si sententia manet, Cic. Att. 8, 22. suo v. eodem statu, Cic. Att. 5, 9. Liv. 31, 29.—Lex manet, *continues in force*; *opposed to* abrogata est, Cic. Prov. Cons. 19. nec diu pax Albana mansit, *did not last or continue*, Liv. 1, 27. MANEAT (*imp.*) ergo, quod turpe sit, id nunquam esse utile, *let it remain fixed, as an established truth*, Cic. Off. 3, 12. in Italia fortasse manebitur,

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bitur, *sc.* a me, *I shall remain*, Cic. Att. 8, 3. nam hic maneri diutius non potest, *sc.* a me, *I cannot stay*, ib. 11, 15. mansum oportuit, *sc.* esse a te, *you ought to have staid*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 26.

MANSIO, ōnis, f. *a staying or remaining*, Cic. Fam. 4, 2. in vita, *a continuance*, Id. Fin. 3, 18. mansiones diutīnae Lemni, *long stays at Lemnos*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 23. ad primam mansionem, *at the first stage, inn, or resting place*, Suet. Tit. 10. *so* quod *sc.* spatium dividitur in mansiones eamelorum sexaginta duas, Plin. 12, 14.—MANSĪTĀRE, *to stay often or usually*, Tac. Ann. 13, 44.

MĀNES, ium, *the ghosts or shades of the dead; a dead body; the abode of the dead, the lower regions; the infernal gods*, Cic. Top. 23. Liv. 3, 58.

MANGO, ōnis, m. *a slave-merchant*, Suet. Aug. 69, Dom. 7. Plin. 7, 12. Juv. 11, 147. Mart. 1, 59. Sen. Ep. 80 f. *a seller of different commodities*, gemmarum, Plin. 37, 13. vini, Id. 21, 1 f 23.

MANGONĪCUS, a, um, *of or pertaining to a slave-merchant*, Plin 21, 26 f. 67. Suet. Vesp. 4. mangōnium, i, n. *the art of dressing out things for sale*, Plin. 10, 50. mangonizāre, *to trim up a thing to make it sell the better*, Plin. 23, 1 f. 16. & 37, 10.

MĀNICA, ae, f. (a manu,) *a sleeve*; pl. manīcae, *manacles, chains for the hands; coverings for the hands; grappling irons, for taking hold of ships*: manicātus, a, um, *having sleeves*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10.

MANIFESTUS, & -ārius, a, *manifest, clear, evident*; -tē, & -tō: MANIFĒSTĀRE, *to make evident*.

MĀNĬPŬLUS, *contr.* manīplus, i, m. (quòd manum pleat, *i. e.* implcat,) *a handful*; a maniple *or body of soldiers, the third part of a cohort; so named, because anciently they had a handful or small bundle of hay tied to the top of a pole for a standard*: MANIPŬLĀRIS, v. -plāris, e; & -ārius, a, um, *of a maniple*; -āris miles, *a common soldier*; -ārius habitus, *the dress of a common soldier*: manipulātim, adv. *by maniples or companies*.

MANNUS & -ŭlus, i, m. *a little horse, a nag*.

MANSĪTĀRE, &c. *see* mandĕre & manēre.

MANSUĒTUS, a, um, (manus & suetus,) *tame, gentle, mild*; -ētē: manſuetudo, ĭnis, f. *gentleness, clemency*: MANSUEFĪĔRE, *to grow tame or gentle; to become soft or mellow*:—manſuefăcĕre, *to make tame, to soften, to mitigate*; paſs. manſuefīo.

MANTĀRE, *for* manēre, *to stay, to wait*, Plaut. Pſ. 1, 3, 22 & 49. Moſt. 1, 2, 35.

*MANTES v. -is, is, m. *a diviner*, Cic. Div. 1, 43.

mantēum, i, n. *an oracle, the place of an oracle*, Plin.

MANTĪCA, *a wallet, a cloak-bag or portmanteau*.

MĀNUS, ūs, f. *the hand; a body of men; a hand-writing*; manus ferrea, *an iron hand, to lay hold on ships*: manicŭla, ae, f. *a little hand; the ploughtail-handle*; manuālis, e, *of the hand*; -alis faſcicŭlus, *a bundle which fills the hands*; -alia ſaxa, *which may be thrown by the hands*: manuāle, is, n. *a manual, a small book which may be carried in the hand*: mānŭbiae, *spoils taken in war*: manubiālis pecunia, *got for the spoils of war*, Suet. Aug. 30.—Manubrium, *the hilt, haft, or handle of a thing*; manubriŏlum, *a little handle*:—Manŭlea, ae, f. *a sleeve or flap covering the hands*; manulcātus, a. *having or wearing long sleeves, effeminate*: manulearius, i, m. *a maker of garments with sleeves*: MANTĬLE, v. -ēle, is, n. *a towel, a cloth for wiping the hands; a table cloth*;—

MANUMITTĔRE, *to free a slave*: manumissio, ōnis, f. *the freeing of a slave*.—Manufactus, a, um, *made by the hand or labour*; *opposed to* naturālis: Manupretium, *wages for work, a reward*, Cic.

MAPALIA, ium, n. *the cottages of the rustic Numidians*, Sall. Jug. 18. Plin. 5, 3. Virg. G. 3, 340.

MAPPA, ae, f. *a table napkin*; *a white cloth which the magistrate who presided at the public games, used to drop* (mittere) *as a signal for beginning the chariot races*, Suet. Ner. 22. Mart. 12, 29.

MARĀTHUS, & marathrum, *the herb fennel*, Plin. 20, 10. 21, 9. & 30, 4. marathrītes, ae, m. *wine made of fennel*, Col. 12, 35.

MARCĒRE, *to wither or shrink, to pine away*; marcescĕre, *to become withered, to putrify, to grow dull, to languish*: marcĭdus, a, um, *withered, rotten, languid, faint*: marcor, ōris, m. *smuttiness in corn*; *languor, drowsiness, sloth*, Stat. Theb. 10, 269.

MARCŬLUS, i, *a brazier's little hammer*, Plin. 7, 56.

MARE, is, n. *the sea*: mārīnus, a, um, *of the sea, living in the sea*: maritimus, a, um, *lying near the sea*; -ma ora, *the sea coast*; -mi fluctus, *the sea waves*; -mus cursus, *a sea-voyage*; -um bellum, *a war by sea*; -mus praedo, *a pirate*.

MARGA, ae, f. *marl, a kind of earth*, Plin. 17, 6.

MARGARĪTA, & -ītum, *a pearl*; margarītifer, *producing pearls*, Plin. 52, 11. margarĭdes, um, f. *dates, like pearls*, Plin. 13, 14.

MARGO, ĭnis, m. v. f. *a brink or brim, the margin*: margināre vias, *to make raised foot-paths on each side of the public roads*, Liv. 41, 27. tabulae marginatae, *wooden tables or frames with raised borders, as in the frames of pictures*, Plin. 35, 12 f. 45. *called* ligneae formae, ib. f. 49.

MARISCA, *a kind of large insipid fig; a swelling in the body like a fig, the piles or hemorrhoids*.

MARĪTUS, i, m. *a married man, a husband*; márita, *a wife*: mārītus, a, um; & -ālis, e, *pertaining to a marriage*; maritae faces, *marriage-torches*: maritae arbores, *the trees by which the vines are supported*; lex marita, *the Julian law concerning marriage*: maritale capiſtrum, *the marriage noose*, Juv. 6, 43.—MARĪTĀRE, *to marry, to give in marriage; to join the vines to the trees which support them*, Hor. Epod. 2, 10. Col. 4, 22.

MARMOR, ŏris, n. *marble*: marmŏreus, a, um, *of marble; white, smooth or hard, like marble*; marmorārius, v. -ius faber, *a worker in marble*: marmorātus, a, um, *cased or covered with marble*; marmorātum, i, n. *a plaister made of beaten marble and lime*: marmŏrōſus, a, um, *hard as marble, like marble for hardness*, Plin. 35, 6 f. 20.

MARRA, *a mattock, a pick-axe, weeding hook or hoe*.

MARS, Martis, *the god of war*; often put for *war, a battle, forces, strength*: adj. MARTIUS, & martiālis, *of Mars, warlike*, (Vid. Claſſ. Biogr.)

MARSUPIUM, *a purse or bag for holding money*.

MARTES, is, f. *a marten, a large kind of weasel*.

MAS, măris, m. & maſcŭlus, i, m. *the male of any creature*; adj. *maſculine, manly, brave*: maſculīnus, a, um, *of the male kind, maſculine*: maſcŭlētum, i, n. *a place where male vines grow*: maſculeſcĕre, *to become of the male kind, to turn male*; ut rapa denſiore ſatu, Plin. 18, 13 f. 34.

MASSA, ae, f. *a lump or mass*: mansŭla, *a small mass or lump*; mansŭla ſalis, *a grain of salt*.

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MA-

MASTICHE, es, f. *mastich, a kind of gum*, Plin. Fr. 17. adj. mastichātus, & mastichinus.

MASTIGIA, æ, m. *a slave often beaten*, Ter.

MASTRŪCA, *a kind of fur garment, worn by the mountainous Sardinians*, Cic. mastrucātus, *clothed in a fur garment*, Cic. prov. conf. 7. Plaut. Poen.

MASTUS, i, m. *the cock to a water pipe*, Var. R. R. 3, 14. *the pipe itself*, Vitr. 8, 3. -f. *an herb*, Plin.

MATĀRA, æ; & matāris, is, f. *a Gallic javelin*.

MĀTELLA, *a chamber-pot, &c. see* matūla.

MATEŌLA, *a small wooden mallet or beetle*.

MĀTER, mātris, f. *a mother; a female that brings forth*: foeta mater, *i. e.* vacca, Stat. Th. 9, 116. prohibent a matribus hoedos, Virg. G. 3, 398. *so* id. E. 1, 22. mellis matres, *i. e.* apes, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5. magna mater, *i. e.* Cybēle, Cic. mater deûm, Virg. & Ov. P. 1, 1, 39. castæ matres, *matrons, noble ladies*, Virg. A. 8, 666. *so* Lucr. 4, 76. rami emicant vasto matris corpore, *i. e.* ex arbore, Plin. 11, 5. *so* Virg. G. 2, 19. luxuria avaritiæ mater, Cic. Or. 2. 40. sapientia omnium bonarum rerum mater, Cic. Leg. 2, 22.—MATERCŪLA, dim. *a mother*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7. Cic. Flac. 36.—māternus, a. *of a mother, motherly, maternal*; avus maternus, *a grandfather by the mother's side*, Virg. A. 4, 258. maternaque tempora complet, *completes the time he should have remained in his mother's womb*, Ov. M. 3, 312. rebus maternis atque paternis abfumtis, *having spent the fortune left him by his father and mother*, Hor. Ep. 2, 15, 26. MATRICĪDA, æ, m. (caedo,) *a murderer of his mother*; matricidium, *that crime*:—MATRŌNA, *a married woman, a wife, a matron*: matronālis, e, *of a matron*: matronalia, ium, n. *a festival, kept by matrons*:—MATRIMŌNIUM, *marriage*: matertĕra, *the mother's sister or aunt*: matruēlis, *a child of the mother's sister or brother*: matrimus, a. *whose mother is alive*:—Materfamilias, v. æ, *the mistress of a family; a wife, a matron*:—Matrix, īcis, f. *a female of any kind kept for breeding young; the womb; a tree, with respect to its shoots*, Plin.

MĀTĒRIA, æ; & -ies, ēi, f. *matter or stuff, timber or wood*: materiem superabat opus, *the workmanship surpassed the materials*, Ov. M. 2, 5. materia rudis, *rude matter*, from which all things were originally formed, Luc. 2, 8. materia cujusque generis, *timber or wood*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12. inter corticem et materiam, Col. 5, 11. materia caedenda est a primo autumno, Vitr. 2, 9. jacet omnis ad undam materies, *wood* or *materials* for building ships, Virg. A. 11, 327. id modò videndum, ut materies suppetat scutariis, *that the armourers be supplied with materials* (for making arms, *i. e.* iron, brass, &c.) Plaut Epid. 1, 1, 35. mala et corrupta materia, *the matter or humour of a swelling*, Cels. 7, 2, 3. *so* id. 7, 11, &c.—Sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, aequam viribus, *a subject or argument*, Hor. Art. P. 38. in singulis rebus ejusmodi materies est, ut dies singulos possis consumere, *matter to speak upon*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32. materia abundantior, Quinctil. 2, 4, 7. ingens ad dicendum, ib. 19. erat etiam major orationi materia, Liv. 35, 12. materiamque suo praebet leges arida damno, *matter or fewel for its own destruction*, Ov. M. 2, 213. materia mali, *the source, occasion or cause*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 49. *so* Sall. Cat. 10. ingentis decoris, Liv. 1, 39. gloriae, Cic Mil. 13. laudis, Ovid. T. 5, 5, 50.—materia artis, *the object, the scope or design*, Cic. Inv. 1, 5. *so* id. Div. 2, 4.—materia Catonis, *natural genius or abilities*, Cic. Verr. 3, 68. *so* id. Inv. 1, 2. Liv. 1, 46. non sum materiâ digna perire tuâ, *by love for you, by the flame which your accomplishments have inspired*, Ov. Ep. 4, 86.—MATERIĀRIUS, a. *of or pertaining to timber*, f. *a dealer in timber, a timber merchant*: MATERIĀRI, *to provide timber for trenches or other uses in war*: materiātio, & -ātūra, *timber work*: materiātus, a, um, *made of timber*: aedes malè materiātae, *built of bad wood*, Cic. Off. 3, 15. ea aedificia minimè sunt materianda propter incendia, *not to be made of wood, but of stone*, Vitruv. 5, 12. materimus, -a terra, *hard, solid earth; or rather ground abounding with the wood and rubbish of old houses, which had stood on it*, Cato, R. R. 34.

MATHĒMĀTICUS, i, m. *a mathematician; an astrologer, a fortune-teller*, Juv. 14, 248. mathematica, v. -atica disciplina, *the science of mathematics; the art of astrology*, Plin. 30, 1, Vitr. 1, 1.

MATTA, æ, f. *a mat or mattress*, Ov F. 6, 680.

MĀTŪLA, æ, f. *a chamber-pot*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 39. matella, *a small chamber-pot*: matellio, ōnis, m. *an ewer, a water-pot*, Cic. Parad. 5, 2.

MĀTŪRUS, a. -ior, -issimus, v. utrinius; -ae fruges, *ripe*, Virg. E. 3, 80. *so* uvae, ib. 10, 36. aristae, Id. G. 1, 348. maturis albescit messis aristis, Ov. F. 5, 357. poma, Virg. G. 4, 142. Cic. Sen. 19. autumnus, Ovid. Met. 15, 210. partus, *mature birth*, Hor. car. Saec. 13. infans, *ripe or ready for being brought forth*, Ov. M. 7, 127. *so* pondus, ib. 9, 684. onus, Id. F. 2, 452. venter, *ripe for delivery*, Id. M. 11, 311. femina quàm maturissima, *as ripe as possible*, Col. 11, 3, 5. cum matura adoleverit aetas, *when your age shall grow to maturity*, Virg. A. 12, 438. *but* in aetate maturissimâ, *i. e.* adolescentia prima, *in early youth*, A ad. Heren. 4, 17, aevi maturus Acestes, *ripe in age*, i. e. *aged*, ib. 5, 73. animo et aevo, *ripe in understanding and age*, Ov. Met. 8, 617. *so* annis, Tac. An. 1, 4. maturior annis, *riper in years*, i. e. *older*, Ov. M. 14, 617. ad arma, *fit for bearing*, Sil. 16, 656. imperio, *ripe, ready or fit for government*, Liv. 1, 3. *so* militiae, Id. 42, 52. hic sponsae maturus, illa viro, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 176. filia matura viro, *ripe or ready for a husband*, Virg. A. 7, 52. centuriones, *having served out their time, entitled to a discharge*, Suet. Cal. 44. -ra dies, *the age of puberty or manhood*, Lucr. 4, 1025. facultas discendi major et maturior, *more improved or perfect*, Cic. Or. 1, 21. *so* ipse Thucydides, si posteriùs fuisset, multo maturior fuisset ac melior, *more mellow or polished*, Cic. Br. 83 f. funeri maturo propior, *i. e.* morti, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 4. gloria, *complete, at the greatest height*, Liv. 2, 7. judicium, *ripe, mature*, Cic Caec. 3. maturâ jam luce dies, *with full or complete light*, Virg. A. 10, 257. iis, quae rhetorice praecipit, maturus puer, *ready or fit for learning the rules of rhetoric*, Quinctil. 2, 1. senecta, *mature, advanced*, Ov. Met. 3, 347. soles, *the hot beams of the sun in summer*, Virg. G. 1, 66. furculi maturissimi, *the ripest sions or shoots*, Col. 4, 29, 5. nec puer ut posses maturo tempore nasci, *in proper time, when ripe for birth*,

Ov.

Ov. F. 3, 727. *so* satietas vitae tempus maturum mortis affert, Cic. Sen. 20. quum par connubium maturo tempore adepta est, *sc.* virgo, *has gotten a suitable husband, when ripe for it*, Catul. 61, 57. nondum vino maturum tempus est, *it is not yet a proper time to give wine to the patient*, Cels. 4, 11, 11. scribendi exspectandum tempus maturius, *more fit or proper*, Cic. Att. 15, 4. virginitas matura toris, Stat. Achil. 1, 292. viribus jam maturis, *being now come to maturity or confirmed*, Liv. 2, 1.—¶ 2. In his locis maturae sunt hiemes, *early*, Caes. B. G. 4, 20. matura discessio, *a speedy or quick departure*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1. *so* reditus, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 3. ut taedio regum maturior veniret libertas, *might come the sooner*, Liv. 1, 46. ego sum maturior illo, *more early than he*, i. e. *I came sooner to the war*, Ov. M. 13, 300. robur aetatis quàm maturrimum precari, *for* precabatur, *that he might grow to maturity as soon as possible*, Tac. Ann. 12, 65. supplicium maturius, *more speedy punishment*, Cic. Verr. 5, 57. maturior vis, *a premature death*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 6. Matūrè, adv. *soon, speedily*: maturè facto opus est, *there is need of speedy execution*, Sall. Cat. 1.—Matūrĭtas, ātis, f. *ripeness, maturity*: festinata maturitas occidit celerius, i. e. *soon ripe, soon rotten*, Quinctil. 6, pr. 10. inducendi senatûs consulti maturitas nondum est, *it is not yet a fit time, matters are not yet ripe, for cancelling the decree of the senate*, Cic. Att. 1, 20.——

Mātūrāre poma, uvas, &c. *to ripen*; fugam, mortem ei, *to hasten*; maturat venire, proficisci, persequi Catilinam, &c. *he hastens or makes haste*; maturato opus est, *there is need of haste*, Liv. 1, 58. Maturātè, *hastily*, Liv. 32, 16. Maturātio, ōnis, f. *a hastening*, A. ad Her. 3, 2.—Maturescĕre, *to grow ripe*, Caes. B. G. 6, 28. vites maturescunt, Plin. 16, 25. *so* partus, Cic. ut primùm pleno maturuit anno, *sc.* lucus, *was of a full year's growth*, Ov. 11, 191. ubi nubilibus primùm maturuit annis, *when she was fully marriageable*, ib. 14. 335. eos (libros) non satis opinabar maturuisse, *were not ripe enough*, i. e. *were not sufficiently correct for publication*, Quinctil. Ep. ad Tryph.

Mātūta, *the goddess of the morning*, Ov. F. 6, 479 & 545. matutinus, a. *of the morning*; -um tempus, *the morning*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. Ov. M. 13, 581. pruinae, *the morning hoar frosts*, ib. 3, 488. radii, *the early rays* of the sun, ib. 1, 62. *so* lumina solis, Lucr. 5, 463. matutinâ peritura arenâ, *in the* arena *of the amphitheatre in the morning*, Ov. M. 11, 26. matutino, *sc.* tempore, Plin. 7, 53. matutinis omnibus, *every morning*, ib. 10, 43. eodem matutino, *the same morning*, Quinctil. 12, 8, 2. matutini volucrum cantus, *the early songs of birds*, Virg. A. 8, 456. nec minùs Aeneas se matutinus agebat, *and* Aeneas *no less early was advancing* to meet Evander, ib. 465

Mavors, tis, *Mars*, the god of war; mavortius, a. *warlike*; mavortia facta, Sil. 1, 55.

Mausōlēum, i, n. *any sumptuous monument; a splendid tomb*, Suet. Aug. 100. vid. N. Propr.

MAXILLA, ae, f. *the jaw-bone in which the teeth are fixed; the lower jaw*, Cels. 8, 1, 11, 12, &c. Timarchus duos ordines habuit maxillarum, *had two rows of teeth in both jaws*, Plin. 11, 37 f. 63. miserum populum Romanum, qui sub tam lentis maxillis erit, *under so slow jaws*, i. e. *under* Tiberius, *who would inflict long torture before putting one to death*, Suet. Tib. 21. Tu cum maxillis (i. e. in genis) balanatum gausape (i. e. barbam) pectas, *when you comb the perfumed beard on your cheeks*, Perf. 4, 37.——Maxillāris, e; -es dentes, *the back teeth, grinders*, Plin. 11, 37 f. 63.

Maximus, *greatest*; -imè, &c. *see* Magnus.

Mazŏnŏmum, *a platter or large dish*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 86. Varro de re rustica, 3, 4, 3.

MEĀRE, *to go to and fro, to pass*: meātus, ûs, *a going, a passage, a course; the mouth of a river*, Tac. G. 1, 4. meabilis aër per cuncta rerum, *going or passing easily*, Plin. 2, 5. bubus meabilis transitus, *passable, a passage which may be crossed by oxen; hence called a* Bosporus, Plin. 6, 1.

* Mechānĭcus, i, m. *a mechanic or engineer*, Suet. Vesp. 18. -ĭcōs, adv. *mechanically*, Vitr. 10, 1.

Mĕcon, ōnis, f. *poppy*: meconium, *the juice of poppy*: mecōnis, idis, f. *a kind of lettuce of a soporific quality*: mecōnites, ae, m. *a gem like poppy*.

Mĕcum, *for* cum me, *with me*, Cic. Or. 45. Fam. 9, 22. mĕderga, *for* erga me, Plaut Ep. 3, 3, 9.

Mĕdēri morbo, vulneri, homini, *to cure, to heal*; cancri contra ictus serpentium medentur, *are good against*, Plin. 9, 31 f. 51. bello v. discordiae, *to prevent*, Cic. Fam. 16, 11. *so* satietati lectorum, Nep. 16, 1. labori, *to relieve*, Ovid. Met. 7, 837. reipublicae, *to apply remedies to*, Cic. Sext. 13. inopiae, *to relieve*, Caes. B. G. 5, 24. cupiditates, *to gratify*, Ter. Phor. 5, 3, 2. vitiis et erroribus, *to reform*, Plin. Pan. c. 46. ars medendi, *the art of medicine*, Ovid. Art. A. 2, 735. permulta sunt, quibus erit medendum, *many abuses which must be corrected*, Cic. Fam. 12, 10. Medendae valetudini nullam opem non adhibuit, *he used every method or all means to restore the health of the diseased*, Suet. Tit. 8. aegrescit medendo, *he grows worse by the attempt to cure him*, Virg. A. 12, 46.——

Mēdĭcus, i, *a physician; a surgeon*: adj medica ars, *the medical art*; medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera, *healing*, Virg. G. 3, 455.—Medĭcīna, ae, f. *medicine; the art of physic*: medicinālis, e; herba, ars, *medicinal, healing*:——Mēdĭcārē ei, *to heal, to cure*; femina, *to medicate, to prepare by some artificial tincture*, Virg. G. 1, 193. capillos, *to tinge, to colour*, Ovid. Am. 1, 14, 1.—Mēdĭcāri, dep. alicui, v. -id, *to cure, to heal, to reform*: Mēdĭcātio, ōnis, f. & -ātus, ûs, m. *a medicating or tincturing with medicinal ingredients*: medicabilis, e, *curable, medicinal*: medicamen, ĭnis, n. & medicamentum, *a medicine, a drug, a paint, a tincture, poison*: medicamentārius, i, n. *a maker up of medicines, an apothecary, a druggist*, Plin. 19, 6. adj. -ārius, *sc.* ars, *the art of composing medicines*, Plin. 7, 56. medicamentōsus, -a aqua, *medicinal*, Vitruv. 8, 3. herba, Cato, R. R. 157.

Mēdĭastĭnus, i, *a mean slave, a drudge*, Hor.

Mēdĭca, ae, f. *medick, a kind of clover-grass*, Virg. G. 1, 215. *the citron tree*, Plin. 12, 3. Media fert tristes succos, *i. e.* citrum, Virg. G. 2, 126.

Mēdĭmnus, & -um, *a measure of corn among the Athenians, containing six* modii *or pecks*, Nep. 24, 2. in vita Attici.

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MEDITARI, *to muse or think upon, to meditate; to prepare to play or warble a tune:* MEDITĀTUS, part. *having meditated:*—pass. *meditated on, prepared; intended or designed,* Cic. Cat. 1, 10. Off. 1, 8. Phil. 2, 54. Ter. Ph. 1, 5, 18. meditatio, *meditation, study, exercise:* meditāmen, & -amentum, *an exercise:* meditātè, adv. *by premeditation, perfectly,* Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 16.

MĔDIUS, a, um, *mid, middle; middling; neutral:* medium, i, n. *the middle, the midst:* medius ager, agger, alveus, amnis, crater, cursus, dies, easus, fluctus, focus, hostis, ignis, locus, lucus, mensis, mons, pes, pollex, pontus, &c. *the middle of;* so media aedes, aetas, aqua, aula, domus, nox, pars, regio, terra, turba, via, unda, urbs, &c. medium aequor v. mare, arvum, flumen, forum, fretum, iter, opus, pectus, &c. Ov. in medios dormire dies, *till mid-day,* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 30. ad medium conversa diem, *to the south,* Virg. G. 3, 303. exoriens penitus mediâ ab regione diei, *sc.* Nilus, *from a country in the middle of the torrid zone,* Lucr. 6, 723. mediis frigoribus, *in the midst of winter,* Virg. E. 10, 65. medio aestu, *in the heat of noon,* Id. G. 1, 297. so ib. 4, 401. mediâ plus parte, *more than one half,* Ov. M. 3, 43. medium sermonem abrumpit, *sc.* Dido, *breaks off in the midst of her speech,* Id. A. 4, 388. so mediâ in voce resistit, *she stops short in the middle of her discourse,* ib. 76. *but* pauca priùs mediis sermonibus ille locutus, *in discoursing about indifferent matters,* Ov. M. 7, 674. sed neque declament medio sermone diserti, *orators do not declaim in ordinary or familiar conversation,* Id. Art. Am. 2, 507. Tum Satrius Rufus medio ambiguoque sermone, *by a neutral and ambiguous speech, neither favouring nor condemning the person accused,* Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 17. medium erat in Anco ingenium, *a genius or temper of a middle kind, neither too fond of war nor too pacific,* Liv. 1. 32. *but* ipsi, *sc.* Galbae medium ingenium, magis extra vitia, quàm cum virtutibus, *middling talents, not remarkable, not above mediocrity,* Tac. Hist. 1, 49. so Pompeius—eloquentiâ medius, Vell. 2, 29. medium decretum, *a temperate decree not entirely agreeable to either party, but somewhat favourable to both,* Liv. 3, 13. medium responsum, *indeterminate, not explicit,* Liv. 39, 39. medium se gerendo, *by acting a middle part, by gratifying neither the plebeians nor patricians,* Id. 2, 27. quid si media via consilii caperetur, *what if a middle way of conduct, a middle course or plan should be taken,* Id. 9, 3. se mediâ (*sc.* viâ) lapsos, *having erred or blundered by following a middle course,* ib. 12. nihil medium, sed immensa omnia volventes animo, *conceiving or expecting nothing moderate,* Id. 2, 49. media bella, *ordinary or common wars,* as with the neighbouring states, Liv. 5, 37 medius honos, *i. e.* ovatio, *a middle honour* between a triumphal entrance into the city and a triumph on the Alban mount, Id. 39, 49. in medio umbilico Graeciae, *in the very centre,* 41, 23. altera arx urbis media est, *in the middle,* 28, 6. so medius omnium rex erat, 42, 58. per medios hostes perrumpere, *through the midst or the thickest part of the enemy,* 38, 41. sensit medios delapsus in hostes, (a Gr. constr.) *he perceived that he had fallen among,* Virg. A. 2, 377. in media jam morte tenetur, *as it were, in the jaws of death, in the utmost danger,* ib. 533. so ex media morte reservatus, Cic. Cat. 4, 9.—mediam mulierem ducit, *middle-aged,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 40. so adolescens, senex, medius, Sen. Ep. 20. *but* mediam mulierem amplectitur, *clasps her by the waist,* Ter. And. 1, 1, 106. sublimem medium arriperem, *I would snatch up by the middle,* Id. Ad. 3, 2, 18.—media officia, *the common duties of life,* Cic. Off. 3, 3. medium officium id esse dicunt *sc.* Stoici, quod cur factum sit, ratio probabilis reddi possit, ib. 1, 3 & 29. so Fin. 3, 17. inter rectè factum atque peccatum, officium et contra officium, media locabat quaedam, *certain intermediate or indifferent things,* Id. Ac. 1, 10.—medios esse jam non licebit, *to be neuter,* Cic. Att. 10, 8. so ib. 10, 12, &c. Suet. Caes. 75. Ner. 2 At medius fratrisque tui moestaeque sororis Jupiter, *a mediator between,* Ov. Met. 5, 564. pacis eras mediusque belli, *equally fitted for peace and war,* Hor. Od. 2, 19, 28.—MEDIUM, i, n. *the middle, the midst;* in medio aedium sedens, *in the middle of the house,* Liv. 1, 57. medium diei erat, Id. 27, 48. medio campi, montium, &c. Tacit. orbis in medio positi—Delphi, Ov. Met. 10, 168. ferri lunam in medio solis et terrae, *moved in the middle between,* Plin. 2, 23. in medium consulere, *for the public good,* Virg. A. 11, 335. postquam animadvertit—undique consuli in medium, *that the designs of all aimed at the promotion of the public happiness,* Liv. 24, 22. in medium quaerebant, *they acquired not for themselves but for the public,* i. e. all things were in common, Virg. G. 1, 127. *cf.* Justin. 43, 1. Senec. Ep. 90. so debemus communes utilitates in medium afferre, *for the public benefit,* Cic. Off. 1, 7. in medium producere v. proferre, *to publish, to make public;* e medio discedere, *to abscond, to conceal one's self,* Suet. Caes. 1. excedere e medio, *to die,* Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 14. de medio tollere, *to kill,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 7. ex medio res arcessit comoedia, *takes its subject from common life,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 168. so tantum de medio sumtis accedit honoris, *such grace and beauty is added to vulgar subjects,* Hor. Art. P. 243. P. Cornelium de medio adjecit, *sc.* judicem, *a disinterested person, unprejudiced, attached to neither party,* Liv. 26, 48. rem in medio relinquere, *to leave undetermined,* Sall. Cat. 19. mater virginis in medio est, *is here,* Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 33. tabulae sunt in medio, *the papers are ready to be produced,* Cic. Verr. 2, 42. si in medio ponetur, *sc.* cupiditatis regni crimen, *if the charge is made in general or against both,* Liv. 40, 11. inter bellum et pacem nihil medium est, *no mean,* Cic. Phil. 8, 1. virtus est medium vitiorum, *the mean or* medium *between* two opposite *vices,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 9. in medium discenda dabat, *he gave them to be learned by his scholars,* Ov. M. 15, 66. in medio omnibus palma est posita, *the prize of honour is proposed in common to all,* Ter. Phor. prol. 17. atque ego haec, quae in medio posita sunt, commemoro, *known to all,* Cic. Caecil. 11. haec in medio, *sc.* dicebant, *openly;*—illa sibi quisque, Tac. H. 3, 19. dicendi omnis ratio in medio posita, *is obvious or plain,* Cic. Or. 1, 3. voluptates

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in medio sitae sunt, *easy to be had*, Id.——— MEDIŌCRIS, e, *middling, moderate, ordinary, indifferent*: -crĭter: -crĭtas:——MEDIOXIMUS, a, um, *middlemost*, Plaut. MEDIĀNUS, -ānae columnae, *middle, not in the corner*, Vitruv. 3, 1.— Mediastīnus, i, m. (*q.* in medio stans, *a mean slave, a drudge*:—Mĕditerrāneus, a. *inland, remote from the sea*; in mediterraneo, *sc.* agro, *in the middle of the country*, Plin. 3, 1. -anei mare esse non credunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 31. Mediterraneum mare, *the Mediterranean sea, is not used by the classics.*

MEDIUSFIDIUS, *i. e.* me deus fidĕi, *sc.* juvet, *may the god of faith or honour* (Hercules) *assist me! an oath or form of asseveration of the same import with* Mehercle, Sallust. Cat. 35. Cic. Att. 8, 24. *See* Classical Biography in voce HERCULES.

MEDIXTUTĬCUS, *the name of the chief magistrate among the Campanians*, Liv. 23, 35.

MĔDULLA, ae, f. *the marrow of bones; the pith or heart of trees or herbs; the prime or quintessence of any thing*; fuadae medulla, *the marrow of persuasion*, i. e. *an excellent speaker*, Enn. apud Cic. Brut. 15. Sen. 14. qui mihi haeres in medullis, i. e. *whose image is deeply stamped on my heart*, Cic. Fam. 15, 16. *so* Id. Phil. 1, 15. medullŭla, ae, f. *a little marrow*: medullōsus, a, um, *full of marrow*: medullĭtus, adv. *intimately, cordially, affectionately*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 86.

* MEGALOGRAPHIA, ae, f. *a drawing of pictures at large*, Vitr. 7, 5.

MEGISTĀNES, um, m. *grandees, nobles*, Tac. Ann. 15, 27. Suet. Cal. 5.

MEJĔRE *v.* mingĕre, (minxi, mictum,) *to make water*: mictūrire, *to desire to make water.*

MEL, mellis, n. *honey*: mellĭcŭlum, *a little honey, a sweet-heart*: mellĕus, a, um, *of or like honey, sweet*:—MELLĀRIUS, a. *of or pertaining to honey*; -ia vasa, *vessels for holding honey*: -a, *a maker of honey, a bee-master*: mellārium, *a place for keeping bees*:—MELLĪTUS, a, um, *sweetened with honey, of a honey taste, sweet, delicious*: mellĭtŭlus, & mellillus, a, um, *terms of endearment, my honey, my dear*:—MELLĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the time of taking honey from the bees*, Plin. 11, 16. melligo, ĭnis, f. *the gummy substance wherewith bees daub their hives*, Plin. 12, 6. *the juice of an unripe grape*, Plin. 12, 27 f. 60.—MELLĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *producing honey*: mellĭficus, a. *that makes honey*: mellĭfĭcāre, *to make honey*: mellificium, i, n. *the making of honey*: melligĕnus, a, um, *of the same kind with honey, like honey*: * mellĭturgus, i, *a dealer in honey, one who keeps bees, a bee merchant*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

* MELANCHŌLIA, ae, f. *black bile or choler, a disease supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile, melancholy; a kind of madness*: melancholĭcus, a. *abounding with black bile, melancholic.*

* MELĀNIA, ae, f. *blackness, a black speck or spot*: melanion, i, n. *the black violet*, Plin. 21, 21.

MELAPIUM, i, n. *a pearmain, an apple resembling a pear*, Plin. 15, 14.

MELEAGRIS, ĭdis, f. *a guinea-hen*, Plin. 10, 26.

MELES *v.* mĕlis, is, f. *a badger or brock*, Plin. 8, 38 f. 58. melīnus, -īna *sc.* crumena, *a purse or bag made of a badger's skin*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 21.

MELICĔRIA, ae, *v.* -cĕris, ĭdis, f. *a kind of imposthume or sore, from which matter like honey runs*, Plin. 20, 21. melŏmĕli *v.* mĕlŏmĕli, *the syrup of quinces preserved in honey*, Col. 12, 45, 3.—mĕlimēlum, *a kind of sweet apple, the apple of paradise*, Plin. 15, 14. Mart. 7, 15. Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 31.

MĔLINUM, *an oil or ointment made of the blossoms of apples or quinces; a kind of white paint.*

MĔLIOR, *better*; melioresĉere, &c. *see* bonus.

MELISSOPHYLLUM *v.* melisphyllum, *balm.*

MĔLOS, n. *a song or poem, a tune*: plur. mĕlē, *songs*:—*found only in the nom. and acc.* mellĭcus, -ĭci sonores, *melodious, harmonious*, Lucr. 5, 335. -ĭcum poēma, *elegiac or lyric*, Cic. Opt. gen. Or. 1.

MEMBRĀNA, ae; f. *a membrane, a thin skin which covers the joints, parchment for writing on*: membranāceus, a, um, *like a thin skin or parchment*: -ācĕus cortex, *a bark consisting of thin films, as that of the vine*, Plin. 16, 31. -aceae pinnae, *skinny wings, as those of a bat*, Id. 10, 61. membranŭla, ae, f. *a little membrane, a small piece of parchment*, Cic. Att. 4, 4. Cels. 7, 7. membrātūra, *the formation or structure of the limbs*, Vitr. 8, 5.

MEMBRUM, i, n, *a member, a limb; a part of a discourse or period, a clause* or colon: membrātim, adv. *limb by limb, in pieces; by members, by short clauses*, Cic. Or. 66 & 67.

MEMĬNISSE id *v.* ejus, *to remember*; ejus rei *v.* de eâ re, *to make mention of*; memento, &c.

MĔMOR, ŏris, adj. *mindful; memorable; lasting*: mĕmŏria, ae, f. *memory, remembrance, a record*: memoriŏla, ae, f. *a small or weak memory*, Cic. Att. 12, 1.—MEMORIĀLIS liber, *a memorandum-book*: memorĭter, adv. *by heart, readily*: MEMŎRĀRE, *to mention, to recount, to tell, to say*: memorātor, ōris, m. -ātrix, -īcis, f. *one who tells or recounts, a relater*: memorābĭlis, e, *worthy of memory, worth being mentioned or recounted, memorable*; dignum memoratu, *worthy of being mentioned*, Plin. 21, 12. Isthaec lepida sunt memora tui, *are pretty for being talked of*, Plaut. Bacch.

MENDA & -um, *a blemish, a fault, a mistake*: mendōsus, a, um, *full of blemishes, faults or blunders, incorrect; faulty*: -ōsē, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5.

MENDĀX, ācis, a. *lying, deceitful, false*: mendacium, i, n. *a lie, an untruth*: mendaciuncŭlum, *a small falsehood*: * mendaciloquus, a. *telling lies, false*; nihil mendaciloquius, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 163.

MENDĪCUS, i, m. *a beggar*; a. *beggarlike, beggarly, mean, pitiful*: -ĭcē: mendicĭtas, ātis, f. *beggary, poverty*: mendicabulum, -ula hominum, *beggarly fellows*, Plaut.—MENDĪCĀRE, *to beg, to ask alms*; in aurem, *to beg in one's ear*, Juv. -ātio.

MENS, mentis, f. *the mind, the soul, the understanding; thought, judgement*; suae mentis esse, *to be in one's senses*, Cic. Pis. 21, eâdem mente esse, *to be of the same mind or opinion*, Nep. 23, 2. mihi mens fuit, *I desired, wished, or resolved*, Ov. Ep. 2, 134. *so* erit, ib. non eadem est mens, *sc.* mihi, *my inclination or genius for poetry*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 4. animos, qui nostrae mentis sunt; eosdem in omni fortuna gessimus, *our spirit or courage, which depends on our own mind, has always been, and still is the same*, Liv. 37, 45.

MENSA, ae, f. *a table or board to eat on*; a *trencher or plate*; a *table for counting money on*; mensa secunda, *the second course*; as we say; or *dessert*,

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desert, fruits, &c. (A. 438)—MENSŬLA, ae, f. *a little table:* mensārius, i, m. *a money-changer, a banker*, Liv. 7, 21.

MENSIS, is, m. *a month;* menstruus, a, um, *of a month, monthly:* menstruum, i, n. *a monthly allowance:* menses, ium, m. & menstrua, ōrum, n. *the monthly courses of women:* menstruālis, e, *monthly;* menstruale animal mulier, i. e. *quae menstrua patitur*, Plin. 7, 15.

MENSOR, mensūra, *a measure, &c. see* metiri.

MENTA v. mentha, ae, f. *mint, an herb:* menta v. menthula, *i. e.* membrum virile, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. mentastrum, *wild mint*, Plin. 20, 14.

MENTĪGO, ĭnis, f. *a scab, with which sheep are seized about the mouth and lips*, Col. 7, 5, 21.

MENTIO, onis, f. (*a* memini,) *mention*, Cic.

MENTĪRI, (mentior, mentitus,) *to lie, to deceive, to feign:* mentītus, part. *having lied; or* pass. *feigned, false, counterfeit:* mentitio, ōnis, f. *a lying, a telling a lie*, A. ad. Herenn. 3, 2.

MENTUM, *the chin;* nulli praeter hominem, Plin. 3, 37. *the same part in a beast*, Virg. G 3, 53.

MEOPTE (*for* meo) ingenio, *by my will*, Plaut.

MĔPHĪTIS, is, f. *sulfurous smell*, Virg. A. 7, 83.

MĔRĂCUS, *pure, without mixture:* meracŭlus, a. *pretty pure, with very little mixture*, Plin. 20, 19.

MERCĀRI, (merx,) *to buy, to purchase:* mercātus, part. *having bought, or being bought:* mercātus, ūs, m. *a buying or selling, a market:* mercātor, ōris, m. *a merchant, one who trades to remote countries; one who buys and sells his own commodities:* mercatōrius, -ia navis, *a merchant ship:* mercatūra, ae, f. *merchandize, the trade of a merchant:* mercaturas facere, *to trade as a merchant*, Cic. Verr. 5, 28. mercābĭlis, *that may be bought or hired;* meretrix certo cuivis mercabilis aere, *a common prostitute*, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21.

MERCES, ēdis, f. *hire or wages, pay, a reward for labour; the rent of a farm or house; loss:* mercedŭla, ae, f. *a little hire, a small rent:* mercenarius, i, m. *a day-labourer, one who works for hire:* adj. -arii milites, *mercenary soldiers, hired from another country;* -ārii testes, *bribed;* -aria vincha, *mercenary engagements, as of one working for hire*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 67.

MERCŬRIĀLES, e, (*a* Mercurius,) *ingenious, learned;* -*f. sc.* herba, *the herb called mercury.*

MERCIMONIUM, (merx,) *any commodity bought or sold*, Plaut. Amph. prol. 1.

MERDA, ae, f. *ordure, excrement, a turd.*

MĔRENDA, ae, f. *food taken between dinner and supper*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 51.

MĔRĔRE, & ēri, *to deserve, to earn, or gain; sc.* stipendia, *to serve as a soldier:* meritus triumphum, *having deserved;* vicena stipendia meriti *sc.* milites, *having served twenty campaigns*, Tac. An. 1, 36. meriti honores, *deserved, due; so* paenae meritae:—MERITUM, i, n. *merit or desert;* pro v. ex merito ejus, *according to his desert;* meritissimum ejus, *his very great desert*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 147. meritō, adv. meritissimō, *deservedly*, Cic. Or. 1, 55.—MERĪTĀRE, *to earn, to gain:* meritōrius, a, um, *that earns or gains, that brings in of rent or hire;* s. m. *a catamite*, Cic. Phil. 2, 42. meritorium, *a place of entertainment for hire, an inn, tavern, or public house*, Juv. 3, 234.—MERĔTRIX, -īcis, f. *a harlot, a courtezan;* -īcŭla; -īcius; -iciē; meretricium aut lenocinium facere, *to exercise the trade of a harlot or procurer*, Suet. Cal. 40.

MERGA, ae, f. *a pitchfork:* merges, ĭtis, f. *a sheaf or handful of corn, which may be raised to the stack with a fork*, Festus; *a hitchel or ripple to take off the ears of corn.* Col. 2, 21.

MERGĔRE, (mergo, mersi, mersum,) *to plunge or dip, to put under water; to overwhelm:* MERSĀRE, fr. *to plunge often:*—MERGUS, i, m. *a sea fowl, a cormorant; a heron; a vine branch bent in a particular manner*, Col. 4, 15.

MĔRĪDIES, ēi, m. (medius dies,) *mid-day, noon; the south:* meridiānus, a, um, *of mid day, south or southern;* -āni, *sc.* gladiatores, *gladiators who fought at noon*, (meridiano, *sc.* tempore,) Suet. Cl. 34.—MERIDIĀRE, *v.* -āri, *to take a nap, to sleep at noon;* -ātio; pl. -atiōnes, Cic. Div. 2, 68.

MĔROPS, ŏpis, m. *the bee-eater, a bird*, Plin.

MERŬLA, ae, f. *a black bird; a kind of fish; an instrument of music moved by water*, Vitr. 10, 12.

MĔRUS, a, um, *mere, pure;* fulcos et vineta mera, *talks of nothing but*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 80. *so* scelera mera loquuntur, Cic. Att. 9, 12 f. mero pede, *barefoot*, Juv. 6, 158. merum, *sc.* vinum, *pure unmixed wine:* merē, adv. *merely:* merŏbĭbus, a. (qui merum bibit,) *that drinks wine without water, pure and unmixed*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 77.

MERX, cis, f. & mercimonium, *any kind of ware or merchandize;* Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 76. & Plaut.

* MĔSA, ae, f. *the middle*, Plin. 19, 9. *the middle part of a house*, Vitr. mesaulae, ārum, *a passage between two halls*, Vitr. 6, 10. mĕse, es, f. *the middle string of an instrument*, Vitr. 5, 4. meses, ae, m. *the north west wind by north*, Plin. 2, 47. mesŏchŏrus, i, m. *one who stands in the middle of a choir, the director of a band of musick*, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 6. mesolābum v. -ium, *a mathematical instrument for finding out middle proportional lines*, Vitr. 9, 3. mesŏleucos, i, m. *a gem with a white streak in the middle*, Plin. 37, 10. *an herb*, Id. 27, 11. mesomĕlas, *a gem, with a black vein parting every colour in the middle*, Plin. 37, 10. mespĭlus, i, f. *the medlar-tree*, Plin. 17, 24. mespĭlum, *a medlar, the fruit*, ib. 15, 20.

MESSIS, *harvest;* messor, *a reaper*, messōrius, a. *of reaping, &c. see* metere.

MĒTA, ae, f. *a cone, or any thing in the form of a cone; a conical pillar round which the chariots turned in a race, a goal; a pound or limit;* meta foeni, *a rick of hay;* meta lactis, *a cheese like a cone:* Et sol ex aequo metā distabat utrāque, *was equally distant from each limit, from east and west; from the place of his rising and setting*, i. e. *was in the meridian*, Ovid. Met. 3, 145. nox mediam caeli metam contigerat, *the middle part*, Virg. A. 5, 835. longarum haec meta viarum, *the end of my long voyage*, ib. 3, 714.—MĒTŬLA, ae, f. *a small conical pillar or obelisk*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 35.—METĀRI agrum, *to measure or lay out ground for planting;* castra, *to measure or mark out ground for a camp, to pitch;* caelum, *to divide into quarters or regions, as astronomers do:* metātus, part. *having measured, or being measured out:* -ātio, -ātor. *a surveyor or measurer*, Cic. Phil. 14, 4.

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METALLUM, i, n. *metal, a mine:* metallicus, a, um, *of metal;* s. *a digger, worker, or refiner of metals:* * metallĭfer, a. *yielding or producing metal,* Sil. 15. 498.

* METAMORPHŌSIS, is, f. *a transformation or change of shape, a book of Ovid's,* Quinct. 4, 1.

* METAPHŌRA, *a metaphor, the transferring of a word from its proper signification for the sake of beauty or force;* nihil gratius est quàm metaphorae, Cic. Or. 3. 38. Quintil. 8, 6, 4. (Gr. 243.)

* METHŌDUS, i, f. *a method:* methodice, es, f. *that part of grammar which teaches the art of speaking:* methodĭci, ōrum, *sc.* medici, *a sect of physicians,* who thought it sufficient to observe certain common symptoms of diseases without investigating their causes, Cels. praef.

MĒTĪRI, (mĕtior, mensus,) *a measure:* mensus, part. *having or being measured;* mensio, ōnis, f. *a measuring:* mensor, ōris, m. *a measurer:* mensūra, ae, f. *a measure, capacity, proportion.*

MĔTĔRE, (mĕto, messui, messum.) *to cut down, to mow, to reap;* messio, ōnis, f. *a reaping;* messor, ōris, m. *a reaper:* messōrius, a, um, *of a reaper:* messis, is, f. *harvest, a crop. reaping time.*

MĒTŌNYMIA, *a metonymy or change of name,* cum summutantur verba pro verbis, Cic. Or. 27.

* METŌPOSCŌPUS, i, m. *a physiognomist, who foretold one's fortune from the face,* Suet. Tit. 2.

METRĒTA, ae, f. *a large measure of liquids among the Greeks; the same with* amphŏra *among the Latins; a cask, a firkin* or *rundlet,* Cato, 100.

METRUM, i, n. *metre or measure, a certain disposition of long and short syllables:* metrĭcus, a, um. *of metre, metrical;* -icae leges, Plin. 11, 37.

METUS, us, m. *fear:* metuĕre, (metuo, ui, -,) *to fear;* eum v. ab eo, *to be afraid of:* ei, v. de eo, *to be afraid for or concerning:* metūtus, part. *feared,* Lucr. 5, 1139. meticŭlōsus, a, um, *fearful,* Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 137. Most. 5, 1, 52.

MEUS, mea, meum, *voc.* mi v. meus, *my; vid.* Ego :—mī, *to me, the dat. sing. for* mihi; *and for* mei, *the voc. plur. of* meus.

MĪCA, ae, f. *a crumb, a broken bit;* saliens mica, *a grain of salt leaping in the fire,* Hor. Od. 3, 23, 20. mīcŭla, *a small crumb,* Cels. 2, 5.

MICĀRE, (mĭco, mĭcui, -,) *to shine, to glitter; to glance, to flash; to beat, to pant; to move quickly;* digitis, *to play at the game called in Italy* MORRA (vid. R. A. p. 458.)

MICTŪRĪRE, (mingĕre) *to desire to make water.*

MIGRĀRE, *to change one's dwelling; to remove, to depart from;* promissa, *to break, not to keep,* Cic. Off. 1, 10. jus, *to transgress, to violate,* Cic. Fin. 3, 20. quod quis earum rerum migrassit, *for* migraverit, *shall violate,* Cic. Leg. 3, 4. num migrantur Rhoetēia regna in Libyam superis, *in the dat. for* a superis, *is the Trojan kingdom or dominion transferred from Italy to Africa by the gods?* Sil. 7, 431. Relicta, quae migratu difficilia essent, *were difficult to be removed,* Liv. 10, 34. *impers.* Migratur a me, ab illis, &c. Romam inde frequenter migratum est, *sc.* ab hominibus,) *a great number removed;* a parentibus maxime, &c. Liv. 1, 11.—MIGRĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a removal, a changing of one's habitation.*

MILES, ĭtis, c. *a soldier, a foot soldier,* Liv. 22, 37. 26, 19. 28, 1. 35, 23. *put for* milites *or the whole army,* Id. 7, 35. militaris, e. *of or pertaining to a soldier, military, warlike:* militariter, adv. *like a soldier, in a military manner* :—MILITĀRE, *to serve as a soldier;* militat in silvis catulus, *hunts,* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67. *passive.* Hoc bellum militabitur, *shall be served,* Hor. Epod. 1, 23.—MILĪTIA, ae, f. *the service of a soldier, warfare; soldiers or an army,* Justin. 32, 2. *an expedition,* 20, 1. militiae, *in war,* Liv. 5, 12. domi militiaeque, *at home and abroad;* militia urbana, *the profession of a lawyer,* Cic. Mur. 9.

MĪLIUM, i, n. *millet, a kind of small grain:* miliārius, a, um, *of millet:* miliaria *sc.* avis, *a linnet that feeds on millet; sc.* herba, *an herb that kills millet,* Plin. 22, 25. mīliārium, *a cylindrical vessel used for heating water and other purposes,* Col.

MILLE, apud vett. MILE, subst. n. sing. indecl. *a thousand; plur.* millia, ium, ĭbus, &c. mille hominum, Cic. Mil. 20. nummûm, *for* nummorum, Cic. Phil. 6, 5 f. drachmarum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 40. mille passuum, *a thousand paces, a mile,* Liv. 23, 44. quot millia passuum ambulâsset, Quinct. 11, 3, 126. mille passûm, *for* passuum, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 64. millia X progressi, *sc.* passuum, Caes. B. G. 8, 16. duo millia armatorum, Liv. 10, 1. multis cum millibus ibat, Virg. A. 5, 75. istra mille annorum, Varr. R. 3, 1, 4. an ille tam esset stultus qui mihi mille nummûm crederet, *to trust me with a thousand Philippeans,* (the name of coin,) Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 112. si hunc possum illo mille nummûm Philippo circumducere, *if I can cozen or cheat him out of that thousand philippeans,* ib. 117. centum millia frumenti, *sc.* modiorum, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 40. quindecim millia talentûm, *for* talentorum, Liv. 37, 45. duo millia relicti, *sc.* homines, Liv. 37, 39. *so* armati duo millia missi, ib. 40.—MILLE *an adj. is always plur.* mille passus, *a mile;* mille et quingenti passus, *a mile and a half;* mille cadis intus positis, *abl.* Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 116. plus mille capti, *sc.* quàm, Liv. 24, 41. primus de mille fuisles, Ov. Ep. 17, 105. mille meae siculis errant in montibus agnae, *i. e.* plurimae, Virg. E. 2, 21. *so* mille nova consilia, Liv. 35, 42. mille pro uno Caesones extitisse, Id. 3, 14. haec et mille alia *sc.* negotia, Id. 29, 18 —— MILLĒSIMUS, a, um, *the thousandth;* millies, adv. *a thousand times;* milliarius, a, um, *of a thousand;* -us grex, *consisting of a thousand,* Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 11. -us aper, *weighing* 1000 *pounds,* ib. 3, 2. Sen. Ep. 19. -ia olea, *producing* 1000 *pounds of oil in an year,* Plin. 17, 12 f. 19. MILLIARIUM, i; & -iāre, is, n. *a mile:* milliarium aureum, *a gilt pillar in the* Forum, *where all the public ways in Italy terminated,* Plin. 3, 5. Tac. H. 1, 73. Suet. Oth. 6.

MILVUS, v. vius, i, m. *a kite or glead; a kind of fish:* milvīnus, a, um, *of or like a kite,* Col. 2, 7.

MĪMUS, i, m. *a mimick; one who imitated by his gestures what another spoke or sung; a mystical performance, a farce:* mima & mimŭla, ae, f. *a female mimic, an actress:* mimĭcus, a, um, *of or pertaining to a mimic:* mimĭcē, adv. *mimically, like*

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like a mimic: mimogrăphus, i, m. *a composer of farces*, Sueton. de Grammat. c. 18.

MĪNA, ae, f. *an Attic weight, nearly equal to the Roman* libra *or pound; a coin, equal to* 100 drachmae *or* denarii, *about* 3*l. of our money.*

MĪNAE, ārum, f. *threats:* mĭnax, ācis, a. -acior, aciſſimus, *threatening, menacing; fierce, valiant:* -ăcĭter:—MĪNĀRI alicui, *to threaten;* crucem ei, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 45. mortem, Virg. A. 10, 900. bellum, ib. 3, 540. multa mihi minantur aquae, *threaten me with*, Ov. Ep. 10, 94. abiturum ſe abs te eſſe illico minabitur, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 80. minantur in caelum ſcopuli, i. e. *raiſe their heads to*, Virg. A. 1, 162. illa, *ſc.* ornus uſque minatur, *ſc.* caſum, *threatens to fall*, ib. 2, 628. Lapithis cratere minans, Id. G. 2, 457. vultus erat multa et praeclara minantis, *you had the air or looks of one that threatened, promiſed, or projected many fine things*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 9. *ſo* Id. Ep. 1, 8, 3. nec plura minata, *ſc.*, Diana, *and having threatened no more*, Ov. M. 8, 467. *ſo* Tr. 3, 2, 25. mĭnānter, adv. *in a threatening manner*, Art. A. 3, 582. minātio, ōnis, f. *a threatening*, Cic. Or. 2, 71.—MĪNĪTĀRI mortem fratri, *to threaten often or much.* Cic. Phil. 6, 4. omnibus bonis cruces et tormenta, ib. 13, 9. Caeſari gladio, *to threaten with*, Salluſt. Cat. 49 f. *ſo* vobis atque huic urbi ferro flammâque minitans, Cic Cat. 2, 1. vulnera cuſpide, Ov. M. 2, 199. *activ.* quae minitas mihi, *for* minitaris, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 85.—MINITATBUNDUS, a. *threatening greatly*, Liv. 39, 41. Tac. An. 2, 10.

MĪNĒRE, *to hang over*, Lucr. 6, 562. & 1194.

MINERVAL, & -āle, is, n *ſc.* munus, *a preſent or fee given to a teacher*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 18.

MINGĔRE, *v.* mejĕre, minxi, mictum, *to make water;* urina ſuper potionum modum mingitur.

MĪNĪMUS, *the leaſt;* ſumma minimaque rerum, Lucr. 1, 613.—minimè, *not at all*, *&c. ſee* Parvus.

MĪNISTER, tri, m & mĭniſtra, ae, f. *a ſervant, a helper, a tool, an inſtrument:* adj. *aſſiſtant, attendant:* miniſterium, i, n. *ſervice, attendance:* inter publicae poenae miniſterium, *during the inflition*, Liv. 2, 5.—MINISTRĀRE ei, *to ſerve, to ſerve up; to afford, to furniſh:* -ātio, -ātor, & -ātrix; -atorius; -orii urceoli, Mart. 14, 105.

MĪNIUM, i, n. *vermilion, red lead:* miniārius, *v.* -iāceus, a, um, *of vermilion;* miniarium metallum, *v.* miniaria, *ſc.* fodĭna, *a place where vermilion is dug:*—MINIĀRE, *to tinge with vermilion, to paint red:* miniātus, & miniatŭlus, a, um, *red, of the colour of vermilion:*—MINIANUS Jupiter, *ſo called, becauſe on ſolemn occaſions his image was painted with vermilion*, Plin. 33, 7 f. 36.

MĪNUS, *leſs;* mĭnōres, *poſterity; ſee* parvus.

MINUĔRE, (mĭnuo, ui, ūtum,) *to leſſen, to impair:* mĭnūtus, & minūtŭlus, a, um, *minute, nice, ſmall, little; mean:* minūtē, adv. *minutely, ſubtilely.* minūtim, *in ſmall pieces:* minutātim, *in very ſmall pieces, in bits or crumbs, drop by drop:* minutia, ae, f. *any very ſmall thing, a mite:* minūtal, ālis, n. *minced meat, a haſh*, Juv. 14, 129.

MIRMILLO, ōnis, m. *a kind of gladiator; a name given to Antony*, Cic. Phil. 6, 4.

MĪRUS, a, um, *wonderful, ſtrange:* -ē:—MIRĀRI, *to wonder, to admire:* -ātio; -ātor, & -ātrix; -ābilis, -abiliter; -ābĭlĭtas; -ābundus: MIRACULUM, i, n. *a wonder, a miracle:* mīrĭficus, a. *marvellous, ſtrange;* -ĭce, Cic. Or. 1, 13.

MISCĒRE (miſceo, ui, ſtum *v.* xtum,) vinum aquâ, *to mix or mingle*, Plin. 7, 56. *ſo* aquas nectare, Ov. Ep. 16, 198. pocula uvis, *i. e.* aquam vino, Virg. G. 1, 9. fletum cruori, Ovid. M. 4, 140. dentes ſanguine, Virg. A. 5, 470. iram cum luctu, Ov. M. 13, 549. otia cum venatibus duris, ib. 4, 307 & 309. ſuccum lupini ad faecem et amurcam, Plin. 7, 5. mulſum alteri, *to mix for another to drink*, Cic. Fin. 2, 5. *ſo* aconīta, *ſc.* privignis, Ov. M. 1, 148. pocula Jovi, ib. 10, 160. quod (poculum) tibi miſcuerit, *ſc.* maritus, Id. Am. 1, 4, 29. pauperibus, *ſc.* poculum, Juv. 5, 61. aliquem dîs ſuperis, *in the dat. for* cum dîs, *to mingle with, to raiſe or exalt to*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 30. utile dulci, *to mix or join*, Id. Art. P. 343. pacem duello, *to mix or confound*, Id. Od. 3, 5, 38. ſacra profanis, Id. Ep. 1, 17, 54. gaudia curis, *to mix*, Catull. 63, 95. curis dulcem amaritiem, ib. 67, 18. *ſo* dulce amarumque nunc miſces mihi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 61. miſcet ſe corpore mens, Virg. A. 6, 727. miſcetque viris, *ſc.* ſe, *mixes or mingles with*, ib. 1, 440. *ſo* fulgores, &c. operi, ib. 8, 431. genus et ſanguinem cum aliquo, *to mix or unite by marriage*, Liv. 1, 9. corpus cum matre, &c. Cic. Div. 1, 29. Ptolemaida *(i. e.* Cleopatram) noſtris ducibus, *i. e.* Caeſa i, et poſtea Antonio, Luc. 10, 69. *ſo* mixta deo mulier, Virg. A. 7, 661 miſcerive probet populos, *to be joined or united*, ib. 4, 112. miſcentur fors et virtus in unum, *are confounded*, ib 12, 714. miſcere tres legiones in unam, *to incorporate*, Tac. An. 1, 18. miſcent nexibus alas, *ſc.* apes, *cling together, form themſelves into cluſters*, Luc. 9, 286 arma, *to fight with one another*, Lucan. 6, 80. & 8, 421. praelia, *to engage*, Virg. G. 2, 282. ictus, *to come to cloſe combat*, Tac. Agr. 36. *ſo* manus, Lucan. 3, 569. *but* dubias utrinque manus, *to make two armies to fight*, Propert. 2, 27, 8. vulnera, *to wound one another*, Luc. 3, 354. mortem, *to kill*, Id. 4, 283. dextras, *to take one another by the hand*, Tac. An. 15, 28. deſertores ſibi, *to join or aſſociate with themſelves*, ib. 1, 21. *ſo* ſeſe *ſc.* his, Id. H. 4, 55. ſe victoriae, *to join the victors*, ib. 3, 17 f. conſilia cum aliquo, *to communicate*, Id. An. 15, 68. *to conſult together*, Id. Agr. 38. *ſo* conſiliis mixtis, *having conſulted together*, Id. H. 2, 7. omnia armis tumultuque, *to confound or embroil, to diſturb, to put in diſorder or confuſion*, Vell. 2, 74. *ſo* coelum terramque, Virg. A. 1, 133. magno miſceri murmure pontum—ſenſit Neptunus, ib. 124. *add.* 4, 160. hymenaeos luctu, ib. 12, 805. diverſo interea miſcentur moenia luctu, *the city is confounded or filled with various ſcenes of grief*, ib. 2, 298. *ſo* ib. 486. Sinon incendia miſcet, *ſcatters or ſpreads the flames*, ib. 329.—plurima miſcere coepit, *to contrive or project, to form plans for diſturbing the public tranquillity*, Nep. 4, 1. *ſo* quanto ille plura miſcebat, Cic. Mil. 9. miſcet ac turbat, Cic. Har. R. 22. ita tu iſthaec miſceto, ne me admiſceas, *manage your plots ſo, as not to bring me into them*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 35. nova quaedam miſceri et concitari mala videbam, *I ſaw*

few new miſchiefs or miſchievous deſigns hatching or deviſing, Cic. Cat. 4, 3. animorum motus aut judicibus aut populo dicendo miſcere, *to move the paſſions of the judges or people by oratory*, Cic. Or. 1, 51.—Mistio *v.* mixtio, ōnis, f. miſtus, ûs, m. & miſtūra, ae, f. *a mixing, or mixture*:—miſtim *v.* mixtim, adv *promiſcuouſly*:—Miscellus, a. *mixed*; -ĕlli ludi, *games of various kinds*, Suet. Cal. 20. miſcellanea, ōrum, n. *a boſh of different ſorts of broken meat, a gallimaufry, a hotch-potch; or the ſame with* ludi miſcelli: Sic veniunt ad miſcellanea ludi, *for* ludii, *thus they are reduced to the mixt coarſe diet of a gladiator; or they are obliged to act as players at the* ludi miſcelli, Juv. 11, 20. vites miſcellae, *common*, Cato, 6, 5.

MISER, ĕra, ĕrum, *miſerable, wretched, diſtreſſed*: -ĕre, *rar.* -ĕriter, -ĕria: *dim.* miſellus, a. *(contr. for* miſerŭlus,) *poor, wretched, pitiful*:—Miserĕri, & miſerescĕre ejus, *to pity*: miſĕret me ejus, *I pity*: miserāri eum, *to pity, to commiſerate: to deplore, to compaſſionate*: -ātio; -āndus, & -ābĭlis, -ābĭliter:—Miserĭcors, -rdis, a. (cor,) *compaſſionate, merciful*: miſericordia, ae, f. *mercy, compaſſion*; eſt aegritudo ex miſeria alterius, Cic.

Missĭlis, miſſio, *a ſending, &c. ſee* Mittere.

Mist, yos, n *vitriol; alſo a kind of muſhroom.*

MĪTIS, e, *meek, mild, gentle, tame; ſoft, mellow*: mītiùs, mitiſſimè, adv. *more meekly or mildly*:—Mitescĕre, *to grow meek, gentle, or mellow*:—Mitĭgāre, *to mitigate, to make meek or mild, to ſoften*; -ātio; -ātorius:—Mitĭfĭcāre, *to tame, to ſoften*; mitifĭcātus cibus, *concocted.*

Mitra, ae, f. *a mitre, a turban, a covering for the head, worn by the people of Aſia*: mitella, ae, f. *a little mitre*: mitrātus, a. *wearing a mitre.*

MITTĔRE (mīſi, miſſum,) aliquid alicui *v.* ad aliquem, *to ſend*; lapidem *v.* ſaxum, haſtam, *v.* telum alicui *v.* in aliquem, *to throw or caſt*:—miſerunt Delphos conſultum, quidnam facerent de rebus ſuis, *ſc.* legatos, *they ſent*, Nep. 2, 2. *ſo* Id. 1, 1. miſſa eſt illico ancilla obſtetrĭcem arceſsitum ad eam, et puerum ut adferret ſimul, Ter. And. 3, 2, 34. miſit orare, ut venirem, Id. Eun. 3, 3, 22. miſit oratum, Plaut. oratores petitum pacem, Liv. 1, 15. alium rogantes regem, misĕre ad Jovem, Phaedr. 1, 3, 33. legatos cenſuit circa reges mittendos, Liv. 35, 12. Curio miſi, ut, &c. *I wrote to* Curius, Cic. Fam. 16, 9. *ſo* Nep. 25, 20. Caeſarem ad ſe miſiſſe hoc exemplo, *had written to him in the following terms*, Cic. Att. 9, 14. tibi mandavi, ut mihi gladiatorum compoſitiones, &c. mitteres, *that you ſhould write me an account of*, Cic. Fam. 2, 8. *ſo* ib. 10, 8. hunc librum de ſenectute ad te miſimus, *I have ſent*, or, as we ſay, *have dedicated*, Cic. Sen. 1. *ſo* liber tibi mittetur, Id. Att. 1, 13. beneficium in acta non mitto, *I do not mark or regiſter in the public records*, i. e. *I do not publiſh*, Sen. Ben. 2, 10. aliquem ad umbras Tartareas, ſub Tartara, ad Styga *v.* Stygias undas, i. e. *to kill*, Ov. *ſo* aliquem orco, Virg. A. 9, 785. pullarium in auſpicia, *to ſend the keeper of the chickens to take the auſpices*, Liv. 10, 40. centurias in ſuffragium, *to ſend to give their vote*, Liv. 31, 7. (A. 90.) aliquem in poſſeſſionem bonorum alicujus, *to put in poſſeſſion by a judicial ſentence, to take from one his effects*, Cic. Caecil. 17. hoſtes ſub jugo *v.* jugum, *to make to paſs under the yoke*, Liv. 3, 29. Caeſ. B. G. 1, 11. in conſilium, *to ſend the judges or jurymen to make out their verdict*, Cic. Verr. 1, 9. & ibi Aſcon. (A. 267.) *hence* in conſilium de te deos mittis, Plin. Pan. 67. manu mittere ſervum, *for* emittere, *to free*, Liv. 41, 9. hoſtem e manibus, *to let ſlip*, Liv. 32, 9. mappam, *to drop a white cloth* as a ſignal for the ſtarting of the chariots, Suet. Ner. 22. i. e. ſignum mittendis quadrigis dare, Liv. 8, 40. milites in expeditionem, *to ſend*, Caeſ. B. G. 5, 10. orbem ſub leges, *to reduce, to bring under ſubjection*, Virg. A. 4, 231. rem in diſcrimen, *to riſk an engagement*, Tac. H. 2, 40. ſalutem alicui, *to wiſh one health*, in a letter, Ov. Ep. 4, 1. ſanguinem, *to let blood*, Celſ. 2, 10. *metaph. to pillage a province*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. miſſus eſt ſanguis invidiae ſine dolore, *i. e. the* odium *againſt me is diminiſhed*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. ſe a ſaxo, *to throw or precipitate*, Ov. 11, 340. *ſo* ſe in aquas, Id. Am. 3, 6, 40. ſuper aequora corpus, Id. M. 11, 790. ſe ſuper portum, ib. 4, 529. ſe in focios, potius quàm in veſtras poſſeſſiones, *to fall upon, to attack*, Cic. Mil. 28. ſemen in humum, *to ſow*, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 2. ſigna tibi, *to give ſigns*, i. e. to give direction or warning of the proper time for ſowing vetches, Virg. G. 1, 229. ſignum *to ſend a ſignal, to give notice*, Id. A. 8, 534. ſigna timoris, *to ſhew marks*, Caeſ. B. C. 1, 71. ſignum ſanguinis, aut aliùm (aliorum) noſtro quae corpore aluntur, *to emit ſomething like blood, &c.* Lucr. 1, 881. talos, *to throw the dice*, Prop. 2, 33, 26. Suet. Aug. 71. in phimum talos, *to throw them into the box*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 17. vocem liberam, *to utter*, Liv. 35, 32. vocem pro republica, *to ſpeak*, Cic. Sext. 19. Mittere *is often put for its compounds*; *thus*, mittere equos carcere, *for* emittere, *to let go from the barrier or place of ſtarting*, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 66. corticem, *to put forth, to produce*, Plin. 17, 24. *ſo* folia, ib. 12, 13. fructum, 12, 6. radices, Col. 3, 18. & 5, 10. nonne vides croceos ut Tmolus odores, India mittit ebur, &c. *yields, produces, affords*, Virg. G. 1, 57.—Inferias Orphei mittit, *he makes oblations or offers ſacrifices to* the ſhade of *Orpheus*, Virg. G. 4, 553. *ſo* vinxerat et poſt terga manus (*ſc.* eorum,) quos mitteret umbris inferias, *he might ſend as offerings to the ſhade* of Pallas, i. e. *might ſlay as victims to appeaſe his* manes, Id. A. 11, 81. *hence* cinerique haec mittite noſtro, *preſent theſe offerings to my aſhes or ſhade*, ib. 4, 623. et tumulo ſolennia mittent, *ſhall offer ſacrifices on your tomb*, ib. 6, 380. ſed memor admiſſi Nereïda colligit orbam damna ſui inferias extincto mittere Phoco, *Peleus mindful of his crime*, (of killing his brother Phocus) *concludes that the daughter of Nereus, deprived of her ſon, ſent theſe loſſes of his*, (ſui *for* ſua,) *as offerings to the deceaſed or murdered* Phocus, Ov. M. 11, 380. *but* mitte ſupervacuos honores ſepulchri, *for* omitte, *forbear, do not pay or offer*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 24.—Non habet quod mittat amico, *what he may ſend or give in a preſent*, Juv. 7, 74. *ſo* hos illi mittimus haedos, Virg. E. 9, 6. ſolum te in tanta pericula mittam? *ſhall I allow you to go*, Id. A. 9, 200. ab alto aethere ſe mittit

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ut Apollo, *flings himself*, i. e. *descends*, ib. 645. clypeo micantia fulgura mittit, *emits, darts gleaming lightning from his shield*, ib. 733. se in foedera, *to submit to*, ib. 12, 191. funera Teucris, *to inflict death upon*, ib. 629. mitti eum se jubere *sc.* e vinculis, *that he ordered him* (Scipio) *to be discharged or freed from prison*, Liv. 38, 60. ambages, *to lay aside subterfuges, evasions, or evasive answers, to cut the matter short*, Liv. 6, 16. & 34, 59. Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 81. curam de pectore, *to dismiss*, Virg. A. 6, 85. *so* timorem, ib. 1, 202. lacrimas, *to give over, to forbear*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 37. maledicta, ib. 5, 3, 9. odium, *to drop, to lay aside*, Liv. 40, 46. *so* leves spes et certamina divitiarum, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 8. mitte malè loqui, *forbear abusive language*, Ter. And. 5, 3, 2. *so* mitte orare, *give over intreating*, ib. 5, 4, 1. pro nobis mitte precari, Ov. M. 3, 614. caetera mitte loqui, *forbear to talk about other things, avoid speaking of any thing that may disturb our pleasure*, Hor. Epod. 13, 10. vitam duram mitto, *I renounce or give up*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6. solicitudinem falsam mittas, *lay aside*, Id. Heaut. 1, 2, 3. mitto rem, *i. e.* omitto, *I say nothing of fortune or money*, Id. Ad. 5, 3, 34. mitto imperium, *I wave or pass over authority*, Id. Phor. 3, 1, 2. *so* mitto omnia, ib. 63. mitte ista, Id. Ad. 2, 1, 31. mitte id quod scio, *omit, say nothing of*, Id. And. 4, 5, 25. *so* mitto vincula, carcerem, &c. Cic. Verr. 3, 24. mitto de melle, ib. 2, 74. *add.* Id. Pis. 20. Fam. 15, 4. mitte hunc ire, *allow*, Plaut. Mil. 5, 20. *so* mitte me, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 5. hanc noxiam mitte, *pardon or forgive this fault*, Id. Eun. 5, 2, 14. mitte in venerem pecuaria primus, *give your cattle the enjoyment of love as soon as possible*, i. e. *admit the males to the females*, Virg. G. 3, 64.—Missus in bellum dux, *sent*, Hor. A. P. 315. *so* missi magnis de rebus uterque legati, Id. S. 1, 5, 28. muneribus missis, ib. 1, 7, 18. misso caduceatore—velle se de pace agere, *sc.* qui diceret, Liv. 37, 18. L. Cornelio consuli litterae missae, ut dictatorem comitiorum causâ diceret, Id. 8, 23. alnus missa Pado, *i. e.* immissa in Padum, *put or thrown into, launched on*, Virg. G. 2, 452. e cavea leo missus, *let out*, A. ad Her. 4, 39. vox nescit missa reverti, *uttered*, Hor. A. P. 390. voces missae velut oraculo, *sc.* ex, Liv. 34, 50. vox caelestis ex Albano monte missa, Id. 1, 31. missus e corpore sanguis, *let out*, Lucr. 2, 194. sagitta missa, *shot, discharged*, Ov. M. 8, 696. & 9, 127. quem, *sc.* Alcibiadem, telis eminus missis, interfecerunt, *having thrown or discharged*, Nep. 7, 10. misso cum tolleret arcus, *when he was taking up the bow which he had thrown over the river*, Ov. M. 9, 118. lapis missus, *thrown*, ib. 11, 10. *so* saxa missa viri manibus, ib. 2, 412, fulmina, Id. Ep. 7, 72. misso fulmine, Id. M. 1. 154. Corpora missa neci, *put to death*, ib. 7, 606. *so* leto, Id F. 2, 664. carcere missus equus, *sc.* e, *let go from the barrier, starting*, Ov. Ep. 18, 166. *so* equi de carcere, Id. Am. 3, 2, 9. carceribus, Id. Tr. 5, 12, 26. quadrigis missis, *sc.* e carceribus, *being let go, having started*, Liv. 45, 1. certamine misso, *the contest being over*, Virg. A. 5, 286. *so* misso convivio, Id. 26, 14. aulaeo misso, *the curtain being let down*, Phaedr. 5, 7, 23.—Missos facere nautas, *to discharge, to let go*, Cic. Verr. 5, 24. missorum stipendium, *the pay of those that were discharged*, ib. *so* Cato senex ad M. filium scripsit, se audisse, eum missum factum esse a consule, *that he was discharged as a soldier*, Cic. Off. 1, 11. Cn. Magnum, Pompeii praefectum—missum feci, *I discharged* or *let go*, Caes. *apud* Cic. Att. 9, 8. missum facere eum, *to dismiss with impunity*, Cic. Verr. 5, 40 columbas e sinu missas faciunt, *let go*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 7. me missum face, *dismiss me*, Ter. And. 4, 1, 57. missum te facimus, *we discharge you*, Id. Ph. 5, 7, 53. nos missos face, *excuse, discharge, or free me from my obligation*, Ter. And. 5, 1, 14. aut interfici, aut missum fieri juberet, *to be set at liberty*, Nep. 18, 11.—Haec missa facio, *I pass over, I say nothing of*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45. *so* ut haec missa faciam, ib. *so* missa isthaec face, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 10. missa haec faciamus, ib. 5, 2, 25. *add* Id. Adel. 5, 7, 8; & 5, 9, 34. missos faciant honores, *let them not meddle with or think of public offices*, Cic. Sext. 66. missam iram faciet, *she will drop her anger*, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 14. *so* quem (amorem) ego tum consilio missum feci, *I got the better of by consideration*, ib. 3, 3, 48. uxorem missam facere, *to divorce*, Suet. Cal. 25.——Missio, ōnis, f. literarum, *a sending*, Cic. Att. 1, 5. *so* legatorum, Id. Phil. 7, 1. *a discharge from serving in the army or navy*, Liv. 26, 1. & 43, 16. Tac. An. 1, 20. Cic. Verr. 5, 25. Suet. Caes. 7. (A. 393.) *the discharge or dismission of a gladiator from fighting*, Senec. Ben. 2, 20. gladiatores sine missione edi prohibuit, *he prohibited the exhibition of gladiators who were obliged to fight till they were killed*, Suet. Aug. 45. sine missione pugnatum est, *sc.* ab iis, *they fought till they were all killed*, Flor. 3, 30, 14. *add* Senec. de ira, 1, 16. Ep. 37. Sen. Contr. 4, 29. missio ludorum, *the conclusion or breaking up of the games*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12—extra telorum missionem, *without or beyond the reach of darts*, Vitr. 2, 9. rejicere hostes telorum missionibus, *by the throwing of darts*, Id. 1, 5.——Missus, ūs, m. *a sending, a throwing, or shooting*; nuncius ei domo venit ephōrūm missu, (*al.* jussu,) *sent or dispatched by the* ephōri, Nep. 17, 4. *so* missu Germanici, Tac. An. 1, 60. patris, ib. 3, 21. principis, 2, 43.—Galbae, Id. H. 1, 9. Caesaris, Caes. B. G 6, 6. Bruti, Id. B. C 2, 22. vehementius ictu missuque telum, *a weapon more forcible in striking and throwing*, Liv. 9, 19. *so* gladiorum ictus telorumque missus expectantes, Hirt. B. Hisp. 17. vix absunt nobis missus bis mille sagittae, *are scarcely 2000 shots of an arrow distant from us*, Lucr 4, 410.—¶ 2. *a match or heat at a race*; Circensium die, quō centum missus peragerentur, singulos a septenis spatiis ad quina corripuit, *on the day of the circensian games, that a hundred matches or races might be performed, he shortened or reduced each race from seven rounds to five*, Suet. Dom. 4. spectaculum multiplicatis missibus in serum protrahebatur, *by augmenting the number of races*, Id. Ner. 22. nonnunquam interjectâ per quinos missus venatione, *a hunting of wild beasts being sometimes introduced after every five matches or races*, Id. Col. 21. (A. 242.)—¶ 3 in

later writers, *a course at an entertainment*, or *a number of dishes set on the table at once*, Lamprid. Heliog. 27, 30 & 31. Capitolin. Pertin. 12.—— Missor, ōris, m. *a thrower*, Cic. Arat. 84.—— Missilis, e, *that may be thrown*,; missile, *sc.* telum, *a missile weapon*; missilia, *sc.* dona, *gifts which used to be thrown by the emperors among the people*:—Missitāre, *to send often*, Liv. 9, 45. missiculāre, *to send*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 29.

Mītŭlus, i, m. *a limpet*, *a kind of shell-fish*.

Mobilis, e, *moveable*; -ĭtas, &c. *see* Movēre.

Mŏdius, i, m. & -ium, i, n. *the chief Roman measure for things dry, somewhat more than a peck English*: mŏdialis, e, *containing a* modius *or peck*: mŏdiŏlus, i, m. *a small vessel for drawing water, a bucket, the nave of a wheel, in which the spokes are fixed, and the axle moves*, Plin. 9. 4. *a chirurgical instrument for cutting out small bones*, somewhat like *a trepan*, Cels. 8, 3.

Mŏdŏ, adv. *just now, lately, in a little; sometimes; only*; modŏ si *v.* ut, *provided*; modo non, *only not, nearly, almost*; non modo *is sometimes put for* non modo non; *and* non modò et; *for* sed et.

Mŏdus, i, m. *a measure, a manner, a fashion, a method, a rule; management or direction; time or measure in music, a quantity*: modŭlus, i, m. *the measure or size of a small thing; a model, a mold, a last; a musical note*: Modŭlāri vocem, *to modulate, to regulate the sound of*, Cic. Or. 3, 48. orationem, *to harmonize*, Cic. Or. 18. carmen, *to play a tune*, Virg. E. 10, 51. Ovid Met. 11, 154. Sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes, *following, measuring*, i. e. *beating time with their feet to the musick of their voice*, Liv. 27, 37. modulans alterna notavi, *sc.* carmina, *singing each verse, or suiting the words to the music, before I marked it; I sang and wrote alternately*, Virg. E. 5, 14. ita modulante naturâ, *so ordering or adjusting it*, Plin. 2, 54. tenera delicataque modulandi voluptas, *of harmony or of using a musical arrangement of words in a discourse*, Quinctil. 9, 4, 31. barbite, Lesbio primùm modulate civi, *in the dat. for* a cive, *a lyre, first tuned or played on by* Alcaeus, *a citizen of Lesbos*, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 5. verba fidibus modulanda, *to be set to music for the lyre*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 143. Ea secum modulati, *having repeated like a song*, Quinctil. 2, 11, 5. Cantica ad aliorum similitudinem modulata, *composed*, Id. 9, 2, 35. *adj.*—Modulata carmina, *verses or poems set to music, melodious songs*, Suet. Aug. 57. Cal. 16. *so* modulatissimus tibiarum aut fidium cantus, *very harmonious music*, Flor. 2, 7, 15.—— Modulātè, adv. *harmoniously*. Cic. N. D. 2, 8. Mŏdĭfĭcātus, a. *modified*; -ata verba, *transferred from their proper sense, taken metaphorically*, Cic. Part. 5. membra, *harmonious, having an agreeable cadence*, Cic. Or. 3, 48. Modificātio, ōnis, f. versuum, *the composition or harmony*, Senec. Ep. 89.—Mŏdĭcus, a. *moderate; small*: modĭcum, i, n. *a little*; adv. *little*, Plaut. Modicè, adv. *moderately; but a little, not much*: modicellus, a. *very little, mean or small*, Suet. Ner. 48.

Mŏdĕrāri (mŏdus,) linguae *v.* -am, irae *v.* iram, *to moderate or restrain*; omnia, *to govern, to regulate*; fidem, *to tune a lyre*; equum fraenis, *to manage*: Moderātus, a. *moderate*: -ātè, -ātim, & -anter, adv. *moderately*: moderātio, ōnis, f. *moderation; power, direction, government*; moderāmen, ĭnis, n. *government, management*: moderātor, ōris, m. *a governor, a ruler*; moderātrix, īcis, f. *a governess, a directress*.—Modestus, a. *moderate, keeping within due bounds*: *gentle, not arrogant; modest*: -estè: Modestia, ae, f. *moderation, orderly behaviour*; *modesty*, Cic. Div. 1, 66.

Moechus, i, m. *an adulterer, a gallant, a debauchee*; moecha, ae, f. *an adulteress*: moechāri, & moechissāre, *to commit adultery*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 7.

MOENIA, ium, n. *the fortifications of a city, the towers, ramparts, &c. the walls; the buildings of a city; the city itself*; *cities*, Flor. 1, 4.

Mœrĕre, *to be sad, to grieve, to lament, to mourn*: moeror, ōris, m. *the expression of grief, lamentation; sorrow*: Moestus, a. *sad, sorrowful, mournful, dismal*: moestè, (& moestĭter, Plaut.) adv. *sorrowfully*: moestitia, ae, f. *sadness, grief, sorrow*; -ām sapientia pellit, Cic. Fin. 1, 13.

Mŏla, ae, f. *a mill or millstone*; molae trusatĭles *v.* versatĭles, *mills turned by the hand*; asinariae, *turned by an ass*; aquariae, *turned by the force of water*:—Mŏla, *v.* mola salsa, *a salted cake, made of meal and salt, which used to be sprinkled on the head of the victim, before it was sacrificed*: Mŏlaris, e; & -ārius, a, um, *of or pertaining to a mill*: molaris, is, m. *sc.* lapis, *a large stone, as big as a millstone*; *sc.* dens, *a cheek-tooth, a grinder*: Mŏlĕre, (mŏlo, ui, ĭtum,) *to grind*; molita cibaria, *ground victuals or provisions*:—Molīle, is, n. *an instrument put on the neck of oxen, or shoulders of slaves for turning a mill*, Col. 10, 4. molitūra, ae, f. *a grinding*, Plin. 18, 9. & 15, 23.

Mōles, is, f. *an heap, a mass, a great pile, huge bulk; difficulty*:—Mōlīri, *to attempt something difficult; to contrive, to move, to labour; to rear or build*: Mōlitio, ōnis, f. *the labour of pulling down and raising up, or of moving; an attempt; machinery*: molimen *v.* -entum, *an attempt, an effort or exertion; difficulty*: Mōlītor, ōris, m. *an attempter, a maker, a builder*: molitrix, īcis, f. *a female contriver*, Sueton. Ner. 36.

Mōlestus, a. *troublesome; painful; uneasy; teasing*: molestia, ae, f. *trouble*: molestè ferre, *to take it ill*; molestissimè pati *v.* ferre, Cic. Q. fr 1, 1.

Mollis, e, *soft*; -ĭter: mollĭtia, *v.* -ities, & -ĭtūdo, *softness*: mollĭcŭlus *v.* mollicellus, a. *softish, somewhat tender, nice or delicate*:—Mollīre, *to soften*: mollimentum, i, n. *a softening or mitigation*: mollescĕre, *to grow soft*:—† mollipes, ĕdis, a. *having soft feet*; -pèdes boves, Cic. D. 1, 9.

Mollūgo, ĭnis, f. *a kind of herb*, Plin. 20, 10.

Mollusca, ae, f. *a kind of nut*, Plin. 15, 22. molluscum, i, n. *the bunch of the tree* acer, Plin. 16, 16.

* Mŏlŏche *v.* malache, es, f. *mallows, an herb*: molochīnus color, *the colour of the flower of mallows*: molochinārius, i, m. *a dyer of cloth of that kind of colour*: molochītes, ae, m. *a gem of a green colour, like mallows*, Plin. 37, 8.

Mōly, yos, n. *a kind of herb*, Plin. 25, 4.

* Molybdaena, ae, f. *a vein of lead and silver*, Plin. 34, 18. *the name of an herb*, Id. 25, 13. molybdītis, is, f. *the spume or foam of lead*, Plin. 38, 6. molybdis, ĭdis, f. *a plummet*, Stat. Silv. 3, 2, 30.

MŌMENTUM, i, n. *fq.* movimentum, *(a* moveo*;) motion, or any thing that causes motion, as a touch or push; weight, force, power; importance, moment, value; a minute or moment of time:* momentōsus, a. *of great importance:* momen, inis, n. *a motion or impulse*, Lucr. 2, 220. & 3, 145.

[a] MONAULOS, v. -us, i, m. (unica et simplex tibia,) *a simple pipe*, Plin. 7, 56. Mart. 14, 64.

MONĒDŬLA, *a jack-daw*, Ov. M. 7, 468. *said to steal money*, Plin 17, 14. *whence* non plus aurum tibi, quàm monedulae committebant, Cic. Flac. 31. nigra pedes, nigris pennis, Ov.M.7,468.

MŌNĒRE eum officii v. de officio, eum id, *to put in mind, to advise, to admonish, to warn;* monĭtio, ōnis, f. *the act of admonishing, admonition:* mŏnĭtum, i, n. & -ĭtus, ūs, m. *an advice, an admonition, a warning:* monĭtor, ōris, m. *an adviser, a prompter, a remembrancer:* monĭtōrius, a. -ium fulmen, *warning of what was to happen:*— MONIMENTUM, v. monumentum, i, n. *a monument, a memorial, a record, a sepulchre or tomb.*

[a] MŌNĒRIS, is, f. *a ship of one bank of oars*, Liv.

MŌNĒTA, *money, the mint*, (vid, Prop. N.) monetālis, e, *of money:* -ālēs Triumvĭri, *three men who had the charge of the mint;* f. *a moneyer, a dealer in money*, Cic. Att. 10, 11. monetarius, i, m. *a coiner of money*, Eutrop. 9, 6.

MŌNĪLE, is, n. *a necklace, a collar*, Suet. Galb. 18. Ov. M. 5, 12. & 10, 264. Cic. Verr. 4, 18. *a poitrel for the breast of a horse*, Virg. A. 7, 278.

MŌNŌCĔROS, ōtis, m. *an unicorn*, Plin. 8, 21. monochrōmătos, v. -us, v. -ĕus, a. *of one colour*, Plin. 35, 3, 5, &c.—monocōlus, a. *of one member;* hominum genus in India, qui Monocōli vocarantur, singulis cruribus, *with one leg*, Plin. 7, 2. monopŏdium, i, n. *a table with one foot*, Plin.34,3. monopōlium, *a monopoly, the exclusive privilege of selling any thing*, Suet. Tib, 71. Plin. 8, 57. monoxylus linter, *a boat made out of one piece of wood*, Plin. 6, 3. monoptĕrus, a. *of one wing*, Vitr.

MONS, montis, m. *a mountain:* montānus, a. *of, in, or from a mountain;* montani, *fc.* homines, *living on or among mountains, a mountaineer or highlander;* montāna, *fc.* loca, *a mountainous country:* montōsus v. montuōsus, a. *full of mountains, mountainous, hilly.*—Monticŏla, ae, m. *an inhabitant of the mountains:* montĭvăgus, *wandering on the mountains*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27. Sil. 3, 546.

MONSTRĀRE, *to shew, to point out, to tell or declare:* -atio, & -ātus, ūs; -ātor; -ābilis.

MONSTRUM, i, n. *a monster, a prodigy:* monstrōsus, monstruosus, & monstrĭficus, a. *monstrous, preternatural, strange;* -ōsē, & -ĭcē: monstrĭfer, a. *producing monsters, monstrous*, Plin.

MŌRA, ae, f. *a delay, stay, stop, let or hinderance; incumbrance, impediment;* moram addere, afferre, creare, facere, inferre, injicere, interponere, moliri, nectere, praebere, trahere, *to cause delay, to delay;* moram tollere, rumpere v. abrumpere, amovere v. a se movere, *to make no delay;* esse morae v. in mora alicui, *to make one wait;* fine mora, nec v haud mora, *without delay, presently;* nulla quin v. quō minus, &c. fossarum morae, *the obstacles or obstructions of their trenches*, Virg. A.9,143. loricae moras transverberat, *pierces the strong folds*, ib. 10, 485. morasque frangite portarum, *break open the gates that oppose our passage*, Stat. Theb. 10, 191. morae respirationesque, *stops or pauses in speaking*, Cic. Or. 16. moram Lacedaemoniorum interfecit, *the body or band of soldiers called* MORA, consisting of 500, 700 or 300 men; for authors differ about the number, Nep. 11, 2.—MŌRĀRI, neut. *to delay, to tarry, to stay, to linger; to remain, to live;* aliquem, *to detain, to stop, to hinder;* quid multis moror? *fc.* te, *why do I detain you with many words? to be short*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 87. ne multis morer, *fc.* vos, *not to be tedious*, Cic. Verr. 4, 46 f. ne te longis ambagibus morer, *not to detain you with tedious circumstances* or *a long story*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 82. carmina, quae possint oculos aureisque morari Caesaris, *may amuse or please*, ib. 13, 17. nihil moror eos salvos esse, *I do not hinder, I am not displeased*, Cic. insequeris tamen hunc, et lite moraris iniquâ, *you prosecute and engage him in an unjust law suit*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 19. ne quis—liberi nepotesque ejus (*fc.* militis) moraretur, *should keep in custody*, Liv 2, 24. *so* C. Sempronium nihil moror, i. e. *I have nothing more to say to* Sempronius, *I drop my accusation*, Liv. 4, 42. se nihil morari magistrum equitum pronunciat, *that he no longer detained, that he gave him liberty to depart*, Liv. 8, 35. nihil ne ego quidem moror, quominus decemviratu abeam, *I no longer hesitate or demur to resign the dictatorship*, Liv. 3, 54. in Volscente solo moratur, *he fixes his eyes or attention on* Volscens *alone*, Virg. A 9, 439. nec dona moror, *nor do I regard or value*, ib. 5, 400. *so* ut multum, nil moror, Hor Sat. 1, 4, 13. nam vina nil moror illius orae, Id. Ep. 1, 15, 16. nil moror officium, quod me gravat, *I do not value a service or mark of respect, which makes me uneasy*, ib. 2, 1, 264.—MŌRĀRI, *(a* mōrus,) *to play the fool; whence* MORARI cum (*fc.* Claudium) inter homines desisse, productâ primâ syllabâ, jocabatur, Suet. Ner. 33.—MŌRANS fluminum lapsus Orpheus, *stopping*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 9. *so* dimovit populum reditus morantem, *stopping or hindering*, Hor. Od 3, 5, 52. nec longo deinde moranti tempore, *and in a short time*, Virg. G. 3, 565. morantes apes, *loitering lingering*, ib. 4, 28 & 70. portae, *slow, difficult to open*, Id. A. 7, 620. ipsumque morando sustinuit, *and sustained his attack by parrying the stroke*, ib. 10, 798. morantem diem mero frangere, *to spend a part of the long day in drinking*, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 6.—— MŌRĀTUS (part.) ibi unum diem, *having staid*, Liv. 40, 22. haud multa moratus, *without delay*, Virg. A. 3, 610. nec plura moratus, *without further delay*, ib. 5, 381. oculos paulum tellure moratos sustulit ad proceres, *he raised his eyes after remaining fixed for a little on the ground*, Ov. M. 13, 125.—MŌRĀTUS, adj. *see* Mos ——— MORĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a delaying, a standing still or stopping*, Vitr. 9, 4. mŏrātor, ōris, m. *a loiterer, one who stays behind*, Liv. 24, 41. *a hinderer or obstructer*, Liv. 2, 44. *a mean orator*, Cic. Caecil. 15.

MORBUS, i, m. *a disease:* morbidus, a. *diseased, liable to diseases;* morbĭfĭcus, *causing diseases:* morbosus, a. *full of diseases, sickly; passionate*, Cic.

MORDĒRE, (mŏmordi, morsum,) *to bite, to pinch, to sting; to vex; to affect or hurt; to backbite;*

bite: morſus, ûs, m. *a bite or biting, &c. ſlander,* Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 38. morſum, i, n. *a piece bitten off:* morſiuncŭla, ae, f. *a little bite:* mordax, -ācis, a. *biting; ſatirical:* mordacĭtas, ātis, f. *a biting or ſtinging quality:* mordĭcus, adv. *by biting, with the teeth; tooth and nail, keenly:* mordĭces, um, m. *the teeth,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 57.

MŌRĒTUM, i, n. *a kind of ruſtic diſh or food,* Ov. F. 4, 367. *compoſed of garlic, parſley, rue and coriander, beaten together in a mortar, with a ſprinkling of ſalt, and the addition of cheeſe; and then oil and vinegar mixed with the whole: as it is beautifully deſcribed in the poem called* MORĒTUM, *aſcribed to Virgil,* ex verſ. 86 ad 117.

MŌRĬGER, *compliant,* morigĕrâri, *&c. ſee* mos.

MŌRIO, *a fool; ſee* mōrus.

MŌRŌSUS, a. (qui ſui moris eſt, *Donat.*) *peeviſh, moroſe; faſtidious, over-nice, ill to pleaſe;* circa corporis curam moroſior, *ſc.* ſolito *v.* aequo, ut, &c. *uncommonly nice or finical about the care of his perſon,* Suet. Caeſ. 45. cupreſſus moroſa natu, *hard or reluctant to grow, difficult to rear,* Plin. 16, 33 ſ. 60. eſculus minùs moroſa naſci, i. e. *will grow in any ſoil,* Id. 17, 20 ſ. 34. vitis in eligendo ſolo moroſa, *nice or bar: to pleaſe in chooſing its ſoil,* i. e. *will not grow in every ſoil,* Id. 14, 2 ſ. 4, 3. MORŌSE, adv. *peeviſhly,* Cic. Br. 66. -ſſimè, *very nicely, with minute care or attention,* 66. rapum terram non moroſè eligit, *nicely,* i. e. *will grow in any ſoil,* Plin. 18, 13.—MOROSĬTAS, ātis, f. *peeviſhneſs, fretfulneſs,* Cic. Sen. 18. Off. 1, 25. *exceſſive nicety,* Suet. Tiber. 70.

MORS, mortis, f. *death; plur.* claraе mortes, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 48, &c. omnes per mortes, *as we ſay, by a thouſand deaths,* Virg. A. 10, 854.—MORTĀLIS, e, *mortal, ſubject to death;* ſ. *a mortal, a man:* mortalĭtas, ātis, f. *mortality:* mortĭfer, ĕra, um, *cauſing death, deadly:* mortĭcinus, a. *dying of itſelf, carrion; pale, dead-like:* MŌRI, & mōrīri, *to die:* mortuus, part. *dead:* morĭbundus, a. *dying, expiring:* mortuālia, ium, *ſc.* carmina, *dirges or funeral ſongs,* Plaut. Aſin. 4, 1, 63.

MORTARIUM, i, n. *a mortar for braying things in.*

MŌRUS, i, f. *a mulberry-tree, a bramble:* mōrum, i, n. *a mulberry, a blackberry:* mōrŭlus, a, um, *ſomewhat black,* Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 10.

MŌRUS, a, um, *fooliſh, ſilly;* mōrè, adv. *fooliſhly:* mōrio, ōnis, m. *a fool; ſuch as were kept for amuſement by great men,* Martial. 8, 13.—MŌRARI, *to be fooliſh, to act fooliſhly,* Suet. Ner. 33.—mōrŏlogus, *idle, ſilly, impertinent,* Plaut. Pſ. 5, 1, 20. ſ. *a talker of fooliſh things,* Id. Perſ. 1, 1, 50.

MOS, mōris, m. *a manner or cuſtom; morals or character:* de more, *according to cuſtom;* mos *v.* moris eſt, *it is the cuſtom,* Cic. ſine more furit, *without bounds, violently,* Virg. A. 7, 377. MORĀLIS, e, *of or pertaining to manners, moral:* MŌRĀTUS, a, um, *endued with morals good or bad, poſſeſſed of good morals or diſpoſitions;* poëma moratum, *in which the morals or manners are well deſcribed,* Cic. Div. 1, 31. fabula rectè morata, *a play in which the manners of each character are juſtly expreſſed,* Hor. Art. P. 319.—MŌRIGĔRARI *v.* morem gerere ei, *to humour, to comply with:* morĭger, *v.* -ĕrus, -ĕra, -ĕrum, *compliant.*

MOVĒRE (möveo, mōvi, mōtum) alas, capillos, caput, labra, manus, oculos, lapides *v.* ſaxa, &c. *to move; ſo* ſe ociùs, Ter. And. 4, 3, 16. ſe vaſtâ mole, Virg. A. 3, 656. ſe navis movebat, ib. 5, 280. ſe loco *v.* ex loco, *to move or ſtir,* Caeſ. 3, 15. *ſo* Liv. 34, 20. aliquem ſenatu *v.* de ſenatu, *to remove,* i. e. *to degrade a ſenator,* Cic. Col. 43. Vell. 1, 10. *ſo* tribu *v.* ex tribu, *to degrade a citizen, to remove him from a more honourable, to a leſs honourable tribe,* Cic. ib. Liv. 4, 24. (A. 128.) aliquem poſſeſſione, *ſc.* de *v.* ex, Cic. Verr. 1, 45. Rull. 2, 21.—aciem hoſtium loco, *ſc.* a *v.* ex, *to make the line of the enemy give way,* Liv. 30, 34. actio movebatur,—tranſmigrandi Vejos, *i. e.* ad populum agi incipiebat de &c. *a motion or propoſal was made,* Liv. 5, 24. adamanta lacrimis, *to move,* Ov. Art. Am. 1, 659. *ſo* blanditiis, Id. Am. 3, 7, 57. affectus, *to move,* Quinctil. 1, 10, 25. 12, 10, 26 & 52. aliquem in omnem affectum, Id. 6, 3, 104. admirationes, plauſus, clamores, *to raiſe or excite,* Cic. Or. 71. aliquem, *to move, to make an impreſſion on,* Ovid. Ep. 4, 103. 7, 85. & 19, 113. M. 7, 707. 5, 516 &c. *ſo* animum, Ov. Ep. 12, 89. animos, Id. M. 3, 720. alvum *v.* ventrem, *to move, to make lax,* Cato, 115. aras, *to move or ſhake,* Ov. M. 9, 781. arcana fatorum, *to diſcloſe or reveal,* Virg. A. 1, 262. arcus animoſae virginis, *i. e.* Dianae, *to provoke,* Id. Ep. 20, 115. ardores, *to excite the flame or paſſion of love,* Ovid. Am. 2, 16, 12. arma, *to take up arms, to raiſe war,* Id. Ep. 5, 98. M. 5, 219. arma in deos, Id. Pont. 2, 2, 12. arma aliena moves, *you employ arms not your own,* ib. 9, 76. movet arma leo, *moves or exerts his arms,* i. e. *prepares for reſiſtance,* Virg. A. 12, 6. audientes, *to move, to affect,* Quinctil. 12, 2, 11. auditorem, Id. 9, 1, 25. auram moderatiùs, *to move more gently, to blow gentle gales,* Ov. Ep. 18, 45. aures conjugis his vocibus, *to affect or diſturb,* Id. M. 9, 673. bella, *to raiſe,* Id. Ep. 5, 98. *to carry on,* 13, 64. *to begin, to make,* Id. M. 9, 404. Cic. Off. 1, 11. Virg. G. 1, 509. *to occaſion, to cauſe,* Ov. M. 12, 621. bella in aliquem, Id. Am. 3, 12, 4. aliquem ad bellum, *to excite or ſtir up,* Liv. 35, 12. bilem alicui, *to excite his anger,* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 19. brachia movit in herbas, *ſhe put down her arms on the graſs,* (*al.* in herbis, *ſhe leaps* as a mare,) Ov. 2, 669. calculos, *to propoſe or mention difficulties,* Plin. Ep. 2, 19 ſ. cantus, *to inſpire,* Virg. A. 10, 163. carmina ab Jove, *to begin a poem with Jupiter,* Ov. M. 10, 148. carmen ore ſacro, *to utter a charm,* ib. 14, 21. carmine movit, *ſc.* te, *ſhe has moved or gained you by her enchantments,* Id. Ep. 6, 83. caſtra hinc, *to move or remove, to decamp,* Nep. 14, 8. Caeſ. B. G. 2, 2. cum caſtra moverentur, Nep. 18, 12. XIX die poſtquam ille, *ſc.* Pompeus Canuſio, moverat, *ſc.* caſtra, *had removed or departed,* Cic. Att. 9, 1. *ſo* priuſquam ab urbe moverent, *ſc.* conſules, Liv. 24, 44. catulos leaenae, *to take away, to carry off,* Hor. Od. 3, 20, 2. cerebrum, *to diſturb,* Sen. Ep. 36. citharam cum voce, *to play upon the harp and ſing at the ſame time,* Ovid. Met. 5, 112. conditiones, *to propoſe,* Caeſ. Suet. 75. expectationem moves mihi de ſermone Bibuli, *you raiſe,* Cic. Att. 2, 14. faſtidium alicui, *to cauſe diſguſt,* Juv. 10, 204. faſtidia ſtomacho, *to raiſe a ſqueamiſh-*

loss or loathing in one's stomach, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 78. fatum, *to alter or change*, Ov. Met. 15, 808. febrem, *to cause*, Celf. 8, 16. fidem acceptam, *to doubt or disbelieve a story handed down from antiquity*, Ov. F. 4, 204. fides, *to play on the lyre*, Lucan. ad Pif. 161 *fo* fila fonantia, *to move or touch the sounding strings*, Ov. M. 10, 89. fletum populo, *to cause to weep*, Cic. Or. 1, 53. veros heredes, *to displace*, Cic. Off. 3, 19. iter de portu, *to sail*, Ov. Ep. 7, 4. mentionem de re aliqua, *to make*, Liv. 28, 11. multa animo, *to meditate*, Virg. A. 3, 34. nefas animo, *to contrive*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 68. nummum a Caecilio propinqui minore centesimis movere non possunt, *cannot get a penny to borrow for less than* 12 per cent. Cic. Att. 1, 12. v. minoris, Senec. Ep. 21. nuptias, *to break off, to prevent*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 36. odia, *to cause, to excite*, Virg. A. 2, 96. opus, *to attempt*, ib. 7, 45. ora vocalia ad citharam, *to join vocal music to that of the harp*, Ov. Met. 5, 332. pedem, *to move*, ib. 634. unum pedem a limine, Juv. 10, 29. risum mihi magis quam stomachum movere solet, *to excite laughter in me more than anger*, Cic. Att. 6, 3. *fo* ridiculum movetur, *ridicule is excited or produced*, Cic. Or. 2, 60. sententiam alicujus, Cic. Att. 7, 3. aliquem de sententia, Liv. 39, 39. v. ex sententia, Cic. N. D. 3, 2. signa, *to move the standards, to march against the enemy*, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 28. F. 6, 764. Virg. G. 3, 236. *but* signum movit, *he moved his statue*, Ov. M. 15, 672. Non illi (*sc.* veteres Romani) caelo labentia signa movebant; sed sua, *they did not regard or mind the signs or constellations gliding in the heaven; but their own standards*, (*al.* tenebant, *i. e.* non intelligebant signa caelestia, sed tenebant, *i. e.* non perdebant sua signa,) Ov F. 3, 114. quàque movent sonitus aera, sequuntur apes, *where the brazen cymbals sound*, ib. 742. *fo* verba lyrae motura sonum, *words which will make the sound of the lyre*, i. e. lyric verses to be sung in conjunction with the lyre, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 86. spiritum, *to draw or fetch breath, to breathe*, Celf. 8, 9 & 14. stomachum et alvum, *to move, to produce an inclination to vomiting and purging*, Plin. 13, 23 f. 44. *but* stomachum alicui, *to irritate, to provoke*, Cic. Mur. 13. studia hominum, *to excite the curiosity or desire of learning*, Cic. Fin. 1, 2. suspicionem nonnullis, *to raise*, Cic. Fam. 2, 15. tussim vel sternutamentum, *to excite, to cause*, Celf. 8, 9 *fo* sudorem, urinam, vomitus, &c. Id. verba loco, *fc.* ex, *to displace or extrude, to expunge*; alluding to the office of a censor, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 113.—Ego isthaec moveo? *do I move or meddle in*, Ter. And. 5, 4, 18. me multa movent in discessu, *move*, Cic. Att. 16, 3. nil super imperio moveor, *I am not solicitous or concerned*, Virg. A. 10, 42. absiste moveri, *cease to be alarmed, be not afraid*, ib. 6, 399. auctoritate ejus motus est, *he was moved or influenced*, Nep. 9, 4. *fo* consilio, ib. 10, 1. Nec me consules movent, qui ipsi plumâ aut folio faciliùs moventur, Cic. Att. 8, 13. cum primùm aurora movetur, *when* Aurora *or the morning approaches*, Ov. M. 6, 48. magnae mihi res moveri videbantur, *to be projecting or contriving, to be plotting*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3.—terra movit, *fc.* se, *fcil.* i. e. *there was an earthquake*, Liv. 40, 59. *fo* terra dies duodequadraginta movit, *shocks of an earthquake were felt for* 38 *days*, Id. 35, 40.—movens bella, *raising*, Virg. A. 6, 820. jugera, *digging the ground*, Id. G. 2, 264. magica arma, *using the instruments of magic*, Ov. M. 5, 197. nervos ad verba, *playing on his lyre as he sung*, Ov. M. 10, 40. multa movens animo, *revolving*, Virg. A. 3, 34. praeda, quae rerum moventium sit, *which consisted of moveables*, Liv. 5, 25.—Motus senatu v. tribu, *removed from*; castris motis, *having decamped*; motis in religionem animis, *being disposed or inclined to superstition*, Liv. 21, 62.—Motio, ōnis, f. & mōtus, ūs, m. *a motion or moving*; terrae motus, *an earthquake*: motiuncŭla, ae, f. *a small motion*: mōtor, ōris, m. *a mover or stirrer*:—Mōtāre, *to move often*: mōbilis, e, *moveable, easy to be moved, fickle*; -ĭlĭter; -ĭlĭtas: Mobilĭtāre, *to move now and then*, Lucr. 3, 249.

MOX, adv. *by and by, presently, soon; then.*

Mūcēre, *to be mouldy* as meat; *to be flat or dead* as drink: mucescēre, *to grow mouldy or flat*: mucor, ōris, m. *mouldiness*: mūcĭdus, a. *mouldy, musty, hoary, pallid, flat, dead*: *see* mucus.

MUCRO, ōnis, m. *the sharp point of any thing; a sword, dagger or other weapon*: mucronātus, a. *pointed, sharp-pointed*; -ata folia, Plin. 25, 13.

Mūcus v. muccus, i, m. *snot or snivel, the filth of the nose*: mucōsus, a. *full of* mucus *or snotty matter, slimy*, Celf. 5, 28. Col. 6, 7, 1.

Mugil v. mugilis, is, m. *a mullet fish*, Plin. 9, 17.

Mūgĭnāri, *to dally, to be tardy in doing a thing.*

Mūgīre, *to bellow, to low; to yield a hollow, dreadful sound*: mugītus, ūs, m. *a bellowing, a roaring, any loud noise*: mugītor, ōris, m. *a bellower.*

Mula, *a she-mule*; mulāris, e, *of a mule*, Col.

Mulcāre, *to strike, to beat*, Tac. An. 1, 32.

Mulcēre, (mulsi, sum,) *to stroke, to soothe, to mitigate, to tame; to delight, to please, to cheer.*

Mulcta, *a fine*; mulctāre, &c. *see* Multa.

Mulgēre, (mulsi, sum v. -ctum,) *to milk*: mulctra v. -um, & mulctrāle, is, n. *a milk-pail*: mulctus, us, m. *a milking*, Columel. 2, 11.

Mŭlier, ĕris, f. *a woman, a matron*: muliercŭla, *a little woman*: muliebris, e, *of or pertaining to a woman*; luctus, *effeminate*, Hor. Epod. 16, 39. tutela muliebri, *under the guardianship of a woman*, Liv. 1, 3. -bre certamen, *i. e.* de mulieribus, ib. 57. -bres amicitiae, *i. e.* cum mulieribus, Tac. Ann. 12, 64.—Muliebrĭter, adv. *like a woman; effeminately*: Muliebrōsus, a. *of or like women*: mulierārius, -aria manus, *a body of women*; mulierōsus, a. *fond of women*; -ōsĭtas.

Mulleus v. -ĕolus, a. *of a red or crimson colour.*

Mullus, i, m. *a barbel or mullet-fish*: dim. mullŭlus, *a little mule*, Cic. parad. 5, c. 2.

Mulsus, v. -ĕus, a. (mulceo;) mulsa v. ea aqua, *water seasoned or mixed with honey, mead*; mulsa pira, *sweet*; dicta, *pleasant*: sapor mulsĕus, *a sweet taste*: mea mulsa, *my dear, my sweeting*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 20—Mulsum, i, n. *wine mixed with honey*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. Liv. 38, 55.

MULTA v. mulcta, ae, f. *a fine or mulct*: multaticius, -ia pecunia, *exacted or collected from fines*:—Multāre, *to fine, to amerce, to punish*; cum virgis v. verberibus, *to scourge*; exilio, *to banish*;

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banish; morte, *to put to death*; eos omnibus bonis, *to confiscate their effects*; sacerdotio, et uxoris dote multatus, *deprived of*, Suet. Caes. 1.—MULTĀTIO, ōnis. f. *a fining or amercing*, Cic. Rabir. 5.

MULTUS, a, um, *many, much*; (plus, *more*; plurimus, *most*;) minùs & minùnè multi, tribus v. nimiùm multi; multi hominum, Danaûm, &c. unus e v. de multis; quid multa, *sc.* dicam? ne multa v. multis, *to be brief*, Cic. sed nimis multa, *sc.* dixi, Cic. Fin. 2, 18. satis multa, ib. nolo in stellarum ratione multus vobis videri, *tedious or prolix, to enlarge too much on what relates to the stars*, Cic. N. D. 2, 46. *so* id. Or. 2, 4. qui multus in eo fuisset, *much engaged*, Id. Ac. 4, 6. Homerus, multus in admiratione Circes, *who greatly extols*, Plin. 25, 2 f. 5 file multus, *sc.* in, *he made much use of ochre* in painting. Plin. 35, 11 *s.* 40, 31. in operibus, &c. multus adesse, *for* aderat, *often or frequently present, he was* in a manner *every where*, Sall. Jug. 96. apud omnes adesse, ib. 100. multus atque ferox instare, *often and fiercely*, or *very furiously*, ib. 84.—multo nebulae amictu, *thick*, Virg. A. 1, 412. multâ arte, *with much art*, ib. 5, 270. aura, *a strong gale*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 25. multo Baccho, *with plenty of wine*, Id. E. 5, 69. multâ caede, *with much slaughter*, Id. A. 1, 471. Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14. capitum multorum bellua, Id. Ep 1, 1, 76. carmen reprehendite, quod non multa dies et multa litura coërcuit, (ut falx vitem coërcet v. premit, ne luxurietur,) *rejects or despises the poem, which many a day and many a blot has not improved*, i. e. *long time and many corrections*, Hor. Art. P. 293. multo die, *the day being far advanced or spent*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22. Tac. Hist. 2, 44. *so* multus sermo ad multum diem, Cic. Att. 13, 9. ab sole orto in multum dieī ftetēre in acie, Liv. 27, 2. postquam multa jam dies erat, *a great part of the day had passed*, Liv. 3, 60. multo mane, *early in the morning*, ib. 5, 4. multâ nocte, *late at night*, Liv. 35, 4. Cic. Q. Fr 2, 8. Virg. G. 4, 180. multâ de nocte, Cic. Att. 7, 21. multo jam noctis, *for* multâ nocte, *much of the night being now past*, Tac. Hist. 3, 79. multam post noctem, Id. An. 3, 15. multi Lydia nominis, *of great renown*, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 7. pars multa mei, *a great part of me*, ib. 30, 6. sale multo, *with much wit*, Id. Sat. 1, 10, 3. Veneri dicito multam meis verbis salutem, *wish Venus much health in my name*; or as we say, *give my compliments to Venus*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 195. multus sermo et habitus est, *much discourse*, Cic. Fam. 11, 20. stilus ille tuus,—multi sudoris est, *the use of the stilus*, i. e. *writing, is a thing of great labour or difficulty*, Cic. Or. 1, 60. multa viri virtus, *the great virtue*, Virg. A. 4, 3. *so* vis, ib. 1, 271. & 6, 349. utilitates multae et magnae, Cic. Amic. 9.—Multa gemens, *for* multùm, adv. *sighing much*, Virg. A. 4, 395. *so* multa reluctans, Id. G. 4, 301. haud multa moratus, *without delay*, Id. A. 3, 610.—multa (*for* saepe,) manus tendebam, *I often stretched out my hands*, Enn. *apud* Cic. Div. 1, 20 f. *so* multa adversa revertens, tanquam in rate; (*al.* ratis,) nostra vehitur oratio, *often going back on the same track*, Id. Tusc. 1, 30.—Adeò in teneris consuescere multum est, *so great is the force of custom in tender years*, Virg. G. 2, 272. multum admodum fortunae datur, Cic. Fin. 5, 5. multum caeli, *much, a great part, a great deal*, Ov. M. 2, 187. *so* acerbi, Id. Tr. 5, 2, 21. cruoris, Id. M. 14, 529.—*plur.* nostra quoque aetas multa laudis et artium, imitanda posteris, tulit, *has produced many examples of praise-worthy conduct, and of skill in the liberal arts*, Tac. An. 3, 56.—MULTUM (adv.) ille et terris jactatus et alto, *much or greatly tossed both on land and sea*, Virg. A. 1, 3. *so* multùm latrans, Id. E. 3, 18. *so* id. G. 1, 94. A. 3, 348. 6, 481. 9, 501. 10, 434. & 11, 49. multùm animo vidit, *he saw far*, Ov. F. 6, 204. *so* multùm in posterum providerunt, Cic. Rull. 2, 33 f. aiunt enim, multùm legendum esse, non multa, *we should read much, not many books*, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 15. aliquo multum uti, *to be very intimate or familiar with one*, Cic. Am. 1 Fam. 7, 23. multùm est demissus homo, *a very mean-spirited man*; (*al.* vivit, multum demissus homo, *a very modest man*,) Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 57. medicus multùm celer, *very quick, of a quick apprehension*, ib. 2, 3, 147. multùm dissimiles, *very unlike*, Id. Ep. 1, 10, 3. *so* multùm miseri parentes, Ov. M. 4, 155.—MULTÒ (adv.) major, melior, minus, plus, &c. *much, by much, far*, Ovid. multò aliter v. secus, *far otherwise*; multò antè v. pòst, priùs, &c. *long*; multò praestat, *it is much better*, Sall. Jug. 31. multò elegantissimus, jucundissimus, fortunatissimus, &c. *by far*; *so* multo maxima pars, Cic. Manil. 18. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 82. Ego multo tanto miserior, quam tu, *by a great deal*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 37.—MULTĪTŪDO, inis, f. *a multitude*: multesimus, -ima pars, *a part to which there are many equal in the universe*, Lucr. 6, 651.—Mult-angŭlus, a. *having many corners or angles*: multibĭbus, a. *drinking much*: multicăvus, & -cavātus, *having many cavities or hollows*: multicaulis, e, *having many stalks*: multicŏlor, ōris, *of many colours*: multifariam, & -iē, adv. *in many ways or places, variously*: multĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *bearing many things or things of many kinds*: multĭfĭdus, a. (findo,) *cleft or divided into many parts*: multifŏrus, a, um; v. -is, e, *having many holes*: multiformis, e, *of many forms or shapes, various*; -iter: multigĕnus, a, um; & multigĕner v. multigĕneris, e, *of many kinds*: multĭjŭgus, & multijŭgis, e, *many joined or yoked together, manifold, various*: multilŏquax, ācis; & multilŏquus a. *talkative*: multiloquium, i, n. *loquacity*: multĭmŏdus, a. *of many or divers kinds, various*; multimŏdis, adv. *in many ways*: multinummus, a. *earning or costing much money*: multipartītus, a. *divided into many parts*: multĭpes, ĕdis, *having many feet*: multipĕda, ae, f. Plin. 22, 25. & 29, 6. MULTĬPLEX, ĭcis, a. (plico,) *manifold, various*; -ĭcĭter: multĭplĭcāre, *to multiply, to encrease*: -ātio; -ābĭlis, *having many twistings or windings*: † Multipŏtens, ntis, *of great power*: † multĭsonus, a. *sounding loud, having many different sounds*: † multivăgus, a. *wandering much*: multivŏlus, -a mulier, *fickle or inconstant*, Catull. 97, 128.

MULTICIA, v. -titia, ōrum, n. (a multis filis,) *thin robes, finely wrought*, Juv. 2, 66 & 76.

MŪLUS, i, m. *a mule*; mula, ae, f. *a she-mule*: mulāris,

mulāris, e; v. mulīnus, a. *of or pertaining to a mule:* mulio, ōnis, m. *a keeper or driver of mules, a muleteer:* muliōnius, a. *of a muleteer*, Cic. Sext. 38.

MUNDUS, i, m. *the world, the universe; a woman's ornaments or dress:* mundānus, a. *of the world, an inhabitant of the world*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37.

MUNDUS, & mundŭlus, a. *neat, clean, trim, nice:* mundè, & munditer, *neatly:* munditia, & -ies, ēi, *neatness:* mundāre, *to make clean or neat.*

MUNGĔRE, xi, ctum, *to wipe or clean the nose.*

MŪNIRE, (mbenia,) *to enclose with walls, to fortify, to secure; to build, to render fit for dwelling in*, Liv. 1, 8. viam, *to make, to pave:* MUNĪTUS, adj. *fortified, strong, secure:* munītio, ōnis, f. *the act of fortifying; a fortification; a building:* munītor, ōris, *a fortifier.* munīmen, & munimentum, *a rampart, a bulwark, a defence, a fortification:* munītare viam, *to fence, to secure*, Vic. S. Rosc.

MŪNIS, e, *dutiful, doing what is incumbent on one*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 104.—MŪNIA, ōrum, *public offices, places of trust, the duties or functions of a public station:* mūnicepe, cĭpis, c. (capio,) *one who is capable of enjoying any public office, a citizen or burgess;* coloni omnes municipesque vestri, *all the inhabitants of your colonies and municipal towns*, Cic. Cat. 2, 12. municipes Jovis lagēnae, *of the same country with Jupiter*, i. e. *flasks of Cretan wine*, Juvenal. 14, 271. municipes Cadmi lacernae, i. e. *Tyrian*, Martial. 10, 85.—MUNICIPIUM, i, n. *a town whose citizens* (municipes) *enjoyed the rights, in whole or in part, of Roman citizens:* municipālis, e, *of or pertaining to a* municipium *or free-town, municipal:* municipātim, adv. dividere, *through the free towns*, Suet. in vita Caes. 14.

MŪNUS, ĕris, n. *a present, a gift;* aliquid alicui muneri dare, mittere, offerre, *in a present;* totum muneris hoc tui est, *this is wholly thy gift*, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 21. *so* si quid adhuc ego sum, muneris omne tui est, *it is all owing to you*, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 6. quicunque terrae munere vescimur, *who live on the fruits of the earth*, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 10.—¶ 2. *an office, part, employment or function;* hoc proprium tuum munus est, *your duty*, Cic. Fin. 3, 2. *so* Id. Verr. 1, 25. Fam. 11, 5. belli munera, *the business of the war*, Liv. 24, 35. adolescentulos ad omne munus officii instruere, *to every part of duty*, Cic. Sen. 9. exsequi omnia regis officia et munera, ib. 10. pro te tua munera obibo, *I will discharge your duty*, Virg. A. 5, 846. grande munus repetes, *you shall resume your great work* of writing tragedies, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 11.—¶ 3. *a show or spectacle;* Pompeii munera, *the shows or exhibitions*, Cic. Off. 2, 16. publicè maximis muneribus, *by magnificent shows in public*, Sall. Cat. 49. edidit spectacula varii generis, munus gladiatorium, &c. *a show of gladiators*, Suet. Caes. 39.—MŪNUSCULUM, i, n. *a little gift or present:* munerālis, e, *of or pertaining to a present:* munĕrāri, *rar.* -āre, *to give presents, to reward, to bribe:* munerātor, & munerārius, m. *an exhibiter of a show of gladiators*, Flor. 3, 20, 9. Suet. Dom. 10. Quinctil. 8, 3, 34.

MUNIFICUS, a. *liberal, bountiful;* -ficè; -ficentia: † munerigerŭlus, i, m. *a bearer of presents*, Plaut.

MURAENA, ae, f. *a lamprey, a fish like an eel.*

MURCIDUS, a. *slothful*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 12.

MUREX, ĭcis, m. *a shell-fish from the juice of which the purple dye was procured; often put for purple or a purple robe; the sharp point of a rock*, Virg. A. 5, 205. murices, um, *calthrops*, Plin. 19, 1 f. 6. Curt. 4, 13, 36.—MURICĀTUS, a. *shaped like the* murex: muricātim, adv. *like a* murex.

MŪRIA, ae; & mŭries, ēi, f. *a kind of pickle made of tunny or of other fish, brine:* muriaticus, a. *what has been long in brine, muriatic*, Plaut. Poen.

MŪRĪNA; *see* myrrha.—murīnus; *see* mus.

MURMUR, ŭris, n. *a small shrill noise, a murmur, a buzz, a muttering; also a loud noise*, as the roaring of the sea, the sound of a trumpet, or the like: murmŭrare, *to raise a noise or murmur:* -ātio: murmurillum, (*al.* murmur ullum,) *a small murmur*, Plaut Rud. 5, 3, 48.

MURRA, *v.* murrha, ae, f. *a kind of stone of which cups used to be made:* murrīnus *v.* murrĕus, -a pocula, *made of the stone* murra, Plin. 37, 2.

MŪRUS, *a wall, built round a city, or any other place for its defence;* mūrus lapidĕus, *a stone-wall*, Liv. 1, 36 & 38. cocti̇lis *v.* latericius, *a brick-wall*, Ov. M. 4, 58. aheneus, *a brazen wall*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 65.—MURĀLIS, e, *of a wall, mural*, herba, *growing on a wall*, Plin. 24, 19. pila, *javelins thrown from the walls*, Caes. B. G. 7, 82. ictus, *a stroke from the walls*, Sil. 6, 269. machinae, *machines for driving down a wall*, Plin. 7, 56. tormentum, *a battering engine*, Virg. A. 12, 721. corona, *a crown given to one that first mounted the wall in taking a town*, Plin. 16, 4. Lucr. 2, 606.

MUS, mūris, m. *a mouse:* mūrinus, a. *of a mouse:* musculus, i, m. *a little mouse; a muscle in the body*, Cels. 5, 26. *a warlike machine*, Caes. B. C. 2, 8. *a kind of fish*, Plin. 9, 62. musculōsus, a. *full of muscles or sinews, brawny:*—MUSCERDA, ae, f. *mouse-dung*, Plin. 29, 6. muscipŭla, & -um, (capio,) *a mouse-trap*, Varro de re rustica, 1, 1.

MŪSA, ae, f. *a muse; a song or poem:* musĭcus, a. *musical;* f. *a musician:* musica, ae, *v.* musice, es, f. & musĭca, orum, n. *music, the art of music:* musicè, adv. *pleasantly, merrily:*—MŪSĔUS, a. *musical, sweet, agreeable;* musea mela, Lucr. 4, 412. museum, i, n. *a place for study or for learned conversation:* (*see* Class. Biogr.)

MUSCA, ae, f. *a fly:* muscārius, a. *of a fly;* -arius aranĕus, *a spider that catches flies*, Plin. 29, 6. clavus, *a headed nail*, Vitr. 7, 3. muscarium, & -la, *a flap for driving away flies*, Mart. 14, 67. *the top or tuft of an herb in which the seed lies*, Plin.

MUSCUS, i, m. *moss;* muscōsus, a. *mossy, overgrown with moss;* -osi fontes, Virg. E. 7, 45.

MUSIMON, *v.* musmon, ōnis, m. *an animal resembling a sheep, with goat's hair*, Plin. 8, 49 f. 75.

MUSSĀRE, & mussītare, *to mutter; see* mutus.

MUSTACĔUM, *v.* -ĕus, *a kind of sweet cake.*

MUSTĔLA, *a weasel;* -linus, *of or like a weasel.*

MUSTUS, a. *new, fresh;* mustum vinum, *v.* mustum, i, n. *new wine:* mustārius, a. *of new wine:* mustĕus, a. *sweet as must, or new wine; fresh, new made;* -us liber, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 6.

MŪTARE animum, amictus, colorem, mentem, sententiam, &c. *to change; so* arma, Nep. 11, 1. beneficium, *to make them forget*, Caes. B. C. 2, 29. brachia vario amplexu, *to shift*, Prop. 2, 15, 9. calceos, i. e. *to become a senator*, Cic. Phil.

Phil. 13, 13. (A. 5.) mutat coenacula, balnea, &c. *he changes his garrets, &c.* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 91. decretum, *to alter or reverse*, Cic. Verr. 1, 46. non muto factum, *I do not repent of what I have done*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 13. Ad. 4, 7, 19. fidem, *to break one's promise, to be false*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 36: fidem cum illo, *to break off the bargain*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 27. lares et urbem, *to change their houses and city*, i. e. *to leave their native country*, Hor. Saec. c. 39. quae mentem insania mutat, *distracts*, Virg. A. 4, 595. montes, *to traverse or wander over*, Lucr. 4, 461. solum, *to go into banishment*, Cic. parad. 4. vestem, *to change one's dress, to assume the garb of supplicants*, Cic. post red. in Sen. 5 & 12. (A 256.) *but* vestem cum aliquo, *to exchange*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 24. ea, *se* pecus et mancipia, cum mercatoribus vino advectitio, *to exchange them for foreign wine*, Sall. Jug. 44. *so* Plaut. Capt. Prol. 28. quemque ego cum rebus, quas totus possidet orbis, Aeaciden mutasse velim, *and* Jason *the son of Aeson, whom I would take in exchange for the things, &c.* Ov. M. 7, 60. mutant cum papilione figuram, *they change their shape into that of a butterfly*, ib. 15, 374. merces, *to exchange merchandizes*, Virg. E. 4, 39. vellera murice, *to have his fleece dyed with purple*, ib. 44. glandem ariftâ, *to exchange acorns for corn*, Id. G. 1, 8. *so* domos exilio, ib. 2, 511. bellum prò pace, Sall. Cat. 58. incerta pro certis, Id. 83. uvam strigili, *al.* strigilem uvâ,) *to give a* strigilis *in exchange for a bunch of grapes*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 110. Lucretilem mutat Lycaeo Faunus, *leaves mount* Lycaeus *and visits* Lucretilis, Id. Od. 1, 17, 1. mutat terra vices, *changes its appearance or condition*, ib. 4, 7, 3. quadrata rotundis, *changes square things into round*, Id. Ep. 1, 1, 100. tristia mitibus, *to change bitter invectives into gentle strains*, Id. Od. 1, 16, 26. gaudium moerore mutatum est, *is changed into grief*, Plin. Ep 5, 16. 7. excelsa depressis, exilia plenis, severis jucunda mutabat, *he varied his style from the lofty to the simple, from the close to the copious, from the florid to the grave*, ib. 7, 2. exsilio mutant urbem, *they leave the city and go into exile*, Ov. F. 6, 665. victrice patriâ victam mutari, *that a victorious country should be exchanged for a vanquished one*, i. e. *that they should leave Rome and go to* Veji, Liv. 5, 30. quòd nec injussu populi mutari finibus posset, *he could not go from Ardea to the Roman territory*, i. e. *he could not return from exile*, ib. 46 f. ut civitate illum mutatum esse fateretur, *that he had become the citizen of another state*, i. e. *of Rome*, Cic. Balb. 18.—neut. Annonâ ex antè convectâ copiâ nihil mutavit, *the price of provisions did not change*, Liv 5, 13. *so* mores quidem populi Romani quantùm mutaverint, vel hic dies argumento erit, Id. 39, 51.—Album mutor in alitem superne, *al.* superna, *I am changed into a swan in my upper parts*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 10. fila palmite mutantur, *the threads are changed into vine shoots*, Ov. Met. 4. 397. aere mutandi sunt, *they must be exchanged for money*, i. e. *must be sold*, Col. 9, 1, 7. *so* lactens porcus aere mutandus est, ib 7, 9, 4.—Mutātio, ōnis, f. *a change, an exchange*; mutātor, ōris, m. *a changer, an exchanger*: mutabilis, e, *changeable*; varium et mutabile semper faemina, Virg. A. 4, 569. animi vulgi mutabiles, *fickle*, Liv. 2, 7, -ĭter; -ĭtas.

Mūtĭlus, a. *maimed; without horns*: mutilāre, *to maim, to mangle*; -ātio, *a maiming*, Cels.

Mūto, ōnis, m. membrum virile, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 68. mutonātus, *a. i. e.* magno mutone praeditus, *well hung*, Martial. 11, 54.

Mūtus, a. *dumb*; *mute*: mūtire, *to speak softly, to mutter*; neque opus est adeò mutito, *nor is there occasion for the least word or notice*, *al.* neque opus est: adeò mutito, *therefore be hush*, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 25.—Mutītio, ōnis, f. *a muttering or chattering*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 21. mussāre & mussĭtāre, *to mutter or grumble; to hum or buzz*, as bees; circum limina mussant, Virg. G. 4, 188. dicere mussant, *are afraid to speak their mind*, Id. A. 11, 345.

Mūtuus, a. *borrowed or lent, and repaid in kind, though changed*; as, money, corn, wine, &c. *mutual*: mūtuum, i, n. *a thing borrowed or lent, a loan*; mutuò, & -ē, adv. *mutually, by turns*: mutuāri, *rar.* -āre, *to borrow*: -ātio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42.

Myŏpăro, ōnis, m. *a kind of ship used by pirates*, Cic. Verr. 1, 34. & 4, 52. Val. Max. 2, 8, 5.

Myrĭca, ae; & -ice, es, f. *a tamarisk, a shrub*.

Myrŏpōla, ae, m. *a seller of sweet oils, ointments, or perfumes*: mytopōlium, *a place where sweet ointments are sold; a perfumer's shop*.

Myrrha v. murrha, ae, f. *myrrh*: myrrhĕus & -ĭnus, & mūrrĭnus, a. *of myrrh, perfumed with myrrh*: myrrhātus, *seasoned or mingled with myrrh*: myrrhītes, ae, m. *a precious stone of the colour and smell of myrrh*, Plin. 37, 10.

Myrtus, i, f. *a myrtle-tree*; myrtum, i, n. *a myrtle-berry*: myrtĕus, myrtīnus & myrtacĕus, a. *of myrtle*: myrtētum, i, n. *a myrtle-grove*.

Mystes & mysta, ae, m. *a priest*: mystērium, *a mystery*; pl. *hidden sacred rites*: mysticus, a. *secret, mysterious, obscure*: mystagōgus, i, m. *a kind of priest, one that shews to strangers the remarkable things of a temple*, Cic. Verr. 4, 59.

Myxa, v. us, i, m. *the wick of a lamp*, Martial. 14, 41.—Myxon, v myxum, i, n. & myxa, ae, f. *a kind of prune*, Plin. 13, 5 & 10. & 15, 13.

N.

Nae v. ne, adv. *truly, verily, really, indeed*.

Naenia, v. nēnia, ae, f. *a funeral song, a dirge; any song or common saying*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 63.

Naevus, i, m. *a mole or mark on the body; a spot or blemish*, Cic. Br. 91. Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 67.

Nam, namque, conj. v. adv. *for; as for; but*.

Nancisci, nactus, *to get, to find, to meet with*.

Nānus, *a dwarf*, Suet. Tib. 61. Juv. 8, 32.

Năpus, i, m. *a turnip*, Col. 2, 10. năpina, *a place where turnips are sown, a bed of turnips*, Id.

Narcissus, i, m. *a daffodil*; -înus: -ītes, *a gem, of the colour of daffodil*, Plin. 37, 11.

Nardus, i, f. & -um, *nard or spikenard*; -înus.

Nārr, *to swim, to sail; to fly*: năcio, ōnis, f. *a swimming*, Cic. Sen. 16.—Nātāre in mari, *to swim*; freta, *to swim over*, Virg. Tiberim, Juv. multo pisce natantur aquae, *are swimmed through by*, Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 48. natat carina, *floats, sails*, Virg. campi natant, *swim, are floated or covered*

covered with water, Lucr. 6, 266. *sī* Virg. A. 1, 372. Cic. Phil. 2, 41. pes in lāxa pelle natat, *is loose, moves to and fro in the shoe*, Ovid. Art. A. 1, 516. mihi natare visus es, *to waver, to be uncertain*, Cic. N. D. 3, 24. *so* Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 7. pecudes natantes, *the fishes*, Lucr. 2, 342. *so* Hor. Od. 1, 3, 18. natantes campi, *the sea*, Lucr. 6, 1140. *fields of growing corn waving with the wind*, Virg. G. 3, 198. oculi v. lumina, *swimming, wandering, as sleepy or dying eyes*, Virg. & Ov.—**NĀTĀTIO**, ōnis, f. & **-ātus**, ūs, m. *a swimming*: nātātor, ōris, m. *a swimmer*, Ovid. Rem. Am. 122.

NĀTĀLIS, is, f. *the navril*; emunctae naris homo, *a man of a nice discernment or a correct taste*.

NARRĀRE, *to tell, to relate, or recount*: **-ātio**, & **-ātus**, ūs; **-ātiuncūla**; **-ātor**; **-ābilis**.

* **NARTHECIUM**, i, n. *a box for holding medicines*, Cic. Fin. 2, 7.

NASCI, nātus, *to be born, to spring, to arise, to grow*; nascens, ntis, *coming into the world, at one's birth*; *springing, rising*: nascentia, ae, f. *birth, the time of one's birth*; nasciturus, *about to be born*: nātus, a, um, *born, produced, made*: *descended or sprung*:—**NĀTUS** v. gnatus, i, *a son*: nāta v. gnata, ae, *a daughter*; dat. & abl. pl. natābus: Natu, abl. m. *by birth, in age*; vir magno natu, esse magno natu, *of a great age*; major natu, *elder*; maximus natu, *eldest*; minor natu, *younger*; minimus natu, *youngest*:—**NĀTĀLIS**, e, *natal or native*; nātālis hora, *the hour of one's birth*; natāle solum, *the place of one's birth*: natālis, is, m. (*sc.* dies,) *a birth day*: iii. non. Jan. natali meo, Cic. Att. 7, 5. *so* Virg. E. 3, 76. natali urbis, DCXXXIII. i. e. *in the 633d year of the city*, Plin. 14. 4. 6. & 14. 5. 16.—**NĀTĀLES**, ium, m. *parentage, lineage or descent*; *birth or family*.—**NATĀLĪCIUS** v. -itius dies, *a birth day*, Mart. 8, 38. 12. -icium lardum cognatis ponere, *on one's birth day*, Juvenal. 11, 84. lardōnyx, *worn on one's birth day*, Pers. 1, 16. -icia sidera, *stars which from their position at the birth of any one, were supposed to determine his future fortune*, Cic. Div. 2, 43. praedicta, *predictions, concerning one's fortune from the time of his birth*; ib. 42. natalicia, ōrum, *sc.* convivia, *a birth-day-feast*; Cic. Phil. 2, 6.—**NĀTĪVUS** color, *natural*, Plin. 20. 5. 14. *so* nativi montes sales, Plin. 31, 7. nativum malum, *a natural or inbred disease*, Cic. Dem. 5. *but* nativum corpus, *born, having an origin or beginning*, Lucr. 2, 542. & 5, 67. *so* nativi animi, id. 3, 418. dei, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. verba nativa, *words in their original signification*, Cic. Part. 5. Quinctil. 8, 3, 36.—**NATŪRA**, ae, *nature, disposition*: natūrālis, e, *natural*: **-āliter**, Cic. Sen. 9.

NĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a nation, a people or country; a race of men*; candidatorum, Cic. Pis. 23. Mur. 33. *a species of animals or inanimate things*, Plin. 22, 24.

NASSA, *a net, properly for catching fishes*.

NĀSUS, i, m. & nasum, i, n. *the nose*: nāsūtus, 3. *having a large nose*; *satirical, censorious*: nāsūte, adv. *sneeringly, scornfully*, Phaedr. 4, 6, 1.

NASTURTIUM, q. nāsitorium, quòd nasum torqueat,) *the herb called cresses or nasmart*, Cic. Tusc.

NĀTĀRE, *to swim*; natatio, &c. *sy* NARE.

NATRIX, icis, m. & f. *a water serpent*, Cic. Ac. 4, 38. *a pot*, Suet. Cal. 12. *a kind of herb*, 27, 12.

NĀTIS, is, f. *the buttock, the hip*, Hor. 8. 1, 8, 47.

NAUCI non facere v. habere, *not to value a straw*, Cic. Div. 1, 48. naucum v. naucus, *the shell of a nut or the like*; pro nugis ponitur, &c. Festus.

NĀVIS, is, f. *a ship*, (A. 399, &c.) nāvālis, e, *of or pertaining to ships, naval*: navāle, is, n. *a dock for ships*: navicula, ae, f. *a little ship*: navicūlāri, *to sail in a small ship or boat*: naviculārius v. -ātor, & nauclērus, i, m. *the owner of a ship, a shipmaster*: navicularium facere, *sc.* aream, *to exercise the trade of a shipmaster*, Cic. Verr. 5, 27. nauclēricus v. -iācus ornatus, *the dress of a ship-master*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 54.—**NAVARCHUS**, *the captain or commander of a ship of war*, Cic. Verr. 5, 20. 5, 24, &c.—**NAUTA** v. navita, ae, m. *a mariner or sailor*: nauticus, a. *of or pertaining to mariners*; s. *a mariner*: nautea, ae, f. *bilge-water, the filth issuing from the pump of a ship*, Plaut. Al. 5, 2, 45. naulum, i, n. *the freight or fare*:—**NĀVIGĀRE**, (navem agĕre,) *to sail, to sail upon, to pass*: **-ātio**, **-ātor**, **-ābilis**:—**NAVIGIUM**, i, n. *a ship*: navigiōlum, *a little ship or bark*:—**NAUFRĀGIUM**, (frango,) *shipwreck*: naufrāgus, & navifrāgus, a. *having suffered or caused shipwreck*; s. *one that has suffered shipwreck, a shipwrecked person*: † naviger, (gero,) -erum mare, *bearing ships*, Lucr. 1, 3.—* **NAUMACHIA**, *the representation of a sea-fight*, Suet. Cl. 21. *the place where it was represented*, Id. Ner. 37. naumachiarius, i, m. *a combatant in a mock sea-fight*, Id. Cl. 21. naumachiarius pons, *a bridge over the naumachia, or place where naval fights were exhibited*, Plin. 16, 39.

NAUSEA, ae, f. *sea sickness, squeamishness*; nauseōla, ae, f. *a little squeamishness*: nauseōsus, a. *causing a desire to vomit, nauseous*: nauseāre, *to be sea-sick, to be squeamish; to be very uneasy or dissatisfied with one's self*: nauseabundus, a. *very sea-sick*: nauseator, ōris, m. *one that is apt to be sick at sea*, Senec. Epist. 53.

NĀVUS v. gnavus, a. *active, diligent*; **-ĭter**; **-ĭtas**:—**NĀVĀRE** id, *to perform vigorously*: operam reipublicae, *to exert one's self to forward affairs, to do his utmost*, Cic. Fam. 10, 25. imperatori, Id. Br.

NĒ, adv. *not*; conj. *lest, that not*: ne quidem, *not even not indeed*, with a word always interposed; *as* ne nunc quidem i.—Ne multa v. plura, *sc.* dicam, *that I may not say, not to say*.—**NĔ**, an enclitic is used to ask a question, or to express doubt; ecquĕ hic Crito, *is this Crito?* Nescio an sit necnĕ, *I know not whether it be or not*.—**NE**, *for* nae, *truly*.—*for* nedum, *much less*, Sal. Cat. 11.

* **NEBRIS**, idis v. -idos, f. acc. -ida, *the skin of a fawn or deer worn by the worshippers of Bacchus in celebrating his sacred rites*, Stat. Theb. 2, 664. nebrophŏnos v. -us, i, m. *hill-fawn, a dog's name*, Ov. Met 3, 211. nebrites, ae, m. *a gem*, Plin. 37, 10.

NĒBŬLA, ae, f. *a mist or fog, a cloud*: nebŭlōsus, a. *misty, foggy*; -osum caelum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25

NĒBŬLO, ōnis, m. *an idle worthless fellow, a knave, a prodigal*, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 104.

Nec, conj. *nor, neither*; *and not*: necdum, *nor as yet*; necne, *or not*; necnon, *also, and also*: nec injuriā, *and not without cause*, Cic. nec opinans, *not expecting*: nec opīnus et nec opīnātus, *unexpected*; **-ātō**, adv. *unexpectedly*.

NECESSE & **-um**, indecl. adj. *necessary*: neces-

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cessitas, & -ĭtūdo, *necessity; intimacy, relation, connection:* necessarius, a. *necessary, needful:* s. *a connection, a friend:* necessarĭē, & -ārĭō, adv. *necessarily, of necessity,* Cic. Inv. 1, 29. Ter. And. 4, 1, 8.

NĔCĀRE, to *slay or kill; see* Nex.

NECTAR, ăris, n. *nectar, the drink of the gods:* nectărĕus, a. *sweet as* nectar: nectarea, ae, f. *the herb elecampane;* nectarites, ae, m. *a kind of drink or wine made of that herb,* Plin. 14, 16.

NECTĔRE, nŭi & xi, xum, *to tie, to bind, to knit;* aquas, *to freeze;* carmina, *to compose;* causas, *to frame excuses;* dolum, nefas, &c. *to contrive, to hatch:*—NEXUS, a, um, *bound, knit together, connected:* nexi, *sc.* homines, *insolvent debtors given up bound to serve their creditors till they made payment,* Liv. 2, 23. Nexus, ūs, m. *a tying or binding;* et nexum, i, n. *a formal bond of obligation:* nexilis, e, *tied, knit, bound.*—NEXĀRE, freq. *to bind,* Lucr. 2, 98. membra nodis, Virg. A.

NECŬBI, adv. (nequis,) *lest any where, no where:* necunde, *lest from any place,* Liv. 28, 1.

NEDUM, adv. *much less; not to say; not only.*

NĒ-FANDUS, a. *impious, base, execrable, unjust.*

NĔFAS, indecl. n. *an impious crime, a horrid wickedness; a wicked person:* sometimes used as an adj. *wicked, unlawful;* or as an interj. *O horrid, shameful, shocking!*—NĔFARIUS, a. *wicked, impious, enormous, villanous, abominable:* -ārĭē.

NĒ-FASTUS, a. -tidies, *days on which it was unlawful to administer justice, or to hold assemblies of the people;* Liv. 1, 19. Ov. F. 1, 47. (A. 120.) *unlucky, inauspicious,* Hor. Od. 2, 13, 1. Suet. Tib. 53. *so* terra, Liv. 6, 28. loci, Stat. Th. 1, 274. *wicked, profane,* Plin. 14, 19. quid nefasti, *what wickedness,* Hor. Od. 1, 35, 35.

NEFRENS, ndis, c. *a weaned pig,* Varr. R. R. 2, 4.

NĒGĀRE, *to deny, to refuse;* negat se feciſſe, *he says that he did not do it;* negaris esse domi; si tibi negabitur ire, *if you shall not be allowed:* negatio, ōnis; & negantia, ae, f. *a denying, a denial; a negation or negative form of speech:*—NĒGĬTĀRE fr. *to deny often or strongly,* Sal. Jug. 111.

NEGLĬGĔRE, exi, ectum, *to neglect, to disregard, to slight or scorn:* negligens, ntis, adj. *negligent, careless;* -enter, -entia: neglectio, & -ectus, ūs, *neglect,* Cic. Mur. 4. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 119.

NĔGŌTIUM, (nec otium,) *a business, office, or employment; any affair, matter, or thing; trouble, difficulty:* negotiŏlum, *a little business or matter:* negotiōsus, a. *full of business, busy; troublesome, difficult:* negotiālis, e, *pertaining to the civil law,* Cic. Inv. 1, 11: & 2, 21. *which expression Quinctilian blames; and makes* quaestio negotialis, *a question concerning things without regard to persons,* 3, 6, 56 & 57; &c.—NEGŌTIĀRI, *to negotiate, to manage business; to make profit by lending money or purchasing corn in the provinces; to trade or traffick,* Sall. Cat. 40. Cic. Flac. 29. -ātio; -ātor.

NĔMO, ĭnis, c (ne & homo,) *no man, no one, nobody;* nemo hominum, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 19.

NEMPE, adv. *truly, surely: namely, however.*

NĔMUS, ŏris, n. *a grove or wood, a forest:* nemŏrālis, & nemorensis, e, *of groves or woods:* nemorōsus, *full of woods or forests:*—† Nemorĭcultrix, ĭcis, f. *an inhabitant of the woods:* nemorĭvăgus, a. *wandering through the woods,* Cat. 61, 72.

NĒNIA, *a funeral song; see* Naenia.

NĒPA, ae, f. *a scorpion,* Cic. Fin. 5, 15. *a crab fish,* Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 7. *the constellation* Scorpio, Col. 11, 2, 30 & 34 & 78. Cic. N. D. 2, 42. nepeta, ae, f. *nep, an herb; thought good against the stinging of scorpions,* Plin. 10, 14. Col. 7, 5, 18.

NĒPOS, ōtis, m. *a grandson,* (in later writers, a nephew;) *a prodigal or spendthrift,* Hor. Epod. 1, 32. Sat. 2, 3, 225. Cic Quint. 12. Rull. 1, 1, 12. nepotes, pl. *descendants:* nepotŭlus, *a little grandson:* nepotinus, a. -ĭni sumptus, *extravagant, profuse,* Suet. Cal. 37. Nepōtāri, *to be profuse:* nepotātus, ūs, m. *profusion, extravagance:* Neptis, i, f. *a grand-daughter,* Catull. 63, 29.

NĒQUAM, adj. ind. -ior, -issĭmus, *worthless, naughty, profligate:* nequiter, adv. *wickedly, wantonly; cunningly:* nequĭtia, ae; & -ies, ēi, *inactivity, remissness; profligacy, lewdness, vice.*

NĒQUANDO, adv. *lest at any time,* Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 60.

NĒQUĀQUAM, adv. *by no means, in no wise.*

NEQUE, disj. conj. *neither, nor;* neque enim, &c.

NEQUICQUAM v. nequidquam, adv. *in vain, to no purpose;* telum in Persea missi, Ov. M. 5, 33.

NĒ-QUĪRE, *not to be able;* dormire nequeo, *I cannot sleep;* ire nequibunt, Lucr. 1, 381. quicquid ulciſci nequitur, *cannot be revenged or punished,* Sallust. Jug. 31. nequeo quin lacrimem, *I cannot but weep,* Ter. nequiere proci, Hor. S. 2, 5, 78.

NE-QUIS, pron. *lest any one, no one;* nequid nimis, *sc.* agas, *do not mind any thing too much,* Ter.

NĔRE, (nēvi, nētum,) lanam, fila, *to spin.*

NERVUS, i, m. *a sinew or tendon, the string of a bow, of a musical instrument or the like; an instrument of torture; a string;* nervi, pl. *nerves, strength;* nervos contendere v. intendere, *to do one's utmost,* Ter. in nervum potius ibit, *to prison,* Ter. Phor. 4, 4, 15. vereor, ne isthaec fortitudo in nervum erumpat, *and in your ruin, cause you to be put in chains,* ib. 2, 1, 11.—NERVŬLI, ōrum, *a little strength;* si nervulos adhibueris, Cic. Att. 16, 16. Nervōsus, a. *full of sinews or fibres, strong:* nervosè, adv. *strongly:* nervositas, ātis, f. *strength, toughness,* Plin. 29, 1.

NĔ-scIRE, *not to know:* nescītur, imp. *it is not known,* Cic. Att. 7, 12. nescius, a. *ignorant; unknown.*

NEU v. nĕve, adv. *neither, nor, and not.*

NESSOTROPHIUM, *a place where ducks are fed.*

NĔVIS, *for* non vis, *you do not chuse,* Plaut. Curc.

NEUTER, tra, trum, trius, *rar.* neutri, *neither the one nor the other, neither of the two:* neutrō, adv. *to neither side:* neutrālis, e; -alia nomina, *of the neuter gender,* Quinctil. 1, 5, 54. & 1, 4, 24. *and in later writers,* neutraliter.

NEX, nĕcis, f. *death, violent or natural; destruction;* vitae necisque potestas, Caes. B. G. 6, 18.

NEXĀRE, *to bind;* nexus, *bound,* &c. *see* nectere.

NĪ, *for* nisi, conj. *unless, if not; for* ne, Virg. A.

NICTĀRE, *to wink, to twinkle or wink often:* nictātio, ōnis, f. & nictus, ūs, m. *a winking.*

NĪDOR, ōris, m. *the smell of something burnt; any fat or strong smell,* Hor. S. 2, 2, 19. Juv. 5, 162.

NĪDUS, i, m. *a nest:* nidŭlus, i, m. *a little nest:* nidŭlāri, *to place or lay up as in a nest,* Plin. 11, 28 f 34. nidificāre, *to build or make a nest:* † nidĭficus, a. -um ver, *the spring, when birds make their nests,* Senec. Med. 714. nidamenta, ōrum,

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ērum, n. *materials for building a nest*, Plaut. R. 3, 6, 51.

NĪGER, gra, grum, *black, dusky, dark, swarthy:* nīgellus, *a little black, blackish:* nigritia, & -ĭtĭes, ēi; nigritūdo, ĭnis, f. & nigror, ōris, m. *blackness:*—NIGRESCĔRE *rar.* nigrēre, *to grow black:* nigrare, *to be black;* nigrans, ntis, *black:* nigrĭcans, *somewhat black;* colore, Plin. 10, 8.

NIHIL v. nīl, ind. & nihĭlum, i, n. (ne *for* non, &c. hilum,) *nothing;* res nihĭli, *of no value;* nihili pendĕre *vel* facere, *not to value, to despise;* nihilo aliter, *no otherwise;* nihilo beatior quàm Epicurus, *no happier;* nihilo magis v. plus, *no more;* nihilo minus, *no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding;* nihildum suspicans, *as yet suspecting nothing*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 89. Cic. Cat. 3, 3.

NIMBUS, i, m. *a cloud, a shower, a storm;* nimbōsus, a. *cloudy, airy, tempestuous:* † nimbĭfer, *bringing clouds*, Ovid. Pont. 4, 8, 60.

NIMĬRUM, adv. (ni *for* non, & mirum,) *truly, doubtless, surely, certainly; that is to say, to wit.*

NIMIUS, a, um, *too much, excessive;* nimius animi, *of too proud a mind, too ambitious or aspiring*, Liv. 6, 11. imperii, *possessed of too great power*, Liv. 3, 26. sermonis, *too free of speech*, Tac. Hist. 3, 75. mero, *immoderate in drinking*, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 15. nimis, nimiùm, nimiè, & nimiopĕre, adv. *too much;* plus nimio, *more by a great deal, too much:* so nimio minus, sătius, &c.—NIMIĔTAS, ātis, f. *too great abundance*, Col. 6, 24, 2.

NINGĔRE v. ninguĕre, ninxi, *to snow:* ningit, *it snows;* ninguis, is, f. *snow*, Lucr. 6, 736.

NIPTRUM, i, n. *a bason;* pl. niptra, *i. e.* lavacra, *a tragedy of Pacuvius*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21.

NĪSI, conj. *unless, if not, except; but, but that.*

NĪTĔDŬLA, nītella v. nītĕla, ae, f. *a field-mouse.*

NĪTĔRE, *to be neat, fine, clean, spruce, or elegant; to be sleek; to shine, to glitter:* nītor, ōris, m. *neatness, brightness, elegance:* nitĭdus, a. *neat, trim, bright, shining, elegant, flourishing;* -ĭdē:—NITIDIUSCŬLUS, a. *somewhat more neat than ordinary:* -ŭlē:—NITESCĔRE, *to shine, to grow sleek, to flourish:* nitĭdāri, *to be made bright*, Col.

NĪTI, (nītor, nīsus v. nixus,) *to shine or strain, to endeavour strenuously; to mount, to rise, to soar;* hastâ, *to lean upon;* eo v. in eo, ejus gratiâ v. consilio, *to depend on;* humi, *to walk on*, Virg. A. 2, 380. nituntur gradibus, *they ascend by steps*, ib. 443. Nitor in adversum, *I move against the motion of the heavens*, Ovid. Met. 2, 72. ad gloriam, ad v. in summa, *to aim at:* nixus in cubĭtum, *leaning on;* nixus genu, *the constellation of Hercules, represented leaning on his knee; hence called* Engonăsis, *or the Man on his knee*, Ovid. Met. 8, 182, NISUS v. nixus, ūs, m. *an effort, an exertion; the labour or travail of child-birth;* astra nixu suo conglobata, *by their own gravity, or by the tendency of all the parts of each to their centre*, Cic. N. D. 2, 46. nixari fundamentis, *to lean or rest upon*, Lucr. 5, 508 nixans, *endeavouring*, ib. 3, 1014.

NITRUM, i, n. *nitre or saltpetre:* nitraria, ae, f. *a place where nitre is found:* nitrātus, a. *mixed with nitre:* nitrōsus, a. *full of nitre, nitrous.*

NIVĔRE, *to wink:* obsolete: whence Nictāre.

NIX, nivis, f. *snow:* nīveus, a. *of snow, snowy, white as snow:* Nīvālis dies, *snowy;* aqua, *from snow;* venti, *cold:* nivātus, a. *cooled with snow:* nivōsus, a. *full of snow, snowy:* nivārius saccus, v. -ium colum, *a strainer through which wine mixed with snow was made to pass, in order to cool it*, Plin. 24, 1. Martial. 14, 103. *a glass vessel for holding wine*, Martial. 14, 112. *saffron water poured mechanically on the people at the spectacles like a shower*, Id. 9, 39, 5 Spect. 3, 8. venĭunt numismata nimbis, *small coins are scattered from above among the people in clouds*, ib. 8, 78, 9.

NŌBĬLIS, e, (nosco,) *well known, noted, famous, remarkable, generous; noble, of high birth;* s. *a noble-man:* nobĭlĭter, adv. *remarkably, nobly:* nobĭlĭtas, ātis, f. *fame, renown, nobility; the nobility or the nobles:* Nobilitare, *to make famous, to ennoble; to disgrace*, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 20.

NŌCĔRE, *to hurt;* mihi nocetur, *I am hurt;* mihi quidem ipsi nihil jam ab ullis noceri potest, *I cannot be hurt*, Cic. Cat. 3, 12.—NOCENS, ntis, a. *hurtful, guilty;* s. *a criminal:* -enter: nocīvus, a. *hurtful, pernicious:* nŏcuus, a. *hurtful, criminal;* civis, *al.* noxius, Cic. Leg. 3, 3.

NOCTĬFER, noctu, noctua, *an owl, &c.; see* Nox.

NŌDUS, i, m. *a knot; a bond; a difficulty, a quirk in law;* nodum in scirpo quaeris, *you seek a knot on a rush*, i. e. *you seek a difficulty where there is none, you puzzle a plain cause*, Ter. And 5, 4, 39. qui juris nodos, leguaque aenigmata solvat, Juv. 8, 50. *a* bulla *or box of leather worn by the children of poor people*, Juv. 5, 165. (A. 414.) nodŭlus, i, m. *a little knot:* nodosus, a. *full of knots, knotty:* nōdāre, *to knot, to gather or tie with a knot;* crines nodantur in aurum, Virg. A. 4, 138.

NOLLE, (non velle; nōlo, nōlui,) *to be unwilling;* noli contendere, metuere, suadere, *sc.* mihi, &c. novi ingenium mulierum: nolunt, ubi velis; ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43. nolo me videat, *sc.* ut, *I do not wish that he should see me*, Ter. And. 4, 6, 24. *so* nollem tibi visa fuissem, *I wish I had not been seen by thee*, Ov. M. 10, 632. meum quid nisi nolle fuit? *what could I do but shew reluctance?* Ov. Ep. 17, 24. quod nolim, *which I wish may not be the case*, ib. 20, 100. noluit hoc, *Caesar did not chuse this*, Id. Tr. 1, 2, 93. *so* Id. F. 5, 471. ah nolim victas hoc meminisse deas, *I wish that they may not remember*, ib. 4, 122. Patres ordinem publicanorum in tali tempore offensum nolebant, *did not wish to offend*, Liv. 25, 3. nollem factum, *sc.* esse, *I wish it had not been done*, i. e *I am sorry for it*, Id. Ad. 1, 2, 11. *so* ib. 8. Heaut. 1, 1, 30. nollem datum, *sc.* argentum esse, *I am sorry that it has been paid*, Id Phor. 5, 3, 13. nollem huc exitum *sc.* esse a me, *I wish I had not come out*, Id. Ad. 5, 1, 13. nolle inultos hostes; nolle successum, non patribus, non consulibus, *they did not wish, &c.* Liv. 2, 45. *where two negatives make a stronger negation; contrary to what is usually the case; thus,* ut—exempla literarum ipsi habere non nollent, *i. e.* vellent, *they wished*, Cic. Verr. 2, 74. cui (*sc.* Pompeio) qui nolunt, (*i. e.* minus favent,) iidem tibi non sunt amici, *those who wish that the charge of restoring Ptolemy should not be given to him, &c.* Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 8.

NŌMEN, ĭnis, n. (nosco,) *a name;* cui Servio Tullio nomen fuit, Liv. 1, 39. fons aquae dulcis, cui nomen Arethusa est, Cic. Verr. 4, 53.

nomina

nomina, tanquam rerum notae, Cic. Fin. 5, 25. declinare nomina et verba in primis pueri sciant, *nouns*, Quinctil. 1, 4. multi Lydia nominis, *of great fame or reputation*, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 7. classis nomine pecuniam civitatibus imperatam quaerunt, *on the pretext or pretence of building a fleet*, Cic. Flac. 12. honestis nominibus, *under honourable pretexts*, Sall. Cat. 38.—¶ 2. rationum nomina, *the articles of accounts*, Cic Verr. 1, 39. optima nomina, *the best debts*, Col. 1, 7. ego bonum nomen existimor, *a good debtor*, Cic. Fam. 5, 6. (A. 501 & 502.)—¶ 3 omne nomen Etruscum, *the whole Tuscan nation*, Liv. 7, 17. *so* omnes Hernici nominis, Id. 9, 42.—nominātim, adv. *by name, expressly*: nominare, *to name; to mention*; *to nominate or elect*: -ātio: Nominātare, f. *to name*, Lucr. 3, 353. nominativus casus, Varr L. L. 7, 29. & Quinctil. 7, 9, 13.—Nomenclātor, ōtis, m. *a slave who whispered to his master the names of the citizens whom he met, when canvassing for an office; any one that can readily tell the names of persons or things*: nomenclatio, ōnis, f. *a calling or saluting of persons by their names*, Cic. Pet. Conf. 11. *a catalogue of names*, Col. 3, 2, 31. nomenclatura caelestis, *the names of the gods*, Plin. 2, 7. *a list of names*, Id.

* Nŏmos, v. us, i m. *a division or district of a country, as of Egypt*, Plin. 5, 9. *or of any province*, Plin. Ep. 10, 23. *a tune in music*, Suet. Ner. 20.

NON. adv. *not*: *sometimes omitted after* non modo, *especially when followed by* sed ne quidem: nondum, *not yet*: non nemo, inis, c. g. *some one*: nonnihil, ind. *something, somewhat, a little*: nonnullus, a. *some*: nonnunquam, *sometimes*: nonnusquam, *somewhere*:—Nonne imperabis, &c. *will you not command?* Nonne satius fuit? *was it not better?* Quum esset ex eo quaesitum, nonne putaret, &c.? *for* annon, *when he was asked, if he did not think*, Cic. non modo, et, *s.* sed et, Liv.

Nōnae, *the nones*; nōnus, *the ninth*; *see* Novem.

NORMA, ae, f. *a rule or square*: normālis, e, *right according to rule*: normātus, a. *made by rule.*

NOS, pron. *we*; *often put for* ego: nosmet, *ourselves*, Plaut. noster, tra, trum, *our, ours*: nostrāpte culpā, *by our own fault*, Ter. nostras, ātis, f. *of our country*; -ates philosophi, Cic. T. 5, 32.

Noscĕre, nōvi, nōtum, *to know, to perceive; to understand, to learn*; *to recognise*: nōtus, a. *known*; notus animi paterni, *i. e.* ob animum paternum, *noted, remarkable for*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 6. notissima famā insula, Virg. A. 2, 21. nōtio, ōnis, f. *a notion, idea, or conception*; *the cognisance or trying of a cause*: notitia, ae; *rar.* notities, ēi, f. *knowledge, acquaintance*; *a notion or idea*: notor, ōris, m. *he who knows and gives an account of another*, Senec. Ep. 39. nōtescĕre, nōtui, *to become known or distinguished*: notificare, (notum facere,) *to make known*, Ov. P. 1, 2, 12. noscitare, *to know, to distinguish, to observe*; *to recognise.*

Nōta, ae, f. *a mark*; *a brand or* stigma, Cic. Off. 2, 7. *a mark of disgrace or ignominy imposed by the censor*; censoria nota, Liv. 24, 18. Cic. Cluent. 46. *hence* notam censoriam inurere, *to impose a censure*, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 6. haec inusta a te Caesari nota ad ignominiam, Cic. Phil. 1, 13. (A. 131.)—notis excipere, *to take down in short hand*, Suet. Caes. 55. per notas scripsit, *by cyphers or transposed letters*, ib. 56. Aug. 88. (A. 176 & 187.) interiore nota Falerni, *with a cup of old Falernian wine*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 8. *so* Id. Sat. 1, 10, 24. (A. 453.) Aniciana nota, *wine made in the consulship of Anicius*, Cic. Brut. 83. eae notae sunt optimae, *those kinds of wine*, ib. quaecunque vini nota, *whatever kind of wine*, Col 12, 19, 2. optima nota, *the best kind*, ib. diversae notae stirpes, *of different kinds*, Id. 3, 21, 5. *so* secundae notae vitis, Id. 3, 2, 19. vites tertiae notae vel quartae, ib. 3, 20, 3. *so* 12, 21, 6. notae viridis oleum, *of the green sort*, ib. 12, 50. 2. secundae notae mel, ib. 9, 15, 3. primae notae acetum, *of the first note or best kind*, ib. 12, 17, 1. cujuscunque notae caseum, 12, 57, 3. alterius notae pisces, 8, 17, 2. aeris notam pretiosiorem fecit urbis injuria, *i. e.* ruina, *made that kind of brass*, namely, *Corinthian, more valuable*, Flor. 2, 16. nummi omnis notae, *coins of all sorts*, Suet. Aug. 75. nummum argenteum notā fideris capricorni percussit, *he struck a silver coin with the mark or impression of the sign capricorn*, ib. 94 f. *so* Id. Ner. 25. quisquis de meliore nota, *of the better sort*, Catull. 67, 28. successori nos de meliore nota commenda, *in the strongest terms*, Cic. Fam. 7, 29.—Nobis o lucem candidiore notā, *with a whiter mark*, i. e. *more lucky*, Catull. 105, 6. *some ancient nations marked fortunate days with white, and unfortunate with black*, Plin. 7, 40. *whence* hunccine solem tam nigrum surrexi (*for* surrexisse) mihi, *so unlucky*, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 72. Cretā ne careat pulchra dies notā *i. e.* albā, Hor. Od. 1, 36. 10. incisa notis marmora publicis, *with public inscriptions*, ib. 4, 8, 13. ille Numantinā traxit ab urbe notam, *sc.* Scipio, *a name*, or rather *a surname*, i. e. Numantinus, Ov. F. 1, 596. notae et salutis et mortis, *symptoms*, Cels. 2, 6. ad coenam, non ad notam invito, *not to make a distinction between my guests*, by placing wine of a different quality before them, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 3.—Nōtāre, *to mark, to observe, to note, to censure*: -ātio, -ābilis, -ābiliter: Notārius, i, m. *an amanuensis or secretary*; *a writer of short-hand.*

Nothus, a, um, *spurious, of a bastard breed*; nothum lumen, *borrowed light*, Lucr. 5, 575. 2. *an illigitimate child*, Quinctil 3, 6. 96, &c. nothi pulli, ex peregrinis maribus concepti, *bastard chickens, conceived by foreign males*, Col. 8, 2, 13.

Nōtus, i, m. *the south wind*; *any wind*, Prop.

Novācŭla, ae, f. *a razor*; novāre, &c. *see* Novus.

Nŏvem, ind. adj. pl. *nine*; nōnus, a. *(contr. for* nŏvēnus,) *the ninth*; nona, *sc.* hora, *the ninth hour of the day*; with us, *three in the afternoon*: nonae, ārum, *the nones, a name given to the fifth day of all the months in the year*; *except four*, March, May, July *and* October, *in which the seventh day was called the nones*: Nŏvēni, ae, a, *nine*; nŏvies, adv. *nine times*:—Nōnāginta, ind. a. pl. *ninety*: nonāgēsimus, a. *the 90th*; nonāgēni, ae, a. 90; nonāgies, adv. 90 *times*:—Nongenti v. noningenti, ae, a. 900; Nonānus miles, *a soldier of the ninth legion*, Tac. An. 1, 23. Nonaria meretrix, *i. e.* quae cellam nonā horā aperuit, Pers. 1, 133. nonenarius numerus, *the number nine*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1. sulcus, *a furrow*

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nine feet deep, and as many wide, Plin. 17, 11. novendiale sacrum, *a festival for nine days*, Liv. 1, 31. *so* novendiales feriae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5. novendiales dissipare cineres, *to scatter the ashes of the dead nine days after their burial*, Hor. Epod. 17, 48. (vid. A.p. 485.) Nonagenarius motus Martis, *the motion of the planet Mars at* 90 *degrees from the sun*, Plin. 2, 15.——Nŏvember, bris, m. *the ninth month of the ancient year, beginning with March*: novembris, is, m. *nine* asses, Varr. L. L. 4, 36.

Nŏvus, a. *new, fresh, unusual, uncommon*; novo vere, *in the beginning of spring*, Virg. E. 10, 74. novus homo, *a new man*, i. e. *the first of his family that obtained the office of curule aedile or any magistracy, which gave one the right of using the seat called* sella curulis, *and of placing a waxen image of himself in the* atrium *of his house*, (A. 31.) *which constituted nobility*; novae tabulae, *a remission of debts in whole or in part, which required new tables or bonds to be made*, Cic. res novae, *a change of government, a revolution*; *innovations in the state of affairs*, Liv.——Novē, adv. *newly, in a new or unusual manner*: novĭtas, ātis, f. *newness, novelty, strangeness*; *the being the first of one's family that obtained a curule office*:——Novissĭmus, a. *the last*; -um agmen, *the rear*; -ma luna, *the last quarter of the moon*; pars terrarum, *the most remote*; in novissimis histrionibus esse, *among the meanest players*; novissima exempla meritus, *the severest punishment*, Tac. An. 12, 20. novissima expectabat, i. e. *death*, ib. 6, 50.——Novissĭmè, adv. *at last, finally*:— Novĭcius v. -itius quaestus, *a new trade*; -ium opus, *a new work, not before attempted*; -iae ancillae v. puellae, *maid-servants newly purchased*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 34.—— novĭcius, i, m. *a slave lately bought*, Cic. Pis. 1. Quinctil. 1, 12. *a novice*.—Nŏvāre, *to make new, to renew, to repair*; res, *to attempt a revolution or change in a government*; agrum, *to plough up ground long untilled, or after lying fallow for a year or more*: novatrix rerum natura, *the renewer or repairer*, Ovid. 15, 252.—Novālis ager; novālis, is, f. *sc.* terra; v. novāle, is, n. *a field sown after being long uncultivated, or after remaining fallow for a year or more*:—Novellus, a. *young, tender*; novella oppida, *lately acquired or taken*, Liv. 2, 38. novelli Aquilejenses, *colonists lately transplanted to Aquileja*, Liv. 41, 5. cf. 39, 55. novellare vineas v. vincta, *to plant new vineyards*.

NOX, noctis, f. *night; sleep, death; blindness, darkness, ignorance*: noctu, *for* nocte, *in the night time*: nocturnus, a. *of night, nocturnal*:—Noctifer, ĕri, m. *the evening star*: noctilūca, ae, f. *the moon*: noctua, ae, f. *sc.* avis, *an owl*: noctuinus, a. *of an owl*: noctuabundus, a. *travelling late in the night*, Cic. Att. 12, 1. † noctivăgus, a. *wandering in the night*, Virg. A. 10, 216. Stat. Th. 10, 152.

NOXA v. noxia, ae, f. *a fault, hurt; punishment*: noxius, a. *hurtful, guilty*: noxiosus, a. *hurtful*; -osissimum animal, *al.* noxissimum, Sen.

Nŭbĕre, psi, ptum, *to cover, to veil*; viro, in clarum familiam, *to marry*; nupta senatori, *married to a senator*; nova nupta, *a new-married wife*: nuptus, ūs, m. *marriage*; nuptui filiam collocare, *to dispose of in marriage*; nuptum prior passa, *having been married before*, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 45.

nubilis, e, *marriageable*: nuptiae, ārum, f. *a marriage*: nuptialis, e, *of or pertaining to marriage*.

Nūbes, is, f. *a cloud*: nubecŭla, ae, f. *a little cloud*; nubecula frontis, *a frowning look*, Cic. Pis. 9.—*a kind of disease*, Plin. 22, 12. nubilus, a. *cloudy*; nubĭlum, i, n. *a cloud*: nubĭlar, āris, n. v. nubilarium, i, n. *a shade or covered place for keeping corn till it was threshed*: nūbĭlāre, & -āri, *to be dark or cloudy*:—† Nubĭfer, ĕra, um, *bearing or bringing clouds*: nubifŭgus, a. *driving away the clouds*: nubigĕna, ae, m. *one begotten of a cloud, a centaur*: nubivăgus, a. *wandering among the clouds*; -us meatus *sc.* Daedali, Sil. 12, 102.

-Nucĕus, a. *of a nut*; nucleus, *a kernel*: *see* nux.

Nudiustertius, adv. (nunc dies tertius,) *three days ago, the day before yesterday*; *so* nudius quartus, &c. nudius tertius decimus, 13 *days ago*.

Nūdus, a. *naked, bare, without ornament*: nuditas, ātis, f. *nakedness, simplicity of style*: Nūdāre, *to make naked or bare, to strip*; *to lay open, to discover*; jacentem armis, Ov. M. 12, 439. -ātio.

Nuĕre, *to nod*; obsol. *see* Nūtus & nūtare.

Nūgae, ārum, f. *verses in praise of the dead*; *silly verses or stories*; *trifles, toys*; *trifling persons*, Cic. Mil. 21. Att. 6, 3. nūgax, -ācis, *trifling*:—Nūgāri, *to trifle*: nugātor, ōris, m. *a trifler*: nugatorius, a, *trifling, silly, impertinent*: nugivendus, i, m. *a seller of toys*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 51.

Nullus, ius, (ne, *for* non, & ullus,) *not any, none, no, no one*: nullus v. nulla sum, *I am undone*; nulli consilii fuit, *for* nullius, *I am devoid of thought*, Ter. *so* nulli earum rerum Consuli jus est, *has a right to none of those things*, Sall. Cat. 29. nullo patre natus, *obscure, ignoble*, Liv. 4, 3. *so* nullis majoribus orti, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 10. nullibi, adv. existantes, *nowhere*, Vitruv. 7, 1.

Num, adv. *whether or no? whether*: nummam, & numne, *whether?* Ter. And. 3, 4, 22 Cic.

Numella, ae, f. *a wooden engine, in which the necks or feet of offenders were put*; *a collar for dogs*; *a shackle for cattle*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 5. Varr.

Nūmen, ĭnis, n. (nuo,) *the divine will or power of the deity, a god*, Ov. M. 1, 192. & 4, 531.

Nŭmĕrus, i, m. *a number*; *a quantity*; *a measure in verse or prose, harmony*; *a graceful motion*; *rank, value*; *a band of men*; pl. *the parts of any thing*; numerus eburnus, *a die*: numĕrō, adv. *in proper time, opportunely*; *quickly, too soon*, Plaut.—Numerōsus, a. *numerous*; *harmonious*: -ōsē:—Nŭmĕrāre, *to number, to count, to reckon, to value*; pecunia numerata, *money paid down*; in numerato, *in ready money, in cash*: numerātō, adv. *by payment in money*: numerātio, ōnis, f. *a numbering or counting*: *a payment of money*: numerābilis, e, *that may be numbered or counted*.

Nummus v. nūmus, i, m. *a piece of money, a coin*: nummŭlus, i, m. *a little coin*: nummarius, a. *of or pertaining to money*; *corrupted with money*: nummātus, a. *monied, rich*: nummātio, ōnis, f. *abundance of money, treasure*: nummulārius, i, m. & -iōlus, dim. *a money changer, a banker*: numisma, ătis, n. *a coin*; regale, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234.

NUNC, adv. *now*; nunccine demum? *now at last?* Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 25. nunc, nunc insurgite remis, *now, now*, i. e. *quickly*, Virg. A. 5, 189. *so* nunc, nunc adeste, Hor. Epod. 5, 53. *but* nunc hos,

hos, nunc illos aditus pererrat, *he explores now these, now those approaches; at one time, and at another*, Virg. ib. 441.—Nuncipsum, *at this very time*, Cic. Att. 12, 40. nuncübi sensisti, &c.? *for* num ubi, *did you ever*, &c. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 83.

NUNCIUS v. nuntius, i, m. *a messenger; a message, news; tidings*, nuncium uxori remittere, *to divorce, to send a bill of divorce*, Cic. Att. 1, 10.—nuncia, æ, f. *a female messenger*: nuncium, i, n. *news, tidings*, nuncius, a, um, *bringing news, reporting*:—NUNCIĀRE v. nuntiare, *to bring news, to tell*; salutem ei, *to send compliments*; mihi nunciatum est, *I was told*; Romam erat nunciatum, *news were brought to Rome, it was told at Rome*, Cic. Fam. 11, 12. Haec Rhodum nunciata, Liv. 45, 25. cui ut est nunciatum de caede avunculi, Vell. 2, 59. augurio nunciato, *the omen being solemnly declared*, Liv. 1, 7. ne ibi quidem nunciare, quo pergerent tantùm convocatos milites monuit, *not having told*, Liv. 25, 9.—NUNCIĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a denouncing or declaring of omens.*

NUNCŬPARE, *to name or call*; verba legitima dedentium urbes, *to recite*, Liv. 9, 9. vota, *to make vows; to promise, to perform*; haeredem, *to appoint by word of mouth, to name*: NUNCUPĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a pronouncing of words in a solemn manner; the dedication of a book*, Plin. in praef.

NUNDĪNAE, ārum, f. (*q.* novendinae, *a* nono die,) *a market or fair kept at Rome every ninth day; a market any where, a market place*: nundinālis, e, *of a market*; -alis coquus, *ignorant, of little value, hired only on market days*: nundinārius, -ium oppidum, *a market town*, Plin. 12, 17. forum, *the market place*, Id. 8, 51.—NUNDINĀRI, *to buy or sell, to market; to meet as for the sake of market*: Nundinātio, ōnis, f. *a buying and selling, a marketting*; nundinātor, ōris, m. *a buyer or seller*:—NUNDĪNUM; *see* Trinumnundinum.

NUNQUAM, adv. *never*; nunquam non, *always*: Nunquando v. numquando, *whether at any time*: Numquis v. nunquis, pron. *whether any one, or any*; rogo, numquid velit, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 42. numquid vellem, rogavit, Cic. Att. 5, 2. numquidnam novi? *sc.* est, *is there any news?* Cic. Or. 2, 3. numquidnam de gnato meo audisti? *have you heard any thing*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 20.

NŪPER, adv. *lately, of late*: nupĕrus, a. *late or new*; -i a silva, *newly come*, Flor. 4, 2, 67.

NUPTIAE, *a marriage*; nuptus, &c. *see* Nubĕre.

NŪRUS, us, f. *a daughter in law*: *a matron.*

NUSQUAM, adv. *nowhere; in no place; never.*

NŪTĀRE, (*ab obsol.* nuo,) *to nod, to hesitate, to waver*; nutātio, ōnis, f. *a nodding; a moving of the body from one side to another*: nutāmen, ĭnis, n. *a nodding or waving*, Sil. 2, 399.

NUTRĪRE, *to nourish, to nurse, to suckle*: nutrītus, ūs, m. *a nursing or nourishment*: nutrītor, ōris, *a nurser, he that brings up*: nutrix, ĭcis, f. *a nurse*: nutricŭla, ae, f. *a little nurse; a nurse, a breeder*: nutricius v. -itius, a. *that nurses, nursing*: f. *a foster father, a tutor or governor*: nutricium, i, n. *the nursing of a sick person*: nutrimentum v. nūtrīmen, ĭnis, n. *nourishment, food; fuel*: Nutricare v. -āri, *to nurse, to breed or bring up*: -ātio, & -ātus, ūs, *a nursing, a growing*, Varr.

NŪTUS, us, m. (*a* nuo,) *a nod or beck; will, pleasure, consent; tendency towards, gravity*; Cic. Tusc. 1, 17. N. D. 2, 16. *weight*, V. Flac. 6, 382.

NUX, nŭcis, f. *a nut*: nucĕus, a. *of a nut*: nucētum, i, n. *a place where nut-trees grow*: nucŭla, ae, f. *a small nut*: nuclĕus, ĕi, m. *the kernel of a nut*:—Nucifrangibŭlum, i, n. (frango,) *a nut-cracker, a tooth*; nucipersĭcum, i, n. *a peach*: nuciprūnum, i, n. *a plum grafted on a nut-tree.*

NYMPHA, ae, f. *a nymph, a goddess of the woods, of the waters, &c. any rural goddess; a wife or matron*, Ov. Ep. 1, 27. nymphae, pl. *young bees just formed*, Plin. 11, 16. nymphaeum, i, n. *a temple of the nymphs.*, Cic. Mil. 27. Ar. resp. 27.

O.

O! interj. O regina, Virg. A. 1, 522. O crudelis Alexi, Id. E. 2, 6. O mi Furni, Cic. Fam. 10, 26. O faciem pulchram, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5. O qualis facies, Juv. 10, 157. O curas hominum, Pers. 1. O utinam, &c, Ov. Ep. 1, 5. O lepidum patrem, Ter. And. 5, 4, 45. O hominem impurum! Id. Ad. 3, 2, 6. O coelum! O terra! O maria Neptuni! ib. 5, 3, 4. O faustum, et felicem hunc diem! Id. And. 5, 4, 54. O praeclarum diem, cum, &c. Cic. Sen. 23.

OB (praep.) culpam non aliam, *for*, Virg. G. 2, 280. pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter. And. 3, 5, 4. ob adulterium caesus, Virg. A. 6, 612. quodnam ob factum? ob eam rem, Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 7. & 5, 9, 20. *but* verùm id frustra an ob rem faciam, *to advantage*, Sall. Jug. 31. *so* dum ob rem, *for my interest*, Ter. Phor. 3, 2, 41. ob minas decem ager pignori est oppositus, *for*, ib. 4, 3, 57. mihi ob oculos exilium versatur, *appears before*, Cic. Sext. 21. *so* mors ob oculos saepe versata est, Cic Rabir. Post. 14. ob os offusus ignis, Cic. de univ. 14. cujus ob os Graji ora obvertebant sua, Cic. Fam, 9, 26. Tusc. 3, 18. Turni ob ora, *before the face, in the sight*, Virg. A. 12, 865. ob industriam, *on purpose*, Plaut.

OB-AERĀTUS, a. *plunged in debt*; f. *a debtor.*

OB-AMBŬLĀRE, *to walk up and down*; urbem, *to walk about through*; muris, in dat. *to walk before or near*, Liv. 36, 34. gregibus, *to lie in wait for*:

OBAMBULĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a walking up and down.*

OB-ĂRĀRE, *to plough up all around*, Liv. 23, 19.

OB-ARDERE v. escere, *to be set on fire, to shine.*

OB-ARMĀRE dextras fecuri, *to arm*, Hor. Od.

OB- v. OCCAECARE, animos *to blind*, Liv. 4, 37. diem, *to darken*, Id 33, 7. femina terrâ, *to cover*,

OB-CAEDES, is, f. *slaughter, any thing bloody or tragical*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 52.

OB-CĂLĒRE v. -escĕre, *to be or grow warm.*

OB-CALLĒRE, & escĕre, *to be or grow hard.*

OB-DĔRE (dĭdi, dĭtum,) latus nulli malo, *to oppose or place against, to expose*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 59. ceram auribus, *to put in, to stop with wax*; foremen, *to shut the door*; pessŭlum ostio v. foribus, *to bar or bolt*; seram v. seras postibus, *to lock.*

OB-DORMĪRE v. -iscĕre, *to sleep, to fall asleep*; crapŭlam, *to sleep out, to digest by sleeping*, Plaut.

OB-DŪCĔRE exercitum, *to lead out against*, Plaut. Pf. 2, 1, 13. Curium, *sc.* iis, *to bring him*

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in against them, to make him supplant them, Cic. Att 1, 1. ferruginem ferro, *to bring or draw over*, Plin. 17, 4. callum dolori, *to blunt, to mitigate*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15. tenebras omnibus fulgore suae claritatis, *to eclipse*, Quinctil. 10, 1, 72. cicatricem, *to form a scar*, Col. 3, 18, 6. pascua limoso junco, *to cover*, Virg. E. 1, 4. *so* G 2, 441. sepulchrum spinis, Prop 4, 5, 1. diem, *to spend*, Cic. Att. 16, 6. venenum, *to drink off at one draught*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40. Senec. prov. 3.—nubes obducta tuenti, *spread over or before*, Virg. A 2, 604. dolor, *concealed*, Id. A. 10, 64. limus, *drawn or brought over*, Id. G. 1, 116. *so* obducto cortice pressa latet, i. e. *she is metamorphosed into a tree*, Ov. Art. A. 1, 286. plumâ animantes obductae, *covered*, Cic. vultus obductus luctu, *covered, overspread*, Ov. M. 2, 329. cicatricem reip. jam obductam refricare, *to rip up the old sore now healed*, Cic. Rull. 3, 2. *so* obductos annis rescindere luctus, *to revive grief smothered or blunted by years*, Ov. M. 12, 543. specularibus et velis obductis reductisque, *being drawn close so as to exclude the light, and the contrary*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21. omnia alto cinere, tanquam nive, obducta, *covered over*, ib. 6, 20, 18. cubicula obductis velis opaca, nec tamen obscura facio, *by drawing the curtains*, ib. 7, 21, 2. obducta solvatur fronte senectus, *let old age, with its clouded, contracted, or wrinkled forehead, be smoothed*, i. e. *let its sorrows be driven away*, Hor. Epod 13, 5. interrogavit, quae causa frontis tam obductae? *sc.* esset, *of his being so melancholy or dejected*, Quinctil. 10, 3, 13. Obductio, ōnis, f. capitis, *the covering or blindfolding of one about tobe executed*, Cic. C. Rabir. 5.

Ob-dūrāre, *sc.* se, *to harden; to endure*: obduretur hoc triduum, *let these three days be borne*, Cic. Att. 12, 3. Ob-durescĕre, ui, *to grow hard, to become hardened or callous*; ipse obdurui, Cic.

Obēdīre (*q.* ob audire) ei, *to obey, to comply with*; obeditum est ei, *he was obeyed*: obediens, ntis, a. *obedient*: -enter; -ntia, *obedience*, Cic.

* Obĕliscus, i, m. *an obelisk*, a large stone or marble, *of great height, with four facets, growing smaller and smaller towards the top*, Plin. 36, 8. & 16, 40

Ob-īre (ōbeo, ōbii *rar.* -ivi, ĭtum,) diem edicti, *to be present at or on*, Cic. Phil. 3, 8. *so* diem auctionis, Cic. Att. 13, 14. diem caedi destinatum, Suet. Caes. 9. illum diem et illud munus, Cic. Amic. 2. *but* diem suum obire, *to die*, Cic. Fam. 4, 12. *v.* diem supremum, Plin. 14, 4. Nep. 1, 7. & 7, 10, &c. supremum diem morbo obiit, Suet. Cl. 1. *v.* diem, Nep. 10, 10. Suet Vesp. 1. annum petitionis suae, *to stand candidate for an office in the year appointed by law*, Cic. Fam. 10, 25. bella, *to manage or conduct*, Liv. 4, 7. civitates omnes oratione meâ, *to enumerate*, Cic Verr. 2, 51. exercitum oculis, *to view, to survey*, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 13. fratris comitia, *to be present at*, Cic. Att. 1, 4 coloniae, *to visit*, ib. 16, 8 domos amicorum, Cic. Coel 7. facinus, *to perpetrate*, Cic. Cat. 1, 10. hereditates, *to enter on, to take possession of*, Cic. Rull. 1, 3. judicia, *to manage trials*, Cic. Or. 1, 38. legationem, *to undertake, to perform*, Cic. Acad. 4, 2. letum, *to die*, Lucr. 5, 1419. locum tempusque facinoris, *to chuse, to take advantage of*, Cic. Mil. 10. in loca infera, *to go to*, Id. Arat. 474. mortem *v.* morte, *to die*, Ter. And. 1, 3, 18. Phor. 5, 9, 30. morte obiit repentina, Suet. Aug. 4. *or simply* obire morbo, Plin. 11, 37. decurso lumine vitae obiit, Lucr. 2, 1095. ut is obiit, *when he died*, Suet. Aug. 63 & 100. munus, *to discharge or execute an office*, Liv. 2, 8. & 3, 8. Plin. Pan. 50. *so* munia regis, Liv. 1, 41. negotium, Cic. officia, *to perform*, Liv. 1, 34. Plin. Ep. 3, 1. *so* opus rusticum, Col. 12, 3. ora pallor obit, *covers*, Ov. M. 11, 418. *so* ib. 1, 552. 7, 775. & 9, 290. Sil. 8, 525. quem *sc.* equum fulva leonis pellis obit totum, Virg. A. 8, 553. *add.* ib. 10, 483. obit omnia curru, *rides over or round the whole plain*, Virg. A. 12, 478. omnia visu, *to observe*, Sil. 3, 160. omnia per se, *to superintend, to direct*, Caes. B. G. 5, 33. ad omnia simul, *to attend to, to provide against*, Liv. 10, 25. opes tantas solis oculis, *to contemplate*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 8. pericula ac labores, *to undergo*, Liv. 1, 54. praelia, *to fight*, Lucr. 4, 964. *so* pugnas, Virg. A. 6, 167. provinciam, *to go over, to visit*, Cic. Verr. 5, 31. omnes provincias, Id. Rull. 2, 13. tantas regiones pedibus, *to travel or go over*, Cic. Fin. 5, 29. Aegyptum, Syriam, &c. Id. Somn. Scip. 2. Ego Siciliam totam quinquaginta diebus obii, Cic. 1 Act. in Verr. 2. nec verò Alcides tantum telluris obivit, *nor did Hercules go over so many countries*, Virg A. 6. 801. rem transmarinam, *to transact business beyond seas*, Cic. Manil. 17. *so* res suas, Id. Arch. 6. sacra, *to perform*, Liv. 1, 20. solenne Fabiae gentis, *sc.* sacrum, Id. 5, 52. an fidera obirent, *whether the stars set*. Plin. 2, 26 s. 24. *so* obeunt noctesque diesque astra, *the stars set*, Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 210. vadimonium, *to appear in court at the time appointed, and thus to free one's surety*, Cic Rosc. Com. 13. Quint. 16. vadimonia mea, *to attend in court on my behalf, in a cause in which I was interested*, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 3. qua (*sc.* horâ) tibi vadimonium non sit obitum. *when you did not appear*, or *when you deserted your bail*, Cic. Quint. 16. vigilias matutinas, *to relieve the morning watch or centinels*, Plin. 14, 22 s. 28.—Obibat limbus aureus chlamydem, *guarded* or *went round*, Ovid. Met. 5, 52. obeuntia terras maria, *encompassing*, Virg. A. 6, 58. obiens sol, *the setting sun*, i. e. *the west*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6 *passiv.* Hic ubi virgineâ campus (*sc.* Martius) obitur aquâ, *is surrounded or crossed by the aqueduct called* Virgo, Ov. F. 1, 464. umbrâ foliorum obiri, *to be covered*, Plin. impellitque. ut coetus hominum—a se obiri velit, *to be frequented or attended*, Cic. Off. 1, 4. freta—per cavas vix obeunda rates, *to be crossed or stemmed*, Ov. Ep. 18, 8. finibus immensis vix obeunda, *sc.* sceptra Asiae, *i. e.* regna, *a kingdom which can scarcely be traversed or passed over on account of the immense extent of its territories*, ib. 16, 176. obeundus Marsya, *sc.* sit mihi, *I must visit* the statue of *Marsyas*, in the forum, where lawyers used to meet, Hor. S. 1, 6. 120. morte obitâ, *i. e.* post mortem, Virg. A. 10, 641. *so* Lucr. 1, 135. & 4, 735. Cic. Sext. 38. mortes pro rep. obitae, *undergone*, Tac. An. 16, 16 bella planè accinctis obeunda, *must be carried on by men completely girt or equipped; they should go unencumbered to the field*, ib. 3, 34.—Obitus, ūs, m. *death*,

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death, Cic. Fam. 4, 5. difficiles obitus, *an uneasy death*, Virg. A. 4, 6. siderum, *the setting or going down*, Cic. Div. 1, 56. *so* signorum, Virg. G. 1, 257. *a meeting with one*, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 19.

Ob-equĭtare portis, *to ride up to*, Liv. 21, 54.

Ob-errare, *to wander up and down; to mistake.*

Ob-esse ei, *to hinder, to hurt*, Cic. Or. 1, 26. obest quoque gloria multis, Ovid. Met. 11, 320.

Obĕsus, a. *fat, plump, corpulent; dull*; -ĭtas.

Obex, ĭcis, c. (*q.* objex *ab* objĭcio,) *an obstruction or obstacle; a bar or bolt, that secures a gate.*

Ob-firmare, *to make firm*; animum v. se animo, *to determine positively, to resolve firmly*; obfirmātus, a. *resolute, obstinate*: -atè, Suet. Tib. 25.

Ob- v. **Oc-gannire**, *to yelp, as a wolf or dog*; ei in aurem, *to yelp or mutter in his ear*, Ter.

Ob-haerĕre ei, *to stick, to adhere*, Suet. Ner. 9.

Ob-horrēre, *to look fierce or dreadful*, Plin. 37, 8.

Oc-jacēre, *to lie against or in the way*, Col. 2, 4.

Ob-jăcĕre (jăcio,) cibum canibus, *to throw to*; se telis, ad v. in omnes casus, *to expose*; furta ei, *to cast up*; crimen ei, et id ei crimini, *to lay to one's charge*, Plin. 34, 3. fores portae, *to shut against*, Liv. 28, 6. nubem oculis, *to cast before*, Ov. M. 12, 32. clypeos ad tela, Virg. A. 2, 244. rabiem canibus, *to inspire into*, ib. 7, 480. ne objexis manum, *for* objeceris, *sc.* mihi, *do not lift your hand*, i. e. *do not touch me*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 52. flumina objecta (*sc.* iis) retardant, *lying in their way, interposed*; id mihi a te objectum est, *objected, cast up*: objectum, *sc.* negotium, *an objection, an object*: objectus, ûs, m. *a placing before or between, an opposition or interposition; an object*:—**Objectare** caput periculis, *to expose*; id ei, *to cast up, to upbraid with*: objectatio, onis, f. *an upbraiding*: objectacŭlum, i, n. *a dam or sluice.*

Ob-irascens, & **ŏbīrātus**, a. -ati fortunae, *angry at*, Liv. 1, 31. -ātio, *anger*, Cic. Att. 6, 3.

Obĭter, adv. (*q.* ob iter,) *by the way; by the by; in the mean time*: Obĭtus, &c. *see* obīre.

Ob-jurgāre eum, *to chide, to reprove*; -ātio, -ātor; -ātorius: objurgĭtare, *to chide often or much.*

Ob-languēre v. -escĕre, *to be languid, to grow feeble*; literulae meae oblanguerunt, Cic. F. 16, 12.

Ob-latrare senātum, *to rail at*, Sil. 8, 250. oblatrātrix, ĭcis, f. *a female railer or scolder*, Plaut.

Oblātus, *offered*, &c. *see* offerre.

Oblectare, (lacto,) *to delight, to amuse*; *to allure*: oblectatio, ōnis, f. *delighting*: oblectamentum, i, v. -āmen, ĭnis, *delight, amusement*, Cic.

Ob-lēnire, *to sooth, to mitigate*, Senec. Ir. 3, 9.

Ob-līdĕre, (si, sum; laedo,) *to squeeze*; gulam, *to strangle*, Cic. fauces oblisae, Tac. Ann. 5, 9.

Ob-ligāre, *to tie up, to bind*; *to oblige*; *to engage*: obligatio, ōnis, f. *an engaging or promising for one*; *an obligation*, Cic. ad Brut. 18.

Ob-līmare (līmus) agrum, *to cover with mud*: sulcos v. mentes, *to make dull or inactive*; *to enfeeble*:—**Oblimare** (līma) rem patris, *to waste, to consume his father's estate*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 62.

Ob-linĕre (ēvi, & īvi, ĭtum,) gladium sanguine, *to besmear*; eum versibus atris, *to asperse, blacken or defame by satirical verses*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 30. os ei, *to make a fool of, to cheat*, Ter.—**Oblītus** unguentis, *besmeared*; libidine v. patricidio, *polluted, disgraced*.—**Ob-līnire**, *to daub or smear over*, Col. 5, 9. & 12, 39.

Obliquus, a. *oblique, awry, not straight or perpendicular*; *crooked*; *envious*; obliqui tramites, *cross roads*, Liv. 5, 16. -què; -quĭtas:——**Obliquare** sinus in ventum, *to turn the sails obliquely or sidewise, to veer to the wind*, Virg. A. 5, 16. oculos, *to take oblique glances*, Stat. Theb. 1, 672.

Oblĭterare, *to blot out, to obliterate, to efface*; vetustate obliterata res, Liv. 3, 71. -ātio, Plin.

Oblitescere, litui, - (lateo,) *to be hid, to be concealed*; velut timidum animal metu obliuit.

Oblivisci rem v. ejus rei, *to forget*: corda oblīta laborum, *forgetting, forgetful*; *pass.* carmina oblita mihi, *forgotten by me*, Virg. E. 9, 53. oblivio, ōnis, f. & -ium, i, n. *oblivion, forgetfulness*: oblivĭōsus, *forgetful*; *causing forgetfulness.*

Ob-lŏcare operam, *to let out for hire*, Justin. 11, 10. -ata macellariis quae ad epulum, &c. Suet.

Ob-longus, a. *oblong, longer than broad*, Plin. 37, 12 f. 75. ova, Id. 10, 52. -ngius foramen.

Ob-lŏqui ei, *to speak against, to reproach*; *to interrupt*; *to speak in numbers*; *to sing*, Virg. A. 6, 646. oblŏcūtor, ōris, m. *a gainsayer, an interrupter*; -or non sum alteri, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 48.

Ob-luctari ei, *to struggle against*, Virg A. 31, 38.

Ob-lūdĕre, *to play for a particular purpose.*

Ob-mōlīri, *to build or pile up against*, Liv. 37, 32.

Ob-mŏvēre, *to move or wave towards, a word used in sacrifices*, Cato, R. R. 134, 2 & 4. *add.* 141, 4.

Ob-murmŭrare precibus, *to murmur against.*

Ob-mutĕscere, -tui, -, *to be dumb or silent.*

Ob-nātus, -āta ripis fallĭcta, *growing on*, Liv.

Ob-nīger, gra, um, *a little black, blackish*, Plin.

Ob-nīti undis v. hostibus, *to struggle or strive against*: obnixè, adv. *strenuously, vigorously*, Ter.

Ob-noxius, a. poenae, morti, &c. *liable or subject*; alicui, *obliged, submissive, in one's power*; barbaris, insidiis, periculis, &c. *exposed to*; libidini, *prone*: obnoxiè, adv. *timidly, servilely*:—Obnoxiōsus, a. *submissive, in subjection*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 31. -osè, *obligingly*, Id. Epid. 5, 2, 29.

Ob-nūbĕre, *to cover, to veil*: obnuptio, ōnis, f. *the act of covering*: obnūbilus, a. (nūbes) *cloudy.*

Ob-nunciare, v. obnuntiare, *to tell any thing bad or unfortunate*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7. & ibi Donat. consuli, *to declare to the consul* that the omens were unfavourable, and thus prevent him from passing a law or electing magistrates, Cic. Sext. 37. Phil. 2, 33. Suet. Caes. 20. Paullus—obnuntiari jam efferenti portā signa collegae jussit, *ordered the ill omen to be reported to his colleague just marching out of the gate*, Liv. 22, 42. comitiis aut concilio, *to prevent them from being held by telling bad omens*, Cic. in sen. p. red. 5. *cf.* Id. Att. 4, 3. obnuntiavit, *sc.* Atejus Crasso, in provinciam ituro, Cic. Div. 1, 16.—**Obnunciātio**, ōnis, f. *a declaration of bad omens*, Cic. ib. & Att. 4, 16.

Ob-ŏlĕre (ui, ĭtum,) antidŏtum, *to smell strong of*, Suet. Cal. 23. *so* allium, Id. Vesp. 8. oboluit marsupium huic istue quod habes, *has been smelt by her*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 33. *so* numnam ego obolui? *sc.* illi, Amph. 1, 1, 165.

Obŏlus, *a small Greek coin*, Ter. And. 2, 2, 32.

Ob-ŏrīri, *to rise, to spring up*, Cic. Ligar. 3.

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Ob-rĕpĕre, & obreptāre ei, *to creep on, to steal on by degrees or imperceptibly*, Cic. Sen. 2.

Ob-retīri, *to be caught in a net unexpectedly*, quando obretimur euntes, Lucr. 3, 385.

Ob-rigĕre, & -escĕre, *to be frozen, to become stiff*; pars terrarum obriguit nive, Cic. N. D. 1, 10.

Ob-rōdĕre, *to gnaw around*, Plaut. A. 2, 2, 92.

Ob-rōgāre legi, *to invalidate an old law by making a new law contrary to it*, Liv. 9, 34. obrogatur legibus Caesaris, *are invalidated or rendered of none effect*, Cic. Phil. 1, 9. -ātio, A. ad Her.

Ob-ruĕre, *to cover over, to overwhelm, to bury, to hide in the ground; to efface, to abolish*, Cic. Dej. 13.

Obrussa v. obrusa, ae, f. *the essay or trial of gold*, Suet. Ner. 44. adhibenda obrussa, Cic. Br. 74.

Ob-saevīre, *to rage against*, Plaut. Ep. 4. 1, 29.

Ob-saturāri, *to be cloyed or satiated*; nae tu propediem istius obsaturabere. Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 27.

Obscoenus, a. *unlucky, inauspicious, ominous, of bad omen; obscene: detestable, abominable, disagreeable*; obscoena corporis, *i. e.* pudenda: -oenē; -oenĭtas verborum, Cic. Off. 1, 29.

Obscurus, a. *obscure, dark*. -ē; -ĭtas:—Obscūrāre, *to darken, to obscure*: -ātio, Cic. Fin. 4, 13.

Obsecrāre, (sacer) *to entreat, to conjure, to beseech*.

Ob-secundāre ei, *to humour, to comply with*.

Ob-sēpīre, *to hedge in, to block up*, Liv. 4, 24.

Ob-sequi ei, *to comply with, to humour, to oblige, to serve*: obsĕquens, ntis, a. *compliant, obedient*: -enter; -entia: obsequium, i, n. & obsequēla, ae, f. *compliance, obsequiousness*: obsequiōsus, a. *obsequious, serviceable, officious*, Plut.

Obsĕrāre, (sera,) *to lock or bolt fast, to shut up*.

Ob-sĕrĕre, ēvi, ĭtum, *to sow or plant*; loca obsita virgultis, *overgrown with bushes*, Liv. 21, 54. squalore et sordibus obsitus, *covered over*, Id. 29, 16. aevo v. annis, *enfeebled by age*, Virg. A. 8, 307.

Ob-servāre, *to observe, to watch, to guard; to respect, to regard*: -ātio; -ātor; -ābilis:—Observans, ntis, a. *observant, watchful, respectful*: -anter; -antia:—observītare, *to observe*.

Ob-sĭdĕre, (ēdi, essum; sedeo,) *to sit around; to beset, to besiege*: obsessio, ōnis, f. *a besieging*: obsessor, ōris, m. *a besieger*:—Obsĭdio, v. -ium, *a siege, a blockade*: obsidionālis, e, *of a siege*; -ālis corona, *a crown given to a person who had raised a siege*, Plin. 22, 45. Liv. 7, 37.

Obses, ĭdis, c. *a hostage; any pledge or security*.

Obsidĭāri apibus, *to lie in wait for*, Col. 9, 14.

Obsĭdĕre, ēdi, essum, *to beset, to lie in ambush*.

Ob-signāre tabulas v. testamentum, *to seal, to seal up*: -ātor, *a sealer, a witness*, Cic. Att. 10, 12.

Ob-sistere ei, *to oppose, to obstruct, to withstand*.

Obsĭtus, *set or planted*: *see* obserĕre.

Obs- (*for* ob-) ōlĕre, & -escĕre, ēvi, ĕtum, *to grow out of use, to fade; to be forgotten; to lose its value or importance*: obsŏlētus, a. *antiquated, obsolete; dirty, sullied*: -ēte: obsŏlēfīĕri, *to become contemptible or sullied*, Suet. Aug. 89.

Ob-solĭdātus, a. *hardened, made hard*, Vitr. 2, 3.

Obsŏnium, *any food or meat*: *see* opsonium.

Ob-sŏnāre ei, *to speak while another is speaking*.

Ob-sorbĕre, *to sup or drink up, to suck in*.

Ob-stāre, *to stand in the way, to hinder, to obstruct, to hurt*; recens meritum obstabat facto, *counterbalanced the deed*, Liv. 1, 26. obstatur mihi, &c. *I am hindered*: obstantia, ae, *an obstruction*, Vitruv. 6, 1. & 8, 1. obstĭtum, i, n. *any place struck with lightning*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9.

Obstētrix, īcis, f (obsto v. obsisto,) *a midwife*: obstetrīcia, ōrum, *sc.* officia, *the office or assistance of a midwife*, Plin. 35, 11 f. 40, 33.

Obstĭnāre, (a stino v. stano, *obsol.*) *to resolve firmly, to determine*: obstĭnātus, a. *firm, steady, obstinate, inflexible*: -atē: -atio, Cic. & Nep.

Obstĭpus, a. (stipes) *stiff; bent to a side, awry*.

Obstragŭla, orum, (*al.* obstrigilla,) *the laces or latchets of a slipper*, Plin. 9, 35 f. 56.

Ob-strepĕre ei, *to make a noise against, to prevent him from being heard while speaking*; portis, *to make a noise at or before*; fontes obstrepunt, *purl*; *pass.* Decemviro obstrepitur, *is prevented from being heard by noise*: res obstrepi clamore militum videntur, *to be obscured, to have their fame or renown diminished*, Cic. Marcell. 2. Si non obstreperetur aquis, *sc.* nemus, i. e. *remote from every noise or sound but that of waters*, Ovid. F. 6, 10. mare obstrepens Baiis, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 20.

Ob-stringĕre, *to bind fast, to tie hard; to oblige greatly*: obstrictus, ūs, m. *the closeness or narrowness of a passage*, Senec. Nat. Q. 5, 14.

Obstrigillāre, *to oppose, to hinder*, Sen. E. 115.

Obs-trudĕre, *to thrust down, to swallow greedily*; stans obstrusero aliquid strenuē, Plaut.

Ob-struĕre, *to block or shut up; to stop up*:—ctio.

Ob-stŭpĕre, & -escere, ui, -, *to be astonished*: obstupidus, a. *torpid, motionless*: obstupefacĕre, *to amaze, to confound*; -fio; -factus, &c.

Ob-suĕre, *to sew or stitch up*, Ov. F. 2, 578. obsuta lectica, *a close chair*, Suet. Tiber. 64.

Ob-surdescĕre, dui, -, *to become deaf*, Cic. Am. 24. sonitu aures obsurduerunt, Som. Scip. 5.

Ob-tĕgĕre, *to cover; to hide, to conceal*: Cic.

Ob-tempĕrāre ei, *to obey, to comply with*.

Ob-tendĕre, di, tum, *to spread or place before; to cover, to pretend*: obtentus, ūs, m. *a spreading over; a colour, pretence or pretext*.—Ob-tentāre, *to take hold of, &c. see* obtinere.

Ob-tĕrĕre, trīvi, tritum, *to crush, bruise, or trample upon; to beat in a mortar; to despise or contemn*, Cic. Div. 1, 16. *to diminish by detraction*, Nep. 20, 1. obtritus, ūs, m. *a treading under foot, a bruising*; ne herbae obtritu hebetentur, Plin.

Ob-testāri, *to call to witness, to conjure or entreat*; obtestans omnes deos, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. -atio.

Obtexĕre, ui, xtum, *to weave over, to cover*.

Ob-tĭcĕre, (ui, -; taceo,) *to be silent, to be struck silent*: -entia, *a figure in rhetorick*, Quinctil.

Ob-tĭnēre, (ui, ntum; teneo,) *to obtain, to gain, to procure, to effect; to evince, to prove; to retain*: obtentare, *to support*, Cic. Att. 9, 10.

Ob-tingĕre (tango,) *to happen, to fall to one by lot*:—*used only in the 3d person*: obtingit, imp. obtigit; cum tibi obtigisset, ut, &c. Cic.

Ob-torpĕre & -escĕre, ui, -, *to grow numb or stiff, to be struck with consternation*, Liv. 32, 20.

Ob-torquēre, rsi, rtum, *to wrest, twist, or writhe round forcibly, to turn against swiftly*.

Ob-trectāre, (tracto,) *to disparage; ei, to detract from*; legi, *to oppose*, Cic. Manil. 8. -ātio, -ātor, *a detractor, a disparager*, Cic. Flac. 28.

Obtrītus, *bruised, crushed*: *see* obtĕrĕre.

Ob-trūdĕre (si, sum,) fores ei, *to thrust against*:

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gainst; uxorem ei, *to force upon, to force to marry.*

Ob-truncāre, *to cut off the head or limbs, to kill*: imbelles obtruncati inulti, Sall. -ātio.

Ob-tuĕri, *to look sharply, to look in the face*: obtutus, ûs, m. *a looking at; an earnest beholding; a look*; obtutu in unu defixus, Virg. A. 1, 495.

Ob-tŭmescĕre, *to swell.* Plin 20, 5.

Ob-tundĕre os ei, *to beat*; acient oculorum, auditum, &c. *to blunt, to make dull or weak*, Plin vocem, *to weaken, to make hoarse*, Cic. Or. 2, 70. aliquem de re, *to dun*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 33. *so* And. 2, 2, 21. Eun. 3, 5, 6. Cic. Verr. 4, 49. aliquem longis epistolis, *to tease*, Cic. Att. 8, 1. ingenia adolescentûm, *to make dull*, Cic. Or. 3, 24. aegritudinem, *to diminish*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16.— Obtūsus, a. *blunt, dull, unfeeling*; -ûsè; -ius, Cic.

Obtūrāre, *to stop up*: obturamentum, i, n. *a stopple, a dam or sluice*, Plin. 16, 8. & 33, 4.

Ob-turbāre, *to disturb, to disorder, to throw into confusion*; *to interrupt rudely* in speaking, Ter.

Ob-turgescĕre, *to swell up*, Lucr. 6, 658.

Ob-vāgīre, *to cry like a child, to squeal*, Plaut.

Ob vallātus, *guarded or fortified by a rampart.*

Ob-vĕnīre, *to meet or come in the way by chance*; *to happen or fall out*; *to fall to one by lot.*

Ob-vertĕre, *to turn towards or against*: obversāri, *to appear in view, to be present*, Liv. 35, 11.

Obvius, a. (via,) *meeting in the way, opposing, going against*: obviam, adv. *in the way*: ire, currere, venire, & alicui, *to meet one*; obviam ei uno periculis, *by exposing himself to dangers.* Sall. Jug. 7.

Ob-umbrāre, *to shade, to darken*, Plin. 2, 42.

Ob-uncus, *hooked, crooked*; -um rostrum, Virg.

Ob-undāre, *to overflow*, Stat. Ach. 1, 102.

Ob-volvĕre, *to wrap round, to muffle up*; *to cover, to disguise*, Cic. Or. 22. Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 42.

Ob-ustus. *burnt at the point, hardened in the fire*; *pinched with cold, parched*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 66.

Occa, ae, f. *a harrow*: occāre, *to harrow*: -ātio, -ātor, -atōrius, -oria opera, Col. 2, 13, 2.

Occaecāre, *to blind, to darken*; *see* obcaecare.

Oc-callĕre, *to be hard or brawny*; *see* obcallĕre.

Oc- *for* Ob-callātus, a. *hardened, made senseless*; -atae fauces cibis ardentibus, Sen. Q. N. 8.

Occănĕre cornua tubasque jussit, *to sound.*

Oc- *for* Ob-cīdĕre, cīdi, (casum; cædo,) *to fall down*; *to set, to be lost, to die*: occidens sol, *the setting sun*; *sc.* sol, *the west*: occĭduus, a. *setting, western, decaying*: occasio, ōnis, f. *an occasion, an opportunity*: occasiuncŭla, ae, f. *a little occasion, the nick of time*: occāsus, ûs, m. *the going down or setting of the sun*; *the west*; *destruction, death*; (*Plautus uses* occasus *as a part.* ante occasum solem. *before sun-set*, Epid. 1, 2, 41.)

Oc-cīdĕre, (cīdi, cīsum, cædo,) *to kill, to slay*; *to tease or plague, to torture*: occisio & occidio, ōnis, *carnage, destruction*: occīsor, ōris, m. *a slayer.*

Oc-cĭnĕre, (clnui, centum; cano,) *to sing or chirp inauspicio sly*: cecentāre, *to sing before, to fermude*; *to rail against, to slander*, Plaut. Perf.

Oc-cĭpĕre, (capio,) & occeptāre, *to begin.*

Oc-cĭput, ĭtis, n. (caput,) & occipitium, *the hinder part of the head, the hind-head*, Cato, 4.

Oc-clāmĭtāre, *to cry, to disturb by crying.*

Oc-clūdĕre, si, sum, *to shut up*; *to stop*: occlūsus, a. *secret, close, concealed*; -ior, Plaut. Trin.

Oc-cŭbāre, ui, ĭtum, *to lie dead, to die.*

Oc-culcāre, (calco,) *to tread or trample upon.*

Oc-cŭlĕre, ui, ĭtum, (colo,) *to hide, to conceal*; occultus, *hidden, secret, imperceptible*: tè, & tò:—Occultāre, *to hide, to keep secret*: sententiam fronte, Cic. -ātio; -ātor, Cic. Mil. 19.

Occumbĕre, (cŭbui, ĭtum; cubo,) *to fall down*; morti, mortem v. necem, & morte, *to die*; ferro, *to fall or die by the sword*, Ov. M. 12, 207. certamine saevo, Sil. 1, 143. in gladium, *to fall upon his sword*, Vell. 2, 70.

Occŭpāre, (q. ob & căpio,) *to take hold of, to seize upon*; se in negotio v. ad negotium, *to engage in, to apply to*; pecuniam adolescentulo grandi foenore, *to lend*, Cic. Flac. 21. *so* pecunias apud populos, Id. Verr. 1, 36. pecuniam domini neque in pecore neque in aliis rebus promercalibus, *to employ*, Col. 11, 1, 2. *so* 1, 8. 13. occupas praeloqui, quae mea est oratio, *you are before hand, or prevent me in speaking what I was going to say*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 28. sed occupabo adire, *I will go to him first*, Id. Most. 3, 1, 39. ne quòd te ad aliud occupes negotium, *i. e.* ne prius applices, Id. Ps. 1, 3, 135. interdum rapere occupat, *sc.* oscula, *she anticipates you in snatching them herself*, Hor. Od. 2, 12 f. occupant bellum facere, *they resolve to make war first*; *to be themselves the aggressors*, Liv. 1, 14. *so* occupat Tullus in agrum Sabinum transire. *first makes an incursion*, ib. 30. occuparent Patres ipsi suum munus facere, *should anticipate or prevent them by making the present themselves*, Id. 2, 48. Vulteium mane Philippus occupat, *comes on him unawares or by surprise*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65. -ātio: occupātus, a. *engaged, busy, employed, occupied*, Cic.

Oc-currĕre ei, *to run up to, to meet*; *to occur*; *to oppose*; *to obviate*; *to prevent, to satisfy*: occurritur mihi, &c. *I am met or opposed*, &c.— Occursus, ûs, m. *a meeting.* Occursāre, *to run to often*; *to meet*; *to occur*: occursātio, ōnis, f. *a running to meet one out of respect*, Cic. Planc. 12.

Oceănus, *the ocean or main sea*, without the straits of Gibraltar, Cic. Manil. 12. *commonly denominated from the shores bordering on it*; *as* Atlanticus, Gaditanus, Arabicus, Britannicus, Persicus, Indicus, &c.—¶ 2. *the god of the ocean*, Ov. M. 2, 510. Oceanitides, um, f. *the daughter of* Oceănus, Virg. G. 4, 341.—*see* Nom. Pr.

Ocellus, *a little eye*, &c. *see* Oculus.

* Ochra, ae, f. *ochre* or *oker, a kind of earth*, cretae sive lapidis species, Plin 35, 6.

ōcĭmum, ocĭnum v. ocynum, i, n. *basil, an herb.*

Ocior v. ocyor, ius; ocissimus, a, um, *more swift, most swift*: ociùs, ocissimè, adv. *swiftly.*

ŏcrĕa, ae, f. *a boot or greave*: ocrĕātus, a. *booted*; in nive Lucanâ dormis ocreatus, Hor.

Octans, ntis, m. *the eight part of an* as, Vitr.

Octo, ind. a. *eight*; octāvus, octōni, octies; decem et octo, duodeviginti, *vix* octŏcim; octoginta, octogēsimus, octogeni, octogies v. octuagies; octingenti, octingentesimus, (vid Gram. p. 67 & 68.) octavùm, adv. *for the eight time*; octonae idus, *the ides falling on the eight day after the nones*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 75. octonis mensibus ferunt partus, *they go with young eight months*, Plin. 8, 32 f. 50. caprae ferunt *sc.* pari-

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partus) quinque mensibus, ut oves, ib. 50 f. 76. pariunt octonis annis, *they continue to bear eight years*, ib. bis ădhuc octonis integer annis, *twice eight*, i. e. *sixteen years old*, Ov. M. 5, 50. *so* octonis iterum natalibus actis, *having passed twice eight birth-days*, ib. 13, 753. octonarius, a. *of the number eight*; -ariae fistulae, *pipes eight fingers round*, Plin. 31, 6.—Octōber, bris, m. *the eighth month counting from the first of March*; Kalendis octobribus, *on the calends or first day of October*, Col. 11, 2, 73. octĭpes, ĕdis, a. *having eight feet*, Ov. F. 1, 313. octojŭges, um, a. *eight together, as if joined by one yoke*, Liv. 5, 2. octophŏrum, i, n. *a litter or sedan carried by nine slaves*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 9. Martial. 6, 83. octŭplus, a, um, *eight times as much*; octuplicātus, a. *made eight fold, eight times doubled*: octans, ntis, m. *the eighth part of an* as: octusses, ium, m. *eight* asses: octastylos, v. us, i, f. *sc.* aedes, *having eight columns in front*, Vitr. 3, 2.—Octogēnārius, a. *eighty years old*: octingenarius, -ii greges, *consisting of eight hundred*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 11.

Oculus, i, m. *the eye*; oculi, tanquam speculatores, altissimum locum obtinent, *sc.* corporis, Cic. N. D. 2, 56. acies oculorum, *the sight*, Ov. M. 7, 584. census octilorum acerrimus, Cic. Fin. 2, 16. in oculis civium, *in public*, Cic. Sen. 4.—Oculi acres, acuti, ardentes, arguti, intenti, nitentes, &c. languidi, remissi, caeci, stupentes, &c. Bene vale, ocule mi, *(an expression of endearment,)* Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 47.—¶ *metaph* negarunt Spartani se ex duobus Graeciae oculis alterum eruturos, Justin. 5, 8. Critolāus evertit Corinthum, Carthaginem Hasdrubal. Hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt, *eyes or ornaments*, Cic. N. D. 3, 38. *so* Id. Manil. 5. Mundi oculus, *the eye of the world*, i. e. *the sun*, Ov. M. 4, 228. *so* stellarum collucentium oculi, Plin. 2, 5. oculi caudae pavonum, *the round spots or spangles in a peacock's tail*, Id. 13, 15. macularum oculi, *the spots of panthers*, Id. 8, 17. volutae oculus, *the centre of the leaves wreathen on the chapiter of a column*, Vitr. 3, 3.—¶ Oculi arundinis v. furculi, *the eyes, knots or knobs, whence the buds spring*; oculi autem in arborum furculis proprie vocantur, unde germinent, Plin. 17, 21 f. 35. arundo seritur bulbo radicis, quem alii oculum vocant, ib. 20 f. 33. *add* Cato, R. R. 6. Col. 3, 18. 4, 29. & 11, 2. oculos imponere, *to inoculate, a kind of grafting*, Virg. G. 2, 73 (A. 545.)——Ocellus, i, m. *a little eye*; *a term of foodness*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 74. Most. 1, 3, 11.—¶ *metaph.* peninsularum insularumque ocellus Sirmio, *the finest or most beautiful*, Catull. 31, 1. *so* cur ocellos Italiae, villulas meas non video? *the ornaments*, Cic. Att. 16, 6.—ocelli radicis, *the parts whence the buds spring*, Plin. 21, 4.—Ocŭlātus, a. *having eyes, seeing clear, conspicuous*; -ātus testis, *an eye-witness*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8. occulatior, *more conspicuous*, Cic. Att. 4, 6. *so* oculatissimo loco, Plin. 34, 6.—Eme die caecâ olivum, id vendito oculatâ die. i. e *buy oil on trust, sell it for ready money*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 67. oculatae manus, *content with nothing but what they see*, Id. Asin. 1, 3, 50.—Ocŭlĕus, a *full of eyes, all over eyes*; Argus totus fuit occulĕus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 19. salve, oculissime homo, *i. e.* carissime, Id. Curc. 1, 3, 28.—Oculārius, a. *pertaining to the eyes*; s. *an oculist*, Cels. 6, 6, 8.—Occlātio, ōnis, f. *the cutting off or taking away of superfluous buds*, Plin. 17, 21 f. 35, n. 6.

* ōda, v. ode, es, f. *an ode, a poem to be sung to music, a lyric poem*, pl. *the title of the lyric poems of Horace*: odeum, *a music-room, a concert-hall*.

ōdisse, *to hate*; ōdi v. osus sum, *I hate or have hated*: ŏdium, i, n. *hatred*: ŏdiōsus, a. *hateful*; omnis arrogantia est odiosa, Cic. -ōsē.

ŏdor v. odos, ōris, m. *a scent or smell*; pl *perfumes*: ŏdōrus, a. *of a sweet or strong smell*; *quick-scented*: odorārius, a. *pertaining to perfumes*: ŏdōrāre, *to perfume*: ŏdorāri, dep. *to smell, to smell out*: odorātus, a, um, *sweet-smelling, fragrant*; odōrātus, ûs, m. *the sense of smelling, a smell*: odoramentum, i, n. *a perfume*: odōrĭfer, a. *bringing or causing odours or perfumes, odoriferous*.

* Oenophŏrum, i, n. *a vessel for holding wine*: oenopōlium, i, n. *a place where wine is sold*.

Oestrum, i, n. v. oestrus, i, m. *a gad-bee, a flying insect somewhat resembling a wild bee or wasp*.

Offa v. ŏfa, ae, f. *a piece of flesh*; *a lump, a bit or morsel* of any thing; *a cake, a bump or swelling*; *an embryo or immature birth*: ŏfella, & offŭla, ae, f. *a small chop or piece of flesh, a collop or steak*, particularly of pork: offātim, adv. *in small pieces or bits, from limb to limb*, Plaut. Tr.

Offectus, -um lumen, *stopped*; *see* Officĕre.

Of-fendĕre, (di, fum,) dentem solido, *to strike against*; aliquem, *to light upon, to find*; latus, *to hurt*; neminem, *to offend, to displease*:—Offensus, a. *offended, displeased*; *offensive, odious*: Offensa, & -um, *an offence, a disgust*: offensio, ōnis, f. *a striking against*; *a hurt, a loss, a calamity*; *an aversion*; *an offence*; *a refusal*: offensiuncula, ae, f. *a small failure or repulse*: offensus, ûs, m. *the meeting or clashing of things in motion*; *a rub*: offendiculum, i, n. *an obstacle, an objection*:—Offensāre, *to beat frequently*, Liv. 25, 37. offensatio, ōnis, f. *a striking against*; *a slip, a blunder*: offensator, ōris, m. *a blunderer*.

Of-ferre (offĕro, obtŭli, oblatum,) id ei, *to offer*; se nobis, *to present himself, to meet*, Virg. A. 2, 371. optume te mihi offers, *you meet in very good time*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 3. injuriam alicui, *to injure*; vitium virgini, *to violate*; luctum v. moerorem ei, *to cause*; mortem v. necem ei, *to kill*; opem ei, *to assist*; se invidiae, periculis, in discrimen, morti v. ad mortem, *to expose*; jugulum percussoribus, *to present*, Tac. H. 1, 41. *so* stricta m aciem venientibus, Virg. A. 6, 291. oblatum a senatu honorem recusavit, *offered*, Suet. Dom. 14. jusjurandum ei, Suet. cl. R. 7.

Of-ficĕre (feci, fectum; facio,) alicui, *to hinder, to hurt*; visui, luminibus, *to obstruct*; *so* auspiciis, Cic. Off. 3, 16. umbra terrae soli officiens noctem efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19. Diogeni apricanti, *to stand between him and the sun*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32. auribus, *to stop or shut*, Sall. Cat 60. nomini, *to eclipse*, *to obscure*, Liv. praef.—Officium, i, n. *duty, office*; *attendance on a great man or a friend*: officiōsus, a. *ready to serve, kind, obliging*; *officious*: -ōsē: officīna, ae, f. *a workhouse or shop*; *a public school*; *a place for keeping fowls*:

fowls: officinātor, ōris, m. *an overseer of workmen in building*, Vitruv. 6 extr.

Of-fīxĕre, *to fix, to fasten*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 13.

Of-flectĕre, *to bend, to turn the other way.*

Of-frēnātus, a. *led by a bridle or halter.* Plaut.

Of-fringĕre, (ēgi, actum; frango,) *to break the clods by ploughing a second time across*, Col. 2, 11, 3.

Offucia, ae, f. *a varnish or paint*, Plaut. M. 1, 3, 106. pl. *tricks or cheats*, Id. Capt. 3, 4, 123.

Of-fundĕre, *to sprinkle upon, to spread over.*

Oh! interj. oh! ohe! *enough!* Oho! oho!

ŏLEA, & ŏlīva, ae, f. *an olive tree, an olive, the fruit of that tree:* oleācĕus, oleāginus, v. -īnĕus, a. *of or like olive;* olivārius, a *of olives:* oletum, olivētum, & olivīna, *a place where olives grow, an olive yard:* olivans, ntis, part. a. *gathering olives:* oleītas, & olivītas, atis, f. *a crop of olives, the time of gathering olives:* olivīfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *producing or bearing olives:*—Oleaster, tri, m. *a wild olive-tree:* oleastellus, a. *a kind of olive-tree:*—ŏleum, & olīvum, *oil:* olearius, v. a, um; olcāris, e, *of or pertaining to oil:* olearius, i, m. *a maker or seller of oil, an oilman:* oleōsus, a *full of oil, fat;* -osum semen, Plin. 27, 12.

OLĔRE, ui, ĭtum, *to emit a smell, to smell of;* rosa recens a longinquo ŏlet, *smells*, Plin. 21, 7. *so* mulier rectè olet, cum nihil olet, Plaut. M. 1, 3, 116. deterius Libycis olet aut nitet herba lapillis, Hor. Ep. 1. 10, 19. olere myrrham, unguenta, vina, hircum, pastillos, *to smell of*, &c. *so* rore Arabo, Ov. Ep. 15, 76. sulphure, Id. M. 5, 495. nardo, Prop. 4, 7, 32. *metaph.* furtum, scortum, prandium, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 59. malitiam, *to savour of, to indicate*, Cic. Rosc. C. 7. nihil ex Academia, Id. N. D. 1, 16. olet huic aurum, *smells to him*, i. e. *he scents it*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 39. olentis (*sc.* malè) uxoris mariti, *i. e.* caprae, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 7. *so* Id. Epod. 10, 2. ŏlĭdus. a. *smelling strong or rank:* ŏlctum, i, n. *ordure, dung:*—Olfacĕre, *to smell, to smell out:* olfactus, part. *smelled*, Plin. 23, 8 f. 80. & 24, 16 f. 92. olfactus, ūs, m. *the sense of smelling:* olfactōrium, i, n. *a box for carrying perfumes*, Plin. 29, 9 f. 36. pl. *strong perfumes or scented boxes*, Plin. 30, 11 f. 29. Olfactāre, *to smell often:* olfactātrix v. olfactrix, īcis, f. *sc.* vītis, *that is affected by smell*, i. e. *is hurt by the* effluvia *of the raddish or laurel*, Plin. 17, 24 f. 37, 10.—ŏlĕre, & olescĕre, obsol. *to grow, to increase;* olescendi summum tetigere cacumen, *of growing or growth*, Lucr. 2, 1129.

ŏLIM, adv. *formerly; in time past*, Cic. Or. 3, 41. *formerly, some time since, not long ago*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 13. Virg. E. 2, 37. *once upon a time*, Phaedr. 3, 2, 2. *now for a long time, this good while*, Juv. 6, 345. Sen. Ep. 77. *sometimes*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 25. Virg. A. 5, 125. *hereafter, in time to come, long hence, in after times*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 17. olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. A. 1, 203 & 235.

Olla, ae, f. (*ant.* aula,) *a pot:* ollŭla, *a little pot:* ollārius, e; -ares uvae, *kept in pots*, Col. 12, 43. ollārius, a. *of pots;* -aria aeris temperatura.

Olli, *for* illi; & ollis, *for* illis; *from the obsol.* ollus, Plaut. *so* olli subridens, Virg. A. 1, 254.

ŏLOR, ōris, m. *a swan:* olorīnus, n. *of or like a swan; white:* † olorīfer, *bearing swans.*

ŏLUS, ĕris, n. *any garden herbs for food; pot herbs, colliflower:* oluscŭlum, i, n. *small pot herbs!* oleracĕus, a. *of or like pot herbs:* olītor, ōris, m. *he who rears or sells pot herbs, a gardener:* olitōrius, -ium forum, *the place where pot herbs are sold, the green-market:* oluscātrum, i, v. olĕris atri, n. *the herb alisander*, Plin. 19, 8. & 20, 11.

ŏMāsum, i, n. *the paunch, a fat tripe*, Hor.

ŏMEN, ĭnis, n. *an omen, any thing which was supposed to forebode what was to happen:* ominōsus, a. *ominous, inauspicious, foreboding ill, ill-boding:* -ōnē: omīnāre, *to forebode, to presage.*

ŏMENTUM, *the caul, the thin membrane which encloses the bowels*, Plin. 11, 37. Cels. 4, 1; 31, &c.

ŏ- (*for* ŏb, elīso *b,*) Mittĕre pila, *to lay aside*, Sall. Cat. 63. alia, *to pass over, not to mention, to omit*, Cic. Quinctil. 22. Pompeii insequendi rationem, *to give over*, Caes. B. C. 1, 30. omitte hunc, *let him go, do not punish him*, Ter. Rh. 1, 2, 91. honores, *to slight*, Tac. An. 6, 45. *so* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 98. omitte mirari fumum et opes Romae, *cease to admire*, Id. Od. 3, 29, 11. *so* Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 10.

Omnis, e, *all, every;* omne, s. *all, the whole:* omnīno, adv. *in all, altogether, entirely:* omnimŏdo, *by all means:* † omnīfer, a. *bearing or producing all things:* omnĭgĕnus, a. *of all kinds:* omnĭpărens, ntis, a. *bringing forth all things, all-producing:* omnipŏtens, *all-powerful, almighty, omnipotent:* omnĭtuens, *all-seeing;* omnĭvăgus, a. *wandering through all places:* omnivŏlus Jupiter, *desiring or loving all women*, Catull. 67, 140. omnivŏrus, a. *eating all kinds of herbs*, boves omnivorae, Plin. 25, 8.

* Omoplătae, arum, f. *the shoulder blades*, Cels. 8, 1, 65. & 3, 22, 38.

Omphacium, i, n. *sc.* oleum, *oil made of unripe olives;* sc. vinum, *a kind of drink or wine made of unripe grapes*, Plin. 12, 27 f. 60. & 23 pr. 4.

ŏNāger, gri, m. *a wild ass*, Varr. R. R. 2, 6.

ŏNUS, ĕris, n. *a burden or load:* ŏnĕrōsus, *burdensome, heavy:* ŏnustus, *laden or loaded:* onerarius, a. *serving for burden:* onerariae naves, *ships of burden*—Onĕrāre, *to load, to heap.*

ŏNYX, ўchis, m. *the name of a precious stone:* onychīnus, *of or like an* onyx *stone*, Plin. 15, 15.

Opācus, *shady, dark:* -ācĭtas: ŏpācāre, *to shade, to darken, to cover;* ramus opacat humum.

ŏpĕra, ae, f. (opus,) *labour, work, service, endeavour, pains, help, assistance:* pl. *labourers, workmen, slaves or freemen hired to execute any business;* res multae operae, *a laborious work;* operae pretium est, v. est operae, *it is worth while;* opella, *a small labour, a little application to business*, operarius, a. *of work or servile labour:* s. *a workman, a labourer, a mechanic:* operaria, ae, f. *a work woman:* operōsus, a. *active, laborious, that costs much labour and pains:* operōse, adv. *laboriously, with much pains or difficulty:*—ŏpĕrāri, *to work, to labour, to operate; to be employed in any thing;* juventus operata sacris, *employed in sacred rites*, Hor. pubes operata deo, Tibul. -atio.

ŏpĕrīre, (pario,) *to cover, to shut, to hide;* ŏpertus, a. *secret, hidden, private, concealed;* opertum Bonae deae, *the secret place where the sacred rites of the* Bona Dea *were performed*, Cic. parad. 4. Apollinis operta, *the oracles or responses from the temple of Apollo*, Cic. Div. 1, 50. & 2, 55.

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operculum, i, n. *a cover, a lid:* operimentum, *a covering, a coverlet of a bed:* opertorium, *a coverlet:*—Opercŭlāre, *to cover with a lid, to stop up with a stopple,* Col. 12, 15. -āti favi, Id. 11, 10.

* Ophiūchus, i, m. *the man that holds a serpent; the Greek name of the constellation* Serpentarius, Manil. 1, 331. ophītes, ae, m *a kind of black marble,* Plin. 36, 7 & 22. Stat. Silv. 1, 5, 35. ophiūsa, ae, f. *the name of an herb,* Id. 24, 17.

* Ophthalmĭcus, i, m. *an oculist,* Mart. 8, 74.

ŏpĭcus, a. *barbarous, rude, unlearned,* Plin. 29, 1.

ŏpĭfer, ĕra, um, (opem ferens,) *bringing aid.*

Opĭfex, ĭcis, c. (opus facio,) *one that works or makes, a workman, a maker:* opificīna, ae, f. & opificium, i, n. *the doing or making of a work.*

ŏpĭlio, ōnis, m. *(q. ovilio ab ovis,) a shepherd.*

Opīmus, a. -ior,—(ŏpis,) *rich, fat, fertile, fruitful; inelegant,* Cic. opīme, adv. *abundantly:* opimĭtas, atis, f. *plenty of good things;* opīmāre, *to fatten, to make fat,* Columel. 8, 9.

ŏpīnāri, *to think, to imagine, to judge:* opinātio, & -ātus, ūs, *a fancying, an imagination, a weak assent:* opinātor, *a fond imaginer or supposer, who assents to uncertain things as if certain:* opinabĭlis, e, *imaginary, fanciful, conjectural:* opīnus, a. *thought of;* nec ŏpinus v. nec opinatus, *not thought of, unexpected:* necopinatō, adv. *unexpectedly:*—ŏpīnio, ōnis, f. *an opinion, imagination, belief:* opiniōsus, a. -issimus, *apt to entertain groundless opinions,* Cic. Ac. 4, 47.

ŏpīpărus, a. *sumptuous, splendid;* -ărē.

Opis, gen. *(from the obs.* ops,) ŏpem, ŏpe, f *help, power, resource:* pl. Opes, ŏpum, opĭbus, &c. *power, strength, forces, resources, riches, wealth, dominion, empire:* ŏpĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *bringing help:* ŏpĭtŭlari ei, *to help to assist.*

* Opistographus, a. *written on the back or on both sides of the paper,* Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17.—Opistothōnos, i, m. *a disease causing a distortion of the neck,* Plin. 28, 12. opisthotonĭcus, a. *wry-necked,* Id. 20, 18.

Opium, *the juice of poppy,* Plin. 20, 17.

Opobalsămum, *the juice of balsam,* Plin. 12, 15.

* ŏpŏpŏnax, ăcis, m. *the juice of* panax *or the herb all-heal,* Plin. 20, 24.

ŏpŏrŏthēca, *a place for keeping fruit, an apple-loft,* Varro de re rustica, 1, 2.

ŏportet, imp. (opus,) *it behoves, it is meet or fit, it must needs be. (see* Gr. p. 181.)

Op-pangĕre, pegi, pactum, *to fix or fasten to.*

Op-pedĕre ei, *to mock or affront by contradicting;* vin' tu curtis Judaeis oppedere? Hor. S. 1, 9, 70.

Op-pĕrīri, *to wait or tarry for, to expect.*

Op-pessulātus, -atae fores, *bolted against.*

Op-pĕtĕre poenas, *to undergo;* mortem, *to die.*

Oppĭdum, i, n. *a town:* oppidŭlum, *a little town:* oppidānus, a. *of a town;* s. *a townsman:* oppidātim, adv. *town by town, through each town:* oppidō, adv. *very much, exceedingly,* (as much as would be enough for a town.) Fest. & Ter.

Op-pignŏrāre, *to pledge, to pawn,* Cic. Sext.

Op-plēre, *to stop or fill up against,* Lucr. 6, 725.

Op-plēre, *to fill compleatly,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 41.

Op-plōrāre, *to weep or whine to,* A. ad Heren.

Op-pōnĕre, *to place against, to oppose;* se periculis v. ad pericula, *to expose;* fabula soli, *to build them with their front looking to,* Virg. G. 3, 302. sese Salio, *to oppose,* Id. A. 5, 335. *so* me profugis, ib. 7, 300. aciem *sc.* hostibus, 9, 469. turmas illis, 10, 239. genua costis, *to fix or clap against,* Ov. M. 12, 347. manum fronti, *to put or hold before,* ib. 2, 76. *so* manum ante oculos, Id. F. 4, 178. manum puella suavio opponat tuo, *oppose her hand to your kiss,* Hor. Epod. 3, 21. moles fluctibus, *to oppose,* Cic. Off. 2, 4. montes natura opposuit mari, Luc. 2, 620. oppono auriculam, *sc.* antestanti, *I offer or hold out my ear* to be touched, Hor. S. 1, 9, 7. ut opponeret Stoicis, *to oppose, to argue against,* Cic. Ac. 4, 42 f. *so* Id. Fin. 2, 13. at Domitius, cum manus ad os opposuit *(al.* apposuit,) Domitius in particular tells this news with pleasure, but with an air of secrecy; *having put his hand before his mouth,* as a sign to keep silence, Cic. Fam. 8, 1. ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, *was pawned or pledged,* Ter. Phor. 4, 3, 56. oppŏsĭtio, v. -itus, us, *a setting up against, opposition.*

Opportūnus, a (portus,) *commodious, fit, convenient; seasonable; exposed to;* -ūnē: -ūnĭtas.

Op-primĕre (pressi, ssum; prĕmo,) taleam pede, *to press down,* Cato, 45. nostram progeniem, *to crush to death,* Phaedr. 2, 4, 10. ora loquentis, *to stop,* Ov. M. 3, 296. os opprime, *sc.* Phornutōnis, *stop his mouth,* Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 93. terras imbre, *to cover,* Lucr. 6, 265. animos formidine, *to depress,* Cic. Verr. 5, 6. opprimet hanc animam fluctus, *will overwhelm, will kill me,* Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 35. adolescentem honestissimum, *to overthrow or crush, to ruin, to effect his condemnation,* Cic. Cael. 32. *so* reum, Id. Verr. 1, 9. innocentes iniquo judicio, Id. oblato falso crimine insontem, Liv. 1, 51. *so* 2, 52. libertatem populi, *to overpower, to crush, to oppress,* Nep. 7, 3. *so* remp. armis, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. semina morbi, *to root out,* Ov. Rem. A. 81. ne se penuria victūs opprimeret, metuebat, *should cut him off,* i. e. *lest he should starve for want,* Hor. S. 1, 1, 99. Antonium in mediis ejus injuriis mors oppressit, *came upon him unexpectedly, cut him off,* Cic. Verr. 3, 91. *so* tyrannum improvisō, *to crush,* Cic Off. 2, 23. ignem orientem, *to smother or put out,* Liv. 31, 29. unda flammas opprimat, *let the water quench or extinguish the flames,* Sen. Med. 885. iram, *to stifle or suppress,* Sall. Jug. 72. *so* sic vindicta Caesaris dilata potius, quam oppressa est, Flor. 4, 7, 4. dolorem, *to repress, to check,* Senec. ad Helv. 16. Consules sine tumultu rem omnem oppressere, *quashed or crushed,* Liv. 2, 4. mentionem memoriamque rei, *to prevent, to banish,* Id. 38, 50. eum sopor oppressit, *seized, came upon him, he fell asleep,* Id. *so* somnus virginem oppressit, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53. ne de hac re pater imprudentem opprimat, *come upon him unawares or by surprise,* Id. And. 1, 3, 22. id voluit, nos interea oscitantes opprimi, *that we should be caught napping,* ib. 1, 2, 10. prius nox oppressisset, *sc.* eum, *would have overtaken,* Id. Ad. 4, 1, 9. ut in ipso articulo oppressit! *how he has hit me on the very joint!* ib. 2, 2, 21.

Oppressio, ōnis, f. *oppression, violence:* oppressiuncŭla, a. *a little pressing:* oppressor, ōris, m. *an oppressor, a destroyer,* Cic. ad Brut. 16.

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Op-

Opprobrium, i, n. (probrum,) *a reproach, a disgrace:* opprobrāre aliquid alicui, *to cast up ot, to upbraid with,* Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 142. Truc. 2, 2, 25.

Op-pugnāre, *to fight against, to attack or assault, to try to take a town by force:* -ātio; -ātor: -ātōrius.

Ops, ŏpis, *the goddess of the earth,* (vid. N. P.)

Opsōnium, i, n. *meat, fish, flesh, any thing eaten with bread;* in Scotch *kitchen:* opsonāre, v. -āri, *to buy meat or any thing to be eaten with bread:* -ātus, ūs; -ator, *a caterer or purveyor,* Plaut

Optāre, *to wish, to chuse:* optatus, a. *wished for:* optatum, i, n. *a wish, a desire:* optatō, adv. *as one would wish, in the nick of time.* optatio, ōnis, f. *a wishing or wish:* optabilis, e, *to be wished, desirable:* -iter:—Optio, ōnis, f. *choice, option: the substitute of a* decurio *or centurion in the army; an assistant:*—optivus, a. -um cognomen, *assumed from choice,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2. 101.

Opŭlentus, & opŭlens, ntis, a. (opes,) *wealthy, rich, opulent, powerful:* -enter; -entia: opŭlentare, *to enrich;* herum baccis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17.

Optĭmus, a. (bonus) *very good, best:* optimè, adv. *very well:* -ātis, c. g. adj. *favourable or partial to the nobility:* plur. m. subst. optimātes, ium, *favourers of the nobility, noblemen of the highest rank.*

Opus, ĕris, n. *a work:* opuscŭlum, *a little work.*

Opus, ind. f. n. *need, necessity:* ind. a. *needful, expedient, necessary,* (Gr. p. 165)

ŌRA, ae, *a coast, a border, the extremity of any thing; a rope which ties a ship to the land:* oratius, -iae naves, *small ships which sail along the coast.*

ōrāre, (os, ōris,) *to speak, to plead as an orator; to beg, to entreat:* orātio, ōnis, f. *a speech, an oration:* orātus, ūs, m. *a request or entreaty:* oratiuncŭla, ae, f. *a little speech or oration:* orātor, ōris, m. *a speaker, an orator, an ambassador:* oratorius, a. *of or pertaining to an orator or oratory, oratorical;* -ōrie, Cic. Orat. 68.

Oracŭlum, & contr. † orāclum, i, n. *an oracle; a temple, the priest or priestess of which was supposed to be inspired by some deity with a knowledge of futurity; the response of an inspired priest or priestess of a temple,* Cic. de Div. 1, 43.

ORBIS, is, m. *a circle or globe, the world:* orbiculus, i, m. *a little round ball, the wheel of a pulley:* orbiculātus, a. *of a round or circular form;* -ata poma, *of the best kind,* Cic. Fam. 8, 15. orbiculātim, adv. *in a round form, circularly:* orbīle, is, n. *the end of the axle-tree that goes into the nave:* orbīta, ae, f. *the mark of a chariot wheel, an orbit.*

ORBUS, a. *deprived or destitute of parents or children; without, not having:* republicâ ex parte orbâ, *being partly in an orphan state, having lost one of her consuls,* Liv. 2, 47. orbĭtas, ātis, f. *the being without children or parents; the being destitute of any thing.* orbāre, *to deprive or bereave of:* -ātio; -ātor, Ovid. Met 13, 500.

ORCA, ae, f. *a large kind of fish,* Plin. 9, 6. *a jar or large earthen vessel,* Varr. R. R. 1, 13. Hor. S. 2. 4, 66. *a dice-box* or something similar, Pers. 3, 50. plur. *a gem,* Plin. 37, 10—orcŭla, ae, f. *a little vessel, a rundlet or small jar,* Cato, 17.

Orchestra, ae, f. *a place in the theatre next the stage, where the senators sat; in the Greek theatre, the place where the actors danced,* Vitr. 5, 6.

*Orchis, is; orchas, ădis, v. orchītes, is, f. *a round kind of olive,* Cato, 6. Col. 5, 8.

Orcus, *the god* Pluto; *the place of the dead,* (C.B.)

Ordīri, *to begin; properly to spin or weave; to speak or write of:* orsus, part. *having begun or spoken:* orsa, orum, n. *things begun, a beginning or undertaking; words spoken, a speech:* orsus, ūs, m. *a poem,* Virg. Culex, 2. *a purpose, an attempt,* Cic. Div. 2, 30.

ORDO, ĭnis, m. *order, rank, condition;* ordo saeculorum, *a series or succession,* Virg. E. 4, 5. obliquus signorum, i. e. *the zodiac,* Id. G. 2, 239. fatorum, *the appointment or decree,* Id. A. 5, 707. Pers. 3, 7. rerum, *a series of events,* ib 7, 44. *so* is vertitur ordo, ib. 3, 376. ordines arborum, *rows,* Cic. Sen. 16. *so* pone ordine vites, Virg. E. 1, 74. remque ordine pando, *in order,* Id. A. 3, 179. *so* ahena locant, ib. 5, 102. ordo comitum, *a train of attendants,* ib. 11, 94. *so* lucet via longo ordine flammarum, ib. 144. terno consurgunt ordine remi, *in a triple row or tire,* ib. 5, 120. ordine debilis uno, *disabled in one tire,* ib. 271. geminis ordinibus, *in two tires or banks,* Ov. Met. 11, 462.—affert maximè lumen memoriae ordo, *arrangement or method,* Cic. Or. 2, 86.—homo sui ordinis, *of his rank or fortune, like himself,* Cic. Verr. 1, 28. *so* Ter. E. 2, 2, 3. si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos, *if you esteem all the Greeks alike, of the same character, as perfidious as* Ulysses, Virg. A. 2, 102.—¶ *The Romans were divided into three orders or ranks:* ordo senatorius, equestris et plebeius; ordo amplissimus, *the highest order,* i. e *the senatorian,* Cic. Prov. C. 10. Suet. O. 8. Vesp. 2. Plin. Ep. 10, 3. proximus est huic dignitati ordo equester, Cic. Dom. 28. vir senatorii ordinis, Vell. 2, 5. utriusque ordinis viri, ib. 200. plebs et minor ordo, *(i. e.* equites,) maximusque, *(i. e.* senatores,) Mart. 4, 2 consensu ordinis, *i. e.* senatûs, Liv. 8, 18. *so* 4, 2. omnium ordinum homines, *of all ranks,* Nep. 25, 13. ascribi quietis ordinibus decorum, *to be enrolled among the peaceful orders of the gods,* (who, according to the opinion of Epicurus, were supposed to do nothing but enjoy pleasure,) Hor. Od 3, 3, 36. ordo publicanorum, *the order of tax-gatherers,* Cic. Fam. 13, 10. sedere in quatuordecim ordinibus, *to sit in one of the 14 rows or benches in the theatre, appropriated to the* Equites, Cic. Phil. 2, 18. (A. 27.)—¶ ordines militiae *the ranks of preferment in the army,* Tac. Hist. 1, 52. & 4, 59. ordinem ducere, *to be a centurion,* Cic. Phil. 1, 8. Liv. 2, 23. Justin. 12, 6. honestum ordinem ducere, *to hold an honourable rank, among the centurions,* Liv. 3, 44. (A. 370.) centuriones primorum ordinum, *the principal centurions,* Liv. 10, 35. *called* primi ordines, ib. 30, 4. minor ordine, *sc.* centurio, *inferior in rank,* Ov. P. 4, 7, 49 dare ordines, *to give commissions to be centurions,* as we say, *to give companies,* Suet. Caes. 75. *add.* Liv. 42, 23. in plures ordines instruebantur, *sc.* milites, *they were divided into centuries,* Liv. 8, 8. redditi plerisque ordines, *their centuries,* i. e. *those who had been degraded were restored to their former rank of centurions,* Tac. H. 1, 52. ordines relinquere, *to leave or quit their ranks,* Liv. 2, 59. compressis ordinibus,

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pus, *having closed their ranks*, Liv. 8, 9. solutis ordinibus, *their ranks being broken*, Liv. 37, 43. multiplicatis in arcto ordinibus, *their ranks being multiplied as the space grew narrower*, Liv. 2, 50. *opp.* explicare ordines, *to form or draw out their ranks*, ib. 46.—seipsum in ordinem cogere, *to lower one's self to the common level*, Id. 3, 35. in ordinem cogi, *to be degraded*, Id. 6, 38.—extra ordinem, *in an extraordinary manner, contrary to rule or law*, Cic. rectè atque ordine, *properly, justly*, Cic. Quint. 7. Sall. Cat 51.—Ordinārius, a. *ordinary, in due order, usual, regular*; -arii lapides, *of a similar form*, Vitr. 2, 8. -ii oratio, *a set speech*, Sen. Ep. 38. negans cognitionis rem, sed ordinarii juris esse, *saying that the matter did not belong to the emperor's cognizance, but to that of the ordinary judges*, Suet. Cl. 15.—Ordināre, *to set in order, to arrange, to ordain*: annos, *to compute*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 20. -ātio; -ātor; -ātè & -atim.

* Orexis, is, f. *a strong appetite for food*, Juv.

* Orgānum, i, n. *any instrument or organ; a machine*: organicus, a. *organical, done by an engine; musical*: f. *a player on a musical instrument*: -icè.

* Orgia, ōrum, n. *orgies, the sacred rites of Bacchus, or the things used in celebrating them.*

Orichalcum, i, n. *a kind of brass*, Cic. Off. 3, 23.

Oriculārius, *for* auricularius, a. *of or for the ears*; clyster, Cels. 5 26, 12. specillum, ib. 7, 30.

ŏrīri, ŏrĕris v. orĕre, & ŏrīris v. orīre, &c. *to rise, to spring, to arise*: ortus, a. *born, descended*: oriens, ntis, m. *sc.* sol, *the rising of the sun, the east*: orientālis, e, *eastern*: ortus, ūs, m. *a rising, the east; birth or descent; a rise or cause*: oriundus, a. *descended from*: origo, ĭnis, f. *an origin or beginning; a source, a cause; a mother country or city.*

Ornāre, *to adorn, to deck or dress; to furnish or equip*: Deiotarum, *to decree to him the name of* king, *and other honours*, Cic. Dej. 1. Pompeium, *to confer on him the care of providing corn for the people*, Id. Fam. 1, 1. magistratus provinciales et provincias, *to decree to them the necessary number of troops, money to pay them, &c.* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3. Att. 3, 24. & 4, 18. (A. 260.) exercitum, *to decree rewards to it*, Cic. Fam. 12, 10. decemviros lege Curiatâ, *to invest with military command*, Cic. Rull. 2, 10.—Ornātus, -ior -issimus, *well furnished or provided; accomplished*: ornātè, adv. *elegantly*: ornātus, ūs, *(ant. i,)* m. *dress, finery*: ornamentum, i, n. *an ornament*: ornātrix, īcis, f. *a female slave that dressed the hair of her mistress.*

Ornus, i, f. *a wild ash*: ornĕus, a. *of a wild ash.*

Orsus, part. *having begun; see* ordiri.

* Orthographia, ae, f. *(i. e.* rectè scribendi scientia,) *orthography; a draught or model*, Vitr. 1, 2.

Orthomium, i, n. *a kind of hemp or flax*, Plin. 20, 1.—Orthopnoea, ae, f. *an asthma, a difficulty of breathing*, Cels. 4, 7. orthopnoïcus, a. *pursy, phthisical*, Plin. 20, 17.—orthostĭtae, ārum, f. *supporters, buttresses or pilasters*, Vitr. 2, 8.

Ortus, ūs, m. *a rising, &c. see* orīri.

* Ortyx, ўgis, f. *a quail*; the herb *plantain*, Plin. 21, 17.—ortygometra, ae, f. *the chief or leader of the quails*, Plin. 10, 23.

Oryx, ўgis, m. *a sort of wild goat*, Plin. 9. 1.

Oryza, ae, f. *rice, a kind of grain*, Plin. 18, 7. § 13. ptisanarium oryzae, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 155.

Os, ossis, n. *the mouth, the face*: osculum, *a little mouth, a kiss*: osculāre, *to kiss*; -ātio: -ābundus.

Os, ossis, n. *a bone*: officŭlum, i, n. *a little bone*: oseus, a. *of bone, boney, hard as bone.*

Oscen, ĭnis, c. *a bird that foreboded by singing.*

Oscillum, i, n. *an image hung on ropes, and swung up and down in the air*, Virg. G. 2, 389.

Oscĭtāre, *to gape, to yawn, to be listless.*—Oscitatio, ōnis, f. *a gaping or yawning, supine negligence*: oscitanter, adv. *carelessly, listlessly.*

Ōsor, ōris, m. (odi,) *a hater*; mulierum, Plaut.

Ostendĕre, (di, sum & tum; ob & tendo,) *to shew*: ostentus, ūs, m. *a shew, a show, a spectacle*: ostentum, i, n. *a prodigy; a strange incredible thing*:—Ostentāre, *to shew often or vainly; to threaten, to promise; to boast*: -ātio; -ātor.

Ostium, i, n. *a door, the mouth of a river*: ostiŏlum, *a little door*: ostiātim, adv. *from door to door; to every door*: ostiārius, i, m. *a door keeper*: ostiārium, i, n. *a tax upon doors*, Caes. B. C. 3, 32.

* Ostracismus, *a voting by shells, concerning the banishment of a citizen*, Nep. 2, 8. 3, 1. & 5, 3.

Ostrea, ae, f. & ostreum, i, n. *an oyster*: ostrearius, a. *of or belonging to oysters*: ostrearium, i, n. *an oyster-pit*: † ostreōsus, a. *abounding in oysters*: ostrĭfer, *producing oysters*, Virg. A. 3, 207.

Ostrum, i, n. *the juice of a shell-fish, which produced a purple colour*: ostrinus, a. *of a purple or scarlet colour*; torus, Propert. 1, 14, 20.

Ōtium, i, n. *ease, leisure, quiet, repose, living retired from the management of public affairs*: ōtiŏlum, i, n. *a little leisure*: otiōsus, a. *at ease or leisure, in repose; retired from public business*: otiōsè, adv. *leisurely, quietly*: Ōtiāri, *to live at ease or free from business*, Cic. Off. 3, 14. Hor. Sat.

ŏvis, is, f. *a sheep*: ovillus, & oviarius v. ovinus, a. *of or belonging to sheep*: oviāria, ae, f. *a flock of sheep*: ŏvile, is, n. *a sheep-cote, a sheep-fold; an inclosure surrounded with boards, into which the centuries of the Roman people went to give their votes*:—ŏvāre, *to rejoice, to triumph*; ovatio, ōnis, f. *an ovation or lesser triumph, when a victorious general entered the city on foot or on horseback, attended by his soldiers. It was called* ovatio *because he sacrificed a sheep* (ŏvis;) *to distinguish it from* triumphus, *a greater triumph, in which the general entered the city in a chariot, and sacrificed a bull.*

ŏvum, i, n. *an egg, the spawn of fish, &c.* ovi album v. albumen, et candidum, *the white of an egg*; luteum vel vitellus, *the yolk*; putamen vel testa, *the shell*; ovum hypenemium v. irritum, zephyrium, v. urinum, *a wind or addle egg*; geminum, *with two yolks*; molle, durum, ruptum, sorbile, columbinum, pavonium, &c. Hor. S. 2, 4, 12. ova concipere, gignere, edere, parĕre, ponere, *to lay eggs*: supponere anatum ova gallinis, *to set eggs of ducks under hens*; incubare ovis v. ova, *to sit as a fowl or bird*; excludere pullos ex ovo, *to hatch eggs*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48 & 52. in pullos animales vertier ova cernimus alituum, Lucr. 2, 926.—videsne ut in proverbio sit ovorum inter se similitudo? Cic. Acad. 4, 18. ut sibi sint et ova ovorum, et apes apium simillimae, ib. 17. ovum ovo non tam simile, Quintil. 5, 11, 30. ovo prognatus eodem, Hor. S. 2, 1, 26.—ab ovo usque ad mala, *from the beginning*

to the end of supper, ib. 1, 3, 6. ad ova integram famam affero, Cic. Fam. 9, 20. (A. 447.)—gignunt ova pisces, Cic. N. D. 2, 51 f. ōvātus, a. *made in the form of an egg, ovoid*, Plin. 15, 21. & 35, 1.

* Oxygăla v. -um, *a composition made of sour milk, salt, &c.* Plin. 28, 9. Col. 12, 8.—Oxygărum, i, n. *a sharp pickle or sauce*, Mart. 3, 50.—oxylapăthon, i, n. *a sort of wild sorrel*, Plin. 20, 21. oxymel, ĕlis, v. oxymĕli, ĭtis, n. *a preparation of vinegar, honey, &c.* Id. 14, 17. Col. 12, 56. oxypŏron, i, n. *a kind of pickle*, Plin. 20, 23. oxyporopōla, ae, m. *a seller of sauces*, Id. 20, 7.—oxypŏrus, a. *easily digested, or causing a quick digestion*; -ōrae antidŏti, *of quick operation*, Plin.

Ozymum v. ocimum, *the herb garden basil.*

P.

PĂBŬLUM, i, n. (pasco,) *food for cattle, &c. fodder, forage; food or meat for birds*, Virg. A. 12, 475. *for bees*, Id. G. 2, 436, &c. also *for man*, Lucr. 5, 942.—inde pabula terrae pinguia concipiunt, *the lands receive rich nourishment*, Virg. G. 1, 86. pabulum malorum, *the food of apple trees*, i. e. fimus suillus, Cato, 7. 4. *so* Col. 2, 14, 3. & 2, 5, 1. amoris pabula, Lucr. 4, 1056. est enim animorum, ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio, contemplatioque naturae; Cic. Ac. 40, 41. *so* Id. Sen. 14.—Acheruntis pabulum, *food for the ghosts*, i. e. *an old man*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 12. Pabulāris, e, *of or fit for fodder*: pabulari, *to forage, to get provisions for cattle*, and also *for men; to feed, to graze*: -ātio, -ātor, -ātorius, Col. 6, 3. & 11, 1.

PācālIS, e, *of peace, belonging to the goddess Pax*: pacare, *to appease*, &c. *see* Pax.

PĂCISCI, pactus, *to make a bargain, to stipulate, to agree*: aliquid tibi, *to bargain or stipulate for*, Cic. Sext. 25. *so* pretium, Ov. M. 7, 506. vitam ab illo, Sall. Jug. 26. magnā mercēde cum aliquo, ut, &c. Liv. 25, 33. dimidium quod pactus esset, pro illo carmine dedit, Cic. Or. 2, 86. pacti sunt inter se, *they agreed*, Justin. 1, 10. dimitti pactus, si intercessisset, *sc.* elephantum, *having stipulated to be dismissed*, Plin. 8, 7. *so* pacti, ut arma atque equos traderent, Liv. 22, 53. pacti triginta talentis pacem impetraverunt, Id. 38, 11. hanc mercedem unam pro eo munere pascor, *I promise*, Id. 26, 50. pacto inter se, ut, &c. *having agreed together*, Liv. 28, 31. ex qua pactus esset vir domo (*sc.* feminam,) in matrimonium duceret, *should take a wife from whatever family he had contracted with for her, or had betrothed her*, Liv. 4, 4. *so* principis filiam Etutam pacto fratri eum invidisse, *that he envied his brother, who had concluded a contract of marriage with* Etutia, &c. Id. 44, 30. ferre quod et meritis et voce est pactus, *to obtain what he stipulated for*, Ovid. M. 5, 28. vitam pro laude pacisci, *to barter or exchange, to forfeit or give up*, Virg. A. 5, 230. *sc.* hanc aevum cupiat pro luce pacisci, *to give his whole life in exchange for this day*, Stat. Th. 1, 21. *sc.* letum pro laude pacisci, *to incur, to purchase in exchange*, Virg. A. 12, 49.—¶ *instead of* pactus sum, *we often find* pepigi, *I agreed or bargained for; from the old verb* pago, Liv. 1, 24, 29. 34, 31 & 32. qui primum cum ea gente amicitiam pepigerat, *had agreed upon*, Liv. 38, 9. nec tecum meus haec pepigit mihi foedera Lausus, *nor did my Lausus make such a treaty with you for me*, Virg. A. 11, 902. bis senos pepigere dies, *they made a truce for twelve days*, ib. 133.—*and hence the part. perf.* pactus, *in a passive sense; thus*, cum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactae induciae, *when a truce had been agreed upon*, Cic. Off. 1, 10. *so* quae de me pacta sunt, Cic. Att. 2, 9. Turno pacta Lavinia fuerat, *had been betrothed*, Liv. 1, 2. *so* Ov. Ep. 8, 95. 10, 92 & 21, 185. M. 14, 451. destituit deos pacta merecede Laomedon, *defrauded the gods* (Neptune and Apollo) *of their promised or stipulated hire*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 22. *for building the walls of Troy*; pacto pro moenibus auro, Ov. M. 11, 204. (G. 372.) regna pacta tibi, *promised*, Ovid. Ep. 6, 5. fidem pacis pactae desiderat, *desires the observance of the peace agreed upon*, Liv. 31, 29 exige cum plenā munera pacta fide, *demand with full assurance the fulfilment of my promises*, Ov. Ep. 16 f.

Pactum, i, n. & pactio, ōnis, f. *a contract, bargain or agreement; a condition, a mean, a way or manner*: quo pacto? *in what manner?* eo pacto, &c. pactor, ōris, m. *the maker or signer of a contract.*

* Paean, ānis, m. *a name of* Apollo; *a song or hymn*; laetum paeana canentes, Virg. A. 6, 657.

* Paedagōgus, *a person who conducted boys to and from school, usually of servile condition; a tutor, a governor*: paedagōgium, i, n. *a place in a great house where slaves were educated*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 13.

Paedor, ōris, m. *nastiness, filth for want of dressing*; barba paedore horrida, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12.

Paenŭla, v. penula, ae. f. *a thick riding coat*: paenulatus, *dressed in a paenula or riding coat.*

Paeon, ōnis, m. *a compound foot in verse or prose.*

Paetus, a. *pink-eyed*: paetŭlus, a. *a little pink-eyed*; deos paetulos esse arbitramur, Cic. N. D. 1, 29.

Pagina, (pango,) *a page or leaf of a book, the leaf of a double door*: pagella v. paginŭla, *a little page or leaf*, Cic. Fam. 2, 13. Att. 4, 8.

Pāgus, i, m. *a village; a canton or district*: pagānus, a. *of the villages*, or *of the country*; s. *a country-man, a peasant; any man not a soldier*: paganĭcus, a. *of the country or peasants*: paganalia, ium, v. -iorum, *a festival kept by the country people in the villages*: pagātim, adv. *through or in each village*; templa habebant, Liv. 31, 26.

Pāla, ae, f. *a shovel or spade; the part of a ring in which the gem or stone is fixed, the beazel or bezel*; palam annuli ad palmam converterat, Cic.

Pălaestra, ae, f. *properly a school for wrestling; any place of exercise; the exercise itself*, Cic. Or. 1, 18. Att. 5, 3. (A. 344.) palaestrĭcus, a. *of the* palaestra, Cic. Off. 1, 36. palaestrĭcus, i, m. *sc.* doctor, *a teacher of the exercises of the* palaestra, Quinctil. 1, 11, 15. 2, 8, 7. & 12, 2, 12. palaestrĭta, ae, m. *any one who attends on the* palaestra, *either as a learner, a teacher, or a servant*, Pers. 4, 39. palaestrĭcē, adv. *after the manner of the* palaestritae, Cic. opt. g. dic. 3.

Pălam, adv. *openly, manifestly*, Virg. A. 7, 428. Cic. Br. 12.—¶ Pălam (praep.) populo, *before, in the view or presence of*, Liv. 6, 14. *so* palam

lum omnibus, Id. 25, 18. et flevit populo Caesar utrumque (*sc.* Marcellum et Drusum,) palam, Ov. ad Liv. 444. Marte palam, Id. Art. A. 2, 568. me palam, *in my presence*, ib. 549.

PĂLARI, *to wander*; palans, -ātus, *wandering*, milites palati per agros, &c *see* Pălus.

PĂLĀTIUM, i, n. *properly the Palatine mount in Rome; the house of the emperor, because Augustus dwelt there, a palace:* Pălātinus, a. *of the* Palatium; *belonging to the palace or court*, Suet C. 57

PĂLĀTUM, i, n. *the palate, the taste*, Plin. 11, 37.

PĂLEA, ae, f. *chaff; short straw; the wattles or gills of a cock:* palearium, *v.* -cāre, is, n. *a place for keeping chaff, a chaff-house:* palcātus, a. *mixed with chaff or short straw*, Col. 12, 43. 1.

PALEAR. āris, n. *and oftener* palcaria, ium, *the skin that hangs down from the neck of oxen, the dewlap or dewlaps*; a mento pendent, Virg. G. 3, 53.

* PALIMPSESTUS, i, m. *v.* -um, i, n. *a kind of paper or parchment, on which what was written might easily be erased, so that it might be written on anew*; in -o relata, Catul. 22, 5. Cic. Fam. 7, 18.

* PALINŌDIA, ae, f. *a recantation*, Cic. Att. 4, 5. -am canere, *to utter a recantation*, ib. 2, 9.

PALLA, ae, f. *the upper garment of a woman, a robe, a mantle or cloak:* pallŭla, ae, f. *a small* palla.

PALLĂCA, ae; *v.* pallăce, es, f. *a concubine.*

PALLĒRE, ui, - *to be pale:* palleſcĕre, *to grow pale:* pallor, ōris, m. *paleness:* pallens, & pallĭdus, a. *pale*; pallidŭlus, *somewhat pale, paleish.*

PALLIUM, i, n. *a cloak, the outer robe of the Greeks:* palliātus, a. *drest in a* pallium, Cic. Ph. 5, 5. palliatae fabulae, *plays in which the actors wore Grecian dresses*, (A. 355.) palliŏlum, i, n. *a small* pallium: palliolātim (adv.) amictus, *drest in a little* pallium, Plaut. Pf. 5, 1, 29.

PALMA, ae, f *the palm of the hand; the palm-tree, the badge of victory; a prize; a date, the fruit of the palm-tree; the broad end of an oar, an oar:* palmētum, i, n. *a place where palm trees grow:* palmāris, e, *of the palm tree; the chief, most remarkable*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8. palmarius, a. *deserving the palm or prize, most excellent*, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 8. palmĕus, a. *made of the palm tree, of palm trees, or dates:* † palmōsus, a *full of palm trees:* palmĭfer, & palmĭger, *bearing palm trees:* palmĭpes, ĕdis, *webfooted, having films between the toes as water fowls.*—PALMĀRE, (a palma,) *to print or mark any thing with the palm of the hand*, Quinctil. decl. 1. palmātus, -āta tunica, *an embroidered tunic, worn by generals in a triumph*, Liv.—PALMUS, i, m. *a palm or hand's breadth, equal to* 4 digiti *or* 3 *inches:* palmāris, e; & palmĕus, a, um, *of a hand's breadth:* palmĭpes, ĕdis, c. *a foot, an hand-breadth:* palmipēdālis, e, *a foot and an hand-breadth long or broad*, Col. 3, 19. Vitr. 10, 20.

PALMES, ĭtis, m. *the shoot or young branch of a vine*, Col. 5, 6. *of a palm tree*, Plin. 17, 22. *or of any tree*, Curt. 4, 3, 10. PALMĀRE, *to tie the branches of a vine to the stake that supports them*, Col. 12, 2.

PALPĔBRAE, ārum, f. *the eye-lids*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.

PALPĀRE, *to touch gently or softly as if feeling, to stroke; to soothe or caress, to flatter:* -ātio; -ātor: PALPUM, i, n. *a gentle stroke, a soft blow or pat with the hand; flattery*, Plaut. palpo, ōnis, m. *a flatterer*, Pers. 5, 176.—PALPĪTARE, *to beat or throb, to breathe short:* -ātio, & -ātus, ūs.

PALUDAMENTUM, i, n. *the military robe of a general*, sometimes worn also by others: paludātus, a. *clothed in a military robe*, Cic. Fam. 8, 10.

PĂLUMBES. is, m. *v.* f. & palumbus, i, m. *a wood-pigeon or ring-dove:* -ānus, -a caro, Plin. 30, 12.

PĂLUS, ūdis, f. *a marsh or morass, a bog or fen, a pool or lake:* paludōsus, *marshy, mooriſh, fenny:* palustr-v. -tris, e, *marshy, growing in marshy places.*

PĀLUS, i, m. *a stake or post, a peg or pin.*—PĂLĀRI, dep. *to wander up and down:* palans, palĭtans, & pălātus, a. *wandering, straggling, dispersed:* pass. *to be supported with pales, poles or stakes:* palātio, ōnis, f. *a fixing or driving in of stakes.*

PAMPĪNUS, i, m. & f. *the tender shoot of a vine with its leaves, a vine branch:* pampināceus, -acea cripa, *a syrup made of vine shoots, sal.* fertula Campana, *mellilot,*) Col. 12, 20, 5. Pampinārius palmes, *a leaf, bearing shoots*, Id. 5, 6, 29. -ārium sarmentum, *a branch, springing out of the stock of a vine*, Id. 3, 10, 5. so -āria virga, *a stock-branch*, ib. 7. Plin. 17, 22.—PAMPINEUS, -eae frondes, *vine leaves; vites, branchy or leafy vines*, ib, 10, 100. -ea hasta, *the* thyrsus *of Bacchus wrapped round with vine leaves*, Id. Ep. 13, 33. so habenae, Virg. A 6, 804. umbrae, *a shade formed of vine leaves*, Id. E. 7, 58. Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 71. uvae, *vine grapes or the branches*, Id. Pont. 3, 1, 13. -eus Autumnus, *vinų Autumn*, i. e. *leaves and grapes the produce of autumn*, Virg. G. 2, 5. odor, *the flavour of wine, put for the taste*, Propert. 2, 33, 30.—Pampĭnōsus, *full of shoots and leaves*, Col. 5, 5, 14.—PAMPĪNĀRE, *to lop or pull off the useless shoots or leaves of a vine;* -atio; -ator: pampinātus, a. *curled or winding round like the tendril of a vine*, Plin. 16, 42 f. 82.

PANĀRIUM, *a bread-basket;* panariŏlum, *a small basket for bread*, Mart. 5, 50. *see* Panis.

PĂNAX, ăcis, f. *v.* pănăcēa, ae, f. & panăces, is, n. *the herb all-heal*, Lucr. 4, 123. Plin. 25, 4.

* PANCHRESTUS, a, um, *good against all diseases:* panchrestum medicamentum, *a sovereign remedy*, Cic. Verr. 3, 65. *plur.* panchresta, *sc.* medicamenta, Plin. 36, 20 f. 38. & panchrestos, i, f. -os Romanice, Plin. 23, 7 f. 71.

* PANCRATIUM, *v* -ion, i, n. *a contest in which both boxing and wrestling were united, which required the whole strength*, (παν κρατος.)—PANCRATIASTES, ae, m. *a combatant in this kind of contest:* pancratĭcē, adv. *strongly*, Plaut. B. 2, 3, 14.

PANDĔRE, pandi, pansum & passum, *to shew or open; to spread out, to unfold; to relate;* capillus passus, *v.* passi crines, *hanging loose, dishevelled:* passus, ūs, m. *a pace, a step:* passim, adv. *here and there, every where:*—PANDUS, a. *bent or bowed inward or downward in the middle, crooked:* pandāre, *to bend in or down in the middle;* pandāri, *to be bent in or downwards in the middle:* pandātio, ōnis, f. *a bending or yielding in the middle:* pandiculans, ntis, part. a. *stretching in yawning*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 30. -ātio, Festus.

* PANEGŸRIS, is, f. *a meeting, an assembly:* panegyricus, *sc.* sermo, *a speech delivered before an assembly, an oration in praise of one:* a panegyric.

PANGĔRE (panxi, pactum,) clavum, *to drive in,*

in, to fix, Liv. 7, 3. ramulum, *to set or plant*, Suet. Galb. 1. *so* Col. 3, 3, 12. & de Arb. 3, 3. versus, carmina v. poëmata, *to write or compose*, Cic. Fam. 16, 18. Att. 2, 6. Lucr. 1, 932. Hor. Art. P. 416. Columella *plays on the double signification of this verb*, 20, 251, &c. *cf.* 11, 2, 18.—¶ PĂGO, *is thought to have been antiently used for* PANGO, Quinctil. 1, 6, 10 & 11. *whence we find the pret.* pĕpĭgi *or* pĕgī, *in the same sense with* pango; requiri terminos, quas Socrates pegerit, *al.* pepigerit, *the limits which Socrates fixed*, Cic. Leg. 1, 21. *so* Id. Fin. 16.—*but* PEPIGI *in later times was almost always put for* pactus sum, Quinctil. ibid. *see* PACISCI.—PACTĬLIS, e; corona, *plaited, wreathed*, Plin. 21, 3.

PĂNICUM, *panick, a plant or kind of grain.*

PĀNIS, is, m. *bread;* panis cibarius, sordidus v. vilis, *coarse bread;* siligineus, *fine bread;* ater, candĭdus, malus, secundus v. -aricus, &c. PANES, plur. *loaves, or balls of any thing:* pānĭcĕus, a. *of bread:* panārium, *a place for holding bread, a pantry, a bread basket:* panariŏlum, *a little bread-basket:* panificium, *the making of bread*, Varro de Lat. L. 4, 12. pl. *cakes*, Suet. Vesp. 7.

PANNUS, i, m. *cloth; a ragged garment, or rags; usually in the plur.* pannĭcŭlus, i, m. *a little rag.* pannōsus & pannūcĕus, a. *clothed in rags or a ragged garment*, Pers. 4, 21. *wrinkled*, Mart. 11, 47. panpucea mala, *apples that soon become shrivelled.*

PANTEX, ĭcis, m. *the paunch:* pl. pantices, um, *the intestines:* panticināri, *to fill one's guts.*

PANTHĒR, ēris, m. & PANTHĔRA, ae, f. *a panther:* pantherīnus, a. *of or like a panther;* -inae mensae, *of different colours*, Plin. 13, 15.

* PANTOMĪMUS, & a. *a pantomime* -ĭcus.

PANUS, i, m. *the downy pod in which* panicum *grows: a kind of swelling*, Cels. 5, 28, 10. panicŭla, f. *the down upon reeds; cat's tail, a long round substance that grows on nut-trees*, Plin. 16, 10.

PAPAE, interj. *O strange! O wonderful! rare, excellent! extremely*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 25. Perf. 5, 79.

PĂPĀVER, ĕris, n. *poppy:* papavĕrĕus, a. *of poppy:* papaverātus, -ātae vestes, *woolen clothes made white, as it is supposed, by means of a kind of poppy*, Plin. 8. 48 f. 74. *as linen is said to have been whitened*, Id. 19, 1 f. 4. & 20, 19. f. 79.

PĂPĬLIO, ōnis, m. *a butterfly: a tent or pavilion.*

PAPPAS, ae, m. *a tutor, attendant, or foster-father of children*, pappāre, *to eat pap or the food of infants, (called by the ancients* pappa *or* papa;) *to take food.*—PAPPUS, i, m. *a grandfather; the down of thistles or the like; groundsel, a plant*, Lucr.

PAPŬLA, *a pimple:* papilla, *a nipple, a teat, a breast;* forma papillarum apta premi, Ov. A. 1, 5, 20.

PĂPȳRUS, i, f. & -um, i, n. *an Egyptian plant or reed, of which paper was made; paper:* papyrĭus, a. *of paper:* papyrāceus, a. *made of the plant* papȳrus: papyrĭfer, *producing* papȳrus, Ov.

PAR, părĭs, adj. *obl.* pari, *equal, even in number, like; meet, proper; match to:* par, părĭs, n. *abl.* pare, *a pair, a brace, a couple, a match:* pariter, adv. *equally, in like manner, together:* parĭlis, e, *equal, like;* -i ratione, Lucr. 2, 374.

* PARABŎLA, ae, f. *a comparison, a simile, a parable;* quam Cicero collationem vocat, Quinct.

* PARADOXA, ōrum, n. *paradoxes or sentiments contrary to the general opinion*, Cic. Fin. 4, 27.

* PARALLĒLUS, a *parallel, every where alike distant;* paralleli dicuntur circuli sphaerae, Plin.

* PARALȳSIS, is, f *the palsy:* parlytĭcus, *ill of the palsy, palsied;* Plin. 20, 9 f. 34. & 31, 6.

* PARAPHRĂSIS, is, f. *a paraphrase*, Quinct. 10, 5

PĀRĀRE, *to prepare, to make ready; to procure, to purchase:* părātus, a. *ready, prepared:* -ātē: parātio, ōnis, f. *an aiming at or procuring:* parabĭlis, e, *to be procured, easily gotten:* parātus, ūs, m. *preparation, provision; dress, equipage:* nihil parati, *no preparation or provision*, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 4. PARĬTĀRE, freq. *to prepare*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 64.

PARĂRIUS, *a money-broker or scrivener, one who brings the borrower and lender together*, Senec.

* PARASANGA, *a parasang; a Persian measure of distance, not every where of the same length*, Plin.

* PARASĪTUS, & -a, *a parasite, a flatterer:* parasitaster, tri, m. *a little or despicable parasite:* parasītĭcus, a. *of or pertaining to a parasite:* parasitari, *to act the parasite:* -atio, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 23.

* PARASTAS, ădis, f. v. Parastăta, ae, f. *a jamb or buttress:* parastatĭca, *sc.* columna, *a pilaster*, Vitruv. 9, 9. Plin. 33, 15.

* PARATRAGOEDĀRE v. -iare, *to exaggerate greatly, to exclaim tragically*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 17.

* PARAZONIUM, *a kind of sword, or a belt with a sword, presented by the emperor to tribunes in the army, when he appointed them to that command;* militiae decus, &c. Martial. 14, 32.

PARCA, ae, f. *fate: oftener plur.* Parcae, *the fates*, Mart. 4, 54. Tibul. 1, 8, 2. (vid. Fr. N.)

PARCĔRE, (pĕperci, parsum; *rar.* parsi, parsītum) ei, *rar.* id ei, *to spare;* capillis, capiti, castris hostium, dolori et iracundiae, ferro v. gladio, impensae, labori v. operae, pudori v. pudicitiae, sibi, &c. ne cui rei parcat, *not to spare or omit any thing*, Nep. 4, 2. a caedibus, *to forbear from slaughter;* ut a caedibus et incendiis parceretur, imp. Liv. 25, 25. parcite nimium procedere, *forbear to go too far*, Virg. E. 3, 94. parcite, carmina, *cease, my charms or incantations*, ib. 8, 109. parcebant flatibus euri, *the east winds forbore their blasts*, Id. G. 2, 339. parcere futuro, *to provide for futurity*, ib. 4, 239. parce metu, *for* metui, *lay aside your fear, do not fear*, Id. A. 1, 257. voci iraeque, *to restrain*, ib. 2, 534. argenti atque auri talenta—natis parce tuis, *save or reserve for your sons*, ib. 10, 532. parcite credere, *do not believe*, Ov. Art. A. 3, 457. *so* parce privatus nimium cavere, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 26. ne parce dare, *do not grudge to give*, ib. 1, 28, 23. parcite pollutis contingere vincula palmis, *do not touch*, Sil. 17, 27. parcitur ei, &c. imp. *he is spared;* neque parcetur labori, Cic. Att. 2.—PARCUS, a, *sparing, frugal:* -cē; -cĭtas: parcimōnia, ae, f. *sparingness, frugality; parsimony:* parcĭprōmus, i, m. *a niggard*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 52. Truc. 1, 2, 81.

PARDUS, i, m. *a male panther:* pardālis, is, f. *a female panther:* pardalium, i, n. *a kind of ointment;* pardalios, i, m. *a gem*, Plin. 37, 11.

PARĔAS, ae, m. *a kind of serpent*, Lucan. 9, 721.

PĂRĒRE ei, *to appear; to obey, to be subject to;* dicto paretur, *the order is obeyed;* paretur, *sc.* ei ab omnibus, *they all obey him*, Lucan. 4, 151.

parens,

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pārens, -ntior, *obedient*; a. *a subject*; parentes abundè habemus, *subjects in abundance*, Sall. Jug. 102. *so* regere parentes vi, *to rule subjects*, ib. 3.

PĂRĔRE, (părio: pĕpĕri, partum v. paritum,) *to bear, to bring forth; to get, to procure*: partus, ûs, m. *var.* partio, partura v. -itūra, *a birth or bringing forth, a delivery, an offspring*: partūrire, *to desire to bring forth, to be in travail; to bring forth*: partumēius, a. *fruitful, prolific*, Hor. Ep. 17, 50.—PĂRENS, -ntis, c gen. pl. părentum, *rar.* parentium, *a father or mother, a parent*: parentālis, e, *of a parent*: parentalia, ium, v. ōrum, n. *parental obsequies, feasts, or sacrifices at the funerals of parents or other relations*, Cic. Phil. 1, 6.—PARENTĂRE, *to perform the funeral rites of parents or near relations; to make oblations in honour of the dead*, Lucr. 3, 51. hostiâ maximâ parentare, Cic. Leg. 2, 21. vino et funerĕis epulis, Senec. Ep. 12. *so* ib. 123. ut sepulchrum nusquam exstet, ubi parentetur, imp. *where parental obsequies may be paid*, Cic. Phil. 1, 6. sic Memnonis umbris (*al.* umbras) annua solenni cæde parentet avis, *thus may the birds make annually expiation or atonement to the shade of Memnon, by a solemn slaughter*, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 4. (G. 449.) *so* Cethego parentemus, *let us revenge the death of*, Cic. Flac. 38. civibus R. qui Genabi perfidiâ Gallorum interfissent, parentarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 17. parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, *that the death of the king should be expiated by the blood of the conspirators*, Liv. 24, 21. *add.* Flor. 2, 6, 8. Justin. 13, 3.—PARICĪDA *vel* Parrĭcida, ae, m. (caedo,) *a murderer of parents or near relations*: a. parricide: parricidium, i, n. *the crime of parricide*: parricidālis, v. -ĭālis, e, *murderous, parricidal*, -ale bellum, Flor. 3, 21.

PARERGA, ōrum, i, n *ornamental additions to a work*, Plin. 35, 10. horologiorum, Vitr. 9, 9.

PĂRIBS, ĕtis, m. *the wall of a house*: parietīnæ, ārum, f. *ruinous walls*, Plin. 22, 17 Cic. Fin.

PARMA, ae, f. *a round shield or buckler*: parmŭla, *a little buckler*: parmātus, a. *armed with a round buckler*: parmulārius, i, m. *a gladiator armed with the* parma, Suet. D. 10. Quinct. 2, 11, 2.

* PARŌCHUS, i, m. *a person who undertook to provide what things were afforded by the public to ambassadors, foreigners or strangers; a purveyor, an entertainer, the master of a feast*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 46.

* PAROPSIS, ĭdis, f. *a large dish or platter to serve up meat in*, Juv. 3, 141. Suet. Galb. 12.

PARRA, ae, f. *a kind of inauspicious bird, a jay*.

PARS, partis, f. *a part*; in duas partes Romulus distribuit populum, *sc.* in senatum et plebeios, seu senectutem et juventutem, Ov. F. 6, 84. quemadmodum sŏcius in societate habet partem, *(a part or share,)* sic heres in hereditate habet partem, Cic. Q. Rosc. 18. genus est, quod plures amplectitur partes, *(parts,)* ut animal; pars, quæ subest generi, ut equus, Cic. Inv. 1, 42. *so* Id. Or. 1, 42. omnes omnium gentium partes, i. e. *Europe, Asia, and Africa*, Cic. Fil. 13. partes mundi totius, *parts of the universe*, Lucr. 5, 478. partes populi, i. e. *the tribes*, Cic. Rull. 2, 7. Leg. 3, 3 & 4. si ullam partem sensûs habes, *if you have any feeling*, Cic. Phil. 2, 34. utinam mihi æquæ pars amoris tecum esset, *I wish you loved me as much as I do you*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 13. bona pars hominum, *i. e.* multi, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 61. *so* multa pars, ib. 2, 7, 7. magna pars vestrûm, Ter. Heaut. prol. 9. multa pars mei, i. e. *my works*, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 6. parte sui meliore viget, *in his better part*, i. e. *his soul*, Ov. M. 9, 269. *but* parte tamen meliore mei super alta perennis astra ferar, i. e. *by my works*, ib. 15, 875. et quorum magna pars fui, *in which I bore a great share*, Virg. A. 2, 6. maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt, *for* ex maximâ parte, *for most part*, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. *so* magnam enim partem ex iambis nostra constat oratio, Cic. Or. 56. qui somno majorem partem conteris ævi, Lucr. 3, 1060. hæc vulnera vitæ, *(these pests, sc.* avaritia et ambitio,) non minimam partem mortis formidinæ aluntur, ib. 64. vigilare majorem partem noctis, Cic. Div. 1, 28. plus mediâ parte, *more than one half*, Ov. M. 3, 43. *so* plus parte, Lucr. 2, 200. justâ plus parte, *more than a just proportion*, Virg. G. 1, 35. plus quam duodeviginti partibus major est sol, quàm terra, *more than 18 times greater*, Cic. Ac. 4, 41. solem abesse a luna undeviginti partes, quantùm lunam ipsam a terrâ, prodiderunt, *that the sun is 18 times as far from the moon, as the moon is from the earth*, Plin. 2, 21 s. 19. multis partibus plures, *many more*, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. & 8, 9. lucis pars ultima, *the last part of the day*, Ov. M. 7, 662.—¶ Omnique a parte timetur, *on all sides*, Ov. M. 10, 374. *so* ex omni parte, Cic. Div. 2, 13. nihil est ab omni parte beatum, *in every respect*, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 27. in eam partem peccant, *on that side*, Cic. quòd a parte eorum gratia relata non sit, *on their part or side*, Caes. B. C. 1, 23. in utramque partem, *on both sides*, Cic. Off. 2, 9. in optimam partem aliquid accipere, *to take in the best part*, i. e. *not to be offended*, Cic. Att. 10, 3. rapere in pejorem partem, *to misinterpret, to put the worst construction on*, Ter. Ad. prol. 3. parte flavus, parte melleus, *partly*, Plin. *so* in v. ex parte verum, Cic. pro parte virili, *to one's utmost*, Liv. præf. pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigisse tyranni, *it will be a step or advance towards peace*, Virg. A. 7, 266.—¶ 2. PARTES agere, *a part in a play*, Ter. Ph. pr. 28. partes seniles. *the part of an old man*; viriles, *of a man*, Hor. Art. P. 177. partes seni dare, quæ sunt adolescentium, Ter. Heaut. pr. 1. actor primarum partium, *he who acts the first or chief character in a play*; secundarum aut tertiarum partium, *an actor of the second or third*, i. e. *inferior parts*, Cic. Caecil. 15. *so* tractare secundas partes, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14. etsi utrique primas, priores tamen libenter deferunt Laelio, *sc.* partes, *though they allow to both* (Scipio and Laelius,) *the first rank or highest eminence for learning, &c. yet they give the preference to Laelius*, Cic. Br. 21. priores partes habere apud aliquem, *to have the first place in one's affection*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 71. *so* sine illum priores partes apud me habere, *to have the preference*, ib. 1, 2, 7. huic (*sc.* actioni) primas (*sc.* partes) dedisse Demosthenes dicitur, cum rogaretur, quid in dicendo esset primum, huic secundas, huic tertias, *sc.* partes, i. e. *he is said to have ascribed every thing to delivery*, Cic. Or. 3, 56. quæ partes in bellum missi ducis, *the part, charge, or duty*, Hor.

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Art. P. 314. *so* duras partes fratris praedicas, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 62. excipit has partes Callicrates, Nep. 10, 8. suscipere officia et partes imperatoris, Cic. Fam. 3, 12.—¶ 3. Qui statuit aliquid parte inauditâ alterâ, *without hearing one of the parties, in a cause*, Sen. Med. 199. *so* auditâ utrâque parte, Plin. Pan.—PARTES *rar.* PARS Caesaris, *the party*, Cic. optimarum esse partium, *to be of the party of the nobility*, Nep. 25, 6. alterutram partem offendere, *to offend one or other party*, ib. 2. studium partium, *the eagerness* or *keenness of parties*, Tac. Hist. 1, 85. *so* tanta libido in partibus erat, Sall. Jug. 44. Cato acceptâ partium clade, *having heard of the defeat of his party*; nihil cunctatus, mortem etiam laetus accivit, Flor. 4, 2.—PARTIM, adv. *partly, in part; some, some part*:—PARTICULA, ae, f. *a small part, a particle*: particulātim, part. *after-part, piece-meal, particularly*:—PARTĪRE, v. -īri, *to part or share, to distribute or divide into parts*: -ītio; -ītor: partītē, adv. *methodically, with division into parts*:—Partiarius, a. *sharing with another in any thing*; s. *sc.* colonus, *a farmer or husbandman, who paid his rent not in money but in kind, or with a part of the produce of his farm*, Cat. 16 & 137. partiārio, adv. *by way of sharing, when one receives part of what he makes or gathers, for his pains*, ib. *sc.* colonus, *one who had the charge of a farm, and shared the produce with the proprietor*:—PARTĪCEPS, ĭpis, a. *having a share or partaking of, privy to*; s. *a partaker, an associate or accomplice*: participare id, *to take share of, to participate in*; *to give a share of, to communicate*; *to acquaint with*:——PARTICIPIUM, i, n. *a participle*: participalis, e, -ialis, e, *having the nature of a participle*; *participial*, Quinct. 1, 4, 29.

PĂRUM, adv. *a little, but a little, too little, not enough, not*: parumper, *a little while*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 2.

PARVUS, a. minor, minimus, *little, small*; -vē; -vĭtas: (parvissimus, *the smallest or least*, Lucr. 1, 609, &c.) parvŭlus, a. *very small, little, young or tender*; s. *a little child*: -ŭlum, adv.

PASCĔRE, (pāvi, pastum; PASCI, & pascītāre,) *to feed*: pastio, ōnis, f. & pastus, ūs, m. *a feeding or grazing, food, pasture*:—PASCUUS, a. *fit for pasture, or for grazing cattle*; pascuum, i, n. *ground on which beasts are fed, pasture, food*; plur. *the public pastures or lands*; *and afterwards, every thing from which the public revenues were raised*, Cic. Rull. 1, 1. Phil. 18, 3.—PASTOR, ōris, m *a shepherd*: pastōrālis, pastōrius, & pastorĭcius v. -itius, a. *of a shepherd, pastoral, rural, rustic*; -icia fistula, Cic. Att. 1, 13.

PASSER, ĕris, m. *a sparrow*: passerculus, *a little or young sparrow*, Cic. de Divinat. 2, 30.

PASSIM, adv. (pando,) *every where, here and there*: passum, i, n. *sc.* vinum, *a kind of sweet wine, made of dried grapes*, (uvae passae;) passus, ūs, m. *a pace, a step*.—PASSUS, part. *spread, &c. see* pandĕre:—*having suffered; see* pāti.

PASTILLUS, i, m. *a perfumed or sweet ball, a pomander or troche*: pastillos olet, *he smells of perfumes*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 27. *a medicine in the form of a small round ball*, Cels. 5, 17. pastillĭcans, antis, a. *having the form of a small round ball*, Plin.

PASTINĀCA, ae, f. *a carrot, an herb*, Plin. 19, 5. & 20, 5. *also a kind of fish*, Plin. 9, 42. Cels. 6, 9.

PASTĪNUM, *an iron instrument used in planting vines, or in digging and preparing the ground for planting vines, a dibble*: pastīnāre, *to dig up and loosen the ground for planting vines*: pastinātum, i, n. v. pastinatus ager, *ground well trenched and cleaned, ready for planting*: -āmio, -ātus, ūs; -ātor.

PĂTĂGIUM, i, n. *a kind of ornament sewed to the top of a woman's tunic*: pătăgiātus, -āta tunica, *a tunic with a* patagium: patagiārius, i, m. *the maker of* patagia, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35.

PĂTĔO, ui, -, pătēre, & patescere, *to be open, to lie open, to be manifest or exposed to view, to extend*; pătens, ntis, a. *open, wide, extending*: -enter. PATĔFACĔRE, *to open, to lay open, to discover or detect*: patefĭĕri, *to be discovered*; patefit, patefactum est, &c. *imp.*—PĂTĔFACTIO, ōnis, f. *a laying open or discovering*: pătālis bos, *an ox with wide spreading horns*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 22.——PĂTĔRA, ae, f. *a goblet, a broad cup or bowl, used for drinking out of, and for making libations*: patella, ae, f. *a broad vessel used in sacrifices*; *a dish for holding meat or sallad, a plate or platter*: patellārii dii, *inferior deities, to whom oblations were made in small platters*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 46.——PĂTĪNA, ae, f. *a dish, a plate or porringer*; *a pot or pan*: patinārius, a, um, *sodden or stewed in a pan*; s. *a glutton*:—Pătibŭlum, i, n. *a cross or furca*: *a gibbet or gallows*: patibulātus, a. *bearing a furca or cross*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 53.—PATŬLUS, a. *open, wide, spreading*, Virg. E. 1, 1.

PĂTER, patris, m. *a father*; pl. patres, *fathers or senators*: pater familias, *the father or master of a family*; *a master of slaves*: patrius, & paternus, a. *of a father, fatherly, paternal*: patria, ae, f. *sc.* terra, regio v. urbs, *one's native country or city*; patrius mos, sermo, &c. patrii dii, penātes, muri, ritus, &c. patria arma, instituta, &c. *of one's country, native*: patrĭe, adv. *like a father, with fatherly affection*:—PATRĪMUS, & -a, *having one's father alive*: patrītus, a, um, *in use among our fathers or ancestors*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19. patrissāre, *to resemble or act like one's father*: patrimonium, i, n. *a paternal estate, an inheritance or patrimony*: patricīda, ae, m. (caedo,) *a parricide*.—PATRUUS, i, m. *the father's brother, an uncle*; *a severe reprover, like a morose guardian uncle*: adj. *harsh, severe*:—Patruēlis, is, c. *a cousin german by the father's side*; adj. patruēlis origo, *a descent from brothers, being the children of two brothers*, Ovid. Met. 1, 352. patruelia dona, *the gifts*, i. e. *the arms which belonged to Achilles, my cousin*, ib. 13, 41. regna, *the realms of them uncle Danaus*, Id. Ep. 14, 61.—PATRICII, ōrum, m. *Patricians, the descendants of the first senators, noblemen of the highest rank at Rome*: patricius, a. *patrician, of or belonging to a patrician, of patrician rank*: patrĭcē v. patriciē, adv. *like a patrician, with an air of quality*: patricionātus, ūs, m. *the dignity or rank of a patrician*:—PATRŌNUS, i, m. *a patron, a protector or defender*; patrona, ae, f. *a patroness*: patrocĭnāri ei, *to patronize, to defend*: patrocinium, i, n. *patronage, protection*:——PATRĀRE, *to perform, to effect, to execute, to perpetrate, to finish*; *to ratify*: -ātio; -ātor; -ātorius:

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Paterpatrātus, *a feciālis or herald appointed to ratify a league, by taking a solemn oath*, Liv. 1, 24.

PĀTI, pătior, passus, *to suffer, to endure*; patiens laborem, part. *enduring*; patiens laboris, adj. *able to bear, capable of enduring*; *patient*: -enter; -entia: patibilis, e, *that may be borne, tolerable*; *capable of suffering, that may bear*, Cic. N. D.

PAUCI, -ae, -a, *few*; pauciores, pauciſſimi; paucis, *ſc.* verbis, *in a few words*; quam pauciſſimis, *in as few words as poſſible*: paucĭtas, ātis, f. *fewneſs, ſcarcity, conciſeneſs*: paucŭli, *very few*: pauciloquium, i, n. *ſcarceneſs of words, want of expreſſion*: pauxillus, & pauxillŭlus, a. *very little*.

PAVĒRE, & pāveſcĕre, pāvi, -, *to be afraid, to be in great fear, to dread*: pāvor, ōris, m. *fear, dread, conſternation*: pāvĭdus, a. *afraid, timorous*: -ĭdē: pāvĭtare, *to be much afraid, to tremble for fear*; pueri in tenebris pavitant, Lucr. 2, 57.

PĀVĪRE, *to ſtrike, to beat or ram down*: pavicŭla, ae, f. *an inſtrument with which the floors of houſes or barns were beaten down, to make them plain and hard, a rammer*: pavimentum, i, n. *a floor, a pavement*: pavimentare, *to pave, to ram or make hard*, Plin. 27, 4. Cic. Dom. 44. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

PAULUS, a, um, *ſmall or little*; adv. paulō, & paulŭm v. paullŭm, *by a little, a little, ſomewhat*: paulīsper, *for a little while*: paulātim, *by little and little, by degrees*: paulŭlus, pauxillus, & pauxillŭlus, a. *very little, very ſmall*: paullŭm, adv. *very little*; abſcede iſthinc, Plaut. Aſin.

PĀVO, ōnis, m. *a peacock*; pavo maſculus; pavo femina, *a pea-hen*: (*later writers uſe* pavus, *for a peacock*; *and* pava, *for a pea-hen*:) pavonīnus, a. *of a peacock*; pavonaccus, a. *like a peacock*.

PAUPER, ĕris, & paupercŭlus, a. *poor*: paupertas, atis; & pauperies, -ēi, f. *poverty*: pauperāre, *to make poor, to impoveriſh*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 36.

PAUSA, ae, f. *a ſtop or pauſe*: pausāre, to *pauſe*: pausarius, i, m. *the officer in a ſhip who commanded the rowers, and directed their motions*.

PAUSEA, v. -ia, ae, f. *a kind of olive*, Virg.

PAX, pacis, f. *peace*; pace tuā, *with your leave or permiſſion*: Pax! interj. *ſilence! huſh!* PĀCĀRE, *to bring to peace, to appeaſe, to ſubdue*: pacātus, a. *living in peace, peaceable*; *quiet, calm, ſtill, ſerene*: ātē: pacātor, ōris, m *a ſubduer or conqueror*:—Pacĭfĭcus, a. *pacific, peaceful*: pacificare, & -ari, *to make peace, to appeaſe*; *to treat about peace, to make propoſals of peace*:-atio, -ator, -atorius.—PĀCĀLIS, e, *ſignificative of peace*: pacifer, *bringing or betokening peace*, Virg. A. 8, 116.

PECCĀRE, *to do wrong, to tranſgreſs or offend, to ſin*; *to miſtake*: peccātur, imp. *offences or crimes are committed*; quicquid peccātur, *whatever offence is committed*, Cic. Parad. 3, 2. in rep. multa peccantur, Cic. Off. 1, 10.—Peccātum, i, n. (& *rar.* -atus, ūs, m.) *a fault, a ſin*, ib. 3, 35. Ac. 1, 10.

PECTĔRE (xi & xui, xum,) capillum, *to comb, to dreſs*; herbam, *to hoe or weed*; hunc pugnis, *to trim, to beat*; ſtupa pectitur ferreis hamis, *is hatchelled or backled*, Plin. 19, 1 ſ. 3. pexus capillus, *dreſſed, curled*; pexa tunica, *new, or newly cleaned by the fuller, with a high nap on it*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95. *ſo* toga, Mart. 2, 44, 1. pexātus, *dreſſed in a new garment*, ib. 58, 1. pexĭtas, ātis, f. *nappineſs, the quality of being nappy or downy*, Plin. 11, 24 ſ. 28. pectītae lanae, *combed, or carded*, Col. 12, 3, 6. tellus, *dreſſed, properly prepared for ſowing or planting*, Id. 10, 94.—Pecten, ĭnis, m. *a comb*; *the ſley or lay of a weaver's loom*; *a rake*; *an inſtrument for cutting off the ears of corn*: *a card for wool*; *the* plectrum *or quill uſed in playing on a ſtringed muſical inſtrument*; *a ſhell-fiſh*: pectuncŭlus, i, m. *a kind of ſhell-fiſh*: pectinari, *to be harrowed*: pectĭnatim, adv. *like the teeth of a comb*, Plin. 9, 33.

PECTUS, ŏris, n. *the breaſt*: pectŏrālis, e, *of the breaſt*; pectorale, is, n. *a breaſt-plate*: pectorōſus, a. *having a large or ſtrong breaſt*; *high or broad-breaſted*, Columel. 8, 2. Plin. 14, 26.

PĔCU, n. ind.—pl. pecua, uum, *cattle*, Liv. 26, 34. pecubus balantibus, Lucr. 6, 1131. uvidum rete ſine ſquamoſo pecu, i. e. *fiſh*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 5. pecuarius, a. *of cattle*; -aria res, *an eſtate in cattle, a ſtock of cattle*; pecuaria, ae, f. *vel* pecuaria res, *the buſineſs or trade of grazing, or of feeding and rearing cattle*; libros ſcripſi de pecuriâ, Varr. R. R. 3, 1. pecuariam facere, *to be a grazier or ſhepherd*, Suet. Caeſ. 42. pecuarius canis, *a ſhepherd's dog*, Col. 7, 2. pecuariae, arum, *flocks of cattle on the ground*, Varr. R. R. 2. praef. pecuaria, ōrum, n. *paſture-grounds*, Plin. 8, 43 *the public paſtures*, Cic. Brut. 22. *cattle*, Virg. G. 3, 64.—Pecuārius, i, m. *a grazier, or breeder of cattle*, Cic. Dej. 9. Verr. 2, 6. & 77. *a farmer of the public paſtures*, Liv. 19, 23, 47. Pĕcūlāri, *to ſteal or embezzle the public goods or money*: pĕcūlatus, ûs, m. *the crime of ſtealing, detaining, or embezzling the public money or goods, peculation*: peculātor, ōris, m. *a ſtealer or embezzler of the public money*:—Pecūlium, *the ſtock or money which a ſon with the conſent of his father, or a ſlave with the conſent of his maſter, had of his own*; *private property*: peculiaris, e, *of or pertaining to the* peculium, *peculiar, proper, one's own*: -ariter: peculiōſus, a. *having a large* peculium, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 24.—Pecūliāre, *to encreaſe a ſlave's* peculium, Plaut. Perſ. 2, 2, 10. peculiatus, a. *enriched, well ſtocked*, Cic. Fam. 10, 32.—Pĕcūnia, ae, f. *money*; *an eſtate*; pl. *ſums of money*: pecuniarius, a. *of or belonging to money, pecuniary*: pecuniōſus, a. *full of money, monied, rich*:—Pĕcus, (*not in uſe,*) -ūdis, f. *a ſheep, any beaſt*: Pĕcus, ŏris, n. *a flock of ſheep*; *a ſheep*; pl. *ſheep*; *oxen, horſes, or any brute animals, cattle*: pecorōſus, *full of cattle*; *breeding much cattle*.

PĔDĀLIS, *of a foot*; pĕdes, *on foot, &c. ſee* Pes.

PEDĔRE, pĕpĕdi, ĭtum, *to break wind backwards*, Hor. 1, 8, 46. pedĭtum, i, n. Catul. 55, 3.

* Pegma, ătis, n. *a wooden frame on which things were placed in a triumphal proceſſion*, Plin. 33, 3 ſ. 16. pegmăta, um, *wooden machines, conſiſting of ſtories, which were raiſed and depreſſed to appearance ſpontaneously*, Senec. Ep. 88. *ſhelves for holding books*; nihil venuſtius quàm illa tua pegmata, Cic Att 4, 8. pegmāris, e; -ares gladiātōres, *who fought on* pegmăta, Suet. Cal. 26.

Pejĕrāre, (per-jūrāre,) *to violate one's oath, to forſwear, or to be forſworn*: pejĕrātus, a. *perjured*; -ātum jus, *perjury*. Hor. Od. 2, 8, 1.

Pejor, us, oris, (*comp.* a. malus,) *worſe*: pejŭs, adv. *worſt*; neminem pejŭs odi, Cic.

PE-

PĔLĂGUS, i, n. *the sea, the depth of the sea*; plur. pĕlăgē, *(contr. for* pelagea, more Graecorum,) *seas*, Lucr. 5, 36. & 6, 619. pelăgius, a. *of or in the sea*; -agii pisces, Col. 8, 6. -agia ostrea, Plin. 32, 6. -iae volucres, *sea-birds*, Petron. c. 109.—PELAGIAE, *sc.* conchae, *shells containing pearls, in the main sea*, Plin. 9, 25 f. 54. *so* pelagiae, *sc.* purpurae, ib. 37 f. 61. pelagii greges, *sc.* piscium, Col. 8, 17, 8. cursus pelagius, *a voyage by sea*, Phaedr. 4, 21, 7. PELAGĬCUS, -ĭci pisces, *that live in the open sea*, Col. 8, 17, 14.

PĔLĂMIS, ĭdis, f. *a young tunny*, Juv. 7, 120.

PELLĬCĔRE, (exi, ectum; per & lacio,) *to entwigle, to entice, to decoy*: pellax, ācis, a. *inveigling*: pellācia, ae, f. *an enticing look, cunning, deceit*:—PELLEX, ĭcis, f. *a concubine*: pellicātus, ūs, m. *concubinage, keeping a concubine*, Cic. Off. 2, 7.

PELLIS, is, f. *a skin or hide*; plur. *tents, made of skins*, Caes. B. G. 3, 29. sub pellibus agere, hiemare, durare, haberi, contineri v. retineri, &c. *in tents, in a standing camp*, Liv. sub ipsis pellibus, *in the camp*, Cic. Ac. 1, 1. pellem alicui detrahere, *to expose his vices*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 64. quoniam in propriā non pelle quiēssem, *since I was not content with my own condition*, ib. 1, 6, 22. speciosis pelle decōrā, *having a specious or showy outside*, Id. Ep. 1, 16, 45. pellibus exiguis arctatur Livius ingens, *is confined or covered with a small skin of parchment*, Mart. 14, 190. pellicŭla, ae, f. *a little skin*: PELLĪTUS, a. *clothed with skins*; pellitae oves, *covered with skins, to preserve their fleeces*. Hor. Od. 2, 6, 10. PELLIO, ōnis, m. *one that makes garments or other things of skins, a tanner or furrier*, Plaut.—Pellicŭlāre, *to tie the mouth of a corked vessel with leather*, Col. 12, 39.

PELLĔRE (pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum,) inimicos tectis, *sc.* ex, *to drive away*, Ov. Ep. 1, 109. *so* harpyias regno, Virg. A. 3, 249. regnoque domoque pellimur, Ovid. Ep. 14, 112. curam, famem, frigus, lacrimas, metum, moestitiam, morbos, moram, sitim, somnos, timorem, &c. *to drive away, to banish*; hostes, *to beat or defeat*, Liv. fores, *to knock at*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 3. lyram, *to strike, to play upon*, Luc. ad Pis. 157. humum pedibus, i. e. *to dance*, Catull. 60, 14. *so* terram pede, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 15. vada remis, *to strike*, Catull. 63, 58. animos aurēsque, *to move, to affect*, Cic. Or. 53. *so* visa mentem sensumque pepulerunt, Id. Ac. 4, 20 & 10. animum pellit species utilitatis, Id. Off. 3, 10. *add.* Div. 1, 36. Coel. 15. Fam. 4, 13. non mediocri curā Scipionis animum pepulit Syphax, Liv. 30, 14. initium longi sermonis, *to begin*, Cic. Br. 87.—PULSUS patriā, regno, solio, &c. *sc.* ex, *driven, expelled*; dolor pulsus corde, Virg. A. 6, 382. pulsus a Sulla acie, *defeated in battle*, Vell. 2, 26. *so* Virg. A. 11, 731. arbor pulsa ventis, *beaten or shaken*, Lucr. 5, 1095. lyra pulsa manu, *struck*, Ov. M. 10, 205. *so* nervi in fidibus pulsi, Cic. Or. 3, 57. pulsa palus, *struck* by the sound, Virg. A. 7, 702.—PULSUS, ūs, m. *a beating or striking*:—PULSĀRE, pulsĭtāre, & pultāre, *to beat often, to strike, to knock at*: pulsātio, ōnis, f. *a knocking or beating*; pulsātor, ōris, m. *one that knocks or strikes*, V. Flacc. 5, 693.

PEL- *(for* per-) LŪCĒRE, xi, -, *to shine through, to be transparent*: pellūcens, ntis, a. *perspicuous*: pellucĭdus, a. *clear, transparent*: pellucidŭlus, a. *shining, pretty bright*: pellucĭdĭtas, atis, f. *clearness, transparency*, -ĭtas vitri, Vitruv. 2, 8.

PELŌRIS, ĭdis, f. *a kind of shell fish*, Hor.

PELTA, ae, f. *a short buckler or target, like a half-moon*: peltasta v. -ĭtes, ae, m. *one armed with a* pelta: peltātus, a. *armed with the* pelta: peltĭfer, *bearing a* pelta; -ae puellae, *the Amazons*.

PELVIS, is, f. *(q.* pedelvis, a pedum lavatione, Varr.) *a basin, a vessel for washing the feet*.

PĒNĀRIA, *a pantry*; -arius, &c. *see* Pēnus.

PĒNĀTES, ium, m. *household gods*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 81. *a house*, Vell. 2, 95. penatiger Aeneas, *who carried his household gods from Troy*, Ov. Met. 15, 450.

PENDĒRE (pendeo, pĕpendi, pensum,) de, ex, ab v. in arbore, *to hang, to be suspended*; pendebit sentibus uva, *sc.* in, *shall hang on*, Virg. E. 4, 29. *so* fistula piru, ib. 7, 24. pendebat cantharus ansā, *sc.* de. *hung by its ear*, ib. 6, 17. in summo fluctu, *to float, to be suspended*, Virg. A. 1, 106. dum nubila pendent, *while the clouds are suspended*, i. e. *the rains do not fall*, Id. G. 1, 214. interea dulces pendent circum oscula nati, *hang about his neck*, ib. 2, 523. ille *(sc.* Amor v. Cupido) ubi complexu Aeneae colloque pependit, Id. A. 1, 715. pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore, *hangs on the mouth or lips*, i. e. *listens with great attention*, ib. 4, 79. *so* Ov. Ep. 1, 30. pronique in verbera pendent, *bending forward, they hang over the lash*, Virg. ib. 7, 147. nostroque in limine pendes, *you linger*, ib. 6, 151.—PENDERE de, e v. ex aliquo, *to depend on one*; *so* promissis, *sc.* ex, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5. ex arbitrio alterius, Liv. 35, 32. illud ab uno corpore, et ex unā pendebat origine bellum, Ov. M. 1, 186. pendere ex aliorum eventis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12. non aliunde, *not to depend on external things* for happiness, Cic. Fam. 5, 13. in sententiis omnium civium pendere famam fortunamque nostram, Cic. Pis. 41. tam levi momento mea apud vos fama pendet? *does my reputation among you depend on so small a trifle?* Liv. 2, 7.—Cyathus pendet drachmas decem, *weighs*, Plin. 21, 34 f. 109.—Pendet fortuna ducum, *is uncertain*, Lucan. 2, 41. pendet tibi animus, *is in suspense*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 18. pendemus animis, *we are in suspense*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40. *so* pendeo animi, *for* animo, Id. Att. 8, 5. pendent opera interrupta, *are discontinued*, Virg. A. 4, 88.—ut cum obligatam aerario fidem liberare non posset, in vacuum lege praediatoriā venalis pependerit sub edicto praefectorum, *his goods were advertised to be auctioned, by a table affixed to some public place*, Suet. Cl. 9. Dom. 9. (A. 55.)—Ego plectar pendens, *hanging*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 43. (A. 38.) pendens amicus, *sinking, in great danger*, Cic. Rabir. post. 16. thalami pendentia pumice tecta, *the roof of the chamber hanging arch-wise with pumice stone*, Virg. G. 4, 374. *so* speluncae faxis pendentibus structae, Luc. 6, 194.—PENDŬLUS, a. *hanging*; potes hac ab orno pendulum zonā bene te secutā laedere collum, *you may hang yourself on this ash tree with your girdle, which you have fortunately brought with you*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 59. ne fluitem dubiae spe pendulus horae, *in suspense*, Id. Ep. 1, 18, 110.—PENSĬLIS, e, *hanging in air*; retia mihi volo emere,

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emere, quî (*for* qua) me faciam pensilem, *I may hang myself*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 87. vehetur pensilibus plumis, *in an easy chair*, Juv. 1, 159. -es horti, *the hanging gardens of* Babylon, Curt. 5, 1, 32. *beds of earth on moveable frames*, in which herbs were planted, Plin. 19, 5 f. 23. -is uva secundas ornabat mensas, *a grape hung up* to dry, i. e. *a raisin*, Hor Sat. 2, 2, 121. horreum, *a store-room in the upper part of a house*, Col. 12, 50, 3.

PENDĒRE (pendo, pependi, pensum,) *to weigh*; invenimus thynnos talenta quindecim pependisse, Plin. 9, 15. tantundem pendere, *to weigh as much*, *to have as much weight*, Lucr. 1, 362.—magni, parvi, flocci, nihili pendĕre, *to value*, *to esteem*; tu illum nunquam ostendisti, quanti penderes, *how much you valued him*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 103. te non ex fortunâ, sed virtute tuâ pendimus, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 7.—PENDĔRE pecuniam, tributum, vectigal, tributum, *to pay*; pauperes satis stipendii pendere, si liberos educarent, Liv. 2, 9. vectigal dimidium ejus, quod regi pendisset, *(al.* pependissent,) Id. 45, 26. poenas, *to suffer*; maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic. Att. 11, 8. *so* ib. 11. poenam exilio, Ov. M. 10, 232.—pensas examinat herbas, *weighed*, Ov. Met. 14, 70. stipendium exercitui Romano ab hoste in eum annum pensum, *sc.* est, *was paid*, Liv. 9, 41. utra sit conditio pensior, virginemne an viduam habere, *which of the two conditions is the best*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 61.—PENSUM, i, n. *a small portion of wool or flax weighed out to female slaves to be dressed or spun*; nisi herile mavis carpere pensum, *to tease or card the wool assigned to you by your mistress*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 63. data pensa trahemus, *I shall spin the portion or task assigned me*, Ov. Ep. 3, 75. *so* Ov. Met. 13, 511. F. 2, 743. Virg. G. 1, 391. infectaque pensa reponunt, *lay aside their tasks unfinished*, ib. 4, 10. pensum meum, quod datum est, confeci, *my task*, Plaut. Perf. 2, 4, 1 unum est ei propositum peragere laboris sŭi pensum, Col. 3, 12, 7. me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, Cic. Or. 3, 30. quum principio statim anni, velut pensum nominis familiaeque, seditiones agrariis legibus promulgandis cieret, Liv. 4, 52.—Neque id—unquam pensi habebat, *did he care or regard*, Sall. Cat. 5. *so* prorsus neque dicere, neque facere quidquam pensi habebat, *he did not regard what he said or did*, ib. 23. nihil pensi neque moderati habere, *i. e.* non considerare, nec temperanter tractare; non curare nec modestè habere, ib. 12. *so* nihil pensi, neque sancti habere, Id. Jug. 43. *add.* Suet. Dom. 12. Quinctil. 11, 1. *so* sed illis, nec quod dicerent, nec quid facerent, quidquam pensi fuisse, *they did not mind or consider*, Liv. 34, 49. in me quoque vobis quid faceretis minus pensi esse, non mirarer, *that you should have less scruple* or *be less scrupulous*, ib. 31. nec pensi duxerat, V. Max. 2, 9, 3. nec mihi adest tantillum pensi jam, *nor do I care or value in the least*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 52. quibus si quidquam pensi unquam fuisset, *if they had ever had any consideration*, Sall. Cat. 52. nam ut proximus quisque Britannico neque fas, neque fidem pensi haberet, olim provisum erat, *should have no principle of virtue or honour*, Tac. Ann. 13, 15.—

PENSIO, ōnis, f. *a payment of money*; decem millia talentûm argenti, descripta pensionibus aequis in annos quinquaginta solverent, *by equal payments*, Liv. 30, 37. *so* Hirt. Bell. Afr. 90. prima pensio, Cic. Fam. 8, 18. quum altera pensio solvenda esset, Cic. Q. Rosc. 17. soluta ante diem pensio, Cic. Att. 16, 2. tertia pensio debebatur eo anno, Liv. 31, 13. fusicae pensio cellae, *the rent paid for a dark cellar*, Mart. 3, 30, 3. sed neutri pensio tota, *but neither of them got* (by their pleading causes) *as much as would pay their house-rent*, ib. 38, 6. pensio clamat, POSCE, *house-rent calls out*, *beg on*, Juv. 9, 63.—PENSIUNCŬLA, ae, f *a small payment*, Col. 10, pr. 1. pensŭra, ae, f. *a weighing or paying*, Varr. L. L. 4, 16.

PENSĀRE aurum, *to weigh*, Liv. 38, 24. *so* Sil. 4, 152. laudem cum sanguine, *to weigh praise* in the balance *with blood*, Ov. M. 13, 192. Romani pensantur eâdem scriptores trutinâ, *are weighed in the same scale*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 29. amicos factis, *to estimate*, *to value*, Id. 34, 49. singula, *to consider*, *to ponder*, Curt. 7, 8, 2. *so* quum hostis vires suasque pensaret, Id. 8, 2, 29. veteribus benefactis nova pensantes maleficia, *counterbalancing their recent injuries by their former services*, Liv. 37, 1. sic Crassianam cladem Pacori caede pensavimus, *we have compensated*, *or made a return for*, Flor. 4, 9 f. beneficia similibus beneficiis, *to compensate*, *to requite or repay*, Sen. Ben. 3, 9. *so* quae crimina unâ laude pensat, Plin. 9, 25 f. 41. nec laetitia ulla minimo moerore pensanda, ib. 7, 40 f. 41. amorem mariti egregiâ fide pensavit, *requited*, Val. Max. 4, 3, 3. pensaque hoc vulnere vulnus, *make amends for my wounds by this*, Ov. M. 5, 94, stat nece maturâ tenerum pensare pudorem, *I am resolved to repair my lost honour by a speedy death*, Ov. Ep. 2, 143. hunc titulum meritis pensandum reddite nostris, *give me this honour to be recompensed by my services*, Id. M. 13, 372. aquae marinae vicem servat, *supplies the place*, Plin. 31, 8 f. 44 f.—PENSĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a recompense*: pensātor, ōris, m. *a weigher*, Plin. 33, 3.—PENSĬTĀRE aliquid cum aliquo, *to weigh*, *to examine or consider*, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 7. *so* vitam aequâ lance pensitabit, qui semper fragilitatis humanae memor fuerit, Plin, 7, 7. vectigalia, *to pay*, Cic. Manil. 6.—PENSITĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a making up for*, *a compensation*, Plin. 19, 6 f. 32.

PENE, v. paenè, adv. *almost*, *in a manner*; paenissĭmè, v. -ŭmè, *almost*, *entirely*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 7.

PĒNES (praep.) censorem, *in the power of*, Cic. Dom. 51. ille penes quem omnis est potestas, *who is possessed of*, Cic. Fam. 4, 7. *so* omnia illi assunt (adsunt) bona, penes quem est virtus, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 21. cum fide, quod penes eum est pecuniae, transdit, *for* tradit, *in his hands or possession*, Caes. B. C. 2, 20. illorum esse hanc culpam credidi, quae te est penes, *in you*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 20. decus imperiumque Latini te penes, *sc.* est, *depends on you*, Virg. A. 12, 59. te penes arbitrium nostrae vitaeque necisque, *in your power*, Ov. Sab. 3, 27. me penes est unum vasti custodia mundi, *in my power alone*, Ov. F. 1, 119 quem penes, *in whose power*, *to whom belongs*, Hor. A. P. 72. victoria certaminis penes tribunos fuit, *the tribunes got the better*

ter in the conteſt, Liv. 3, 24.—Iſthaec jam penes vos pſaltria eſt? *for* apud vos, *with you, in your houſe*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 34. *ſo* theſaurum tuum me eſſe penes, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 22. cum omnis frumenti copia decumarum nomine penes iſtum (Verrem) eſſet redacta, Cic. Verr. 3, 73. penes te es? *are you in your ſenſes?* Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 273. pluresque ejus rei cauſſas adferebat; potiſſimam penes incuriam virorum feminarumque, *and chiefly the inattention of both ſexes* to religion, Tac. An. 4, 16. Ceterùm fides ejus rei penes auctores erit, *the relaters of that fact ſhall be anſwerable for the truth of it*, Salluſt. Jug. 17.

PENETRĀRE (q. pehĭtus intrāre, Feſt.) *to penetrate, pierce*, or *enter into*; aulas et limina regum, Virg. G. 2, 504. Illyricos ſinus, Id. A. 1, 243. coelum hoc, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 19. in coelum, Id. Ac. 4, 39. Atlantem, Plin 5, 1. Rhodopen Caucaſumque, Flor. 3, 4. in Gallias, Cic. Phil. 13, 9. in extremos Indos, Catul. 11, 2. in portum, Id. Verr. 5, 37. ad urbem, Ov. M. 15, 8. ad urbes extremas, Virg. A. 9, 10. in urbem, Liv. 2, 53. ſub terras, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. vox penetrat ad aures, Ov. M. 12, 242. tremor penetrat in artus, ib. 10, 424. nihil Tiberium magis penetravit, *more ſenſibly affected*, Tac. An. 3, 4. in cujuſque vitam famamque, *to look narrowly into, to examine*, Id. H. 4, 7. quando id primùm ad Romanos penetraverit, *came into uſe*, Plin. 13, 3. tum penetrabat eos, *it came into their minds*, Lucr. 5, 1261. ſe in fugam, *to fly*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 94. quò illic homo foras ſe penetravit ex aedibus, *has gone or fled*, Id. Trin. 2, 2, 1. quin priùs me ad plures penetravi? *i. e.* ad mortuos, *why did I not firſt go to the other world?* ib. 14. neque huc unquam intra portam penetravi pedem, *never ſet my foot within*, Id. Men. 2, 3, 49. PENETRABĬLIS, -e frigus, *penetrating, piercing*, Virg. G. 1, 93. *ſo* telum, Id. A. 10, 481. Ovid. M. 5, 67. fulmen, ib. 13, 857. *but* corpus, *that may be pierced, penetrable*, Ov. M. 12, 266. *ſo* pectus nulli penetrabile ferro, Stat. Theb. 2, 653. caput haud penetrabile Nili, *not to be found out*, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 21.—PENETRĀLIS, e, *inmoſt, innermoſt*; penetrāli in ſede, Virg. A. 4, 504. tectis, G. 1, 379. adytis, A. 2, 297. focis, ib. 5, 660. -ales dii, *the* penātes *or houſhold goods*, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. Catul. 67, 102. -ale frigus, *for* penetrabile, *penetrating, piercing*, Lucr. 1, 495. *ſo* fulminĕus multo penetralior ignis, ib. 2, 382.—PENETRĀLE, is, n. *the receſs or inmoſt part of any place, as of a temple*, Virg. A. 5, 744. Luc. 2, 127. Sil. 1, 99. Liv. 6, 41. *of a palace*, Virg. A. 2, 282. & 7, 59. *put for a temple*, Virg. A. 6, 71. Sil. 12, 641. *for a palace, a houſe, a ſeat, or abode*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 26. Ov. M. 11, 593. & 15, 34. evocat liquidis piſcem penetralibus, *from the deep*, Sil. penetralia magni amnis, *the ſecret habitation*, Ov. M. 1, 574. animi penetralia intima, *the inmoſt receſſes of the ſoul*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 56.

PĒNIS, is, f. (a pendendo, Feſt.) *a tail*; membrum virile, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. *put for* impudicitia, *lewdneſs*, Sall. Cat. 14.—PĒNĬCŬLUS, i, m. & -um, i, n. *a diſh-clout*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 7. Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 40. *a painter's pencil*, Plin. 30, 10. penicillus, & -um, dim. *a rubber, made of ſponge or the like*, Col. 12, 16. *a kind of ſoft ſponge*, Plin. 31 f. & 35, 10, Feſtus; *a painter's pencil*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15. penicilli tectorii, *waſhing bruſhes uſed by plaſterers*, Plin. 28, 17 f. 71. *a ſort of tent put into wounds to keep them open*, Celſ. 7, 7, 50. &c.—PĒNĪTUS, -a offa, *a chine of pork*, or *a piece of the rump with the tail*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165.

PĒNĪTUS, a. (pēnus,) *inward*; ex penitis fanĕibus, *ſc.* exſcrea, *from the bottom of*, Plaut. Af. 1, 1, 28. ex Arabiâ penitiſſumâ, *from the inmoſt part of*, Id. Perſ. 4, 3, 53. *ſo* ex Barbaria, ib. 71. PĒNĪTUS, adv. *inwardly, deeply, thoroughly: wholly, quite, altogether*; deſpexit ab aethere terras infelix Phaëthon penitus penituſque patentes, *ſaw the earth very far below him*, Ov. M. 2, 279.—¶ penitè magis, *for* penĭtus, *more deeply*, Catull. 60, 178.—*in ſome editions of* Celſus, *we find the compar.* penitiùs, *for* penitus, 5, 26, 37, &c.

PENNA, ae, f. *a feather, a quill a wing*; inter utrumque volat dubiis victoria pennis, *with doubtful wings*, Ov. 8, 13. ſi celeres quatit pennas *ſc.* fortuna, i. e. *if ſhe prepares to take flight*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 54. ſine pennis volare haud facile eſt, i. e. *to work without tools*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 49. qui mihi pennas inciderant, nolunt eaſdem renaſci, *thoſe who had clipt my wings, do not wiſh them to grow again*, Cic. Att. 4, 2. (*ſee* Cl. B. *in* CICERO;) me dimiſere Philippi decifis humilem pennis, i. e. *ſtript of fortune*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 49. me—majores pennas nido extendiſſe loquĕris, *ſtretched my wings beyond my neſt*, i. e. *raiſed myſelf to diſtinction*, ib. 1, 20, 21.—(The ancients did not uſe a quill in writing. Mention is firſt made of that inſtrument by Iſidōrus, 6, 14.)—PENNŬLA, ae, f. *a little wing or feather*; quum pulli pennulis uti poſſunt, tum volatus eorum matres profequuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 52. PENNĀTUS, a. *winged*; -ata ſama, Virg. A. 9, 473. arundo, Sil. 2, 95. ferrum, *a winged arrow*, Plin. 34, 14.—PENNĪGER, a. *having wings*; -amor, *i. e. Cupid*, Lucr. 5, 1074. -ĕrae ſagittae, *winged arrows*, Sil. 8, 374.—PENNĪPES, ĕdis, a. *having wings on his feet*, Perſeus, Catull. 53, 24.—PENNĪPŎTENS, a. *flying*; corpora pennipotentûm, *for* -ntium, of *birds*, Lucr. 2. 867.

PENSĪLIS, e, *hanging*, &c. *ſee* Pendĕre.

PENSIO, *a payment*; pensāre, &c. *ſee* Pendĕre.

PĒNŬLA, ae, f. *a kind of great-coat, a cover*; penŭlātus, a. *dreſt in a* penŭla, Cic. Mil. 10.

PĒNUM, i. -n. pĕnus, i. v. ûs, m. & pĕnus, ŏris, n. *all kind of proviſions*: penuarius, v. penarius, -aria cella, *a pantry*, Sueton. Aug. 6.

PENŪRIA, ae, f. *want, ſcarcity; fewneſs*, Cic.

PEPLUS, & -um, *a white robe embroidered with gold, which on ſolemn occaſions uſed to be put upon the images of Minerva, alſo of Juno, &c. It was ſuppoſed to be the uſual garment of the goddeſſes.*

* PEPTĬCUS, a. *concoctive, digeſtive*, Plin. 20, 18.

PER (praep.) ſervum falli, *by*, Ter. Eun. pr. 39. per cornu aliquid infundere, *through*, Col. 6, 2. per adoptionem pater, *by*, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 5. dum per aetatem licet, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 28. aetates per multas, *for, during*, Liv. 1, 7. *ſo* per eos dies, Cic. Verr. 5, 13. per aevum, *for ever*, Lucr. 1, 550. per agros ſpargi, *through*, Liv. via ſecta per ambas, *ſc.* zonas, *between the two temperate*

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zones,

ones, Virg. G. 1, 238. so per duas Arctos, *between the two Bears*, ib. 245. per dolum atque insidias, *by means of*, ib. 12. per annos quinque et viginti, *during*, Tac. per compita, *through*, Hor. S. 3, 6, 50. Liv. 27, 23. per deos, dextram, fortunas, &c. oro, &c. *by*; per fas et fidem decepti, Liv. 1, 9. per hunc nulla est mora. *for him, on his part*, Ter. And. 3, 4, 14. per inducias, *in the time of, during*, Liv. 30, 31. sperat se posse, quod adeptus est per scelus, id per luxuriam effundere atque consumere, *by*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2. per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes, *through*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 46. per me stetit, quò minùs, &c. *it was owing to me*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 16. per naturam fas est, per leges licet, Cic. Mil. 16. per noctem cernuntur sidera, Plin. 2, 10. per occasionem, *at a favourable opportunity*, Liv. 1, 5. per occasionem ac solitudinem, *on occasion of their being no troops in the country*, ib. 11. per otium, *in time of repose*, Cic. Inv. 1, 3. per otium spolia legere, *at their own leisure*, Liv. per omnia practulerim, *in every respect*, Col. per pacem liceat te alloqui, ut ne vapulem, *in peace, without hazard of a beating*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 232. per hanc rationem, *in this manner*, Cic. Verr. 2, 51 f. per risum et jocum; per scelus et latrocinium, Cic. amicitia per se et propter se expetenda, Id. omnes suos per se ampliores esse volebat, *by his means*, Id. quod quisque minùs per se ipse posset, *by himself, without assistance*, Id. Amic. 8. per se sibi quisque carus est, *naturally*, ib. 21. parum tuta per se ipsa probitas, Sall. Jug. 14. per se fateri, *of his own accord, to make a voluntary confession*, Liv. 39, 12. per sedilia fusi, *along, stretched open*, Virg. A. 5, 837. per speciem alienae fungendae vicis, *under the appearance or pretext*, Liv. 41. so 42, 52. per subitum, *suddenly*, Sil. 14, 330. & 15, 145. per tacitum, *silently*, Id. 17, 216. satis per te tibi consulis, *you have sufficient prudence to conduct yourself*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 1. per tempus advenis, *in good time*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 44. so Hec. 4, 3, 16. *but* per tempus omne quo fuimus unà, *during*, Plin. Ep. 10, 89. so per id tempus, Liv. 2, 9. per illa tempora, *in those times*, Id. 6, 1. per valetudinem id bellum exsequi nequierat, *for, on account of bad health*, Liv. 8, 12. so Cic. Fam. 7, 1. per venas fusus sanguis, *through*, Tac. H. 4, 11. per viam fabulari in itinere, *by the way*, Plaut. Cist. 5, 1. per vices, *by turns*, Plin. Ep. 1, 3. Suet. Cl. 42 f. per vim, *by force*, Cic. Off. 3, 30. per vinum, *by drunkenness*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 59. *in drink, being drunk*, Liv. 40, 7.—Per in composition commonly increases the signification, and sometimes has a word interposed; *as*, per mihi mirum visum est, *for* permirum, *very wonderful*, Cic. Or. 1, 49. so per mihi, per, inquam, gratum feceris, Id. Att. 1, 20 f.

Pēra, ae, f. *a bag or poke to carry victuals in, a scrip, satchel, purse, or budget*: perula, ae, f. *a small bag*: peratim, adv. *by small bags or purses*; peratim ductare, *to cheat him of small sums*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 15. perenticida, ae, m. (qui peram caedit v. exenterat,) *a cut purse*; *(alluding to* parenticida, *a parricida; a word then probably in use*, Jib. 13.

Pĕr-absurdus, a. *very absurd, contrary to reason*; -da verba, Cic. Part. 15. illud -um sit, Id.

Pĕr-accommodātus, *very convenient*, Cic.

Per-ācer v. ācris, e, *very sharp, acute*, Cic.

Per-ācerbus, *very sour or harsh*, Cic. Sen. 15.

Per-acescĕre, *to be very sour*, Plaut. Bacch.

Per-acūtus, *very sharp or fine-edged*; -ūtè.

Per-adolescens, ntis, a. *very young*: per-adolescentŭlus, i, m. *a very young man*, Nep. 18, 1.

Per-aedificāre, *to complete a building*, Col.

Per-aequus, a. *very equal*; -què: peraequāre, *to make equal*; amphoras, *to yield*, Col. 3, 9.

Per-ăgĕre rem, *to perform, to finish*; concilium, *to hold*; causam, *to plead*; aestatem, *to pass or spend*; freta, *to pass through*, latus ensc, *to pierce*, res gestas, *to relate*; volumina, *to read*; res animo, *to consider*; humum, *to till*; bona, *to waste or spend*; cibum, *to digest*; puellam, *to kill or dispatch*:—Peractio, ōnis, f. *a finishing*, Sen. 23.

Pĕrăgĭtāre, *to stir frequently*: peragitatus ab equitatu, *galled or hard pressed*, Caes. B. C. 1, 80.

Pĕr-agrāre (per & ager) Libyae deserta, *to wander or travel through or over, to traverse*, Virg. A. 1, 384. so agros et nemora, Cic. Ar. resp. 11. maria pedibus, classibus montes, *to pass*, as Xerxes, Cic. Fin. 2, 34. littora oceani, *to sail past*, Justin. 12, 10. ultrà quàm fines imperii pop. Rom. sunt, non solum fama jam de illo, sed etiam laetitia peragravit, *has spread*, Cic. Mil. 35. mente innumerabiles mundos, *to survey*, Cic. Fin. 2, 31. so mente animoque omne immensum, Lucr. 1, 75. omnes latebras suspicionum dicendo, *to trace or discover, to lay open*, Cic. Coel. 22. per animos hominum, *to go through, to affect or impress*, Cic. Or. 1, 51. Asia tota peragrata est, *was travelled or passed over*, Id. Br. 91. so Liv. 21, 19. orbis terrarum victoriis ejus gentis *sc.* Macedonum peragratus, Id. 35, 12.—Peragrātio, ōnis, f. itinerum quae fuit ejus, *sc.* Antonii, *a progress*, Cic. Phil. 2, 23.

Per-āmans, *very loving*: -anter, Cic. Att. 4, 8.

Per-ambŭlāre terras, *to travel over*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. bos tutus perambulat rura, *traverses the meadows*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 17. frigus perambulat artus, *goes or spreads itself over*, Ov. Ep. 13, 5.

Per-amplus, *very large*; -a simulacra, Cic.

Per-āmoenus, *very pleasant*; -a aestas in Favonium obversa, &c. Tac. Ann. 4, 67.

Per-ampūtāre, *to cut off entirely*, Col. 7, 5.

Per angustus, *very strait or narrow*: -ē.

Per-annāre, (annus,) *to live a year*, Suet.

Per-antiquus, a. *very ancient*, Cic. Verr.

Per-appositus, a. *very suitable or apposite*.

Per-arduus, a. *very hard or difficult*, Cic. Ver.

Per-ārescĕre, ārui, *to grow very* or *quite dry*: perarĭdus, a. *very dry*; -um solum, Col. 3, 11.

Per-argūtus, a. *very sharp, smart, or witty*.

Per-armatus, *well armed*, Curt. 4, 9, 6.

Per-ărare ora rugis, *to furrow all over with wrinkles*, Ov. M. 14, 96. pontum, *to sail over*, Sen. Med. 650. carmina, *to write or transcribe*, Stat. Silv. 4, 5, 24. perarātus ager, *ploughed over*; literae v. tabellae, *written*, Ov. Am. 1, 11. 7. vade perarata litera, Id. Tr. 3, 7, 1.

Per-asper, ĕra, um, *very rough*, Cels. 5, 28.

Per-attentus, a. *very attentive*; -tè, Cic.

Per-audiendus, *to be heard distinctly*, Plaut.

Per-

Perbacchāri, *to rage through or over; to revel.*
Perbeatus, *very happy, lucky, or fortunate.*
Perbĕne, & perbellĕ, adv. *very well,* Liv.
Per-bĕnĕvŏlus, *very friendly or kind,* Cic.
Perbenignè, adv. *very kindly or civilly,* Cic.
Perbĭbĕre, *to drink or suck up, to imbibe,* Plaut.
Per-bĭtāre *v.* perbĭtĕre, *for* perire, *to perish, to be ruined;* malo cruciatu, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 1, 12.
Perblandus, *very courteous or kind,* Cic. Q. Fr.
Perbŏnus, *very good; convenient. fruitful,* Cic.
Perbrĕvis, *very short:* -iter, Cic. Dom. 15.
Perca, ae, f. *a fish called a perch,* Plin. 32, 10.
Percălĕre, *to be very warm or hot:* percalĕfactus, *thoroughly heated;* acĕr ab sole, Vitr. 8, 2.
Percallĕre, *to become hardened, insensible, or callous,* Cic. Mil. 28. *to know or understand thoroughly;* si usum rerum -ueris, Cic. Or. 2, 35.
Percandĕfacĕre, *to make very hot,* Vitr. 8, 3.
Percandĭdus, *very white;* -da compositio.
Percārus, *very dear,* as to affection or price.
Percautus, *very wary, very cautious,* C. Q. fr. 1.
Percelĕbris, e, *very celebrated:* percelebrari, *to be divulged, made public, or spread every where,* versus totâ Siciliâ -antur, Cic. Verr. 5, 31.
Percĕler, is, e, *very speedy, sudden:* -iter.
Percellĕre (cŭli, culsum,) stantem, *to strike down, to overthrow,* Cic. Dom. 11. *so* Id. Mil. 21. Athin, *to smite, to kill,* Ov. M. 5, 58. *so* Protenora, ib. 98. Buten, Virg. A. 5, 372. perculeris jam tu me, *you will overturn or beat me down presently,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 87. vis Martis, non ira victoris, cives quos amisimus, perculit, *destroyed, slew, cut off,* Cic. Marcel. 6. *so* Suet. Tib. 55. Nep. 14, 6. erant ante oculos naufragia multorum, quos insidiosâ tranquillitate profectos improvisus turbo perculerat, *had overwhelmed,* Plin. Pan. 66. quem cuspide perculit, *he wounded,* Ov. Am. 2, 9, 7. pertentum perculit pectus regis pavore, *struck,* Liv. 1, 5. is metus perculit, *sc.* eos, ut, &c. Id. 3, 30. perculsa atque prostrata jacent omnia, *overthrown, cast down,* Cic. Fam. 4, 4. *so* Id. Cat. 2, 1. Marcel. 8.—¶ perculsus *and* percussus *are often confounded,* vid. Burman, ad Ov. M. 4, 138. Bentleium ad Hor. Epod. 11, 2.
Percensĕre, ui, -, *to recount,* Cic. red. in Sen. 1. Tac. An. 4, 4. totum orbem, *to go or travel over,* Ov. M. 2, 335. Italiam, *to survey, to examine,* Cic. Rull. 2, 18. Thessaliam, *to regulate, to settle the government of,* Liv. 34, 52.
Percĭdĕre, (cædo,) *to beat all over, to maul.*
Percĭĕre & percire animum, se, *to move greatly, to affect,* Lucr. 3, 185. aures omnibus, *to strike,* ib. 4, 567.—Percĭtus, part. *moved, affected, provoked,* Cic. Mil. 23. irâ in patrem, Liv. 7, 5. *cf.* 6, 38. *so* timore, dolore, &c. ingenium percitum et ferox, *passionate,* Liv. 21, 53.
Percingĕre, *to surround;* suas sedes vitibus.
Percĭpĕre (cēpi, ceptum; capio) eum, membra ejus, *to seize entirely:* fructum, *to reap;* hereditatem aut legata, *to receive;* id auribus *v.* animo, *to perceive or understand;* nomina civium, *to remember;* quae dicat, *to mind, to regard or attend to;* ea omnia desiderata magis, quam assiduè percepta, delectant, *enjoyed,* Cic. res diligenter perceptas habere, *considered or thought on,* Id. Tusc. 3, 14. percepta artis, *the theoretical parts,* Cic. Fat. 6. astrologorum, *speculations or observations,* Id.—Perceptio fructuum, *a reaping or gathering,* Cic. Off. 2, 3. rerum, *a knowing or comprehending, perception,* Cic. Acad. 4, 25.
Percĭvĭlis, e, *very civil or polite,* Suet. T. 28.
Percoctus, *thoroughly boiled; see* percoquĕre.
Percognĭtus, a. *thoroughly known or discovered.*
Percōlāre, *to filter or strain thoroughly;* -ātio.
Percōlĕre (ui, ultum,) patrem, *to respect greatly;* scripta, *to polish much:* perculta mulier, *well dressed,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 24.
Percōmis, *very courteous or affable,* Cic. B. 58.
Percommŏdus, a. *very commodious, seasonable or convenient,* Liv. 22, 43. -ŏdè, Cic. Caecin. 27.
Percontāri, (*q.* conto altitudinem aquae pertentare; *al.* percunctari, *q.* per cuncta visere, Festus.) *to ask to enquire:* -ātio; -ātor.
Percontŭmax, ācis, a. *very stubborn or obstinate;* redĭsti huc nobis, Ter. Hec. 2, 5, 54.
Percopiōsus, a. *very copious or large;* in quibus percopiosus fuisti, Plin. Ep. 9, 31.
Percŏquĕre, *to boil thoroughly; to cook or dress; to heat or scorch; to roast;* percoctus, Plin.
Percrassus, a. *very thick,* Cels. 5, 26.
Percrebrescĕre, brui & bui, -, *to be divulged or spread abroad:* si hoc tantum scelus percrebuisset, Cic. Att. percrebuit, imp. *it is spread.*
Percrĕpāre, *to resound or ring;* mulierum vocibus, Cic. Verr. 5, 13. rumor percrepuit, Sen.
Percrŏcĭtāri, *to be greatly vexed,* Plaut. Bacch.
Percrūdus, a. *very unripe;* -uda pruna, Col.
Percūdĕre ova, *to crack the shell,* as chickens.
Perculsus, *struck down, &c. see* percellĕre.
Percultus, *thoroughly trimmed; see* percolĕre.
Percunctāri, *to ask curiously, to enquire strictly, to demand or question;* percunctātio, onis, f. *an enquiry; see* Percontāri.
Percupĕre, (cupio,) *to desire earnestly:* percupĭdus, a. *very fond;* tui Hortensius, Cic. F. 1, 7.
Percūrāre, *to cure or heal thoroughly,* Sen.
Percuriōsus, a. *very careful or inquisitive.*
Per-currĕre (ri & cucurri, curlum,) ad forum, *to run quickly,* Ter. And. 2, 2, 18. curriculo percurre, *run with the greatest speed,* Id. Heaut. 4, 4, 11. omnem agrum Picenum, *to go speedily through or over,* Caes. B. C. 1, 15. *so* omnes regiones Galliae, Id. B. G. 8, 52. per mare et terras rapidus percurrere turbo, *to run or pass through,* Lucr. 6, 668. *so* rapidum percurrunt murmura caelum, ib. 5, 1220. nimbos lunine, Virg. A. 8, 392. amplissimos honores percurrit, *he quickly went through,* Suet. Ner. 3. telas pectine, *to run through a web with the reed,* Virg. G. 1, 294. animo rotundum percurrisse polum, *to have gone through or traversed,* Hor. Od. 1, 28, 6. per omnes civitates quae decumas debent, percurrit oratio, *runs through or over, mentions,* Cic. Verr. 3, 42. *so* Id. Caecin. 32. Cluent. 60. omnia poenarum nomina, *to recite or enumerate,* Virg. A. 6, 627. calamos labro, *to play upon,* Lucr. 4, 592. *so* chordas agili pollice, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 27. mensas odore, *to perfume, to season the dishes,* Plin. 19, 8 f. 47. iterum glutino percurritur, *sc.* charta, *it is run over or slightly covered, a second time with paste,* Plin. 13, 12 f. 26.—Si non istâ brevitate percurritur, imp. *sc.* a te, *if*

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you do not run over or narrate the matter so briefly, Cic. Or. 2, 80.—quae valde breviter a te percursa sunt, *have been slightly touched upon*, Cic. Or. 1, 47.—Percursio, ōnis, f. *a running over in the mind*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13.—Percursāre, *to range or ramble up and down*, Liv. 23, 42. -ātio.

Percŭtĕre (percŭtio, ffi, ssum; quatio,) aliquem lapide v. gladio, aprum telo, pectus manu, *to strike*; colla (*sc.* bovis) securi, *to strike with an axe*, Ov. M. 15, 126. filium securi, *to behead*, Cic. Fin. 1, 7. hostem comminus, *to kill*, Suet. Cal. 3. inque cor hamatâ percussit arundine Ditem, *sc.* Cupido, *wounded* Pluto *in the heart with a barbed arrow*, Ov. M. 5, 384. foedus, *to make a league*, Hirt. B. Alex. 44. Hermippum, *to deceive*, Cic. Flac. 20. *so* Id. Att. 5, 2. aliquem palpo, *to wheedle*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 28. percussit illico animum, imp. *it struck me*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 98. *so* Cic. Att. 4, 8. me nec tam patiens Lacedaemon—percussit, *has struck me* with admiration, *charmed or pleased me*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 11. gaudes, si cameram percûsti forte, *for* percussisti, Id. 2, 3, 273.—turres de caelo percussae, *struck with lightning*, Cic. Cat. 3, 8. aureus nummus post annum LXII. percussus est, quàm argenteus, *i. e.* A. U. 547. *a gold coin was stamped*, Plin. 33, 3 f. 13. littora percussa fluctu, Virg. E. 5, 83. percussae pectora matres, *sc.* secundum, *having struck or striking their breasts*, Id. A. 11, 877. percussâ mente Dardanidae, *with minds deeply affected*, ib. 9, 292. percussus amore, Id. G. 2, 476. formidine mater, ib. 4, 357. casu iniquo, A. 6, 475. nomine Pallas, ib. 8, 121. victima collum percussa securi, *sc.* secundùm, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 5. luna solis radiis percussa, *struck, enlightened*, Lucr. 5, 703. foedera, *made*, Flor. 3, 11. fossa a rege percussa, *a canal cut*, Plin. Ep. 10, 50. lyra, *played upon*, Ov. Am. 12, 40.—Percussio, ōnis, f. & percussus, ūs, m. *a striking; a stroke in the measuring of time in musick, or of feet in a verse*, Cic. de Or. 3, 47 & 58. Or. 48. percussor, ōris, m. *a striker*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33. *an assassin, a murderer*, Cic. Phil. 2, 29.

Perdĕcōrus, a. *very comely or handsome.*

Perdĕlīrus, a. *very silly or foolish*, Lucr. 1, 693.

Perdensus, a. *very thick and solid*, Col. 3, 12.

Per-dĕre (dĭdi, dĭtum; do,) alas, annos, bona, causam, *v.* litem, diem, famam, fidem et rem, laborem *v.* operam, parentes, patriam, tempus, vires, vitam, &c. *to lose*; amisit vitam, *sc.* Decius; at non perdidit, *he parts with life, but did not lose it for nought*, A. Ad. Heren. 4, 44. genus mortale sub undis, *to destroy*, Ov. M. 1, 261. *so* cur te is perditum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 107. ubi illic scelus, qui me perdidit, *has ruined me*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 1. tempus edax igitur, praeter nos, omnia perdet, *will consume or waste*, Ov. P. 4, 10, 7. cur perdis adolescentem nobis? *why do you corrupt or ruin*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 36. *so* Sybarin cur properes amando perdere, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 2. aliquem capitis, *to kill*, Plaut. B. 3, 3, 86. profundat, perdat, *let him waste or squander*, ib. 1, 2, 54. Di illum perduint, *for* perdant, *destroy*, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 27. *so* at te di, deaeque perduint, ib. 1, 2, 59. *add.* Ph. 1, 2, 73. Heaut. 4, 6, 7.—Perditus, part. *lost, ruined, spoiled*; adj. *profligate, lewd, abandoned*; perdĭtè, adv. *basely, wickedly; vehemently, desperately*: perditor, ōris, m. *a destroyer or ruiner*, Cic. Pis. 1, 34.

Perdifficĭlis, e, *very difficult or hard*; -ĭter.

Perdignus, *very worthy*; tuâ amicitiâ, Cic.

Perdilĭgens, ntis, *very diligent*; -enter, Cic.

Perdiscĕre, *to learn thoroughly or perfectly.*

Perdisertè, adv. *very eloquently*, Cic. Or. 1, 62.

Perdiu, adv. *for a great while or very long.*

Perdiuturnus, a. *lasting a very long time.*

Perdīves, ĭtes, *very rich*, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

Perdix, ĭcis, f. *a partridge*, Plin. 10, 33.

Perdŏcēre, *to teach thoroughly*: perdoctus, a. *perfectly instructed, very learned*: -ctè, Plaut.

Perdŏlēre, ui, ĭtum, *to be greatly grieved.*

Perdŏlāri, *to be hewed smooth*, Vitr. 2, 9.

Perdŏmāre, ui, ĭtum, *to make tame or gentle, to break*; *to subdue or conquer wholly*, Liv. 8, 13.

Perdormiscĕre, *to sleep long or all night long.*

Perdūcĕre, *to bring through or all the way; to conduct, to accompany, to convey*; *to bring over, to persuade*; perductio, ōnis, f. *a bringing or conveying*: perductor, ōris, m. *an attendant; an enticer or procurer*.—Perductāre, *to lead along, to entice to go, to accompany*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 130.

Perdūdum, adv. *a long while ago; long since.*

Perduellis, is, m. (duellum,) *an enemy*: perduellio, ōnis, f. *the crime of acting against the state, treason, murder*, Liv. 1, 26. Cic. Off. 1, 12. & 3, 29.

Perdūrāre, *to last, to continue, to hold out, to endure*; apud vos, *to stay with*, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 27.

Pĕrĕdĕre, *to eat through, to waste or consume.*

Pĕrĕcre (adv. *q.* per agros,) *abroad*; redi ens peregrè, *from abroad*:—Peregrīnus, a. *foreign, strange*; s. *a foreigner, a stranger*: peregrinĭtas, ātis, f. *the condition of a foreigner, a foreign tone or manner of pronunciation*:—Peregrīnāri, *to travel through foreign countries; to be or live as a foreigner in any place*; -ātio, -ātor.

Perelĕgans, *very elegant or neat*; -anter, Cic. Or. 2, 67. ornatè & -anter dicere, Id. Br. 52.

Peremptus, *taken away, slain*; *sc.* perimĕre.

Perendie, adv. (*q.* peremptâ die,) perendĭnus dies, *the day after to-morrow, the third day hence*; utrum diem tertium, &c Cic. Mur. 12.

Perennis, e, (annus,) *continuing all the year round; lasting, durable*; *never failing, perpetual, constant, eternal*: perennè, adv. *all the year round*: perennĭtas, ātis, f. *continuance, duration, perpetuity*: perennāre, *to live for one year*; *to last or endure*: perennĭservus, i, *a slave that always serves one master*, Plaut. Perf. 3, 3, 16.——

Perennia, ium, *auspices or omens taken by a general, when about to pass a river*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5.

Perequĭtāre, *to ride through or round*, Liv.

Pererrāre arva, orbem, terras, saltus, &c. *to wander or travel over*; fallacem circum, vespertinumque pererro saepe forum, *I saunter through*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 113. totumque pererrat luminibus tacitis, *surveys him all over*, Virg. A. 4, 363. nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat arte locum, *explores, examines*, ib 5, 441. *so* ib. 11, 766. si forte pererravit, *if it has failed or missed*, Plin. 8, 45.—*pass.* arva pererrantur Peligna liquentibus undis, *are watered by*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 5. orbe pererrato, *having wandered over*,

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over, Ov. M. 3, 6. so terris, ib. 15, 33. finibus, Virg. E. 1, 62. ponto, Id. A. 2, 295.

PĔRĔRŬDITUS, a. very learned, Cic. Att. 4, 15.

PERĒSUS, part. eaten through; see peredĕre.

PEREXCRŬCIĀRE diem, to make the most of it.

PEREXIGUUS, very small or little, very short.

PEREXĪLIS, e, very slender; vitis, Col. 11, 2.

PEREXPEDĪTUS, a. very obvious, Cic. Fin. 3, 11.

PERFABRICĀRE, to ruin entirely, Plaut. Perf.

PERFĂCĒTUS, a. very pleasant or witty; -tè.

PERFĂCILIS, e, very easy: -ilè, adv. Cic. Att.

PERFĂCUNDUS, very eloquent, Justin. 21, 2.

PERFĂMĬLIĀRIS, e; ci v. ejus, very familiar with.

PERFĂTUUS, a. very silly or foolish, Mart. 3, 48.

PERFECTUS, finished; -tè, &c. see perficĕre.

PERFERRE (perfĕro, tŭli, lātum,) jussa, litteras, mandata, nuncium, &c. ad aliquem v. alicui, to carry; frigus, famem, vītem, miserias, poenam v. supplicium, to bear, to endure; hinc te reginae ad limina perfer, betake yourself, repair or go, Virg. A. 1, 389. lapis non pertulit ictum, did not strike with force, ib. 12, 907. so hasta vires haud pertulit, did not retain its force, ib. 10, 786. quod ubi in totam concionem pertulit rumor, when report spread this through the whole assembly, Liv. 2, 54. rumor pertulit hoc nobis, has brought this word, Ov. P. 2, 1, 49. perferre legem v. rogationem, to pass a law, to get it passed, Liv. 2, 56. & 36, 1. Cic. Att. 1, 16. perfertur ad me, imp. word is brought, I am informed, Cic. F. 14, 1.

PERFERVĒRE, to be very hot? perfervĭdus, a. very hot: perfervefĭĕri, to be made very hot, Varr.

PERFĔRUS, a. very fierce or cruel, Var. R. R. 2, 1.

PERFICĔRE, (perficio, fēci, fectum; facio,) opus, to finish, Ov. F. 4, 16. Rem. A. 40. to perfect, Phaedr. 4, 20, 7. est vetus atque probus centum qui perficit annos, who completes, i. e. who died 100 years ago, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 39. sacra, to finish the sacrifice, Virg. A. 4, 639. susceptum perfice munus, finish the task you have undertaken, ib. 6, 629. so iter coeptum, Ov. F. 1, 188. stamina, Id Ep. 19, 49. Achillem citharā, to instruct, Ov. Art. A. 1, 11. cogitata, to accomplish, Cic. Dej. 7. so multa, Id. Or. 30. institituta, Id. Div. 2, 2. poëma institutum, to finish, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8. promissa, to perform, Ter. And. 4, 1, 7. jussa, to execute, V. Flac. 7, 61. so mandata, Ov. Pont. 2, 11, 24. officium funeris, Ov. ad Liv. 70. lustrum, to perform the usual sacrifice, at the conclusion of the census, Liv. 24, 43. maleficium, to perpetrate, Cic. Coel. 22. cibos ambulatione, to digest, Plin. 11, 53. coria, to dress, Id. 23, 1. so pelles, Id. 24, 11. perficiam, ut, &c. I will cause, Cic. Att. 8, 15. perfecta argento pocula, sc. ex, made of, Virg. A. 9, 263. so arma, ib. 357. cymbia, ib. 5, 267. porta elephanto, made of ivory, ib. 6, 895. candelabrum e gemmis auroque perfectum, Cic. Verr. 4, 28. so ib. 33. perfecto honore, having performed the sacrifice, ib. 3, 178. munere divae, having presented the offering to the goddess, ib. 6, 637. orbe temporis, the fixed period of time being completed, ib. 745. necdum perfecta, sc. carmina, not yet finished, Id. E. 9, 26. so perfectis ordine votis, Id. A. 3, 548. divinis rebus, 8, 307. annis, Ov. M. 15, 817. perfecto sole, the sun being set, Stat. Th. 5, 180.—PERFECTUS, adj. perfect, complete, accomplished, excellent; -tè: perfectio, ōnis, f. the making, completing or finishing of a thing; perfection: perfector, ōris, m. a finisher or accomplisher; a perfecter.—PERFICUS, a. perfecting, -ica rerum natura creatrix, Lucr. 2, 1115.

PERFIDĔLIS, e, very faithful, Cic. Att. 2, 19.

PERFIDUS, a. (per & fides,) breaking his faith, perfidious, false, treacherous, : -idè; -idia: perfidiosus, a. full of perfidy, perfidious; -ōsè, Cic. R. 40.

PERFĪNIRE, to finish, to end fully, Lucr. 1, 612.

PERFIXUS, part. pierced through, Lucr. 6, 39.

PERFLAGITIŌSUS, very villainous or wicked.

PERFLĀRE terras turbine, to blow violently through or upon, Virg. A. 1, 83. perflatus, ūs, m. the blowing of the wind through a place: perflabĭlis, e, that may be blown through, Cic. Div. 2, 17.

PERFLUĔRE, xi, xum, to flow through, to run out as a leaky vessel: perfluctuāre, to run all over.

PERFODĔRE, (fodio,) to dig through; to penetrate: thorax perfossus, pierced through: perfossor, ōris, m. a digger or breaker through, Plaut.

PERFŎRĀRE, to bore through, to pierce, Liv. 21, 50.

PERFŎRE accommodatum tibi, sc. dixit, for fore peraccommodatum, would be, Cic. Fam. 3, 5.

PERFORMIDABĬLIS, e, greatly to be feared; performidātus, much dreaded: puer auricomo -ate Batāvo, Sil. 3, 608. performidolōsus, a. very fearful.

PERFORTĬTER, very bravely or manfully; mulierem vicit, hui perfortiter! Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 28.

PERFRACTUS, broken in pieces, broken: perfractè, adv. (al. praefractè) obstinately, Cic. Off. 3, 22.

PERFRĒQUENS, well frequented, Liv. 41, 1.

PERFRĒMĔRE, to make a noise, to roar loud, Cic.

PERFRICĀRE, to rub all over or strongly; os, to cast off shame, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18. perfricuit frontem, posuitque pudorem, Mart. 11, 28. perfricātus, rubbed all over, Plin. 8, 27. fimo, Id. 28, 12.

PERFRĪGĔRE, xi, -, to be very cold, to catch cold: perfrigescĕre, to become very cold: perfrigĭdus, a. very cold: perfrictio, ōnis, f. a vehement shivering by reason of cold, Plin. 18, 18. & 20, 14. perfrīgefăcĕre, to make very cold, to frighten, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 117. perfrigĕrāre, to cool, Plin. 25, 13.

PERFRIĀRE, to crumble or break thoroughly.

PERFRINGĔRE, (frango,) to break through or in pieces; conjunctionem, to break, to dissolve, Cic. Cat. 4, 10. leges et quaestiones, to violate, ib. 1, 7.

PERFRUI voluptatibus, to enjoy fully or thoroughly, Cic. ad perfruendas voluptates, Cic. Off. 1, 8. omnia perfructus vitāi (for vitae) praemia, having enjoyed, Lucr. 3, 969.

PERFŬGĔRE, (fugio,) to fly or flee for succour or shelter: perfugium, i, n. a refuge or shelter; a place of safety to fly to, a sanctuary: perfŭga, ae, m. a deserter, one that leaves his own party and goes over to the enemy, Cic. Off. 3, 22. Or. 66. conf. Liv. 40, 40. 27, 15. 36, 16. & 38, 11.

PERFULCIRE, to uphold or support, Ov. ad Pis. 36.

PERFUNDERE eum aquā, to wet all over; pisces olivo, to besprinkle; pecus fluviis, to bathe or wash; manus sanguine, to besmear; animum religione, amore, &c. to inspire; horror me perfudit, hath seized: perfundi jucunditate, laetitiā, voluptate, to be filled; ostro perfusae vestes, dyed; PERFUSIO, ōnis, f. a wetting or besprinkling;

washing or bathing: Perfusōrius, a. *superficial.*

Perfungi munere, *to discharge an office;* periculis, *to be freed from:* perfunctus honoribus amplissimis, *having enjoyed or gone through the highest offices;* perfunctus fato, v. vitâ perfunctâ, *dead;* memoria periculi perfuncti, *undergone;*—perfunctio, ōnis, f. *the discharging of an office; an undergoing or enduring:* perfunctorie, adv. *slightly, carelessly,* Petron. c. 11.

Perfurĕre, *to be in a great rage,* Lucr. 1, 276.

Pergaudĕre, *to rejoice greatly,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 13.

Pergĕre, (perrexi, ctum; per & rego,) *to go or come, to go on, to advance or proceed:* Pergitur, imp. *sc.* ab illis, *they go,* Tac. G. 42. inde in aedem Junonis perrectum est, *they went,* Liv.

Pergliscĕre, *to grow very fat,* Col. 8, 7.

Pergracĭlis, e, *very slender or small,* Plin. 25, 13

Pergraecāri, *to feast like the Greeks,* Plaut.

Pergrandis, e, *very large or great, very aged.*

Pergraphĭcus, *rare, notable; fit for a model.*

Pergrātus, a. *very agreeable or pleasing,* Cic.

Pergrăvis, a. *very grievous; solid or weighty;* -ĭter offensus, Cic. Att. 1, 8. reprehendere.

Pergŭla, ae, f. *a place in the forepart of a house jutting out to the street, where things for sale were exposed to public view; a balcony or projection,* Plin. 35, 10. *a place where any art was publicly taught, a school,* Juv. 11, 137. Suet. Gram. 18. Aug. 94. *a mean cell,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 79. *an arbour or bower formed by a vine,* Col. 4, 21, 2. & 11, 2, 32.—Pergulana vitis, *an arbour-vine,* Id. 3, 2, 28.

Perhibēre, (ui, ĭtum; habeo,) *to say, to affirm, to report or give out;* caelum aethera, *to call,* Cic. N. D. 2, 36. hunc optimum, Id. Div. 2, 5.

Perhiemāre, *to remain all winter,* Col. 11, 3.

Perhonorifĭcus, a. *very honourable or respectful;* -ĭcē Caesarem salutabant, Cic. Att. 14, 12.

Perhorrēre, & -escere, ui, - *to be greatly afraid, to dread, to shudder at:* perhorridus, a. *very shocking;* ſtagna perhorrida ſitu, Liv. 22, 6.

Perhospitālis, e; & -ĭtus, a. *very hospitable.*

Perhumānus, *very civil or courteous:* -ĭter.

Periculum, *contr.* periclum, i, n. *danger, peril, a trial:* periculōſus, a. *dangerous:* -ōsē.—Periclitāri, *to be in danger, to risk, to try:* periclitātio, ōnis, f. *a trial, an experiment,* Cic.

Peridoneus, a. *very fit or convenient,* Caes.

Perillustris, e, *very illustrious,* Cic. Att. 5, 4.

Perimbecillus, a. *very weak or feeble,* Cic.

Perimĕre (ēmi, emtum; emo,) ſenſum, *to take away feeling,* Cic. Tuſc. 1, 38. reditum, *to hinder,* Cic. Planc. 27. *ſo* Id. Har. R. 11. Sext. 22. Off. 3, 7. materiem, *to destroy,* Lucr. 1, 227. volucres, *to kill,* Cic. Div. 2, 30. *ſo* Orphea, Ov. Met. 11, 41.—Peremptus v. peremtus macie, *wasted,* Liv. 2, 23. morte, *ſtain, cut off,* Virg. A. 6, 163. *ſo* caede, ib. 9, 453. Peremptor, ōris, m. *a murderer;* inclyti regis, Sen. Oedip. 221.

Perimētrus, i, f. *the circumference of a circle.*

Perincommŏdus, a. *very inconvenient:* -ŏdē.

Perinde, adv. *ſo as, ſo, just as, equally.*

Perindignē, adv. *very indignantly or grievously.*

Perindulgens, ntis, a. in patrem, *ſhewing great reverence or kindneſs,* Cic. Off. 3, 31.

Perinfāmis, e, *very infamous,* Suet. Vitel. 2, 9.

Perinfirmus, a. *very weak, of very little force.*

Peringeniosus, a. *very ingenious,* Cic. Brut. 24.

Peringrātus, a. *very ungrateful,* Sen. Ep. 98.

Perinīquus, *very unjuſt; very uneaſy or diſcontented;* -iquo animo ferebat, Liv. 21, 52.

Perinsignis, *very remarkable,* Cic. Leg. 1, 10.

Perinvīsus, *very odious, much hated,* Cic.

Perinvītus, *very unwilling,* Liv. 40, 57.

Perinunguĕre, *to anoint all over,* Var. 2, 11.

Periŏdus, i, f. *a period, a complete ſentence:* periodĭcus, -ĭcae febres, *returning at ſtated times; as the tertian or quartan ague,* Plin. 20, 3.—Peripatetĭci, *ſc.* philoſophi, *peripatetic or walking philoſophers, the followers of Ariſtotle,* Cic.—Peripetasma, ătis, n. *a veil or covering of tapeſtry.*—Periphrāsis, is, f. *the uſing of ſeveral words to expreſs the ſenſe of one.*—Piripĭlus, i, m. *a circumnavigation.*——Peripneumonĭcus *(i. e.* pulmonarius) morbus, *an inflammation in the lungs,* Celſ. 4, 7. f. *one ill of that diſeaſe,* Plin. 22, 24.

Pĕrīre, (ii, ĭtum; eo,) *to periſh, to be ruined, to be loſt or dead:* peritāre, *to periſh,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 22.—Pĕrĭri, obſol. depon. *to try.*

Periscĕlis, ĭdis, f. *an ornament for the legs, a garter or the like,* Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 56.—peristĕron, ōnis, m. v. peristĕrotrophium, *a pigeon houſe,* Varr. R. R 3, 5.—peristrōma, ătis, n. *a covering or hanging of tapeſtry,* Cic. Phil. 2, 27. Peristўlium v. peristўlum, *a periſtyle, a piazza ſurrounded with pillars,* Suet. Aug. 82.

Pĕrĭtus, a. *(a* perior, *obſ.) ſkilful, expert, knowing;* belli gerendi, Cic. Font. 15. bellorum omnium, Id. Manil. 23. juris legumque, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 9. rei militaris peritior, Caes. B. C. 3, 61. quis Balbo jure peritior? Cic. Cl. 38. cantare periti Arcades, Virg. E. 10, 32. in iis rebus peritiſſimus, Cic. Or. 15. de agricultura, Varr. R. R 2, 9. -ītē: peritia, ae, f. *ſkill, knowledge;* futurorum, Suet. Tib. 67. locorum, Sall.

Perjūcundus, a. *very pleaſant* or *delightful;* perjucundē, adv. *very pleaſantly,* Cic. Coel. 11.

Perjūrus, a. (jus,) *perjured* · perjurium, i, n. *perjury, a falſe oath:* perjuriōſus, a. *full of perjury:* perjurāre v. pejerāre, *to ſwear falſely, to violate one's oath:* perjurātus, -ati dii, *ſworn falſely by,* Ov. Am. 3, 11, 22. perjuratiuncŭla, ae, f. *a ſmall perjury,* Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 76.

Perlābi, lapſus, *to glide or move gently through or over;* atque rotis ſummas levibus perlabitur undas, Virg. A 1, 147. *to come to or reach after a long progreſs,* Cic. N. D. 2, 55. ad nos vix tenuis famae perlabitur aura, Virg. A. 7, 646 ad imos animi perlapſa receſſus, *having ſunk or reached to the inmoſt receſſes of the ſoul,* Stat. Silv. 4, 6, 4.

Perlaetus, *very joyful, full of joy,* Liv. 10, 21.

Perlatē, adv. *very widely or extenſively,* Cic.

Perlātēre, ui, -, *to lie hid,* Ov. Art. A. 3, 416.

Perlecĕbrae, ārum, *enticements, allurements, baits,* i. e. *alluring women,* Plaut. Aſin. 1, 2, 7.

Perlĕgĕre, *to read through or over,* Cic. Div. 1, 5. *to obſerve narrowly,* Virg. A. 6, 34. perlectio v. pellectio, ōnis, f. *a reading,* Cic. Att. 1, 13.

Perlepĭdus, a. *very pretty or fine;* -ĭdē, Plaut.

Perlĕvis, e, *very light or ſmall:* -ĭter, Cic.

Perlibenter, adv. *very willingly,* Cic. Att.

Perlibĕrālis, *very liberal, generous* or *genteel:* -alĭter, Cic. S. Roſc. 37. Att. 10, 4. & 15, 15.

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Per-

Perlĭbrāre, *to bring to a level or plane, to determine the height of any thing or place with respect to another*; jaculum, *to throw*; bipennem librans mediae fronti, *exactly poising, or levelling*, Sil. 2, 100. perlibratio, ōnis, f. *levelling, the finding of a line of descent for an aqueduct*, Vitr. 8, 6.

Perlĭcĕre v. pellĭcĕre, (xi, ctum; lacio,) *to allure, to entice*: perlecebrae, ārum, *enticements*.

Perlĭmare, *to render perspicuous or clear*.

Perlĭnĕre, &-īre, *to rub or daub all over*, Col.

Perlĭtāre, *to appease the gods by sacrifice*: perlitātum est, *the sacrifice was attended with favourable appearances that the gods were pleased*, Liv.

Perlonginquus, a. *very far off*, Plaut. B. 5 f.

Perlongus, a. *very long*: perlongum est, *sc.* tempus, *it is a great while*: perlongè, adv. *a great way, very far*, Ter. Eun 3, 5, 61.

Perlŭbet, *sc.* mihi, *I greatly desire*: perlŭbens, *very well pleased*, Cic. Q. Fratr. 1, 10, 8.

Perlūcĕre v. pellūcĕre, xi, -, *to shine through, to be transparent; to be very bright; to be conspicuous or illustrious*; perlucĭdus, a. *transparent, bright, clear, shining*: -ūlus; -ĭtas, Vitr. 2, 8.

Perluctuōsus, *very mournful*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8.

Perluĕre, *to wash or bathe all over, to make very clean by washing*; artus fonte, Ov. M. 4, 310.

Perlustrāre, *to view all over, to survey: to consider seriously; to purify*, Liv. 8, 36. & 21, 54.

Per-măcer, cra, crum, *very lean, barren or hungry*:—Permacĕrāre, *to soak or wet thoroughly*.

Permădĕre & -escĕre, *to be very wet*: permadĕfacĕre, *to wet all over, to drench*, Plaut.

Permagnus, *very great or large, important*: permagni interest, *it is of great importance*, Cic.

Permānāre, *to flow, to pass, to spread, to be diffused; to come, to enter, to penetrate*: permanascĕre, *to reach*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 118. permananter, adv. *extensively, continuedly*, Lucr. 6, 916.

Permănēre, *to stay to the end; to remain or continue*; in armis, Caes. B. G. 8, 45. insententia, Cic. permansio, ōnis, f. *a continuance or perseverance*.

Permarīnus, *belonging to the sea*, Liv. 40, 52.

Permatūrus, *thoroughly ripe*: permaturescĕre, tūrui, -, *to grow fully ripe*, Ov. M. 4, 165.

Permediŏcris, e, *very moderate*, Cic. Or. 1, 51.

Permeditātus, *thoroughly instructed*; -meis dolis astutiisque, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 39.

Permeāre, *to go or pass through; to pervade*.

Permĕrĕre, *to serve as a soldier*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 73.

Permētīri, *to measure*: permensus, *having measured, passed, or sailed over*: pass. *measured out*; permenso defunctus tempore lucis, *having finished the determined period of life*, Tibul. 3, 3, 9.

Permetuens, *dreading*; et poenas Danaum et deserti conjugis iras, Virg. A. 2, 572.

Permingĕre, *to violate or abuse*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 44.

Permĭnūtus, a. *very little or small*, Cic. T. 3, 13.

Permīrus, a. *very wonderful*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 14.

Permiscĕre, cui, stum v. xtum, *to mingle, mix, or blend together*; generi cruorem cum sanguine soceri, Ov. M. 14, 802. caelum pelago, Sil. 717. divina et humana cuncta, *to confound*, Sall. Jug. 5. corpora viva permista sepultis, *mixed*, Lucan. 2, 152. lixae permisti cum militibus, Sall. Jug. 44. sonitus tubae permistus lituo, *sc.* cum, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 24. atque animam credit permistam corpore toto, Lucr. 3, 352. permixtus Etrusco Arcas eques, Virg. A. 10, 239. permixta cerebro ossa, ib. 416.—Permixtio, ōnis, f. *a mixture, a confusion or convulsion*: permistē, adv. *confusedly*; partes dispersimus. Dic Inv. 1, 30.

Per-mittĕre (si, ssum,) tela in hostem, *to throw*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9. equos in hostem, *to spur, to ride furiously against*, Liv. 3, 61. 29, 2. 30, 31. 40, 40, &c. habenas equo, *to give full reins*, Tibul. 4, 1, 92. se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani, *to resign or give up*, Caes. B. G. 2, 3. *so* in ditionem se suaque omnia Romanis, Liv. 40, 49. *odd.* 42, 44. & 45, 4. dotalesque tuae Tyrios permittere dextrae, *to deliver over*, Virg. A. 4, 104. rogum flammae, *to commit to the flames*, ib. 64. aëra habendum his *sc.* ventis, *to leave to be possessed by them*, Ov. M. 1, 58. se in deditionem consulis, *al.* consuli, *to surrender*, Liv. 8, 20. regna decemvirorum ditioni, *to deliver into their power*, Cic. Rull. 2, 15. incommoda dolori suo, *to revenge by themselves the injuries they had received*, Cic. Verr. 1, 32. *but* inimicitias patribus et temporibus reipublicae, *to give up, to lay aside or forgive on account of*, Cic. Sext. 33. bona nostra tibi, *to entrust*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 61. *so* summam belli Pompeio, Caes. B. C. 3, 16. omnia ejus judicio, *to leave, to refer*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 56. ipsi de tempore, Cic. mundi discrimen gladio, Lucan. 7, 108. vela ventis, *to spread or display our sails to the winds*, Quinctil. ad Tryp. hunc morem, *to permit or allow*, Virg. A. 1, 540. *so* ipsum ludere, *sc.* me, Id. E. 1, 10. si fortunâ permittitis uti, Id. A. 9, 240.—rem suffragiis populi, *to let the people determine*; tribunatum vexandis consulibus, *to employ, to devote*, Liv. 2. 56 —permittitur, imp. *it is allowed or permitted*, Plin. 4, 14. permissum est lege, Cic. Att. 16, 17. permissum ipsi erat, facere, *sc.* ut, Liv. 24, 14. permissoque, ut, &c. *it being permitted*, Id. 6, 23. *so* permisso, utrum—an, 45, 5. Resp. permissa est consulibus, *was entrusted*, Cic. Cat. 1, 2. Numitori Albanâ permissâ re, *the government of* Alba *being given to* Numitor, Liv. 1, 6. permissus equitatus turbaverat ordines, *i. e.* immissus, *the charge of the cavalry*, Liv. 3, 70.—cui tanta deo permissa potestas? *granted*, Virg. A. 9, 97. urbem appellabunt permisso nomine Acestam, *by a name which* Acestes *will permit them to give it*, ib. 5, 718. utor permisso, *I avail myself of the concession*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45.—Permissio, ōnis, f. *permission, leave*: permissu tuo, *with your leave*; permissu ejus, &c. *by his permission, &c.*

Permītis, e, *very ripe or mellow*, Col. 12, 4.

Permodestus, a. *very modest*, Cic. Cat. 2, 6.

Permodĭcus, a. *very ordinary or mean*; -ĭcē.

Permolestus, *very troublesome*: -tē.

Permollis, *very soft*, Quinctilian 9, 4, 65.

Permŏlĕre, *to violate*, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 30.

Permŏvĕre, *to move greatly, to prevail on*; permōtio, ōnis, f. *a strong emotion*, Cic. Div. 1, 40.

Permulcĕre, *to stroke, to cherish; to please or delight; to soothe, to appease*.

Permultus, *very many; very much*: -ùm; -ò:

Permundus, -dae aves, *very cleanly*, Varr. 3, 7.

Permunīre, *to fortify strongly*, Liv. 30, 16.

Permutāre, *to exchange, to change*; -ātio.

PER-

PERNA, æ, f. *a gammon or joint of bacon with the leg on*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 117. & 2, 4, 60. *part of the body of a tree sticking to its suckers, when pulled off*, Plin. 17, 10. f. 13. *a kind of shell-fish*, ib. 32.

PERNŌNIS, ĭdis, f. *a little gammon of bacon*; -idem laridum de foro obsonarier, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 27.

PERNĀVĬGĀTUS, part. *sailed all over*, Plin. 2, 67.

PERNECESSARIUS, a. *very necessary*; f. *an intimate friend*; paternus amicus ac -ius, Cic. Flac. 6.

PERNĔCĀRE, *to kill outright*; pernĭcies, ēi, f. *destruction, death, ruin*: pernĭciālis, & pernĭcĭōsus, *pernicious, destructive*: -ōsè, Cic. Att. 14, 3.

PERNĔGĀRE, *to deny strongly*, Plaut. M. 4, 2, 52.

PER-NĔRE, (ēvi, ētum,) *to spin out, to finish*; ſupremos annos alicui, Martial. 1, 89, 9.

PERNĬGER, gra, grum, *very black*, Plaut.

PERNIMIUM, adv. *very much*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 3.

PERNIO, ōnis, m. *(a* perna) *a kibe or chap on the heels*; rapum fervens ſanat, Plin. 20, 3. perniunctus, i, m. *a little kibe or chilblain*, Plin. 26, 11.

PERNIX, ĭcis, a. (pernītor,) *swift, nimble*, Virg. A. 4, 180. G. 3, 93. *laborious*, Epod. 2, 42. -ĭcĭter.

PERNOBĬLIS, *very famous or noble*, Cic. Ver. 4, 57.

PERNOCTĀRE, *to paſs all night*; *ſee* pernox.

PERNŌNIS, ĭdis *a little gammon*, *ſee* perna.

PERNOSCĔRE, *to know or to be acquainted with thoroughly*: pernōtus, a. *thoroughly known*: pernoteſcere, *to become known*: ac ni pernotuiſſet, imp. *unleſs it had become known*, Tac. An. 1, 22.

PERNOX, nŏctis, a. *appearing all night*; pernox luna, *full moon*, Liv. 5, 28. jacet pernox, *all night*, (al. pernix, *perſevering*,) Virg. G. 3, 229.

PERNOCTĀRE, *to ſtay or lodge all night, to paſs the whole night*; -ant venatores in nive, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 17.

PERNŪMĔRĀRE, *to count over, to tell out*, Liv.

PERO, ōnis, m. *a ſort of ſhoe, made of raw leather*: peronātus, a. *wearing a ruſtic ſhoe*, Perſ. 5, 103.

PEROBSCŪRUS, *very obſcure*; -a quæſtio, Cic.

PERŌDISSE, *to hate greatly*: perōſus lucem, *hating*, Virg. A. 6, 435. *ſo* genus omne femineum, ib. 9, 141.—PERODĬōSUS, a. *very grievous or troubleſome*, Cic. Att. 10, 17. & 13, 22.

PEROFFICIŌSE, adv. *very reſpectfully*, Cic.

PERŌLĔRE, ui, ĭtum, *to ſmell ſtrongly*, Lucr.

PEROPPORTŪNUS, a. *very ſeaſonable*: -ūnè.

PEROPTĀTŌ, adv. *very much to one's wiſh*.

PERŌPUS, adj. indecl. *very needful or neceſſary*.

PERŌRĀRE, *to conclude an oration or diſcourſe*, Cic. Ac. 4, 48. Or. 2, 19. Fin. 4, 1. Cl. 52. Inv. 1, 48. crimen decumanum, *to finiſh the accuſation concerning tithes*, Cic. Verr. 3, 66. *ſo* narrationem, A. ad Heren. 1, 10 & 69. haec tria cum docuero, perorabo, *I will conclude*, Cic. Quint. 10.—cauſam, *to plead*, ib. 24. *ſo* Id. Vat. 11. Flor. 4, 1. faciesque inceſta perorat, *pleads*, Lucan. 10, 105. de ceteris, *to anſwer*, Nep. 15, 6.—in vitia, *to inveigh or declaim againſt*, Quinctil. 2, 4, 22. *ſo* in matrem, Id. 11. 1, 61.—*paſſive*. queritur nunquam perorari potuiſſe, *that the cauſe could never have been concluded*, Cic. Quint. 10. antequam peroretur, *before a ſpeech be concluded*, Cic. Or. 2, 19. cauſa perorata eſt, *the cauſe is pleaded, the pleading is finiſhed*, Propert 4, 11, 9. *ſo* oratio de legibus perorata eſt, *the diſcourſe is finiſhed*, Cic. Leg. 2, 27. a Q. Hortenſio cauſa eſt P. Sextii perorata, *has been pleaded*, Cic. Sext. 2.—PERŌRĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the laſt part of a ſpeech, a peroration*, Cic. Or. 2, 19.

PERPACĀRE, *to reduce or ſubdue*, Flor. 4, 12. perpăcātus, a. *brought to a ſtate of quiet ſubjection*, paucos per dies omnibus, -atis, Liv. 36, 31.

PERPALLĬDUS, a. *very pale and wan*, Celſ. 2, 6.

PERPARCĔ, adv. *very ſparingly*, Ter. A. 2, 6, 24.

PERPARVUS, & -ŭlus, *very little*; -va ſemina, *atoms*, Lucr. 3, 217. civitas, Cic. Verr. 5, 38.

PERPASTUS, *well fed, very fat*, Phaedr. 3, 7, 2.

PERPAUCI, & -ŭlī, *very few*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 19.

PERPAVEFACĔRE, *to put into a great fright*.

PERPAULUM, & -ŭlum, adv. *very little*, Cic.

PERPAUPER, ĕris, *very poor*, Cic. Att. 6, 2.

PERPAUXILLUM, adv. *very ſmall or little*.

PERPELLĔRE, *to induce, to perſuade or prevail on*.

PERPENDĔRE, *to weigh exactly, to examine; to ponder or peiſe; to conſider*; perpenſus part. -um habere, *to conſider well*, Col. 3, 1. perpendĭcŭlum, i, n. *a level, a plumb line*, Cic. Verr. 1, 51.

PERPĔRAM, adv. *wrongly, amiſs; falſely*, Liv.

PERPES, ĕtis, a. *entire, whole; perpetual*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 23. perpĕtim, *inceſſantly, continually*, Plin.

PERPĔTI, (patior,) *to ſuffer, to bear, to allow*; perpeſſus omnium rerum inopiam, *having ſuffered*, Caeſ. B. C. 1, 84. perpeſſio, ōnis, f. *a ſuffering*: perpeſſitius, a. *accuſtomed to bear hardſhips*, Sen. Ep. 5, 3. dolor difficilis perpeſſu, *to be endured*, Cic. Fin. 4, 26. *add* Tuſc. 2, 8 & 12.

PERPĔTRĀRE, (patro,) *to perform, to atchieve, to finiſh*; caedem, *to perpetrate*, Liv. 1, 6.

PERPĔTUUS, a. (perpes,) *perpetual, continual, permanent, entire, complete*: -ŭō, & -uūm: -ŭĭtas: PERPETUĀRE, *to perpetuate, to continue*; verba, *to pronounce with the ſame breath, without ſtopping*, Cic. Or. 3, 46. perpetuārius, a. *laſting for life*.

PERPLĂCĔRE, *to pleaſe greatly*; perplacet, imp.

PERPLEXUS, (plector,) *perplexed, confuſed; intricate, obſcure*: -xè, v. -xim: perplexabĭlis, e, *perplexed*: -ĭlĭter:—perplexāri, & -arier, *to act ambiguouſly*, Plaut. Aular. 2, 2, 8.

PERPLICĀTUS, *twiſted or folded together*, Lucr.

PERPLŪĔRE, *to rain through, to let rain through*.

PERPLURIMUM, adv. *very much*, Plin. 2, 54.

PERPŎLĪRE, *to poliſh thoroughly, to finiſh, to put the laſt hand to a work*: -ītio; perpolitiſſimè, adv. *very exactly or nicely*, A. ad Heren. 4, 32.

PERPŌPŬLĀRI, *to deſtroy or lay waſte, to ravage*: perpopulātus, part. *having or being laid waſte*.

PERPORTANS, *carrying all the way*, Liv 28, 46.

PERPŌTARE totos dies, *to drink all the time; to drink off*: perpotātio, ōnis, f. *a continual drinking*.

PERPRIMĔRE, (premo,) *to preſs cloſely, to urge*.

PERPROPINQUUS, *very near at hand*, Cic. Div.

PERPROSPER, *very proſperous*, Suet. Claud. 31.

PERPRURISCĔRE, *to itch all over*, Plaut. S. 5, 5, 20.

PERPUGNAX, ācis, *very ſtout or ſtiff*, Cic. O. 1, 50.

PERPULCHER, chra, *very beautiful, amiable*, Tex.

PERPURGARE, *to purge thoroughly, to ſcour, to ſcrub and make clean; to clear fully, to ſet in a clear light*: perpurgatis auribus ei operam dare, *to hear with cleanſed ears*, i. e. *with attention*, Plaut.

PERPUSILLUS, *very little or ſmall*, Cic. Or. 2, 60.

PERPŪTĀRE, *to declare diſtinctly, to clear up*, Cic.

PERQUAM, adv. *very, very much*, Plin. Ep. 7, 24.

PERQUĪRERE, (sīvi, ītum; quaero,) *to ſeek or ſearch for diligently; to aſk or inquire*: perquīri-

tur, imp. *strict enquiry is made*: perquisitius, adv. *more carefully*: perquisitor, ōris, m. *a strict enquirer*; -ores malevoli, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 61.

PERRĀRUS, a, um, *very seldom, very rare*: -rō.

PERRECONDĪTUS, *very abstruse or obscure*, Cic.

PERRECTŪRUS, *about to go*, (pergo) Cic.

PERRĔPĔRE, & perreptāre, *to creep or crawl all rough or over*; omne oppidum, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 3.

PERRIDĬCŬLUS, *very foolish, silly or ridiculous*.

PERRŌDĔRE, *to eat or gnaw through*, Plin. 34, 18.

PERRŌGĀRE sententias, *to ask the opinions of the senators all over*, Liv. 29, 2, conf. Plin. Pan. 60.

PERRŪMPĔRE, *to break through, to break in by force*; leges, *to break, to violate*, Cic. Leg. 1, 15.

PERSAEPE, adv. *very often*, Cic. Leg. 1, 14.

PERSALSUS, *very witty, sharp or smart*: -sē.

PERSALŪTĀRE, *to salute much or often*: -ātio.

PERSĀNĀRE, *to cure thoroughly or perfectly*.

PERSĀNCTĒ, adv. *very devoutly or solemnly*, Ter.

PERSAPIENS, *very wise or prudent*: -enter.

PERSCITENTER, adv. *very knowingly*, Cic. B. 55.

PERSCINDĔRE nubem, *to cut through, to cleave*, Lucr. 6, 137 & 282 *sc.* flagra, Sil. 8, 624. vestem a membris, *to tear off*, Tibul. 1, 10, 63. simulacra perscinduntur, *are cut or torn*, Lucr. 4, 60. carbasus perscissa curis, *torn, rent*, Id. 6, 116.

PERSCĪTUS, a, *very fine, very wise or sensible*; per nihil scitum videtur, (per ironiam,) Cic. Or. 2, 67.

PERSCRĪBĔRE (psi, ptum) res populi Romani, *to write the history*, Liv. pr. 1. dicta judicum, *to register or record*, Cic. Syll. 14. *sc.* id, Ver. 4, 63. Rosc. Com. 1. Rull. 2, 32. nondum est perscriptum senatūs consultum, *written out, put into writing*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6. rationes scitè sunt perscriptae, *the accounts are neatly written out*, Cic. Phil. 25. versum puris verbis, *to write or compose in proper language*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 54. aliquid versu, Ov. P. 2, 7, 33. de meis rebus ad Lollium perscripsi, *I have written fully or at large*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. *so* diligentissimè a te perscripta sunt omnia, ib. 14, 5. *so* ib. 12, 23. planitiem castelli perscribit, *describes, examines, or observes*, Sall. Jug. 93.—PERSCRĪBĔRE pecuniam *v.* argentum, *to pay by a note or bill*; as we say, *by drawing or giving a draught on a banker*, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 29 & 30. Cic. Att. 16, 2. in aedem reficiendam se perscripsisse dicunt, *sc.* mensarii, *that they paid the money for repairing a temple*, Cic. Flac. 19. cum perscribunt nominatim Flacco, *i. e.* pecuniam Flacco datam referunt, *state it to the account of* Flaccus, ib. si quid emptum paratumque pupillis ac viduis foret, a quaestore perscribebatur, *a bill was given for it on the* Quaestor, *or he gave credit for it*, Liv. 24, 18 f. viri boni usuras perscribunt, *rich men lay out their money at interest*, Cic. Att. 9, 12.—PERSCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. *the writing, registering, or enrolment of a law, or of any act*, Cic. Rull. 2, 9. Or. 1, 58. *the payment of money by a note or bill on a banker*, Cic. Att. 12, 31. Phil. 5, 4.—PERSCRIPTOR, ōris, m. *a writer or notary*, Cic. Verr. 3, 7.

PERSĔCĀRE vomicas, *to cut or lance impostumes*, Quinctil. 8, 6, 15. naturas rerum, (eodem modo quo corpus,) *to dissect* as it were, *to explore*, Cic. Acad. 4, 39. id *sc.* malum, *to cut up that evil by the roots, to put an end to it*, Liv. 40, 19. persĕci, sonfice, *retrench or lop away*, what you will, *finish* the affair, Cic. Att. 13, 23.

PERSECTANS, *pursuing*; persĕcāri, *to pursue*; persecutus, *having pursued*, &c. *see* persĕqui.

PERSĔDĔRE, *to continue or remain sitting*.

PERSĒGNIS, e, *very remiss, slack, or dull*, Liv.

PERSĒNEX, nis, c. g. *very old or aged*, Suet.

PERSENTĪRE, si, sum, *to perceive or feel thoroughly*: persentiscĕre, *to begin to perceive, to discover*; pessem, ni essem lapis, Ter. Heaut 5, 1, 43.

PERSĒQUI (persĕcutus *v.* -quutus) agmina Turni, *to pursue*, Virg. A. 10, 561. eum terrā aut mari, *to follow after*, Cic. Att. 7, 22. *sc.* eam Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 18 me in Asiam, Ter. And. 5, 4, 32. auctoritatem Caesaris, *to follow*, Cic. Phil. 3, 3. *so* Academiam veterem, Cic. Ac. 1, 2. antiqua, Id. Fin. 1, 10. artes, ib. 21. aliquem armis, *to make war upon*, Lucan. 1, 200. *sc.* hostes bello, Cic. Fam. 5, 1. aliquem judicio, *to prosecute, to sue at law*, Cic. Flacc. 20. *so* bona sua lite atque judicio persequi *v.* judicio exigere, Cic. Verr. 3, 13. ceremonias institutas, *to observe*, Id. Dom. 55 f. causas in obscuro positas, *to investigate the occult causes*, Cels. praef. 32. cum persequerer ea, *when I treated or spoke of*, Id. 4, 2, 10. celeritate scribendi, quae dicerentur persequi, *to take down in short hand*, Cic. Sull. 14 f. dicta sororum, *to recount or relate*, Ov. M. 8, 534. persequar extrēmum. *sc.* te, *I will follow*, ib. 4, 151. extrema, *to prosecute, to terminate*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8. hoc ut dico, facilis persequar, *I will do as I say*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 11 feras, *to pursue*, Ov. Fp. 9, 34. hereditates, *to hunt after inheritances*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 20. incepta, *to execute or accomplish*, Liv. 6, 33. inimicitias paternas, *to prosecute, to avenge*, (by bringing Servilius the augur, his father's opponent, to a trial,) Cic. Ac. 4, 1. Plutarch. in Lucullo, pr. injuriam tuam, *to avenge*, Cic. Caec. 11. jus suum, *to pursue one's right, to demand redress by law*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 9. & 2, 2, 27. *so* Cic. Caecil. 6. legem, *to follow a rule servilely*, Quinct. 5, 14, 31. mandata, *to execute*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 13. Att. 6, 1. materias omnes, *to treat of*, Quinctil. 7, 4, 40. totas materias silentio, *to go over the whole subject in one's mind, to meditate on it*, Id. 10, 7, 25. materiam culpae suae, *al.* curae, *to persist in pursuing the cause of one's fault*, i. e. *to retain a fondness for the object of his love*, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 34. mores patris, *to imitate*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 58. mortem Caesaris, *to revenge*, Cic. Fam. 12, 3. *so* Liv. 40, 11. motus siderum numeris, *to calculate*, Cic. Div. 2, 6. omnes odio, *to hate*, Senec. Hippol. 238. omnia, *to go through or mention all particulars*, Nep. 25, 11. *so* Cic. Fam. 5, 13. Ov. P. 1, 8, 3. Quinctil. 11, 3, 121. *add.* Id. 1, 8, 18. 6, 3, 35 & 65. *so* ne persequar omnes, Ov. M. 12, 59. otium, *to continue in repose, to live in ease*, Hor. Epod. 1, 7. singulas partes causarum, *to discuss, to treat of*, Quinctil. 7, 2. pecuniam ab aliquo, *to exact payment*, Cic. Rabir. Posth. 4. philosophos et poëtas, *to enumerate*, Quinctil. 10, 1, 38. philosophiam Latinis literis, *to write of in Latin*, Cic. Ac. 1, 3 f. M. Bruti poenas, *i. e.* mortem, *to revenge the death of Brutus*, slain by Pompey, Cic. Att. 9, 14. poenas a seditioso civi

cive, *to inflict punishment upon*, Id. Fam. 1, 9, 34. promissa, *to exact the performance of*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 85. quaestiones infinitas, *to enter upon, to speak of*, Cic. Ac. 4, 36 f. rationes, *to trace or investigate the reasons*, Lucr. 5, 56. reginam in freta, *to follow*, i. e. *to drown herself*, Ov. M. 4, 550. rem nostram, *to pursue our own advantage or interest*, Id. Quint. 13 f. res has, *to treat or write of*, Cic. Off. 2, 94. so res Annibalis, Id. Div. 2, 1, 24. *add.* Id. Fam. 15, 21. scelus suum, *to pursue his wicked purpose*, Ov. M. 8, 774. sectam atque institutа horum hominum, *to follow the opinion or example*, Id. Verr. 5, 70 f. so spem infinitam, Id. Dejot. 5. signa, *to try to recover*, Ov. F. 4, 580. armati filium persequitur, *le punishes me for what I wrote while armed*, Id. Fam. 6, 7, 10. quae versibus persecutus est Ennius, *has expressed*, Cic. Sen. 6. vestigia alicujus, *to follow*, Id. Or. 1, 23. viam, *to follow, to go on in*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 4. omnes vias, *to try all methods, to pursue every means*, Cic. Fam. 4, 13. vitam inopem et vagam, *to follow or lead*, Id. Phil. 12, 7. vitem, *to prune*, Virg. G. 2, 407.—PERSĔQUENS, (adj.) flagitii, *pursuing profligacy, debauched*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 13. inimicitiarum persequentissimus, *very revengeful*, A. ad. Heren. 2, 19.—PERSECUTIO, ōnis, f. *a prosecution or process*, Cic. Or. 41. persectans accipitres, *pursuing*, Lucr. 4, 1004.

PERSĔRĔRE, *to pierce, to draw through*, Varr.

PERSEVĔRĀRE, *to persevere, to persist*; perseveratum est ab illo, imp. *he held out*, Cic. Verr. 4, 39. -ans; -anter; -antia, Cic. Inv. 2, 54.

PERSĔVĔRUS, *very severe, rigorous, or harsh*.

PERSICA, ae, f. *sc.* arbor, *a peach tree*, Plin.

PERSICCUS, *very dry*;—PERSICUS, *Persian; royal*: ornatus, Cic. Sen. 17. apparatus, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 1. -um malum, *a peach*, Plin. 13, 9.

PERSĪDĔRE, (sedeo,) *to continue or abide, to last*.

PERSĪDĔRE, *to sink down, to penetrate, to light*.

PERSIGNĀRE, *to mark or seal*, Liv. 25, 7.

PERSIMILIS, e, *very like*, Cic. de petit. cons. 7.

PERSIMPLEX, *very simple or plain*, Nac. An. 15, 45

PERSISTĔRE, *to continue steadfast, to persist*.

PERSOLEMNIS, *usual*; flammeum, Suet. N. 28.

PERSOLVĔRE, *to pay completely*; grates dignas, *to make a suitable return*, A. 1, 600. poenas, *to suffer*, ib. 9, 423. promissum, *to perform*, Ov. F. 3, 392.

PERSŌNA, ae, f. *a mask used by players*; tragica, Phaedr. 1, 8. comica, Quinctil. 11, 3, 79. personam Herculis et cothurnos aptare infanti, *to fit on a child the mask and buskins of Hercules*, Id. 6, 1, 36. scenicis actoribus eadem vox, eadem pronuntiatio plus ad movendos affectus sub persona valet, *under the mask*, used for personating different characters, ib. 26. itaque in iis, quae ad scenam componuntur, fabulis, artifices pronuntiandi a personis quoque affectus mutuantur, *the actors assume the passions of the respective characters they perform, by having them represented on the masks they wear*; quid sibi personae volunt? *what do the masks mean?* Ov. F. 6, 654. personis imperat ora tegi, *he orders their faces to be covered with masks*, ib. 686. ut sit Niobe in tragoedia tristis, atrox Medea, &c. Id. 11, 3, 73. persona adjicitur capiti, *a mask or covering is put round his head*, Plin. 12, 14 f. 32. personae pallentis hiatum in gremio matris formidat rusticus infans, *trembles at seeing the gape of a pale mask* i. e. an actor representing a pale gaping ghost, Juvenal. 3, 175. cretea persona, *a mask made of clay*, Lucr. 4, 298.—*hence* ¶ 1. alienam personam gerere, *to bear a borrowed character*, Liv. 3, 36. plures subire personas, patrum, filiorum, &c. *to assume different characters*, Quinct. 10, 1, 31. so in magna varietate personarum, Cic. Off. 1, 28. digna tuā personā quae sunt, ea reminiscere, *of your character*, Cic. Fam. 4, 5. gravitatis severitatisque personam non appetivi, *the character*, Id. Mur. 3. genus hoc scribendi, etsi sit elegans, personae tamen et dignitatis esse negant, *say that it is not suitable to my character*, Cic. Fin. 1, 1. mihi judicatum est deponere illam personam, *I have resolved to lay aside that character*, Cic. Fam. 7, 33. abjectā quaestoriā persona, comitisque sumtā, *throwing off the character of* quaestor, Id. Planc. 41.—quam, *sc.* philosophiam qui profitetur, gravissimam mihi sustinere personam videtur, *a very important or very spectable character*, Id. Pis. 29. non capiunt angustiae pectoris tui, non recipit ista levitas, non egestas animi, non infirmitas ingenii sustinet tantam personam, tam gravem, tam severam, *sc.* consulis, ib. 11. personamque feret non inconcinnus utramque, *will sustain either character*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 29. est proprium munus magistratūs intelligere, te gerere personam civitatis, Cic. Off. 1, 34. plurimum interest, quam personam tibi imponas, Plin. Ep. 1, 23. magna tibi imposita est nostris persona libellis, Ov. P. 3, 1, 43. *sc.* Cic. Ver. 1, 44. Suil. 3. tres personas unus sustineo, meam, adversarii, judicis, Cic. Or. 2, 24. et ipse Cicero in suā personā—virtutem appellat eloquentiam, *in his own character*, Quinctil. 2, 20, 10. in persona ejusmodi, quae, &c. *in a character of that kind*, Cic. Arch. 2. magnum est, personam in republica tueri principis, *to support the character of a leading man*, Cic. Phil. 8, 10.—¶ 2. PERSONAE, inter quas litigatur, *the persons*, Quinctil. 4, 2, 12. *so* ib. 52. frumo a persona judicis aversus, (quae APOSTRŌPHE dicitur,) *from the person of the judge*, i. e. *the judge himself*. Id. 4, 1, 63. duae hujusmodi personae, M. Catonis, Serviique Sulpicii, *two persons*, Cato and Sulpicius, Id. 11, 1, 69. collidantur non personae inter se, sed ipsae res, Id. 7, 3, 11. neque obscuris personis, nec parvis in causis res agetur, *by obscure persons*, i. e. *by* Appius *and* Cicero, Cic. Fam. 3, 5. *so* pacifica persona, Id. Att. 8, 12. mea persona, *my person*, i. e. *I myself*, ib. 8, 11 f. si uno in argumento unāque in personā mens tua tota versabitur, *if your mind shall be kept wholly intent upon one subject and one person*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7. non alienam fuit personas quasdam a vobis recognosci, *some persons*, Id. Phil. 6, 6. hominum innumerabiles personae, *i. e.* homines, *persons*, Id. Or. 2, 34. haec (*sc.* persona Pelopidae) fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen secunda, ita ut proxima esset Epaminondae, Nep. 16, 4. contractis omnibus personis ad idem negotium pertinentibus, *having assembled all the persons or parties concerned in this affair*, Plin. Ep. 10, 88. continuantes unum quodque (*sc.*

(*sc.* praenomen) per ternas personas, *continuing each* praenomen, Lucius *or* Cneius, for three *persons successively*, Suet. Ner. 1. in splendida persona, *in a person or lady of high rank*, Cels. praef. 81. quae (*sc.* ad strumas malagmata) in personis variè responderunt, *which (remedies for the scrophula) have succeeded variously in different persons or constitutions*, Id. 5, 18, 32.—¶ 3. Verba tertiae personae, *of the third person*, Quinctil. 1, 4, 29. *so* praeterito tempore variè formiari verba primâ personâ, literâ *A* terminata, ipsâ analogia confitetur: si quidem facit *cado cecidi*, *spondeo spopondi*, *&c.* Id. 1, 6, 15.—Personātus, a. *masked*, Suet. Ner. 21. *so* Cic. Att. 15, 1. Or. 3, 59. pater, *represented on the stage, or in the play*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 56. -ata felicitas, *pretended, counterfeit, false happiness*, Senec. Ep. 80.

Personāre, ui, ĭtum, *to sound loudly*, Cic. Cael. 20 citharâ, *to play on the harp*, Virg. A. 1, 741. aequora conchâ, *to make to resound*, ib. 6, 171. *so* regna latratu, ib. 418. aurem, *to sound or whisper into*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7. personare aures ejus hujusmodi vocibus non est inutile, *that his ears should ring with such sounds*, i. e. *that his taste should be formed by compositions of this nature*, Cic. Fam. 6, 18. domus personuit canibus, *resounded*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 115. *so* fana personuere dulci fistulâ, Id. Od. 1, 17, 12. domus cantu et cymbalis, Cic. Pis. 10. *add.* Id. Rosc. Am. 46. Liv. 39, 15. Personus, a. *resounding*, V. Flac. 4, 418.

Perserĕre, *to sink up or in*, Plin. 31, 11.

Perspecŭlāri, *to view or examine carefully.*

Perspergĕre, *to besprinkle*, Cato. 130. Cic. 1, 34.

Perspicĕre, (spĕcio,) *to see or observe carefully, to see plainly, to understand fully; to examine or consider accurately*:—Perspicientia, ae, f. *perfect knowledge*: perspectè, adv. *considerately*: Perspectāre, *to see to the end, to sit out a show*, Suet. Aug. 98. *to examine*:—Perspicuus, *clear, evident*; -ē; -ĭtas: perspĭcax, ācia, *quick-sighted, acute*; -ācia, & -acĭtas, Cic. Att. 15, 16. & 1, 18 f.

Perspirāre, *to breathe through, to perspire.*

Perstāre, *to continue standing*; *to continue, to persevere, to persist*, Plin. 7, 2. incepto, Liv. 8, 33.

Persternĕre, *to pave all over*, Liv. 10, 47.

Perstimŭlāre, *to excite, to incense*; Tac. Ann.

Perstrĕpĕre, *to make a great noise, to resound.*

Perstringĕre (nxi, ictum,) vites, *to tie straitly*, Cato, 32. aciem mentis aut oculos, *to dazzle*, Cic. Phil. 12, 2. perstringitur fulgore ferri mens simul visusque, Quinctil. 10, 1, 30. aures strepitu, *to stun*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 18. portam urbis vomere aratri, *to grave upon*, Cic. Phil. 2, 40. femur jaculo, *to wound slightly*, Virg. A. 10, 344. *so* genam, Suet. Cl. 15. gravem uterum, *to begird or surround*, Ov. 10, 495. horror ingens spectantes perstringit, *deeply affects*, Liv. 1, 25. illum leviter, *to touch him, to excite his jealousy a little*, Cic. Br. 94. eos vocis libertate, *to censure* or *reprove*, Cic. Sext. 6. *so* Crassi voluntatem asperioribus facetiis, Id. Planc. 14. me tenuissimâ suspicione, Id. Sull. 16. celeriter cursum vitae, *to run quickly over in a censorious manner*, Id. Phil. 2, 19.—unamquamque rem, *to glance at, to touch on slightly*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32. *so* locum aliquem breviter, *to touch on any topick briefly*, Quinctil. 11, 1, 4.

Perstudĭōsus, *very studious, desirous or fond.*

Persuādēre ei, *to persuade, to advise*; mihi nunquam persuaderi potuit, *I could never be persuaded*; persuasum est illis, *they were persuaded*: persuasio, ōnis, f. *a persuasion, opinion, or belief*; persuasu ejus, *by his persuasion*: persuasibĭlis, e, *that may persuade or be persuaded*; -ilĭter: persuasōrius, a. *persuasive, apt to persuade, plausible.*

Persubtĭlis, e, *very subtile or thin*; *very fine or neat*; perelegans & -is oratio, Cic. Planc. 24.

Persulcātus, *wrinkled, furrowed*, Claudian.

Persultāre, *to frisk or skip over*; *to prance or caper*; *to make incursions or inroads*; *to range about*; in agro eorum impune, Liv. 34, 20.

Pertaedet; pertaesum est levitatis, *sc.* me, *I was weary of or disgusted with*, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 2. pertaedescit, *it grows irksome*, Cato, 156. pertaesus ignaviam suam, *grieved at*, Suet. Caes. 7.

Pertĕgĕre villam, *to cover all over*, Plaut.

Pertendĕre, di, -, Romam, *to go straight on, to proceed to*, Liv. 5, 8. hoc, *to go on with*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 9. verùm si incipies, neque pertendes gnaviter, *if you shall begin and not go on manfully*, Id. Eun. 1, 1, 6.—Pertentāre vos, *to try, to sound*, Ter. And. 3, 4, 9. adolescentium animos, Liv. causam totam, *to examine minutely*, Cic. Or. 2, 78. *so* Id. Inv. 2, 12. perspice rem et pertenta, Id. Q. fr. 1, 4. nonne vides ut tota tremor pertentet equorum corpora, si &c. *seizes, pervades, spreads or diffuses itself through*, Virg. G. 3, 250. *so* Latonae tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus, Id. A. 1, 502. mentem Aeneae, ib. 5, 828. sensus pertentat lues, 7, 555. omnia, *to confound*, Lucr. 5, 191. vadis pertentatis, *having tried or examined the fords*, Hirt. B. A. 17.

Pertĕnuis, e, *very slender or thin*; *very small, poor, or mean*; fecatur in laminas -es, Plin 16, 43.

Pertĕrĕbrāre, *to bore through*, Cic. Div. 1, 24.

Pertergĕre, v. ĕre, *to wipe or stroke gently over, to wipe*: oculos -et longior aura, Lucr. 4, 253.

Pertĕrĕre, *to rub hard*, Col. 12, 38. *to break in pieces by rubbing*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 9. pertritus, a. *bruised or beaten to powder*, Col. 8, 5. -ita quaestio, *very trite or common*, Sen. Ep. 63.

Perterrĕre & perterrĕfacĕre, *to frighten, to terrify*: † perterricrĕpus, a. *terrifying with noise*, Lucr. 6, 128. habeo istam -am, Cic. Or. 49.

Pertexĕre, *to go on with, to finish a discourse.*

Pertĭca, *a long staff, a pole*; *a perch, a measure*: pertĭcālis, e, *of or serving to make poles.*

Pertĭmescĕre, *to fear greatly*: pertimĕfactus, *affrighted*; te pertimefacto, Cic. Fam. 11, 20.

Pertĭnĕre (ui, -; per & teneo,) introrsus, *to reach or extend*, Caes. B. G. 6, 9. ad hunam, Cic. Div. 2, 43 f. viae quae pertinent ad jecur, Id. N. D. 2, 55 *so* venae in omnes partes corporis pertinentes, ib. eaque *sc.* arteria aspera ad pulmones pertinet, ib. 54. ratio pertinens per omnium rerum naturam, ib. 1, 14. mons in immensum pertinens, *reaching a great way*, Sall. Jug. 48. pertinet caritas reipublicae per omnes ordines, *extends*, Liv. 26, 38. in vastae magnitudinis urbe partium lenitu non satis pertinente in omnia,

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omnia, what happened in one part, not being very readily known in all the rest, Id. 25, 24.—ut nihil pertinuit ad nos ante ortum, sic nihil post mortem pertinebit, will be felt by us have any influence upon, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38. so Id. Arch 12. eruditio mea pertinet ad plures, pertains, is applicable; haec totum ad Roscios pertinet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28 f. ad hunc maleficium istud pertinet, causarum, he was the author of that crime, ib. 28. illa res ad meum officium pertinet, is a part of, ib. 13. latè patet haec ars et ad multos pertinet, Cic. Or. 55. quae ad gloriam pertinent, are of use, Cic. Off. 2, 10. exemplum pertinet ad Macedonas continendos, serves, Liv. 39, 28. quae ad oppugnationem oppidi pertinebant, were serviceable, Caes. B. G. 7, 37. so ea, quae ad usum navium pertinent, ib. 3, 9. hanc sc. velocitatem ad belli existimabat utilitatem pertinere, conduced, Nep. 15, 2.—pertinent sacra ad flaminem, belong to, are performed by, Liv. 1, 20. ad quos pertinent facinus, who perpetrated the crime, Id. 31, 12. Europa jam dubio procul jure ad Romanos pertinebat, without doubt belonged, Flor. 2, 8.—Pertĭnax, ācis, a. griping, close-fisted, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 39. recti, very tenacious of, Tac. Hist. 4, 5. pertinax non ero, obstinate, Cic. Fin. 1, 8. in differendo vel disputando, ib. in quod coepit, pertinax, obstinately set or bent on, Sen. Ir. 1, 1. fortuna ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, obstinately persisting, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 50. digito malè pertinaci dereptum pignus, faintly resisting, ib. 1, 9, 24. pertinax certamen v. praelium, obstinate, Liv. 2, 40. 22, 48. so pertinacissima contentio, Val. Max 5, 6, ext. 4. sententia, an opinion obstinately maintained, Liv. 4, 37. vicit omnia pertinax virtus, resolute valour, Liv. 25, 14. so pertinacior in repugnando, Id. 29, 33. -ācĭter; -ācia, obstinacy, perseverance, Cic. Inv. 2, 52.

Pertingĕre (-tĭgi; tango,) ad flumen, to reach or extend, Caes. B. C. 4, 19. oculos, Lucr. 4, 288.

Pertŏlĕrāre vim, to endure, to bear or suffer.

Pertorquēre, to writhe or distort, Lucr. 4, 253.

Pertrahĕre, xi, ctum, to draw with an effort; to prolong:—Pertrăctāre, to handle often; to treat or discourse of; to consider carefully: pertractatio, ōnis, f. a careful or frequent perusal.

Pertransīre, to pass through, to pass by.

Pertranslucĭdus, very thin or transparent.

Pertribuĕre, to give willingly, Plin. Ep. 10, 18.

Pertristis, e, very sad or doleful, carmen, Cic. Div. 1, 8. very harsh or severe, patruus, censor. Id.

Pertumultuōsè, adv. very riotously, in a very tumultuous manner, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 5.

Pertundĕre, tŭdi, tūsum, to beat or break through; to bore through; mediam venam, to bleed in the middle vein, Juv. 6, 46. crumenam, to cut up, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 37. vas pertusum, having holes, Lucr. 3, 1022. in pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium, we spend our breath, or speak in vain, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 135.

Perturbāre, to disturb greatly, to throw into confusion; to embroil, to disorder, to move; eum ex civitate, to throw out, A. ad Heren. 4, 8. pactiones bellicas, to break, to violate, Cic. Off. 3, 29.—Perturbātè, adv. confusedly: perturbātio, ōnis, f. disturbance, disquiet, trouble, disorder, confusion: perturbatrix, īcis, f. a disturber.

Perturpis, e, very base or lewd, Cic. Coel. 20.

Pervādĕre, āsi, āsum, to go through or over; to ascend, Tac. Ann. 2, 17. to reach, to pervade, Cic. Manil. 15. per animos gentium, to spread, ib. in nares, to enter, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.

Pervăgāri, to wander or go over, to rove about; agros hostium, to overrun, Liv. pervagātus, part. having wandered over; adj. common, public, generally known, spread abroad: pervăgus, a. wandering or roving much; orbe, Ov. Art. A. 2, 18.

Pervălĕre, to have great strength: pervalidus, a. very strong, (al. praevalidus,) Liv. 40, 47.

Pervariè, adv. with much variety, Cic. Or. 2, 80.

Pervastāre, to lay waste, to destroy, Liv.

Pervehĕre, to carry along, to convey, Liv. 5, 40.

Pervellĕre, to desire greatly; scire ex te pervelim, I would fain know, Cic. Sull. 7. so Curt. 10, 2, 17. pervellem adesset ii, sc. ut, I wish much they were present, Cic. illud pervelim falsò proditum esse, Liv. 8, 18. so illam negasse unquam vidisse (sc. se) quemquam securi ferientem, et pervelle id videre, Id. 39, 43. est quod mihi abs te ignosci pervelim, Cic. Att. 1, 1.

Pervellĕre, to pinch or twitch; to affect, to fret or vex, to excite, to blame, to disparage. Cic.

Pervĕnire, to come to, to arrive at; almost to equal; perventum est, sc. ab illis, they came.

Pervenāri, to search all over, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 3

Pervertĕre, to turn upside down; to overthrow, to overturn; to ruin, to destroy; to corrupt, spoil, or pervert: perversus, adj. perverse, froward; askew, asquint; awkward; unlucky: sèpaltas.

Pervespĕri, adv. very late, Cic. Fam. 9, 2.

Pervestīgāre, to search after, to trace out.

Pervetus, ĕris; & pervĕtustus, a. very old or antient; amicitia, Cic. Fam. 1, 3, 17. verba, Id.

Pervĭcax, ācis, (a vĭco antig. pro vinco,) wilful, obstinate, stubborn, presumptuous, positive; constant, inflexible: -ācĭter; -ācia, wilfulness.

Pervĭdĕre, to see thoroughly, Cic. Att. 4, 11.

Pervigĕre, to be very flourishing, Tac. An. 4, 34.

Pervigil, ĭlis, a. very watchful: pervigilāre, to watch all night: -ātio: pervigilium, i, n. a watching or waking; a wake, the vigils of a holy day; in pervigilio, Liv. 22, 35. so Suet. G. 4.

Pervĭlis, e, very cheap; annona, Liv. 31 f.

Pervincĕre (ĭci, ictum,) dolorem, to overcome or get the better of, Cic. to prevail or obtain, Liv. 4, 2. to prove or demonstrate, Lucr. 5, 100.

Pervĭridis, e, very green, Plin. 6, 22.

Pervisĕre, to see all over, Manil. 4, 915.

Pervivĕre, to live still, Plaut, Cap. 3, 5, 84.

Pervius, (via,) passable, easy to be passed: pervium, i, n. a passage, a thoroughfare, Plaut.

Perŭla, (pera,) a little scrip or satchel, Sen. Ep.

Perungĕre, to anoint all over: -nctio.

Pervŏlāre aedes, to fly about or over, Virg. A. 12, 474. dum pervolat axe citato Flaminiam sc. viam, he drives full-speed over, Juv. 1, 60.—pervŏlĭtāre omnia latè loca, to fly over, Virg. A.

Pervolgāre v. pervulgāre, to publish, to spread abroad, to make known; sc. omnibus, to expose, to prostitute, Cic. Coel. 16. nemora, to pas-

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poſt through, Lucr. 3, 346.—Pervulgātus, *adj. common*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 49. Cic. Fam. 5, 16.

Pervolvĕre ſaxa, *to roll*, Plin. 33, 4. *ſo* te in lato, Ter. And. 4, 5, 38. Zmyrnam, (librum Cinnae poëtae,) *to read*, Catul. 93, 6. animum in re, *to exercise*, Cic. Or. 2, 35. pervŏlūtāre libros, *to read over*, *to peruſe*, Cic. Att. 5, 12.

Perurbānus, *very polite; very witty*, Cic.

Perurgĕre, *to urge greatly*, Suet. Tib. 25.

Perūrĕre, ſi, ſtum, *to burn up*, *to ſcorch*; cor meum, *to inflame*, Mart. 12, 49, 9. *ſo* animos mentemque, V. Flac. 2, 46. peruſtus ſole v. ſolibus, *ſcorched*, *ſun-burnt*, Hor. Epod. 2, 41. funibus, *galled with cords*, i. e. *by the ſtrokes of the whip*, ib. 4, 3. febre, *in a violent fever*, Plin. Ep. 7, 1. terra peruſta gelu, *nipped*, *pinched*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 49. homo peruſtus gloriâ, *ſinged*; i. e. *burnt*, as we ſay, *having his fingers burnt by ambition*, Cic. Fam. 13, 15.

Perūtĭlis, e, *very uſeful or profitable*, Cic.

PES, pĕdis, m. *the foot* of a man or other animal, of a table, ſtool, bed, &c. *a foot*, the meaſure of a foot, a foot in verſe; *a ſmall ſpot of land*, Cic. Att. 7, 22. *an area or plot* for building on, Varr. L. L. 4, 19. Senec. de tranq. anim. 10. *a houſe*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 14. Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 14. pes vinaceorum, *a maſs of the huſks of vine-grapes*, as much as is put under the vine-preſs at once, Col. 12, 43, 10. 12, 36. & 12, 19, 3. Plin. 15, 1 ſ. 2. pes milvinus v. milvi, *kite's foot*, *the ſmall ſtalk of ſamphire* (batis coliculus,) Col. 12, 7, 1 & 5. pedes gallinacĕi, *i. e.* capnos, *a kind of fumatory*, an herb, Plin. 25, 13 ſ. 98. *a rope* or *halſer*, ſuſpended from the end of the ſail-yard of a ſhip, and uſed for trimming the ſails, Cic. Or. 3, 40. pes betae v. betacĕus, *the root*, Varr. L. L. 5, 7. & R. R. 1, 2, 27.—pedum digiti, *the toes*, Ov. Met. 11, 71. veſtigia, *i. e.* plantae, *the ſoles*, ib. 5, 592. ſigna notaeque, *the prints*, Id. F. 3, 650. M. 13, 548.—ſervus a pedibus, *a ſlave employed to run meſſages or to carry letters*, Cic. Att. 8, 5. ad pedes ſtare, *to wait or ſerve at table*, Sen. Ben. 3, 27. ad pedes alicujus ſe ſternere, *to fall proſtrate*, Cic. Att. 10, 4. *ſo* alicui ad pedes jacĕre, Id. Verr. 5, 49. togati ante pedes, *clients dreſſed in their* toga *going before*, Juv. 9, 143. *ſo* hominem ante pĕdes Manilii conſtituunt, *they place or ſet him before the* tribunal *or judgement ſeat of* Manilius, Cic. Cluent. 13. Aeneae ſtetit ante pedes, *ſtood before*, Virg. A. 5, 381.—circum pedes homines formoſos et literatos, *ſc.* ſervos habebat, *around him*, Cic. Verr. 1, 36. avi ſervum a legatorum pedibus abduxit, Id. Dej. 1. * ad v. circum pedes eſſe *is uſually applied to ſlaves*, *and* ante pedes *to friends*, Turneb. Adverſ. 3, 23. conſulis ante pedes ire videre equĕs, *i. e.* ante eum, Ov. P. 4, 9, 18. Argos et Lacedaemonem ſub pedibus tuis relinquemus? *ſhall we leave under your feet*, i. e. *ſubject to you*, Liv. 34, 32. *ſo* et ducis invicti ſub pede maeſta ſedet, *ſc.* Germania, Ov. Tr 4, 6, 44. *add.* Lucr. 5, 1158. ſub pedibus timor eſt, *i. e. we have nothing to fear*, Ov. M. 14, 491. nomen amicitiae ſub pedibus jacet, *is deſpiſed*, Id. T. 4, 7, 16.—quò te, Moeri, pedes? *ſc.* ducunt, *whither*, *Moeris*, *are you going?* Virg. E. 9, 1. pedibus iter facĕre, *to travel on foot*; opp. *to ſailing*, Cic. Vat. 5. *ſo* Tarracone pedibus profectus, Liv. 26, 19. pedibus ire in ſententiam alicujus, *to agree to the opinion of any one*, (A. 16.) pedibus merēre, *ſc.* ſtipendia, *to ſerve as a foot ſoldier*, Liv. 24, 18. pedibus trahi, *to be dragged by the feet*, as a vanquiſhed foe, Virg. A. 8, 264. *ſo* pedibus tractus, Liv. 24, 22 *hence* trahantur per me pĕdibus omnes rĕi, *ſc.* in carcerem v. ad ſupplicium, *for me let all criminals be treated as they may*, Cic. Fam. 7, 32. per me iſta pedibus trahantur, *let thoſe things ſink or ſwim for me*, Id. Att. 4, 16. ne qua ſorent pedibus veſtigia rectis, *that there might be no prints of their feet leading ſtraight to the cave*, Virg. A. 8, 209. nec caput nec pes ſermonum apparet, *ſc.* mihi, *I ſee neither head nor foot of what you ſay*, i. e. it is confuſed and unintelligible, Plaut. Aſin. 3, 3, 139. *ſo* garriet quòd neque pes unquam, neque caput compareat, *he will jabber ſtuff*, as we ſay, *without either head or tail*, Id. Capt. 3, 4, 81. propter tuas rēs ita contractas, ut nec caput nec pedes, *ſc.* habeant, *on account of your affairs being ſo perplexed, that they have neither head nor feet*, i. e. *neither beginning nor end*: equidem vellem, ut pedes haberent, (i. e. tritum v. finem,) ut aliquando redires, *(ſed alii aliter,)* Cic. Fam. 7, 31. haeret pede pes, *for* pedi, Virg. A. 10, 361. pedibus per mutua nexis, *being linked together*, ib. 7, 66 pedem efferre portā, *to go out*, Cic. Att. 7, 2. referre, *to return*, Ov. Ep. 15. 286. poſtquam ſurrexi, neque pes neque mens latis ſuum officium facit, *neither my feet nor head can do their office*, ſaid by one in drink, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 3. ſi id ſciſſem, nunquam huc tetuliſſem pedem, *for* tuliſſem, *I ſhould have never ſet a foot hither*, Id. And. 4, 5, 13. nuſquam pedem, *ſc.* fero v. effero, *I do not ſtir a foot*, Id. Ad. 2, 2, 19. ego me in pedes, *ſc.* confĕro, *I take to my heels*, Id. Eun. 5, 2, 5 illuc eſt ſapere, non quod ante pedes modò eſt videre, *what is before your noſe*, as we ſay, i. e. *preſent*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 33. hinc me conjicerem (*for* conjeciſſem) protinus in pedes, *I ſhould have taken to my heels*, Id. Ph. 1, 4, 13. quem ego credo manibus pedibuſque obnixè omnia facturum, *will do every thing he can with might and main*, Id. And. 1, 1, 134. *ſo* conari manibus, pedibus, *with all my might or power*, ib. 4, 5, 33. lectulos in ſole illigna pedibus faciundos dedit, *he had beſpoken couches with oaken feet to ſtand in the ſun*, Id. Ad. 4, 2, 46. metiri ſe quemque ſuo modulo ac pede verum eſt, *by his own all and foot or laſt*; as we ſay, *to cut his coat according to his cloth*; *to keep to the trade he is fit for*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7 f.—utramque (*ſc.* ſinum) pedibus aequis tranſmiſimus, *we trotted both bays with the wind in our back*, *or ſtraight a ſtern*, Cic. Att. 16, 6. (*ſee* R. A. 403.)—*but* nec vos pedibus proceditis aequis, *you do not advance with equal feet*, i. e. you are compoſed in elegiac verſe, Ov. P. 4, 5, 3. pes illi longior alter erat, *the elegiac Muſe had one foot longer than the other*, Id. Am. 3, 1, 8. (*Gr.* 277.) claudere verba pedibus, *to meaſure verſes*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 28. hunc locĕi cepere pedem grandesque cothurni, *comedy and tragedy aſſumed this meaſure*, Hor. Art. P. 80. (A. 356.) Leſbium ſervate pedem, *obſerve the cadence*

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dence of the Sapphic verse, Id. Od. 4, 6, 35. (see G. 343.)—Pĕdālis, e, *of a foot, a foot long or wide:* pedāneus, a. *of the measure of a foot:*——Pedarii, *sc.* senatores, *those senators who signified their opinion by their feet and not by their tongues,* i. e. by going to a certain part of the house when the vote was put, and not by speaking, (A. 16.)——Pĕdes, ĭtis, m. *a footman or a foot soldier; used often* in the sing. *for* pedites, *the foot,* or *the foot soldiers;* equites peditesque, *the* equites *and plebeians,* Hor. A. P. 113.—Pedestre, & -tris, tris, tre, *on foot, belonging to a footman or foot-soldier, on land:* peditatus, us, m. *the infantry or foot of an army:* pedātim, adv. *foot by foot, one foot after another:* pedĕtentim, *step by step, by little and little:*—Pedāmen, ĭnis, & pedamentum, i, n. *a stake, prop or pole, fixt upright to support vines:* pedātus, a. *footed, or having feet;* malè pedatus, *ill set on his feet,* Suet. Oth. 12. *propped or supported by stakes;* -ata vitis, Plin. 17, 21. pedandus, *to be supported with stakes,* Col. 4, 12.—Pedātio, ōnis, f. *a propping of vines with stakes,* ib.—Pedica, ae, f. *a fetter or chain for the feet; a snare or gin for catching birds or beasts by the legs:*—Pedĭcŭlus, i, m. *a little foot; a louse;* pl. pedĭculi *v.* pedes, um, *lice:* pedicellus, i, m. *a little louse:* pediculāris, e, *of or belonging to lice:*——Pedicīnus, i, m. *the foot of a vine press:*—Pedum, i, n. *a shepherd's crook or staff, a sheep-hook:*—Pedisĕquus, i, (sequor) *a footman, a lacquey:* pedisĕqua, ae, f. *a waiting maid or woman, a female attendant,* Ter. And. 1, 1, 96.

Pessimus, (malus,) *very ill, the worst:* pessĭmè, adv. *very ill or very badly:* pessĭmum, i, n. *very great hurt:* neque ambigitur quin—pessimo publico id facturus fuerit, *with very great hurt,* i. e. very much to the hurt of the state, Liv. 2, 1.

Pessŭlus, i, m. *the bar or bolt of a door,* Ter.

PESSUM, adv. *(q.* pedes versum *v.* sub pedibus,) *down, under foot:* pessum premere, *to press down or under foot,* Plaut. Most 5, 2, 49. pessum ire, *to sink down,* Col. 12, 6. Senec. Nat. Q. 3, 25. Tac. Ann. 1, 79. *so* pessum fidĕre, Lucan. 3, 674. & subfidĕre, Lucr. 6, 588. pessum dare, *i. e.* in profundum demergere, Lucan. 5, 616.—*metaph.* pessum ire *v.* abire, *to go to destruction, to be ruined,* Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 12. Aul. 4, 1, 12. pessum dare *v.* pessundāre, *to ruin,* Ter. And. 1, 3, 3. *to destroy,* Sallust. Jug. 42. pessumdātus ad inertiam, &c. *sunk or subjected to, immersed in,* ib. 1.

PESTIS, is, f. *a pest or infection, a plague, poison, destruction;* pestilens, ntis; pestifer *v.* pestĭfĕrus, a. *contagious, infectious, pernicious, destructive, pestilent or pestilential;* pestifĕrè, adv. *destructively:* Pestilentia, ae, f. *the plague or pestilence; an infection or contagion,* Liv. 37, 23. † pestilĭtas, ātis, f. morborum, *the pestilential or contagious nature of diseases,* Lucr. 6, 1096.

Petāso, *v.* io, ōnis, m. *a flitch or gammon of bacon,* Var. 2, 4. petasuncŭlus, i, m. *a small flitch of bacon;* ficcus et vas pelamidum, Juv. 7, 119.

* Pĕtāsus, i, m. *a covering for the head, like a broad brimmed hat, used on journies; a badge of Mercury's,* Plaut. Amph. prol. 143. & 1, 1, 287. petasātus, a. *wearing a* petāsus, Suet. Aug. 82. *prepared for a journey,* Cic. Fam. 15, 18.

Petaurum, *v.* -us, *a machine, used in the spectacles, from which boys were raised to a great height, and then seemed to fly to the ground,* Juv. 14, 265. Mart. 2, 86, 7. 11, 22. & ibi Rader. Manil. 5, 438. & ibi Scaliger. *whence they were called* Petauristæ, Festus; *which name was given to certain leaping insects,* Plin. 11, 33 s. 39.

Pĕtĕre (pĕto, ivi, ītum.) aliquid ab aliquo, *rar.* aliquem; aliquid alicui et pro aliquo, *to ask, seek, desire, request, beg, intreat;* auxilium, colloquium, favorem, gratiam, honorem, hospitium, iter, jura, libertatem, mella, munus, nil aliud, nomen, opem, oleum, pacem, praedam, praemia, requiem, somnum *v.* soporem, tempus, tributum, veniam, &c. sanguinem et vitam alicujus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3. habes quod tota mente petisti, Virg. A. 4, 100. peto igitur a te, vel, si pateris, oro, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 5. petebant illam multi, *courted or sought her in marriage,* Virg. A. 7, 54. *so* 12, 42. ne pete connubiis natam sociare Latinis, *seek not to join your daughter in marriage to a Latin* prince, ib. 96. hinc Italae gentes in dubiis *sc.* rebus responsa petunt, *seek responses or oracles,* ib. 86. nec mihi regna peto, *for myself,* ib. 12, 190. *so* quid petis istis? *sc.* navibus, *for these ships: (al.* -istis precibus *v.* verbis, *by these words.)* ib. 9, 94. et ibi Serv. peteret missionem militibus ab sexdecim annis, *to demand for the soldiers a discharge from the service at the expiration of* 16 *years,* Tac. An. 1, 19. dispensationem cuidam, *to ask for one the office of a steward,* Suet. Vesp. 23. quid petitur sacris, nisi tantùm fama, poëtis? *what is sought by poets,* Ov. Art. Am. 3, 403. et tua *(al.* tu) Palladiae petitur cui palma coronae, *by whom the palm of a crown of olives is sought,* i. e. *the prize at the Olympic games,* ib. 1, 727. ferreus est,—cui petitur victâ palma cruenta reâ, *who seeks a cruel victory over a vanquished criminal,* Id. Am. 2, 5, 12. atque Ajax armis, non Ajaci arma petuntur, *an* Ajax *is sought for the arms,* Id. M. 13, 97. tum pater, ecce, ait, caelesti munere digni, quae petis, proquoque petis, *both thou who askest, and he for whom thou askest it,* ib. 14, 595. *so* si quis ab illo hoc peteret pro me, forsitan ille daret, Id. Tr. 4, 4, 54. consulatum, praeturam, &c. *to seek, to sue or apply for; to stand candidate for:* in unum locum petebant ambo patricii, *sued for one place, stood candidates for the same office,* Liv. 35, 10. *so* patricii tres in unum locum petierunt, ib. 24. diemque comitiis a praetore urbano petiit, *demanded that the* praetor *would fix a day for an assembly of the people* to try them, Liv. 43, 16.—poenas ab aliquo, *to exact from, to inflict on,* Cic. Att. 1, 13. pulchram mortem per vulnera, *to seek,* Virg. G. 4, 218. alteram pugnam, *to be ready for,* Liv. 25. id vero, circumfuso undique equitatu, ut vallum peteretur,—fieri non potuit, *it was impossible that wood or palisades for the ramparts, could be procured, the cavalry* of the enemy *being spread around on all sides,* Liv. 8, 38. visne aquam tibi petam? *sc.* ut, *do you wish me to fetch or bring?* Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 85. e flamma cibum, *to snatch from the funeral pile, to get by any means,* Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38. (A. 486.) argumentum a parvis, aut etiam a bestiis, *to draw, fetch*

or bring, Cic. Fin. 2, 10. quid causas petis ex alto? *why do you adduce far-fetched reasons?* Virg. A. 8, 395. si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur, *if pleasure only were to be desired*, Cic. Arch. 7. *so* exempla semper ex summorum hominum factis mihi censui petenda, Id. prov. cons. 8 f. quibus, *(sc.* in libris) aut rerum exempla ab historicis, aut dicendi ab oratoribus petuntur, Quinct. 12, 11, 17. praecepta virtutis a philosophorum scholis, Id. 1. pr. 17. salutem fugâ petît, *for* petiit, Nep. 23, 11. fugam, *to fly*, Ov. Art. A. 1, 552. fugam per diversa petunt, *they fly to different places*, Liv. 9, 23. Caesar inde gloriam petiit, *obtained or procured*, Plin. 12, 14.—* Piper longum in Indos petitur, *is brought from India*, Plin. 12, 7 f. 14. *so* petunt et in Carmanos strobum, ib. 12, 17. id quoque accessit, ut ad Aethiopas usque peteretur, *sc.* arena ad marmora secanda; immo verò in Indos, quo margaritas quoque peti severis moribus indignum erat, Id. 36, 6 f. 9. ad frigidos potus vas petitur in nubila, *we go as high as the clouds to get a vessel to drink cold water out of*, i. e. *we search for crystal on the top of the highest mountains*, ib. 1. atque Indis quoque in insulas petuntur margaritae, et admodum paucae, *even the Indians go to certain islands to search for pearls, and in very few can they find them*, Id. 9. 35 f. 54. in rubrum littus Indicumque merces petitae, Id. 14, 4 f. 5 f. *so* voluminibus Dardani in sepulchrum ejus petitis, Id. 30, 1 f. 2. quis non jure miretur arborem umbrae gratiâ tantùm ex alieno orbe petitam? platânus haec est, &c. ib. 1 f. 3. Turduli jura Cordubam petunt, *go to* Cordûba *to get their law-suits decided*, Id. 3, 1 f. 3.—¶ PETĔRE debitum, *to demand or sue for the payment of a debt before the* praetor *or in a court of justice*, Cic. Quint. 12. *so* Id. Rosc. Com. 12 & 18. Or. 1, 57. Flac. 34. Ver. 3, 11. is qui petit, *the plaintiff*: is unde (*i. e.* a quo) petitur, *the defendant*, Plaut. Eun. prol. 11. ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilium dederim, ut, &c. Cic. Fam. 7, 11. (A. 266 &c.)—¶ PETĔRE aliquem ense, gladio, hastâ, saxis, telis, &c. *to endeavour to strike, to aim at, to assail or attack*; punctim v. caesim, *to push with the point or the edge*, Liv. is quem petebat, *he whom he prepared to attack*, Sall. Jug. 20. *so* intelligo, illum suprà, quàm ego sum, petere, *that he aims at something beyond what I am*, i. e. *intends to attack the Romans*, ib. 24. *so* plus petit uno consulis exitio, Sil. 4, 425. rem dilatam esse, quòd auctor consilii abfuerit, quem maximè peteret, *whom he chiefly wanted to make sure of* or *to dispatch*, Liv. 1, 51. taurus qui jam cornu petat, *butts*, Virg. E. 3, 87. A. 9, 629. malo me Galatea petit, *seeks to strike, pelts me with an apple*, Id. Ed. 3, 64. pete cedentem aëra disco, *strike the yielding air with the* discus *or quoit*, or *the air yielding to the* discus, i. e. *exercise yourself in throwing the* discus, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 13. Hic petit excidiis urbem, miserosque Penates, *seeks to ruin or destroy*, Virg. G. 2, 505. et bello Iliacos fateor petiisse penates, *sc.* me, *that I have attacked*, Id. A. 3, 603. me fraude petebas, *you deceived me*, Id. A. 4, 675. solumque per omnes Volscentem petit Nisus, *makes at, seeks to kill*, ib. 9. 439. quotiescunque me petîsti, per me tibi obstiti, *as often as you aimed at me, or attempted my life*, Cic. Cat. 5. sciebam Catilinam non latus aut ventrem, sed caput et collum petere solere, *to aim at*, Id. Mur. 26. *so* pectora Lyncidae gladio petit, *makes at*, Ov. M. 5, 185. corpus ferro, Tibul. 1, 9, 21. ne per meum latus tu petaris, Liv. 40, 9. genas ungue, Id. Art. A. 2, 452. *so* capillos, Id. Am. 2, 7, 7. vultus unguibus, Hor. Epod. 5, 93. aliquem falsis majestatis criminibus, *to accuse falsely of treason*, Tac. An. 4, 31. scire possis, uter ab utro petitus fraude et insidiis esset, *which of the two was attacked by the other treacherously and insidiously*, Liv. 40, 50. toties petita insidiis vita, Plin. 7, 45. Trojanos haec monstra petunt, *are aimed against, threaten hurt to*, Virg. A. 9, 128. quem petit, *whom he tries to make up to*, ib. 5, 226. Tartarĕum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit, *i. e.* Cerbĕrum, *clapped or put in chains*, ib. 6, 395. da mihi, quod petitur, certo contingere telo, *is aimed at*, Ov. M. 8, 351. castellum eminus petebatur, *was attacked*, Curt. 5, 3, 9.—¶ PETĔRE locum aliquem, *to desire to reach, to go to*; at pius Aeneas arces—et antrum immane petit, *goes or repairs to*, Virg. A. 6, 11. petunt Tritonidis arcem, *they make for, they creep to the citadel of* Minerva, ib. 2, 226. at nebulae magis ima petunt, *descend*, Id. G. 1, 401. sol altum petit aethera, *mounts the sky*, ib. 3, 358. campum petit amnis, *flows through the plain*, ib. 522. littora cursu contendunt petere, *hasten to go to*, Id. A. 1, 158. templum clamore petebant, *went to*, ib. 519. nos abiisse rati, et vento petiisse Mycenas, *had sailed to*, ib. 2, 25. submissi petimus terram, *fall to the ground*, ib. 3, 93. Italiam petitis cursu, *you make for, you wish to reach*, ib. 253. laevam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit, ib. 563. diversa per agros tecta metu petîre, ib. 4, 164. si non arva aliena domosque ignotas peteres, ib. 312. Troja per undosum peteretur classibus aequor? 313. i, sequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas, 381. terram moriens petit ore cruento, *bites or falls on*, ib. 10, 489. littora nando, *to swim to*, 684. aethera pennis, *to fly towards heaven*, 11, 272. alta petens, *sc.* maria, *making for the deep*, ib. 7, 362. caelum ipsum petimus stultitia, *we aim at, we seek to climb to heaven*, as the giants, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 38. altum petit flamma, *for* petiit, *the fire mounted aloft, possessed the upper regions of the sky*, Ov. F. 1, 109. *so* M. 1, 26.—PETĪTIO, ōnis, f. *a petition, a demand or request; an application for an office; a thrust; the action of the plaintiff*: petītor, ōris, m. *an asker or seeker; the plaintiff; a candidate for an office*: petitum, i, n. *a request*, (*al.* petenti,) Catul. 67, 39. PETITURIRE, *to desire to ask*, Cic. Att. 1, 14. Petiffere v. petessĕre, *to desire earnestly*, Lucr. 3, 648. Cic. Tusc. 2, 26.—PETŬLANS, ntis, a. *petulant, saucy, pert, forward, wanton, lascivious*: -anter: -antia.—PETULCUS, a. *wanton, frisking, sportive; apt to butt or strike, mischievous*, Virg. G.

PETORĪTUM, i, n. *a Gallic carriage, a waggon.*

PETRA, ae, f. *a rock*: petrōsus v. petrĭcosus, a. *rocky, stony*: petraeus, a. *growing upon a rock*, Plin. 20. 9. petroselīnon, i, n. *a kind of parsley growing among rocks*, Plin. 20, 12.

PEXUS, *combed*; -ātus, &c. *see* Pectere.

* PHAECASIUM, i, n. *a shoe worn by the Greeks*, Sen. B. 7, 21. -asiātus, a. *wearing a* phaecasium.

PHAGEDAENA, ae, f. *a kind of eating canker.*

PHAGER, v. phagrus, gri. m. *a kind of fish*, Plin.

PHALANGA, v. palanga, ae, f. *a smooth club, used by the Africans in war*, Plin. 7, 56. *a lever*, Caes. B. C. 2, 10. phalangarius, i, *one who raised heavy weights with a lever*, Vitr. 10, 8.

PHALANX, gis, f. *a large body of men drawn up in close order*, a phalanx: phalangītae, ārum, m. *the soldiers, who compose the Macedonian* phalanx, 16,000 *in number*, Liv. 37, 40.—PHALANGIUM, i, n. *a venemous spider*, Plin. 26, 4. *an herb which cures that spider's sting*, Id. 25, 10. *called also* phalangītes, ae, m. Id. 27, 12.

PHĀLĀRICA, ae, f. *a warlike engine*, Luc. 6, 198. *a kind of long spear*, Virg. A. 9, 705.

PHĀLĀRIS, idis, f. *a kind of sea-fowl*, *an herb.*

* PHALARISMUS, i, m. *tyranny*, Cic. Fam. 7, 11.

PHĀLĒRAE, arum, f. *trappings, an ornament of horses*, Liv. 22, 52. *worn also by men*, Cic. Verr. 3, 80. Liv. 9, 46. phalerātus, *adorned with trappings*, Liv. 30, 17. phalerata dicta, *pompous, magnificent expressions*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 15.

* PHANTĀSIA, ae, f. *an idea or perception*, Cic. Acad. 1, 11. *an image, a vision*, Quinct. 6, 2 29. phantasma, ātis, n. *an illusion, a spectre*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27.

PHANUM, *a temple*, & phanaticus; *see* Fanum.

PHARĒTRA, ae, f. *a quiver of arrows*: pharetrātus, (& *poet.* pharetriger,) *wearing or bearing a quiver*; -ati Geloni, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 35.

* PHARMĀCOPŪLA, ae, m. *a seller of medicines.*

PHAROS, i, m. *et scopius*, f. *a watch tower*, Plin.

PHASĒLUS, d. g. *a small ship, a pinnace, yacht or galley*, Virg. G. 4, 289. Juv. 15, 127. *a kind of pulse, phaseils or French beans*, Col. 2, 10. phaselīnus, *made of phasels*; -inum oleum, Plin. 23, 4.

PHASIĀNAE aves, *pheasants*, Plin. 10, 48. phasiānus, i, m. *a pheasant cock*; -āna, *a pheasant hen, from* Phasis, *a river of Colchis*: phasianīnus, -ina ova, *the eggs of pheasants*, Pallad. R.R. 1, 29.

* PHASMA, ātis, n. *an apparition, the title of one of Menander's plays*, Ter. Eun. prol. 9. *the title also of a play of* Catullus, Juvenal. 8, 186.

* PHELLUS, i, m. *cork; a piece of cork*, Vitr. 9, 9.

PHIĀLA, ae, f. *a cup or vial* Juvenal. 5, 39.

* PHILUS, i, m. *a lover*, Petron. c. 110. philautia, ae, f. *self-love*, Cic. Att. 13, 13.—philograecus, i, m *one fond of using Greek words*, Varr. R. R. 10, 1. PHILŌLŌGUS, i, m. *a lover of learning*; -ae res, *philosophical subjects*, Vitr. 6, pr.

PHILOMĒLA, ae, f. *a nightingale*, Virg. E. 6, 9.

PHILOMŪSUS, i, m. *a lover of learning or of the muses.*—PHILŌSŌPHUS, i, m. *a philosopher, a lover of learning and wisdom*: philosophia, ae, f. *philosophy*: philosophāri, *to profess philosophy*; *to dispute philosophically, to philosophize*:—PHILOTECHNUS, -nae artes, *the mathematical or mechanical arts*, Vitr. 6 praef.—philotheōrus, *i. e.* spectandi cupidus, *fond of seeing new countries*, Cic. Fam. 7, 16. for it seems Trebatius excused himself from going with Caesar to Britain, to which Cicero ironically alludes. ib. 9 & 14.

* PHILTRA, orum, n. *love philters, charms or potions*, Juv. 9, 609. pallentia, Ov. Art. 2, 105.

PHĪLYRA, ae, f *the linden tree*, Plin. 24, 1. *or inner bark of it*, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 2. Ov. F. 5, 337. *a leaf or sheet of paper*, Plin. 13, 11.

PHŌCA, ae, f. *a sea calf*, Plin. 2, 55. Virg.

* PHLEGMON, ōnis, m. *a hot swelling*, Plin. 20, 4. phlegmōna, ae, f. *an inflammation or tumour*, Cels. 1 praef.—pb ox, ŏgos, f. *a flower of a fine flame-colour, but of no smell*, Plin. 21, 10.

* PHOEBUS, *the sun*: phoebē, es, *the moon.*

* PHOENICĔUS, a. *of a purple colour*, Plin. 25, 13. phoenicea, ae, f. *a kind of herb, wild oats*, Id. 21, 25. phoenicias, ae, m, *the south-east wind*, Id. 2, 47. phoenicītes, ae, m *a gem of a purple colour*, Id. 37, 10. phoenicobalānus, i, f. *a kind of date, the fruit of the Egyptian palm tree*, Id. 12, 22.

* PHOENICOPTĔRUS, *a kind of bird with red wings*, Plin 10, 48. Mart. 13, 71. phoenicūrus, i, m. *a bird called redtail* or *redstart*, Id. 10, 29.

* PHOENIX īcis, m. *a bird supposed to rise again from its own ashes*, Plin 10, 2. Ov M. 15 392.

* PHONASCUS, *a teacher of pronunciation*, Suet.

* PHOSPHŌRUS, *the morning star*, Mart. 8, 21.

* PHRAGMĪTES, v -ītis, m. *a sea-reed or cane*, Plin. 32, 10 s. 51. phragmis, īdis, f. *an herb*, ib.

* PHRĀSIS, is, f. *elocution*, Quinct. 8, 1. & 10, 1. 42.

† PHRĒNĒSIS, is, f. *a phrensy or madness*, Plin. 24, 9. Juv. 14, 136. phrenēticus, *frantic or mad*, Plin. 30, 11. phrenītis, īdis, f. *a disease after a fever causing madness*, Cels. 2, 1. & 3, 18.

PHRYGIO, ōnis, m. *an embroiderer, one that does needle-work*, Plin. 8, 48. Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34. phrygiānus, v -ionius; -anae vestes, *embroidered or adorned with needle-work*, Plin. 8, 48.

* PHTHIRIĀSIS, is, f. *i. e.* morbus pediculāris, *the lousy disease*, Plin. 20, 6. & 24, 9.

* PHTHISIS, is, f. *a consumption*: phthisicus, a. *ill of a consumption, phthisical*, Cels. 3. 22.

* PHTHONGUS, i, f. *a sound, a tune or note in musick*; phthongo moveri, Plin. 2, 22.

* PHTHŌRIUS, a, um, *causing abortion*, Plin.

PHY! interj. *denoting surprize, phea! phoo!*

* PHYCOS, i, m. *a kind of sea-weed*, Plin. 13, 25 phycis, is, f. *a kind of fish*, Id 9, 26. phycītis, is, m. *a gem, resembling sea-weed*, Id. 37, 10.

* PHYLĂCA, ae, f. *a prison*: phylăcista, ae, m. *the keeper of a prison, a jailer*: pl. *artificers dunning one for their wages, and surrounding him like jailers*; trecenti stant in atriis, Plaut. Aul 3, 5, 44.

PHYLARCHUS *the chief of a tribe*, Cic. F. 15, 1, 5.

PHYLLON, i, n. *a leafy herb*, Plin. 27, 11 & 22. phyllanthes, is, f. *a prickly herb*, Id. 21, 16.

* PHYMA, ātis, n. *a swelling after a fever that ends in a suppuration*, Cels. 5, 28.

PHYSEMĀTA, um, n. *mock pearls*, Plin. 9, 35 s. 54.

PHYSĒTER, ēris, f. *a large sea-fish*, Plin. 9, 4.

PHYSIS, is, f. *(i. e.* natura;) physes, ium, f. *factitious precious stones; so called as if resembling nature*, Plin. 37, 12. PHYSICUS, a. *natural*; f. *a studier of nature, a natural philosopher*: physica, ae, f. *sc.* scientia, *the knowledge of nature, natural philosophy*: physica, ōrum, n. *books treating of physics or natural philosophy*: physicē, adv. *philosophically, like a natural philosopher*:—PHYSIOLOGIA, ae, f. (naturae ratio,) *the constitution of nature*, Cic. N. D. 1, 41.—PHYSIOGNŌMON, ōnis, m. *a physiognomist, one who pretended to know*

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the

the character and dispositions of men from their faces; mores ex vultu pernoscere, Cic. Fat. 5.

PIAM, *a syllabical adjection; as,* quispiam, &c.

PIARE, *to worship, to appease, to expiate, to atone, to atone for:* PIATIO, onis, f. *an appeasing or expiating:* piatrix, icis, f. *a sorceress,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 101. & Festus; piamen v. piamentum, *an expiation or atonement, or what is offered for it:* piaculum, *an expiation or expiatory sacrifice; a crime which requires expiation or needs to be atoned for:* piacularis, e, *expiatory, having the power to expiate:* piabilis, e, *that may be expiated,* Ov. F. 3, 289.

PICA, ae, f. *a magpie,* Plin. 10, 29 & 33. Ov.

PICARE, picea, piceus, *of pitch, &c. see* PIX.

* PICRIS, idis, f. *bitter lettuce* or *wild chicory.*

PICTOR, *a painter;* pictura, &c. *see* pingere.

PICUS, i, m. *a wood-pecker, a bird,* Plin. 10, 18

PICI, *griffins, supposed to dig up gold,* Plaut. A. 4, 3, 1.

PIE, *piously:* pietas, *piety, &c. see* Pius.

PIGER, pigra, pigrum, *slow, lazy, inactive, dull:* -grè: -gritia: pigrari, *to be slow or loth to do a thing,* Cic. Att. 14, 1. pigrescere, *to slacken or abate, to become slow,* Plin. 18, 18.

PIGERE, ui, -, *to be grieved at, to repent of:* ne quid faxit, quod nos post pigeat, *which may afterwards vex us, which we may be sorry for,* Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 21. *so* id factum esse hic non negat, neque se id pigere, Id. Heaut. prol. 19. PIGET in his quae cum damno et malo; et ad dolorem refertur, Donat. ib. num facti piget? *sc.* eum, imp. *is he sorry for what he has done,* Id. And. 5, 3, 6. piget incepti luciscque, *sc.* eas, *they repent of their deed and loath the light,* Virg. A. 5, 678. ni refugis (*sc.* praecepta) tenuesque piget cognoscere curae, *unless you decline them, and are loth to be informed of small things,* Id. G. 1, 177. *so* nec me meminisse pigebit Elisae, Id. A. 4, 335. nec Trojam Ausonios gremio excepisse pigebit, *nor shall the Italians repent of their having received Troy into their bosom,* i. e. *of having given the Trojans a hospitable reception,* ib. 7, 233 pigetque actorum sine fine mihi, sine honore laborum, *sc.* me, *I repent of the pains taken by me,* Ov. M. 2, 386. facti fortasse pigebit, *sc.* me, Id. Ep. 12, 209. non es, quam piget esse piam, *thou, O* Hypermnestra, *art not one to repent of being pious,* or *of having saved thy husband,* ib. 14, 14. piguit sceleris, *sc.* eos, nempe Pompeium et Caesarem, Luc. 4, 26. nec pigitum (*sc.* est Herculem) parvosque lares, humilisque subire limina caelicolam tecti, *nor was* Hercules (though) *an inhabitant of heaven loth to enter the poor house of* Falernus, Sil. 7, 173. error nulla parte pigendus, *in no respect to be repented of,* Ov. Ep. 7, 110. *so* verba pigenda, Propert. 4, 1, 74. inducitur ad pigendum, *sc.* audiens multitudo, *is induced to repent,* Cic. Brut. 50.

PIGMENTUM, i, n. (pingo,) *women's paint,* Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 106. pl. *painters colours,* Plin. 35, 5. *figures* or *flourishes in rhetorick,* Cic. Att. 2, 1. *disguise,* Cic. Or. 2, 45. pigmentarius, i, m. *a maker or seller of paint for women, or of painters colours,* Cic. Fam. 15, 17. also of *medicines,* Scribon. 22.

PIGNUS, oris, n. *a pawn or pledge, a gage or mortgage;* ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, aediculae item ob decem alias, *was pledged or mortgaged,* Phor. 4, 3, 56. donicum (*for* donec) pecuniam satisfecerit, pecus et familia pigneri (*ant. for* pignori) sunto, Cato, 149. sed te quaeso, cogitato,—meam esse vitam hic pro te positam pignori; ne pignus deseras, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 72. aratrum accipere pignori non licet, Quinctil. 7, 8, 4. post quam citati (*sc.* senatores a decemviris, non conveniebant, dimissi circa domos apparitores ad pignora capienda, *to take pledges,* as a punishment for not attending, Liv. 3, 38. coguntur enim pignoribus, (*sc.* senatores adesse,) Cic. Phil. 1, 5. pignoribusque ablatis Crassum instituit coercere, *sc.* Philippus consul, *resolved to restrain his freedom of speech by taking pledges from him,* Cic. Or. 3, 1. me his pignoribus existimas posse terreri? non tibi illa (*sc.* pignora) sunt concidenda, si Crassum vis coercere: haec tibi est excidenda lingua, *if you would restrain Crassus, it must not be by cutting to pieces or destroying these pledges,* (which it seems was sometimes done;) *you must first cut out this tongue,* &c. ib. *so* imperia inhibita ultro citroque, et pignora capta, et mulctae dictae:—mulctae ex jussu populi remissae, Id. 37, 51.—censores ad pignora capienda miserunt, mulctamque pro concione privato dixerunt, Id. 43, 16.—Tu dic, mecum quo pignore certes, *with what pledge you will contend with me,* i. e. what you will lay or stake, to be forfeited, if you are vanquished, Virg. E. 3, 31. quovis Sabinum pignore esse (*sc.* te, o funde,) contendunt, *they are ready to prove that thou belongest to the country of the Sabines, by any pledge,* i. e. by depositing any sum of money, Catul. 44, 4. *so* id ni fit, mecum pignus, si quis vult, dato in urnam mulsi, i. e. *I will wager a pot of wine with any one that it is so,* Plaut. Cas. prol. 75. aio; vel da pignus, ni ea sit filia, Id. Epid. 5, 2, 34. da pignus, ni nunc perjures, in suavium, i. e. *I'll bet a kiss, you have said what is false,* Id. Poen. 5, 4, 72. *add* Id. Bacch. 4, 9, 133. Ov. Art. 1, 168. alluding to the form in legal proceedings at Rome, called SPONSIO or SACRAMENTUM, (A. 233.) PIGNORA da, genitor, per quae tua vera propago credar, *give pledges, tokens, or proofs,* Ov. M. 2, 38 & 90. pignus amoris, Virg. A. 5, 538. pacis, ib. 11, 363. pignora cara sui, Id. E. 8, 92. animum praesenti pignore firmat, *assures him of safety by this present pledge,* by giving his right hand, ib. 3, 611. magnis et multis pignoribus M. Lepidum resp. illigatum tenet, *by many pledges or obligations,* Cic. Phil. 13, 4. *so* Cic. Att. 8, 9. fatale pignus imperii Romani, *i. e.* Palladium, Liv. 26, 27. & 5, 52. Flor. 1, 2. fortunae pignora, *i. e.* boni duces, Id. 9, 8. adjecit ad pignus futurae regi cum tyranno amicitiae, filias suas regem Nabidis filiis matrimonio conjungere velle, Id. 32, 38. sine ullo pignore deditionem factas esse, i. e. *without hostages, and giving up their arms,* Id. 33, 22. pignora; liberi, (dico, *I mean;*) et parentes, et propinqui, Quinctil. 6, 1, 24. *so* ib. 33. cara pignora nepotes, Ov. M. 3, 134. *so* Id. Fr. 3, 11, 15. uteri mala pignora nostri, *the wicked pledge of my womb,* i. e. Meleager, Ov. M. 8, 490. adscita pignora, *adopted sons,*

sens, Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 86.—PIGNĔRĀRE *v.* pignorāre unionem ad itineris expensas, *to pawn, to pledge*, Suet. Vit. 7. Rubrenus Lappa, cujus et laenam pignerat Atreus, *whose platters and cloke* Atreus *pawns*, i. e. the poet Lappa is obliged to pawn his furniture for bread, while composing a tragedy called ATREUS, *al. whose platters and cloke* Atreus the usurer *receives as a pawn*, for the money lent by him,) Juv. 7, 73. bona tantùm, quae publicari poterant, pignoranda poenae praebebant, *to be seized as a pledge*, and subjected to punishment, as it were, in place of their bodies, which they had withdrawn, Liv. 29, 36 f. quum,—velut obsidibus datis pignoratos haberent animos, *bound*, Liv. 24, 1.—PIGNĔRĀRI, v. ŏrāri, depon. *to receive as a pledge*; etenim Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, *to take to himself*, i. e. the bravest are slain, Cic. Phil. 14, 12. quod das mihi, pigneror, omen, *I take the omen, which you give, as a pledge* of your favour, Ov. M. 7, 622. primus Caesarum fidem militis etiam praemio pignoratus, *being the first of the Caesars that purchased the fidelity of the soldiers with money*, Suet. Cl. 10 f.—PIGNĔRĀTOR, ōris, m. *one who takes a pledge*, Cic. Verr. 3, 11.

PILA, ae, f. *a mortar and pestle to beat things with*, Cato, 10 & 14. *a pillar*, Liv. 1, 26. Nep. 7, 4. Plin. 11, 10. *a pile, a mole, or dam*, Virg. A. 9, 710. Vitruv. 5, 12.— PĪLĀTIM, adv. *by pillars, pillar by pillar*, Vitr. 6, 11.

PILA, ae, f. *a ball to play with*, (A. 440.) *any thing round like a ball*: pilŭla, ae, f. *a little ball, a round knob, a pill*: pilāris lusio, *playing at the hand-ball* pilarius, i, m. *a juggler, who performed his tricks by means of balls*, Quinctil. 10, 7, 11. pilicrēpus, i, m. (crepo,) *one who attended on those who played at ball in baths*, Senec. Ep. 56.

PĪLĀRE, *to pillage*; *used chiefly in composition.*

PILENTUM, i, n. *a soft easy chariot, in which matrons were carried to sacred places and games*, Liv. 5, 25. Virg. A. 8, 666. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 191.

PILEUS, *v.* eum, *a covering for the head, a hat, cap, or bonnet*: pilĕŏlus, *v.* um, *a little cap*: pilcātus, a. *wearing the* pileus: -ata plebs, Suet. N.

PILUM, i, n. *a pestle or pounder for braying any thing in a mortar*, Cato, 10. Plin. 18, 10. *a javelin or dart 5½ feet long, pointed with steel for 9 inches*, Veget. 2, 15. pilātus, a. *armed with the* pilum: pilātim, adv. *in a close body*: pilānus, i, m. *a soldier who fought with the* pilum:—PĪLUS, i, *a company of soldiers armed with the* pilum, i. e. *of the* Triarii:—primus pilus *v.* primipilus, *is often put, in later writers, for* primi pili centurio, *the centurion or commander of the first company of* triarii, i. e. *the chief centurion in the legion.*

PĪLUS, i, m. *a hair of the head, or of any other part of any animal*, Plin. 11, 37 f. 47. *a thing of no value*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 15. pilōsus, a. *full of hair, hairy*: pīlāre, *to peel or pull off the hair, to make bald*, Mart. 6, 56.

PĪNAX, ăcis, m. *a table; the frame of a picture*, Vitruv. 10, 3.—PINACOTHĒCA, ae, f. *the place in the* atrium, *where pictures, statues, plate, &c. were kept*, Petron. 43. Vitruv. 6, 7.

PĪNĔUS, *of pine*; pinētum, &c. *see* pinus.

PINGĔRE, pinxi, pictum, *to paint; to deck or garnish; to describe*: pictor, ōris, m. *a painter*: pictūra, ae, f. *painting, a picture*: picturātus, a. *done with pictures, embroidered; speckled, adorned.*

PINGUIS, e, *fat, gross, dull, thick, coarse, fruitful*: Virgil uses pingue *as a subst. thus*, denso distendere pingui, *sc.* equum, *to make plump*, with firm fat, not foggy, Virg. G. 3, 124. -ĭter: pinguēdo, pinguĭtūdo *v.* pinguĭtudo, ĭnis, f. *fatness*: pinguiarius, i, m. *a lover of fat*: pinguescĕre, *to grow fat or fertile*: pinguefacere, *to make fat, to fatten*; -faginare, Plin 16, 44.

PINNA, ae, f. *a feather; the fin of a fish; a wing or pinion; a notched battlement; a shell-fish*: pinnŭla, *a little quill or feather; a little fin of a fish*: pinnātus, a. *winged; jagged or notched; pointed, prickly*: pinnĭger piscis, *having fins, finned*: pinnĭrăpus, i, m. (rapio,) *a kind of gladiator.*

PINSĔRE, (pisĕre *v.* pisāre,) *to bruise, to beat or pound in a mortar; to peck as a bird*: pinsĭtus *v.* pistus, *pounded, flamped, ground, baked*: pisātio, ōnis, f. *a pounding*, Vitruv. 7, 1. pistūra, ae f. *the art or manner of pounding corn for bread*, Plin. 18, 8 & 10. pistillum, i, n. *a pestil to pound with in a mortar*: pistor, *(antiq.* pinsor,) ōris, m. *a pounder of corn to make it into flour; a bread-baker*; pistōrius, a. *of a baker*; -ium opus, *pastry work*: pistrinum i, n. *a place where corn was ground with a hand mill; a work house; a private prison, where slaves were confined and punished by being set to hard work*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 19. Ph. 1, 5, 19. Cic. Or. 1, 11. pistrina & pistrilla, ae, f. *a house for grinding corn, a bake house*: pistrinensis, -ense jumentum, *a horse or ass employed for grinding.*

PĪNUS, i, & -ŭs, f. *a pine tree; put for a ship*, pinĕus, a. *of a pine*; pinea, *sc.* arbor, *a pine tree*, Col. 5, 10. pinea velamina, *made of pine leaves*, Lucr. 4, 591 clausŭra, *of pine wood*, Virg. A. 2, 258. celsi plaga pinea montis, *a tract covered with pine-trees*, ib. 11, 320. pinētum, i, n. *a plantation of pine trees*: pinaster, tri, m. *a wild pine tree*:—† PINĬFER, & pinĭger, *bearing or abounding with pine trees*, Virg. A. 4, 249. Ov. F. 3, 84.

PIPER, ĕris, n. *peper*: pipĕrātus, a. *pepered, seasoned with peper*; -atum acetum, Col. 12, 47. piperītis, idis, f. *peper-wort, an herb*, Plin. 20, 3.

PĪPĬRE, *(aut.* pipāre,) *to peep like a chicken*: pipatus, ûs, m. *the cry of chickens*: pipīlāre, *to chirp*, Catul. 3, 10. pipŭlum, *v.* us, *a scolding or railing against any one*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 32.

PĪRĀTA, ae, m. *a pirate*: piratĭcus, a. *of a pirate*: piratĭca, ae, f. *piracy*; -am facere, Cic.

PĪRUS *v.* pyrus, i, f. *a pear-tree*: pirum, *a pear.*

PISCIS, is, m. *a fish*: piscĭcŭlus, *a little fish*: piscarius, a. *of fishes*; forum piscārium, *the fish-market*; hamus piscarius, *a fish-hook*; copia piscaria, *plenty of fishes*; a. *a fishmonger*: piscaria, ae, f. *a place where fishes are sold*: piscosus & pisculentus, *full of fishes*:—PISCĀRI, *to fish*: piscātus, ûs, m. *a fishing*, Cic. Fin. 2, 8. *a number of fishes*, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9. *the feeding on fish*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 41. piscātor, ōris, m. *a fisherman*: piscatorius, a. *belonging to fishers or fishing*: -ia arundo, *a fishing-rod*, Plin. 16, 36 f. 66 f. lina, *fishing lines*, 24, 9 f. 40 navis, *a fishing boat*, Caes. B. C. 2, 4. Liv. 23, 1. -um forum, *the fish-market*,

bet, Col. 8, 17.—Piscīna, ae, f. *a fish pond; a bathing place*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. *any large vessel for holding water*, Plin. 34, 12. *a pool or pond to water beasts at, or for keeping ducks, geese, &c.* Col. 1, 5. piscinŭla, v. piscinella, ae, f. *a small fish pond:* piscinārius, i, m. *one who has fish ponds, or is greatly delighted with fish ponds*, a name given to Hortensius, &c. Cic Att. 1, 19. Varr. R. R. 3, 17.

Pīsĕre v. pisāre, *to beat or pound; see* pinsĕre.

Pistacia, & -ium, *a pistachio nut*, Plin. 13, 5.

Pistor, *a baker or grinder, &c. see* pinsĕre.

Pistrix, īcis, f. *a kind of large fish*, Plin. 9, 3. *a fabulous sea-monster*, Virg. A. 3. 428. *a sign in the heavens, supposed to be like a sea monster*, Cic. Arat. 153. *the name of a ship, (al.* Pristis,) Non.

Pistus, *pounded, baked*, pistūra, &c. *see* pinsĕre.

Pīsum, i, n. *a pea or pease*, Col. 2, 2, 25. Plin.

Pithēcium, *an ill favoured woman, like an ape.*

Pītissāre, *to taste by little and little, to try by tasting whether wine, &c. be good, to sip or bib.*

Pittacium, *a plaister*, Cels. 3, 3. *a scroll or schedule with an inscription on it*, Petron. c. 34.

Pītuīta, ae, f. *phlegm or rheum;* pituitōsus, *full of phlegm, phlegmatic*, Cic. de Fato, 4.

Pituitāria, *sc.* herba, *flavescere, an herb, which dries up rheum*, Plin. 23, 1.

* Pityis, īdis, f. *the kernel of a pine-apple*

PIUS, a. *pious, religious, just; affectionate or properly disposed towards one's parents, relations, or superiors; dutiful, loyal;* Piissimus homo, &c. quod verbum omnino nullum in lingua Latina est, Cic. Phil. 13, 19.—Piē, adv. *piously, affectionately;* piissimē, Senec. ad Polyb. 34.—Piĕtas, ātis, f. *piety, affection, love, duty; justice.*

PIX, pĭcis, f. *pitch:* picĕus, a. *made of pitch, black as pitch:* picea, ae, f. *sc.* arbor. & piceaster, tri, m. *the pitch or rosin-tree:* piceātus, a. *pitchy:* pĭcĭnus, a. *of the colour of pitch:* picārĭa, ae, f. *a place where pitch is made:* pĭcans, ntis, a. *daubing over with pitch:* pĭcāri, *to be pitched or daubed over with pitch:* picātum vas, *laid over with pitch;* vinum, *preserved or cured with pitch.*

Plācāre, *to appease, to pacify; to render safe or secure:* -ātio: -ābĭlis: placātus, a. *quiet, calm, mild, gentle:* -ātē: placāmen v. ntum, *an expiation, or atonement*, Plin. 8, 47. Tac Hist. 1, 63.

Placenta, ae, f. *a cake, a cheese-cake:* placentīnus, i, m. *(for.* placentarius,) *a maker of sweet-cakes*, Plaut. Capt 1, 2, 59.

PLĀCĒRE, ui, ĭtum, *to please;* non placeo *(sc.* vobis) concordiae auctor, Liv. 2, 31. tu mihi sola places, Ov. Art. A. 1, 42. si placeo, *(sc.* tibi,) utere, Ter. Phor. 3, 2, 42. places, *sc.* mihi, *(al.* placet, imp. *very well,)* ib. 2, 1, 6. atqui ipsis commentum placet, *but the contrivance or story pleases them*, Id. And. 1, 3, 20. eam laudem hic ducit maximam, cum illis placet, qui vobis universis et populo placent, Id. Ad. pr. 18. non tibi illud factum minùs placet, quàm mihi, Id. Hec. 4, 4, 25. immo et gener et affines placent, *sc.* mihi, Id. Heaut. 5, 1, 63. credo ei placere hoc, *sc.* rus, *I suppose she likes my villa*, Id. Eun. 3, 3, 14. nobis placeant ante omnia silvae, Virg. E. 2, 62. illum adeò placuisse apibus mirabere morem, quod, &c. Id. G. 4, 197. quid prodest diis placuisse duobus? *sc.* eam, Ov. M. 11, 318. *so* ib. 13, 964. placuisse nocet, ib. 15, 13. Ep. 21, 34. hibernis placebat locus, *sc.* ei, *he liked the place for winter quarters*, Liv. 24, 20. quum primum ei res suae placuissent, *when he should think himself sufficiently powerful*, Liv. 33, 31. ubi satis placuere vires, *sc.* iis, *when they judged their strength sufficient*, Id. 39, 30. ubi toga et forum placuere *sc.* ei, i. e. *when he applied himself to pleading causes and attending the assemblies of the people in the* Forum, Id. 22, 26. cum placere se in dicendo posse iis, quibus illi placerent, diffideret, *sc.* Seneca: sed placebat propter sola vitia, Quinctil. 10, 1, 126. maximos actores placere *(sc.* populo) diversis virtutibus videmus, Id. 11, 3, 178. tu tibi places, *you flatter yourself, you are glad or happy*, Juv. 6, 275. et sibi consul ne placeat, *that the consul may not be vain or proud*, Id. 10, 42. quid placeat, *sc.* tibi. dic, *tell, what you chuse to do*, ib. 328. placeat sibi quisque licebit, *let every one please himself*, Ov. M. 2, 58. ille tamen placeatque sibi, placeatque licebit tibi, ib. 13, 862 adimam tibi nempe figuram, qua tibi. quaque places nostro, importuna, marito, *of which thou art proud, and by which thou pleasest my husband*, ib. 475. dum sibi quisque placet, credula turba sumus, *is pleased with himself*, Id. Rem. Am. 686. est etiam placuisse sibi quotacunque voluptas, Id. Med 31. nunquam mihi minùs, quàm hesterno die, placui, *I was never less pleased with myself*, Cic. Or. 2, 4.—Plăcet, plăcuit v. placĭtum est, imp. *it pleases;* in terra dimicari magis placebat, *sc.* iis, *they liked better, or chose rather to fight on land*, Nep. 2, 3. sibi non placere quòd, &c. *that it did not please him, or he did not like that, &c.* ib. 2, 1. non ita dis placuit, *this was not the will of the gods*, Ov. P. 4, 11, 7. *but* ille bonus vir nobis psaltriam, si dis placet, *forsooth* or the like, ironically, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 30. *add* Eun. 5, 3, 10. si diis placet, Liv. 44, 22. *so* si diis immortalibus placet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36. quoniam ita diis placuit, Plin. 34, 18 f. 56. si tibi placere po is est, mihi ut respondeas, *and, if you please, vouchsafe to answer me*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 32. placuit, despondi, *the proposal pleased me, I betrothed my son*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 75 placet, *sc.* mihi pater lepidissime, *I will*, Id. Ad. 5, 7, 12. placet igitur, eos dimitti? *sc.* tibi, dicet aliquis, *is it your opinion then, &c. the same with* an censes? Sall. Cat. 51 f. *as* Id. Jug. 31, 18. itaque postridie placuit *sc.* nobis, ut breviter sententias diceremus. *I thought it sufficient briefly to deliver my opinion*, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. tumultum decerni, justitium edici, saga sumi, dixi placere, *sc.* mihi, *I have said that I gave it as my opinion; the same with* me censuisse, Cic. Phil. 6, 1.—senatui placere. *that the senate wills or decrees*, ib. 3, 15 f. neque senatui placere deditos spoliari, *and that the senate did not approve of those, who surrendered, being deprived of their property*, Liv. 39, 54. exspecto quid istis placeat de epistola ad Caesarem, *I am impatient to know what the friends of Caesar think of my letter to him*, Cic. Att. 13, 1. Censores dicit de integro sibi creari placere, *that he thinks*, Id. ut doctissimis sapientissimisque placuit, *in the opinion of*, Cic. Div. 1, 49. duo placet esse Carneadi genera visorum, *Carneades thinks*,

thinks, Id. Ac. 4, 31. placitum est mihi, ut postularem liberam legationem mihi, *I thought it most prudent to request an honorary legation*, Id. Fam. 11, 1. sic placitum, *sc.* est, *it is thus determined*, Virg. A. 1, 283. placitum est, *sc.* senatui, ut, &c. *the senate resolved or decreed*; quae vobis placita est conditio, datur, *the match or woman that pleased you*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 44. ubi sunt cognitae, placitae sunt, *sc.* fabulae, *when seen, they pleased you*, ib. alter prol. 13. uxor placens, *agreeable*, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 21 mulier studiosa placendi, Hor. Art. 3, 423. dicta haud placiturа referre, Virg. A. 12, 76, placitone etiam pugnabis amori? *will you also resist an agreeable passion?* ib. 4, 38. est virtus placitis abstinuisse bonis, Ov. Ep. 17, 98. in locum ambobus placitum conveniunt, *they meet in a place agreeable to both*, Sall. Jug. 81. hoc *(i. e.* propter hoc v. propterea) pinguem et placitam paci nutritor *(for* nutri) olivam, *the peaceful olive*, Virg. G. 2, 425. placitum laeti componite foedus, *ratify the league agreed on*, Id. A. 10, 15. per gladios alii placitas rapuere puellas, *others have carried away by force the maids they loved*, Ov. Ep. 20, 37. certus amor morum est, formam populabitur aetas, et placitus rugis vultus aratus erit, *the countenance* (of a virtuous woman) *though wrinkled, will be agreeable*, Id. Med. 46. placita forma, *agreeable, beautiful*, Id. Art. A. 3, 535 F. 2, 777. placitissimus diis, *(al.* acceptissimus,) Justin 18, 3. cultrix placitissima nostri, *our most acceptable worshipper*, *(al.* placidissima.) Stat. Th. 12, 302. cum maxime placitam sevocâsset, *sc.* mulierem, *he liked best*, Suet. Cal. 36.—PLACITUM, i, n. *an opinion or maxim:* -ĭta majorum, Plin. 29, 1. medicorum, Id. 14, 22.—PLACĬTĀRE, freq. *to please*, Plaut.—PLACĬDUS, a *quiet, gentle, soft, mild; tame; calm, smooth; unmoved:* -ĭdē · ĭdĭtas.

PLĀGA, ae, f. *a stroke, a blow, a wound; a cut or gash in a tree:* plagōsus, a *full of strokes or stripes, flogging*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 69 plāgiger, & plagigerŭlus, *used to bear strokes:* plagipātĭda, ae, m. *one content to bear buffets for a dinner*, Plaut.

PLĀGA, ae, f. *a space or region of heaven or earth; a climate; a zone;* extenta plagarum quatuor in medio—plaga, *the* (torrid) *zone extending or stretching in the middle of the four* (other) *zones*, (the two temperate and the two frigid zones,) Virg. A. 7, 226. *vid.* Ovid. Met. 1, 45, &c. caelestes plagae, *the heavenly regions*, ib. 12, 40. caeli plagas scrutari, Cic. Div. 2, 13. plaga lactea caeli, *the milky way*, Stat.—PLĀGAE, ārum, *nets or toils used by hunters for catching wild beasts*, Ov. M. 2, 49. *snares*, Cic. Verr. 5, 62.—PLAGŬLA, ae, f. *a curtain or hanging*, Liv. 39, 6. *a leaf or sheet of paper*, Plin. 13, 12. pl *the curtains of a couch or sedan*, Suet. Tit. 10.

PLAGIUM, *the crime of kidnapping or of stealing away and detaining freemen or slaves*, Digest.——plagiārius, i, m. *a kidnapper or man-stealer*, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 2, 2. *a plagiary, a literary thief, who steals from the books of others*, Martial. 1, 53.

PLANGĔRE, nxi, nctum, *to beat or strike, to dash against, to bemoan or lament; to ring or resound:* planctus, us; & plangor, ōris, m. *a beating or dashing against, a great lamentation:* plangŭncŭla, ae, f. *a waxen image, a doll or puppet;* inventae sunt quinque, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

PLANTA, ae, f. *the sole of the foot with the toes; a plant; a graff or scion:* plantāris, e, -āres alae, *the wings* (of Mercury) *tied to the soles of his feet*, Stat. Theb. 1, 304. plantaria Persēos, *the winged feet of Perseus*, Val. Flac. 1, 67.——PLANTARIUM, i n. *a plantation of young trees, a nursery:* plantaria, ium v. -iorum, *the young shoots of a vine springing from layers*, Virg. G. 2, 27. *garden herbs, pot herbs*, Juv. 13. 123. metaph. *hairs*, Pers. 4, 39. plantĭger, *bearing graffs, scions, or sets*, Plin 13, 8.—PLANTARI, *to be planted:* -ātio: plantago, ĭnis, f. *pl. name, an herb*, Plin. 25, 7.

* PLANĒTA, ae, m. *a planet*, i. e. sidus errans.

PLĀNUS, a. *plain, smooth, flat, level, even; evident, clear, manifest:* -ē; -ĭtas: planĭtia & -ies, ēi, f. *a plain* or *plane, level ground, a smooth surface*:—planipes, ĕdis, a. *going without shoes*, Quinctil. 5, 11. planĭlŏquus, a. *expressing his thoughts openly and freely*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 11.

PLĀNUS, i, m. *an impostor, a deceiver; a vagrant*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17. 59 Cic. Cluent. 26.

* PLASMA, ātis, n. *a potion or gargle for the throat*, Pers. 1, 17. *a soft flexion of the voice*, Quinctil. 1, 8, 2. & 1, 11, 6.

* PLASTES, ae, m. *a potter, a maker of images, a statuary or caster in moulds*. Plin. 35, 12. Vell. 1, 17. plastice, es, f. *the plastic art, the art of making images of potters earth*, Plin. ib.

PLATĀNUS, i. v. ūs, f. *a plane-tree;* platanīnus, *of a plane-tree:* platānon, ōnis, m. *a plantatio of plane-trees*, Plin Ep. 1, 3. Martial 3, 19.

PLATĔA v. platea, ae, f. *a broad way or street; a kind of bird with a broad beak, a pelican*, Plin. 10, 40. *called by Cicero* platalea, N. D. 2, 49.

PLAUDĔRE, si, sum, *to make a noise by clapping or flapping; to clap hands for joy, or for any other cause;* ei v. eum, *to commend or applaud;* his in theatro plaudebatur, imp. *they were applauded*, Cic. Sext. 49. equum, *to tap, clap, or stroke*, Stat. Th. 4, 11. sibi, *to applaud or admire, to be pleased with*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 66. choreas pedibus, *to dance*, Virg. A. 6, 644. neque sapienti usque ad PLAUDITE vivendum, *to the extremity of old age*, Cic. Sen. 19. *(at the end of a play, it was customary for an actor to say to the audience,* PLAUDĪTE, *clap hands*, Ter. & Quinctil. 6, 1, 52.)—PLAUSUS, ūs, m. *a clapping of hands; a flapping of wings; applause:* plausor, ōris, m. *an applauder:* plausibĭlis, e, *plausible, favourably received*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 21. Caecil. 3. oratio, Senec. Ep. 59.

PLAUSTRUM, *ant.* plostrum, i, n. *a waggon, a cart or wain; a constellation near the north pole, called* Ursa major, *the greater Bear or Charles's wain:*—PLAUSTRĀRIUS, i, m. *the driver of a waggon;* adj. *belonging to a waggon*. Cato, 11, 2.

PLEBS, plēbis; & plebes, ēi, *contr.* i, f. *the common people or plebeians, all but the patricians and senators;* plebs rustica et urbana, (A. 29) plebs superûm, *for* superorum, *the inferior deities*, Ovid. in Ibin, 81. *sc.* deorum, Id Met. 1, 173. de plebe deus, *of the vulgar sort*, ib. 595. plebs erit, *i. e.* de plebe unus, *a plebeian*, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 56r corpora plebis, *the bodies of the vulgar bees* (differ like those of their kings,) Virg.

G.

G. 4, 95.—plebēius, a. *of the common people, plebeian:* plebecŭla, ae, f. *the poor people, the meaner sort of people:* plebicŏla, ae, m. (colo,) *one who courts the favour of the common people, a popular man,* Liv. 3, 33. Cic. Rull. 2, 31. plebiscītum v. plebei-scītum, i, n. *a law made by the people in the* comitia tributa, Cic. Dom. 17.

PLECTĔRE, xi, & xui, xum, *to twist or twine; to plait or knit; to punish:* plecti capite, *to be beheaded,* Cic. Leg. 3, 20. tergo, *to be whipt or scourged,* Hor. S. 2, 7, 105. plectilis corolla, *a chaplet made of sweet smelling herbs and flowers plaited together.* Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 37.

PLECTRUM, i, n. *the instrument with which musicians struck the strings of the harp or lyre, a quill.*

* Pleiădes, v. pleiădes, um, *the seven stars.*

PLENUS, a, *full;* -nē: plenitas & plenitūdo, *plenty, fullness:* plenilunium, i, n. (luna,) *the full moon,* Plin. 18, 32. Columel. 11, 2.

PLĔRE, obsol. *to fill; whence* compleo, impleo.

PLERIQUE, pleraeque, pleråque, *the most or greatest part; many:* in the sing. pleråque nobilitas, *most of the nobility,* Sallust. Cat. 23 & 38. plerumque exercitum, &c. *the greatest part of the army,* Id. Jug. 54. pleraeque Africae imperitabant, ib. 79. pleråque oratione, ib. 85.—plerumque v. plerunque, adv. *for the most part, commonly,* Ter. And. 1, 2, 22. Ph. 1, 2, 40. Virg. G. 1, 300.

* Pleurītis, ĭdis, f. (dolor lateris,) *the pleurisy, a stitch in the side:* pleuritĭcus, a. *ill of the pleurisy,* Plin. 20, 17. & 26, 7. Cels. 4, 6.

PLĬCĀRE, *to fold:* plicatūra, ae, f. *a folding:* plicatĭlis, e, *that may be folded,* Plin. 5, 9, & 10, 29.

* Plinthis, ĭdis, f. & plinthus, i, m. *the base or square foot of a pillar,* Vitruv. 3, 2. & 10, 15. plinthium, i, n. *a small brick or tile,* Id. 3, 3.

PLŌRĀRE, *to wail, to weep, to cry out, to lament:* -ātus, ûs; -ātor; -ābundus.

PLOSTRUM, *see* plaustrum: plostellum, *a little wain or cart, with which children amused themselves,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 247. -um poenicum, *a machine for threshing corn,* Varr. R. R. 1, 52.

PLOXĔMUM, v. cnum, *a tumbrel or dung-cart,* Catul. 95, 6. circa Padum invenit, Quinct. 1, 5, 8.

PLŪMA, ae, f. *a small or soft feather:* plumŭla, *a little feather:* plumĕus, *of feathers:* plumatĭlis, e, *made of feathers* or *embroidered:* plumōsus, a. *full of feathers:* plumārius, i, m. *a weaver of cloth of divers colours; an embroiderer,* Vitr. 6, 7. plumātus, a. *covered with feathers, feathered,* Cic. N. D. 2, 44. cornua cervi molli plumata lanugine *covered with a soft down,* Plin. 8, 32. pars auro plumata nitet, *interwoven with different colours and embroidered,* Lucan. 10, 125. (A. 524.) pavo-plumato amictus aureo, Petron. 55.——Plumescĕre, *to begin to have feathers; to be fledged:* plumĭger, *bearing feathers,* Plin. 10, 25. plumipes, čdis, *rough footed with feathers, feather-footed,* Catul. 53, 27.

PLUMBUM, i, n. *lead;* ejus sunt duo genera, nigrum et candidum, Plin. 34, 16. *a leaden pipe,* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20. *a leaden bullet,* Ov. M. 2, 727. (*sc.* eadem testa) plumbo commissa manebit, *the same earthen vessel soldered with lead,* i.e. *the tub of* Diogenes, Juv. 14, 310. membrana directa plumbo, *parchment ruled with a lead-pencil,* Catul. 22, 8.—¶ plumbum, quod est genus vitii, ex oculo tollitur, *a kind of disease,* Plin. 25, 13.—Plumbĕus, a. *of lead, leaden;* nummus, *a coin made of lead,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 120. canales, *leaden pipes,* Col. 8, 3. glans, *a leaden bullet,* Lucr. 6, 177. mortarium, Plin. 34, 18 f. 50. pistillum, ib. color, *resembling lead,* Plin. 11, 52. auster, *oppressive, that sinks the spirits,* Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 18. *sc.* homo, *dull, stupid,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4. *so* nisi in physicis plumbei simus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29. si quid beneficias, (*sc.* divitibus,) levior pluma est gratia, si quid peccatum est, plumbeas iras gerunt, *they bear heavy and lasting resentment,* Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 18 O plumbeum pugionem! *O leaden dagger,* i. e. *O weak argument!* Cic. Fin. 1, 18. cùm illum plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri tamen diceret, i. e. *that he would be easily dispatched, or,* as the saying is, *knocked down with a pea,* Id. Att. 1, 16.—Plumbeum, i, n. *a leaden cauldron,* Col. 12, 19 & 20.—Plumbāgo, ĭnis, f. *lead-ore,* Plin. 34, 18. *a defect in gems,* Id. 37, 5 f. 18 *the herb leadwort,* Id. 25, 13.—Plumbārius, i, m. *a worker in lead, a plumber,* Vitruv. 8, 7. adj. plumbaria officina, *a place where lead is wrought a plumber's shop,* Plin. 34, 18 f. 54. plumbōsus, a. *full of lead;* molybdaena melior, quanto minùs plumbosa, *the less lead it has mixed with it,* ibe f. 53. facx plumbosissima, Id. 33, 6. Plumbāre, *to solder with lead,* Cato, 21, 5. -atae sagittae, *headed with lead,* Plin. 10, 33 f. 50.

PLUĔRE, plui, -, *to rain:* pluit. imp. *it rains;* nec de concussâ tantum pluit ilice glandis, *nor did so many acorns fall,* Virg. G. 4, 81. inter alia prodigia carnem pluit, Liv. 3, 10. *so* sanguinem, Id. 40, 19. Cic. Div. 2, 27. nunciatum est aliquando lapidibus pluisse, Liv. 36, 37. multùm pluveratˌ *for* pluerat, Plaut. Men. prol. 63. Plŭvia, ae, f. *rain;* ingens, Virg. G. 1, 325. ne tenues pluviae—adurant, *for* noceant, *lest small showers hurt,* ib. 92.—Pluvius, a. aqua, *rain-water,* Cic. Top. 9. auster, *rainy, bringing rain,* Ov. M. 1, 66. aurum, *a shower of gold,* ib. 4, 611. dies, *rainy, in which rain falls,* Col. 2, 15, 7. Jupiter, *as being the god of the air, which produces rain,* Tibul. 1, 8, 26. arcus, *the rainbow,* Hor. Art. P. 18. rores, *rains,* Id. Od. 3, 3, 56. venti, *bringing rain,* ib. 1, 7, 4. ver, *in which it often rains,* Col. 1 pr. 25.——Pluviālis, & pluviātilis, e, *of rain, rainy:* pluviosus, -a hiems, *very rainy,* Plin. 18, 25.

PLUS, plūris, *only* neut. *in the sing.*—*plur.* plures, es, a v. ia; ium, &c. *more, several;* plus auri, argenti, eloquentiae, mali; sapientiae, virium, &c. tectum plus salis, quam sumptûs habebat, *more neatness or taste, than expence;* Nep. 25, 13. ager nunc multo pluris est, quàm tunc fuit, *of much more value,* Cic. Rosc. Com. 12. mea mihi conscientia pluris est, quàm omnium hominum sermo, Cic. Att. 12, 28. facio pluris omnium hominum neminem, *I value nobody more,* ib. 8, 2. *so* qui semper domos, villas, signa atque tabulas vestras pluris, quàm rempublicam, feciſtis, Sall. Cat. 52, 5. cum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret, Nep. 11, 3. illum unum pluris, quàm se omnes fieri videbant, Id. 14, 5. ex quo intelligi potest

unum

unum hominem pluris, quàm civitatem fuisse, *that one man* (Epaminondas) *was more worth than the whole city*, ib. 15, 10 f.---PLUS *is often used adverbially with* secundum, ad *or the like understood; as* plus agere, amare, facere, scire, valere, &c. plus millies audivi, *sc.* quàm, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 32. *so* plus mille capti, Liv. 24, 41. & 42, 23. quum plus annum aeger fuisset, Id. 40, 2. paulo plus ducentos passus a castris Romanis, 31, 34. annos sexaginta natus es, aut plus eo, *or more than that*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11. iratus plus satis, *sc.* quàm, ib. 1, 2, 24. *so* ancillas adduxit plus decem, ib. 3, 1, 42. jam calesces plus satis, Id. Eun. 1, 2, 5. plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi, Id. Ad. 2, 1, 46. dies triginta aut plus eo in navi fui, Hec. 3, 4, 7. ne quid plus minusve faxit, quod nos post pigeat, Ph. 3, 3, 21. plusve minusve, Ov. F. 5, 110. & 6, 274. dies plus minus triginta, *about 30 days; so* plus minus decem, Mart. 9, 103. cum plus plusque in dies diligo, *more and more*, Cic. Att. 6, 2. cur mihi plus aequo flavi placuere capilli? *too much, more than is proper*, Ov. Ep. 12, 11.---*so* plus justo, Id. P. 3, 9, 8. ad Liv. 74. plus parte justâ, Virg. G. 1, 35. plus haedunt, quàm juvat una, duae, *sc.* deae Trojanos, Ov. F. 6, 100. et nudos mediâ plus parte lacertos, *more than half bare*, Id. M. 1, 501. *so* 3, 43. plus quàm pro parte laborat, *more than falls to his share*, Id. T. 4, 301. plus quam vellem, Id. Ep. 16, 4. parte plus dimidiâ res aucta, *the number is augmented to one half more*, Liv. 29, 25.---PLURES civitates, *more states*, Caes. B. G. 3, 10. simultates nimio plures exercuerunt eum, *a great many*, more than could have been wished, Liv. 39, 40. nihil necesse est pluribus verbis commemorare, *to recount in many words*, Nep. 25, 21. pluribus accusem, *sc.* verbis, Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 15. *so* pluribus oranti Aeneas, *sc.* ait, *pleading at greater length*, Virg. A. 10, 599.---PLURA, *as* plus, *is sometimes used adverbially for* amplius; nec plura moratus, *without farther delay*, Virg. A. 5, 381. *and saying no more*, Ov. M. 12, 322. te plura in hac re peccare ostendam, *that you are more in fault or to blame*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 44.---PLUSCŬLUS, a. *a little more*; -ă supellectile opus est, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 61. plusculum mellis, Col. 12, 47. negotii plusculum in quibusdam causis est, Cic. Or. 2, 24. plusculum etiam, quàm concedit veritas, amori nostro largiamur, Id. Fam. 5, 12.---PLURĀLIS, e, *containing more, plural*, Quinctil. 1, 5, 42. & 8, 6, 28.---PLŪRIES, adv. *several times*, Caes. B. C. 1, 79. plurifarius, -a munera, *shews of different kinds*, Suet. Cl. 21. plurifariam, adv. *in several ways or places*, Id. Tib. 43. G. 19. Cal. 54. Aug. 46 & 80.---PLURĪMUS, a. *most, very many or much*; plurimus dicit, *many a one*; *or rather for* plurimi dicunt, *a great many*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 8. plurimos hostium occidit, Liv. 41, 4. quorum secundùm Aetŏlos plurima fuit opera in eo bello, *whose service or assistance was the greatest next to the Aetolians, who contributed most to the success of that war*, Liv. 36, 7. plurimus auro vĕnit honos, *for* plurimi honores veneunt, *most honours or offices are purchased with gold*, Ov. Art. A. 2, 277. *so* plurimus deus, *for* plurimi dii, Id. Ep. 2, 32. languor, *very great*, ib. 15, 50. in toto plurimus orbe legor, *I am most read*, Id. T. 4, 11, 128. Arcadiis plurimus ille jugis, *sc.* Pan erat in, *was very much* or *often upon*, Id. F. 2, 272. quà plurimus exit, *sc.* fons, *where it bursts out in a large stream*, Id. M. 11, 140. *so* unde superne plurimus Eridăni per silvam volvitur amnis, *rolls in a copious stream*, Virg. A. 6, 659. Jupiter et laeto descendet plurimus imbri, *and Jupiter* i. e. *the air will copiously descend in a joyful shower*, Id. E. 7, 60. oleaster, *thick, numerous*, Id. G. 2, 184. collis, *very high*, Id. A. 1, 419 fumus, *very thick*, 8, 257. medio cum plurimus orbe sol erat, *very violent* or *hottest in the middle of his course*, Ov. M. 14, 53. deus qui plurimus urit pectora nostra, *i. e.* Cupido, *with great violence, burns or inflames*, ib. 9, 623.---PLURIMA Aetna, *very large or lofty*, Ov. Id. 600.---cervix, *a long, thick, or brawny neck*, Virg. G. 3, 52. coma, *a great deal of hair*, Ov. M. 13, 844. canities, *a great quantity of grey hairs*, Virg. A. 6, 299. mortis imago, *many images or forms of death*, i. e. *a great many mentioned*, ib. 2, 369. quum se nux plurima silvis induet in florem, *when the wal-nut tree shall blossom plentifully in the woods*, Id. G. 1, 187. haec eadem *sc.* Italia---auro plurima fluxit, *flowed copiously with gold*, i. e. *abounded in gold*, ib. 2, 166. *vid.* Plin. 3, 20 f. 24. 33, 4. & 37 f. purpura, *a broad fringe of purple*, A. 5, 250. plurima lecta rosa est, *a great many roses were gathered*, Ov. F. 4, 441. silva, *a very large wood*. Id. M. 14, 361. sed plurima nantis in ore *sc.* est Halcyŏne conjux, *is much in his mouth, or often mentioned by him, as he swam*, ib. 11, 562. turba, *numerous*, Virg. ib. 6, 667. potuit quae plurima virtus esse, fuit, *the greatest valour that could be, has been displayed*, 11, 312. per Venerem oro, quae plurima mecum est, *all-powerful*, Ov. Ep. 4, 169.---PLURIMA animalia, *a great many*, Ov. M. 1, 425. exempla, Id. T. 1, 7, 34. pericula, ib. 3, 2, 7. signa, F. 1, 20. vulnera, M. 3, 251. monstra, Virg. G. 1, 184.---¶ Hephestionem unum Alexander plurimi fecerat, *had valued most or very highly*, Nep. 18, 2. quod plurimi est ut quisque possidet, ita ditissimus habendus est, *of most value*, Cic. parad. 6. plurimum aetatis meae, *most part of my life*, Cic. Verr. 2, 73 f. justitia optabilis, quia jucunditatis vel plurimum afferat, *most pleasure*, Cic. Fin. 1, 16. exordium sententiarum et gravitatis plurimum debet habere, Id. Inv. 1, 18. fac quàm plurimum illis relinquas, *sc.* ut, *see that you leave to them as much fortune as you can*. Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 27. *so* illis dum studeo ut quam plurimum facerem, ib. 5, 4, 14. PLURĪMUM, adv. valuit auctoritate apud exercitum, *very much, had great authority with the army*, Nep. 5, 2. et obesse plurimùm et prodesse poterat, *sc.* iis, *he was able to do them both a great deal of hurt, and* a great deal of *service*, Id. 7, 3. *so* ib. 4. cum plurimùm in civitate posset, *he was the most powerful person*, ib. 8, 3. cui nos plurimùm de Persicis rebus credimus, *to whom we give most credit*, ib. 9, 5. plurimùm aberat, *he was very much away* from their sight, Id. 12, 3. *so* plurimum Cypri vixit, ib. exercebatur plurimum currendo et luctando, Id. 15, 2. domum

ire

ire pergam; ibi plurimùm est, *for the most part*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 17. *so* purpurae vivunt annis plurimùm septenis, Plin. 9, 36 s. 60. pariunt trigesimo die plurimùm quinos, *sc.* ursi, Id. 8, 36 s. 54. nec tam numerosa differentia; tribus ut plurimùm bonitatibus distat, *sc.* oleum, *there is not so great a difference* with respect to quality in so many kinds of olives, as in wine; *for there is not at the most above three degrees of difference in the goodness of oils*, Id. 15, 3 s. 4 f.

PLŬTEUS, i, m. & -eum, i, n. *a covering made of hurdles and raw hides, under which the besiegers of a town made their approaches, a penthouse*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. & 1, 25. B. G. 7, 25. Tac. Hist. 2, 21. Liv. 21, 61. & 34, 17. Veget. 4, 15. *a covert over the heads of those who wrought the battering ram*, Vitr. 10, 20. *a place for holding books and pictures*, Juv. 2, 7. *the back part of a couch*, Suet. Cal. 26. Pers. 1, 106. *or bed*, Mart. 3, 91. *a kind of wall interposed between the columns of a house*, Vitr. 4, 4. 5, 1 & 7.

* PNEUMATĬCUS, a. -ica orgăna, *engines to draw up water out of a well by the help of air, as the pump, &c.* Plin. 19, 4. laudatus est Ctesibius pneumaticâ ratione, et hydraulicis organis repertis, *for the invention of air-machines, and musical instruments, which went by the force of water*, Id. 7, 37 s. 38. Vitr. 9, 9. (G. 44.)

PŌCŬLUM, i, n. (*a* potu, *q.* potaculum,) *a cup, a drinking pot or bowl*; met. *the liquor that is drunk*, Virg. G. 2, 128 & 383. pocillum, i, n. *a little cup*: poculentus, a. (*al.* potulentus,) *that may be drunk*, Cic. N. D. 2, 56.

PODĂGRA, ae, f. *the gout in the feet*: podagrĭcus, & -cōsus, a. *troubled with the gout, gouty.*

PŌDEX, ĭcis, m. (*a* pedo,) *the fundament*, Juv.

PŎDIUM, i, n. *a balcony on the fore part of a house*, Vitruv. 3, 3. *a place in the theatre next the* orchestra; *and in the amphitheatre next the* arena, Suet. Ner. 12. Vitruv. 5, 7. *where the emperor and senators sat*, (ad podium spectabant,) Juv. 2, 147. (A 348.)

* POECILE, es, f. (*i. e.* varia,) *a portico at Athens, adorned with pictures*, Nep 1, 6. Plin. 35, 9.

POENA, ae, f. *punishment; a penalty; pain; a fault*; poenâ et praemio contineri remp. dixit Solon, Cic. ad Brut. 15. cavendum, est, ne major poena quàm culpa sit, Cic. Off. 1, 25. perjurii poena divina exitium, humana dedecus, Id Leg. 2, 9. mors naturae poena est, Id. Phil. 11, 1. poenas dare, ferre, perferre & sufferre, luere, pati & perpeti, pendere & expendere, reddere solvere & persolvere, *to suffer punishment, to be punished*, poenas exigere, expetere, poscere et exposcere, sumere de aliquo; aliquem poenâ afficere *v.* multare, *to punish*; poenam alicui imponere *v.* irrogare, *to inflict punishment*; ibimus in poenas, *we shall proceed to* inflict *punishment*, Ov. M. 5, 688. poenas levare, *to alleviate*, Id. P. 1, 1, 57. hortatur, uti contumeliarum imperatoris cum suo auxilio poenas petat, *to seek revenge for the affronts put upon him by the commander*, Sall. Jug. 65. decere illos reliquum laborem aequo animo pati, dum pro civibus suis poenas caperent, *they should take revenge*, ib. 68. civitas magna et opulens poenae cuncta aut proedae fuit, *was given up to punishment or plunder*, i. e. *the citizens were slain* or *had their goods plundered*, ib. 69. praefectus oppidi capite poenas solvit, *was beheaded*; verberatus, *after being scourged*; because he was a Latin and not a Roman citizen, ib. (A. 68) solus, inops, exspectato poenaeque relictus, *to death and vengeance*, Ov. M. 14, 217. poena vitae, *the loss of life*, or *the punishment of death*, Cic. Cluent. 43. hae (*sc.* malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi) sunt Furiae, quae dies noctesque parentum poenas a conscelerati filiis repetant, *inflict vengeance on wicked sons for the murder of their parents*, Cic. Rosc. A 24. *so* agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, *the vengeance due for the death of*, Id. Verr. 1, 3. Caesar poterit se tenere, quin D. Bruti sanguine poenas patrias persequatur? *will Caesar* (Octavius, afterwards Augustus,) *be able to withhold himself from avenging* the death of his father (by adoption, Julius Caesar,) *by* shedding *the blood of D. Brutus?* said ironically, Cic. Phil. 13, 20. *so* Cn. Carbonis, M. Bruti se poenas persequi, *sc.* dicebat, *that he was avenging the death of Carbo and Brutus* (slain by Pompey,) Id. Att. 9, 14. vereor, ne nobis idus Martiae nihil dederint praeter laetitiam, et odii poenam et doloris, *but joy and the revenge of our hatred and resentment*, i. e. the joy of seeing Caesar, the object of our hatred and resentment, put to death, ib. 14, 12. illud a te requiro, quae te tanta poena tuorum scelerum flagitiorumque vexet, *pain of mind or remorse for*, Id. Dom. 2. *so* scelerum poenis agitatur, Id Verr. 1, 2 f. omnes Poenae adsunt, *all pains or plagues*, represented as persons in the infernal regions, Sil. 2, 551. *so* ultricesque deae, Fasque et grandaeva Furiarum Poena parens, *Pain*, *the* parent *of the Furies*, V. Flac. 1, 797. turbidus ut Poenis—ensem corripit Orestes, *distracted by the pains of a guilty conscience, or by the Furies*, ib. 7, 147. *as* Virg. A. 4, 471, &c. et saeva quatit mihi verbera Poena, (*al.* poenae,) Virg. in Culice, 218. O poena! O furia sociorum, *O plague! O curse of the allies*. Cic. Pis. 37. multas, uno dolore, animi atque corporis, et omnes scelerum poenas ademisset, *by one pang he would have taken away many pains of mind and body, and all the punishments due for their crimes*, Cic. Cat. 4, 4. nisi poenas patriae diisque immortalibus furore atque insaniâ penderet, *if he did not make atonement to his country, &c.* Id. Pis. 21. *so* Mil. 31. sceleratas sumere poenas, *to inflict punishment on Helen for her crimes*, Virg. A. 2, 576. *so* sumpsisse merentis laudabor poenas, ib. 586. mors ultima poena est, *the last evil* or *pain, a rest from sorrow and pain*, Lucan. 8, 393. heu quantum poenae misero mens conscia donat! *how much pain or remorse*, Id. 7, 784. poenae pariendi, *the pains of child-birth*, Plin. 9, 6 f. 5. levatur illico percussus a poena, *is eased of pain*, Id. 28, 4 f. 7. poenam octupli persequi, *to sue for the penalty of eight-fold* in a court of justice, *i. e.* to demand reparation for an injury, by paying the penalty of eight fold for the damage, Cic. Verr. 3, 11. *so* poenam octupli sine ulla dubitatione commissam non persequebantur, *they did not sue for the*

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this penalty, though undoubtedly incurred or due, ib. 12.—Poenālis, e; & poenārius, a. penal, pertaining to punishment; -ariae actiones, Quinct. 4, 3, 9.

Poenire, anciently for punire, to punish, Cic. Tusc.

Poenitēre, to repent; poenitet, uit, imp. quod te offenderim, me poenitet, I am sorry or grieved, Cic. Att. 11, 13. poenitet elapsos ignibus esse deos, the gods are sorry that they escaped from the flames of Troy, Ov. Ep. 7, 132. alterum non potes, sc. efficere ut me non nostri consilii vitaeque poeniteat, you cannot prevent me from being dissatisfied with or grieved at my conduct, ib. 3, 7. ita plerique ingenio sumus omnes, nostri nosmet poenitet, we are dissatisfied or discontented with ourselves or with our condition, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 20. quantum hic operis fiat, poenitet, sc. me, I am vexed that so little work is done here, Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 20. an poenitebat flagitii, te auctore, quod feciſſet? sc. te, was you not satisfied with the crime which by your advice he committed? Id. Eun. 5, 7, 12. quod si perficio, non poenitet me famae, solam feciſſe id sc. me, I do not wish to avoid or shall not regret the fame, I wish to gain the reputation of having done, Id. Hec. 5, 2, 9. nec te poeniteat calamo triviſſe labellum, nor do you disdain or be ashamed, Virg. E. 2, 34. nostri nec poenitet illas; nec te poeniteat pecoris, they are not ashamed of me, nor be thou ashamed of cattle, ib. 10, 16. me haud poenitet eorum sententiae esse, quibus, &c.--placet, I am not ashamed or I incline to be of their opinion, who think, Liv. 1, 8. poenituit jurâſſe patrem, the father regretted or was sorry that he had sworn, Ov. M. 2, 49. quem poenitet peccâſſe, poene eſt innocens, who repents, Senec. Agam. v. 241. acti vos poenitet, V. Flacc. 5, 673. so te ut poeniteat poſtmodò facti, faciet, tui, Catul. 30, 12. jam dolet quod egi, jam poenitet, Id. 62, 73. nil me poeniteat sanum patris hujus, while in my senses, I shall not be ashamed of such a father, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 89. so et eo feciſſe auctore se diceret, cujus auctoritatis neminem poſſet poenitere, of whose authority no one could be ashamed, Cic. Har. R. 21. induſtriae neque nos, neque alios poenitebit, Cic. Inv. 2, 3. ineptiarum suarum eos poenitet, Id. Fam. 2, 8. quarum rerum si quem poeniteat, cum victoriae populi Romani poenitere, sc. neceſſe eſt, if any one wish that these things had not happened, he must be grieved at the victory of the Roman people, Cic. Dom. 8. poenitet me mei, I am dissatisfied or displeased with myself, Cic. Or. 3, 9. so sapientiam nunquam sui poenitet, Id. Tusc. 5, 18. fortunae suae maximè quemque poenitet, Id. Fam. 6, 1. fortunae meae ne me nimis poeniteat, ib. 1, 7. negat se eorum auſpiciorum poenitere, Dejotārus says that he does not regret the appearance of those omens, Id. Div. 1, 15. meipsum poenitet, quanta sint, I am dissatisfied with my talents; (al. non poenitet, I have no cause to complain of them,) Cic. Or. 37. quum jam virium haud poeniteret, sc. eum, when he was not dissatisfied with his strength, Liv. 1, 8. so minimè poenitere se virium suarum, si bellum placeat, they had no reason to be diffident of their strength, Liv. 8, 23. so minùs jam tandem aut virtutis, aut fortunae poenitere suae, sc. eos, they now were less diffident or more confident both of their own courage and fortune, Id. 22, 12. poeniteat nunc vos plebeii conſulis, you may now disdain or be ashamed of a plebeian consul, Id. 4, 3. adeòque neminem noxae poenitebat, and so far was any one from shewing compunction for the crime, Id. 2, 54 f. tanquam poeniteat laboris, sc. senatores, as if they thought that the plebeians had not enough of labour, Id. 4, 58. annixurumque, sc. se esse, ut quantùm in conſilio humano poſitum esset, nec pacis eos poeniteret; nec belli, that they should not have cause to repent of their choice, whether it was peace or war, Liv. 35, 25. scelerum si bene poenitet, sc. nos, if we truly repent, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 50. so ne poeniteat te, sc. stultitiae, Id. S. 1, 2, 77. cujus si vos poenitet, Caes. B. C. 2, 32. an poenitet vos, quòd salvum atque incolumem exercitum transduxerim, are you sorry or displeased, ib. quòd me ipse per literas consolatus sum, non poenitet me quantum profecerim, I am not dissatisfied with the effect or success of those letters of consolation which I addressed to myself, Cic. Att. 12, 28.—¶ We sometimes find poenitet, construed with the nom. or accus. thus, et me quidem haec conditio nunc non poenitet, I am well contented with my lot or married state, I am pleased with my husband, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 50. sapientis proprium eſt, nihil quod poenitere poſſit facere, which he may repent of, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28. utrum id facinus sit, quod poenitere fuerit neceſſe, Id. Inv. 2, 13.—Poenitens facti, repenting, Suet. Vit. 15. portus optimus poenitenti, mutatio conſilii, to a penitent, Cic. Phil. 12, 2. poenitens de matrimonio, Suet. Cl. 43.—gerund; sed non senatui libertas ad poenitendum erat, the senate was not permitted to revoke its sentence, Tac. Ann. 3, 51. ad poenitendum properat, citò qui judicat, to repent or to repentance, P. Syrus. ad poenitendum rebus manifeſtis agi, to be forced to repent or recant by the evidence of facts, Phaedr. 5, 6, 3. tanta vis fuit poenitendi, so great was his remorse or compunction, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37.—future participle; etiam atque etiam reputate, num id poenitundum sit, whether that is to be repented of, or whether you ought to repent of that, Sall. Jug. 85, 25. hic ager colono eſt poenitendus, this land will give the husbandman cause to repent his having meddled with it, or to wish that he had not tilled it, Col. 2, 2, 7. neque enim exstare ullum suum factum poenitendum, excepto duntaxat uno, that there was no action of his which he had occasion to repent of, Suet. Tit. 10. gens Flavia—reipublicae nequaquam poenitenda, which the republic had no cause to be ashamed of or to contemn, Id. Vesp. 1. sub haud poenitendo magiſtro, under no contemptible master, Liv. 1, 35.---unde eousque proceſſum eſt, ut non poeniturum, pro non acturo poenitentiam; et visuros ad videndum missos idem auctor dixerit, sc. Salluſtius, Quinct. 9, 3, 11. Poenitentia, ae, f. repentance, Liv. 31, 32. Plin. 17, 12 dato in poenitentiam spatio, Juſtin. 1, 9. ne provincia agat poenitentiam poenitentiae suae, lest the province repent of its repentance, i. e. disapprove of its having dropped the accuſation against Varēnus, Plin. Ep. 7, 10. so Curt. 10, 7, 12. sera poenitentia subiit regem, Id 3, 2 f. tam secunda illis aliorum vitae poenitentia eſt,

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the dissatisfaction of others with their condition is so prolific to the Etrusci, i. e. *brings so many emigrants from other countries to them*, Plin. 5, 17.

PŏĒTA, ae, m. *a poet*: pŏetria, ae; & pŏetris, ĭdis, f. *a poetess*: pŏēticus, a. *of a poet, poetical*: poetĭcē, adv. *poetically*: poetica, ae; & -ice, es, f. *the art of poets, poetry*: pŏēsis, is, f. *poetry, the work of a poet; a poem*: Anacreontis tota poesis est amatoria, *all the poetry* or *book of poems of* Anacreon *is on love*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33. poesis vel oratio, *a poem*, Id. Or. 3, 25. ut pictura, poesis erit, *like a picture*, Hor. Art. P. 361.

Pol, adv. *by Pollux*, an oath of asseveration.

PŏLENTA, ae, f. *grout or barley-meal*, Plin. 22, 25. *a kind of coarse country food*, made chiefly of toasted barley-meal, Plin. 18, 7 f. 14. Col. 6, 17, 18. Ov. M. 5, 450 & 464. polentārius, a. *of* or *from* polenta; crepitus, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 16.

PŏLīRE, *to smooth, to polish; to deck or adorn; to winnow corn*, Cato, 136. polītus, part. *polished, cultivated*; adj. *elegant, neat, fine, polite*: politē, adv. *finely, neatly, acutely*: politŭlus, a. *somewhat fine or polished; neat, trim, fine, polite*: -ītē: politio, & politūra, ae, f. *a polishing, smoothing or garnishing*: politor, ōris, m. *a tiller or dresser of ground*: polimenta, orum, n. *the testicles of bogs*.

* Polītīa, ae, f. *the polity or form of government of a city*: politĭcus, a. *political, pertaining to civil government*; libri politici, Cic. Fam. 8, 1.

Pollen, ĭnis, n. & pollis, ĭnis, m. *fine flour, or the dust that flies in the mill; the small dust of any thing*: pollinārius, a. *pertaining to flour or meal*.

PollĔre, *to be able, to be very strong or mighty; to be of great force or power; to prevail much, to bear sway, to excel*: pollens, ntis, a. *powerful, abounding or excelling in*: pollentia, ae, f. *power, might*:—Pollex, ĭcis, m. *the thumb; the great toe; a thumb's breadth*; pollicem premere, *to press down the thumb*, as a sign to spare the life of a gladiator, Plin. 28, 2, 5. vertere, *to turn it up*, as a sign to kill him, Juv. 3, 36. (A. 351.) utroque pollice laudare, *to praise highly*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 66. infesto pollice, *with the thumb turned up*, as a mark of disapprobation, Quinctil. 11, 3, 19. et nitidas presso pollice finge comas, *adjust your hair by drawing your fingers or hand gently over it*, Propert. 3, 10, (al. 8,) 14. incusso pollice limini cubiculi, *having struck his toe against the threshold of his bed-chamber*, Plin. 7, 53. pollicāris, e, *of a thumb's breadth or thickness*, Id. 15, 24

PollicĒri, *to promise*: pollicĭtus, part. *having promised or being promised*; pollicitum, i, n. *a promise*; pollicitāri, *to promise often, to make many promises*: pollicitatio, ōnis, f. *a free or voluntary promise*; -ationes tuas hinc aufer, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 17.

PollingĔre, nxi, nctum, *to wash a dead body with warm water, and anoint it with perfumes*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 63. pollinctum corpus, *prepared for its funeral*, Val. Max. 7, 7, 4. pollinctura, *the dressing of a corpse for its funeral*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 6. pollinctor, ōris, m. *the bather and anointer of a corpse*; qui eum pollinxerat, Plaut.

PollucĒre, xi, ctum, (*q.* per & luceo,) *to offer in sacrifice, to consecrate*: pollŭctus, a. *consecrated, as the tenth of certain things used to be to Hercules*, Varr. L. L. 5, 7. pollŭctum, i, n, *a costly banquet, as was usual in the sacrifices, particularly of Jupiter and Hercules*, Plin. 32, 2. pollŭctūra, ae, f. *good cheer*, Plaut. St. 5, 4, 6. pollucĭliter, & pollŭctē, *nobly, sumptuously, splendidly*, Id.

POLLŬERE, (per & lues; *vel q.* per-luĕre,) *to pollute, to infect, to defile; to violate*: pollūtus, a. *polluted, impure, unchaste*; -uti scelere, Cic.

PŏLUS, i, *the pole, the end of the axis on which the heaven was supposed to turn round*; totque tuli terrā casus pelagoque, quot inter occultum stellae confpicuumque polum, i. e. *between the south and north pole*, Ovid. Trist. 4, 10, 107. *the heaven, or any part of the heavens*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 6.

* Polyācanthos, i, m. *an herb with many prickles*, Plin. 21, 16. polyanthēmon, i, n. *an herb, called crow-foot*, Id. 27, 12. polyaras, nos, m. *one possessed of many lambs*, Varr. 2, 1. polybūtes, ae, m. *one who has a great many oxen*, ib. polycnēmon, i, n. *an herb with many stems, like wild savoury*, Plin. 29, 14. polygāla, ae, f. & -on, i, n. *the herb milkwort or gang-flower*, Id. 22, 12. polygonāton, i, n. *the herb, called Solomon's seal*, Id. 27, 12. polygōnius, a. *having many corners*; -ine turres, Vitr. 1, 5.—polygonoides, is, f. *an herb having long and thick leaves, like laurel*, Plin. 24, 15. polyōnon, i, n. *the herb knot-grass or bread-wort*, Plin. 27, 12. polygrammos, i, m. *a kind of jasper stone having many white streaks*, Id. 37, 9. polyhistor, ŏris, m. (multiscius,) *a learned or knowing man, one that has read much*, Suet. de clar. Gram. 20. polymĕlus, i, m. *a great sheepmaster*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1. polymĭtus, a. *wrought or woven with threads of various colours*, Plin. 8, 48. polymixos, i, c. g. & -on, i, n. *a lamp with divers matches, a branch with divers lights*, Martial. 14, 41. polyplūsius, a. *very rich*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 27. & 5, 2, 20. polypŏdium, ii, *the herb oak fern or polypody*, Plin. 26, 8.—Pōlўpus, i, v. ŏdis, m. *a kind of sea-animal with many feet*, Plin. 9, 29. *a swelling in the nose, a disease*, Cels. 6, 8. met. *a griping fellow*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 21. polypōsus, a. *troubled with a* polypus *in the nose*, Martial. 12, 37. polyrrhizon, i, n. *a kind of herb having many roots*, Plin. 25, 5. polyspaston, i, n. *a windlass with many pullies*, Vitruv. 10, 5. polўsyndēton, i, n. *a figure in syntax, when conjunctions are used apparently redundant, as*, Virg G. 3, 344. Quinctil. 9, 3, 51.—polўtrichon, i, n. *an herb called maiden-hair*, Plin. 22, 21. polythrix, ĭchis, f. *maiden-hair*, Id. 26, 11. also *a gem*, 37, 11; polyzōnos, i, f. *a gem having many white circles round it*; nigra multis zonis candicat, ib.

Pomoerium, i, n. *a space on the inside and outside of a city-wall left free from buildings*, Liv. 1, 44.

* Pompa, ae, f. *a solemn procession; parade, pomp*; flebilis ibat pompa, Ov. M. 14, 749.

PŏMUM, i, n. *the fruit of any tree fit for eating; an apple*: meton. *an apple-tree*: pomus, i, f. *a fruit-tree; an apple-tree*: pomōsus, *full of apples or other fruits*; pomarium, *an orchard; a place where apples or other fruits are kept*; pomarius, i, m. *a seller of apples or fruits, a fruiterer*: pomifer, a. *bearing apples, pears, cherries, olives, or any kind of fruits*; autumnus, Hor. Od.

PONDŌ, ind. n. *a pound weight*; duo pondo,

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two pound weight; paterae aureae—libras ferè omnes pondo, *a pound in weight*, Liv. 26, 27.

PONDUS, ĕris, *n. weight*: ponderōsus, *weighty, heavy*: ponduscŭlum, i, n. *a small weight*: pondĕrāre, *to weigh; to consider, to ponder, to examine*: -ātio, *a weighing* or *poising*, Vitr. 10, 8.

PŌNE (praep.) aedem Castoris, *behind*, Plaut. pone nos recēde, Id. Poen. 3, 2, 34. pone castra utrique pabulatum et lignatum ibant, *both parties*, the Romans and Celtiberians, *went to get wood and forage behind their own camps*, Liv. 40, 30 f.—Pone (adv.) subit conjux, *comes up behind*, Virg. A. 2, 725. pone sequens, ib. 10, 226. ponè et antè, Cic. in Timaeo, c. 13.—pone *is used only with respect to place.*

PŌNĔRE, (pōno, posŭi, pŏsĭtum,) *to put, place, or set; to lay down*; ambages, *to lay aside subterfuges*, Ov. M. 10, 19. *so* ambitum, Cic. Or. 59. amorem, Id. Rem. 63. accusatorem alicui, *to suborn*, Cic. Fam. 8, 12. animam in aris, *to give up life, to be killed*, Ov. F. 1, 383. animos minaces, *to lay aside*, Id. Hal. 44. animasque in vulnere ponunt, *sc.* apes, *they resign or lose their lives in inflicting the wound*, Virg. G. 2, 445. *so* animos feroces, Liv. 8, 1. corda ferocia, Virg. A. 1, 302. animum, curam cogitationemque in re, *to employ*, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1. Mur. 22. annos, *to spend*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 14. aram, *to erect, to build*, Liv. 10, 23. Virg. A. 3, 404. arborem, *to set or plant*, Ov. Rem. 86. *so* arundineta, Col. 11, 2. argumentum, *to adduce*, Cic. Or. 53. arma, *to lay down*, Ov. M. 12, 147. artus lassos, *to recline, to rest*, Ov. Ep. 15, 161. *so* Virg. A. 1, 173. barbam, *to shave*, Suet. Cal. 5. barbam et ungues, *to part with*, Hor. Art. P. 297. bella, *to lay aside, to give over*, Virg. A. 1, 291. beneficium apud aliquem, *to confer or bestow a favour on one*, Cic. Fam. 13, 27. tantis a me beneficiis in republica positis, *so great services having been performed to the state*, Cic. Sull. 9. calculum, *to make a calculation*, Col. 3, 3, 7. canos ad tempora, *to place grey hairs on one's temples, to personate an old woman*, Ov. M. 3, 275. & 14, 655. positi sine arte capilli, *careless locks*, Ov. Ep. 4, 77. et lectos fratri ponere capillos, *they laid their hair, cut off, upon their brother*, i. e. *on his dead body*, Id. Ov. 3, 306. caput, *to recline for sleep*, Virg. A. 5, 845. caput in puppe, *to place*, Ov. 15, 727. *so* in pectore, Id. Am. 1, 4, 36. *but* Rufus posito capite —flere, *for* flebat, *hanging down his head*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 38. carinas navium, *to lay on the stocks, to begin to build*, Curt. 10, 1, 19. et pandas ratibus posuere carinas, *have fitted crooked keels to ships*, Virg. G. 2, 445. casses, *to set nets*, Ovid. 5, 579. castella his locis, *to build forts*, Caes. B. C. 3, 37. castra apud Corfinium, *to pitch*, Cic. Att. 8, 19. *so* in plano ad murum, Liv 5, 28. certamina citae classis Teucris, *to propose a naval contest*, or *trial of skill in fruitful sailing*. Virg. A. 5, 6. *so* Id. G. 2, 530. cervicem inflexam, *to recline*, Id. A. 3, 631. chelyn Phoebo, *to hang up, to consecrate*, Ov. Ep. 15, 181. colorem nigrum, *to lay aside*, Id. M. 1, 7, 641. comas in flatione, *to adjust, to put in order*, Id. Am. 1, 7, 68. Art. 3, 434. posuitque comas et brachia ferro, *sc.* arbor, *laid down its locks and arms by the stroke*, i. e. *had its leaves and branches cut down by the axe*, Virg. A. 12, 209. consilium, *to drop or lay aside*, Plin. Ep. 1, 22. ut omne consilium in fortuna positum videretur, *to depend on fortune*, Cic. Att. 14, 17. (*al.* 18.) coronam luctus gratiā, *to put off, to lay aside*, ib. 21. (*al.* 22.) *but* coronam in caput v. capite, *to put on*, Gell. 3. 15. coronam auream CCXLVI. pondo in capitolio, *to deposit*, as a gift or offering, Liv. 32, 27. corpus in humo, *to recline or lay down*, Ov. Ep. 4, 44. humo, Id. Am. 3, 11, 10, &c. crimen sine nomine, *to state or mention*, Ov. P. 4, 31. curam in siderum cognitione, *to employ*, Cic. Div. 1, 42. graves curas, *to lay aside*, Ov. M. 9, 696. *so* et positae graviores pectore curae, Sil. 11, 289 positis externorum periculorum curis, Liv. 1, 19. *so* Id. 7, 32. deos, *to leave, to give over worshiping*, Ov. Ep. 7, 129. diem, *to spend*, Cic. Fam. 5, 21. *so* diem totum in considerandā causā, Id. Br. 22. dies multos in rem aliquam, Id. Att. 11. *but* ponemusque suos ad stata signa dies, *we will assign*, Ov. F. 1, 310. dolores morte, *to get rid of*, Ov. M. 3, 471. dolorem, *to put away, to remove*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 28. domos, *to build*, Virg. G. 182. duritiem, *to lay aside*, Ov. M. 1, 401 eloquentiam in orationis celeritate, *to make to consist*, Cic. Or. 16. epulas, *to set the meat on the table*, Ov. F. 4, 545. exuvias, *to cast its slough*, Virg. G. 3, 437. facem semiustam, *to lay aside*, ib. 168. *so* fastus, Ov. M. 14, 762. foetus, *to yield fruits*, Virg. G. 2, 521. frondes, *to lose its leaves*, ib. 403. fidem pignori pro aliquo, *to pledge one's credit*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 73. finem vitae sibi, *to put an end to one's life*, i. e. *to kill*, Tac. An. 6, 40. finem scelerum Luc. 5, 314. finem in acumine, *to end in a point*, Ov. M. 14, 503. foedera, *to make, to ratify*, Propert, 3, 20, 15. freta, *to calm*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 16. fundamenta v. fundamina, *to lay a foundation*, Virg. G. 4, 161. fulmina, *to lay aside*, Ovid. Met. 2, 391. *so* gladios, Id. Art. 3, 589. hastam in foro, *to set up*, Cic. Off. 2, 23. (A. 55.) hominem coloribus, *to paint*; hominem saxo, *to make a statue*, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 8. jejunia, *to give over fasting*, Ov. F. 4, 535. imaginem tauri, *to lay aside*, Id. M. 3, 1. *so* imperium, *to resign*, Martial. 11, 6, 10. in admirandis, *for* inter admiranda, *to reckon*, Plin. 31, 2. in admiratione, *to represent as an object of wonder*. Id. 28, 8 f. 27. in discrimine, *to think of importance*, Liv. praef. in dubio v. in incerto, *to leave as doubtful or uncertain*, Liv. 4, 23. & 34, 5. in gloria, *to reckon*, Id. 26, 37. *so* in laude, loco beneficii, lucro, &c. in metu, *to fear*, Cic. Att. 12, 51. aliquem in gratiam v. -iā apud alterum, *i. e.* efficere gratiosum commemorando ejus in ipsum amore, studio, &c. *thus* apud Lentulum ponam te in gratiam, *I will make Lentulus think himself obliged to you*, by letting him know that I have served him at your request, Cic. Att. 5, 3. *so* apud Patronem et reliquos barones te in maxima gratia posui, ib. 11. amabo te, si quid, quod opus fuerit, Appio facies, ponito me in gratiam, *sc.* apud eum, Cic. Fam. 8, 6. *add.* Cic. Att 2, 25. 6, 1 & 6. scimus, nostris moribus saltari in vitiis poni, *is reckoned*, Nep. 15, 1. *so* 7, 11. inimicitias, *to lay aside enmity*, Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4. laborem, *to give over*, Ov. F. 6, 549. latem suum, *to*

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build their house, ib. 5, 652. limen in limine, *to lay*, Id. M. 14, 709. leges, *to make*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 105. metas rerum his, *to set or appoint*, Virg. A. 1, 278. metum, *to lay aside*, Ov. 20, 1. metus, Id. M. 1, 736. *so* minas, moras, odium, onus, pellem, personam amici, pudorem, questus, sensum, studium lucri, superbiam, timorem, tunicam, velamina, verecundiam, versus, &c. modum exitiis, *to put an end to misfortunes*, Virg. A. 7, 129. mortem in malis, *to account*, Cic. Fin. 3, 8. munus bene positum, *well bestowed*, Liv. 34, 49. nomen alicui, *to give*, Ov. F. 2, 479. P. 3, 6, 1. nomina in chartis, *to put*, *to write*, ib. 53. tibi nomen insano, Hor. S. 2, 3, 48. Laurentis v. -es nomen colonis, Virg. A 7, 63. sunt enim rebus novis nova ponenda nomina, *must be given*, Cic. N. D. 1, 17. nummos in fœnore, *to lay out at interest*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13. operam multam in eo, *to bestow much pains*, Cic. Fin. 1, 1. plus operæ in agendo, quàm in scribendo, Id. opus, *to execute*, i. e. *to build the labyrinth*, Ov. M. 8, 160. totum *sc.* opus, *to finish a whole piece*, Hor. Art. 34. otia rectè, *to employ*, Id. S. 2, 7, 113. ova, *to lay eggs*, Col. 8, 2, 12. Ov. M. 8, 258. *but* ova, *sc.* in mensa, *to serve up at table*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 14. pecuniam, *sc.* in fœnore apud aliquem, *to lay out at interest*, Cic. Verr. 3, 70. *so* Hor. Epod. 2, 70. *but* pecuniam in oppido, *to place*, as a fund, Cic. Flac. pedem in fundo, *to set foot upon*, Cic. Caecin. 11. pedem in possessionem libertatis, *to take possession of*, Id. Phil. 3, 11. sapientia, ubi pedem poneret, non habebat, *sc.* locum, i. e. *could no where exist*, Cic. Fin. 4, 25. pedicas gruibus et retia cervis, *to lay gins or snares for cranes, and nets for stags*, Virg G. 1, 307. pocula dis, *to place*, Ov. F. 3, 301. *but* pocula ponam fagina, *I will lay or stake two beechen cups*, Virg. E. 3, 36. præmia, *to propose*, Virg. A. 5, 292. G. 2, 383. quæstionem, *to propose a subject for discussion or speaking on*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26. Tusc. 1, 47. Or. 1, 22 & 33. 2, 1 & 41. rationem cum Orco, *to keep an account with Pluto*, i. e. *to expose* one's self to certain danger for gain, Col. 1, 3, 2. ritus, *to institute*, Tac. H. 5, 5 f. se toro, *to lie down*, Ov. M. 11, 472. semina humo, *to sow*, Propert. 2, 11, 2. sententiam suam, *to propose*, Quinctil. 3, 1, 22. in medio sententias philosophorum de natura deorum, *to lay open*, Cic. N. D. 1, 6. signa novis præceptis, *to impress on my memory*, or *to write down some new precepts*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 2. spem, *to hope*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 4. spem in armis, *to place*, Virg. A. 2, 676. *so* in Pompeio, Cic. Att. 6, 1. spem sibi in eorum tabellis, Id. Verr. 5, 16. spem sibi in arcto, Ov. M. 9, 682. montibus, *sc.* in, Id. F. 5, 652. *but* spem pone, miserrima, falsam, *lay aside*, Ov. ad Liv. 37. statuam alicui, *to set up*, *to erect*, Cic. Dom. 30. Nep. 1, 6. 12, 1. & 25, 3. Liv. 4, 17. & 40, 34. *so* tripodem, tropoeum, &c. studium in re, *to employ*. Cic. Fin. 1, 1. summum bonum in virtute, *to place*, *to reckon*, Cic. Am. 6. sumptum . . *lay out*, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1. templum, *to build*, Virg G. 3, 13. A. 6, 19. tempus, *to spend*, Cic. Fam 5, 21. *so* tempora, Ov. Ep. 19, 10. P. 1, , 44. & 1. 8, 66 Venerem, *to paint*, Ov. Art. , 401. vestigia, *to set one's feet or steps*, Ov. M. 14, 49. libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps, *I first set my free steps on empty ground*, i. e. *I did not tread on the steps of others*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 21. vires, *to abate or diminish*, Virg. A. 5, 681. vitam, *to lay down*, *to end*, Cic. Fam. 9, 24. Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 4. Nep. 4, 4 f. vites ordine, *to plant*, Virg. E. 1, 74. urbem in montibus, *to build*, Id. A. 8, 53. urbem pretio, *to build a city* on a spot of ground *purchased with money*, ib. 4, 212. venti posuere *sc.* se, *were calm or still*, Virg. A 7, 27. *so* tum zephyri posuere, ib. 10, 103.—¶ pone eum victum esse, *suppose him to be cast* in a law-suit, Ter. Phor. 4, 3, 25. pono satis in eo fuisse ingenii, *I think or grant*, Cic. Br. 45. Orphea in medio posuit, *he placed or represented*, Virg. E. 3, 46. *so* Nep. 1, 6. pone Tigellinum, *touch or describe*, *expose or satirize*, Juv. 1, 155. Aristoteles vitæ brevis signa ponit raros dentes, *thinks*, *reckons*, Plin. 11, 52. est hæc res posita, *a fixed point*, *a thing granted or allowed to be true*, Cic. Caec. 11. *so* positum sit igitur in primis, Id. Or. 4. hoc autem posito atque concesso, Id. Div. 1, 52. hoc uno posito, Id. Leg. 2. 19. positæ nives, *lying on the ground*, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 7. *so* pruina, Prop. 1, 8, 7. Delos in Ægeo mari posita, *situate*, Cic. Manil. 18. *so* Roma in montibus posita, Id. Rull. 2, 35.—* post mortem fore, ut aut putrescat corpore posito, *for* posito, *being buried*, Lucr. 3, 884. *so* femina sæpe in eodem, ut nunc sunt, ordine posita, *for* posita, ib. 870. majores nostri in legibus posuerunt, *for* posuerunt, Cato, 1, 1.—Positus, ûs, m. pōsĭtio, et positūra, *a position*, *posture*, *situation*; positor, *a builder*.

PONS, pontis, m. *a bridge*: ponticŭlus, i, m. *a little bridge*:—Pontĭfex, ĭcis, m. *one of the principal colleges of priests among the Romans*: pontĭfĭcālis, & pontificius, a. *of or pertaining to a* pontifex: pontificia, orum, n. *books which contained an account of the religious ceremonies of the* pontifices, Cic. N. D. 1, 30. pontificātus, ûs, m. *the office or dignity of a* pontifex. (*Vid.* A. *p.* 290, &c.)

PONTUS, i, m. *the sea*; *properly that sea, extending from the* palus Mœotis, *to the island Tenedos*; *the lesser parts of which got different names*; *so that the appellation of* Pontus *was restricted to the* Pontus Euxinus *or Black Sea*, Plin. 4, 12. & 61.

Pŏpa, æ, m. *the priest who slew the victims*: popīna, æ, f. *a tavern*, *a cook's shop*: pōpīno, ōnis, m. *a frequenter of taverns*, *a slave to eating and drinking*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 39. popīnālis, e, *of or pertaining to a tavern*; -ales deliciæ, *nice dishes*. Col.

Poples, ĭtis, m. *the ham of the leg*; *the knee*.

Pŏpŭlus, i, m. *the people*, *a nation*: pl. *states*: pŏpellus, *the poor people*: popŭlāris, e, *popular*: -āriter: -āritas: popŭlāris, is, m. *a countryman*, *or one born in the same country*; *an associate or accomplice*: populi scītum, (lcisco,) *an act or ordinance passed by the people*:—Pŏpŭlāre, & -āri, *to lay waste with a number of people*; *to ravage*, *to plunder*, *to pillage*: populātus, part. *having pillaged*; *or being pillaged*: -ātio, & -ātus, ûs: -ātor, & -ātrix: -ābilis: -ābundus.

Pŏpŭlus, i, f. *a poplar-tree*: † popŭlĕus, populnus, & populnĕus, a. *of a poplar-tree*: populētum, *a place planted with poplar-trees*: † populifer, a, *bearing poplars*; Sperchëus, Ov. M. 1, 579.

PORCA, æ, f. (porricio,) *the ground raised between two furrows in the form of a ridge*, Varr. R. R. 1, 29. Col. 2, 4, 8. *a balk of land; a measure of land*, Col. 5, 1, 5. porculētum, *the ground between vines sown with corn*, Plin. 17, 22.

PORCUS, i, m. *a hog, a swine; a pig:* porca, æ, f. *a sow-pig; a female swine, a sow;* porculus & porcellus, i, m. *a little hog, a young pig;* porcīnus, & porcarius, a. *of a hog:* porcīna, *sc.* caro, *hog's flesh, pork:* porcinārius, i, m. *a seller of pork:* porculātor, ōris, m. *one who take's care of young pigs*, Col. 1, pr. 26. & 7, 9, 12.

* PORPHŸRĪTES, æ, m. *porphyry:* porphyrītĭcus, -um marmor, *a red coloured marble, porphyry;* -īris, ĭdis, *a fig of a purple colour*, Plin. 15, 18.

PORRĬCĔRE, (*q.* porro jacio,) *to lay the entrails of a victim on the altar; to throw them into the sea;* inter cæsa et porrecta, *the time between the slaying of the victim* and the *laying of the entrails on the altar*, prov. *between the cup and the lip*, Cic.

PORRĪGĔRE, (exi, ectum; per & rego,) *to stretch, reach, or spread out; to extend; to prostrate, to kill:* porrectio, ōnis, f. *an extension or stretching out;* digitorum facilis, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.

PORRIGO, ĭnis, f. *scurf or scales in the head, beard and brows, dandruff; manginess in swine.*

PORRO, adv. *moreover, besides; farther, hereafter; sometimes it seems to be an expletive.*

PORRUM, i, n. & -us, i, m. *a scallion, a leek:* porrāceus, a. *of or like leek-blades, green or greenish.*

PORTA, æ, f. *the gate of a city, a port or door; the entrance to, or the outgate from any place; any narrow pass or passage:* porta jecoris, *the mouth of the liver*, i. e. *the* vena porta, Cic. N. D. 2, 5.—portŭla, æ, f. *a little port or gate*, Liv. 25, 9.

PORTARE, *to carry or bear; to bring, to import or betaken:*—PORTĀTIO, ōnis, f. & portātus, ūs, m. *a carrying; a carriage or conveyance:* portītor, ōris, m. *a carrier*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 103.

PORTUS, ūs, m. *a harbour, port or haven:* vectigal ex portu, *a tax imposed on goods exported and imported*, Cic. Manil. 6. res est in portu, *all is safe*, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 10. in portu navigo, *I am safe* or *out of danger*, Ter. And. 3, 1, 22. *so* omnisque *(sc.* fum) in limine portūs, Virg. A. 7, 598.—PORTUŌSUS, a. *abounding in harbours, having many good havens:*—PORTĪTOR, ōris, *he who watched the harbour and exacted the customs*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 8. Trin. 3, 3, 65. & 4, 4, 15. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 100. & ibi Donat. portitor orci, *the ferryman of hell*, Virg. G. 4, 502. Charon, Id. A. 6, 298. Lethaei portitor amnis, Stat. Th. 12, 559. Plato cum flumen transisset, nec ab illo quidquam portitor exegisset, Senec. Ben. 6, 18. glacialis portitor ursae, *the keeper of the Bear*, Stat. Th. 1, 693. (A. 555.)—PORTORIUM, i, n. *the tax or tribute paid for goods imported and exported, the customs*, Cic. Inv. 1, 30. Liv. 37, 7. & 40, 5. Caes. B. G. 1. 18. *an impost or duty paid for the conveyance of goods by land*, Caes. B. G. 3, 1. *a toll on bridges*, Suet. Vit. 14. *any tax or impost*, Cic. Pis. 36. Q. fr. 1, 1. Att. 2, 16. remissum est portorium hujus mercis, Plin. 19, 4. 1. 19.

PORTENDĔRE, (di, tum; porro & tendo,) *to presage, to foreshode or foretel:* portentum, i, n. *an omen, a prodigy:* portentōsus, a. *prodigious, monstrous, strange:* †portentĭfer, *v.* portentificus, a. *effecting miracles or wonders*, Ovid. Met. 14, 55.

PORTHMEUS, (2 syll.) ĕos, m. acc. ea, *the ferry man*, i. e. Charon; tetrum horret, Juv. 3, 266.

PORTĬCUS, ūs, f. (porto,) *a portico or piazza, a covered walk, surrounded with pillars:* porticŭla, æ, f. *a small portico*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23.

PORTIO, ōnis, f. (*q.* partio *a* pars,) *a part, a portion; proportion;* vitae brevissima, Juv. 9, 127.

POS, *used in composition for* potis, *able.*

POSCA, æ, f. *water mixed with vinegar*, Cels.

POSCĔRE, pŏposci, -, *to ask, to demand.*

PŎSĬTIO, positus, *a situation*, &c. *see* Ponĕre.

POSSE, (pos *for* potis & esse,) *to be able;* possum (potis sum,) *I am able, I can or may;* potĕram, (potis eram;) pŏtui, (potis fui.) &c. potest, imp. *it can or may:* non possum quin exclamem, *I cannot help crying out*, Cic. Or. 2, 10. *so* non possum pati, quin tibi caput demulceam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 15. possunt oculi, potest caput, latera, pulmones, possunt omnia, *i. e.* bene valent, *are in good health*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19. non omnia possŭmus omnes. *sc.* facere, Virg. E. 8, 63. quoniam non potest id fieri, quod vis, id velis, quod possit, Ter. And. 2, 1, 5. quàm pol sum maximâ voce dico, *as loud as I can*, Cic Dom. 36. quàm possunt mollissimè substernunt nidos aves, Cic N. D. 2, 52. quoad potes, *as much as you can*, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 20. *so* quoad possem, Cic. Am. 1. quoad potui per aetatem, Plin. Ep. 2, 16. Dumnorix gratiâ et largitione apud Sequănos plurimùm poterat, *had great influence*, Caes. B. G. 1, 9. *so* qui apud me et amicitiâ, & beneficiis, et dignitate plurimùm possunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1. potest fieri ut fallar, *it is possible*, Id Fam. 13, 73. *so* si poterit fieri, ut, &c. Ter. And. 4, 2, 16.—¶ potin' es mihi dicere verum? *for* an potes, ib. 2, 6, 6. *so* potin' es ut desinas, Id. Ad. 4, 1, 25. nihil potesse *for* posse, *to be impotent*, Id. Eun. 4, 3, 23. censen' (oensesne) talentum exorari potesse ab isto sene, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 30. Lucr. 2, 1008. vix recipi potesset, quod me rogas, *for* possit, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 41.—*passiv.* expleri nulla ratione potestur, *for* potest, Lucr. 3, 1023.—POSSIBĬLIS, e, *possible;* dura appellatio, sola tamen est, Quinct. 5, 10.

POSSIDĒRE, (ēdi, essum; pos & sedeo,) *to possess, to have, to enjoy, to be master of:* possessio, ōnis, f. *a possession, an estate:* possessiuncŭla, æ, f. *a small possession*, Cic. Att. 13, 23. possessor, ōris, m. *the owner or possessor:* possessīvus, a. *denoting the possessor, possessive*, Quinct. 1, 5, 45.

POST (praep.) hunc diem, *after;* post tergum, *behind;* post homines natos, *since the creation of man*, Cic. Phil. 11, 1. post hominum memoriam, *since the world began*, Id. Verr. 3, 17 post hunc statum reip. *since the republic has been in this condition*, Id. postque eos censores, Liv. 39, 3. post tertium diem, *on the third day*, Liv. 6, 1. post id locorum, *after that time*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 15.—POST (adv.) ubi confecti cursus, *afterwards when*, Virg. A. 5, 362. neque ita multo post, *sc.* id tempus, *and not long after*, Nep. 21, 3. *so* paullo post, *a little after*, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 3. annis post multis, *many years after*, Cic. Flac. 23, post paucis diebus, Liv. 32, 5. 40, 47. spatio

post

post (eum) deinde relicto, tertius Euryalus, *sc.* loquitur, *next after him*, Virg. A. 5, 321. post hinc ad naves graditur, *after this*, ib. 8, 546.—

Post-ea, adv. *afterwards, thereafter*; postea loci, *after that*, or *after this*, Sall. Jug. 102.—postea quàm, *after that, after*; postea verò quàm profectus es, Cic. Fam. 5, 2.

Postautumnālis, e, *after autumn*, Plin. 15, 15

Postĕrus, a. *after, that comes after*; in v. ad posterum, *sc.* tempus, *for the future, for the time to come*:—**Posterior**, ius, *after, later, worse*; non feram posteriores, *sc.* partes, *I shall not be behind-hand*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 26. posteriēmus, *the last, the worst, the meanest or most contemptible*: postĕri, ōrum, *they that come after, descendants, posterity, offspring*: posteritas, ātis, f. *posterity, future time; offspring*: postĕrò, adv. *sc.* die, *the day after*, Tac. An. 4, 45. postĕriùs, *afterwards, in time to come*: postremò, & -ùm, *lastly, finally, at last*; quaero igitur primò-deinde, Cic. 1, 37.

Post-ferre rem rei, *to put after, to esteem less*.

Post-fuĕre, *were dropt or laid aside*, Sall. C. 23.

Post-geniti, -isclarus, *to posterity*, Hor. O. 3, 24,

Post-hăbĕre, *to postpone, to esteem less*.

Post-hac, posthaec & posthinc, adv. *after this, hereafter, afterwards*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 55.

Postrēmus, *v.* postūmus, a. *born after the father's death, posthumous*, Varr. L. L. 8, 38. Digest.

Postĭcus, a. *that is behind*: posticum, *v.* posticum ostium, *a back-door*; in postico, *in the back part of the temple*, Vitruv. 3, 1. posticŭlum, *the back part of a house*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 157. & 4, 3, 78.

Postĭlĕna, ae, f. *the crupper of a horse*, Plaut.

Postĭbi, postĭdea, *(for* postea,) postĭdem, postilla, & postinde, adv. *after that, afterwards*; postilla nunc primùm audio, *since that time*, Ter.

Postis, is, m. *a door-post, a door*, Cic. Att. 3, 15.

Postlimĭnium, i, n. (limen,) *a return from captivity to one's house*, Cic. Balb. 11. Topic. 8.

Postmeridiānus, a. *after mid-day in the afternoon*; tempus, Cic. Or. 3, 5. ambulatio, Id.

Postmŏdò, & -dum, adv. *afterwards*, Ter.

Postpartōres, um, m. *those that get our effects after us, successors*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 42.

Postpōnĕre, *to postpone, to value less*.

Postprincipia, ōrum, n. *the progress, course, or sequel of a thing after the beginning*, Plaut. P. 4, 1, 3.

Postputāre, *to postpone*; qui omnia sibi postputavit esse prae meo commodo, *who disregarded all his own interests for my advantage*, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 9. *so* Hec. 3, 5, 33.

Postquam, & postĕaquam, adv. *after, after that*; postquam natus sum, *since*, Plaut. St. 1, 3, 2.

Postridie, adv. *i. e.* postero die, *the day after*.

Postscenium, i, n. (scena,) *the part of a theatre behind the scenes, where the actors dress, the robing room*; postscenia vitae, *secret actions, hid from the sight of the world*, Lucr. 4, 1179.

Postveniens, *coming after*, Plin. 18, 25.

Postŭlāre, *to demand, to ask, to desire; to accuse*; aliquem lege, Cic. Fam. 8, 12. Dolobellam repetundarum, Suet. Caes. 4. aliquem repetundis, Tac. An. 3, 38. impietatis reum, *to prosecute for disloyalty* or *treason*, Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 7.—duo paria e suo ludo, *to demand two pair of gladiators from the Emperor's school, to be exhibited in the* arena, Suet. Dom. 4. *so* cum Tetrinius latro postularetur, Id. Cal. 30.—**Postulātio**, ōnis, f. *a desire or request*, Cic. Mur. 23. *the demanding of a writ or leave to prosecute from the Praetor* or *other magistrate*, Cic. Fam. 8, 6. Ligar. 6. *any application for redress in a court of law*, Suet. Ner. 7 & 15. postulationibus vacare, *to hear petitions*, said of the consuls, Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 4. *an expiatory sacrifice*, Cic. Resp. Ar. 10 & 14. postulatum, i, n. & -us, ūs, m. *a demand, a request, a petition*: postulatitius, *v.* -icius, a. *that is demanded or requested*: postulator, ōris, m. *a demander of redress in a court of law, an advocate*, Suet. Ner. 15. *the same with* patrōnus, ib. 7. postulatorius, -ia sacrificia, *expiatory, as if demanded by the gods*, Senec. N. Q. 2, 49.

Postŭmus, -a proles, *a son born to one when old*, Virg. A. 6, 763. not after his death, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 42. Cic. Or. 1, 39. & 2, 4. Caecin. 18.

Pōtāre (āvi, ātum; & pōtum,) aquam, *to drink*; et lac concretum (*i. e.* mixtum) cum sanguine potat equino, Virg. G. 3, 463. potum venient, *they will come to drink*, Virg. E. 7, 11. dabitur potatum imbecillis bubus et caetero pecori, *sc.* medicamentum, Col. 12, 51, 3. lana potat, *drinks or sucks in* the die, Plin. 9, 38 f. 62. docuimusque etiam arbores vina potare, *imbibe* or *suck in the wine* sprinkled on them, Id. 12, 1 f. 4.—totos dies potabatur, *sc.* ab iis, *they drank or revelled whole days*, Cic. Phil. 2.—potaturus est apud me, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 9. oves poturae, Prop 4, 4, 6. terra potura cruores, *about to suck in*, Stat. Th. 12, 719.—aqua potata, *drunk*, Plin. 2, 103. Stoicorum ista magis gustata quàm potata delectant, *imbibed*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5.—vina potanda, *to be drunk*, Ov. F. 2, 317. infantibus uberā, *to be drained or sucked*, Juv. 6, 9.—**Pōtus**, part. & passiv. & act.—quo plus sunt potae, plus litiuntur aquae, *are drunk*, Ov. F. 1, 216. sanguine tauri poto mortuus concidit Themistocles, Cic. Brut. 11. cadus potus, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 16. flumina pota Getis, Ov. P. 3, 4, 92.—*active*, hic bene potus, *having drunk a great deal*, Varr. L. L. 6, 4. adolescens plus potus, *sc.* quàm satis, *having drunk too much, a little flustered*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 64. *so* Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 88. potus senex, Ov. F. 3, 542. *so* ib. 6, 788. Art. Am. 3, 753.—**Pōtātio**, onis, f. *a drinking or boosing*: potātor, ōris, m. maximus, *a great drinker*, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 34. **Potio**, ōnis, f. *the act of drinking*; in medià potione exclamavit se mori, Cic. Cluent. 10. *drink*; tantum cibi et potionis adhibendum, ut reficiantur vires, non opprimantur, Cic. Sen 11. *a potion given by physicians to their patients*, Cels. 4, 8. 7, 3, &c. *a poisonous draught*, Hor. Epod. 5, 73.—**Potiuncŭla** modica, *a small draught*; Suet. Dom. 21.—**Pōtus**, ūs, m. *drink*; *drinking*; mens immoderato obstupefacta potu atque pastu, Cic. Div. 1, 29. potui dare medicamentum, Cels. 2, 13.—**Pōtor**, ōris, m. aquae, *a drinker*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 2. *a drunkard*, Prop. 1, 16, 5.——**Pōtrix**, īcis, f. *a female drunkard*, Phaedr. 4, 4, 25.—**Potorius**, -a vasa, *vessels for drinking*, Plin. potorium, i, *sc.* poculum, *a cup to drink in*; -ia aurea, Plin. 33, 10 f. 47.—**Potulentus**, a. *that may be drunk*; gustatus habitat in ea parte oris, qua ciculentis et potulentis iter natura

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natura potefecit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56. *drunk*, Suet. Oth. 2.—POTITĀRE, *to tib or tipple, to drink often*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 23.—POTIONĀTUS (part.) creditur a Caesonia uxore amatorio medicamento, *made to drink a love potion*, Suet. Cal. 50.

PŌTIS, e, *(in comp. contracted into* pos,*) able, possible*; potesse, *for* potis esse or posse, *to be able*; potis es, *thou art able*; potin'? *for* potesne? *canst thou?* Ter. potis est, *he is able*; potis (ind.) sunt, *they are able*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 26. Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 1. Nec potis est cerni, *sc.* corpus, Lucr. 5, 718. *so* 1, 453. 3, 555. 4, 1236.—POTIOR, us, *better, more excellent, more to be desired, preferable*: potiūs, adv. *rather*:—POTISSIMUS, a. *the best or choicest, the chief or thiefest*: potissimē, & -ùm, *chiefly, especially, most of all*:—PŌTĪRI, (pōtior, potīris v. īre; & ēris v. ēre, &c.) *to be* or *to become master of, to enjoy, to possess*:—PŌTĪRI oppido, *to become* or *make himself master of*, Nep. 1, 7. *so* totā regione, ib. 2. auro vi potitur, Virg. A. 3, 56. *so* Ov. M. 7, 156. omni Macedonum gazā potitus est Paulus, Cic. Off. 2, 22. Cymines & Augeas primo impetu potiti sunt, *got possession of*, Liv. 32, 13. *so* Adherbalis, Sall Jug. 25. Romani signorum et armorum aliquanto numero, hostium paucorum potiti, *sc.* sunt, ib. 74. sine ullo vulnere victoriā potiri, *to obtain*, Caes. B. G. 3, 24. imperii potitus est, *he got the kingdom, he became king*, Nep. 17, 2. ſi explorata tibi sit, posse te illius regni potiri, *sc.* Aegypti, *if you are certain of being able to make yourself master of that kingdom*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 11. se tertium, *sc.* esse, cui fatum foret urbis potiri, *to whom it was destined to become master of the city*, Sall. Cat. 47.—¶ POTIRI rerum, *to possess the chief power*, to be emperor, Tac. An. 1, 5. ii, qui potiuntur rerum, *who are masters of the state* or *government*, i. e. Pompey, Caesar *and* Crassus, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 8. *so* qui tenent, qui potiuntur, *sc.* rerum, Id. 7, 17. Cleanthes—solem dominari, et rerum potiri putat, *i. e.* esse summum deum, qui omnia regat, Cic. Acad. 4, 40. percrebuerat oriente toto vetus et constans opinio, esse in fatis, ut eo tempore Judaeā profecti rerum potirentur, *that a person from* Judaea *should become master of the world*, Suet. Vesp. 4. *so* Tac. Hist. 5, 13. dum civitas Athenienſium rerum potita est, *was its own master* or *independent, and had other states subject to it*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25. Athenienſium potiti sunt Spartiatae, *became masters of*, A. ad. Herenn. 4, 25. donec mari potiantur hostes, *while the enemy have the command*, or *are masters by sea*, Liv. 25, 11. *but* medio cum potiere freto, *when you shall be out in the middle of the sea*, Ov. Art. 2, 338. campo potitus aperto, *in possession of*, Virg. A. 11, 493. potiuntur littore Lelbi, *they are in possession of, reach*, or *arrive on*, Id. Ov. 11, 55. *so* potiuntur Troës arenā, Virg. A. 1, 172. tellure potiti, ib. 3, 278. perque leves auras Hyperionis urbe potitus, Ov. M. 15, 406. rapto potitur, *enjoys his prey* or *the prize he has gained*, ib. 4, 217. sceptris, *to enjoy the sceptre* or *crown*, ib. 9, 267. conjugio Aeacidae Pyrrhi sceptrisque potitus, *having obtained the wife and sceptre of Pyrrhus*, ib. 3, 296. *so* spolio, ib. 10, 500. praedā, *(sed al. al.)* 9, 363. corpore et armis, 12, 642. tuque tuis armis, nos te potēremur, Achille, *should enjoy*, Ov. M. 13, 130. sic non potiatur amato, *let him not enjoy what he loves*, ib. 3, 405. 10, 428. potiere petitis, *you shall obtain your request*, ib. 14, 210. *so* optatis, ib. 136. thalamis potiere petitis, ib. 11, 250. et potitur votis, *enjoys his wish*, ib. 11, 265. *so* spe potitur tandem, ib. 527. voto, ib. 9, 313. potitur Ianthe suā Iphis, ib. 796. ausō foret ille potitus, *he would have accomplished* or *succeeded in his attempt*, ib. 242. atque ita captivo victor votisque potitus, *having obtained*, ib. 13, 251. voti potitus, Sil. 15. 331. ille alter sine labore patria potitur commoda, *enjoys the advantages of a father*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 17. miseriam omnem ego capio, ille potitur gaudia, *I have all the trouble, he enjoys the pleasure*, ib. 22. iis *sc.* voluptatibus potitur, Cic. Sen. 12. nullas consequuntur voluptates, quarum potiundi spe inflammati, multos labores magnosque susceperant, Cic. Fin. 1, 18. ad potiundum incitarentur, *to obtain enjoyment*, ib. potiundi tempore in ipso, *in the moment of enjoyment*, Lucr. 4, 1070. nec tamen est potiunda tibi, *is she to be enjoyed by you*, Ov. M. 9, 752. *so* ib. 10, 569.—¶ Plautus *uses this verb in the act.* qui fuerim liber, eum nunc potivit pater servitutis, *has made me his slave*, Amph. 1, 1, 23. *hence in the passive.* nam postquam meus rex potitus est hostium, *i. e.* in potestatem hostium redactus, *since my patron is in the possession of*, or *a captive with the enemy*, Id. Capt. 1, 1, 24. *so* postquam gnatus tuus potitus est hostium, ib. 1, 2, 41. gnata mea hostium est potita, Id. Epid. 4, 1, 5. *so* ib. 35. mortis lethique potitus, *in the power of, dead*, Lucr. 4, 770.—PŌTĪTOR, ōris, m. *the possessor*; Capuae suā spe Annibal, Val. M. 3, 2, 20.

PŌTENS, ntis, *(q.* potis ens,*) potent, powerful, mighty, strong*: -enter: potentia, ae, f. *power, might, force, influence*: potentatus, ūs, m. *power, dominion*; do—atu inter se contendere, Caes. B. G. PŌTESTAS, ātis, f. *power, authority*; *an office, post, magistracy*; *one in an office or post*, (A. 104.) *ability* or *possibility*; *leave, permission, opportunity.*

PŌTUS, part. *drunk*; domum penè potus rediēram, Cic. a. *drink*; potor, &c. *see* potāre.

PRAE (praep.) se armentum agens, *before*, Liv. 1, 7. *so* i prae, *sc.* me, sequar, Ter. And. 1, 1, 141. stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, Cic. Phil. 2, 12. prae nobis beatus, *in comparison of*, Cic. Fam. 4, 4. *so* hic ego illum contempsi prae me, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 8. prae lacrimis scribere non possum, *for, on account of*, Cic. Att. 9, 14. prae aegritudine, amore, gaudio, moerore, &c. aliquid huic paululum prae manu dederis, *in hand, before hand*, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 23.——PRAE, compounded with adjectives, commonly signifies, *very*; with verbs, *before* or *above*; *thus*,

PRAE-ACŪERE, *to sharpen at the end*: praeacutus, a. *sharpened at the end, very sharp*, Plin. 8, 8.

PRAEALTUS, *very high or deep*, Liv. 10, 2. Curt.

PRAEBĒRE (ui, ĭtum; habeo,) auxilium, cibum alicui, lumen, pabula, sumptum, &c. *to afford*; se ferro et igni, *to expose*, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 25. *so* os alicui, *to give or expose to be struck*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 7. os ad contumeliam, Liv. 4, 35. se telis hostium, ib. 28. Romanos caedi, Liv. 25,

15.

15. aliquem vertenti fortunae, Id. 9, 17. metum alteri, *to cause*, Id. 11, 11. *so* errorem, Id. 4, 61. tumultum ac fugam, 26, 10. & 25, 26. praebent silentia somnos, Ov. F. 5, 429. gratum se de bene meritis, *to shew*, Cic. Planc. 91. *so* se servum haud illiberalem, Ter. Ad 5, 5, 5. se attentum auditorem, Cic. N. D. 3, 1. fac attentum te praebeas, Id. pari se virtute postea se praebuit, *he behaved himself*, Nep. 14, 2.—PRAEBITOR, ōris, m. *a pourveyor or provider*, Cic. Off. 2, 15.

PRAECĀLĬDUS, *very warm*; -ida aqua, Tac.

PRAECALVUS, a. *bald before*; -o capite, Suet. G.

PRAECANTATUS, *charmed, enchanted*; -ātio.

PRAECĀNUS, *hoary or grey headed before the time*; corporis exigui, -um, solibus aptum, Hor. Ep.

PRAECĂVĒRE, *to provide or guard against, to beware before hand*; res mihi praecauta est, *was guarded against by me*, Cic. a me praecautum est, imp. *I took care before hand*, Cic. Att. 2, 1. praecauto opus est, *there is need of previous caution*.

PRAECĔDĔRE cum, *to go before*; *to surpass or excel*; reliquos Gallos virtute, Caes. B. G. 1, 1.

PRAECĔLER v. ĕris, e, *very swift, quick, or nimble*: praecelerārare ducem, *to hasten away before, to get before*, Stat. Theb. 4, 799.

PRAECELLĔRE ci, *to excel*; genti, *to rule*, Tac.

PRAECELSUS, a. *very high*; -a rupes, Virg.

PRAECEPS, cipĭtis, a. (caput,) *headlong, with the head foremost*; *steep, downhill*; *deep*; *hastening to a close or end*; *dangerous*; *hasty or speedy*; *rash, inconsiderate, headstrong, prone*; *sudden, unexpected*; s. *a precipice, a dangerous situation*:—PRAECIPITIUM, i, n. *a steep place, a precipice*: PRAECIPITĀRE, *to throw or tumble headlong, to precipitate, to hasten, to hurry*; *to urge or press on*: praecipitans, *falling headlong*; *going to ruin*: praecipitanter, adv. *very speedily or hastily*: praecipitātio, ōnis, f. *inconsiderate haste*, Sen. Ir. 1, 12.

PRAECEPTOR, praeceptum, &c. *see* praecipere.

PRAECERPĔRE, (psi, ptum; carpo,) *to crop or bite off*; *to cut off*, *to take away*: praecerptus, a. *crept before hand*; *anticipated*, Liv. 45, 1,

PRAECĪDĔRE, (īdi, īsum; caedo,) *to cut off, to cut in two*; *to express briefly*; *to finish abruptly*; *to deny or refuse*; praecīsus, a. *concise*; iter utrinque praecisum, *steep, having precipices*: praecīsē, adv. *positively*; *concisely*: praecīsio, ōnis, f. *a cutting off*; *conciseness, brevity*; *a figure in speech, when several words are left to be supplied*, Cic. Or.

PRAECINGĔRE, nxi, nctum, *to begird, to encompass or enclose*: praecinctus caput pinu, *sc.* secundum, *having his head girt with pine leaves*, Ovid. Met. 1, 699. male praecinctus, *having the tunic slackly girded*, Suet. Caes. 45. praecinctio, ōnis, f. *a step in a staircase, broader than the rest*, Vitr. 5, 3 & 28. praecinctorius, -ii funes, *fit for girding*, Vitruv. 10, 21. praecinctorium, i, n. *an apron*.

PRAECĬNĔRE (cinui, centum; cano,) *to sing or play before*; praecinere sibi tibias jussit, Flor. 2, 2. futura, *to foretel*, Plin. 8, 46. *so* magnum aliquid deos populo Romano praemonstrare & praecinere Cic. resp. ar. 10.—PRAECENTIO, ōnis, f. *a flourish or prelude to a piece of music*, ib.

PRAECĬPĔRE (cēpi, ceptum; capio,) *eventum animo, to anticipate*, Liv. 7, 26. *so* ex eo quod acciderat, spem futuri, Id. 42, 61, spem universae victoriae, Id. 4, 27. gaudia, Cic. Phil. 13, 20. hostem spe, Virg. A. 11, 491. omnia, ib. 6, 105. littora, *(al.* praeripere,) *to take or seize before, to preoccupy*, ib. 10, 277. lac, *to dry up*, Id. E. 3, 98. iter, *to accomplish before, to have the longer time to perform*, Liv. 3, 46. fata veneno, *to prevent*, Flor. 3, 9. cogitatione futura, *to foresee*, Cic. Off. 1, 23.—¶ alicui, *to order or command, to charge or direct*, Sall. Jug. 14. Nep. 2, 6. quae fieri vellet, praecipit, Caes. B. G. 5, 56. adolescentibus, *to teach*, Suet. Gr. 16, *so* conservis, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 70. lugubres cantus, *sc.* mihi, Hor. Od 1, 24, 2. artem nandi, Ov. Tr. 2, 486. sermonem, Hor. S. 2, 2, 2. de agricultura, Plin. 18, 24. quidquid praecipies, esto brevis, *whatever precepts or instructions you give*, Hor. Art. P. 335.—PRAECIPITUR (imp.) in universum de pomis servandis; pomaria, &c. *the general rules to keep or preserve apples are*; *that, &c.* Plin. 15, 16 s. 18. praecipitur ante omnia, ut casti legant, Id. recte etiam praecipi potest in amicitiis, ne quis, &c. *this advice or direction may properly be given*, Cic. Am. 20. illud potius praecipiendum fuit, ib. ut erat ei praeceptum a Caesare, *as he had been ordered*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22. praecepta beneficia, *favours formerly received*, Nep. 25, 11. gaudia, *formerly enjoyed by another*, Ov. Ep. 17, 107. *anticipated or pre-conceived in his mind*, Id. M. 11, 310. *so* Id. ad Liv. 29. tempore illi praecepto regnum vindicabant, *the favourers of Remus claimed the crown to him, because he had seen the omen first*, Liv. 1, 7.—PRAECEPTUM, i, n. *a precept, a maxim*; *an order or direction*: praeceptio, ōnis, f. *a precept or instruction, an enjoining*; *a legacy*, Plin. Ep. 5, 7. praeceptor, ōris, m. & -trix, īcis, f. *an instructor, a teacher*: praeceptivus, -iva pars philosophiae, *that gives moral rules or precepts*, Senec. Ep. 95. PRAECIPUUS, a. *chief, principal, peculiar*; *special particular*: praecipuē, adv. *chiefly, especially*.

PRAECIPĬTĀRE, *to throw head long*, *see* praeceps.

PRAECĪSUS, *cut off*; *concise, &c. see* praecidere.

PRAECLĀRUS, a. *very clear or bright*; *very plain*; *illustrious, renowned, famous, brave, excellent*.

PRAECLŪDĔRE (si, sum,) curiam ei, *to shut up against*, Pic. Pis. 17. iter, *to stop*, Ov. M. 14, 790. praeclusio, ōnis, f. *a stopping or damming up*, Vitr.

PRAECO, ōnis, m. *a public crier*, (A. 177.) praeconium, i, n. *the office of a* praeco, *a publishing or proclaiming*; *praise, renown*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

PRAECOGĪTĀRE, *to think on or ponder before hand*:—PRAECOGNĪTUS, *known before*, Cic. Fam.

PRAECŌLĔRE, *to be too fond of, to prefer*, Tac. Ann. 14, 22. praecultus, a. *highly adorned, cultivated*; *previously prepared, trained, or formed*; *fine*.

PRAECOMPOSITUS, a. *adjusted before, feigned*.

PRAECONSUMERE, *to waste or spend beforehand*, Ov. M. 7, 489. -mtus malis, Id. T. 4, 6, 30.

PRAECONTRECTĀRE, *to handle before* in his thoughts,—ectatque videndo, Ov. M. 6, 478.

PRAECOQUĔRE, xi, ctum, *to boil before, to boil very much, to over boil*; *to dress or prepare*: praecŏquus, a. v. quis, e, *early ripe*; *ripe before the time*; -a uva, Col. 12, 37. *so* Mart. 13, 46.

PRAECORDIA, ōrum, n. (cor,) *the parts about the heart, the vitals or bowels*, Plin. 30, 5.

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PRAECORRUMPĔRE, *to corrupt before-hand*, Ov.

PRAECOX, ŏcis; v. praecóquis, e, *early ripe, ripe before the usual time*, -ocia pira, Col. 5, 10. -ŏces cerăsi, Plin. praecox ingenium, *too forward*, Quinct 1, 3, 3. fatum, *premature*, Sen.

PRAECRASSUS, *very thick*; cortex, Plin. 16, 8.

PRAECUFĬDUS, *very fond*; supellectilis, Suet.

PRAECURRĔRE, ri, & cŭcurri, sum, *to run before*; certis rebus certa signa praecurrunt, *forecede, go before*, Cic. Div. 1, 5. *so* ea fama jam praecurrerat, Caes. B. C. 3, 80. fama de victoria Caesaris praecucurrisset, Hirt. B. Afr. 87. amicitia praecurrit judicium, *outruns*, Id. Am. 17. votis suis amor plerumque praecurrit, *anticipates its wishes*, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 11. aliquem virtutibus, *to excel*, Nep. 8, 1. qui mihi studio praecurrĭtis, *outstrip or surpass me in zeal*, Cic. Cat. 4, 9. licet sub paupere tecto reges et regum vitâ praecurrere amicos, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 33. Isocratem aetate, *to be older than*, Cic. Or. 52. illud, quod quidam fingunt praecurrere cogor, *to obviate that objection*, Lucr. 1, 372.—PRAECURSIO, & -us, ûs, *a running or going before, a foregoing or happening before*: praecursor, ōris, m. *a forerunner, a scout or spy*, Liv. 26, 17. Cic. Verr. 5, 41.

PRAEDA, ae, f. *prey, booty, plunder*: praedo, ōnis, m. *a robber, a pillager*: praedāre, *to rob, to plunder*; *to devour*: -ātio, & -ātus, ûs; -ātor, & -ātrix: -ātorius: -ābundus, Liv. 2, 26.

PRAEDAMNĀRE, *to condemn before hand to prejudge*: praedamnatâ spe aequo pugnandi loco, *having given up or laid aside*, Liv. 27, 18.

PRAELASSĀRE, *to tire before hand, to weaken.*

PRAEDENSUS, *very thick*; -a terra, Plin. 18, 18.

PRAEDESTĬNĀRE, *to determine before-hand*; praedestinantes sibi triumphos, *anticipating in their hopes*, Liv 45, 40. Caes. B. C. 2, 18.

PRAEDĪCĀRE ex tribunali, *to declare, to proclaim*; in eo ipso astas lapide, ubi praeco praedicat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 16. ita praedicant, *so they say*, Ter. And. 5, 3, 4. Crassum ego praedicantem audivi, *saying*, Sall. Cat. 48. quam *se* Medēam praedicant in fuga fratris sui membra in his locis, quà se parens persequeretur, dissipavisse, *they say, tell, or relate*, Cic. Manil. 9. virtutem alicujus, *to celebrate, to extol*, Cic. Arch. 9. de se, *to boast*, Cic. Dom. 35. deforme est, de seipso praedicare falsa, Cic. Off. 1, 38. -ātio; -ātor; -ābĭlis, *to be boasted of, laudable*, Cic.

PRAEDĪCĔRE, xi, ctum, *to tell before, to foretell*, hoc tibi, *to forewarn or tell*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 19. *so* Virg. A. 3, 436. Pompeius suis praedixerat, *had ordered, charged, or directed*, Caes. B. C. 3, 92. *so* ĕisque praedixit, ut, &c. Nep. 2, 7. illa praedicam, quae sunt consulis, *I will premise*, Cic. Cat. 4, 2. quae praediximus, *we have mentioned above or before*, Quinctil. 3, 6, 89. *so* quae praedicta sunt ab accusatore, ib. 6, 1, 10. *add.* 4, 2, 57. quo in bello mihil adversi accidit, non praedicente me, *without my foretelling it*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. solis defectiones, itemque lunae, praedicuntur in multos annos ab eis, qui siderum motus numeris persequuntur, *are foretold*, Cic. Div. 2, 6. *so* Id. N. D. 2, 61. mihi in Asia a peritis praedictum est fore eos eventus, imp. *it was foretold*, Id. vicina praedictae *sc.* virtuti, est emphăsis, *similar to the forementioned ornament* of speech, Quinctil. 8, 3, 83. praedictis minor, *inferior to the forementioned* authors, ib. 10, 1, 74. *so* praedictarum artium professores, Col. 1. praef. 7. praedicta coenae hora, *appointed*, Suet. Cl. 8. Montanus patri concessus est, praedicto, *(abl. absol.)* ne in republ. haberetur, Montanus *owed his pardon to the influence of his father, but was declared incapable of holding any public office*, Tac. An. 15, 33.—PRAEDICTIO, ōnis, f. & praedictum, i, n. *a prophecy, a prediction*, Cic. Div. 1, 2.

PRAEDISCĔRE, *to learn before hand*; ventos, *to know before, to have a previous knowledge of*, Virg. G. 1, 51. tempestates caelo, *to foresee*, ib. 252. promptum est oculis praediscere nigram *sc.* tellurem, *to distinguish by the sight*, ib. 2, 255.

PRAEDISPOSITUS, a. -iti nuncii, *previously disposed, stationed along the road in convenient places, and at proper distances*, Liv. 40, 56.

PRAEDITUS bonitate singulari et modestiâ, *endued with, possessed of*, Cic. Dom. 42. *so* fide, mente divinâ, prudentiâ, religione, sapientiâ, virtute, &c. ib. 15. summo magistratu, *invested with*, Cic. Verr. 4, 40. *so* honore, Id. Manil. 24. aut nullâ aut humili aliqua arte, *having, possessed of*, Id. Arch. 5. eodem studio, Cic. Am. 20. singulari cupiditate, audaciâ, scelere, Id. Verr. 3, 2. morbo, Cic. Rabir. perduel. 7.

PRAEDĪVES, ĭtis, *very rich, very plentiful*, Ov.

PRAEDIVĪNĀRE, *to divine or foreknow*: -ātio: praedivinus, -ina somnia, *foreshewing, presaging things to come*, Plin. 37, 10.

PRAEDIUM, i, n. *a farm or estate*, a property in lands or houses whether in town or country; praedia rustica, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15. urbana, Cic. Verr. 3, 86. dotalia, Id. Att. 15, 20.----PRAEDIĀTOR, ōris, m. *a purchaser of farms or goods* pledged to the public; of those who were sureties for the farmers of the public revenues and undertakers of the public works; which were adjudged to the public, and sold, if the farmers or undertakers failed in performing their contracts, Cic. Att. 12, 14 & 17.—PRAEDIATORIUS, -ium jus, *the law or laws concerning such goods*, Cic Balb. 20. Fam. 5, 20. Verr. 1, 54.

PRAEDOCTUS, a. *previously instructed*, Sall. J. 97.

PRAEDŌMĀRE, *to subdue, to master* or *surmount before-hand*; omnes casus meditando, Sen. Ep 113.

PRAEDŪCĔRE, *to draw before or around.* Plin.

PRAEDULCIS, e, *very sweet*; praedulcè, adv. *very sweetly*; nautis minantur, Stat. S. 5, 3, 82.

PRAEDURUS, a. *very hard; very strong*; praedurātus, *hardened*; -um vas sole, Plin. 23, 7.

PRAEESSE (praesum, praefui,) exercitui, *to command*; qui in Bruttiis praeerat, *sc.* exercitui, Liv. 25, 16. *so* in provincia, Cic Ver. 3, 77. provinciae, Id. Fam. 1, 9. classi, Nep. 10, 6. summo magistratui, *to be chief magistrate*, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. equitatu, *for* equitatui, ib. 19. qui non solum interfuit his rebus, sed etiam praefuit, *was not only present, but a principal agent in these affairs*, Cic. Fam. 1, 8. ei studio, *to apply to, to excel in*, Cic. Or. 1, 55. tu non solum his temporibus, quae per te sum adeptus, sed etiam olim nascenti prope nostrae laudi, dignitati, virtutique praefuisti, *you contributed not only to re-*

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flore me to my country, but, &c. Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 19. multisque praecessem, *I would have given advice* or *counsel* as a lawyer, Cic. Or. 1, 10.

PRAEFACILIS, e, *very easy, very obvious*, Plaut.

PRAEFĀRI, *to speak before*; majores nostri omnibus rebus agendis, QUOD BONUM, FAUSTUM, FELIX, FORTUNATUMQUE SIT, praefabantur, *first uttered these words or this wish*, quod bonum, &c. Cic. Div. 1, 45. in Africa nemo destinat aliquid, nisi praefatus AFRICAM, *no body sets about any thing, without having first uttered* the word AFRICA; in ceteris verò gentibus, deos obtestatur, UT VELINT, *but in other nations men entreat their gods to grant*, or *that it may please them*, Plin. 28, 2 s. 5. praefātus divos solio rex insit ab alto, *having first addressed* or *invoked the gods*, Virg. A. 11, 301. pontifice maximo praefante carmen, *reciting before* them or dictating to them *the form* of words, Liv. 5, 41. cf. 8, 9. 22, 1. & 39, 15. cum praefatus fuero, quae reor ad universam disciplinam maximè pertinere, *after I have first spoken of those things, which, &c.* Col. praef. f.—PRAEFARI *honorem, to ask pardon* or *leave* to mention any thing indelicate, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 12. *so* cetera addit, quae si appelles, honor praefandus sit, *which if you mention or name, pardon must be previously asked*, Id. Fin. 2, 10. *hence* in praefanda videmur incidere, *i. e.* quibus honor praefandus sit, *to use indelicate expressions*, Quinctil. 8, 3, 45. *so* praefandi humoris e corpore effluvium, *i. e.* urinae et alvi excrementorum, Plin. 7, 51 s. 52. *but* vir quem magnâ secuturus ex parte, praefandum reor, *I think ought to be mentioned with respect*, Id. 8, 16 s. 17.—PRAEFĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a preface*, Quinctil. 4, 1, 74. opus erit tamen praefatione, qua et ratio reddatur dilati criminis, &c. Id. 7, 1, 11. longâ praefatione excusavit officii sui necessitatem, ib. 11, 1, 67. praefationes, Id. 8, 3, 31. quae porro praefatio donationis tuae fuit? *what was the preface* or speech you made *before* you conferred *your gift?* Cic. Verr. 3, 80. *so* cujus *(Manlii)* justae ultionis haec praefatio fuit, Val. Max. 6, 3. 1. vetere fecialium praefatione adhibitâ, *the old form of words used by the* feciales, Suet. Cl. 25. Liv. 1, 24. quum omnis praefatio sacrorum eos, quibus non sunt purae manus, sacris arceat, *every proclamation previous to a sacrifice*, Liv. 45, 5. *thus*, PROCUL, O PROCUL ESTE PROFANI, Virg. A. 6, 258. *to which Horace alludes*, Od. 3, 1, 1. haec tui praefatio verissima, *your appellation or title justly applied to you*, Plin. praef princip.

PRAEFECTUS, *set over; a prefect*; praefectura, *the office of a prefect*, &c. *see* praeficĕre.

PRAEFERRE (praefĕro, tŭli, lātum,) faces alicui, *to bear or carry before*, Ov. Ep. 6, 46. *so* taedas sibi, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. sulphur et ova manu, Ov. Art. 2, 330. manibus vittas, Virg. A. 7, 237. ardentem facem dextrâ, Cic. Verr. 4, 34. *but* cui tu adolescentulo—non aut ad audaciam ferrum, aut ad libidinem facem praetulisti? *didst thou not afford or give*, Id. Cat. 1, 6. *so* nec praetulit ullam frater opem, Stat. Th. 6, 476. et praefert *(sc.* sibi) cautas, subsequiturque manus, *holds before* him, to explore his way in the dark, Ov. F. 2, 336. se legionariis militibus, praeferunt, *they thrust themselves in before*, Caes. B. G. 2, 27. munera praeferimus, *sc.* Diomedi, *we present*, Virg. A. 11, 249.—¶ PRAEFERRE reip. dignitatem, &c. suis commodis, *to prefer*, Cic. Manil. 24 f. *so* me sibi, Virg. E. 3, 4. se Dianae, Ov. M. 11, 321. nullam sibi, ib. 581. Latonam mihi, ib. 6, 186. caelo praefertur Adonis, ib. 10, 532. et sibi praeferre se gaudet, ib. 2, 430. acta sua paternis, ib. 15, 852. neminem huic praefero fide, constantiâ, &c. *I prefer no one to him for honour, &c.* Nep 8, 1. praetulerim scriptor delirus inersque videriquàm, &c. *I had rather be thought or esteemed*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 126. *so* ut multi praetulerint carere poëmatibus, Col. 1, 3.—¶ PRAEFERENS in vultu habituque insignem memoriam ignominiae acceptae, *i. e.* prae se ferens, *shewing*, Liv. 27, 34. sensus apertè, *to discover or express one's sentiments*, Cic. Fam. 10, 8. *so* atroci responso judicium suum praeferebant, *by their harsh answer they shewed before hand what their sentence would be*, Liv. 3, 12 f. vultus tuus nescio quid ingens malum praefert, Curt. 4, 10. 26. avaritiam praefers, *you shew*, Cic. Rosc. A. 31. qui sapientiae studium habitu corporis praeferunt, *who wish to appear philosophers*, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 6. *so* modestiam praeferre, et lasciviâ uti, *sc.* Poppaea, *she assumed an air of modesty*, Tac. An. 13, 45. si modo, quem praefers, non simulatur amor, *which you profess*, Ov. Ep. 17, 36. *so* alia in speciem praeferentes, Liv. 42, 14.—¶ praetulit triumphi diem, *he hastened the time of the celebration of his triumph*, he celebrated it sooner than he had intended, Liv. 39, 5.—¶ spolia praelata, *sc.* in triumpho, *carried before*, Liv. 31, 49. hostes praeter castra sua fugâ praelati, *carried past*, Liv. 7, 24. *so* praelati hostes, *sc.* insidias, *having passed* the place of the ambush, Id. 2, 14. ut effusâ fugâ castra sua, quae propiora erant, praelati, urbem peterent, Id. 5, 24.—Turnus—praelatum sibi advenam aegre patiens, *that a foreigner was preferred to him*, Liv. 1, 2. *so* altera, quas oriens habuit, praelata puellis, Ov. M. 4, 56. nec bonus Eurytion praelato invidit honori, i. e. *he was not displeased that the first prize was given to Aceste in preference to himself*, Virg. A. 5, 541.—PRAELATIO, ōnis, f. *a preference.*

PRAEFĔROX, ōcis, *very fierce*, Liv. 5, 36.

PRAEFERRĀTUS, a. *pointed or shod with iron*, Plin. 10, 8. *bound with iron chains*, Plaut. Perf. 1, 1, 22.

PRAEFERVĬDUS, *very hot*, -um balneum, Tac.

PRAEFESTĪNARE, *to hasten before the time, to make too great haste*: praefestīnè, adv. *very hastily.*

PRAEFĪCA, ae, f. *a woman hired to lament at funerals, and to sing the funeral song*, (A. 476.)

PRAEFICĔRE (eci, ectum; facio,) ducem exercitui, *to set over, to give the command of*, Nep. 11, 2. *so* Brutum copiis, Caes. B. G. 7, 9. imperatorem alicui bello, Cic. Manil. 16. aliquem regioni aut negotio, Id. Att. 10, 3. eum orae maritimae, Paterc. 2, 73. legatos legionibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 24. seditiosos homines reipublicae, Cic. Flac. 7. sacerdotes suos cuique deorum, *to appoint*, Liv. 1, 19. praefecerunt ludis ipsum imperatorem, *ordered him to preside at the games*, and direct the celebration of them, Liv. 34, 41. T.

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T. Maenium delectui habendo, *delegated* Maenius *to hold a levy, to enlist soldiers*, Id. 39, 20.—Aristoteles modo mundum ipsum deum dicit esse, modò quendam alium praeficit mundo, *makes some other being preside over the world*, Cic. N. D. 1, 13.—Juno sacris praefecta maritis, *who presides over the sacred rites of husbands* or *over the marriage-bed*, Ov. Ep. 12, 87. ripae Rheni a Vitellio praefectus, *appointed to command on*, Tac. H. 4, 55.—Praefectus, i, m. *a prefect, governor, or commander*, Nep. 18, 13. Tac. 15, 25. *a prefect or officer* in the army, particularly of the allies, (A. 371.) praefectus morum, *a superintendant* or *director of the* public morals, Nep. 22, 3. *so* noster hic praefectus moribus, *i. e.* Julius Caesar, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 14. *for he did not chuse the title of Censor*, (A. 133.) praefectus annonae, *superintendant of provisions*, Liv. 4, 12. (A. 150.) classis, *commander, admiral*, Nep. 9, 1. Plin. 6, 17 & 29. dux praefectusque classis, Cic. Verr. 5, 34. gymnasii, *the master of a* gymnasium or *place of exercise*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 21. praetorio v. -ii, & praetorianorum, *the commander of the pretorian cohorts*, or *of the emperor's bodyguards*, (A. 149.) legionis, *the prefect of the legion, the deputy of the* legatus, Tac. H. 1, 82. Veget. 2, 9. praefecti regii, *the king's officers*, Liv. 36, 11.—Praefectura, ae, f. *the office* or *commission of a prefect*, Nep. 25, 6. Cic. Att. 5, 21. & 6, 1. Caes. B. G. 8, 12. *a district governed by a prefect*, Id. B. C. 1, 15. (A. 74.)

Praefidens, *trusting too much*, Cic. Or. 3, 41.

Praefīgĕre, *to fix or fasten before*; rostra navium tribunali praefixa, *the brazen beaks of the ships (of the* Antiates) *fixed to the front of the tribunal*, Plin. 16, 4. Caput hastae praefixum, *fixed on the point of a spear*, Suet. Caes. 85. Asseres ferreo unco praefixi, *beams furnished with an iron hook at the end of them*, Liv. 30, 10. hastilia praefixo ferro, *pointed or headed with steel*, Virg. A. 5, 557.

Praefīnīre, *to determine before hand*; *to prescribe, to limit*; praefinītò (sermone) loqui, *by restriction or limitation*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 19.

Praefiscīne *v.* ni, (a word used to prevent fascination, when a person praised himself, or the like,) *give me leave to say*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 84.

Praefloratus, (flos;) gloriamque ejus victoriae praefloratam ad Thermopylas, esse, *had been stript of its first flower*, as it were, by Acilius, who conquered *at Thermopylae*, Liv. 37, 58. *so* Plin. Pan. 98.—Praeflōrĕre, *to flourish* or *blossom before the time*, Plin. 16, 29.

Praefluĕre, xi, xum, *to flow* or *run before or past a place*: praefluus, a. *running before*, Plin.

Praefŏcāre, (faux,) *to stop up, to choke*, Ovid.

Praefŏdĕre, (fodio,) *to dig before, to dig deep*.

Praeforcundus, *over fruitful*, Plin. 16, 27.

Praeformīdāre, *to fear before or very much*.

Praeformāre, *to form or instruct*; praeformatae infantibus literae, *formed before with a pencil, penciled out*, Quinctil. 5, 14, 31.

Praefrigĭdus, *very cold*; anster, Ov. P. 4, 12, 35.

Praefringĕre, ēgi, *to break in two or in pieces, to break*: praefractus, a. *hard, inflexible; harsh, rough, not harmonious*: praefractè, adv. *stiffly, rigidly, obstinately*, Cic. de Offic. 3, 22.

Praefulcīre, fi, tum, *to place as a prop, to support; to secure before hand, to make good*, Cic.

Praefulgĕre, *to shine greatly*, Phaedr. 3, 18, 17.

Praefulgurāre, *to make to shine*, V. Flac.

Praefurnium, *the mouth of an oven*, Cat. 38.

Praefŭrĕre, *to rage greatly*, Stat. Theb. 4, 823.

Praefŭturus, *about to command*, Liv. 35, 20.

Praegelĭdus, *very chill or cold*, Liv. 21, 54.

Praegermĭnāre, *to bud before the time*, Plin.

Praegestīre, *to desire greatly, to exult*, Cic.

Praegigni, *to be produced before hand*, Plaut.

Praegnans, ntis, *(antiq.* praegnas, ātis,) *with child, big with young; pregnant*; succo arbor, *full, abounding with*, Plin. 12, 25. multo lacte ostrea, Id. 32, 6. praegnans stamine fusus, *a spindle loaded with thread*, Juv. 2, 55. -antes plagae, *heavy strokes*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 10.—quae nunquam fuit praegnas, *(for* praegnans,) qui parĕre potuit? Id. Truc. 1, 2, 95. vir illam praegnatem fecit, ib. 4, 3, 37. soror praegnas est, Cic. Att. 1, 10.—Praegnātio, ōnis, f. *pregnancy*.

Praegrăcĭlis, *very slender*, Tac. An. 4, 57.

Praegrandis, e, *very large, huge*, Cic. V. 4, 27.

Praegrăvis, e, & praegravidus, a. *very heavy, over weighty; grievous*.—Praegrăvāre, *to weigh down*; animum, *to depress*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 78. urit enim fulgore suo, qui praegravat artes *(for* artifices) infra se positas, *he dazzles* or burns *by his brightness*, who, (by his superior merit) *weighs down* or depresses *inferior artists*, i. e. he is insupportable to them, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 13. praegravant tamen cetera facta, *preponderate*, Suet. Caes. 76.—praegravans turba, *burdensome*, Liv. 5, 34. -antes aures, *swagging, hanging down by reason of their weight*, Col. 7, 6. 2. praegravato capite, *sc.* bovis, *being too heavy for him to bear it up*, ib. 6, 7, 4. *so* praegravata telis scuta, Id. 7, 23. si summa petantur, et dantem et accipientem praegravatura, *they would prove destructive both to the giver and receiver*, Liv. 35, 42 f.

Praegrĕdi, (praegrĕdior, gressus; gradior,) *to go before*; ut lictores praegredi viderunt, Liv. 10, 25. sequentes alios, alios praegredientes, Cic. Phil. 13, 2. gregi in primis praegreditur, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6. Drusi corpus pedibus toto itinere praegrediens, Suet. Tib. 7. famam adventûs sui praegressus, Liv.—Praegressio, ōnis, f. *a going before, antecedence*; causae, Cic. Fat. 19.

Praegustāre, *to taste before*: -ātor, *a taster*.

Praehibĕre, *to shew*; *for* praebēre, Plaut.

Praehendĕre, *to take hold of*; *for* prehendĕre.

Praejăcĕre, *to lie before*; castra, Tac. A. 12, 36.

Praejăcĕre, (jacio,) *to throw before*, Col. 8 f.

Prae-īre, (praeeo, īvi *v.* ii, ĭtum,) *to go before*; praei verbis, quid vis, *dictate what you will, recite before me the form of the oath*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 48. *so* praeiimus commilitonibus jusjurandum more solenni praestantibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 60. *add.* 10, 61. & 97, 5. agĕdum pontifex, praei verba, quibus me pro legionibus devoveam, *dictate or recite*, Liv. 8, 9. *so* obsecrationem populo praeire, *to repeat the words of a prayer* or *supplication before the people, for them to join in it*, Suet. Cl. 22. obsecratio itaque a populo, duumviris praeeuntibus (*sc.* verba,) est facta, Liv. 4, 21. praeeunte verba Lepido pontifice maximo,

id

id votum susceptum est, Id. 42, 28. praecuntibus execrabile carmen sacerdotibus, *the priests repeating before them the form of execration*, Id. 31, 17. vidimus certis precationibus obsecrâsse summos magistratus, et ne quid verborum praetereatur, aut praeposterum dicatur, de scripto praeire aliquem, *sc.* sacerdotem, Plin. 28, 2 f. 3. *so* Val. Max. 4, 1.—¶ omnia, uti decemviri praeierant, facta, *had directed*, Liv. 43, 13 f. *so* incitati sunt, ut vobis voce praeirent, quid judicaretis, *to dictate to you what sentence you should pass*, Cic. Mil. 2. non videntur tempora suffectura, si legentibus singulis praeire ipsi velint, *to read over the lesson with each student*, Quinctil. 2, 5, 3. lectio quoque non omnis, nec semper, praeeunte vel interpretante eget, Id. 1, 2, 12.

Praejūdĭcāre, *to judge before, to prejudge:* Praejudicatum, i, n. *prejudice*, or *prepossession, an opinion formed before hand*, Cic. Cl. 2. praejudicium, i, n. *a judgment or sentence which affords a precedent to be afterwards followed*, Cic. Verr. 3, 35. Cl. 22. *a presage or pre-conjecture*, Id.

Praejuvāre, *to help before hand*, Tac.H.3,65.

Praelăbi, *to glide* or *flow before or by*, Cic.

Praelambĕre, *to lick before, to taste first.*

Praelargus, a. *very large;* pulmo animae.

Praelautus, a. *very elegant* or *sumptuous*, Suet.

Praelĕgāre, *to bequeath a thing to be given before the inheritance should be divided*, Plin 33, 2.

Praelĕgĕre, *to read before, as a teacher to his scholars; to cruize or sail along*, Tac. An. 6, 1. praelectio, ōnis, f. *a reading before to others, a lesson or lecture;* emendationi-um numerus obstat.

Praelĭbāre, *to taste before*, Stat. Silv.3,4.60.

Praelĭgāre, *to tie or bind before*, Petron.102.

PRAELIUM *v.* proelium, *a battle, a fight, an engagement; a contest; a warrior:* praeliaris, e, *of or pertaining to a battle or war:* praeliāri, *to fight:* praeliator, ōris, m. *a fighter*, Tac.An.2,73.

Praelongus, a. *very long:* praelongāre, *to make very long;* -crura, Plin. 11, 2.

Praelŏqui, *to speak before*, or *by way of preface;* praelocutio, ōnis, f. *a preface*, Senec.

Praelūcĕre ei, *to give light before; to shine bright; to outshine, to excel;* amonnis Baiis, Hor. Ep.1,1,83.—Praelūcĭdus, *very bright*, Plin.37,6.

Praelūdĕre, si, sum, *to prepare or essay before hand for singing* or *fighting; playing; to flourish, to prelude:* praeluditur, *impers. a trial is made before:* praeludium, i, n. *a prelude:* praelūsio, ōnis, f. *a flourish before a battle*, Plin.Ep.6,13.

Praelustris, e, *very bright or conspicuous.*

Praemandāre, *to order before hand*, Cic.Fam.

Praematūrus, a. *ripe before others, or before the usual time, premature; too early, too forward.*

Praemedĭcātus, a. *furnished before hand with medicines or antidotes*, Ovid. Epist. 12, 15.

Praemeditāri, *to muse or think on before, to premeditate:* -āta mala, *thought on before*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15. -ātio, *premeditation*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14.

Praemensus, -ensae lucis tempora, *measured out before by the fates, assigned, allotted*, Tib. 3,3,9.

Praemercāri, *to buy before another*, Plaut.

Praemetuens, *fearing before or greatly.*

Praemigrāre ruinis, *to remove from a house before it fall*, Plin. 8, 28, f. 42.

Praemĭnĕre caeteris *v.* -os, *to excel.*

Praemittĕre, *to send before:* praemissa, ōrum, *first fruits;* olei ac vini, *choice samples*, Plin.

Praemium, *a reward, a recompense; a prize of victory, profit or advantage; a prey or booty:* praemiāri, *to take bribes*, Suet. Tit. 7.

Praemodulātus, -āti gestu cogitationem, *al.* gestum cogitatione, *thinking about the adjustment of the gesture in composing a discourse*, Quinct.

Praemolestia, *trouble before hand*, Cic. Tusc.

Praemoliendus, *to be previously prepared.*

Praemollis, e, *very soft:* praemollīre, *to soften;* -ītae judicum mentes, Quinctil. 6 ult.

Praemonēre, *to forewarn:* praemonītus, ūs, m. *a warning;* deûm praemonitus, Ov.M.15,800.

Praemonstrāre, *to foreshow, to show, to direct:* praemonstrator, ōris, m. *a director, a guide.*

Praemŏri *v.* mŏrīri, *to die before; to fail;* praemortui esse pudoris, *to be dead to all sense of shame*, Liv. 3, 72. pars corporis, Suet. Gr. 3.

Praemūnīre, *to fortify before hand, to secure*, Caes. B. C. 3 f. *to say something before in order to pave the way for what follows, and to obviate objections*, Cic. Leg. 1, 2. praemunitio, ōnis, f. *a preparation, a previous paving of the way for what is to follow*, Cic. Or. 2, 75.

Praenarrāre, *to tell before*, Ter.Eun.5,6,12.

Praenātāre, *to flow by*, Virg. A. 6, 705. praenātante pisciculo, *swimming before or by*, Plin. 9, 45 f. 68.

Praenavigāre littus, *to sail or row by*, Flor.

Praenītĕre, ui, -, *to shine brighter, to outshine, to appear more beautiful; to be famous:* praenītens, ntis, a. *resplendent, conspicuous*, Plin. 2, 9.

Praenōmen, ĭnis, n. *the* praenomen *or first name of a person among the Romans, by which the individuals of the same family were distinguished from one another; seldom written fully, but with one letter; as* A. *for* Aulus; C. *for* Caius; M. *for* Marcus; *or with two or three letters; as* Cn. *for* Cnēius; Sex. *for* Sextus, &c. praenominatus est Tullus, *he was named, or got the* praenomen *of* Tullus, Val. Max. 10.

Praenoscĕre, *to know before hand, to foreknow:* praenōtio, ōnis, f. *a preconception, an innate idea*, Cic. N. D. 1, 17.

Praenūbĭlus, a. *very shady*, Ov. Am. 13,3,7.

Praenunciāre, *to foretel, to foreshow:* praenuncius v. -tius, a. *foretelling, foreboding;* s. a *foreteller, a messenger, a forerunner or harbinger:* praenuntiātivus, -ivi ignes, *fires lighted up in watch-towers or elevated places to give notice of any thing*, Plin. 2, 71.

Praeobtūrans foramina, *stopping up before.*

Praeoccĭdĕre ei, *to set before*, Plin. 18, 29.

Praeoccūpāre, *to seize on before hand; to anticipate, to surprize; to dispatch first; to prevent, to do first or before another:* -ātio, Nep. Eum. 3.

Praeoptāre, *to wish rather, to prefer*, Caes.

Praepandĕre, *to set or leave open before; to lay open;* lumina menti, Lucr. 1, 145.

Praeparāre, *to prepare, to provide or make ready;* -ātio, & -ātus, ūs, Cic. Inv. 1, 29.

Praeparcus, a. *very sparing*, Plin. 11, 19.

Praepĕdire, (pes,) *to bind, to shackle; to entangle*

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tangle, to hinder, to impede or obstruct; praepedimentum, i, n. *a hindrance,* Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 29.

PRAEPENDĔRE, *to hang down before,* Mart. 9, 50.

PRAEPES, ĕtis, *swift, nimble;* Jovis armiger, i. e. *the eagle,* Virg. A. 5, 254. tunc oritur magni praepes adunca Jovis, *the constellation* Aquila, Ov. F. 6, 196. praepes avis, *a bird which gave omens by flight,* Cic. Div. 1, 48. qui fidera sentis, et volucrum linguas, et praepetis omina pennae, *who understandest the tongues of birds, and the omens of the swift wing,* i. e. the omens given by singing birds, (OSCINES,) and by flying birds (PRAEPETES,) Virg. A. 3, 361.

PRAEPĪLĀTUS, a. (pīla,) *rounded at the end,* like a ball; *blunt* at the point like a foil, *not sharp, not pointed with steel,* Plin. 8, 6. & 9, 30 f. 50. Liv. 26, 51. praepilatis exerceri, *sc.* gladiis, *to play with foils,* Quinct. 5, 12, 17.

PRAEPINGUIS, e, *very fat;* -e solum, *very fertile,* Virg. A. 3, 698. -es cervi, Plin. 8, 32.

PRAEPOLLĔRE, *to be of great power, to surpass others in power:* praepollens, *very powerful.*

PRAEPONDĔRĀRE, *to be of greater weight, to preponderate,* Senec. N. Q. 3, 10. praeponderat exul, *is more favoured,* (from sympathy,) Stat. Theb. 8, 615. Neque ea (comnioda) volunt praeponderari honestate, *to be outweighed,* Cic.

PRAEPŌNĔRE, *to place before; to prefer;* eum provinciae, *to set over; to entrust with the charge or command of;* so praepositus classi, navibus, ei muneri, negotio, &c. triginta tyranni praepositi (*sc.* Athenis) a Lacedaemoniis, Nep. 8, 1.— Praepositum, *pl.* -a, *things preferred, a name given by the Stoics to the goods of fortune,* Cic. Acad. 1, 10. Fin. 3, 16 & 17.— PRAEPOSĪTUS, i, *an officer in the army,* Tac. Hist. 1, 36. Suet. Oth. 1.— PRAEPOSITIO, ōnis, f. *a setting before or preferring,* Cic. Fin. 3, 16. *a preposition,* Id. Orat. 47.

PRAEPORTĀRE, *to carry before, to shew,* Luer.

PRAEPOSSE, *to be very powerful,* Tac. H. 5, 8. praepōtens, *very powerful;* opibus, *very rich,* Plin.

PRAEPOSTĔRUS, *having that first which should be last, preposterous; confused:* -ĕrē, Cic. Div. 2, 71.

PRAEPROPĔRUS, a. *very hasty or speedy; too hasty:* -ĕrē, v. -ĕranter, Liv. 2, 45. Lucr. 3, 780.

PRAEPUTIUM, i, n. *the foreskin or prepuce,* Juv.

PRAEQUAM, adv. *in comparison of,* Plaut. Aul.

PRAEQUESTUS, *having complained before,* Ov.

PRAERADIĀRE, *to outshine, to eclipse,* Ov. Ep. 6, 116

PRAERĀDĔRE, ĭi, ŭm, *to pare or scrape,* Cato.

PRAERAPĬDUS, *very swift* or *rapid,* Sil. 16, 363.

PRAERĪPĔRE, (īpui, eptum; rapio,) laudem ei, *to take away,* Cic. Ar. resp. 3. huc venisti sponsam praereptum meam? Plaut. Cas. 1, 14. consilia hostium, *to prevent,* Cic. Off. 1, 30. nec praeripiam tamen, *sc.* tuum consilium, *nor will I do any thing, till I know your opinion,* Cic. Att. 10, 1.—virtus praerepta, *snatched away* by a premature death, Sil. 4, 804. matri praereptus amor, *the love-lust or* hippomanes, *snatched away from the mother,* Virg. A. 4, 516. *vid.* hippomanes: conjuge praereptā, *sc.* mihi, *my spouse being taken away,* ib. 9, 138.

PRAERĬGĔRE, *to be very stiff:* praerigĭdus, *very severe or rigid;* -a mens, Quinct. decl. 17.

PRAERŌDĔRE, si, sum, *to gnaw at the end or top,* Col. 5, 10. & de Arb. 15 & 18. caudam, *to bite off,* Plin. 9, 62 f. 88. infirma lineae, *to bite asunder,* ib. 43 f. 67. aversos hamos, *to bite at the back of the hook,* so as to nibble off the bait, ib. digitos, *to gnaw or bite,* Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 94. praerosio hamo, *having nibbled off the bait,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 25.

PRAERŌGĀRE, *to ask one before another, to ask first:* praerogātivus, *that voted first:* praerogativa, *sc.* centuria *v.* tribus, *the century or tribe, to whom it fell by lot to vote first; a sign or pledge, a favourable omen of something future;* a precedent or *example; and in later writers, a peculiar or exclusive privilege,* (A. 91.)

PRAERRUMPĔRE, *to break asunder or in pieces.:* praeruptus, a. *steep, craggy, difficult of ascent:* praerupta, orum, *sc.* loca, *precipices;* praeruptus aquae mons, *a wave raised to a great height like a steep mountain,* Virg. A. 1, 101. praeruptus animo, *bold, precipitate,* Tac. Ann. 16, 7. praerupta et urgens dominatio, *a furious and cruel despotism,* ib. 5, 3.—PRAERUPTĒ, adv. *steeply;* mons praeruptē altus, *high and steep,* Plin. 34, 14.

PRAES, praedis, m. *a surety,* for money, Nep.

PRAESĀGUS, a. *foreseeing, presaging:* praesāgium, *a presage:* praesāgire, *to perceive before hand, to presage, to forebode or divine:* -itio

PRAESĀNĀTUS, a. *healed too soon,* Plin. 26, 14 f. 87. cicatrices, quae praesanavere, *(from* praesanescĕre,) *scars, which have healed or grown best too soon,* Id. 24, 10 f. 43.

PRAESCINDI, *to be cut or lopt off,* Vitr. 5, 7.

PRAESCIRE & praescīscere, *to know before hand, to foresee:* praescius, a. *foreknowing:* praescītum, *a prognostic, an omen or token of something future;* unum eorum transire non queo, Plin. 10, 18.

PRAESCRIBĔRE, *to write before, to prefix,* Virg. E. 6, 12. *to prescribe or set bounds,* Ter. And. 1, 1, 124. *to direct, to order or appoint,* Nep. 25, 22. *to bring an exception or objection against an action in law,* Cic. Vat. 5. Quinct. 7, 5, 3. praescriptum, i, n. *a rule to be followed; an order or decree; a limit or boundary:* praescriptio, ōnis, f. *an appointment or prescription, a rule or law,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. *the form of writing out a law or decree of the Senate,* Cic. Fam. 5, 2. *a cause or pretext,* Cael. B. G. 3, 32. *an exception or demur in law,* Quinct. 7, 5, 2.

PRAESĔCĀRE, *to cut off, to cut or pare:* praesegmen, ĭnis, n. *a paring,* as of nails, Plaut.

PRAESĒMĬNĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a sowing before hand.*

PRAESENS, ntis, a. *(ex antiq.* praes -esse, *i. e.* adesse, *vid.* Scaliger. ad Fest.; Plaut. Fest. 2, 4, 17. Auson. dict. Sap. 19.) *present; propitious, effectual:* in *v.* ad praesens, *sc.* tempus, & in praesenti, *sc.* tempore, *at present, for the present;* referat in praesenti, *present,* Cic. Dom. 5. praesens pecunia, *ready money paid in hand,* Cic. Att. 2, 4. so cujus summae dimidium praesens numeretur, *should be paid down immediately,* Liv. 38, 8. praesens omne daturos, ib. 36, 4. praesentia talenta, 37, 45 & 38, 9. praesentes aurei. 44, 26. in rem praesentem venire, *to come to the spot* or *portion of ground, which is the subject of litigation,* Cic. Or. 1, 58. Caecin. 7. so in locum, Id. Off. 1, 10. *hence* in re praesenti cognoscere,

to

to determine the matter on the spot, Liv. 42, 23. responderi legatis utriusque partis placuit, missuros se in Africam, qui inter populum Carthaginiensem, et regem in re praesenti disceptarent, *to determine on the spot the controversy between the Carthaginians and Massinissa*, ib. 34, 62. f. *so* Id. 40, 17. ipse in re praesenti fui, *I have been on the spot*, I have myself inspected the buildings, Plin. Ep. 10, 85, 7. ego in re praesenti inveniisse videor, quemadmodum huic periculo occurrerem, *I think I have found out on the spot a method of obviating this inconvenience*, ib. 69. velut in rem praesentem perducere audientes, Quinctil. 4, 3, 123. *add.* 7, 10, 11. cum re praesenti deliberare, *having the case with all its circumstances before one*, ib. 9, 4, 112. cetera praesenti sermoni reservantur, *till we meet*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 6. ingenio praesens, *of a ready wit*, Plin. 17, 1. fac animo haec praesenti dicas, *with presence of mind*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 31. animis praesentioribus tuebantur urbem, *with more resolute minds, with greater spirit or vigour*, Liv. 31, 46. *so* nunc si cui virtus, animusque in pectore praesens, *brave, resolute*, Virg. A. 5, 363. praesenti diligentiā consulis, *vigorous, active*, Sall. Cat. 51, 19. praesens imo tollere de gradu corpus, *able to raise from the lowest state*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 2. praesentes divi, *propitious*, Virg. E. 1, 42. *so* numina, G. 1, 10. *add.* Liv. 7, 26. & 10, 39. signum praesentius, *an omen more striking* or *alarming*, Id. A. 12, 245. praesentissimum remedium, *very effectual or powerful*, Plin. 32, 10. *so* tua praesenti ope, Liv. 1, 12. jam praesentior res erat, *more urgent or affecting*, Id. 2, 36. illud verò nonne ita praesens est, ut, &c. *so manifest* or *striking*, Cic. Cat. 3, 9. praesentiores fructus, *more efficacious*, Id. Fam. 1, 9.— Praesentia, ae, f. *presence*; mea, tua, sua, patris, fratris, &c. animi, *presence of mind*, Cic. Mil. 23. in praesentia, *at present*, Id. Fin. 5, 8. *plur.* praesentiae deorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 66.—— Praesentāneus, -um remedium, *speedily effectual, of quick efficacy*, Plin. 21, 31. *so* medicamentum, ib. 38, 13. venenum, Suet. Ner. 33. boleti, Suet. Ep. 95.— Praesentarius, -arium argentum, *ready money, prompt payment*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 14. -aria talenta argenti, *told down*, ib. 3, 3, 10. *so* aurum poscunt praesentarium, Id. Poen. 3, 3, 92. praesentariis argenti minis numeratis, Id. Trin. 4, 3, 74.

Praesentīre, si, sum, *to perceive before hand, to foresee*: praesensio, ōnis, f. *foresight*, Cic. Div. 1, 1.

Praesēpīre, psi, ptum, *to block up*: praesepe is, n. v. es, is, f. *any close place; a stall or stable; a crib; a bee-hive*; fucos a -ibus arcent, Virg.

Praesertim, adv. (sero,) *especially, chiefly*.

Praeservīre, *to serve, to help*, Plaut. Am. pr.

PRAESIDĒRE (sēdi, sessum; sedeo,) huic urbi et reipublicae, *to preside over, to have the care or charge of, to protect*, Cic. Dom. 57. *so* Id. Verr. 5, 72. Phil. 13, 9. arvis, Virg. A. 3, 35. & 7, 800. stagnis fluminibusque, ib. 12, 140. arces quibus altus Apollo praesidet, ib. 6, 9. foribus caeli Janus, Ov. F. 1, 125. Juno, toris quae praesidet alma maritis, *who presides over the marriage-bed*, Ov. Ep. 2, 41. princeps praesidebat, *sc.* in senatu, erat enim consul, *presided, acted as president*, Plin. 2, 11, 10. *so* Suet. Aug. 33. ludis praesidebat, *he presided at or directed the games*, Id. Tib. 6. gladiatorio munere, Id. Cl. 2. edendis gladiatoribus, Tac. An. 1, 76. neque spectaculis semper ipse praesedit, Suet. Cal. 18. *so* Ner. 12. certamini praesedit crepidatus, Id. Dom. 4. die Kal. Jan. cum mane pro aede Capitolini Jovis paullulum curuli sellā praesedisset, honore abiit, *(having sitten as consul,)* Id. Aug. 26. alii ut urbi praesiderent relicti, *to guard or protect*, Liv. 22, 11. Gallia (*sc.* cisalpina) quae semper praesidet atque praesedit huic imperio, *defends and has defended this empire* against the incursions of the barbarians, Cic. Phil. 5, 13. *so* vobis armatis praesidentibus huic judicio, *guarding this trial* or this tribunal, *these judges*, Id. Mil. 37. naves quae Hellesponto praesiderent, *guarded*, Curt. 3, 1, 20. *so* itineri Id. 4, 12, 15. *add* 4, 5, 9. 3, 4, 5. & 7, 9, 6.—¶ Praesidēre legionibus, *to command*, Tac. H. 4, 74. *so with the accus.* is proximum exercitum praesidebat, Id. An. 3, 39. Italiam utroque mari duae classes, Misenum apud et Ravennam—praesidebant, *guarded or defended*, ib. 4, 5. *so* littora oceani, ib. 72. Medos tum praesidens, *then governour of Media*, ib. 12, 4 f. *so* Hister, qui Pannoniam praesidebat, *who commanded in Pannonia*, ib. 29.—Praeses, idis, c. g. *one who presides, a president, a protector or defender*; custos et praeses juventutis Mercurius, Cic. Verr. 5, 72. urbi et reip. praesides sunt penates patrii, Id. Dom. 57. praeside tuta deo, *safe under the protection of a god*, Ov. Met. 1, 594. caruerunt praeside Delphi, *wanted its president or protector*, ib. 10, 168. nec praeside pendet ab uno res Romana, *on one ruler or governor*, ib. 14, 809. quo (Caesare) praeside rerum, *i. e.* imperatore existente,) humano generi, superi, cavisse abunde, ib. 15, 758.—— Praesidium, ii, n. *a guard; a garrison; a protection, defence*, or *security*; nocturnum praesidium Palatii, *the nocturnal guard on the Palatine hill*, the soldiers posted there in the night time, Cic. Cat. 1, 1. classis pulcherrima, Siciliae propugnaculum, praesidiumque provinciae, Id. Verr. 3, 80. aliud pro castris stativum erat praesidium, *there was another guard posted before the camp*, Liv. 44, 40. praesidia disponit, *he plants guards*, Caes. B. G. 8. armati in praesidiis multis locis collocabantur, *on guard, as guards*, Cic. Phil. 1, 10. sua praesidia dimittunt, *their guards*, Id. Or. 2, 75. intra sua praesidia se recepit, quae in proximo littore erant collocata, *within his guards*, Nep. 23, 11. *so* nisi ex praesidiis effugisset, ib. 18, 2. quod satis esset praesidii dedit, *what guard was sufficient*, ib. 2, 8. *so* praesidium dedit, ib. 15, 4. praesidium ei misit, ib. 25, 5. Athenas sine ullo praesidio venit, ib. 13, 4. ad quem quum venisset sine praesidio, ib. 14, 2. in praesidio fuit, *he was on guard, he kept watch*, ib. 20, 1.—Urbs duo millia Macedonum in praesidio habebat, *as a garrison*, Liv. 32, 15. *so* quem locum quum vel modico praesidio tutum, et prope inexpugnabilem vidisset, ib. *but* praesidia per occasiones submittebat, *sc.* eō, *he sent reinforcements*, ib. f. praesidium Lacedaemoniorum ex arce expulsum, *the garrison*, ib. 10. *so* ib. 16, 3. ut ex his re-

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regionibus barbarorum praesidia depelleret, ib. 4, 2. quòd sua praesidia interfeciſſet, ib. 4. praesidio perpetuo ibi posito, *having placed a constant garrison there*, i. e. *in* Decelia, ib. 7, 4 f. praesidia deducere, *to withdraw garrisons*, Liv. 38, 48. praesidium regale loco dejecit, *he dislodged a guard or garrison of king* (Mithridates, as is supposed,) *from a post*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30. quis locus tam firmum habuit praesidium, *so strong a garrison*, Cic. Manil. 11. tantummodo in praesidiis eratis, *you were only employed in garrisons* or *in guarding particular posts*, Cic. Ligar. 9. *so* in quibus praesidiis fuerit, quaere, ib. 10. *add.* Id. Fam. 13, 19 Rosc. Am. 43. quum inter praesidia Romana Actoli essent, *i. e.* in exercitibus v. castris Romanis, *acted in conjunction with the Romans*, Liv. 38, 11. *so* qui intra ejus (Antiochi) praesidia fuissent, ib. 48. quos milites inter praesidia regis Persei haberent, *in the service of* Perseus, Id. 43, 7.—Haec mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, hoc praesidium stativum, *my fixed post*, Cic. Phil. 12, 10. vetat Pythagoras injussu imperatoris, id est Dei, de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. Sen. 20. qui propter metum praesidium reliquit, quod est ignaviae, Id. Tusc. 3, 8.—Non satis in eo praesidii putabatur, *sufficient security*, Nep. 13, 3. unde praesidio esset civibus suis, *he might bring assistance or relief*, ib. 9, 1. serò suis praesidio profectus est, *he came too late to the assistance or protection of his men*, ib. 17, 3. ille omnibus, qui a rege defecerant, praesidio fuit, *he was a security or protection*, ib. 7. *so* ib. 23, 10. O et praesidium et dulce decus meum, *my protector* or *patron*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 2. *so* insigne moestis praesidium reis, ib. 2, 1, 13. qui mihi praesidium grande futurus eras, Ov. P. 1, 6, 14. Pierĭdum lumen, praesidiumque tori, i. e. *an illustrious poet and advocate*, ib. 4, 16, 42. meo praesidio atque hospitis, *by my assistance and that of the stranger*, Ter. And. 2, 2, 2. omnibus vel naturae vel doctrinae praesidiis ad dicendum parati, *formed to be orators by all the advantages of nature and of learning*, Cic. Or. 1, 9. innocentiae leve est praesidium, ubi lubido dominatur, *a weak protection*, Id. Orat. 65. hei mihi, quantum praesidium, Ausonia, et quantum tu perdis, Jule! Virg. A. 11, 58. praesidium fortunarum suarum corporumque, i. e. *their most valuable effects and nearest relations*, their wives and children, Liv. 28, 22.—PRAESIDIARIUS, a. -ii milites Romani, *the soldiers of the Roman garrison*, Liv. 29, 8. malleŏli, *presidiary cuttings* i. e. set between the rows of vines, to supply the place of such as happen to die, Col. 4, 15, 1. & 4, 21, 3.

PRAESIGNĀRE, *to mark before:* praesignis, e, *remarkable, excellent;* facie mulier, Ov. F. 6, 628.

PRAESIGNIFICĀRE, *to signify or shew before hand, to foretel;* hominibus futura, Cic. Div. 1, 38.

PRAESILĪRE, (salio,) *to burst out*, as tears, Plaut.

PRAESŌNĀRE, *to sound before*, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 11.

PRAESPERGENS, *scattering before*, Lucr. 5, 738.

PRAESTĀRE, stĭti, stĭtum & stātum, *to stand before; to perform, to make good, to shew; to exceed or excel:* dum primae praestant acies, *stand before*, to prevent the soldiers who were digging from being seen by the enemy, Lucan. 4, 30.—PRAESTARE ea, quae statueritis, *to execute or perform*, Cic. Cat. 4 f. quod promisi, vix videor praestare posse, Id. ad Brut. 18. amorem, *to shew*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4. 16. Hor. S. 1, 1, 87. *so* benevolentiam, diligentiam, favorem, honorem alicui, misericordiam, obsequium, pietatem, reverentiam, solicitudinem, voluntatem suam, &c. se dignum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 24. invictum se a labore, Cic. Off. 1, 20. iter tutum mihi, *to procure* or *secure*, Cic. Planc. 41. *so* otia gentibus, Ov. Tr. 2, 235. mare tutum, *to preserve*, Cic. Flac. 14. *so* salutem, Lucr. 4, 154. Sen. Clem. 1, 10. aliquem incolumen, Cic. Fam 16, 9. salvos socios, Id. Manil. 18. munus suum, *to do one's part, to discharge one's duty*, Cic. Or. 2, 9. principem, *to perform the functions of emperor*, Suet. Tib. 33. vicem alicujus rei, *to supply the place*, Plin. 20, 17. & 23, 3. pedes illis pinnarum vicem praestant, Id. 9, 20 f. 37. saevique vicem praestantia teli cornua, Ov. M. 12, 381. vires, *to exert*, Ov. P. 1, 7, 38. vitam fortunatam, *to make or render*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 14. voluptatem perpetuam alicui, *to ensure*, Cic. Fin. 2, 27. usuram triplicem, *to pay treble interest*, Juv. 9, 7. mille milites, *to furnish*, Liv. 31, 46. *so* stipendium ejus anni militibus, Id. 5, 32. quod factum est impensae in bellum, *to defray*, Id. de me praestare possum, *I can promise for myself*, Cic. Fam. 4, 15 f. ut non te unum, sed omnes ministros imperii tui sociis praestare videare, *to be responsible to the allies, not only for your own conduct, but for that of those under you*, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 3. horum non modò facta, sed etiam dicta praestanda sunt, *sc.* tibi, ib. 4. nec satis est se quemque praestare, Id. Att. 6, 2. ego Messalam Caesari praestabo, *I shall be responsible to* Caesar *for the success of* Messala, in his application for the office of consul, Id. Q. fr. 3, 8. ego tibi a vi praestare nihil possum, *I cannot answer for the event, if violence be used*, Id. Fam. 1, 4 f. felicitatem de se ipso nemo praestare potest, *to secure to himself*, Id. Manil. 16. impetus populi, *to be answerable for, to prevent*, Id. Or. 2, 28. *so* communem incertumque casum, Id. Fam. 5, 17, 5. simus igitur eâ mente, ut nihil in vita nobis praestandum praeter culpam putemus, ib. 6, 1, 11. istam culpam, quam verearis, egò praestabo, *I will be answerable for any thing you fear may be amiss*, Cic. Or. 1, 24 f. se praestaturos (*sc.* praesituros,) nihil ex eo te offensionis habiturum, *that they would be answerable that* Caesar *would not be displeased*, (*sc.* in senatu de conjuratis, Sall. Cat. 52.) cujus invidiam capitis periculo sibi praestandam videbat, *the odium of which he saw that he must answer for at the peril of his life*, Cic. Sext. 28. ea —ab hoc (Alexandro M.) quoque praestant invictum Romanum imperium, *clearly evince that the Roman empire could not have been conquered even by* Alexander, Liv. 9, 17. damnum, *to make up, to make reparation for a loss or damage*, Cic. Off. 3, 16. emptori damnum praestari oportere, *the purchaser ought to be indemnified;* quod vitii venditor non dixisset sciens, id oportere praestari, *the loss caused to the purchaser by the seller not declaring what he knew to be faul-*

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ty in the thing sold, ought to be made up, ib. *hence* is periculum judicii praestare debet, qui se nexu obligavit, *the seller who bound himself to secure to the purchaser the validity of his right* to the property sold, *is obliged to be responsible for the issue of an action* concerning that matter, Cic. Mur. 2. illa de ratione nummariâ non sunt ejusmodi, ut non cupiat tibi praestare, et in eo laboret, *with respect to the money matter* (between you and my brother,) *he does not want the inclination, but the means, to pay you*, Id. Att. 10, 11.—PRAESTĀRE ci v. cum, *to excel, to surpass or exceed*; ceteris animalibus, Sall. Cat. 1. hen!, viro vir quid praestat! Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 7. homini homo quid praestat; stulto intelligens! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 1. gens genti praestat, Liv. 31, 7. virtus praestat ceteris rebus, Cic. Fin. 4, 18. tanto ille (Pompeius) superiores vicerat gloriâ, quanto tu omnibus praestitisti, Cic. Dejot. 4 f. Crassus quatuor et triginta annis mihi aetate praestabat, *was* 34 *years older than I*, Id. Brut. 43. lepore et humanitate omnibus praestitit Socrates, Id. Or. 2, 67. inventoribus ipsis (*sc.* artis dicendi) suavitate et brevitate dicendi praestitit Aristoteles, Id. Inv. 2, 2. longè praestans omnibus ingenio et diligentiâ, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10. discite foeminèis quàm tela virilia praestent, Ov. M. 8, 392. facie praestant, *sc.* iis, *they excel them in beauty*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 71. civitas, quae antiquitate, humanitate, doctrinâ praestaret omnes, *sc.* Athenae, Nep. 25, 3 f. quantùm numero nos praestent, Liv. 44, 38. praestat ingenio alius alium, Quinctil. 1, 1, 2. vel magnum praestet Achillem, *should be even excel*, Virg. A. 11, 438.—PRAESTAT, imp. *it is better*; emori potius quàm servire praestat, Cic. Pis. 7. mori millies praestitit, quàm haec pati, Cic. Att. 14, 9. tacere praestat philosophis quàm loqui, Cic. N. D. 3, 31. multo mihi praestat in eandem illam recidere fortunam, quàm, &c. Id. Sext. 69.—PRAESTANS, adj. *excelling, excellent, distinguished*; M. Crassus, homo tum gravitate et prudentiâ praestans, Cic. Balb. 22. viri cùm claritate, tum usu belli praestantes, Nep. 18, 3. praestantes in eloquentia, Quinctil. 12, 2, 25. praestantes virtute legit, *sc.* viros, Virg. A. 8, 548. qui igitur primi virtute et consilio praestanti exstiterunt, ii, &c. Cic. Sext. 42. praestanti corpore nymphae, *of exquisite beauty*, Virg. A. 1, 7. *so* cervus formâ praestanti, ib. 7, 483. praestanti corpore tauri, *of the largest size*, Id. G. 4, 550. praestans animi juvenis, Id. A. 19. quo non praestantior alter aere ciere viros, ib. 6, 164. aliis aliud praestantius, *better*, Lucr. 2, 506. nec dicere posses, laude pedum, formaene bono praestantior esset, *whether she was most swift or beautiful*, Ov. M. 10, 563. teloque animus praestantior omni, *a* brave *soul better than any weapon*, ib. 3, 54. miles numero praestantior omni, *better than all the rest*, ib. 11, 525. vir nostrae civitatis et ingenio et justitiâ, praestantissimus, Cic. Am. 1. praestantissimus sapientiae, *i. e.* Socrates, Tac. An. 6, 6. praestantia debent dici, quae habent aliquam comparationem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13.—PRAESTANTIA, iae, f. *excellence, preeminence, transcendency*; animantium reliquarum, *superiority to or over the other animals*, Cic. Off. 1, 28. dignitatis aut fortunae suae, *superiority of their dignity or fortune* to that of others, Id. Or. 2, 52.—PRAESTABILIS, e, *excellent*; mente nihil praestabilius natura homini dedit, Cic. Sen. 12.—PRAESTES, ĭtis, m. idem quod praeses, antistes, Festus; PRAESTITES Lares, *the guardian household gods*, Ov. F. 5, 129.

PRAESTERNĔRE, *to strew before, to prepare before hand*; quae sibi ante phoenix, Stat. S. 3, 2, 114.

PRAESTINGUĔRE, (*al.* praestringere,) *to dazzle, to obscure*:—PRAESTĬGIAE, ārum, f. (*rar.* praestigia, ae,) *juggling tricks, deceits*: praestigātor, & -ātrix, *a juggler, a cheat*, Plaut Amph. 3, 2, 150.

PRAESTĪNĀRE, *to buy, to purchase*, Plaut. Ep.

PRAESTĪTUĔRE, (statuo,) *to determine* or *appoint before hand, to prescribe*; praetor nunquam petitori praestituit, qua actione illum uti velit, Cic. Caec. 3. tempus alicui, Id. Quint. 9. dieque praestituit, intra quam, &c. Liv. 45, 11.

PRAESTO, adv. v. adj. indecl. *present, ready at hand*; praesto est v. adest, *he is here*, Ter. jamdudum domi praesto apud me esse aiunt, *that he has been for some time at my house already*, Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 120. ipsum adeò praesto video cum Davo, *sc.* esse, Id. And. 2, 5, 4. ibi mihi praesto fuit L. Lucilius cum literis tuis, *was waiting for me*, Cic. Fam. 3, 5. praesto multis fuit, *assisted many* with his advice as a lawyer, Cic. Mur. 9. hirundines aestivo tempore praesto sunt, frigore pulsae recedunt, *appear*, A. ad Her. 4, 48. iste non dubitabat, quin is sibi advenienti praesto esset futurus, *would have appeared against him*, Cic. Verr. 3, 25 f. nisi id ad nutum tuum praesto fuerit, *is brought*, ib. 1, 31. cum locus est praesto, *fit, convenient*, Lucr. 2, 1067. praesto esse virtutes, ut ancillulas, Cic. Fin. 2, 21. ad portum praesto esse jubet, *sc.* eos, Liv. 37, 20.—PRAESTŌLĀRI, cum v. ei, *to wait for*, Ter. E. 5, 6, 5.

PRAESTRINGĔRE, (nxi, ictum,) tempora fœtis, *to bind fast*, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 112. radices arborum, *to chill or blast with cold*, Plin. 18, 34 f. 77 aciem gladii, *to blunt*, Id. 15. 14. *so* praestringitur acies ferri, 7, 15. eborisque nitor, *is darkened or obscured*, ib. oculos v. aciem oculorum, mentis v. animorum, *to dazzle*; aciem ingenii, *to blunt, to make dull*, Cic. Caecil. 14.—fauce praestrictâ laqueo, *being bound*, Ov. ib. 549. praestrictus gelu humor, *frozen*, Plin. 17, 24 f. 37. praestrictus metu, *struck with fear*, Id.

PRAESTRUĔRE, xi, ctum, *to build before, to stop, to block up*; fidem sibi, *to prepare before hand*, Liv. 28, 42. cùm praestructum utrumque consulto esset, *previously contrived*, Suet. Ner. 53.

PRAESUDĀRE, *to sweat* or *to be hot before*, Stat.

PRAESUĔRE, *to sew before or at the extremity*, Plin. 12, 19 f. 43. hasta foliis praesuta, *sewed up at the point with leaves*, Ov. M. 11, 9.

PRAESUL, ŭlis, m. *the chief of the* Salii *or priests of* Mars; *he who danced before the games*, Cic. Div. 1, 26. & 2, 66. V. Max. 1, 7, 4.

PRAESULSUS, a. (salsus,) *salted before, or very salt*, -ae adipis liquamen, Col. 6, 2.

PRAESULTĀRE, (salto,) *to leap or dance before*; signis hostium, Liv. 7, 10.—PRAESULTATOR v. praesultor, ōris, m. ludis, *he who danced before the*

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the games began, Liv. 2, 36. *called by Cicero* praesul, Div. 1, 26. & 2, 66.

PRAESŪMĔRE farinam in certamine bibendi, *to take before* or *first*, Plin. 36, 11. *so* neve domi praesume dapes, Ov. Art. 3, 757. potores certaturi praesumunt ex eo (elaeomeli) cyathum unum, Id. 23, 4 f. 50. nisi praesumatur allium, Plin. 25, 5 f. 21. futura, *to anticipate*, Sen. Ep. 107. *so* bellum spe, Virg. A. 11, 18. aeternitatem famae spe, Tac. Ann. 11, 7. spem triumphi animo, V. Max. 1, 6, 10. fortunam principatûs, *to enjoy before hand*, Tac. H. 1, 62. tibi quidnam accedet ad istam, quam puer et validus praesumis, mollitiem? *in which you indulge yourself*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 87. illa mihi natura in pueris minimum spei dederit, in qua ingenium judicio praesumitur, *is preceded by, where judgment appears before the inventive faculty*, Quinctil. 2, 4, 7. officia heredum, *to anticipate* or *perform before hand*, by building our own monument, Plin. 6, 10, 5. partes judicis, *to judge of a cause before sentence is passed*, Quinctil. 11, 1, 27. supplicium in malos, *to punish previously*, Tac. An. 1, 48. ipsa praesumendo remedia munierat corpus, *by taking antidotes against poison*, ib. 14, 3.—¶ PRAESUMĔRE, *to dare* or *presume*, does not occur in the classical authors; it was afterwards used in this sense by ecclesiastical writers—PRAESUMTIO, ōnis, f. *anticipation, pre-enjoyment*, Plin. 9, 3. *the obviating of an objection*, Quinctil. 9, 2, 16. *a preconceived opinion, an innate idea*; (*al.* praesensio,) Cic. Div. 2, 53. praesumtio tamen, (*al.* assumtio,) *the* minor *proposition in a syllogism*, ib.

PRAETĔGĔRE, *to cover*, Plin. pan. 15. habebant scuta praetecta (*al.* praetenta,) pugnantium more, *held them before them*, Liv. 44, 9.

PRAETENDĔRE (di, tum, *vix* sum) vestem ocellis, *to hold or put before*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 79. sepem fegeti, *to put a hedge round the corn, to enclose it with a hedge*, Virg. G. 1, 270. muros morti, *to oppose, to defend themselves from death by walls*, Id. A. 9, 599. fumos praetende manu, *carry* or *hold out before you in your hand*, Id. G. 4, 230. *so* paciferaeque manu ramum praetendit olivae, Id. A. 1, 116. nec conjugis unquam praetendi taedas, *sc.* tibi, ib. 4, 339. (A. 465.) velamenta manu praetendens supplice, *holding out badges of peace*, Ov. M. 11, 279. obfirmare animum, auribusque praetendere *sc.* animum, *and by the intenseness of his application prevented his attention to the sound*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 8. aut humero, aut lateri praetendit vellera laevo, *throws over*, Ov. M. 12, 415. praetendi non queunt retia, *sc.* iis, *cannot be stretched or spread before them*, Plin. 9, 8 f. 9.—¶ PRAETENDĔRE nostrae desidiae alienam, *to allege the indolence of others as an excuse for our own*, Plin. Ep. 4, 16. praetendens culpae splendida verba suae, *alleging specious excuses for a fault*, Ov. Rem. 241. *as* culpam nomine velet, Id. Ep. 5, 131. legem postulationi, *to urge or plead a law in support of a claim*, Liv. 3, 45. sermonem decreto, *to make a preamble or preface to a decree*, ib. 47. vultum & tristitiam, & dissentientem a ceteris habitum pessimis moribus, *to make a dejected look and an affected dress, the mask or veil of the worst morals*, Quint. pr. 15. *so* hominis doctissimi nomen immanibus et barbaris moribus, Cic. Vat. 6. titulum belli adversus aliquem, *to assign a motive*, Liv. 37, 54. praetendebat, id se metu facere, *he pretended*, Quinct. 8, 5, 15. *so* ignorantia praetendi non potest, ib. 7, 1, 35. Celsus et Paullinus, inani nomine ducum, alienae culpae praetendebantur, *were made to screen the fault of others*, Tac. H. 2, 38. ut classis—minaci fronte praetenderetur, *sc.* littori, *should be drawn up with the prows of the ships turned towards the shore*; and not, as usual, their sterns, ib. 14.—¶ instantiaque ora (*sc.* serpentis) retardat cuspide praetentâ, *with his spear held out before him*, Ov. M. 3, 83. *so* praetentaque sustinet arma, ib. 12, 376. praetentaque forti tela tenent dextrâ, ib. 8, 341. ire solent in arma praetentaque tela leones, *held out against them*, ib. 11, 511. praetentaque naribus aera, *sc.* erant, *plates of brass covered their nostrils*, Id. Ep. 12, 43. praetenta foribus vela, *the hangings suspended before the door*, Suet. Cl. 10. Sicanio praetenta sinu jacet insula, *at the entrance of the bay*, Virg. A. 3, 692. praetentaque Syrtibus arva, *bordering upon*, ib. 6, 60. Armenia nostris provinciis late praetenta, *bordering a great length of way on our provinces*, Tac. Att. 2, 56. *so* Armeniae praetentus Hiber, V. Flac. 5, 167.

PRAETĔNER, a. *very soft or tender*, Plin. 25, 13.

PRAETENTĀRE iter baculo, *to feel or grope before*, Ov. Ib. 262. *so* manu silvas, Id. M. 14, 189. cornua sunt cochleis ad praetentandum iter, Plin. 11, 37 f. 45. chordas pollice, *to try before hand*, Ov. M. 5, 339. *so* vires, ib. 8, 7. antè erat ambiguis animi sententia dictis praetentanda mihi, *ought first to have been sounded by me*, ib. 9, 587. Tac. A. 20.—PRAETENTĀTUS, ûs, m. *the act of groping or feeling out the way*; cochleis oculorum vicem cornicula bina praetentatu implent, *by groping before them*, Plin. 11, 37 f. 52.

PRAETĔNUIS, e; -uia fila, *very small or slender*, Plin. 11, 15. pons, *very narrow*, ib. 8.

PRAETĔPĔRE, ui, -, *to be warm before*; si tuus in quavis praetepuisset amor, *if you before had been in love with any one*, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 6.

PRAETER (praep.) eum omnes, *besides, except*, Cic. Att. 7, 3. quem ego amo praeter omnes, *more than*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 10. praeter aequum et bonum nimium durus, *above, beyond what is just and reasonable*, Ter. Ad 1, 1, 39. *so* videre mihi praeter aetatem tuam facere, Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 7. horum ille nihil praeter cetera studebat, *above, more than the rest*, Id. And. 1, 1, 31. *so* quia tum mihi lamentari praeter caeteras visa est, et quia erat formâ praeter caeteras honestâ et liberali, ib 94. unam me habere hanc rem praeter alios praecipuam arbitror, Id. Ad. 2, 3, 5. praeter consuetudinem, *contrary to*; *so* praeter exspectationem, fatum, libidinem ejus, morem atque legem civium, naturam, opinionem, sententiam, spem, &c. una via, et ea praeter hostes erat, *past, close by*, Liv. 10, 35. tela volant hibernâ grandine plura praeter utrumque latus, praeterque et lumen et aures, *by* or *past*, Ov. M. 5, 158. cum lacus Albanus praeter modum crevisset, *in an unusual manner*, Cic. Div. 44. praeter modum plerique exterrentur, *above*

measure, Cic. Off. 2, 10. praeter oculos Lolii, *before*, Cic. Ver. 3, 25. *so* praeter ora, pedes, &c. praeter casam fugere, *beyond or past*, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3. praeter ripam ire, *along*, *near*, Liv. 38, 18.

PRAETER, adv. *for* praeterquam, *besides*, *except*; omnis incommodi patientes praeter caloris, Col. liceret ab armis discedere *sc.* omnibus, praeter rerum capitalium condemnatis, Sall. Cat. 36. non locupletari praeter paucos, Cic. Manil. 23.

PRAETERAGENDUS, *to be driven past*, Hor.

PRAETEREA, adv. *besides*, *moreover*, Cic. Fam.

PRAETERĪTĔRE, *to go past*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 1.

PRAETERDŪCĔRE, *to lead along or past*, Plaut.

PRAETEREQUITANS, *riding past*, Liv. 3, 61.

PRAETERFERRI, *to be carried past*, Liv. 21, 55.

PRAETERFLUĔRE, *to flow past or run by*, Liv.

PRAETERGRĔDI, (gradior,) *to go past or beyond*; *to surpass*; alios praetergressus eo, Sall.

PRAETERHAEC v. praeterhac, adv. *moreover*, *besides*, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 25. Rud. 4, 4, 73.

PRAETERĪRE (praetereo, ii & -ivi, itum,) aliquem, *to go by*, *to pass*, *to go past or beyond*; villam praetereo, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13. praeteriit tempus, *is past*, ib. 3, 4, 4. sine biduum hoc praetereat, *sc.* ut, ib. 2, 2. nam tua praeterierat jam ad ducendum aetas, *was past*, Id. Ph. 2, 3, 76. nec, quae praeteriit, hora redire potest, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 64. praterito hac rectâ plateâ sursum, *past along*, Id. Ad. 4, 2, 35. ubi eas (aedes) praeterieris, ib. 42. nescis quid mali praeterieris, *you have escaped*, Id. Hec. 3, 4, 5. an temere quidquam Parmenonem praetereat, quod facto usus sit? *can any thing escape Parmeno's notice or penetration*, ib. 5, 4, 38. *so* certè quaeri hoc solere me non praeterit, Cic. Caec. 33. non te praeterit, imp. Cic. Att. 8, 20. Fam. 1, 8. populus et potest et solet dignos praeterire, *to pass over*, *not to chuse*, Cic. Planc. 3, *so* ib. 22. sapiens et bonus vir suffragiis praeteritur, Id. Tusc. 5, 19. libidines praetereo, *I do not mention*, Id. prov. cons. 3. virtus alios tua praterit omnes, *surpasses*, *excels*, Ov. P. 4, 7, 51. *so* nulla est gloria praeterire aselloe, Mart. 12, 36, 13. justum praeterit ira modum, *exceeds*, Ov. F. 5, 304. praeteream referamne tuum dedecus, *shall I pass over* or *mention*, ib. 6, 319. *so in the passive*, non praetereatur Asinii Pollionis factum, Paterc. 2, 86. damna, dedecora praetereantur, Cic. quas propter longitudinem praetereundas puto, Id. non tamen idcirco praetereunda mihi, Ovid. F. 6, 418. praterita est virgo, *was outrun*, Ov. M. 10, 680. cur ea praeterita est, *sc.* aura, *let pass*, *neglected*, Id. Ep. 19, 73. si quid erratum est illic, praeteritumve mihi, *omitted*, Id. P. 3, 4, 44. locus, qui praeteritus negligentiâ est, *an incident or circumstance*, *which was omitted*, Ter. Ad. pr. 14. retinuit quosdam Lepidus a collega praeteritos, *passed over*, in reading the list of senators, and consequently degraded, Liv. 40, 51. (A. 7 & 128.) dolor praeteriti Alcidae, *on account of Hercules being passed over* or *not mentioned*, Id. M. 12, 538. aetas praeterita, *the past time of life*, Cic. Sen. 2. O mihi praeteritos referat si Jupiter annos! *past*, Virg. A. 8, 560. *so* praeteritos meminisse labores, Sil. 3, 477. quos omnes scimus aedilitate praeteritos, consules esse factos, *passed over*, *rejected*, in their application for the office of aedile, Cic. Planc. 21. fas est praeteritos semper amare viros, *dead and gone*, Prop. 2, 13, 52.

PRAETERLĂBI, *to slide*, *glide or flow by*, Virg.

PRAETERMEĀRE, *to go by or past*, Lucr. 1, 319.

PRAETERMITTERE, *to pass over*, *to omit*; *to let pass*, *to neglect*: praetermissio, ōnis, f. *a passing over*; aedilitatis consulatûs repulsam attulit Mamerco, homini divitissimo, Cic. Off. 2, 17.

PRAETERNĀVIGĀRE, *to sail past*; -ātio.

PRAETĔRĔRE, *to file before*, Plin. 11, 37 f. 63.

PRAETERQUĀM, adv. *beside*, *besides that*, Ter. f.

PRAETERRĀDĔRE, *to scrape or rake*, Lucr.

PRAETERVĔHI, *to be carried past* or *by*, *to pass*; praetervehor ostia Pantagiae, *I sail past the mouth* of the river Pantagias, Virg. A. 3, 688. *so* alterâ die Appolloniam praetervehuntur, Caes. B. C. 3, 26. ut tutò praeterverherentur oram Italiae, Cic. qui praetervehebantur, *sc.* navibus, *sailed past*, Id. Fin. 5, 18. praetervehentis classis naves, Liv. 37, 13. classis praetervecta continentis oras, Id. 22, 20. littora praetervectus aquis, Stat. Th. 5, 473. *add.* Cic. Verr. 5, 35. Caes. B. C. 3, 30.—et jam Dulichios portus, Ithacamque —regnum fallacis Ulyssei praeter erant vecti, *for* praetervecti, *they were past*, Ov. M. 13, 713. praetervehens equo, *riding past*, Liv. 22, 49. *so* praetervehens subsellia tribunicia, *sc.* curru, Suet. Caes. 78. Velabrum die triumphi, *riding along*, ib. 37. Judaeam, *passing through*, Id. Aug. 93.—*metaph.* scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, *sc.* esse, *to have passed the most difficult points*, Cic. Cael. 21. periculosissimum locum silentio sum praetervectus, Id. Phil. 7, 3. etenim ei succedo orationi, quae non praetervecta sit aures vestras, sed in animis omnium penitus insederit, *I come to speak after Pompey*, *whose speech has not passed through your ears*, without being attended to, *but has made a deep impression on the minds of* you *all*, Id. Balb. 1.—PRAETERVECTIO, ōnis, f. *a sailing past*, omnium qui navigant, Cic. Verr. 5, 66.

PRAETERVERTĔRE, *to pass by*, Plin. 2, 71.

PRAETERVŎLĀRE, *to fly past* or *by*; hasta praetervolat auras, *flies through*, Sil. 10, 114.—haec duo proposita non praetervolant, *they do not slightly pass over these two propositions*, Cic. Ac. 4, 13. sententiaeque saepe acutae non acutorum hominum sensus praetervolant, *escape their notice*, *are not perceived by them*, Id. Or. 59 *so* fugit eos et praetervolat numerus, *the harmony is not attended to*, ib. 58. si in occasionis momento, cujus praetervolat opportunitas, cunctatus paulum fueris, nequicquam mox amissam quaeras, *if you let slip the moment of opportunity*, *which quickly flies away*, *you will in vain seek to recal it when lost*, Liv. 25, 38.

PRAETEXĔRE (xui, xtum,) retia piscibus, *to weave*, Plin. 16, 1. vestem ostro, *to fringe* or *border*, Sil. *so* purpura saepe tuos fulgens praetexit amictus, Ov. P. 3, 8, 7. hic viridis tenerâ praetexit arundine ripas, *covers*, Virg. E. 7, 12 & G. 3, 15. littora curvae praetexunt puppes, *line*, *cover* or *surround*, Id. A. 6, 5. *so* praetexta littora velis, *lined with ships*, *much frequented by fishing boats*, Ov. Art. 1, 255. qui (montes) omnes eas gentes (*sc.* Parthorum) praetexunt, *environ*, *run through*, *diversify*, Plin. 6, 22 f. 29. *or*

as it is otherwise expressed, Parthorum regna Caucasiis jugis attolluntur, ib. 13 f. 16. utraeque nationes (majores minoresque Frisii) usque ad oceanum Rheno praetexuntur, *are watered by, border upon*, Tac. G. 34. *so* eaque Germaniae frons est, quatenus Danubio praetexitur, *(al.* pergitur,) ib. 42. sapientes complures, quos sequeremur, praetexuimus in hoc volumine, *i. e.* in primo libro, *we have enumerated* or *prefixed an account of*, Plin. 18, 3 f. 5.— ¶ conjugium vocat; hoc praetexit nomine culpam, *she palliates* or *extenuates*, Virg. A. 4, 172. non tamen Anna novis praetexere funera sacris germanam credit, *that her sister disguises, covers* or *conceals*, ib. 500. neque enim quisquam potest exercitum cupere, ut non praetexat cupiditatem triumphi, *as not to make his desire of a triumph a colour or pretext for his ambition*, Cic. Pis. 24.—Praetexens pictâ ferrugine caelum—imbrifer arcus, *illuminating the heaven with a variegated purple colour*, i. e. *with a mixture of different colours*, Tibul. 1, 4, 37. ubicunque ipsi essent; praetexentes esse rempublicam, *pretending*, Paterc. 2, 62.—Praetextus, part. toga v. tunica praetexta purpurâ, *bordered or edged with purple*, Liv. 34, 7. Augusto praetextum nomine templum, *distinguished by the name of Augustus* inscribed on its front, Ovid. Fast. 5, 567. praetexta quercu domus, *the house* (of Augustus) *adorned by a civic crown* suspended over the gate, ib. 4, 953. between two laurel branches, Id. Met. 1, 563.—Praetexta, ae, *(sc.* toga,) *a white* toga *bordered with purple; worn by freeborn boys till the age of* 17, *and by girls till they were married*; also *by magistrates, &c.*, Liv. 34, 7. togam praetextam texi Oppio puto te audisse, *that a robe of magistracy is weaving for* Oppius, *i. e.* that Caesar intends to make him consul or praetor, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 19. ceditur et caecis, *(sc.* a nobis,) et quos praetexta verendos virgaque cum verbis imperiosa facit, *we give place* or *go out of the way* to shew respect *to the blind, and to magistrates*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 31. praetextam fasces aspiciamque tuos, i. e. *I shall see you consul*, Id. P. 4, 9, 42. (vid. A. 108, 110 & 413, &c.) Praetextae *(sc.* fabulae,) *plays in which magistrates and persons of dignity were introduced*, Hor. Art. 288.—Praetextātus, a. *clothed or dress in the* toga praetexta; obiit, praetextato relicto filio, *a boy* or *youth under the age of* 17, Paterc. 2, 59. triumphantium praetextati filii, Cic. Mur. 5. in praetextatis annis, *al.* praetextae, *while a boy*, Plin. 33, ¶ f. 4. praetextatus admodum filius, *a mere youth*, Flor. 2, 6, 10. praetextatis cuncum suum et proximum paedagogis, *sc.* affignavit, *to boys* or *young men under* 17, Suet. Aug. 44. *so* quae praetextato *(i. e.* puero,) desponsata fuerat, Id. Caes. 1. *hence* et praetextatâ cultus amicitiâ, *sc.* mihi, *whose friendship I have cultivated from my youth*, Mart. 10, 20, 4. sic praetextatos referunt Artaxata mores, *they carry back to Artaxata*, the capital of Armenia, *the corrupt morals of the* Roman *youth*, Juv. 2, 170. praetextata verba, *obscene*, Suet. Vesp. 22. (quod nubentibus *sc.* puellis, depositis praetextis, a multitudine puerorum obscaena clamarentur, Festus. *vid.* (A 465.) illo die magnus praetextatus fui, *i. e.* consul, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

Praetextum, i, n. *the* toga praetexta or *the robe of magistrates*, Val. Max. 2, 10, 1. 7, 1, 1. 7, 5, 6 & 8. Sen. Ep. 71. *a pretext*, Suet. Caes. 30. Tac. H. 2, 100.——Praetextus, ûs, m. *a pretence, colour* or *pretext*, Suet. Tib. 28.

Praetĭmere, *to fear greatly, to fear before hand*; sibi praetimet, Plaut. Amph. pr. 20.

Praetinctus, (tinguo,) *dipped, sprinkled* or *tinged beforehand*; -ctaſemina veneno, Ov. M. 7, 123.

PRAETOR, ōris, m. *(q.* praeĭtor, *a* praeco;) *any chief commander* or *magistrate*, Cic. Inv. 1, 33. Nep. 2, 2. 3, 2. 23, 7, &c. *as the* consul, Liv. 3, 55. Cic. Leg. 3, 3. Juv. 10, 36 & 41. *or* dictator, Liv. 7, 3.—*a name appropriated to a particular magistrate*, a praetor, *the magistrate next in power to the* consul; *at first only one, afterwards more*, (A. 119, &c.) praetores aerarii, *the praetors who had the charge of the treasury*, Tac. Ann. 1, 75. H. 4, 9.—Praetōrius, a. *of* or *belonging to a* praetor; -oria comitia, *for electing praetors*, Liv. 22, 35. insignia, *the badges of a* praetor, *granted also to those who were not praetors*, Tac. An. 12, 21. & 53. H. 4, 4. cohors, *the praetorian cohort* or *general's guard*, Cic. Cat. 2, 11. (A. 382.) *or the retinue of the governor of a province*, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1. Verr. 2, 4. Att. 7, 2. domus, *i. e.* praetorium, *the praetor's house*, Cic. Verr. 5, 56. navis, *the commander's ship*, Liv. 26, 39. & 29, 25. porta, *the gate of the camp, behind the* praetorium or *general's tent*, Festus; jus praetorium, *what was ordained by the edicts of the* praetor, (A. 183.) exceptiones praetoriae, *granted by those edicts*, Cic. Inv. 2, 19.—Praetorius candidatus, *a candidate for the office of* praetor, Cic. Mur. 27. *but* vir praetorius, *who had been* praetor; *plur.* viri consulares et praetorii, Cic. Att. 16. 7. per Afranium & Petreium, consularem ac praetorium, *the former of whom had been* consul, *and the latter* praetor, Paterc. 2, 48. -ia familia, *a praetorian family*, i. e. *descended from one who had been* praetor; *thus*, hic (petitor v. candidatus) familiâ consulari est, ille praetoriâ; reliquos video esse equestri loco:—cedat consulari generi praetorium, nec contendat cum praetorio equester locus, Cic. Planc. 6. donec praetorius auctor docuit, *i. e.* Sempronius Rufus, *who introduced the eating of fowls; called* praetorius, *by way of derision, because he had stood candidate for the praetorship, but was rejected*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 50 & ibi vet. Schol.—Praetorium, i, n. *the general's tent or pavilion in the camp*, Liv. 3, 5. Cic. Div. 1, 33. (A. 375.) *hence* tria praetoria circa Capuam erecta, *sc.* erant, i. e. *three armies were encamped*, Liv. 25, 22. *in allusion to this Virgil says of the bees*, et circa regem atque ipsa ad praetoria densae miscentur, *sqq.* circa praetorium regis, *they crowd round their kings tent*, G. 4, 75.——Praetorium is also put for *the chief officers who attended on the general* or *the* praetorium, *and formed his council*; *whence* praetorium dimittere, *to dismiss those officers*, Liv. 21, 54. 26, 15. 30, 5. &c. (A. 376.) *the house* or *palace of the governor of a province*; curritur ad praetorium, *to the praetor's house*, Cic. Verr. 5, 35. *add.* ib. 4, 28.—*any palace or great house*, Suet. Cal. 37. Aug. 63 & 72. Tit. 8. albernas servant praetoria vices, i. e. *magnificent buildings* or *palaces*

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laces adorn both banks, Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 25. mirandusque cliens sedet ad praetoria regis, *waits at the court of* Prusias *king of* Bithynia, Juv. 10, 161. —*the praetorian cohorts* or *the emperor's bodyguards*, Suet. Ner. 9. Tac. H. 4, 46. tribuni centurionesque praetorii, *of the praetorian bands*, Suet. ib. 47. *commonly called* PRAETORIANAE cohortes, *v.* -iani milites, Suet. Tib. 37. Plin. 6, 29. *sing.* praetorianus miles, Tac. H. 4, 44.—PRAETŪRA, ae, f. *the praetorship, the office or dignity of a* praetor, Plin. 14, 22.——PRAETORITIUS, *v.* -icius, -icia corona, *a crown given by the* praetor *to the victors at the public games, made of thin plates of gold or silver*, Martial. 8, 33, 1.

PRAETORQUĒRE, *to writhe or twist hard before.*

PRAETREPĬDUS, a. *much affrighted, in great disorder:* praetrepidans, *panting with earnest desire.*

PRAETRUNCĀRE, *to cut off* or *out*, Plaut. Mil.

PRAETŬMĬDUS, a. *very much swelled*, Claudian.

PRAEVĂLĒRE, ui, ĭtum, *to prevail; to be better, or more able, of more value or worth; to excel* or *exceed:* praevalescere, *to grow too strong:* pravalĭdus, a. *very able or strong:* -ĭdē.

PRAEVALLĀRI, *to be fortified before*, Hirt, B. A.

PRAEVARĬCĀRI, *to straddle, to walk wide; not to go straight; to go crooked in ploughing*, Plin. 18, 19 f, 42. *to shuffle, to play fast and loose, to act deceitfully; to betray the cause of one's client, and by neglect or collusion, assist his opponent*, (A. 270.) -ātio; -ātor, Cic. Partit. 36. Div. 2, 43.

PRAEVĔHI, *to be carried before, to pass;* dum missilia hostium praevehuntur, Tac. H. 4, 71. Rhenus Germaniam praevehitur, *runs past*, Id. An. 2, 6. praevectus equo, Virg. A. 7, 166. Sil. 7, 117. *or simply* praevectus, *sc.* equo, *riding before;* equites Romani praevecti, Liv. 9, 35.

PRAEVĔLOX, ōcis, *very swift* or *quick*, Plin.

PRAEVĔNĪRE, *to come or go before*, Liv. 9, 23. & 24, 21. ad montes tendentem praevenit hostem, *prevents*, Luc. 4, 167. desiderium plebis, *to anticipate*, Id. 8, 76. pinus autem et picea praeveniunt *(sc.* abietem) germinatione quindecim ferè diebus, *the pine and pitch tree bud about 15 days before the fir*, Plin. 16, 26 f. 43. nascere, praeque diem veniens age, Lucifer, almum; *for* praeveniens, *rise, O* Lucifer, *and preceding bring on the day*, Virg. E. 8, 17.

PRAEVERBIUM, *a preposition put before a verb.*

PRAEVERNAT, imp. (ver,) *it is spring too early.*

PRAEVERRĔRE, *to sweep or brush before*, Ov.

PRAEVERTĔRE *antiq.* praevortĕre (ti, sum,) ventos cursu pedum, *to outstrip, to get before, to out-run*, Virg. A. 7, 807. *so* ventos equo, *to outfly the winds on horseback*, ib. 1, 345. volucres cervos equo, Stat. Ach. 2, 395. celeris vestigia cervae, Catul. 63, 341. ipse pedes praevertit volantem equum, Sil. 8, 558. nemo me unquam leviſſimâ ſuſpicione perſtrinxit, quem non praeverterim, *whom I have not got the better of*, Cic. Sull. 16.—praevertunt me fata, *prevent*, Ov. M. 2, 658. *so* praevertit metus luctum, Id. Liv. 397. nefas praevertere morte, Sen. Hippol. 254. Silius imminentem damnationem voluntario fine praevertit, *prevented*, Tac. An. 4, 19. *so* accuſationem voluntariâ morte, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. celeri praevertit triſtia leto, Lucan. 8, 30. metum ſupplicii fugâ, Liv. 24, 5. nulla igitur vis fuit religionis, quae tantam utilitatem praeverteret, *which ſhould prevent ſo great advantage*, i. e. *prevent Regulus from ſaving his life and avoiding ſuch torments*, Cic. Off. 3, 28. et vivo tentat praevertere amore—animos, *to prepoſſeſs or engage her mind*, Virg. A. 1, 721. neque praeripio pulpamentum, neque praevorto poculum, *nor do I ſnatch the tid-bits to myſelf, nor ſeize upon the cup before my turn*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 59.—Si Punicum Romano praevertiſſet bellum, *ſc.* Alexander, *if he had put the Punic war before the Roman*, i. e. *if he had made war on the Carthaginians, before he attacked the Romans*, Liv. 9, 17. nec poſſe, quum hoſtes prope ad portas eſſent, bello praevertiſſe quicquam, *nor could they prefer* the conſideration of *any thing* to that of *the war*, Liv. 2, 24. aegre impetratum a tribunis, ut bellum praeverti ſinerent, *to be preferred*, Id. ne me uxorem praevortiſſe dicant prae republica, *that I have preferred*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 30. ſi habes aliquid, quod huic ſermoni praevertendum putes, *which you think ought to be preferred*, Cic. Div. 1, 6. herilis praevortit metus, *ſc.* meo, *fear for my miſtreſs prevailed; I feared more for my miſtreſs than for myſelf*, Plaut. Amp. 5, 1, 17. ſed quoniam pietatem amori video tuo praevortere, *that your duty prevails over* or *is preferred to your love*, Id. Ps. 1, 3, 59.—PRAEVERTI (depon.) volucrem Hebrum fugâ, (*al.* eurum,) *to outſtrip, to outrun*, Virg. A. 1, 317. certum eſt principium id praevortier, *I am determined to do that firſt*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 29. *ſo* praevorti hoc certum eſt rebus aliis omnibus, *to do this before every thing elſe*, Id. Ciſt. 5, 8. mandatis rebus praevorti volo, *I will firſt diſpatch the buſineſs entruſted to me*, Id. Merc. 2, 3, 40. huic rei praevertendum exiſtimavit, *that he ſhould do this before any thing elſe*, Caeſ. B. G. 7, 33. ſi quid dictum eſt per jocum, non aequum eſt te id ſerio *(in the dat.)* praevortier, *it is not fair to pay more regard to that which was ſaid in jeſt, than to what I now ſay in earneſt*; (*al.* ſerio, adv. *to take in earneſt,*) Id. Amph. 3, 2, 40.—inde illico praevertor domum, *I return*, Id. *ſo* illuc praevertamur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 38. praevertor ad ea, Plin. Ep. 5, 15. non intempeſtivum eſt, nos ad ea praeverti, quae videntur hunc publicum errorem corrigere poſſe, *that we return*, Col. 3, 7, 3.

PRAEVĬDĒRE, *to ſee before; to foreſee; to provide before hand;* niſi quid praevidiſſet. Nep. 23, 9.

PRAEVITIĀRE, *to infect before hand*, Ov. M. 14, 455.

PRAEVIUS, a. *going before, leading the way.*

PRAEUMBRANS, *darkening, eclipſing*, Tac. An.

PRAEVŎLĀRE, *to fly before or firſt*, Plaut. Mil.

PRAEUSTUS, a. *burnt at the end or point*, Caeſ.

PRAEUT, adv. *in compariſon of, like as*, Ter.

PRAGMATĬCUS, a. *pertaining to buſineſs, particularly to ſtate affairs or politics*, Cic. Att. 2, 20. *ſkilful in law or in managing buſineſs*, Quinctil. 3, 6, 58. & 12, 3, 4. s. *an agent or ſolicitor*, Cic. Or. 1, 59. ex foedere pragmaticorum, Juv. 7, 123.

PRAMNIUM vinum, *a kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 4.

PRANDIUM, i, n. *a dinner*, Cels. 1, 3. Mart. 13, 30. (A. 433.) feciſti funus prandio, *you have buried*, i. e. *devoured the dinner*, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 27.

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27. PRANDĒRE, *to dine;* olus, *to dine upon pot herbs,* Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 3. *so* luscinias, Id. S. 2, 3, 245. testeam vesperi per castra dedit, ut ante lucem viri equique curati & pransi essent, Liv. 28, 14. pransus non avidè, *having dined,* Hor. S. 1, 6, 127. adde insciticm pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, Cic. Mil 21.—PRANSOR, ōris, m. *one invited to dinner, a guest,* Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 2.—PRANSITĀRE polentam, *to dine often upon,* Id. Asin. 1, 1, 18.—PRANSŌRIUS, -ium, candelabrum, *fit to be used at dinner,* when no candlestick was necessary, as being in the day-time, Quinct. 6, 3, 99.

* PRĀSĪNUS, a. *of a green colour, like a leek,* (prason;) -īna synthĕsis, Mart. 10, 29, 34. prasīna factio, *the party of charioteers in the* circus, *who were dressed in green,* Suet. Cal. 55. prasīnus agitator, *a charioteer of the green faction,* Id. Ner. 22. (A. 342.)—PRASINĀTUS, a. *clothed in green,* Petron. 28.—Prasoides, is, m. *a kind of topaz;* ex colore porri, Plin. 37, 8 s. 32.—PRASIUS, ii, *a green topaz of an inferior kind,* ib. s. 34.—PRASON, *a sea-weed of a green colour,* Id. 13, 25 s. 48.—PRASINĀTUS, *clothed in green,* Pet.

PRĀTUM, i, n. *a meadow:* pratŭlum, *a little meadow or green field:* pratensis, e, *of or pertaining to a meadow:* pratenses flores, fungi, &c. *that grow in a meadow;* foenum, Col. 6, 3.

PRĀVUS, a. *crooked, not straight, misshapen; wrong, wicked; erroneous, apt to go wrong:* vē, vītas.

PRĔCĀRI deos v. ad deos, *to pray, to intreat;* aliquid ab aliquo, mortem, salutem, veniam, &c. bona v. bene alicui precari, *to wish one well;* mala v. malè, *to wish him ill:* precantis miserere, *pity a suppliant,* Virg. A. 10, 598. precans dextra, as if *imploring,* ib. 12, 930. precantia verba, the words of *suppliants,* ib. 237. *prayers,* Ov. M. 7, 590. precati superos, *having prayed to the gods,* Virg. A. 5, 529. desine fata deūm flecti sperare precando, *by prayers,* ib. 6, 376. mala multa precatus Atridis, *having prayed for many mischiefs to the sons of Atreus,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 202. PRECĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a praying, a prayer* Cic. Mur. 1, Liv. 30, 5. precātus, ūs, m. *a request,* Stat. Th. 8, 332. *an imprecation,* Id. Silv. 5, 2, 81.—PRECĀTOR, ōris, m. *an intercessor,* Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 90.

PRĔCES, i, em e; *plur.* preces, um, ibus, &c. f, *(from the obsol.* prex,) *a prayer, an entreaty or supplication;* humili prece, Cic. Inv. 1, 16. cum magna prece ad aliquem scribere, Id. Att. 11, 15. nihil loci relictum est preci, Ter. And. 3, 4, 22. omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, *having cursed with all kind of imprecations,* Caes. B. G. 6, 30. *so* improbus urget iratis precibus, *follows me with curses,* Hor. S. 2, 6, 30.—PRECARIUS, a. *precarious, at another's will or pleasure;* victus, quaestus; libertas, salus, &c. -iō.

PREHENDĔRE, *contr.* prendĕre, di, sum, *to take, to take hold of, to grasp;* to catch, to seize: prehensio, ōnis, f. *a laying hold of; a kind of machine,* Caes. B. C. 2, 9.—PRENSĀRE, *to lay hold of, to watch; to take hold of in a familiar or supplicating manner, to solicit;* initium prensandi facere, Cic.—PRENSĀTIO, *a soliciting or canvassing.*

PRELUM, v. praelum, (*q.* premulum,) *a press, an instrument or machine for pressing or squeezing; a vine-press;* vina prelis elisa, Prop.

PREMĔRE, ssi, ssum, *to press;* aliquem jacentem v. exanimum pede, *to press upon,* Virg. A. 10, 495. aliquem fugientem, *to pursue closely,* Ov. M. 5, 604. *so* aliquem hastâ, Virg. A. 2, 530. anguem, *to tread upon,* Virg. A. 2, 379. angues tenaciter, manibus, *to squeeze* or *wring* to death, Ov. Ep. 9, 21. Art. 1, 187. Virg. A. 8, 289. annos, *to surpass, to exceed,* Ov. M. 7, 449. argumentum, *to insist upon, to urge,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 36. arva, *to walk over,* Ov. F. 4, 762. arva ossibus, *to lie* or *be buried on,* Id. Liv. 434. arva pelago, *to cover, to overflow,* Virg. A. 1, 246. arva alieno jugo, *to imbrue or enslave, to keep in subjection,* ib. 10, 78. *so* Ausoniam ditione, *to rule over,* ib. 54. axes, *to weigh down* or *load, to fit* or stand in a chariot, Ov. M. 2, 148. canes pube, *to contain* or *confine,* Id. Am. 3, 12, 21. Art. 1, 332. capillos mitrâ, *to cover* or *conceal,* Id. F. 4, 518. *so* canitiem galeâ, Virg. A. 9, 612. caput pede, *to press down,* Ov. M. 8, 425. caseum, *to press* or *make,* Virg. E. 1, 35. causam, *to hurt* or *injure,* Cic. Or. 2, 75. cervum ad retia, *to drive on,* Id. A. 3, 413. collum aratro, *to press,* Ov. M. 7, 211. collum laqueo, *to strangle,* Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 37. comas, *to press, to squeeze out the water,* Ov. P. 4, 1, 30. confessionem, *to press home, to urge,* Quinctil. 7, 1, 29. cornua tauri, *to seize,* Ov. M. 9, 186. cornua Bacchi, *to repress,* i. e. *to soothe* or *check the wrath,* Id. Art. 1, 232. cortices, *to press or bruise the shells* of the beechnut, to force out the juice by pressing, Plin. 12, 21 s. 46. crimen, *to aggravate;* opp. *to elevare,* Quinctil. 7, 2, 40. criminibus veris, *sc.* eam, *to bear hard upon, to urge with just accusations,* Ov. M. 14, 401. crinem fronde, *to crown with a garland,* Virg. A. 4, 148. & 5, 556. canitiem galeā, Virg. A. 9, 612. cursum ingenii, *to check,* Cic. Brut. 77. dolorem corde, *to conceal,* Virg. A. 1, 209. famam, *to sink, to depress,* Tac. Ann. 15, 49. fauces, *to press,* Ov. 12, 509. *to cleave to,* Virg. G. 3, 508. fauces defensionis, *to weaken or destroy,* Cic. Verr. 3. forum, *to frequent much, to be often in,* Cic. Planc. 27. gradum, *to stop,* V. Flac. 2, 454. grana ore, *to chew,* Ov. M. 5, 538. humeros, *to load,* Ov. Ep. 7, 80. ingenium, *to lessen,* Ov. Am. 3, 1, 25. iras, *to check,* Tac. H. 4, 72. graves iras, *to suppress or disguise,* Luc. 2, 521. littus, *sc.* nave, *to press upon, to come near,* Hor. Od. 2, 10, 3. littora pede, *to land or stand upon,* Ov. P. 3, 2, 6. presserat occiduus Tarteſſia littora Phoebus, *had reached,* Ov. M. 14, 416. luxuriem, *to check the luxuriance* of the trees, to prune the luxuriant shoots, ib. 629. mammas primas, *to suck the foremost dugs,* Plin. 11, 40 s. 95. nymphas, *to excel,* Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 115. oculos, *to close,* Virg. A. 9, 487. & 12, 908. odium, *to conceal,* Plin. pan. 62. propositum, *to persist in,* Ov. M. 2, 104. saltus montium praesidiis, *to shut or block up,* Liv. 40, 40. sanguinem, *to stop* or *stanch,* Tac. An. 15, 64. sedilia, *to sit upon,* Ov. M. 5, 317. sensus, *to conceal;* opp. *to promere,* Tac. An. 3, 11. superiores, *to criminate, to depress the merit of his superiors,* Liv. 22, 12. terram genu, *to press,* Ov. M. 6, 3, 47. aliquid terrâ, *to bury in the earth,* Ov. Epod. 1, 33. toros, *to recline on,* Ov. Ep. 12, 30. ventos, *to restrain,* Virg. A. 1, 63. urbem obsidione, *to besiege*

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fuge, Virg. A. 8, 647. urbem servitio, *to enslave*, Id. vestigia, *to stop*, ib. 6, 197. vestigia patris, *to follow the footsteps or example*, Tac. An. 2, 14. virgulta per agros, *to plant*, Virg. G. 2, 346. vitem falce, *to prune*, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 9. *so* umbras, i. e. *the overspreading branches*, Virg. G. 1, 157. vocem, *to be silent*, Id. A. 9, 324. pressit ab his vocem, *after saying these words she stopt her voice*, Ov. M. 9, 763.—Cum premeretur ad exeundum, *he was pressed, urged, or importuned*, Nep. 17, 6. nonumque prematur in annum, *sc.* carmen, *let it be suppressed*, i. e. not be published *for nine years* after being composed, Hor. Art. P. 388. aulaea premuntur, *the curtains are kept down*, i. e. the play is stopt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 189. (A. 360) cum a me premeretur, *when he was urged or hard put to it*, Cic. Verr. 1, 53. Div. 2, 20. totidemque plagae tellure premuntur, *as many zones are marked on the ear b*, Ov. M. 1, 48. premi ab hoste, *to be hard pressed*; ab Scythis, Nep. 1, 3. premi aere alieno, aegritudine, dolore, siti, &c. *to be pressed, distressed, or afflicted*; nocte, *to be covered* or *concealed*, Virg. A. 6, 827. densior his tellus; et pressa est gravitate sui, *was pressed* or *weighed down*, Ov. M. 1, 30.—Pressus, part. & adj. clamor, *checked, silenced*, Ov. M. 1, 207. et cubito remanete presso, *reclining on your elbow*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 8. fossa arctius pressa, *a channel cut* or *made more narrowly*, Plin. 10, 69, 4. lactis pressi copia, i. e. *of cheese*, Virg E. 1, 82. vina pressa, Torquato consule, *pressed, made*, Hor. Epod. 13, 9. presso pede, *slowly*, Liv. 8, 8. *so* presso gradu, *with a slow pace*, Id. 28, 14. presso gressu, Ov. M. 3, 17. pressa vox & temulenta, *indistinct, inarticulate*, Cic. in Senat. post red. 6. *so* pressi ac flebiles modi, Id. Tusc. 1, 44. *but* lingua sonos vocis distinctos et pressos efficit, *articulate*, Id. N. D. 2, 59. oratio pressior, *more close or concise, compendious, nervous*, Id. Or. 2, 23. *so* Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 4. & 7, 9, 8. oratores parum pressi et nimis redundantes, Cic. Br. 55. Thucydides verbis pressus, Id. Or. 2, 13.—Pressè, adv. loqui, *softly, gently*, Cic. Off. 1, 37. Or. 3, 12. *concisely*, Quinct. 2, 8, 15. & 8, 3, 40. *subtilely, acutely*, Id. Tusc. 4, 7. Fin. 4, 10. Or. 8.

Pressūra, ae, f. *a squeezing or pressing*, Col. 12, 36.—Pressus, ûs, m. ōris, *a pressing* or *closing* of the lips, *an articulation*, Cic. Or. 3, 11. ponderis, *a pressure*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. pressu duplici palmarum, Id. N. D. 2, 42.—Pressōrius, -ium vas, *in which any thing is pressed*, Col. 12, 18.—Pressāre, *to press often or hard, to squeeze*; frustra pressabimus ubera palmis, Virg. E. 3, 99.

PRĔTIUM, i, n. *a price, a reward, money given for any thing, a fee or hire, a bribe, wages; worth, esteem*; pretium *sc.* operae, *worth while*, Tac. An. 1, 57. ager majoris pretii, *of greater value*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12. magni pretii homo, *of great worth*, Id. Ad. 5, 6, 3. quibus pretiis hic porci veneunt, *at what price*, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 15. pretio capiuntur avarae, *are catched by a bribe*, Tib. 3, 1, 7. et peccare nefas, aut pretium est mori, *the reward* or *punishment*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 24. mors pretium tardis, *sc.* est, Ov. M. 10, 572. ego pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter. And. 3, 5, 4. ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema, Juv. 13, 105. facturusne operae pretium sim, si, &c. *whether I am about to do a work of importance*, Liv. pr. operae pretium est, *it is worth while*, Cic. Cat. 4, 8.—Prĕtiōsus, *costly, dear, precious, excellent*: pretiōsè, adv. *in a costly manner, richly, splendidly*; vasa caelata, Cic. Inv. 2, 40.

Pri, *anciently used for* prae, Festus.

Prīdem, adv. *some time since, a while ago, lately.*

Prīdie, adv. (*q.* priore die,) *on the day before.*

PRĪMUS, (*ab obsol.* pris, prior,) *first; prime, best, chief*; prima fabula, *the first part of a play*; *so* prima aetas, aestas, &c. primo mane, *early in the morning*; primo quoque tempore, *as soon as possible*:—Prima, ōrum, n. *the first principles* or *elements of things*, Lucr. 1, 1068. *the beginning*, Cic. Att. 11, 7. *the van of an army*, Curt. 5, 3, 9. primae, *sc.* partes, *the precedence, the preeminence*, Cic. Br. 90. primis labris gustare, *slightly, superficially*, Id. N. D. 1, 20.--primò, & -mùm, adv. *in the first place, the first time, first*; ut primùm, *when first* primŭlus, a. *first, the very first*; -ùm: primārius, a. *of the first rank, worth, or dignity, chief, principal*: primātus, ûs, m. *the first place or rank in worth or estimation*, Plin. 13, 12. *preeminence*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7. primāni, ōrum, *the soldiers of the first legion*, Tac. H. 2, 43.—Prīmĭtiae, ārum, f. *the first fruits* or *produce, firstlings*, Ov. M. 3, 274. *the first attempt, the beginning*, Stat. Th. 2, 742. & 11, 265.—primitius torris, *of the first magnitude*, (*al.* prunitius,) Ovid. Met. 12, 272.—primitīvus, a. *the first or earliest*, Col. 9, 13. primĭtus, adv. *at first, first of all*:—Primōres, um, m. *the chief men, the nobles*, Liv. primōris, gen. sing. adj. *the first, the foremost*; primori in acie, *in the first line or front*, Tac. Hist. 3, 21. Nasi primoris acumen, *the point of the nose*, Lucr. 6, 1191. primores dentes, *the foremost teeth*, Plin. 11, 37. primores feminae, *the principal women*, Tac. An. 2, 29.—Prīmarvus, a. (aevum,) *elder, born first*; *flourishing, in the flower of one's age*, Virg. A. 9, 545. *youthful*, ib. 10, 345. primigenius, a. (gigno,) *original, primitive*: Primigenia, *an epithet of* Fortune, Cic. Leg. 1, 11. Liv. 34, 53.—Primigĕnus dies, *the first day, the birth day*, Lucr. 2, 1104. primogenitus, *the first-born*: primĭpăra, (pario,) *she that is first brought forth*, or *that is delivered of her first child*, Plin. 8, 47. Prīmĭpĭlus, i e. primi pili centurio, m. *a centurion of the first rank* (*of* triarii,) primipilāris, v. -ārius, a. *of a chief centurion*; Senex, Quinct. 6, 3, 92. a. *a chief centurion*, Suet. Tib. 37. Primordium, i, n. (ordior,) *the beginning, the origin*; urbis, Liv. pr. -rdia rerum, Lucr. 1, 50.

PRINCEPS, ĭpis, c. (capio,) *the first or foremost, the chief*; *a prince or princess, the emperor*; *an author, adviser or encourager*; *a ring-leader*: Princeps senātûs, *the prince or chief* man of the senate, i. e. *the senator whose name was first marked in the list of senators by the censors*, (A. 4.)—Princeps juventutis, *the person first named by the Censor in reciting the list of* Equites, (A. 28.) *but both these appellations were also applied to others*:—Principes, um, *one of the three ranks of soldiers, between the* hastati *and* triārii, Liv. 8, 8. Cretensi bello octavum principem duxit, *i. e.* octavum principum ordinem v. octavam centu-

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ſum, *be commanded the eighth century of* Principes, Cic. Br. 8. primus princeps, *the centurion of the firſt century of* principes, Liv. 25, 14. *called* Princeps prior, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 64.—Principālis, e, *principal, chief; of or pertaining to the prince or emperor; princely:* principalis dextra et ſiniſtra *ſc.* porta, *the gate on the right and on the left ſide of the camp*, Liv. 4, 19. & 40, 17.—— Principāliter, adv. *like a prince, in a princely manner*, Plin. pan. 47.—Principātus, ûs, m. *the firſt place, preeminence*, Cic. Off. 2, 19. *the imperial power or government*, Plin. 9, 39. nec multùm abſuit quin ſtatim diadema ſumeret, ſpeciemque principātûs in regni formam converteret, *and he was not far from aſſuming a diadem, and changing the appearance of the imperial dignity* (which externally was very ſimple, A. 174.) *into the form of a regal government or deſpotiſm*, Suet. Cal. 22. ſcis, ut ſunt diversâ naturâ dominatio et principatus, ita non aliis eſſe principem gratiorem, quam qui maximè dominum graventur, Plin. pan. 45 —*a beginning*, Cic. de Univ. 2. Principium, *a beginning; an origin, a race or pedigree*; pl. *the firſt principles or elements of things*, Lucr. 2, 789. Cic. Acad. 4, 36. *the natural deſires or appetites of the mind*, Cic. Fin. 2, 11. & 3, 5. Off. 3, 12. *the firſt line of an army in order of battle*, Sall. Jug. 49. Liv. 2, 65 3, 22. 8. 18. Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 11. *an open ſpace in the middle of the camp*, (A. 373.)—Principiō, adv. *in the firſt place, firſt of all:* principiālis, e, *original.*

PRIOR, -ius, ōris, *(from the obſolete* pris, e, *before;) the former; the better, preferable;* nunc prior adito tu, *do you advance firſt*, Ter. Phor. 1, 4, 52. prior bibas, prior decumbas, *you drink firſt, you recline firſt*, ib. 2, 2, 28. ſi mihi prior tu adtuleris (argentum,) Phaedria, meâ lege utar; ut potior ſit, qui prior ad dandum eſt, *I'll follow my rule*, "the firſt to pay, ſhall be firſt ſerved," ib. 3, 2, 47. nil prius fide, *better*, Prop. 1, 80. *ſo* Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 5. bellante prior, *ſuperior to his enemy*, Hor. ſaec. carm. 51. priores noſtri, *our anceſtors*, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 5. priores deferunt Laelio, *ſc.* partes, *they give the preference*, Cic. Br. 21. *ſo* priores partes habere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 71. ex hoc fonte *(ſc.* ex corde) duae grandes venae in priora, *(ſc.* loca) et terga diſcurrunt, *into the fore-parts* of the body, Plin. 11, 37 ſ. 69. Prius, adv. *before, ſooner;* priùs orto ſole, *before ſun-riſe*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112. nihil priùs mihi faciendum putavi, quàm ut tibi gratularer, Cic. Att. 4, 1.—Priusquam, conj. *before (it), before;* priusquàm de rep. dicere incipio, Cic. Phil. 1, 4. priuſquam me dormitum conferam, Id. Fam. 9, 26.

Priscus, a. *ancient, old, out of uſe;* -a gens mortalium, Hor. priſcè, adv. *in the old or ancient manner.*

Pristinus, a. *ancient, former, accuſtomed, wonted, firſt;* conjux, Virg. A. 6, 473. gloria, ib. 10, 143.

Pristis, is, m. *a kind of large fiſh*, Plin. 9, 3. *the name of a ſhip*, Virg. A. 5, 156. *a kind of ſhip.*

Privignus, i, m *a ſtep-ſon:* privigna, *a ſtep-daughter:* privigna proles, *born in a former marriage*, Col. 10, 163. *correl.* vitrīcus & noverca.

Prīvus, a. *ſingle, particular, proper, peculiar, one's own;* veteres priva dicebant, quae nos ſingula dicimus, Gell. 10, 20. privum eſt proprium uniuscujuſque, Non. 1, 152. & 2, 694. *ſo* Feſtus in privos :—quem ducit priva triremis, *his own galley*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 93. ſive aliud privum dabitur tibi, *for your own private eating*, Id. S. 2, 5, 11. milites—ſingulis bobus, binis privis tunicis donati, *with an ox and two tunics to each for his own particular uſe*, Liv. 7, 37. *ſo* ut privos lapides ſilices, privaſque verbenas ſecum ferrent, *that each ſhould carry along with him his own flint ſtone* to break the ſkull of the victim, *and his own vervain* to crown his head, Id. 30, 43. ſua cuique quum ſit animi cogitatio, colorque privus, *(al.* proprius,) *his own, peculiar to himſelf*, Phaedr. 5 pr. 8. privas ſcapulas habeas illi rei, *for that uſe* and no other, Cato, 26. *add.* ib. 3, 10, 11, &c. vox in privas ſe dividit aures, *to each ear*, Lucr. 4, 570. non privam quamque ſolemus particulam venti ſentire, & frigoris, *every particular breath* or *breeze of that cold wind*, ib. 261. in dies privos, *every day*, Id. 5, 732. *ſo* privas in horas, ib. 275 *add.* 3, 390 & 723. vetant leges ſacratae, vetant xii tabulae, leges privis hominibus irrogari, *to be enacted againſt ſingle men or particular individuals;* id enim eſt PRIVILEGIUM, *a law about* inflicting an extraordinary puniſhment on an individual, Cic. Dom. 17. Sext. 30. Leg. 3, 19. parad. 4.—in later writers, *a privilege*, Plin. Ep. 10, 56, 57 & 110. Senec. Ben. 3, 11. tranq. anim. 2.—— Prīvāre eum bonis, honore, luce, amicis, oculis, vitâ, &c. *to deprive of;* cum dolore, aegritudine, *to free from:* -ātio :——Prīvātus, a. *private, not public; peculiar, one's own:* s. *a private perſon, not a magiſtrate*, Cic. Cat. 1, 1. *not in any public office*, Nep. 1, 8. Liv. privātim, adv. *privately;*

PRO (praep.) gloria certare, *for*, Sall. Jug. 94. minas viginti pro ambobus dedi, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 89. ego pro te molam, Id. And. 1, 2, 29. pro peccato magno paullum ſupplicii ſatis eſt patri, ib. 5, 3, 32. Cererem pro frugibus; Liberum appellare pro vino; Neptunum pro mari; curiam pro Senatu; campum pro comitiis; togam pro pace; arma ac tela pro bello, Cic Or. 3, 42. pro centum millibus unus Cato mihi eſt, Id. Att. 2, 5. pro cive ſe gerere, *for, as*, Id. Arch. 5. pro hoſte habere, Liv. 2, 20. pro parente colere, Id. 26, 49. amavi pro meo, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 23. pro patre huic eſt, ib. 5, 8, 28. pro rupto foedus habet, Liv. pro occiſo relictus eſt, Cic. pro victore agere, Sall. Jug. 98. pro maximis celebrantur, Id. Cat. 8. pro pontifice, *as* pontifex, (al. *in preſence of,*) Liv. 2, 27. tribunus militum pro conſule ad Veios fuerat, Id. 4, 41. *ſo* pro praetore, 10, 25. pro victis eſſe, 10, 35. pro amicis facturos, 35, 46. pro certo, comperto, infecto, nihilo, &c. habeo, duco :—¶ pro tempore atque periculo, *according to*, Sall. Cat. 30. *ſo* pro ſua conſuetudine, dignitate, ſapientia, ſpe, &c. pro meo jure, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 27. pro viribus, pro parte virili, pro ſua quiſque parte v. facultate, *according to one's ability or power;* pro rata parte, pro portione, *in proportion;* tu illos duos olim pro re tollebas tuâ, *you bred them both according to your fortune*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 23.—¶ pro aede Jovis Statoris, *before*, Cic. Phil. 2, 26. *ſo* pro curia, concione, conſilio, caſtris, foribus, muro

muro, rostris, templo, tribunali, &c.—parum tibi pro eo, quod a te habeo, reddidi, *in comparison of, considering*, Cic. pro ut, pro eo ac, pro eo ut mereor, *as I deserve*; pro se quisque, uterque, &c. *for his own part*; rati noctem pro se, *favourable to them*, Sall. Jug. 98. *so* et loca sua et genus pugnae pro hoste fuere, Liv. 39, 30. pro meo casu, *considering my condition or circumstances*, Id. Cat. 35. *so* pro inopia commeatuum, Liv. 36, 7. pro collegio decemvirorum, *by the authority* or *in the name of*, Liv. 38, 36. *so* pro collegio *sc.* tribunorum, Id. 4, 26. pro collegii sententia, *as the opinion* or *by the appointment of the college* of tribunes, ib. 44. fieri pro tribu aedilem, *to be elected by the* prerogative *tribe*, Liv. 9, 46. (A. 90.) *so* pro suffragio, *for* suffragio, *v.* -iis, Id. Verr. 2, 51. pro praede, *for* praede *v.* praedibus, *as a surety* or *sureties*, ib. 1, 45.

PRŌ *v.* PROH, interj. *O*: prō sancte Jupiter! Cic. Phil. 2, 13. prō Jupiter! Ter. And. 4, 3, 17. prō supreme Jupiter! Id. Ad. 2, 1, 42. prō deûm atque hominum fidem! *sc.* imploro, Id. Hec. 2, 1, 1. prō fidem deûm! *sc.* facinus foedum.

PROAUCTOR, ōris, m. *a remote author or founder*; Appius Caecus generis sui, Suet. Cl. 24.

PROAVUS, i, m. *a great-grandfather*: proavia, ae, *a great-grandmother*: proavitus, a. *of a great-grandfather or ancestors*; *ancient*; regna, Ov. M.

PRŌBĀRE, (*a.* probus,) *to prove, to make good, to make out, to evince*; Carneades nullam unquam rem defendit, quam non probârit, Cic. Or. 2, 39. *so* Id. Verr. 1, 4. Hor. resp. 14. exitus acta probat, Ov. Ep. 2, 85. culpa nec ex facili, *(i. e.* facilè,) quamvis manifesta, probatur, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 55. probare aliquid argumentis, Quinctil. 9, 4, 4. ex prioribus insequentia, Id. 1, 10, 36. probata experimento cultura, Id 10, 2, 2.——¶ 2. *to approve, to approve of*; teque et istam rationem otii tui et laudo vehementer et probo, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor, Ov. M. 7, 20. censores villam publicam in campo martio probaverunt, *approved of*, i. e. declared that the undertakers had fulfilled their contract, Liv. 4, 22 f. ut probaret Apronius hoc triticum, *should accept as good*, Cic. Verr. 1, 30. probanda atque improbanda discernere, Quinctil. 2, 2, 11. Caesar maximè probabat transire mare & Pompeium sequi, Caes. B. C. 1, 29. *so* Virg. A. 4, 112. sive tu Lucina probas vocari, *thou chusest*, Hor. carm S. 15. mihi verò et Flacco neutiquam probari potuit tam flagitiosa libido, *could not be approved of by me*, Cic. Sen. 10.——¶ 3. *to approve to, to make or shew to be worthy of approbation*; et civibus et sociis se probavit, Cic. Ligar. 1. multis se probavit, Id. Fin. 2, 25. mediocritates vel perturbationum, vel morborum animi, mihi non sane probant, *they do not convince or satisfy me about the moderation either of the disorders or diseases of the mind*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10. possumusne tibi probare auctorem exempli—C. Marium, *cannot we make you approve of*, Id. Balb. 20. quibus de meo celeri reditu non probabam, Cic. Att. 16, 7. *add.* Id. Sull. 1. Quinct. 30. Mil. 24. &c. praeterea forma, aetas ipsa est, facilè ut te pro eunucho probes, *sc.* Thaidi, *that you may easily pass for an eunuch*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 83. quos (libros,) ut spero, tibi valde probabo, *which I hope to make agreeable to you; to your taste or liking*, Cic. Att. 4, 14. *so* me juvat—auribus et puris scripta probâsse mea, Prop. 2, 13, 12.—¶ 4. *to try, to inspect, to examine, to judge of*; tuo ex ingenio mores alienos probas, Plaut. Perf. 2, 2, 30. *so* Id. Tr. 4, 3, 42. vulgus amicitias utilitate probat, Ov. P. 2, 3, 8. miscentur aera falsae monetae,—igitur ars facta denarios probare, Plin. 33, 9 f. 46. *so* terram, Id. 17, 5. falsas gemmas, 37, 13 f. 76, &c.—PRŌBĀTUS, adj. *approved, acceptable, agreeable*; minus probatus parentibus, Nep. 2, 1. probatior primoribus patrum, *more approved* or *respected by the principal senators*, Liv. 27, 8. homo probatissimus, *very respectable*, Cic. Verr. 2, 8. *so* femina probatissima, Id. Caec. 4. gratulatio tua est mihi probatissima, *very agreeable*, Cic. Fam. 4, 11. probatissimi auctores, *most approved*, Col. 1, 1, 8. *so* artifices, ib. 11, 1, 6.—PROBATIO, ōnis, f. *a proof*; probationes, *proofs*, Quinctil. 6, 4, 7. 5, 1 pr. & 5, 8. Tac. H. 2, 63. & 3, 7.—*a trial, inspection*, or *examination*; athletarum, Cic. Off. 1, 40. quadrupedum, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 1.—*probability*; opp. to perception, Cic. Acad. 4, 31.—PROBĀTOR, ōris, *an approver*, Cic. Phil. 2, 12.——PROBĀBILIS, e, *probable, likely to be true, credible*; nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat probabile, Cic. parad. 1. alia visa esse probabilia, alia non probabilia, Cic. Ac. 4, 31. probabile id est, quod, &c. Id. Inv. 1, 29.—orator probabilis, *plausible*, Nep. 24, 3. Cic. Br. 76. Orator populo probabilior, *more acceptable*, Cic. Or. 2, 36. probabile autem Cicero id genus (orationis,) dicit, quod non plus minusve est, quàm decet, *approvocable, commendable*, Quinctil. 8, 3, 42. *vid.* Cic. partit. 6. erat ejus aequalis P. Autronius voce peracutâ atque magnâ, nec aliâ re ullâ probabilis, *and not worthy of approbation* or *commendable, not distinguished for any other accomplishment*, Cic. Br. 68. Persarum probabile institutum, V. Max. 2, 6, 16. libertas *(sc.* dictorum nimia) vulgi auribus gratior, quàm sapientissimi cujusque animo probabilior est, ib. 6, 2 pr. Roscius dicebat, se adhuc reperire discipulum quem quidem probaret, potuisse neminem; non quò non essent quidam probabiles, sed, &c. *that he could never find a scholar, with whom he was quite satisfied; not but that some of them were tolerable, pretty good, passable*, Cic. Or. 1, 28.—— PROBABILITER (adv.) dicere, *plausibly, so as to gain approbation*, Cic. Or. 2, 82. *add.* Id. Fin. 3, 17. multaque in eam partem probabiliter argumentatus, *sc.* est, *urged many plausible arguments to that purpose*, Liv. 33, 28. minimè probabiliter, *not at all in a manner to produce conviction*, Id. 42, 48. censulatus non probabiliter, gestus, *not discharged with the approbation* of the citizens, Paterc. 2, 46.—probabilitas, ātis, f. *probability, likelihood, appearance of truth*, Cic. Fin. 3, 21.

PROBOSCIS, idis, f. *an elephant's trunk*, Plin. 8, 7.

PROBRUM, i, n. *a shameful* or *wicked action*, as lewdness, adultery, &c. Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 15. & 3, 2, 6. Ov. M. 10, 695. Suet. Caes. 43. *a detestable crime*, Cic. Dom. 29. *disgrace, infamy*; cum

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rûm ſummo probro, Ter. And. 5, 30. 1. *ſo* Ph. 5, 4, 6. paupertas probro haberi coepit, *ſc.* alicui, *to be reckoned a diſgrace*, Sall. Cat. 12. quem cenſores ſenatu probri gratiâ amoverant, *on account of his ſhameful conduct*, ib. 23. probra corporis, *unnatural paſſions*, Tac. An. 6, 24.—¶ *a reproach, foul language*; probra alicui v. in aliquem dicere, fundere, jactare, ingerere, intentare, &c. aliquem probris lacerare, reſpergere, vexare, violare, &c.—PROBRŌSUS, a. *ignominious, diſgraceful, infamous, ſcandalous*, Cic. Font. 12.

PRŌBUS, a. *virtuous, honeſt, good, ſincere*; probi viri, Cic. Or. 2, 43. homines, Id. Div. 2, 25. vos aequo animo aequa noſcere oportet, ſi vos voltis perhiberi probos, *to be eſteemed men of probity*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 59. proba et modeſta, *ſc.* mulier, *worthy and modeſt*, ib. 5, 8, 7. poëta peccat, cum probam orationem adfingit improbo, *when he aſcribes an honeſt ſpeech to a diſhoneſt man*, Cic. Or. 22. non proba lit, quam vir ſervat, *chaſte*, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 29. *ſo* ib. 14, 14. Tr. 4, 3, 57. P. 1, 2, 142. Salluſt. Cat. 25. virgines probae, *real virgins*, Quinctil. 1, 10, 31. probus puer, *modeſt*, ib. 1, 3, 2. *ſo* probus quis nobiſcum vivit, Hor. S. 1, 3, 56. Pompeius oris probi, *(al.* improbi,) animo inverecundo, Suet. Gram. 15. *vid.* Senec. Ep. 11 Plin. 7, 12 ſ. 11 37, 2 ſ. 6. probus adoleſcens, *virtuous, modeſt*, Cic. Vil. 4. *ſo* probi mores, Hor. Car. Saec. 45. Quinctil. 7, 2, 33. ſic in ipſo joco aliquod probi ingenii lumen eluceat, Cic. Off. 1, 29.—PROBUS ager, *good land*, Col. de arb. 3, 6. *ſo* ſapor, ib. 7. argentum probum, *of the proper ſtandard without alloy*, Liv. 32, 2. & 38, 38. *good money*, Plaut. Perſ. 4, 3, 57. & 4, 6, 1. *ſo* nummi, ib. 3, 3, 33. O artificem probum, *O excellent deceiver! well counterfeited*, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 29. clavae probae, *ſtout cudgels*, Id. Rud. 3, 5, 20. color, *right, good*, Col. 8, 2, 8. probus hic conger frigidus, *ſc.* erit, *will be good when cold*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165. proba materies data eſt, ſi probum adhibes fabrum, *we have excellent ſtuff to work upon, if you employ a good workman*, Id. Poen. 4, 2, 93. proba merx facilè emptorem reperit, *choice ware*, ib. 1, 2, 129. navigium, *a ſtout ſhip*, Cic. Ac. 2, 31. occaſio, *favourable*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 2. operam probam dediſti, *you have done us excellent ſervice*, Id. Perſ. 4, 5, 2. pauperies, *honeſt poverty*, Hor Od. 3, 29, 55. de quo tibi ſpondeo probiorem hominem eſſe neminem, *more worthy, better*, Cic. Fam. 7, 5. adjutum cuperem juvenem probiſſimum, *of very great probity*, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 3.—PROBĒ, adv. *rightly, well, properly*:—PROBITAS, ātis, f. *virtue, honeſty, probity*; probitas laudatur et alget, Juv. 1, 74. probitas cum paupertate jacebit, *will be neglected*, Luc. ad Piſ. 109. ipſa manu nuptam genetrix Aenëia ducit lumina demiſſam, et dulci probitate rubentem, *bluſhing with ſweet modeſty*, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 12. *add.* Cic. Or. 1, 26 f. Quinctil. 6, 4, 12.

PRŌCĀRE v. -āri, *ſq.* precāri; *i. e.* poſcĕre, Feſt.) *to aſk or demand*; *to woo, to flatter or ſooth*: PRŌCAX, ācis, a. *pert, petulant; ſaucy, wanton*: procaces auſtri, *raging*, Virg. A. 1, 536. -ācĭter: -ācĭtas:—PRŌCUS, i, n. *a ſuiter, a wooer.*

PRŎCĔDĔRE, ſi, ſum, *to proceed, to go or come forth; to go on, to advance*; funus interim procedit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 101. vidit et aequatis claſſem procedere velis, Virg. A. 4, 587. in multum vini, *to drink a great deal*, Liv. 37, 7. in pedes, *to come into the world with the feet foremoſt*, Plin. 7, 8. vites naturaliter in ſublime procedunt, *grow up, tend aloft*, Col. Arb. 4. ut ſtipendia iis procederent, *that their campaigns* or *years of ſervice ſhould be reckoned to them*, Liv 25, 5 & 27, 11. *ſo* iis aera procedere, Id. 5, 7. illi procedit rerum menſura tuarum, *the glory of your exploits redounds to her*, i. e. is imputed to Omphăle, who has enſlaved you, Ov. Ep. 9, 109. totidem dies emptori procedent, *will be allowed to the buyer*, Cato, 148. ut binae (oves) prò ſingulis (agnis) procedant, *i. e.* annumerentur, *ſhould be counted or allowed*, Varr. 2, 2, 5. mea benefacta reipublicae procedunt, my ſervices to the republic, *are conſidered or regarded*; or *are manifeſt*, Sall. Jug. 85, 5. cum ſtationes procederent, *when their turns of mounting guard continued*, Liv. 5, 48.—PROCEDĔRE in virtute, *to make progreſs*, Cic. Fin. 4, 23. in philoſophia, ib. 3, 2. natura doctrinâque ad virtutem, ib. 4, 9. aliquantum ad virtutis aditum, ib. 3, 14 f. aetate, *to grow old*, Cic. Sen. 14. honoribus longiùs, *to riſe to higher preferments*, Id. Br. 48 f. ad opes, *to become rich*, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 3. aſtrum proceſſit, *has ariſen or appeared*, Virg. E. 9, 47. poſtea quàm philoſophia proceſſit, *became known, was diſcovered*, Cic. Div. 1, 39. dies alter et alter proceſſit, *went on, paſſed*, Virg. A. 3, 356. pars major anni jam proceſſerat, *was paſt*, Liv. 3, 37. *ſo* ubi plerumque noctis proceſſit, Sall. Jug. 21.—diu magnum inter mortalis certamen fuit, vine corporis, an virtute animi res militaris magis procederet, *ſucceeded more*, Id. Cat. 1. ubi multa agitanti nihil procedit, *when nothing ſucceeds with him attempting many things*, ib. 27. quòd neque inſidiae conſuli procedere, *his plot againſt the conſul did not ſucceed*, ib. *ſo* quoniam bellum armis parum procedebat, Id. Jug. 61. ubi id parum proceſſit, Liv. 1, 57. ſed haec propter hiemale tempus minus proſperè procedebant, *went on*, Nep. 14, 6. niſi id putas, quia primò proceſſit parum, Ter. And. 4, 1, 48. meditor eſſe affabilis, et bene procedit, Id. Ad. 5, 6, 9. Syre, proceſſisti hodie pulchre, *you have ſucceeded finely*, ib. 5, 9, 22.—tempore procedente, *in proceſs of time*, Plin. Ep. 3, 20. Caeſar proceſſus (*mel.* progreſſus) a ſuis caſtris, *having advanced*, Hirt. Afr. B. 75.—proceditur lentè, *ſc.* ab iis, *they advance or proceed*, Caeſ. B. C. 1, 80. qua temeritate proceſſum in aciem eſt, Liv. 25, 21. nec ultra minas proceſſum eſt, Tac.—PROCESSIO, ōnis, f. longior, *a proceeding or advancing farther*, Cic. Manil. 9.—PROCESSUS, ūs, m. *progreſs*, Cic. Br. 78. gradus tuos, et quaſi proceſſus dicendi ſtudeo cognoſcere, *the* progreſſive *ſteps and advances, as it were, of your eloquence*, ib. 65 f. inimica ſemper alienis proceſſibus invidia, *to the ſucceſs of others*, Senec. Helv. 28. *ſo* Id. Tr. An. 2.

PROCELLĔRE, cŭli, culſum, *to ſtrike, to drive, to overturn*; ſe, *to ſtretch themſelves forward*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 167.—PROCELLA, ae, f. *a ſtorm, a tempeſt*, Virg. A. 1, 85. et ibi Serv. *a civil commotion,*

motion, *a tumult*, Nep. 25, 10. Cic. Cat. 4, 2.—Procellōsus, a. *stormy, boisterous, tempestuous.*

Prōcĕres, um, m. *the chief men* or *nobles* of a place. Liv. 1, 45. lecti proceres, *chosen chiefs*, Virg. A. 10, 213. *so* ib. 3, 58. rerum proceres, *the chief commanders*, Sil. 11, 142. castrorum, *the principal officers*, Liv. 7, 69. proceres juventutis, *the chiefs of the* equites, *the flower of the army*, Liv. 10, 28. *cf.* 3, 61.—*rar sing.* agnosco procerem, *I recognise the patrician*, as we say, *the peer*, Juv. 8, 26.

Prōcĕrus, a. *high, long, large*; -erae alni, *tall, lofty*, Virg. E. 6, 63. *so* arundo, Ov. M. 13, 891. fraxĭni, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 16. lauri, Catul. 63, 289. silvae, Ov. Ep. 16, 107. nemora, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 7. corpora, Col. 8, 2, 4. et est plerisque procera pueritia, Tac. H. 4, 14.—Procĕri lupi, *long, large pikes*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 36. *so* serpens procero corpore, Lucr. 3, 658. sues procero corpore, capitibus ut sint parvis, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14. boves cornibus proceris, Col. 6, 1, 3. proferre viai proceros passus, *to make long steps* or *large strides in walking*, Lucr. 4, 825. post anapaestus, procerior quidam numerus, efflоruit, *a certain longer measure* or *foot*, Cic. Or. 3, 48. longâ procerior alno, *taller*, Ov. M. 13, 790. *so* Judaeae gentis homo procerior celsissimo Germano, Col. 3, 8, 3. proceriora corpora, Plin. pan. 61. proceriссimus homo, Plin. 7, 16. Gallorum quisque proceriссimus ad pompam triumphi lectus, Suet. Cal. 47. -ima populus, Cic. Leg. 1, 5. -imae caudae, *very long tails*, Col. 8, 2, 10.—Prōcĕrē, adv. *to a great length*, Manil. 1, 841. brachium proceriùs projectum, quasi quoddam telum, orations, *stretched to a greater length than usual*, in an advanced posture, *as a bolt of eloquence*, Cic. Or. 3, 59.—Procerĭtas, ātis, f. arborum, *height, tallness*, Plin. 6, 32. *so* corporis, Plin. Pan. 4, 7. & 22, 2. Ep. 1, 10, 6. *plur.* proceritates arborum, Cic. Sen. 17. proceritas pedum, *the length*, i. e. feet consisting of long syllables; fluit omnino numerus a primo tum incitatiùs brevitate pedum, tum proceritate tardiùs, *a period flows more rapidly by the use of short feet, and more slowly by the use of long feet*, Cic. Or. 63.

Prōcĭdĕre, (cĭdi, -; cado,) *to fall down flat*: procidentia, ae, f. & pl. -ium, n. *the falling down* of a thing out of its place, Plin. 24, 11 & 23, 9. procĭduus, a. *falling down* or *apt to fall*, Id. 21, 20.

Prōcinctus, us, m. (cingo,) *the state of an army ready to engage; battle array*; in procinctu testamentum facere, *while girding or preparing for battle*, Cic. Or. 1, 53. in procinctu stare, *to be in readiness*, Quinct. 12, 9, 21.

Proclāmāre, *to cry out, to proclaim; to plead a cause, to declaim*, Cic. Ver. 5, 42. -ātio; -ātor.

Proclīnāre, *to stoop or bend forwards*, re proclinatâ, *the fortune of war having turned against Pompey*, Cic. Att. 10, 8. adjuvat rem proclinatam, *foments the quarrel, encreases their temerity or inclination to rebellion*, Caes. B. G. 7, 42.—Proclīnātio, ōnis, f. *a bending or leaning forward.*

Prōclīvis, e; & -us, a, um, (clivus,) *sloping downwards*; per proclivia, *sc.* loca, *through sloop places*; proclivis sceleri, ad scelus, *prone, inclined*; ad morbos, *subject, liable*; est proclive *v.* in proclivi, *easy to be done*: proclivius, adv. *more easily*: proclivitas, ātis, f. *a declivity*; *proneness, propensity.*

Procoeton, ōnis, m. *an antichamber to a bedroom*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10.

Prōconsul, ŭlis, m. (pro consule,) *a proconsul, one invested with the authority or power of a* consul: proconsŭlāris, e, *proconsular, of* or *pertaining to a proconsul*; proconsulātus, ūs, m. *the office* or *dignity of a proconsul.* (Vid. A. 159.)

Prōcrastĭnāre, (cras,) *to put off from day to day, to delay, to procrastinate*: ātio, Cic. Phil. 6, 7.

Procrāxe *for* procraxisse, (*i. e.* indicavisse,) *to have divulged*, (*al.* protrāxe *for* protraxisse.) Lucr.

Prōcreāre, *to beget, to procreate, to produce*; periculum ei, *to cause*, Cic. Att. 2, 22. ātio; -ātor, & -ātrix artium philosophia, Cic. Or. 1, 3.

Prōcrescere, *to grow up, to be produced*, Lucr.

Prōcŭbāre, *to lie* or *spread over*, Virg. G. 3. 145.

Procūdĕre, di, sum, *to hammer or beat out*; dentem vomeris, *(i. e.* extenuare *v.* exacuere cudendo,) *to sharpen the point of the share*, Virg. G. 1, 261. & ibi Serv. *so* Lucr. 5, 1263. ira, quae procudit enses, *forges*, incites men to forge, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 19. prolem, *to beget* or *produce*, Lucr. 5, 854. *so* sacula, ib. 848. nec nova vivendo procuditur ulla voluptas, *is produced*, ib. 3, 1094. dolos, *to devise or invent*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 20. acuenda nobis et procudenda lingua est, *must be sharpened and polished*, hammered out on an anvil, as it were, Cic. Or. 3, 30 f.

Prōcul, adv. *far, far off, at a distance*; innocui veniant, procul hinc, procul impius esto, Ov. F. 2, 623. procul hinc, procul ite nocentes, Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 13. sint procul a nobis juvenes, ut femina, cornti, Ov. Ep. 4, 75. quem cum isthoc sermonem habueris, procul hinc stans, *standing at a* little *distance I overheard*, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1. *so* serta procul tantùm capiti delapsa jacebant, Virg. E. 6, 16. et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram, Id. A. 4, 278. & 9, 658. qui jam non procul—ab externo hoste atque longinquo, *at a* great *distance*, Cic. Cat. 2 f. procul patria; *v.* a patria, procul mari, oceano, Neapoli, &c. procul errant, *they are greatly mistaken* or *deceived*, Sall. Jug. 85. ego conscia mihi sum, a me culpam esse hanc procul, *that I am not to blame in this affair*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 5. sine ira et studio, quorum causas procul habeo, *without resentment and partiality, by which I have no cause to be influenced*, Tac. An. 1, 1. jamque haud procul seditione res erat, Liv. 6, 16. nec procul seditione aberant, Id. 8, 32. Tac. H. 1, 54. pravâ ambitione procul, *i. e.* qui sunt longè a prava ambitione, *who have no ambitious views*, and therefore do not use flattery or servile arts to gain your friendship, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 52. procul discordibus armis, Virg. G. 2, 459. procul dubio, *without doubt*, Suet. Cl. 3. nam illud procul vero est, quod plerique crediderunt, *far from being true, which most people have believed*, Col. pr. 33.

Proculcāre, (calco,) *to trample upon*; virum pedibus, Ov. M. 12, 374. *to despise*: Senec. -ātio.

Procumbĕre, cŭbui, ĭtum, *to lie down*; terrae, in genit. *to lie down on the ground*, Ov. M. 2, 347. in terram, ib. 14, 281. lassus studio venandi procubuit, ib. 3, 413. soluti vino procubuere,

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buere, Virg. A. 9, 190. candida per silvam cum foetu procubuit sus, *lay along*, Virg. A. 8, 83. genibus ejus, *to fall down at his knees*, Ov. M. 13, 585. ad genua v. pedes, Liv. 25, 7. ante pedes, Ov. Ep. 12, 186. procumbit humi bos, *falls down*, Virg. A. 5, 481. procubuit moriens, *fell down*, ib. 11, 418. procubuit pondere turris, ib. 9, 541. domus ingenti lapsa ruinâ in domini procubuit caput, Ovid. P. 1, 9, 14. tecta super habitantes aliquando procumbunt, Quinctil. 2, 16, 6. procubuerant frumenta imbribus, *were laid*, Caes. B. G. 6, 42. ad arborem, *to lean*, Plin. 8, 16. ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristis, *bang down* or *be weighed down*, Virg. G. 1, 111. *so* Plin. 16, 36. certamine summo procumbunt, *sc.* in remos, *they bend to* or *ply the oars with the greatest eagerness*, Virg. A. 5, 198. ictu suo procumbit, *he falls* or *is killed*, Sil. 8, 669. *so* manu nostrâ procubuere, Ov. M. 13, 262. res postquam procubuere meae, *failed*, *were ruined*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 2.

PROCŪRĀRE negotia alicujus, *to manage* in his absence, Cic. Fam. 12, 24. Nep. 25, 15. provinciam, *to govern*, Plin. 7, 16. pueros, infantes, *to take care of*, Plaut. Poen. pr. 29. corpora, *to refresh*, Virg. A. 9, 158. otia stabulis, *to procure*, Sil. 6, 330. sacrificia, *to take care of*, *to perform*, Caes. B. G. 6, 12. *so* sacerdotibus sacra procuranda tradunt, *the sacred things to be taken care of*, Nep. 2, 2. prodigia v. portenta, *to expiate prodigies* or *omens*, i. e. to prevent or avert the evil which they were supposed to prognosticate, by *offering* proper sacrifices, Liv. 1, 20. Cic. Div. 1, 2. & 2, 63. Gell. 4, 6. Phaedr. 3, 3. Tibul. 1, 5, 13.—PROCURĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the administration and doing of a thing*, *an office or charge*, Liv. 4, 8. procurationis malè gestae judicium, *improper conduct as an agent* or procurator, Quinctil. 7, 4, 35.—reipublicae, *the management or government*, Nep. 8, 3. 25, 3 & 15. *so* Cic. Acad. 1, 3. amici regis, qui propter aetatem ejus in procuratione erant regni, *governed the kingdom*, Caes. B. C. 3, 104. *so* erat in procuratione regni—Pothinus, ib. 7 f. sunt enim philosophi, et fuerunt qui omnino nullam habere censerent humanarum rerum procurationem deos, *do not mind or concern themselves about*, Cic. N. D. 1, 2. atque etiam scriptum a multis est, quum terrae motus factus esset, ut sue plenâ procuratio fieret, *expiation*, Id. Div. 1, 45. de expiationibus et procurationibus, Id. Leg. 2, 14.—procuratiuncŭla, ae, f. omnia transisti -lae pretio, *you passed all those mountains to obtain a small government* of a province, Senec. Ep. 31.—PROCURĀTOR, ōris, m. *an agent*, *a manager*, Cic. Br. 4. Caec. 20. Att. 4, 15. Or. 1, 58. Quint. 19. Ov. Art. 1, 387. Quinctil. 4, 4. 6. 7, 1, 19, &c. procurator Caesaris, *an officer under the emperors who managed the affairs of the revenue in a province*, (R. 166.) procurator regni—Pothinus, *the governor* or *regent*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112 f.—PROCURĀTRIX, īcis, f. *a protectress*, *a governess*, Cic. Fin. 4, 7.

PROCURRĔRE, ri, & cŭcurri, -rsum, *to run forth* or *abroad*; in publicum, Liv. 34, 2. in freta procurro, *I run towards*, Ov. Ep. 2, 127. si ferociùs procucurrissent, *if they should sally forth*, Liv. 25, 11. terra tribus scopulis vastum procurrit in aequor, *the land runs* or *juts out*, Ov. F. 4, 419. *so* ib. 6, 281. M. 11, 230. in mare seu celsius procurrerit Appeninus, Hor. Epod. 16, 29. utrinque in pugnam procursum est, *sc.* ab illis, imp. *they sallied forth*, Liv.—PROCURSIO, ōnis, f. *a running or advancing forwards*; *a digression*: procursus, ūs, m. *a running forward to attack the enemy*; *an onset*, Liv. 22, 41. *a quick advance*; *a running out in extent*:—PRŌCURSĀRE, *to sally out*, *to skirmish*: procursatur, imp. *sc.* ab illis, *they sally out*, Liv. 27, 2.—PROCURSĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a sallying forth*, *a skirmishing*, Liv. 5, 19. 22, 44, &c.—PROCURSATORES, um, levis armaturae, *the light armed infantry who skirmished before the battle*, Liv. 42, 64.

PROCURVUS, a. *very crooked*, Virg. G. 2, 421. procurvare, *to bend down*, *to make to stoop*, Stat. Th.

PRŌCUS, i, m. *a wooer*, *a suitor*; *see* Procāx.

* PROCYON, ōnis, m. *the star*, *which appears before the dog-star*, Col. 11, 2, 52. Hor. Od. 3, 29, 18.

PRŌDEAMBŬLĀRE, *to walk forth or abroad.*

PRŌDĔRE (dĭdi, ĭtum; pro q. porro dare, Serv.) arcem *sc.* hostibus, *to give up*, *to betray*, Ov. M. 7, 465. *so* aquilam hostibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 25. rempublicam hosti, Sall. Jug. 31, n. 18. hosti acerrimo prodita senati auctoritas, proditum imperium vestrum, ib. n. 21. *add.* Cic. post red. in Sen. 13. Liv. 2, 57. classem praedonibus, Cic. Verr. 5, 43. patriam, Cic. Fin. 3, 9. patriam et parentes, Lucr. 3, 86. caput et salutem alicujus mercede, Cic. Pis. 24. exercitum ducesque, Caes. B. C. 1, 76. urbem, Liv. 26, 13. causam, *to betray the cause* of one's client, Quinctil. 4, 2, 78. *but* causam, *sc.* sideris, *to declare*, *to explain*, Ov. F. 5, 698. patrem, *to betray*, Id. Ep. 6, 135. *so* rem Damam, Id. M. 13, 59. se hosti, ib. 14, 180. regna parentis, ib. 7, 38. prodidisti te, et illam miseram, et natum, *you have betrayed*, *you have nearly undone or ruined*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 58. priùs proditurum te tuam vitam, et pecuniam omnem, quàm, &c. *that you will rather hazard*, *lose*, *or part with*, Id. Heaut. 3, 1, 70. prodemus potius? *sc.* pucrum, *shall we rather expose?* Id. Hec. 4, 4, 50. aliquem ad mortem, *to betray*, *to give up*, Virg. A. 12, 42. urbem proditis, dum castella defenditis, Cic. Div. 2, 16. amici me deseruerunt, partim prodiderunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3. obtestari, ne pravo cum collegâ certamine rempublicam prodat, *not to betray or abandon*, *not to cause the ruin or destruction of the republic*, Liv. 10, 19. *so* prodere libertatem, ib. 3, 38. disciplinam, 2, 59. salutem, 9, 14. publica prodendo tua nequidquam serves, Id. 26, 36. prodimur, *we are betrayed*, *ruined*, *or undone*, Virg. A. 1, 252. fidem, *to violate*, *to break*, *not to keep*, Sallust. Cat. 25. *so* conjugium, Virg. A. 4, 431. fidem aut officium, Cic. Acad. 4, 8. dogma, *to give up*, *not to defend an opinion*, ib. 43.—¶ quemquam voce, *to discover*, Virg. A. 2, 127. *so* agricolam, Ov. M. 11, 192. crimina, Id. Ep. 11, 49. cuncta, Id. M. 13, 246. factum, ib. 14, 741. insidias, ib. 106. ora, ib. 4, 656. suspiria alto pectore, *sc.* ex, *to fetch*, ib. 1, 656. vina, *to bring out*, Id. T. 5, 518. venenum in Pyrrhum regem, vetu erunt, et prodiderunt, *sc.* prisci imperatores dis-

discovered or *gave up* the traitor, Tac. An. 2, 88. vid. Cic Off. 3, 22. qui genus alto a sanguine Teucri proderet, *should shew* or *prove his descent to be, that he is descended*, (al. *should propagate a race from,*) Virg. A. 4, 230. et ibi Serv.--¶ interregem, *to name, to appoint or create*, Cic. Dom. 14. Liv. 5, 31. 6. 41. *so* flaminem, Cic. Mil. 10 & 17.—¶ aliquot dies nuptiis, *to put off, to delay*, Ter. And. 2, 1, 13. alia prodita dies ad frumentum majore adparatu petendum, *another day was appointed*, Liv. 25, 13---¶ sacra et ceremonias posteris, *to hand down, to transmit*, Cic. Mil. 30 f. non accipere modo haec a majoribus, sed etiam posteris prodere, Id. si cupiat proles illa futurorum hominum deinceps laudes uniuscujusque nostrûm a patribus acceptas posteris prodere, Cic. Somn. Scip. 7. gloria prodenda liberis nostris, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 35. regnum a Tantalo & Pelope proditum, *transmitted*, Cic. Off. 3, 21. jus imaginis ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendae, *(al.* prodendam,) Cic. Verr. 5, 14. imago ipsa ad posteritatis memoriam prodita, Id. Rabir. Post. 7. periculosam imitationem exempli reliquis in posterum, Cic. Flacc. 11. exempli prodendi causâ, *sc.* posteris, *for the sake of giving or handing down a precedent*, Liv. 1, 11. aliquid memoriae, *to record or relate*, Cic. Mil. 3. *so* regnabat ibi, quum haec proderem, Celebothras, Plin. 6, 23. viris quorum virtutes literis proditae sunt, *are celebrated in history or in books*, Cic. Arch. 7. sermonem L. Crassi memoriae tradamus, *let me transmit upon record*, Cic. Or. 3, 4. *so* facta et consulta fortium et sapientûm cum improborum ignominiâ sempiternis monumentis prodere, Cic. Leg. 1, 24. quum in ea ipsa loca venisti, potuisti accipere id, quod est proditum memoriae ac literis, Id. Verr, 1, 28. quae vox in rusticum inde proverbium prodita, *sc.* est, *which expression afterwards became proverbial among the rustics*, Liv. 23, 47.---prodere memoriam *sc.* rei alicujus posteris, *to transmit*, Tacf. B. G 1, 17. danda opera est, ut beneficiorum memoria liberis posterisque prodatur, Cic. Off. 2, 18. multos deerâsse memoria prodidit, *history has recorded* or *informs us*, Col. 1, 4, 6. *so* ut quidam poëtae tragici prodiderunt, Cic. Off. 3, 26. produnt, *(sc.* auctores,) vix quinto anno reverti negotiatores, *they say*, Plin. 12, 19. *so* multa de facultatibus medicamentorum memoriae prodiderunt, *sc.* auctores antiqui, Celf. 5 pr. PRODITUR, imp. *it is said*; quos (serpentes) terrâ nasci proditur, Plin. 8, 39 f. 84. *so* eodem anno Alexandriam proditum *(sc.* est) conditam, *sc.* esse, *historians say* or *relate*, Liv. 8, 24. Britanniae pars interior ab iis incolitur, quos natos in insulâ ipsâ, memoriâ proditum *(sc.* esse) dicunt, *that it is handed down by tradition*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12 --PRODITIO, ōnis, f. *a discovery; treachery, treason*: proditor, ōris, m. *a betrayer, a traitor; a discoverer*; puellae risus, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 22.

PRŌDĪCĔRE diem, *to put off*, Liv 2, 61. tribunus ei diem prodixit, *the tribune adjourned the day of his trial*, Liv. 3, 57. ante tamen quàm prodicta dies veniret, morbo moritur, *before the day of adjournment arrived*, ib. 2, 61. prodictâ die, *the trial being deferred to another day*, ib. 6, 20. ne, nisi prodictâ die, quis accusetur, *on an appointed day*, Cic. Dom. 17.

PRODICTĀTOR, ōris, m. *a dictator appointed in an extraordinary manner*, Liv. 22, 8 & 33. (A. 153)

PRODĪGĔRE (ēgi, -; ago,) pullos equorum in pabulum, *to drive out*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11. *so* lues, ib. 2, 4, 8. & 3, 9, 14. opes v. pecuniam, *to lavish* or *squander away*; festo die si quid prodegeris, profesto egere liceat, nisi peperceris, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 10.—PRODĪGUS, a. *prodigal, lavish*; homo largitor & prodigus, Cic. Cat. 4, 5. *so* Off. 2, 16. suae alienaeque et fortunae et pudicitiae prodigus, Paterc. 2, 48. Afinius Celer hoc piscе prodigus, Plin. 9, 17 f. 31. magnae animae prodigus Paulus, *lavish of his great soul*, i. e. *despising life*, Hor Od 1, 12, 38. *so* sanguinis atque animae, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 64. prodiga gens animae, Sil. 1, 222. pectora prodiga vitae, Stat. Th. 3, 69. prodigus aeris, *lavish of his money*, Hor. A. P. 164. arcani fides prodiga, *i. e.* perfidia, *incapable of retaining a secret*, Id. Od. 1, 18, 16. neque multae prodigus herbae, *sc.* locus Ithacae, *and not fertile in pasture*, Id. Ep. 1, 7, 42. prodiga divitias alimentaque mitia tellus suggerit, *liberally* or *plentifully*, Ov. M. 15, 81. in honoribus decernendi nimius, ac tanquam prodigus, *excessive, immoderate*, Cic. ad Brut. 15.—PRODIGĒ, adv. *prodigally*, Cic. Phil. 11, 6.—PRODIGENTIA, ae, f. *profusion, prodigality*, Tac. An. 6, 14. & 13, 1.

PRŌDĪGIUM, i, n. *(q. a* praedīco,) *a prodigy, an omen*; (A. 297, &c.) prodigiālis, e, *for or belonging to prodigies*: prodigialiter, adv. *wonderfully, in a marvellous manner*, Hor. A. P. 29. prodigiōsus, a. *prodigious, contrary to the common course of things; monstrous, ominous; wonderful, miraculous*: -osa fides, Juvenal. 13, 62. -osē.

PRODĪRE, (prodeo, ii, & īvi, ĭtum; pro & eo, D *interpositâ euphoniae gratiâ*:) *to go or come forth*; in publicum, *to go or come abroad*, Cic. Att. 8, 11. in funus, Ter And. 1, 1, 88. in conspectum ejus, Id. Ph. 2, 4, 3. obviam alicui, *to go to meet*, Cic. Verr. 2, 67. obvia prodieram reddûci tibi, *I came out to meet you on your return*, Ov. Ep. 8, 97. in aciem, hostem v. praelium, *sc.* ex castris, *to go out, to advance*; illae (aves) tantùm prodire *(for* prodibant) volando, quantùm, &c. *proceeded, advanced*, Virg. A. 6, 199. in scenam sine subligaculo prodeat nemo, *let no one appear on the stage without trousers*, Cic. Off. 1, 35. *cf.* Nep. praef. est quodam prodire tenus, si non datur ultrà, *(sc.* alicui,) *one may proceed*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32. quod satis est, utero matris dum prodeat infans; hoc anno statuit temporis esse satis, *sc.* Romulus, *he thought that the time from a child's conception to its birth was sufficient for a year*, i. e. ten lunar months, the first Roman year, Ov. F. 1, 33. (A. 328.)---ne ad extremum prodeatur, *sc.* ab aliquo, *that he do not proceed*, Cic. Inv. 1, 20.

* PRODRŌMUS, *a forerunner, a harbinger*: -ōmi Pompeiani, Cic. Att. 1, 9.---sexto Idus Julias PRODRŌMI flare incipiunt, north-east winds called the *forerunners*, Col. 11, 2, 51.--- which began to blow in Italy, eight days before the

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the rising of the dog-ſtar, Plin. 2, 47. 18, 28 ſ. 28. nulli prodromi, Cic. Att. 16, 6. ficus praecoces, quas trichenis *prodromas* vocant, Plin. 16. 26 ſ. 49 f.

PRODŪCĔRE (xi, ctum,) boves, *ſc.* ex ſtabulo, *to lead out, to bring forth*, Col. 6, 2, 4 & 5. cunctantem *ſc.* bovem, *to lead on*, ib. 9. prolem ab alto nido in aëra producit ales, *brings forth* or *draws out her young*, to teach them to fly, Ov. M. 8, 214. cucumeres in vaſis ad ſolem, *to bring forth to the ſun*, Col. 11, 3, 52. ubi ſunt iſti, quos ante aedis juſſi huc produci foras, *to be brought out*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 2. copias *v.* exercitum in aciem, *ſc.* ex caſtris, *to lead out to the field* or *to battle*, Cic. Fam. 10, 30. Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 63. Nep. 1, 5. cives e carcere ad necem, *to lead out to execution*, Cic. Verr. 5, 45 & 60. eum in proſpectum populi Romani, ib. 1, 47. aliquem in concionem, *to bring one into the aſſembly* of the people, *i. e.* to make him appear in the ROSTRA, and anſwer what queſtions were put to him; which a tribune could force any one to do, even the conſuls themſelves, Cic. Dom. 15. Sext. 14. Piſ. 6. Phil. 2, 31. Att. 1, 14. (A. 139.) conſules producti ad populum, interrogatique, *ſc.* ſunt, Liv. 3, 64.—alſo to anſwer certain charges or accuſations, Cic. Rull. 2, 32. Fam. 12, 3. Jug. 33.—teſtes. *to bring, to produce*, Cic. Verr. 1, 5. *ſo* auctores teſteſque, ib. 5, 59 & 60. aliquem in judicium, ib. unus teſtis eſt producendus, Cic Roſc. Com. 14. captivos ad murum producendos curaverat, *to be brought forward*, Caeſ B. C. 3, 81. is *ſc.* Antipho erat antè manumiſſus, quàm productus *ſc.* in ſpectaculum, *produced* or *made to appear* as a player on the ſtage; for players were commonly ſlaves, Cic. Att 4, 15. (A. 354.) funus ad tumulum, *to attend*, Lucan. 2, 298. nec te tua funera mater produxi, *i. e.* te ad funus, *(ſed al. aliter.)* Virg. A. 9, 485. aliquem rus, *to accompany*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 23. ſervos, *to expoſe to ſale*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53. Heaut. 1, 1, 92. filios, *to beget, to produce*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 105. Cic. Verr. 1, 12, *ſo* partus, Sil. 1, 112. ſcelus, *i. e.* filium ſceleſtum, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 16. diva, producas ſobolem, *encreaſe or multiply our offſpring*, Hor. carm. ſaec. 17. qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus, *produces*, Virg. A. 12, 900.—filiolam, *to proſtitute*, Juv. 6, 240. audientem dicto, mater, produxiſti filiam; *ambique dictum: ut mater* peperiſti; *ut lena* proſtituiſti, Plaut. Aſin. 3, 1, 40. puella ſatis bella producta eſt, Petron. 25.—¶ convivium, *to lengthen out, to prolong*, Cic. Sen. 14, convivium in ſerum noctis, Liv. 23, 48. *ſo* coenam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 70. diem, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52. ſermonem in noctem, Cic. Somn. Scip. 1. noctem vino, Mart. 2, 89. vitam, Nep. 25, 21. Virg. A. 2, 637. vitam ad centeſimum annum, Cic. Sen. 17. ſpem vitae, Tac. An. 12, 8. quicquid ab illo produxi vitae tempore, poena fuit, *my life ſince that time*, Ov. Ep. 12, 6. pellem dentibus, *to ſtretch*, Mart. 9, 77. rem, *to put off, to defer*, Caeſ. B. C 1, 83. *ſo* producta dies eſt in IV Id. Febr. Cic. Q. fr. 2, 3. moram alicui malo, *to cauſe delay, to retard*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 9. conditionibus hunc producit, *puts him off*, Cic. Quint. 8. *as it is afterwards expreſſed*, jacet res in controverſiis, ib. 21. producitque virum, *and detains her huſband*, Ov. Ep. 13, 143. aliquem falsâ ſpe, *to lead on, to deceive*, Ter. An. 4, 1, 24.—¶ aliquem ad dignitatem, *to promote, to advance*, Cic. Fin. 3, 16. eum omni genere honoris, Liv, 40, 56. non poſſis, quantùmvis licet excellas, omnes tuos ad honores ampliſſimos producere, *to raiſe*, Cic. Amic. 20. ad magna et honorata miniſteria illius maximè ſuffragatione producti, *advanced, promoted*, Id. ſo Id. Fam. 12, 13, 4. Suet. Cl. 4. tempus et in canas ſemen producit ariſtas, *brings to maturity*, Ov. F. 4, 6, 11. *ſo* multâ curâ producuntur ſata ad ſegetem, Sen. Ben. 2, 11. et ad flammas animâ producit anili, *ſc.* iguem, *kindles the fire into a flame with her aged breath*, Ov. M. 8, 643.—aliquem ad aliquid, *to induce*, Plin. 9, 35. *ſo* aliquem arte, *to prevail upon*, Ov M. 13, 323. M. Minucium—dolo productum in praelium fugavit, *drawn or led on by a ſtratagem*, Nep. 25, 5. *ſo* ex his (navibus) unam longiùs productam, cepit, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 100. producti ſumus ut de orationis partibus loqueremur, A. ad Heren. 1, 3. producti ſtudio et viribus, *led on*, ib. 4, 47.—¶ PRODUCERE ſyllabam, *to lengthen*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 13. dolores longinquitate producti, *continued, lengthened out*, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 40. *ſo* commoditates corporis, *i. e.* voluptates productae temporibus, Id. Fin. 4, 12. eaque *ſc.* gallina plurima eſt in inſula, quam nautae in Liguſtico mari ſtram, producto nomine alitis, GALLINARIAM vocitaverunt, *by lengthening the Latin name of the fowl*, Col. 8, 2, 2, *ſo* nomenque productum, ut Portunus a portu, ſic Neptunus a *nando* paullùm primis literis immutatis, *is derived*, Cic. N. D. 2, 66. jam reprimendum potius quam producendum puto eſſe volumen, *ought to be ſhortened rather than lengthened*, Varr.—PRODUCTUS, adj. *long*, -a ſyllaba, Cic. Or. 3, 47. *inclitus* dicimus brevi primâ literâ, *infamis* productâ, &c. Cic. Orat. 48. dolor productior, *of longer continuance*, Id. Tuſc. 3, 17. neve minor, neu ſit quinto productior actu fabula, *Let a play be neither ſhorter nor longer* than five acts, Hor. Art. P. 189. nox productior, Sen. Ep. 12. quare ſtatus ejus *(ſc.* canis pecuarii) longior productiorque ad hos cuſus magis habilis eſt, quàm, &c. *a longer and more produced or out-ſtretched ſtate or make of body*, Col. 7, 12, 9. caput vitis, id eſt, ultimum et productiſſimum flagellum, *the utmoſt and the moſt produced or longeſt rod* of it, Id. 3, 10, 1.—PRODUCTA, ōrum, *ſc.* bona, *the good things which the Stoics ranked in the ſecond place*, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, &c. PRODUCTĒ (adv.) literam *v.* ſyllabam dicere, *to pronounce long, to lengthen* or *protract*, Cic. Or. 48.—PRODUCTIO, ōnis, f. temporis, *a lengthening* or *prolonging*, Cic. Fin. 3, 14. ſyllabae, *the lengthening* or *pronouncing long*, Gell. 2, 17. Cic. Or. 3, 50. *the crement* of a verb, *a lengthening* of it by the addition of one or more ſyllables, Cic.

PROELIUM, *a battle*; proeliari, *to fight*; praeliares pugnae, *ſet battles*, Plaut. &c. *ſee* Praelium.

PRŌFANUS, a. (fanum,) *profane, not ſacred; not initiated; impious, irreligious, wicked*; civilium bellorum profano, *by the wicked uſe*, Plin. 16, 4. profānare, *to profane, to unhallow, to defile, to pollute; to expoſe*; pudorem feminae, Curt. 5, 1, 38.

PRŌFĀRI, *to speak out*: -ātus, a, m. Stat. Silv.

PRŌFECTŌ, adv. *truely*; profectus, *profit*, &c. *see* proficĕre:—profectus, *gone*; *see* proficisci.

PRŌFERRE linguam, *to hold out*; caput, *to raise up*; arma ex oppido, pecuniam ex arca, *to bring out*; gradum v. pedem, *to set forward*, *to advance*; gaudium, *to shew*; foras, palam, in publicum, in lucem, in medium, *to publish*; testes, literas, libellos, &c. *to produce*; diem, *to put off*; munitiones, *to extend*, *to enlarge*; *so* imperium, pomoerium, terminos, &c. prolato auro, *being brought forth*, Luc. 4, 97. multa sunt ex historiis prolata *produced*, Cic. Div. 2, 66. imperium usque ad mare prolatum, *extended*, Liv. ubi res prolatae sunt, *are deferred*, *when there is a vacation in courts of justice*, rebus prolatis, *in vacation time*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 10.—PROLĀTIO, ōnis, f. finium, *an extending*; exemplorum, *a producing*; rerum, *a deferring*; temporum, *a continuation*, Cic.

PROFESTUS, -ti dies, *not holy days*, *common days*.

PRŌFICĔRE, (fēci, fectum; facio,) ei, *to do good*, *to profit*, *to be of service or advantage*; quid leges sine moribus vanae proficiunt? *avail*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 35. quanquam nil testibus illis profeci, *I have profited nothing* by calling them to *witness*, Virg. E. 8, 20. et quisquam dubitabit, quid virtute profecturus sit? *what he will effect*, Cic. Manil. 15. parvaque certamina in summam totius profecerant spei, *had inspired them with hopes of success in a general engagement*, Liv. 3, 61. virtus proficit ad misericordiam commovendam, Cic. idem et docenti et discenti debet esse propositum, ut ille prodesse velit, hic proficere, *to make progress*, Senec. Ep. 108. si modò in philosophia aliquid profecerimus, Cic.—PROFICITUR, imp. *good is done*; eversis omnibus rebus, consilio profici nihil potest, Cic. Fam. 6, 21. ita quiddam spero nobis profici, si, &c. *I hope it will be of some service to me*, Cic. Att. 1, 1. in summam belli profectum foret, *it would have been of advantage to* determine *the final success of the war*, Liv. 31, 37. satis et ad laudem et ad utilitatem profectum arbitratus, *sc.* esse a se, *thinking that he had done enough both for his honour and advantage*, Caes. B. G. 4, 19. aut proderimus aliquid Ciceroni, aut quantum profici possit, judicabimus, Cic. Att. 16, 3. ad idemque potu proficitur, *sc.* ab iis foliis, *they have the same effect*, or *are of equal use when drunk*, Plin. 23, 7 f. 71. hoc tibi profectum, Vulcane, *sc.* est, *you have effected this*, Ov. Art. 2, 589.—¶ fugeres radice vel herbâ proficiente nihil curarier, *you would refuse to be cured by a root or an herb that did no good*, *unavailing*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 151. *so* verba miser fruſtra non proficientia perdo, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 13. non profecturis littora bubus aras, *that will do no good*, *unprofitable*, Id. Ep. 5, 116. non profecturas tendebat ad aethera palmas, *sc.* Cassandra, *that would avail her nothing*, Id. M. 13, 111.—PROFECTUS, ūs, m. *profit*, *advantage*; *progress*, *advancement*; sine profectu, *in vain*, *to no purpose*, Ov. M. 9, 50.—PROFECTO, adv. *truly*, *indeed*, *surely*, *certainly*.

PRŌFICISCI, profectus; *a* proficio; *to set out*, *to go*, *to march*, *to take a journey or voyage*; aiunt te proficisci Cyprum, *that you are going*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 16. cognoscit eum profectum venatum, *sc.* esse, *that he was gone to hunt*, Nep. 14, 4. Miltiades classe Chersonesum profectus, *having sailed*, Nep. 1, 1. *so* domo navibus proficiscens, ib. nunc quò profectus sum, ibo, *whither I intended to go*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 40. fortasse profectus aliò fueras, *you had intended to go* or *were going some where else*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 49. nam fere grandiuscula jam profecta est illine, *she was pretty well grown up*, *when she went from thence*, Id. And. 4, 6, 19. adolescentulus miles profectus fum ad Capuam, Cic. Sen. 4. ex Asia Romam versus profectus, Cic Fam. 5, 5. ad bella populus profectus, Ov. F. 1, 279. obviam Caesari proficiscitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 12. nunc proficiscemur ad reliqua, *we shall proceed*, Cic. Verr. 3, 5. injuriae saepe a metu proficiscuntur, *arise*, *flow*, or *spring*, Id. Off. omnia enim a me in te profecta sunt, quae ad tuum commodum, quae ad honorem, quae ad dignitatem pertinerent, Cic. Fam. 5, 5. *so* ib. 2, 18. & 13, 30. nervi, sicut venae et arteriae, a corde tracti et profecti, in corpus omne ducuntur, Id. N. D. 2, 55 f. Volumnio ea tribuit, ut plura a parente proficisci non potuerint, *could not have come*, Nep. 25, 9. atque ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, unde, &c. *may begin*, Cic. Manil. 2. omnis institutio debet a definitione proficisci, *to begin with*, Id. *so* placuit proficisci a lege, Cic. Leg. 1, 5. profectus a caritate domesticorum et suorum, serpat latius, Cic. Fin. 2, 14 f. *cf.* ib. 3, 22. jus ejus *sc.* cinnami a Gebanitarum rege solo proficiscitur, *the right of selling it comes from or is granted by*, Plin. 12, 19 f. 42.—qui a Zenone profecti sunt, *the followers*, *the scholars*, Cic. Div. 1, 3. *so* ab Aristotele Callisthenes, Id. Or. 2, 14. a philosophia profectus princeps Xenophon, *first a student of philosophy*, *from the school of philosophy*, ib. homo ex equestri loco profectus, *descended from an equestrian family*, Cic. Verr. 2, 71. *so* quum ex ea fim profectus civitate, Nep 9, 3.—PROFECTIO, ōnis, f. *a setting out*, *a departure*, *a journey*, *a march*, *a voyage*, Nep. 16, 3. Liv. 2, 38. Cic. Phil. 1, 1.

PRŌFITĒRI, (professus; fateor,) *to declare openly*; philosophiam, *to profess*; apud Praetorem, *sc.* nomen, *to declare his name*, *that it might be registered*, Cic. Arch. 4.—PROFESSUS amicum, *sc.* se, *having professed or declared*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 2. grandia, *having promised* or *undertaken to write in a lofty style*, Hor. Art. P. 27. *pass.* culpa professa, *openly avowed*, Ovid. Am. 3, 14, 6. ex professo, *avowedly*:—PROFESSIO, ōnis, f. *a declaration*, *a profession*; *a registering* or *getting to be registered an account of one's whole estate*, *once every five years in the Censor's books*, *and during the intermediate time*, *of one's acquisitions*, *in the books of the praetor*, Cic. Fam. 16, 23. Att. 13, 33. professor, ōris, m. *a professor*, *a public teacher*: professōrius, a. *of or pertaining to a professor*, Tac An. 13, 14.

PRŌFLĀRE, *to blow or breathe out*; *to cast out*; massa proflatur, *is melted*: proflatum, *what is melted*, Plin. 34, 9 f. 20. proflatus, ūs, *a breeze*.

PROFLIGĀRE hostes, *to rout*, *to put to flight*; bellum, *almost to finish*, *to bring nearly to a conclusion*, Liv. 21, 40. Tac. H. 2, 4. atque si quis trium temporum momenta consideret, primo com-

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commissum bellum, profligatum secundo, tertiò verò confectum est, *if any one consider the importance of the three times* or periods, during which Rome contended with Carthage, *the war was begun in the first, very much advanced in the second, and finished in the third*, Flor. 2, 15, 4. *so* oportet ab eodem illa omnia, a quo profligata sunt, confici velle, Cic. prov. Conf. 14. profligato bello, ac paene sublato, renovatum bellum gerere conamur, Cic. Fam. 12, 30. atqui, si ita est, profligata jam haec, et paene ad exitum adducta quaestio est, Id. Tusc. 5, 6. *cf.* Id. Fam. 8, 9. & 12, 14. simul profligatam jam rem nunciando Romae esse, *that the interest of the* decemviri *was already almost ruined, that their affairs were desperate*, Liv. 3, 50.—quantùm quotidie profligetur, imp. *what progress is made*, Sen. vit. b. 1.—cum suis consiliis remp. profligâssent, *when by his conduct or measures he had nearly destroyed*, Cic. Or. 3, 1.—moerore profligatus, *overwhelmed*, Cic. Cat. 2, 1.—PROFLIGĀTUS, a. *profligate, worthless, debauched*: profligător, ōris, m. *a prodigal, a spendthrift*, Tac. An. 16, 18.

PROFLUĔRE, xi, xum, *to flow out, to run or trickle down, to stream, to gush out; to spring or take rise*: profluens aqua, *flowing, running*; loquacitas, *fluent*, in profluentem deferri, *sc.* aquam, *a river, a current, a stream*, Cic. Inv. 2, 50. profluenter, adv. *abundantly*: profluentia, ae, *fluency*, Cic.—PROFLUUS, a *that floweth continually*: profluvium, i, n. sanguinis, *a gushing or streaming out*; alvi, *a flux, looseness or lax*, Col. 9, 12.

PRŌFŌRE, (profuturum esse,) fugiam quae prosore credam, *sc.* mihi, *will be profitable* or *do me good*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 11.

PROFRINGĔRE, (frango,) *to break up, to plough.*

PRŌFŬGĔRE, (fugio,) *to flee or fly, to run away, to escape*; dominos, *to leave or forsake*, Plaut. Curc. 10, 2, 20.—PROFUGIUM, i, n. *a place of refuge, a retreat, a sanctuary*: prōfŭgus, a. *fleeing, escaping by flight*; s. *a fugitive or runaway.*

PRŌFUNDĔRE aquam, *to pour out*; lacrimas, *to shed*; vitam, *to lose*; vires animi & ingenii, *to exert*; divitias, patrimonia sua, *to spend extravagantly, to lavish, to squander away*; palmites, *to shoot out branches*; membra, *to moisten*, Lucr. 4, 761.—PROFUSUS sanguis, *poured out, flowing, streaming*; -um ac mulieri, *running out*, Plin. 11, 41. adj. *profuse, lavish, prodigal, expensive*; *excessive, immoderate*: -ūsē; PROFŪSIO, ōnis, f. *extravagance, profusion*; alvi, *a looseness*, Cels. 2, 7.

PRŌFUNDUS, a. (porro, *i. e. longe* fundum *bubens,*) -um mare, *deep*; caelum, *high, lofty*; -a avaritia, *profound, insatiable*, Sall. Jug. 83. *so* gula, Suet. Vit. 7 & 13. profundo Pindarus ore, *deep mouthed*, i. e. *forcible and copious*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 7. -dē: prōfundum, i, n. *the deep, the sea.*

PROGEMMANS, *budding, shooting forth buds*, Col.

PROGĔNER, ĕri, m. *the husband of one's granddaughter*; as *it were a grandson in law*, Suet. Aug. 19. Tac. Hist. 5, 9. Senec. Ep. 21.

PRŌGENĔRĀRE, *to beget, to produce*: -ātio.

PRŌGERMINĀRE, *to bud or sprout, to branch out.*

PRŌGĔRĔRE, *to carry forth*; *to sow*, Plin. 11, 18

PROGIGNĔRE, gĕnui, ĭtum, *to beget, to produce, to bring forth*. progĕnĭtus, part. *produced*: progenitor, ōris, *a grandfather, a progenitor, an ancestor*: progenies, ēi, f. *a progeny, an offspring.*

PROGNĀTUS, *born of, descended from*; deo prognatus Romulus, Liv. 1, 40. ovo prognatus eodem, Hor. S. 2, 1, 26. prognatae vertice Peliaco pinus, *growing* or *produced on*, Catul. 63, 1. parentes et prognati, *children*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 20.

* PROGNOSTĬCA, ōrum, *tokens or signs of something to come*, prognosticks, Cic. Att. 15, 16.

PROGRĔDI, *rar.* progredīri, (progressus; gradior,) *to come forth, to go forward; to advance, to proceed*: progressio, & -ssus, ūs, *progress, advancement*; -um in studiis facere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19.

PROH! interj. *oh! ah!* Liv. 22, 14. Cic. Phil.

PRŌHĪBĔRE, (ui, itum; habeo,) *to hinder, to forbid; to prohibit, to debar*; aditum alicui, *v.* aliquem aditu; Helvetios itinere; commeatu, aquâ, &c. lacrimae dolorque prohibent loqui, *sc.* me, Ov. M. 9, 329. daturus es huic crimini, quod et potuisti prohibere, ne fieret, et debuisti? Cic. Caecil. 10 f. nemo *v.* nihil prohibet, quominus *v.* quin id facias, *hinders you from doing it*, Col. 2, 4. & Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 33. aliquem ab injuria, *to defend*, Sall. Jug. 107. *so* remp. a periculo, Cic. Manil. 7. cives calamitate, *sc.* a, ib. motus & conatus ejus, *to restrain, to prevent*, Cic. Cat. 2, 12. vim ab oppidis, *to keep or ward off*, Caes. B. G. 1, 11. *so* ignes a navibus, Virg. A. 1, 525. solem et imbrem prohibebat tegula, *kept off* or *out*, Ov. Art. 2, 621.—id Jupiter prohibessit, *for* prohibeat, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 11. *so* morbos prohibessis, Cato, 141. aquâ atque igni prohibitus, *banished*, Cic.—PROHIBITIO, ōnis, f. *a prohibition, a forbidding* or *restraining*, Quinct. 9, 2.

PROJICĔRE, (ēci, ectum; jacio,) *to throw away, to cast out, to banish; to stretch out*; urbs in altum projecta, *stretching far out into the sea*, Cic. Verr. 4, 10. a meis projectus, *abandoned*; ad saxa projectus, *cast out, wrecked*; projectus ad pedes, *prostrate*; in antro, *stretched out*; -ta puella, *exposed*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 5. senatûs auctoritas, *slighted*, Cic. -tus ad audendum, *prone or bent*; *so* projectissimus ad *libidinem*; -ctior venter, *prominent*, Suet. Tit. 3. -ta saxa, *projecting*; brachium, *extended, stretched out*, Cic. Or. 3, 59. PROJECTIO, ōnis, f. brachii, *the stretching out*, Cic. Or. 18.—PROJECTUS, ūs, m. frondis, *the spreading or thick shade of the leaves*, Plin. 17, 12 f. 19. Quamlibet immani projectu corporis extet, *though he be of immense bulk*, Lucr. 3, 1000. PROJECTŪRA, ae, f. *the coping or water table of a wall*, Vitruv. 2, 8. projecticius, a. *cast out or exposed, when an infant*, Plaut. Cist arg. 8.—PROJECTĀRE, freq. *to cast forth*; cur projectas me probris? *(al.* prolectas) *why do you expose*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 38.

PROIN, & proinde, adv. *therefore, on that account, just so*, proinde quasi non nôsses, Ter.

PRŌLĀBI, *to glide forward*; ex arbore, ex equo, *to fall down*; longiùs, *to make a digression*, Cic. Caecin. 35. in misericordiam, *to incline*, Liv. 30, 12. prolapsus est cupiditate, *erred, went wrong*, Cic. Att. 1, 14. prolapsi mores, *degenerate*; -sa juventus, *loose, dissolute*, Cic. Div. 2, 2.—PROLAPSIO, ōnis, f. *a fall or slip*, Cic. Coel. 17.

PRŌLĀTARE (a lātus, a.) agros, *to enlarge one's estate*

estate, Tac. H. 2, 78. rem rusticam, *to enlarge and improve husbandry*, Col. pr. 19.—diem, *to delay, to put off time*, Sil. 3, 142. diem ex die, *to delay from day to day*, Tac. An. 6, 42. prolatando, *by delaying or putting off the time*, Sall. Cat. 43. *so* Cic. Cat. 4, 3. Liv. 37, 19. nihil prolatandum ratus, *sc.* sibi, *that he ought not to put off or lose time*, Liv. 21, 5. prolatandis consultationibus, *by delaying or protracting the deliberations* of the senate, Sall. Jug. 27. vitam, *to prolong*, Tac. An. 11, 37.—prolatatum bellum, *put off, deferred*, Tac. An. 13, 34.—Prolātĭo, ōnis, f. *a delay* or *putting off*, Tac. H. 3, 82.

Prolātus, *brought forth*; -ātio, &c. *see* Proferre; prolaturus, *about to shew*, Suet. Tib. 52.

Prolectāre, (*a* prolicio,) *to allure* or *intice*.

Proles, is, f. (pro & oleo, *i. e.* cresco,) *an offspring or progeny*: proletarii, -ōrum, *poor citizens*; (qui tantùm reip. prolem sufficiant,) proletarius sermo, *vulgar language* or *discourse*, Plaut.

Prōlībāre, *to taste before, to pour out in sacrifice*; fictilibus prolibatur sympulis, imp. Plin.

Prōlĭcĕre & prolectāre, (lacio,) *to intice or allure*; huc me per tenebras prolicit, Plaut.

Prolixus, a. (laxus,) *long, tall, large*; *liberal, kind, favourable*: -ē: prolixāre, *to lengthen*.

* Prŏlŏgus, i, m. *a prologue, or he that speaks a prologue*, Ter. Hec. pr. 11.

Prōlŏqui, *to speak out, to express freely, to utter*.

Prōlūdĕre, si, sum, *to play before*, Varr. L. L. 5, 7. *to flourish or brandish one's arms before fighting, to prepare for battle*; jurgia proludunt, *quarrels* or *reproaches serve as a prelude*, Juv. 5, 26. et sparsâ ad pugnam proludit arenâ, *prepares to fight*, Virg. G. 3, 234. *so* in armis levibus proludit, Lucan. ad Pis. 75. cum per ista prolusum est, imp. *a prelude was made*, Sen. Nat. Q. 3, 28.

Prōlūsio, ōnis, f. *a prelude or flourish*; *an essay or trial*, Cic. Verr. 1, 14. *a beginning or introduction to a speech*; atque ejusmodi illa prolusio debet esse, non ut Samnītum, qui vibrant hastas ante pugnam, quibus in pugnando nihil utuntur; sed ut ipsis sententiis, quibus proluserunt, vel pugnare possint, Cic. Or. 2, 80.

Prolŭĕre, ui, ūtum, *to wash much or long*; nec fonte labra prolui caballino, i. e. *I have drunk a little of the poetic fountain, but not much*, Pers. pr. 1. in vivo prolue rore manus, *wash*, Ov. F. 4, 778. rogum amne, *to soak* or *drench*, Id. Liv. 230. impetus aquarum proluit terram, *the force of the water washes away the earth*, Col. 2, 18, 5. *so* proluit silvas Eridanus, Virg. G. 1, 481. seu turbidus imber proluit, *sc.* saxum, *has* gradually *washed it away*, Id. A. 12, 686. *but* jam maris immensi prolem, &c. littore in extremo fluctus proluit, *the waves wash out* or *cast upon the shore*, Id. G. 3, 543. cruor saucia proluit pectora, *wets, drenches*, Stat Th. 8, 711. et pleno se proluit auro, *drenched himself with the full cup*, i. e. *emptied it at a draught*, Virg. A. 1, 739. leni praecordia mulso prolueris melius, *you will better wash your stomach with soft wine*, i. e. you will find *soft wine* a better drink, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 26. multâ prolutus vappâ nauta, *drenched* or *well soaked with plenty of thick wine*, i. e. having drunk somewhat freely, ib. 1, 5, 26.—proluvies, ēi, f. alvi, *a looseness, a flux*, Col. 12. 38, 1. ventris, *the filth or excrement*, Virg. A. 3, 216. *so* Lucr. 6, 1198. *but* fluenta *i. e.* fontes proluvie largâ lavêre humida saxa, *with abundance of water*, ib. 5, 948.—Proluvium, i, n. *sal.* prolubium,) *profusion, useless waste or spending*, Ter. Ad.

Prōmĕre (msi v. -mpsi, mtum v. mptum; *contract. ex* pro & emo,) pecuniam ex aerario, *to bring out*, Cic. Verr. 3, 84. *so* aurum ex armario, Id. Coel. 21. libros e bibliotheca, Id. Fin. 3, 2. medicamenta de narthecio, ib. 2, 7. spicula de pharetra, Ov. Art. 3, 516. vina dolio, *sc.* ex, *to draw out*, Hor. Epod. 2, 47. cavo se robore promunt, *they come out*, Virg. A. 2, 260. diem promit et celat sol, *brings forth*, Hor. carm. saec. 10. *so* aestus promit Titan, Sen.—obscura, *to bring to light*, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 14. consilia, *to lay open, to disclose*, Cic. Att. 9, 10. vires, *to shew, to exert*, Virg. A. 5, 191. voces tristificas chartis Etruscis, *sc.* ex, *to find out*, Cic. Div. 12. gemitus de pectore, *to fetch, to utter*, Mart. 10, 85. quae sentimus, *to express our sentiments*, Plin. pan. 66. *so* sensum animi, Quinctil 8 pr. 32. voluntatem animi, Id. 12, 10, 40. loquendo, quae concepimus mente, 2, 16, 15. fructum studiorum, *to produce, to shew*, 12, 6, 3. quae acta essent, *to tell*.

Prōmĕrēre, & -ēri de co, *to deserve well of, to confer a favour on*; poenam, *to deserve*; quando bene promeruit, fiat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 4. is suo beneficio promeritus est, se ut ames, Cic. de pet. cons. 7. postquam malum promeritum est, *has been committed*, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 24.—Promĕritum, i, n. *a desert, a favour*, Cic. post red. 4.

Prōmĭnēre, ui, -, *to jut or stand out*; prominet in pontum collis, Ov. M. 13, 778. *so* in altum, Liv. 37, 23. maxima pars ejus (*sc.* cupiditatis gloriae) in memoriam ac posteritatem prominet, *looks forward to the remembrance of posterity*, Liv. 28, 43.—Prominens, *standing out, prominent*: prominentia, ae, f. *a standing out, a prominence*: prominŭlus, a. *standing out a little, somewhat prominent*; -ulae mammae, Solin. 27.

Promiscŭus, a. *promiscuous, confused, common*.

Promittĕre, mīsi, ssum, *to promise*, ad coenam alĭò promisi foras, *I have promised*, or *I am engaged to sup abroad*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 16. Most. 4, 3, 12. *so* ad fratrem promiseram, *I had promised to sup with my brother*, Cic. Or. 2 7. promisi ultorem, *sc.* me fore, *I threatened*, Virg. A. 2, 96. barbam et capillos, *to let grow*, Liv. 6, 16. promissa barba, *long*. Id. 1, 23. promisso ventre arietes, *hanging down, swagging or swaggy*, Col. 7, 3. promissum & -ssio, *a promise*: promissor, *a promiser*: promissu, abl. *by promise*, Manil.

Prōmŏvēre (ōvi, ōtum;) aciem v. castra, *to move forwards, to advance*, Caes. B. G. 1, 48. Tac. H. 2, 39. *so* cornua utrinque, *sc.* aciēi, Quinctil. 2, 13, 3. calculum, ib. 11, 2, 38. siniſtram ultra humerum, ib. 3, 113. promovent terram, *sc.* insulae in lacum, *bring the land forward* apparently, *i. e.* make the lake appear less, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 7. move te ocius, nutrix. S. moveo. C. video, at nihil promŏves, *you make no speed*, you don't *come on* a jot, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 3. Ostia tenus moenia, *to extend*, or *carry the walls* of Rome *as far as* Ostia, Suet. Ner. 16. Roma, nisi

nisi immensum vites promôsset (for promovisset,) in orbem, straminëis esset nunc quoque tecta casis, *unless she had extended*, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 17. navem remis, *to impel* or *drive forward*, Virg. A. 10, 195. arcana loco, *to disclose or discover secrets*, Hor. Epod. 11, 21. aliquem ad praefecturam aerarii, *to promote or advance*, Plin. Ep. 10, 20. (al. 4.) in amplissimum ordinem, *to raise to the rank of a senator*, ib. 3. *so* ad dignitatem, ib. 8 f. 14.—nuptias huic, *to put off*, *to delay*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 28.—promoveo parum, *I do little good*, Id. Hec. 4, 4, 18. nihil promovëris, *you will do no good*, ib. 4, 1, 16.—PROMŌTUS ad amplissimas procurationes, *promoted to the most considerable employments* in the management of the revenue, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 3. promoti in ampliorem gradum, *advanced to higher posts in the army*, Suet. Oth. 1. classis promota attollit fluctus, *the fleet being moved forward*, Stat. Ach. 1, 444.

PRŌMULGĀRE (*q.* provulgare,) legem, *to publish, to paste up to be read by the people, to promulgate*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 3 Liv. 3, 9.-ātio. Cic. Phil. 13, 3. (A. 86.

* PROMULSIS, ĭdis, f. *what was eaten or drunk before supper to whet the appetite, a whet*, Cic.

* PRŌNĀOS v. -us, i, m. *the vestibule* or *porch of a temple*; partes pronaï, Vitruv. 4, 4.

PRONECTĔRE, *to knit on* or *in length*, Stat. Silv.

PRŌNĔPOS, ōtis, m. *a great grandson*, Cic. Phil. 13, 7. Ajax Jovis pronepos, Ov. M. 13, 142.

proneptis, is, f. *a great grand-daughter*, Pers. 6, 53.

PRONŌMEN, ĭnis, n. *a pronoun*: pronominātio, ōnis, f. *the using of an extraneous firname for a proper name; a figure in rhetorick*; as, Nepotes Africāni, *for the* Gracchi, A. ad. Herenn. 4, 31.

PRONŬBUS, a. *of or belonging to marriage*; pronuba Juno, *presiding over marriage*, Ov. Ep. 6, 43. Virg. A. 4, 166. pronuba nox, *the marriage night*, Claudian. consul. Honor. 4, 642.—Bellona pronuba, *a bridemaid, who conducted the bride to her husband's house*, Virg. A. 7, 319.

PRŌNUNCIĀRE, *to pronounce*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. versus, *to recite or repeat*, Cic. Or. 1, 61. *to tell plainly or expressly*, Cic. Off. 3, 16. consules, *to declare, to nominate, to appoint*; nummos v. pecuniam, *to promise*, Cic. Att. 1, 11. Cluent. 29. *to sum up the opinions of the Senators after a debate, and to put any question to the vote*, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. (A. 16.) pronunciatum, *an axiom or proposition*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7. pronunciatio, ōnis, f. *pronunciation, delivery; the pronouncing of a judicial sentence; a proposition*: pronunciātor rerum gestarum, *a relater of exploits, an historian*, Cic. Br. 83.

PRŌNŬPER, adv. *very lately, a little ago*, Plaut.

PRŌNŬRUS, ûs, f. *a grand-son's wife; as it were, a grand-daughter-in-law*, Ov. Ep. 17, 206.

PRŌNUS, a. *prone, having the face downward, looking to the ground*; pronaque quum spectent animalia cetera terram, os homini sublime dedit, &c. Ov. M. 1, 84. pecora quae natura prona atque ventri obedientia finxit, Sall. Cat. 1. *so* Cic. Leg. 1, 9. Juv. 15, 147. virorum cadavera supina fluitare, feminarum prona, velut pudori defunctarum parcente naturâ, Plin. 7, 17 f. 18. pronus ad meridiem locus, *inclining*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. pronique in verbera pendent aurigae, *bending forward*, Virg. A. 5, 147. et bibis immundam cum cane pronus aquam, *bending downward*, Mart. 1, 93, 10. pronus in ventrem, *leaning forward* or *lying on his belly*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13. nihil enim habent haec duo genera (*sc.* corporum, aër et ignis) proni, *have no tendency downwards*, Cic. Tusc. 18. de ponte mittere pronum, *to throw headlong*, Catul. 17, 23. *so* in profundum pronus abit, *plumb-down*, Ov. M. 11, 792. pronus cecidit, *flat on his face*, ib. 8, 379. *so* procumbit uterque pronus humi, ib. 1, 376. ne prona cadas, ib. 508. stravit humi pronam, ib. 2, 477. carcere pronus uterque emicat, *springs forward from the starting place*, ib. 10, 652. pectore pronus, *bending forward with my breast*, ib. 9, 44. pronus Titan erat, *descending*, ib. 11, 257. *so* et pronos currus medio cratere recepit, *received the descending chariot in the middle of the opening*, ib. 5, 424. fertque rates pronas, *hurries the ships down*, ib. 14, 548. pronum ad honores iter, *an easy or sure road to preferments*, Plin. Ep. 8, 10. omnia prona victoribus, *easy*, Tac. H. 3, 64. pronius ad fidem est, *more easy to be believed, more credible*, Liv. 21, 28.—ad omne nefas pronus, *prone, inclined, bent*, Lucan. 6, 147. *so* ad simultates, Plin. Pan. 84. proniores ad iracundiam, Plin. 22, 24. in bellum pronus, Luc. 1, 292. in obsequium plus aequo pronus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 16. Panes, et in Venerem Satyrorum prona juventus, Ov. F. 1, 397. quòque pronior esset in vitia sua, *and that he might be the more disposed to* follow the bias of his *natural imperfections*, rashness, and presumption, Liv. 22, 3. pronior huic rei, *for* in hanc rem, Suet. Ner. 40. hujus honori pronior, *more desirous to promote his preferment*, than that of his brother, Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 153.—prona in eum aula Neronis, *favourable*, Tac. H. 1, 13. *so* Muciani animus nec Vespasiano alienus, et in Titum pronior, ib. 2, 74. pronaque sint nostrae numina vestra rati, Ov. T. 1, 2, 88. remisit in patriam quasi Cn. Dolabellae proniorem, *more inclined to favour*, Suet. Galb. 12. quem pronior fortuna comitatur, *more prosperous*, Paterc. 2, 69. prona petit maria, *easy* or *yielding*, Virg. A. 5, 212. *so* pronumque per aëra lapsus, Ov. M. 14, 821. atque illum in praeceps prono rapit alveus amni, *down the river*, Virg. G. 1, 203. *so* pronâ fertur aquâ, Id. A. 8, 548. admissis labere pronus aquis, *flow down quickly*, Id. Liv. 250. ut folia in silvis pronos mutantur in annos, *are changed every revolving year*, Hor. Art. P. 60. obtrectatio et livor pronis auribus accipiuntur, *with greedy ears*, Tac. H. 1, 1. aures superbae, et offensioni proniores, *more easily offended*, Id. An. 4, 29 f. crateres proni, *overturned*, Stat. Th. 5, 255. prona venit cupidis in sua vota fides, *we easily believe what we wish*, Ov. Art. 3, 674. pro na tibi vinci cupientem vincere palma est, *it is an easy victory for you to conquer one that wishes to be conquered*, Id. Am. 3, 14, 47. genibus supplex pronis, *on bending knees*, Ovid. M. 3, 240. pronum lac, *flowing down easily*, Ov. T. 5, 498. lepores, *flying, running swiftly*, Ov. M. 10, 538. menses, *flying, quickly passing*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 39. rivi, *flowing, descending*, ib. 1, 29, 11. ultima prona via est, *the last* part of the *way is steep* or *down-*

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downwards, Ov. M. 2, 67. ad te via prona videtur, *gently declining, easy*, Id. Ep. 18, 121.

PROOEMIUM, i, n. *a preface, an introduction: a prelude*, Juv. 3, 288. prooemiari, *to begin a speech.*

PRŌPĀGO, ĭnis, f. *a layer*, i. e. *the branch of a tree bent down and fixed in the earth, without disjoining it from the mother tree, whence new shoots spring; the shoot or branch of a vine*, Virg. G. 2, 63.—PRŌPĀGO, ĭnis, f. *a race, a stock, an offspring* or *lineage*: propāgāre, *to propagate vines by layers*, Cato, 32. genus, *to multiply, to increase*, Lucr. 1, 196. imperium, terminos urbis, *to enlarge, to extend*, Tac. An. 12, 23. vitam, *to prolong, to preserve*, Cic. Inv. 1, 2. Fin. 5, 11. -ātio, *the propagating of trees*, Col. arb. 7, 1. -ātor.

PRŌPĀLAM, adv. *openly, in sight of all*, Cic. Or.

PRŌPĀTŬLUS, a. *open, spreading wide*: in propatŭlo, *openly, in open view*; pudicitiam in -o habere, *to be guilty of shameful prostitution*, Sall. Cat.

PRŌPĔ, adv. *near, nigh*; cubat is prope Caesaris hortos, *sc.* ad, Hor. S. 1, 9, 18. *so* prope amnem, aquam, fontem, littus, &c. prope seditionem ventum, *sc.* est, *a mutiny was ready to break out*, Tac. H. 3, 21. Horatium accipiunt, eò majore cum gaudio, quò prope metum res fuerat, *had been almost desperate*, Liv. 1, 25. tam prope a muris habemus hostem, Plin. 15, 18. at tum in Italia bellum tam prope a Sicilia, tamen in Sicilia non fuit, Cic. Verr. 5, 2 f. prope a meis aedibus, sedebas, *near my house*, Id. Pis. 11. prope abest ab infirmitate, in quo sola sanitas laudatur, Tac. de orat. 23. prope adest, quum alieno more vivendum est mihi, *sc.* tempus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 125. volebam prope alicubi esse, *sc.* ut, Cic. Fam. 9, 7. prope est, ut omnes sint, &c. *are near being*, Sen. Ep. 121.—annos prope L continuos, *almost*, Cic. 1. act. Verr. 13. *so* prope solus, prope singularis Aristoteles in philosophia, prope novum genus dicendi, &c. Id. prope funeratus arboris ictu, *near* or *almost killed*, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 7. prope est factum, ut injussu praetoris signis convulsis in aciem exirent, Liv. 25, 21. *so* ib. 40, 32. propĕdiem, adv. *shortly, in a few days, in a short time*; te videbo, Cic. Fam. 15, 6.

PRŌPIOR, ius, *nearer, more like, more favourable, more nearly related*: propiùs, adv. *nearer*:—PROXIMUS, a. *nearest, next*: s. *a neighbour, a friend*: proximè, *rar.* -mò, adv. *next, in the next place, first of all*: proximĭtas, ātis, f. *nearness in situation or blood; likeness, resemblance*: proximāre, *to be very near, to come or approach very near to*; alicui, Cic. N. D. 2, 44.

PRŌPELLĔRE, (pŭli, pulsum,) pecus pastum, *to drive out or forth*; navem remis, *to push on*; corpus, *to move*; aliquem, *to induce*; impetum inimicorum, *to repulse*:—PROPULSUS, ūs, m. *impulse, force*; aër suo impulsu ventum concitat, Senec. Nat. Q. 5, 14.—PROPULSĀRE, *to drive away, to repel, to keep* or *ward off*: -ātio: -ātor.

PRŌPĔMŎDUM, adv. *almost, in a manner.*

* PROPEMPTĬCON, i, n. *(sc.* carmen,) *a poem sent to a friend, wishing him a good journey*, Stat. S. 3, 2.

PRŌPENDĔRE, di, sum, *to preponderate; to incline or lean towards*; canis villaticus auribus propendentibus, *with ears hanging down*, Col. 7, 12, 4.

PROPENDĔRE, *to pay too much*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 39.—PROPENSUS, a. *inclined, disposed, prone*; propensus ad discendum, Cic. Fin. 3, 20. ad ignoscendum, *ready*, Id. Inv. 2, 35. paulo ad lenitatem propensior, *more inclineable*, Cic. Mur. 31. si quis est paullo ad voluptates propensior, *a little too prone*, Id. Off. 1, 30. ut natura ad aliquem morbum proclivior, sic animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, Id. Tusc. 4, 39. apparebat munificè omnia et propenso animo facturos, *sc.* Patres esse, *with a mind favourably disposed* to Eumenes, Liv. 37, 54. propensior benignitas esse debebit in calamitosos, Cic. Off. 2, 18. -us favor, *kindly*, Ov. M. 14, 708. P. 3, 4, 15. ad pia propensos vota rogate deos, *sc.* esse, *favourably disposed* or *inclined to grant*, Id. F. 1, 722. voluntas propensior, Cic. Off. 2, 20. propensissima, Hirt. B. Al. 26.—¶ propensa munera, *great, weighty*, Plaut. Truc. prol. 1, 8. propensior, *heavier, more fat*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 15 & 23. propensè, adv. *readily, heartily*, Cic. Fam. 12, 15. propensio, ōnis, f. *inclination, propensity*, Cic. Fin. 4, 17.

PRŌPĔRUS, a. *quick, speedy, hasty*: -ĕrè, v. -ĕrĭter:—PROPĔRĀRE, *to make haste, to hasten*; sedem properamus ad unam, Ov. M. 10, 133. ad metam unam, Id. Liv. 359. etsi properabat adire, *sc.* ad eum, M. 4, 317. properare propero domum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 4. propera ire in urbem, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 19.—*activ.* properant fulmina Cyclopes, *hasten* to form or make, Virg. G. 171. *so* arma viro, Id. A. 12, 485. per vulnera mortem, *to hasten*, ib. 9, 401. *so* deditionem, Tac. 2, 22. iter, Id. H. 3, 40. omnia properat, quicquid agit, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 2. hoc opus, hoc studium parvi properemus, et ampli, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 28. pecuniam indigno heredi properat, *hastens to get*, Id. Od. 3, 24, 62.—*passiv.* hinc porticus, hinc delubra properantur, *are quickly built*, Plin. Pan. 51. usque adeo properatur amor, *is hastened*, Ov. M. 5, 396. multa forent quae mox caelo properanda sereno, maturare datur, *sc.* agricolae, *he may* then *do many things at leisure, which soon after must be done in a hurry*, Virg. G. 1, 260. et quamvis igni exiguo properata maderent, *sc.* semina, *though they were moistened over a gentle fire to quicken them*, ib. 196. properans, *hastening*: properanter, *hastily*: properantia, ae, f. *haste*:—PROPERĀTUS stilus, *a quick* stilus, *swift writing*; -ata mors, *premature*; -ata tela, *weapons made speedily*; -atum opus, *a work done speedily*; properato opus est, *need of haste*: properātō, adv. *quickly, hastily, speedily*, Tac. An. 13, 1.

PROPEXUS, (pecto,) -xa barba, *long*, Ov. F.

PROPĪNĀRE, *to taste a little of a cup and give it to another to drink; to drink to one's health*, Mart. 8, 6, 13. Juv. 5, 127. Cic. Tusc. 1, 40. *to give up, by way of sport*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 57. -ātio.

PROPINQUUS, a. (prope,) *neighbouring, near, at hand; near of kin, allied; resembling*: s. *a relation*: -quē: -quĭtas:—propinquāre urbi v. ad urbem, *to approach*; augurium, *to prosper*, Virg. A.

PRŌPIOR, ius, (prope,) *nearer, nigher; more like; more favourable; more nearly allied*: propiùs vero, *more probable*, Liv. 4, 37. funeri propior, *nearer*, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 4. propior fit vesper olympo, Virg. 8, 280. gradu sanguinis propior, *related by blood*, Ov. Ep. 3, 28. tibi propior me

me nemo est, Cic. Quint. 31.—propius fidem est, *sc.* ad, *more credible*, Liv. 2, 41 f. ipse propior montem, *nearer*, Sall. Jug. 49. vitium hoc propius virtutem erat, Id. Cat. 11.—tunica propior pallio est, *prov. the* tunic *is nearer* the skin *than the* pallium, (A. 411.) as we say, my coat is nearer to me than my cloke, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 30. propius nihil factum, quàm ut occideretur, *he was very near being killed*, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 2. cura propior deam angit, *a nearer concern*, Ov. M. 13, 578. *so* propior dolor, Liv. 7, 21. exemplo tangi non propriore potes, Id. Ep. 16, 326. adflata est numine quando jam propiore dei, *she is inspired with the nearer* or *more powerful influence of* Apollo, Virg. A. 6, 51. paucitas damno sentiendo propior erat, *their small number made them more sensibly feel their loss*, Liv. 2, 64. propior interdum petendo quàm gerendo magistratui erat, i. e. *more like a candidate than a* decemvir, Id. 3, 35. *so* propior excusanti se, quàm glorianti, Id. 27, 17. ut propiùs fastidium ejus (*sc.* gloriae) sim, quàm desiderium, *i. e.* propior fastidieati eam, quàm desideranti, *that I am more likely to despise* or *to be satiated with it, than to desire more*, Liv. 28, 40. propius esse in Asiam ex Graecia, quàm ex Italia in Graeciam trajicere, *more easy*, Id. 36, 41. paucorum dominatio regiae libidini propior, *differs but little from an absolute monarchy*, Tac. An. 6, 42. ire propius, adv. *nearer*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 41. accedere, &c.

* Proplasma, ătis, n. *a mould or patern for making earthen vessels or the like*, Plin. 35, 12. proplastice, es, f. *the art of making moulds*, ib.

* Propnigeon, *v.* -cum, *the mouth of a furnace, a furnace*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11. Vitr. 5, 11.

* Propola, ae, m. *a retailer*, Cic. Pis. 27.

* Propolis, is, f. *bee-glue*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

Proponere (pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum,) *to set out to view, to shew openly*; Apelles perfecta opera proponebat in pergula trascuntibus, Plin. 35, 10. *so* proposito argento, *the plate being set forth* or *displayed*, Id. Or. 1, 3. quid dicturus sit proponere, *to propose*, Cic. Or. 40. *so* digredi ab eo quod proposueris, Id. Or. 2, 77. exemplum sibi ad imitandum, Id.—legem in publicum, *to cause it to be read*, Cic. Rull. 2, 5. *so* libellos, Id. Quinct. 15. edicta, Id. Att. 2, 21.—populo congiarium, militi donativum, *to promise*, Suet. Ner. 7. *so* mercedem alicui, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 3. praemium, Caes. B. C. 1, 17. et geminum pugnae proponit honorem, *proposes a double prize for the combat*, Virg. A. 5, 365. servis quoque dominos prosecutis libertatem proponit, *he promises*, Liv. 21, 45. *add.* 23, 15. 39, 17. merita in illos, *to mention*, Caes. B. G. 7, 54. mortem natura proposuit omnibus, *has set before*, Cic *so* periculum ante oculos, Id. quaecumque mihi uni proponetur fortuna, subeatur, Cic. Cat. 4, 1. poenam improbis, *to threaten*, Cic. Fin. 2, 17.—opsonium, *to expose to sale*, Suet. Ner. 15.—lignum pugnae, *to display*, Liv. 27, 41. *so* vexillum proponendum, *the flag or banner was to be hung out*, Caes. B. G. 2, 20.—*pass.* laudare eloquentiam, neque propositum nobis est hoc loco, neque necessarium, *it is neither my intention*, Cic. Br. 6. omni hujus sermoni propositum est, ut, &c. *it is the purpose, scope, or object of*, ib. 92. *so* quod propositum sit arti, Cic. Fin. 5, 6. maledictio nihil habet propositi, praeter contumeliam, *has nothing in view*, Cic. Coel. 3. propositum est nobis, naturas rerum indicare, *I intend*, Plin. 11, 3.—ordo senatorius industriae propositus est, *is proposed* as a reward, Cic. Verr. 5, 58. 3, 79. omnibus fortunae telis proposita est nostra vita, *exposed*, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. *so* propositum bello se fore ratus, *that he would be the chief object of the enemy's operations*, Liv. 28, 2. non easdem improbis sedes, quas bonis post mortem esse propositas, *prepared* or *determined*, Id. vitam suam maximis praemiis propositam sciebat, *sc.* esse, i. e, *that a price was set upon his life*; that the greatest rewards were offered to any one who should take it away, Cic. Mil. 21.—Propositum, i, n. *a purpose, a resolution*: propositio, ōnis, f. *a proposal, a design, a proposition, a subject*, Cic. Or. 3, 53. Tusc. 3, 18.

Proporro, adv. *moreover, furthermore*, Lucr.

Proportio, ōnis, f. *proportion, comparative relation*, Cic. Univ. 4. Flac. 14. Verr. 4, 21.

Propraetor, ōris, m. (pro Praetore,) *one sent to govern a province with the authority of a* praetor, *a* propraetor, (A. 158.)

PROPRIUS, a. *peculiar, proper, one's own*; propriamque dicabo, *sc.* nympham, *I will make her your own*, Virg. A. 1, 73. *so* curavi propriâ eâ Phaedria ut potiretur, *should possess her as his own*, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 2. nihilne esse proprium cuiquam, ! *can one call nothing his own*, Id. And. 4, 3, 1. ego deorum vitam propterea sempiternam esse arbitror, quod voluptates eorum propriae sunt, *securely their own*, or *permanent*, ib. 5, 5, 4. omnia quae nostra erant propria, *our own*, Cic. Rosc. A. 52. amittit merito proprium, *(his own property,)* qui alienum appetit, Phaedr. 1, 4, 1. id quidem non proprium senectutis est vitium, *peculiar*, Cic. Sen. 11. hunc mihi da proprium, virgo sata Nocte, laborem, *perform for me this peculiar* or *particular task*, Virg. A. 5, 331. amor proprius, *without a rival*, Lucr. 4, 1135. proprio vulneror ipsa bono, *i. e.* meâ formâ, *by my own beauty*, Ov. Ep. 21, 38. *so* ah nimia est juveni propriae fiducia formae, Id. Art. 1, 707. propriâque exterrita voce est, *by her own voice*, Id. M. 1, 638. proprio nomine dixit opus, *by his own name*, Id. P. 1, 8, 14. *so*, optima tu proprii nominis auctor eris, *of your own name*, Id. F. 5, 192. consilium proprium, *my own reason* or *prudence*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 132. quoniam in propriâ non pelle quiêssem, *in my own station* or *condition*, ib. 6, 22. excussus propriis, *sc.* negotiis, *having lost all business of my own*, ib. 2, 3, 20. culpa mea propria, Cic. Fam. 14, 3. sua propria calamitas, Caes. B. C. 3, 20. sua quaedam propria facultas, Cic. Or. 1, 10. gens, *unmixed* with any other, Tac. G. 4. nationes, *separate* or *distinct tribes*, ib. 38.—rem operosam suo proprio magistratu egere, *that so laborious a business required a peculiar magistrate to execute it*, Liv. 4, 8. ni suo proprio eum praelio equites Volscorum—aliquamdiu tenuissent, *had not the cavalry of the* Volsci *checked his success for some time, by attacking him in his own way*, or *with forces of the same kind with his own*, Liv. 3, 70. bona publico sibi propria

prias simultates irritavit, *sc.* Annibal, *by serving the public he provoked private enmities against himself*, Id. 33, 46. *so* Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 21. huic tam superbo decreto addit propriam contumeliam, *a personal affront*, ib. 35, 33. ne forte non aliorum utilitatibus, sed propriae laudi servisse videamur, Plin. Ep. 1, 8. perquàm velim scire, phantasmata esse, et habere propriam figuram, putes, *sc.* an. *I am extremely desirous to know your opinion about spectres, whether you think they have a real body*, or *each a figure peculiar to itself*, ib. 7, 27. nihil inveniebam aut proprium, aut universale, quod ad Bithynos ferretur, *nothing either in particular, or in general, relating to the Bithynians*, ib. 10, 71. suis cum certis propriisque criminibus accusabo, *of crimes peculiar to himself*; opp. *to* communis, Cic. Verr. 1, 16. *so* Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 4. quare agite, O proprios generatim discite cultus, *learn the culture proper to each kind* of fruit, Virg. G. 2, 35. vi propriâ nituntur, *they shoot up by their own force*, ib. 428. verborum tanta copia est in nulla lingua, res ut omnes suis certis ac propriis vocabulis nominentur, *by their proper names*, Cic. Caec. 18. *so* Id. Or. 3, 37. verba *v.* vocabula propria & translata, *proper and metaphorical words*, Quinctil. 8, 2, 10, &c. transfertur nomen aut verbum ex eo loco, in quo proprium est, in eum, in quo aut proprium deest, aut translatum proprio melius est, Id. 8, 6, 5. qui proprio nomine *perduellis* erat, is *hostis* vocatur, &c. Cic. Off. 1, 12. exprimere non possum, quàm sit jucundum mihi, quòd nomina nostra quasi literarum propria, non hominum, literis redduntur, *that our names are not so much the proper appellatives of men, as a kind of distinction for learning itself*, Plin. Ep. 9, 23. *vid.* Id. 7, 20.—¶ itaque propria est ea praeceptio (*sc.* de officiis) Stoicorum, &c. *properly* or *peculiarly belongs to*, Cic. Off. 1, 2. *so* ipsa varietas, quae est propria fortunae, Id. Div. 2, 53. cum, quid cujusque sit proprium, exquiritur; ut ornatè dicere, propriumne sit oratoris, an id etiam aliquis praeterea possit? Id. Or. 3, 29. animum judicis impellere, quòcunque res postulat, hoc est unum oratoris maximè proprium, Id. Brut. 93 f. proprium est stultitiae, aliorum vitia cernere, suorum oblivisci, *it is the peculiar property*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30. quod meum erat proprium, sibi soli attribuit, *what was solely my act*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 15. tres exercitus proprii reipublicae, *devoted to the republic*, Cic. Fam. 1, 23. propria utrique, *belonging to both*, Cels. 7, 18, 7.—¶ parva munera diutina; locupletia non propria esse consueverunt, *use not to be lasting or permanent*, Nep. 8, 4. *so* propria haec si dona fuissent, Virg. A. 6, 872. nihil amplius oro, Maiâ nate, nisi ut propria haec mihi munera faxis, *for* feceris *v.* facias, Hor. S. 2, 6, 5. quod ut illi proprium sit atque perpetuum, Quirites, velle et optare debetis, Cic. Manil. 16. *so* si illud—perenne ac proprium manere potuisset, Id. post. red. in Sen. 4.—Propriè, adv. *peculiarly, particularly*; id est propriè tuum, *opp. to* commune, Cic. Fam. 9, 15. *so* 10, 24. *add.* Off. 1, 30. neve alteri (*for* et ut neutri) propriè sibi pacisceretur quicquam, *should stipulate any thing separately for themselves*, Liv. 25, 28. *so* promiscuè toto *sc.* agro, quàm propriè parvâ frui parte malitis, Cic. Rull. 2, 31. cetera universè mandavi, illud propriè Id. Att. 5, 2. ut quidem cavendum semper Romanis ducibus erit, ne ita externis credant auxiliis, ut non plus sui roboris, suarumque propriè virium in castris habeant, *more of their native troops, and of their own proper strength*, Liv. 23, 33. propriè rei militaris periti, *peculiarly skilful in, those who have made the art of war their peculiar study*, Id. 44, 22. meam causam—omnes boni propriè susceperant, *as if it had been their own*, Cic. Sest. 16. propriè resp. causâ, *solely*, ib. 41. atque illud quidem honestum, quod propriè verèque dicitur, id in sapientibus est solis, *properly*, Cic. Off. 3, 3.—Proprietas, ātis, f. terrae caelique, *the property* or *peculiar nature of the soil and climate*, Liv. 38, 17. habet multas frugum proprietates, *many kinds of fruits*, Id. 45, 30. singularum rerum singulas proprietates esse, *properties*, Cic. Ac. 4, 18. definitio declaratur genere, et proprietate quadam;—sed de propriis (*i. e.* proprietatibus) oritur plerumque magna dissensio, Cic. orat. partit. 12. *add.* Topic. 22. Quinct. 3, 6, 52. & 8 pr. 10. morborum proprietates, Cels. 1 pr. 114. hominum, ib. 2, 2, 9. alimentorum, ib. 2, 18, 3.—proprietas verborum, *propriety*, Quinctil. 8, 2, 1, &c. Plin. Ep. 7, 9.—si non proprietatis est quaestio, sed tantùm possessionis, *of the right of property*, Id. 7, 5, 3.

PROPTER (praep.) tuum in me amorem, *for, on account of*, Cic. Fam. 1, 3. te propter, *for* propter te, Virg. A. 4, 320.—propter aquam, *near by*, Id. G. 3, 14. *so* propter hunc adsiste, *stand near him*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15. Fluvius Eurotas, qui propter Lacedaemonem fluit, *near, by*, Cic. Inv. 2, 31. legibus non propter metum paret, Cic. parad. 6. virtus ex se, et propter se expetenda est, Id. Fin. 2, 26.—Propter (adv.) est spelunca quaedam, *near, hard by*, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. *so* ibi angiportum propter est, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 39. interdum propter dormiet, Id. Eun. 2, 3, 76.—Propterea, adv. *on that account, for that cause, therefore*; -ea quòd, *because*, Ter.

Propudium, i, n. (pudet,) *disgrace, shame, dishonour*: propudiōsus, a. *shameful or shameless.*

Propugnāre, *to fight or contend for, to defend*: -ātio: -ātor: propugnaculum, i, n. *a bulwark, a rampart, a fortress*: oppositum barbaris, Nep. 2, 7.

Propulsus, propulsāre, &c. *see* Propellere.

* Propylaeum, *v.* -on, *the vestibule or porch of a temple or palace*, Cic. Off. 2, 17. Plin. 35, 10.

Proquaestor, ōris, m. *one invested with the authority of* quaestor, Cic. Acad. 4, 4. Verr. 2, 15.

Prōra, ae, f. *the prow of a ship*: prorēta, ae, m. *he that watches at the prow*; *called* Prorus, (2 syll.) *the keeper of the prow*, (prorae tutela Melanthus,) Ovid. Met. 3, 617 & 634.

Prorēpĕre, *to creep forth, to spring forth.*

Prōrĭpĕre, (ui, eptum; rapio,) *to take away by force, to force or drag along*; se, *to hurry or hasten away, to escape quickly*, Sallust. Cat. 32.

Prōrĭtāre, *to provoke, to incite, to allure.*

Prōrōgāre diem, *to defer or put off*; imperium, *to prolong or continue*; -ātio, -ātor: -ātivus.

PRORSUS *v.* -sum, adv. (*q.* porro versus,)

altogether, entirely, at all; straight, straight on or along; trepidari sentio; et cursari rursum prorsum, *backward and forward, to and fro*, Ter. Hec.

Prorumpĕre, *to break forth, to burst out;* nubem, *to send forth, to cast out*, Virg. A. 3, 572. proruptus sudor, *profuse;* -pta audacia, *desperate, outrageous, violent*, Cic. Rosc. A. 24. -ptum mare, *bursting forth impetuously, and spreading like a sea*, Virg. A. 1, 246. *spread widely*, Sil. 3, 51.

Prorŭĕre, *to overthrow;* terrae motus montes ingenti lapsu proruit, Liv. 22, 5. urbes terraeum motibus prorutae sunt, Sen. N. Q. 7, 28. Albam a fundamentis, *to pull down*, Id. 26, 13. vallum, Id. 4, 29. & 9, 14.—ille fatiscens in caput prorsit, *falls down*, V. Flac. 7, 600.—terrae motibus prorŭtae domus, *overthrown*, Tac.

Prōsa, ae, f. *prose:* prosaïcus, *written in prose.*

Prōsāpia, ae, f. *a race, a lineage, a progeny.*

Proscenium, i, n. *the place before the scene, where the players acted, the stage*, Virg. G. 2, 381.

Proscindĕre quercum ferro, *to cut down;* terram, *to plough up uncultivated ground*, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2. aequor rostro, *to cut as with a plough share*, Catul. 63, 12. cum convicio, *to revile*, Suet. Aug. 13. proscisso aequore, *i. e.* agro, *the ground being ploughed up*, Virg. G. 1, 97. pectus proscissum vulnere, Stat. Th. 10, 439.—**Proscissio**, ōnis, f. *a cutting or breaking up of unploughed ground*, Col. 6, 2. & 2, 13. proscissum, *ground first broken up and tilled*, Col. 2, 2, 25.

Proscribĕre, *to post up in writing, to publish any thing to be sold*, Cic. Quint. 4. Off. 3, 13. *to proscribe*, to paste up in public a list of the names of citizens doomed to death, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6 & 43. Rull. 3, 2. *to banish, to out-law*, Cic. Dom. 17.—**Proscriptio**, ōnis, f. *a proscription*, (A. 198.) bonorum v. de bonis, *a proscription* of one's effects, when the goods of a debtor were adjudged by the Praetor to the creditor, Cic. Cat. 2, 10. Flac. 30, 44. (A. 250.) proscriptor, ōris, m. *a proscriber*, Plin. 7, 12. proscriptūrire, *to desire to proscribe*, Cic. Att. 9, 16.

Prōsĕcāre, *to cut up an animal, when sacrificed, and to divide it into different parts;* qui ejus hostiae exta prosecuisset, Liv. 5, 21. vetuique exta prosecarier, Plaut. Poen. 2, 1, 8. ubi exta prosecta erunt, Cato, 134.—cum primùm prosecatur, *sc.* solum, *is first ploughed*, (*al.* prosciniditur,) Plin. 5, 6, 10.—**Prosecta**, ōrum, *sc.* exta, *the entrails cut up*, Lucan. 9, 738. imposuit calentibus aris, Ov. M. 12, 152. sub aethere, F. 6, 163. (A. 324.)

Prōsĕda, ae, f. *a harlot*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 54.

Prōsēmĭnāre, *to sow or scatter about*, Cic.

Prōsĕqui hostes, *to follow after, to pursue*, Caes. B. G. 5, 50. aliquem domum, *to go with, to accompany* or *attend* out of respect, Liv. 2, 31 f. Mart. 11, 25. exsequias v. funus alicujus, Ov. T. 1, 7, 14. Plin. 7, 32. mater exsequias illius funeris prosecuta, Cic. Cl. 71.—natum dictis, *to address*, ib. 6, 898. cuntes ad portas votis, *to accompany with wishes or prayers*, ib. 9, 310. *so* ne me lacrimis, neve omine tanto prosequere, ib. 12, 73. consulem euntem, *sc.* in provinciam, *to accompany to the gates* or *out of the city*, Liv. 42, 49. 44, 22. (A. 261.) *hence* inter officia prosequentium, *amidst the number of those who attended him*, Suet. Caes. 71. in allusion to which custom, Cicero says of Catiline; ipsum (Catilinam egredientem verbis prosecuti sumus, *we have followed him with our wishes*, i. e. *with execrations*, Cic. Cat. 2, 1. *as he had said to himself*, ib. 1, 8. hisce ominibus, *i. e.* malis ominibus, ib. 13.—tuam profectionem amore prosequor, *my affectionate wishes attend you on your journey*, Cic. Fam. 15, 21. et exceperunt et prosecuti cum donis legatos sunt, *they both entertained the ambassadors and gave them considerable presents*, Liv. 39, 55. nam si medici salubres, sed voluptate carentes cibos, blandioribus alloquiis prosequuntur, *recommend by an insinuating address*, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 12. equitem Romanum in provincia beneficiis ac liberalitate prosequebantur, *they treated kindly and liberally*, Cic. Verr. 3, 41. lacrimis mortuos, *to lament*, Liv. 25, 26 & 38. *so* nationes quaedam fletibus natos, laetitiâ defunctos prosequuntur, Quintil. 5, 11, 38. *vid.* Herodot. 5, 4. aliquem laudibus, *to praise*, Col. 12, 3. omnibus summis officiis, *to shew one the highest marks of regard*, Cic. Fam. 15, 10. praemio, *to reward*, Id. 8, 14. praesentia invidiâ, praeterita veneratione prosequimur, Vell. 2, 92. aliquem honorificis verbis, *to address respectfully*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25. verbis vehementioribus, *to chide, to reprove*, Cic. Verr. 2, 29.—prosequuntur conjuges liberique, *for* sequuntur, Liv. 3, 52. *so* prosequitur turgens a pupi ventus euntes, *follows*, Virg. A. 3, 130.—cur tibi pastores Libyae, quid pascua versu prosequar? *why should I tell you*, or *describe in verse*, Virg. G. 3, 340. munificentiae rationem stilo, *to explain in writing*, Plin. 1, 8, 8. id non prosequar longius, quàm salus hujus postulat, *I will not speak farther of that*, Cic. Rosc. A. 30.

Prosērpĕre, *to creep or crawl along*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 105. herba mirè proserpit, *spreads.*

Prosĕrĕre segetem, *to sow*, Lucr. 4, 411.

Prosĕucha, ae, f. *a beggar's stand, a place where he asks alms*, Juv. 3, 296. *a place for prayer.*

Prōsĭlīre, (ui, ivi & ii, -; salio,) *to leap* or *jump forth;* a sede, ex tabernaculo, de navi, e convivio, puppe, carcere, stratis, &c. in campos, concionem, &c. prosilient acies, *will sally forth*, Lucan. 7, 78. ad certamen, Sen. Ben. 1, 25. Ennius nunquam nisi potus ad arma prosiluit dicenda, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8. jam vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, Id. S. 2, 7, 74. jussae prosiliunt lacrimae, *burst forth*, Mart. 1, 34.

Prosŏcer, ĕri, m. *the wife's or husband's grand-father, a grand-father-in-law*, Plin. Ep. 5, 15. curque Nercus esse velit, Ov. Ep. 3, 74.

Prospectus, ūs, m. *a prospect;* prospectare, *to view at a distance*, &c. *see* Prospĭcere.

Prospecŭlāri adventum regis, *to view from a distance*, Liv. 33, 1. Siccium prospeculatum ad secum castris capiendum mittunt, *to find out a proper place for pitching a camp*, Id. 3, 43.

Prosper, v. prospĕrus, a, um, *prosperous, lucky, fortunate, successful;* cuncta hostibus prospera, Tac. H. 4, 71. luna prospera frugum, *favourable to the fruits* of the earth. Hor. Od. 4, 6, 39. prosperius fatum, Ov. F. 3, 614. prosperrimum bellum, Paterc. 2, 69 prosperrimâ valetudine usus est, *he enjoyed very good health*, Suet. prospe-

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ra fama, *an unblemished character*, Tac. An. 14, 51.—-ĒRĒ; -ĒRĪTAS:——PROSPĔRĀRE consilia reipublicæ, *to prosper, to make prosperous*, Tac. An. 3, 56. populo Romano vim victoriamque, *to grant*, Liv. 8, 9. nunc et amico meo prosperabo, *I will give success to my friend*, Plaut. Perf. 2, 3, 11.

PROSPERGĔRE, spargo, *to besprinkle*, Tac. An.

PROSPĬCĔRE (exi, ectum; specio,) *to view, to behold from a distance*; futura, *to foresee*; tibi, sibi, ei, *to provide or consult for, to take care of*: prospicientia, ae, f. *foresight, care*: prospicuus, a. *conspicuous*: prospectus, ūs, m. *a sight afar off; a prospect, a view*: prospectare, *to see afar off, to look often upon; to view, to behold*, Virg. A. 7, 813.

PROSTĀRE, (stĭti, stĭtum,) *to stand* or *jut out*, Lucr. 2, 428. *to be exposed to sale* or *to prostitution for hire*, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 17. & 3, 5, 8. Juv. 9, 24. illud amicitiæ quondam et venerabile nomen (*al.* numen) prostat, et in quæstu pro meretrice sedet, *is become venal*, Ov. P. 2, 3, 19.

PROSTERNĔRE (strāvi, strātum,) *hostes, to overthrow*, Cic. Phil 14, 10. silvam, *to cut down*, Ov. M. 8, 776. corpora humi, *to lay prostrate*, Liv. 4, 11. Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 33. se ad pedes alicujus, *to prostrate*, Cic. Phil. 2, 18. se abjicere atque prosternere, *to humble and debase*, Id. parad. 1. mulierem alicui, *to prostitute*, Suet. Cal. 24.—— PROSTRĀTUS, a. *prostrate, overthrown*; pudicitia regi prostrata, *prostituted*, Cæs. 2.—PROSTIBŬLUM, i, n. *a common prostitute*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 6.

PROSTITUĔRE, (statuo,) *to prostitute*; -ūtus, &c. a.

* PROSTŸLOS, i, m. *(i. e.* habens columnas ante,) *a house with columns in the front*, Vitr. 3, 1.

PROSUBIGĔRE (ēgi, actum; ago,) terram pede, *to tear or cast up*, Virg. G. 3, 256. fulmina, *to hammer or beat, to forge*, V. Flacc. 4, 288.

PROSUM, prodes, fui, *I do good*; *see* prodesse.

PRŌTĔGĔRE, xi, ctum, *to protect, to guard or defend*; crimen metu, *to cover, to hide*, Quinctil.

PRŌTĔLĀRE, *to drive or chase away; to frighten, to put off*: protelum, i, n. *a continual thrusting or passing forward*: prōtĕlō, adv. *readily, immediately*, Catull. 56, 7.

PROTENDĔRE (di, sum v. tum,) manus v. brachia, *to stretch out*; so hastas dextris, Virg. A. 11, 606. longas hastas, Tac. An. 2, 21. comitia in Januarii mensem, *to defer, to put off*, Cic. Fam. 10, 36. famam alicujus, *to extend, to spread abroad*, Claudian. pan. 1, 8.—temo protentus pedes in octo, Virg. G. 1, 171. brachio ab aure protenso, *the arm being stretched out*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 119.

PROTĔNUS, adv. *straightway*, &c. *see* protinus.

PRŌTĔRĔRE, trīvi, ĭtum, *to trample upon*; ulmus cadens proterit uvas, *crushes*, Stat. Th. 8, 548. ver proterit æstas, *pushes off*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 9.—viride frumentum protritum & corruptum, *sc.* erat, *was trodden down and destroyed*, Liv.

PRŌTERRĔRE, *to frighten, to chase away.*

PROTERVUS, a. *petulant, saucy, malapert, wanton, forward*: -vē: -vĭtas, *petulance.*

* PROTHYMIA, ae, f. *kindness, good will*, Plaut.

PRŌTHŸRUM, i, n. *the vestibule or portico of a house*: prothyris, ĭdis, f. pl. -ĭdes, *the same with* ancones, *certain parts* or *members of the* prothyrum, in the form of the letter S, Vitruv. 4, 6.

PROTĬNUS v. protĕnus, adv. (*q.* porro tenus,) *right forward*, Cic. Div. 1, 24. capellas protenus ago, *I drive forward* or *before me*, Virg. E. 1, 13. protinus ad fratrem inde abii, *instantly, straightway*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 6. protenus aërii mellis cælestia dona exequar, *next I will speak of*, Virg. G. 4, 1. quin protenus omnia perlegerent oculis, *they would have continued to observe*, Id. A. 6, 33. protinus absconditus arces, *forthwith we lose sight of*, ib. 3, 291. cum protinus utraque tellus una foret, *one without any sea intervening, a continued continent*, ib. 416. qui protinus ab hac disciplina profecti, *afterwards*, Cic. Inv. 2, 2.—Plautus has PROTĬNAM, *for* protinus, *forthwith, immediately*, Cas. 5, 2, 16. Curc. 2, 3, 84. Pers. 4, 5, 8.

PROTOLLĔRE manum, *to stretch out*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 71. portollo mortem mihi, *I put off*, Id. Caf. 2, 8, 11. neque viri vitam finet in crastinum protolli, *to be prolonged*, Id. Caf. 3, 5, 43.

* PRŌTŌMUS, a. *the first to be cut*; -mi caules, *sprouts*, Col. 10, 369.—s. a *sprout, the first cuttings*; prototomice rudes, Mart. 10, 48, 16.

PROTŎNĀRE, *to thunder, to speak fiercely.*

* PROTOPRAXIA, ae, f. *the privilege of being preferred to other creditors*, Plin. Ep. 109 & 110.

PROTRAHĔRE, xi, ctum, *to draw or drag forth*; protrahit vatem in medios, *he brings out into the assembly*, Virg. A. 2, 123. protrahitur pedibus cadaver, *is dragged forth*, ib. 8, 265. nudi in medium protrahebantur, *they were brought out* to punishment, Liv. 28, 29. poteris verum protrahere inde, *to draw* or *find out the truth*, Lucr. 1, 410. stipendia militum, *to put off or delay the payment of the soldiers*, Suet. Ner. 32.

PROTRŬPUM, v. -on, i, n. *the first new wine that runs out of the grapes without pressing*, Plin. 14, 9.

PROTRŪDĔRE, *to thrust forward*, Cic. Fat. 19.

PRŌTURBĀRE, *to push off, to repel*, Liv. 5, 47.

PRŌTŸPUM, i, n. *an example or pattern, an image or form, a model*, Plin. 35, 12 f. 43.

PROVEHĔRE, xi, ctum, *to carry forth* or *forward*; mulierem provexi, avehere non quivi, *I brought her forth* or *bore her on board*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 25. in Hispania mulis provehunt *sc.* alvos, *they carry* the bee-hives from one place to another through the country to get food, Plin. 21, 12 f. 43. (*al.* 13 f. 44.)—*met.* Sulpicium, longiùs quàm voluit, popularis aura provexit, *led on*, Cic. Har. resp. 20. hæc spes provexit, *sc.* eos, ut, &c. *carried them so far*, Liv. 2, 50. vitam suam in periculum, *to expose*, Cic. Mil. 22. aliquem ad dignitatem, *to promote, to advance or prefer*, Plin. Ep. 10, 8. *so* studiosos amat, fovet, provehit, ib. 8, 12. ab eo in consulare provectus fastigium, Paterc. 2, 69. vim temperatam di quoque provehunt in majus, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 66. provehimur portu, *sc.* ex, *we are carried forth, we sail*, Virg. A. 3, 72. provehimur pelago, *we are carried forward or sail on the sea*, ib. 506. quid ultra provehor, *why am I carried farther? why do I proceed further* in speaking, ib. 481. hæc provecti, *sc.* classe, *having sailed hither*, ib. 2, 24. *so* ad Honestam classe provecti, Liv. 22, 20. postquam paullum provecta classis est, Cic. Verr. 5, 33. provectus ante stationes equo, *riding forward to the advanced guards*, Liv. 23, 47. ætate provectus, *advanced in life*, Cic. Sen. 4.

Prověnīre in scenam, *to come forth, to appear on*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 155. neque aliud ibi animal ibi provēnit, *breeds* or *is produced*, Plin. 9, 10 f. proveniebant oratores frulti, *arose, appeared*, Cic. Sen. 6. carmina provenium, *are composed*, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 39. bene v. rectè provenisti, *you have succeeded well*, or *have been fortunate*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4. 33. & 2, 6, 35. provēni nequiter, *I have been very unlucky*, Id. Rud. 3, 5, 57. *so* nimis proventum est nequiter *sc.* a me, imp. *I have had very bad luck*, Id. Men. 5, 5, 61.—Proventus, ūs, m. lactis, *increase*, Plin. 20, 12. *so* cuniculorum, Plin. 8, 55. trifero proventu ficus, *that bear thrice a year*, Plin. 15, 18 f. 19. proventuque oneret sulcos, *with increase* or *a plentiful crop*, Virg. G. 2, 518. magnum proventum poëtarum hic annus attulit, i. e. *this year has produced a great number of poetical productions*, Plin. Ep. 1, 13. proventus orationis, *the copiousness* or *eloquence*, ib. 9, 13, 18. scelerum, *an abundance* or *number of crimes*, Lucan. 2, 61.

Prōverbium, *a proverb, an adage, an old saying.*

Prōvīdēre (vīdi, vīsum,) futura, *to foresee*; alicui v. saluti alicujus, *to provide for, to take care of*; quòd non providisset eum, *because he had not seen* or *noticed him first*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 69. rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 5, 8. rem frumentariam, *to provide*, ib. 6, 9. in hiemes pabulum, Plin. 8, 38. multum erat frumentum provisum, Caes. B. C. 1, 49. provisum hoc legibus *sc.* est, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 6. provisum est mihi v. a me, *care has been taken by me, I have taken care* or *provided*, Cic. a diis immortalibus hominibus est provisum, *care has been taken of men*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Verri ne noceri possit, multis rationibus esse provisum, *many precautions were taken to prevent* Verres *from being hurt*, Id. Verr. 1 Act. 9 f.—sit bona librorum & provisae frugis in annum copia, *sc.* mihi, *let me have good store of books and corn provided for a year*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 109.—Prōvidens, a. *provident, wise, careful*; -enter: providentia, ae, f. *foresight, providence*: provisio, ōnis, f. & provisus, ūs, m. *foresight, a provision* or *providing for, a purveying*:—Provisu deūm, *by the providence*, Tac. Ann. 12, 6. provisor, ōris, a *foreseer, a provider* or *purveyor*: provisēre, *to go or come forth to see*:—Prōvīdus, a. *foreseeing, provident, circumspect, wise, wary, considerate*; *providing for, careful for*: -idē, Plin. 10, 33.

Prōvincia, ae, f. (vinco,) *a province, a conquered country, governed by a magistrate sent from Rome*; *a certain charge assigned to a consul, praetor, or other magistrate, as a war to be carried on*; *or a certain country in which he was to act during his office*; *the business or office of any one whether public or private, a task*, (A. 113.)—Provinciālis, e, *of or belonging to a province*; s. *a native or inhabitant of a province*; (*all except the* Italians *were called* Provinciales, Plin. Ep. 9, 23. Suet. Vesp. 9. Cal. 39.) provinciātim, *through the provinces, so many in each*, Suet. Aug. 49.

Prōvīvēre, *to survive or live longer*, Tac. An.

Prōvocāre, *to call forth, to incite, to provoke, to move*; ad pugnam, *to challenge, to defy*; auras cursibus, *to vie with*; ad populum, *to appeal to*:

Provocātio, ōnis, f. *a challenge, an appeal*: provocātor, ōris, *a challenger, an appealer*, Cic. Sext. 64.

Prōvōlāre, *to fly out; to fly or run forward.*

Prōvolvēre, *to roll or tumble forwards; to throw or cast off, to disregard*: provolutus genibus, ad pedes, *falling prostrate*, Curt. 3, 12, 11.

Provōmēre, *to vomit; to cast forth*, Lucr. 6, 446.

Prout, adv. *as, even as, accordingas*, Suet. Ner. 36.

Provulgāre, *to publish*; -ātus, Suet. Ner. 36.

* Proxenēta, ae, m. *a go-between in making bargains, a match-maker*, Sen. Ep. 119. Mart. 10, 3.

Proximus, a. superl. (a prope, propior; *contr. pro* propiss imus,) *nearest, next*; proximā aestate, *next summer*, Nep. 9, 4. *so* proximae noctis silentio, Liv. 2, 7. hinc concedam in angiportum hoc proximum, *into this next alley or lane*, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 5. quid proximā, quid superiore nocte egeris, *what you did the last night, what the night before*, Cic. Cat. 1, 1. *so* diebus proximis superioribus, Id. Fam. 1, 9, 54. illum, liquet mihi dejerare, his mensibus sex, septem prorsum non vidisse proximis, *sc.* me, *I am ready to swear, that I have not seen him for these six or seven months past*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 40. proximis censoribus, *during the time of the last censors*, in the last censorship, Cic. Arch. 5. C. Arrius proximus est vicinus, *my nearest neighbour*, Cic. Att. 2, 14. *so* Hegionis est cognatus proximus, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 24. proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo, Virg. A. 5, 320. *so* Cic. Brut. 47. proximos illi (Jovi) tamen occupavit Pallas honores, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 18. (A. 564.) proximus sum egomet mihi, i. e. *charity begins at home*, Ter Ad. 4, 1, 12. genere mihi proximus, *my nearest relation*, Id. Ad 4, 5, 17. proximus ante aliquem, ab aliquo, proximus a postremo, *the last but one*, Cic. Or. 64. proximus a vino somnus, *follows next after*, Plin. 10, 75. praefectus classis proximus post Lysandrum fuit, *next after*, Cic. Off. 1, 30. equites ordini senatorio dignitate proximi, Cic. Cluent. 55. proximum vino gustu semen, *very near* or *like*, Plin. 12, 25. proximus optimis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 86. Cic. Br. 61. proxima Phoebi versibus ille facit, *sc.* carmina, Virg. E. 7, 22. laudem Planco proximam consecutus es, Cic. Fam. 10, 25. proximi invidiae, *most exposed to odium or party malice*, Liv. 3, 51. negabat illa, se esse culpae proximam, *guilty*, Phaedr. 1, 10, 5. post acceptam proximam pugnae cladem, *for* in proximā pugnā, Liv. 2, 51. *so* nonnihil et hesternā felicitate pugnae ferox, *for* hesternae, ib. religioni suae in jurejurando proximus fuit, *he was very religious or scrupulous in keeping his oath*, Cic. Verr. 4, 8. lictor proximus, *the chief* lictor, Sall. Jug. 12. (A. 178.) respergens proximos servorum, *those slaves who were next him*, Tac. An. 15, 64. proximus quisque regem, (*al.* regi,) ib. 15. *so* qui te proximus est, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 1. ficta voluptatis causā, sint proxima veris, *let your poetic fictions resemble truth as much as possible*, Hor. Art. 338.—*compar.* ita tamen ut modum servem, et quidem continentiae proximiorem, Senec. Ep. 108.—Proximus, s. *a neighbour*. Quinctil. decl. 3 & 259. *a relation*, V. Max. 4, 4, 1. *an advocate or agent*, Cic. Verr. 5, 64.—Proximum, *the nearest place*;

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place; eamus ad me; ibi proximum est ubi mutes, *sc.* vestem, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64. caedeque in proxima urbis facta, *i. e.* in loca urbis quae portae proxima erant, *v.* in proximis, *having put to the sword all he met in that part of the city*, Liv. 2, 33. meretrix e proximo, *that lives hard by*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 38. ut quemque ex proximo locum fors obtulisset, *whatever place in the neighbourhood*, Nep. 16, 2. *so* agrum in proximo hic mercatus es, *in this neighbourhood, hard by, adjoining to my farm*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 2. cum in proximo hic sit aegra, *when she lies sick at next door*, Id. Hec. 3, 2, 6.—Proximè, *var.* -ò, adv. *next, very nigh, last*; proximè Pompeium sedebam, *sc.* ad, *next*, Cic. Att. 1, 14. *so* proximè Hispaniam Mauri sunt, Sall. Jug. 19. tamen esse officium meum putavi exercitum habere quàm proximè hostem, *as near as possible*, Cic. Att. 6, 5. quàm proximè Italiam, ib. 3, 14. erat res minimè certamini navali similis, proximè speciem muros oppugnantium navium, *resembling very much the appearance*, Liv. 30, 10. omne quam proximè alter ab altero debent habitare, Col. 1, 6. proximè accedere ad verum, Cic. Ac. 4, 15. sed ut proximè utriusque differentiam signem, *next*, Quinctil. 6, 2. ut fides ac jusjurandum, proximè legum ac poenarum metum, civitatem regerent, *next to the fear of laws and punishments*, i. e. *nearly as much as, no less than*; (*al.* proximo legum ac poenarum metu, *being next* or *inferior*, i. e. *more than, &c.*) Liv. 1, 21. non possum ego non aut proximè, atque ille, aut etiam aequè laborare, *I cannot help being very nearly as anxious as he*, or *equally so*, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 4. literae, quas a te proximè accepi, *last*, Id. Fam. 5, 15. *so* is quem proximè nominavi, Id. N. D. 1, 14. proximè quum in patria mea fui, Plin. Ep. 4, 13.—Proximĭtas, ātis, f. *nearness*, Ovid. Nux, 56. *nearness of kindred* or *relation*, Id. M. 10, 340. & 13, 154. *nearness of likeness* or *resemblance*, Id. Art. A. 2, 662.—Proximāre, *to be next, to come or approach very near*; capiti autem equi proximat Aquarii dextra, Cic. N. D. 2, 44.

Prūdens, ntis, (*q.* providens,) *provident, sagacious, wise, discreet*; *knowing, expert, skilful*: —ntĕr: -ntia, *prudence, discretion, skill.*

Pruīna, ae, f. *a frost, a hoar frost or rime*: prunōsus, *frosty, liable to frost, cold*, Ov. M. 5, 443.

Prūna, ae, f. *a burning or live coal*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 36.

Prūnus, i, f. *a plumb-tree*: prūnum, *a plumb, a prune, a sloe*; spini jam pruna ferentes, Virg. 4, 145.

Prūrīre, *to itch, to tickle, to please*; in pugnam, *to have an itching desire to fight*, Mart. 3, 58. & 5, 103. prurītus, ūs, m. & prurigo, ĭnis, f. *an itching or tickling, an itch*, Col. 7, 5. Plin. 9, 45.

* Prytănis, is, m. *the president or chief of a council, a magistrate*, Sen. tr. an. 3. prytănēum, i, n. *a place at Athens, and in other Greek cities, where those, who had deserved well of their country, were maintained at the public expence*, Cic. Or. 1, 54. Cyzici in Prytanēum, id est, penetrale urbis, &c.

Psallĕre, lli, -, *to sing or play on a musical instrument*: psaltes, ae, m. *a musician*, Quinctil. 1, 10, 18. psaltria, ae, f. *a music-girl*, Cic. Sext. 54.

* Psecas, ădis, f. *a female slave, who dressed the hair of her mistress*, Cic. 8, 15. Juv. 6, 489.

* Psegma, ătis, n. *powder blown from melted brass, the chaff or flour of brass*, Plin. 34, 13 f. 36.

* Psephisma, ătis, n. *a decree*, Cic. Flac. 6.

* Pseudo, in comp. *false*: pseudodictamnum, *bastard dittany*, Plin. 26, 9. pseudodiptĕros, i, f. *a building which counterfeits a double row of pillars*, Vitr. 3, 1. pseudographia, ae, f. *a false notation or marking of numbers*, Quinctil. 1, 10, 39.—Pseudŏlus, *the cheat*; *the name of one of the plays of* Plautus, Cic. Sen. 14. pseudomĕnos, i, m. *a kind of sophism or false syllogism*, Cic. Div. 2, 4. Sen. Ep. 45. Pseudophilippus, *a false* Philippus, Cic. Rull. 2, 33. Paterc. 1, 11. *whose real name was* Adriscus, &c. *see* Cl. Biogr. pseudosphēce, es, f. *a kind of wasp flying alone*, Plin. 30, 12. pseudothyrum, *a postern gate, a back door*, Cic. post. red. 6. pseudourbana aedificia, *houses in the country, built like city houses*, Vitr. 6, 8.

* Psilōthrum, *an ointment for taking out the hair*, Mart. 6, 93. *the white vine*, Plin. 23, 1.

* Psimmythium, *cerusi or white lead*, Plin.

Psittăcus, *a parrot*, Plin. 10, 42 loquax, Ov.

Psōra, *a kind of scab*: psoricus, -um medicamentum, *a medicine for the scab*, Cels. 6, 6.

* Psychomantēum, *v.* -ium, *a place where ghosts were raised*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48. Div. 1, 58.

Psythia, ae, f. *a kind of vine, which produced the best grapes for making* passum *or sweet wine*, Virg. G. 2, 93. & 4, 269.—Psythium, *sweet wine* made of *psythian* raisins or dried grapes, Plin. 14, 9. Stat. Silv. 4, 9, 38.

Pte, *a syllabic adjection joined to some words in the abl. as* meâpte, nostrâpte; tuâpte, &c.

* Ptĕron, i, n. *the wing of a building*, Plin. 36, 5 & 13. *plur.* ptera, & pteromăta, *the wings of a building*, Vitr. 3, 2. 4, 4 & 7.—Pterōti, *sc.* calices, *eared cups*, Plin. 36, 26.

Ptisăna, ae, f. *ptisane, i. e. barley unhusked, and sodden in water, barley-broth*: ptisanarium, i, n. oryzae, *a ptisane or decoction of rice*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 155

Ptyas, ădis, f. *a kind of adder*, Plin. 28, 6.

Pubes, is, f. *the down or soft hair which begins to grow on young people when they come to the age of puberty; the youth or body of young men*, Cic. Mil. 23. pube tenus, *down to the waist*, Virg. A. 3, 427.—Pūbes *v.* puber, ĕris, a. *come to the age of puberty, marriageable*; caulis puberibus foliis, *a stalk with downy or full grown leaves*, Virg. A. 12, 413. pubens, ntis, *(ab obsol.* pūbeo,) -entes herbae, *young herbs, come to their full growth, tender grass*, Virg. G. 3, 126. A. 4, 514. genae, *downy, (al.* tabentes, *wan,)* ib. 12, 221.—Pubertas, -ātis, f. *the coming out of the first downy hair on young people; the hair itself; the vigour of youth*:—Pubescĕre, *to begin to have the first down or soft hair; to bud, to grow turgid or shoot forth; to bloom, to flourish*, Virg. A. 3, 491.

PUBLICUS, a. *(q.* populicus,) *public, belonging to the people*; res publicae et privatae, (A. 50.) publica privatis secernere, Hor. Art. P. 397. publica commoda, *the public good*, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 3. ager publicus populi Romani, *the public property of the Roman people*, Liv. 40, 38. *so* aqua, loca, &c. Id. 41, 27. ut quae in naves imposuissent, ab hostium tempestatisque vi, publico periculo essent, *at the risk* or *hazard of the public*, *ſpecial*

should be insured by the public, Id. 23, 49. jus publicum & privatum, (A. 182.) publica poena, *inflicted on account of the republic*, Liv. 2, 5. publica solicitudo, i. e. de republica, 2, 41. *so* indignationes, 3, 48. feminae quoque ad publica decora excitatae, *to* merit *public honours* by their actions, Liv. 2, 13. publicus pavor, *fear for the public safety*, ib. 5, 39. publicum imperium servitiumque, *the public sovereignty and servitude*, i. e. which of the two states should rule or be subject to the other, ib. 1, 25. verba, *common words of courtesy or civility; as, among us*, master *or* Sir; hic tibi quaeratur socii sermonis origo, et moveant primos publica verba sonos, Ov. Art. A. 1, 144. dominumque vocavit, et quae praeterea publica verba juvant, Id. Am. 3, 7, 11. itaque sic priore illo verbo (*amicus*) quasi *publico*, usus es; et sic illum *amicum* vocasti, quomodo omnes candidatos *bonos viros* dicimus; quomodo obvios, si nomen non succurrit, *dominos* salutamus, Senec. Ep. 3. *so* cum te non nossem, dominum regemque vocabam, Mart. 1, 113. nemo ire quenquam publica prohibet via, *to go on the public road* or *high-way*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 35. quid haberet, quod legeret tereretque viritim publicus usus? *what would public use have to read and wear?* i. e. what ancient author would remain to be read? Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 92. sed vatem egregium, cui non sit publica vena, *who has not a vulgar* or *common genius*, Juv. 7, 53.—Publicus, i, m. *an aedile*, a part of whose office it was to take care to keep the streets clean, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 6. Senec. Ep. 86. Vit. beat. c. 7. *called* aedilis publicus, Ovid. Fast. 5, 287.—Publica, ae, f. *a harlot*, Senec. Publicum, *the public*; in publico esse *v.* versari, *to appear in public*, Cic. Verr. 5, 55. Tac. An. 15, 59. in publicum egredi, Id. H. 4, 49. prodire, Suet. Ner. 51. publico carere *v.* abstinere, *not to appear in public*, Liv. 22, 61. quasi raptus de publico, *as if taken from the street*, Suet. Oth. 7. *so* per publicum, Id. Ner. 9. literas in publico proponere, *to paste up in public*, Cic. Att. 7, 17. in publicum consulere, *for the public good*, Plin. Ep. 9, 13. vetuere in publicum (aerarium) redigi, *sc.* bona regia, *to be converted to the use of the public*, Liv. 2, 5. conducere publica, *sc.* vectigalia, *to farm the public revenues*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 77. publicis malè redemtis, *the taxes being let or farmed at too high a rate*, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1. ut publico tenerentur, *that they should be bound to pay a tax to the public*, Suet. Cal. 40. edixit princeps ut leges cujusque publici, occultae ad id tempus, proscriberentur, *that the laws relating to every public tax*, or *the revenue-laws, should be written on tables and exposed to public view*, Tac. An. 13, 51. & ibi Lipsius; arbitrium salis in publicum omne sumptum, ademtum privatis, *the privilege of selling salt was taken from private persons, and put entirely under the management of the public*, or *of government*, (*al.* in publicum omni sumptu, *sc.* translato, *all the expence being laid on the public,*) Liv. 2, 9. quod ejus (*sc.* agri) publicum populi Romani esset, *the public property*, Liv. 31, 4.—Publicè, adv. *publicly, in the name* or *behalf of the public*; Prytaneum, ubi publicè, quibus is honos datus est, vescuntur, *are maintained at the public expence*, &c. Id. 41, 20.—Publicare bona ejus, *to confiscate his effects* or *estate*, Nep. 23, 7. *so* Cic. Cat. 4, 4. agros, Cic. Rull. 1, 4. privata publicare, publica liberare, *to make private lands public property* by imposing taxes on them; *to free the public lands from* taxes, and thus make them private property, ib. & 2, 21. *vid.* Liv. 31, 13. libertinos, qui se pro equitibus Romanis agerent, publicavit, *he proscribed* or *confiscated their effects*, Suet. Cl. 25.—¶ librum, *to publish*, Plin. Ep. 4, 27. *so* oratiunculam, ib. 5, 13. reticenda matrimonii, Plin. 33, 3.—¶ se, *to shew* or *exhibit himself publicly* as a singer, Suet. Ner. 21. corpus suum, *to prostitute*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 22. publicato crimine, *the crime* or *imputation being thrown on the whole senate*, Liv. 34, 61. publicata pecunia, *confiscated*, ib. 3, 13. *so* bona, Nep. 7, 4 & 8.—Publicatio, onis, f. bonorum, *a confiscation of effects*, Cic. Cat. 4, 5. Planc. 41.—Publicanus, i, *a farmer of the public taxes*:—Publicana, *a female farmer of the tithes, the mistress of Verres sarcastically so called*, Cic. Ver. 3, 34.

Pudere, ui, -, *to be ashamed*; ita nunc pudeo, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 3. nonne haec te pudent, *i. e.* afficiunt te pudore, *are you not ashamed of these things?* Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 36. facilius fertur id quod pudet, quàm id quod piget, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 47. semper metuet, quem saeva pudebunt, Lucan. 8, 495. quem neque pudet quidquam, neque metuit quemquam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 4.—Pudet, puduit *v.* puditum est, imp.—pudet quod priùs non unquam puditum est, *sc.* me, *I am ashamed of what I never was ashamed of before*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 4. me non solum piget stultitiae meae, sed etiam pudet, Cic. Dom. 11.—Pudet et piget hoc distant; pudet verecundiae, piget poenitentiae, Non. 5, 10. pudere ad dedecus, pigere ad dolorem refertur, Donat.—at nos pudet, quia cum catenis fumus; *so* at pigeat postea nostrum herum, si vos eximat vinculis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 9. pudet (me) dicere, hac praesente, verbum turpe; at te id nullo modo facere puduit, Ter. Heaut 5, 4, 18. non me hoc jam dicere pudebit, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1. pudet dictu, *for* dicere, Tac. Agr. 32. quem Romanorum pudet uxorem ducere in convivium? Nep. praet. nec pudeat potos inde redire domum, *sc.* vos, Ov. F. 6, 778. *so* pudeat extremos rediisse, Virg. A. 5, 196. versus, qui vetat, artem pudere proloqui, quam factites, *to be ashamed to tell the art, which you exercise*, Cic. Or. 43. simul, *for* simulac pudere (*sc.* mulierem,) quod non oportet, coeperit, quod oportet, non pudebit, *when a woman begins to be ashamed of what she ought not to be ashamed of, she will not be ashamed of what she ought*, Liv. 34, 4. quem non pudet, hunc poenâ dignum puto, Cic. Or. 1, 26. me autem quid pudeat, qui, &c. *why should I be ashamed*, Cic. Arch. 6. non pudu isse verberare hominem senem? *sc.* oportebat eum, *ought he not to have been ashamed*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 23. sceleris pudet, *sc.* nos, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 33. fratris me quidem pudet pigetque, *I am ashamed and grieved for my brother*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 38. et me tui pudet, *I am ashamed to see you*, ib. 4, 5, 49. *so* meo patri,—cujus nunc pudet me, *whom I am ashamed to think of, whom I cannot think*

think of without shame, Id. Heaut. 2, 3, 19. pudet deorum hominumque, *sc.* me, *I am ashamed to think that they have been the witnesses of our shameful conduct*, Liv. 3, 19. neque mei neque tui intus puditum est factis, quae facis, *by your misdeeds you shew that you have no regard in your breast either for me or yourself*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 12.—quum puderet vivos, tanquam puditurum esset exstinctos, Plin. 36, 15. non enim pudendo, sed non faciendo id, quod non decet, impudentiae nomen effugere debemus, Cic. Or. 1, 26. plerique homines, quos, cum nihil refert, pudet; ubi pudendum est, ibi eos deserit pudor, cum usus est ut pudeat, Plaut. Epid. 2, 1, 1.——PUDENS, ĕntis, 2. *modest, bashful*; pudentior, Cic. Verr. 3, 68 f. pudentissimus atque optimus vir, Id. Flac. 20. Sull. 22. -ma femina, Id. Verr. 1, 37. -ENTER;—PUDENDUS, a. *shameful, that one ought to be ashamed of*; amor, gener, luxus, &c. causa, praeda, vita, &c. ars, *a disreputable trade*, Liv. 23, 3. parsque sub injecta veste pudenda latet, Ov. Art. 2, 618. pudenda dictu, Quinctil. 1, 2, 8. usque ad pudenda, 1, 8, 21. pudenda multa pati, Ov. Tr. 2, 504. perferre, Id. P. 4, 3, 48. at non, Evandre, pudendis vulneribus pulsum adspicies, Virg. A. 11, 55. ut jam pudendum sit, honestiora decreta esse legionum quàm senatûs, Cic. Phil. 5, 2. neque pudendum, neque pocnitendum enim regem Macedonibus fore censebat, *that the Macedonians would neither be ashamed nor displeased to have him for their king*, Liv. 40, 56.——PUDIBUNDUS, a. *modest, bashful, shamefaced*; -da matrona, Hor. Art. P. 232. dies, *ruddy*, Stat. Th. 5, 296.—PUDOR, ōris, m. *modesty, bashfulness*, Cic. Cl. 5. Cat. 2, 11. rusticitas, non pudor ille fuit, Ov. Art. A. 1, 672. insigne pudoris, vittae & instita longa, i. e. *the dress of virgins and matrons*, ib. 30. *reputation*, Plin. Ep. 2, 4 & 5. pudor patris, *reverence* or *respect for*, Ter. And 1, 5, 28.—¶ *shame, disgrace*; prō pudor! Ov. Ep. 9, 111. neque erit nobis genere ille pudori, Ov. M. 5, 526. quae narrare pudori est, *sc.* ei, *what he is ashamed to tell*, ib. 7, 687. amicitiam Romanorum expetere Antiochum; sed quae impetrata gloriae sibi, non pudori sit, Liv. 34, 58. ne tibi pudori essem, Id. 40, 15. cum pudore quodam populi Romani, *with some disgrace to*, Id. 44, 19. *so* quantus pudor esset—obsideri, Id. 40, 27. pudor maritimae ignominiae, *shame on account of the naval defeat*, Id. 35, 27.—PŪDĪCUS, a. *chaste, virtuous*; matrona pudicior, Ov. *in* Ibin, 351. pudicissima, Plin. 7, 35. PUDĪCĒ, adv. *chastly*; ubi liberi pudicius continerentur, quàm sub oculis parentum? *where could children be more virtuously educated than under the eye of their parents?* Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 4. -īcē: PUDICITIA, ae, f. *chastity*, Cic. Cat. 2, 11.

PUER, ĕri, m. *a boy; a child, a son; a young slave*: puer est natus, Ter. And. 5, 1, 14. infantium puerorum incunabula, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53. nescii fari, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 18. parvi, Id. Ep. 1, 7, 17. majores minoresque, *bigger and lesser boys*, Suet. Caes. 39. Tib. 6. robustus puer, *the robust youth, able to bear arms*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 2. bellaque non puero tractat agenda puer, *i. e.* Augustus, *when a young man*, Ov. Art. 1, 182. *so* egregius puer Caesar, *then about 19 years old*, Cic. Fam. 10, 28. & 11, 7. Att. 16, 11. Phil. 13, 11. (B. 281.)—¶ 2. puer Luculli, *the son*, then a boy, Cic. Fin. 3, 2. maxima debetur puero reverentia, Juv. 14, 47. dicam et Alciden, puerosque Ledae, *the sons of Leda*, i. e. Castor *and* Pollux, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 25. nec pueros coram populo Medea trucidet, *her children* or *sons*, Id. Art. P. 185. *so* Juv. 14, 3. Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 72. Virg. A. 2, 597. una a pueris parvulis sumus educati, *from our childhood*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 48. ego istos vobis usque a pueris curavi ambos sedulò, ib. 5, 9, 5. *so* Id. Heaut. 2, 1, 2. Hec. 3, 3, 49. ut primùm ex pueris excesserit Archias, *got out from among boys*, i. e. *grew up to manhood*, Ter. Arch. 3.—¶ 3. puer festivus anagnostes noster Sosithēus decesserat, meque plùs quàm servi mors debere videbatur, commoverat, *my pretty boy* or *slave that used to read to me*, Cic. Att. 1, 12. puerum inde abiens conveni Chremis, *I met with the boy* or *slave of Chremes*, Ter. And. 2, 2, 31. *so* ib. 1, 1, 57. Ad. 5, 8, 17.—young slaves were employed for various purposes; to serve at table, to run messages, &c.—adsint etiam formosi pueri, qui ministrent, Cic. Fin. 2, 8. Persicos odi, puer, apparatus, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1. nescit tot millibus emptus pauperibus miscere puer, Juv. 5, 60. cedo aquam manibus, puer, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150. *these slaves commonly wore their hair long*, Mart. 6, 52. Hor. Od. 3, 20, 13. & 4, 10, 3. epod. 11 f. *whence they are called* capillati, Mart. 3, 58, 31. Sotinus minister ex regiis pueris, *one of the royal youths who attended him*, Liv. 8, 24. *so* unus ex regiis pueris, Curt. 5, 2, 13.—eo die pueri tui mihi a te literas reddiderunt; et alii pueri post diem tertium ejus dicī, litteras alias attulerunt, *your boys, slaves*, or *couriers*, Cic. Att. 3, 7. tute tibi puer es, *you are your own boy* or *slave*, i. e. *you serve yourself*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 9. *so* Martial. 14, 65.—Chromis et Mnasillus pueri, *boys*, i. e. *young shepherds*; or *satyrs*, as Servius supposes, Virg. E. 6, 14.——PUERI, is sometimes used as a term of blandishment; as in English, *my boys* or *lads*, ib. 24. ne, pueri, ne tanta animis adsuescite bella, *my boys* or *sons*, meaning Caesar and Pompey, Virg. A. 6, 832.—quod vides accidere pueris, hoc nobis quoque majusculis pueris evenit, *big boys* or *men*, who are as foolish or silly as boys, Senec. Ep. 24.—¶ The ancients used PUER in the fem. as, Cereris Proserpina puer, *the daughter*, Priscian. ex Naevio, 6. Atticae, quoniam, quod optimum in pueris est, hilarula est, meis verbis suavium des, *in girls*, Cic. Att. 16, 11 f.—*also* PUERUS, *for* puer; tu, puere, abi hinc intro ociùs, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 89. *so* Asin. 2, 3, 2. & 5, 2, 42. Most. 4, 2, 32, &c.—*and* PUĔRA, ae, *a girl*, Suet. Cal. 8.—PUERĬLIS, e, *of a boy* or *child*, *puerile* or *boyish, childish; weak, silly*: -ilĭter; -ilĭtas:—PUERITIA, ae, f. *boyhood, childhood; the age of a young man, youth*, Cic. Coel. 1.—*contr.* puertia, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 8.—PUERŬLUS & puellus, i, m. *a little boy or child*: puerascens, ntis, a. *growing up to be a boy*, Suet. Cal. 7.—PUELLA, ae, f. (*contr. for* puerŭla,) *a young woman, a girl, a damsel; a wench*; Dryades puellae, *the nymphs who preside over*

over trees, Virg. G. 1, 11.—also *a young married woman; thus* Penelŏpe *says to* Ulysses, certè ego, quae fueram, te decedente, puella, protinus ut redeas, facta videbor anus, Ov. Ep. 1, 115. laborantes utero puellae, *women in child-birth*, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 2. eam nunc puellam—quaerimus, *i. e.* uxorem heri, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 77.—or *a widow*, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 163. dum tamen haec fiunt, viduae cessate puellae, *ye young widows, do not marry*, on these days during the festival called Feralia, Ov. 2, 2, 557. (A. 335.)—Puellŭla, *a little girl*, Catul. 57, 9. 60, 57, &c.—Puellāris, e, *of or like a girl, girlish, childish*: -āriter:—Puerpĕra, ae, f. (pario,) *a woman in labour*, or *on the straw; one newly delivered*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 10.—Puerpĕrus a. verba puerpera dixit, *words supposed to promote delivery*, Ov. M. 10, 511.—Puerperium, ii, n. *childbirth; delivery*, Sen. Ep. 24. aegra puerperio, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 12.—*the child conceived, the* foetus, Plin. 7, 11. & 18, 29. quercus, laurique ferebant cruda puerperia, *brought forth untimely births*, Stat. Th. 4, 280. *according to the vulgar notion, that men were at first produced from the trunks of trees*; gensque virûm truncis et duro robore nata, Virg. A. 8, 315.—alma tellus, (velut aeterno quodam puerperio,) mortalibus distenta musto demittit ubera, *as if by an eternal child-bearing*, Col. 3, 21, 3.

Pūgio, ōnis, m. (*a* pungendo,) *a dagger, a poniard*; ŏ plumbeum pugionem! i. e. *O weak argument!* Cic. Fin. 4, 18. Pugiuncŭlus, i, m. *a little* or *short dagger*, Cic. Or. 67.

PUGNUS, i, m. (manus contracta; *a* punctione, Fest.) *the fist*; cum compresserat digitos, pugnumque fecerat, Cic. Or. 32. pugnis caedere, conscindere, contundere, &c. *to strike with the fists*; Castor gaudet equis; ovo prognatus eodem, *sc.* Pollux, pugnis, *delights in boxing*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 28. superare pugnis nobilis, *renowned for conquering in boxing*, Id. Od. 1, 2, 26. *so* neque pugno neque segni pede victus, ib. 3, 12, 7. pugnos et plagas ferre, *to bear the blows of the fists* or *of the* caestus, Cic. Brut. 69. foedans pectora pugnis, Virg. A. 4, 673.—Pugnĕus, a. *of the fist*; tibi messis in ore fiet mergis pugnëis, i. e. *a heap of blows shall be laid on your face*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 58.—pŭgillus, i, m. & -um, i, n. *a little fist*; farris, *a handful*, Plin. 20, 22.—Pūgillāris, e, *filling the hand; as big as the fist*, Juv. 11, 156.—pŭgillāres, ium, m. & pugillaria, ium, n. *tables, covered with wax, on which they wrote with a* stilus, Plin. 13, 11. Plin. Ep. 1, 6. 7, 9 f. &c. Catull. 42, 5. (A. 510)—Pūgil, ĭlis, m. *a boxer, a pugilist*; si qua est habitior paullo, pugilem esse aiunt, *a thumper* or *boxer*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23.—Pugillātio, ōnis, f. & -ātus, ūs, m. *the exercise of boxers*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15. pugillatu se exercere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 24.—Pugilicè, adv. *like a boxer*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 18.

PUGNA, ae, f. (*a* pugnus; veteres enim ante usum ferri, &c. pugnis certabant, Donat. *vid.* Hor. S. 1, 3, 101.) *a fight, a battle*:—Pugnāre, *to fight*; contra, adversus v. in aliquem, & cum aliquo; de v. pro aliqua re; glandem atque cubilia propter, unguibus et pugnis, atque ita porro pugnabant armis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 100. praelia, *to fight battles*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 19. *so* pugnam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 110.—¶ Pugnāre alicui, *for* cum aliquo, noli pugnare duobus, *i. e.* cum patre & matre, *do not fight with or resist*, Catul. 61, 64. *so* Virg. A. 4, 38. cum eorum vita mirabiliter pugnat oratio, *is inconsistent*, Cic. Tusc. 2. *so* totâ in oratione tecum ipse pugnas, Id. Phil. 2, 8. mea pugnat sententia secum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 97. pugnant Stoici cum Peripateticis, *contend, dispute*, Cic. Fin. 2, 21. pugnat in adversas ire natator aquas, *strives*, Ov. Rem. A. 122. *so* ille (Argus) tamen pugnat molles evincere somnos, Id. M. 1, 685. illud video pugnare te, *that you strive to prove that*, Cic. M. D. 1, 27. tu tantùm vivere pugna, Ov. Ep. 13, 77. pugnaveris, *you will accomplish a difficult matter*, Ter. Ad. 5.—Pugnatur cominus armis, imp. *fit.* ab illis, *they fight*, Virg. A. 7, 553. *so* gladiis pugnatur acutis, Ov. Art. A. 3, 589. quum ab hora ferè quarta usque ad solis occasum pugnaretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 15. cum malè pugnatum apud Caudium esset, Cic. Off. 3, 30. hoc solum hoc tempore pugnatur, *is eagerly contended* or *aimed at*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3.—hic manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi, *in fighting*, Virg. A. 6, 660. dux bene pugnantes incitat ore viros, *fighting bravely*, Ov. P. 3, 1, 92. pugnantes sententiae, *contrary opinions*, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 6. *so* pugnantia secum frontibus adversis componere, *to compare things quite opposite*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 102. Hac pugnâ pugnatâ, *this battle being fought*, Nep. 23, 5. *so* praelium malè pugnatum a suis, Sall. Jug. 54. si quis bella tibi terrâ pugnata marique dicat, *the battles fought by you on land and sea*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 25. *so* pugnataque in ordine bella, Virg. A. 8, 629. haec illi est pugnata pugna ab usque mane ad vesperam, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 97. *so* Cic. Mur. 16. pugnatum est arte medendi, *sc.* a nobis contra pestem, *we struggled against it by the art of medicine*, Ov. M. 7, 526. Pugnātor, ōris, m. *a fighter*, Liv. 24, 15. pugnatorius, -ia arma, *used in fighting*, Suet. Cal. 54. Pugnaculum, i, n. *a bulwark* or *fortress*, Flaur. Mil. 2, 3, 63.—Pugnax, ācis, a. *fond of fighting, warlike*; pugnacissimus quisque, Tac. H. 4, 60. gentes pugnacissimae, Curt. 3, 9, 3. hac legione noli acrius aut pugnacius quidquam putare, Cic Fam. 10, 31. gallinacei pugnaciores, Plin. 22, 21. iracundissimae, et pro corporis captu pugnacissimae sunt apes, Sen. clem. 1, 19. nimis pugnax contra senatorem esse noluit, *too obstinate*, Cic. Pis. 28 f. ignis aquae pugnax, *repugnant to*, Ov. M. 1, 432. sed et hujus (Demosthenis) oratio in philosophiam translata, pugnacior (ut ita dicam) videtur, *bis style seems too fierce* or *vehement*; opp. *to* pacatior, Cic. Br. 31 f. oratio, de qua loquor, est pugnax et contentiosa, i. e. *of the argumentative kind*, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 5.—pugnacia musta, *strong, heady, new wine*; opp. *to* lenia; *thus*, pugnacibus mustis crapulae plus inditur, lenibus parcius, *mitre* crapula, (i. e. *seasoning made of rosin* or *pitch*) *is put into the strong over-heady must, and less into the mild or flat*, Plin. 14, 20 f. 25. quid fervi duritiâ pugnacius? *more stubborn or repugnant*; sed cedit, *sc.* magneti, Plin. 36, 16 f. 25.—Pugnacitas

TER, adv. *strongly, keenly, eagerly, obstinately*; sententiam pugnacissimè defendere, Cic. Ac. 4, 3. pugnaciter dicendum, *ardently, vehemently*, Quinct. 9, 4, 126. alia leniùs, alia pugnaciùs dicenda, ib. 4, 30.—PUGNACITAS, ātis, f. *an inclination* or *eagerness to fight*, Plin. 10, 33 f. 51. argumentorum, *the harshness of proofs*, Quinct. 4, 3, 2.

PULCHER, -chra, um, *fair, beautiful; glorious, honourable*; -chrè: pulchritudo, ĭnis, f. *beauty*: pulchellus, dim. *somewhat beautiful*, Cic. Or. 2, 67.

PŪLĔCIUM v. pulegium, *the herb pennyroyal.*

PULEX, ĭcis, m. *a flea*, Mart. 14, 18. *an insect that feeds on pot-herbs*, Col. 10, 321. pulicōsus, a. *full of fleas*; canis, Col. 7, 13.

PULLUS, i, m. *the young of any creature, a chicken, a foal, &c.* Plin. *a young sprout or shoot of a tree*, Id. 17, 10. *a term of endearment*, Suet. Cal. 13. pullŭlus, i, m. *the shoot of a vine or other plant*: pullinus, a. *of a foal or other young*: pullarius, i, m. *a keeper or breeder of chickens; one who predicted future things by the feeding of chickens*, Cic. Div. 2, 34. Fam. 10, 12. pullities, ēi, f. *a hatching* or *brood of chickens*, Col. 8, 9. pullŭlāre, *to spring or sprout up; to grow or increase*: pullulascere, *to sprout out, to bud*: pullatio, ōnis, f. *a hatching or breeding of chickens*: pullaster, tri, m. *a young cock*: pullastra, ae, f. *a young hen, a pullet*; *al.* pulletra, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

PULLUS, a, um, *blackish, of a dusky colour*: pulla vestis, *mourning*: pullatus, a. *clothed in mourning; meanly dressed, or in blackish clothes, which the poorer citizens and slaves usually wore*; Cic. Verr. 4, 25. Suet. Aug. 40 & 44. Plin. Ep. 7, 17. Quinctil. 6, 4. (A. 413 & 432.)

PULMENTUM, & pulmentarium, i, n. *every thing eaten with bread or besides bread*; called in Scotland, *kitchen*, Varr. L. L. 4, 32. Plin. 18, 8. (A. 434.) uncta pulmentaria, *nice delicate dishes*, Pers. 3, 102.

PULMO, ōnis, m. *the lungs or lights*: pulmonĕus, a. *soft or swelling like the lungs*: -onea poma, Plin. 15, 14. -onĕi pedes, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 21. pulmoneum acdepol nimis velim vomitum vomas, *I wish thou couldst bring thy lungs up*, Id. Rud. 2, 6, 27.—PULMONARIUS, -aria ovis, *diseases in the lungs, rotten*, Col. 7, 5, 14. ſus, Id. 7, 10, 7.

PULPA, ae, f. *the pulp or juicy part of meat; flesh without bone; the pith or soft part of trees*: pulpamentum, i, n. *the flesh of a hare, deer, &c. venison*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 36. *nice delicate food*, Cic.

PULPĪTUM, i, n. *that part of a theatre, before the scene, where the players acted their parts, the stage*, Vitr. 5, 6. Hor. A. P. 279. Plin. Ep. 4, 25. Prop. 4, 1, 16. *a pulpit or desk where a speaker stands, or a teacher sits*. Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40.

PULS, pultis, f. *pottage*, or a kind of thick gruel *used by the ancient Romans instead of bread*, Plin. 18, 8 f. 19. Val. Max. 2, 5, 5. *whence what was eaten with* puls, *and afterwards with bread, was called* pulmentum or pulmentarium, Plin. ib. Varr. L. L. 4, 22.—PULTICŬLA, ae, f. *pottage*, Plin. 26, 8 f. 37. *made of any kind of corn boiled*, Col. 8, 11, 14.—PULTARIUS, v. -ium, *a pan in which pottage was made*, or *a vessel into which it was put, or any similar vessel, a pottinger*, Col. 12, 43, 7. Cels. 2, 11. pultiphăgus, i, m. *a pottage eater, a devourer of pottage*; pulticfagus opifex barbarus, *a barbarian artist*, Plaut. Most.

PULSĀRE, pultare, *to beat*; Dromo pultat fores, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 34. pulsus, &c. *see* pellĕre.

PULVERĔUS, *of dust*; pulverare, &c. *see* pulvis.

PULVĪNAR, āris, n. *a pillow or cushion*, Varr. L. L. 4, 35. *a couch in temples on which the images of the gods used to be placed on solemn occasions*, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 3. Cic. Dom. 53. Tusc. 4, 2. Liv. 22, 10. & 40, 58. *decreed also among other honours, to Caesar*, Suet. Caes. 76. Cic. Phil. 2, 43. *and assumed by the subsequent emperors*, Suet. Aug. 45. Dom. 13. Juv. 6, 131. put for *a temple or shrine*, Cic. Cat. 3, 10. Liv. 22, 1.—PULVĪNĀRIUM, i, n. *a couch*; *the same with* pulvinar, Liv. 21, 62.—¶ 2. *a deck for ships*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 27. *a temple*: pulvinarium, i, n. *a pillow, a deck for ships*: PULVĪNUS, i, m. *a pillow, a cushion*, Cic. Or. 1, 7. Verr. 5, 11. Nep. 16, 3. Cels. 8, 12. *a bed for flowers, in a garden*, Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1. *called* resupini pulvinorum tori, *because they are raised in the form of pillows*, Plin. 19, 4 f. 20. *add.* Col. 11, 3, 20. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 16. pulvini testacĕi, *bolsterings of brick*, Col. 1, 6, 13. *a mole or heap of sand below water*, Vitr. 5, 12. Serv. ad Virg. A. 10, 303.——PULVILLUS v. pulvinŭlus, i, m. *a little cushion*, Hor. Epod. 8, 15. *a bed in a garden*, Col. Arb. 10. *a little bank or rise of ground*, ib. pulvinātus, *made like a pillow, convex*, Vitr. 1, 2. Plin. 13, 4. 17, 22, &c.

PULVIS, ĕris, m. *rar.* f. *dust*: pulvisculus, v. um, *small dust*: pulverĕus, a. *of dust, dusty, small as dust*: pulverulentus, a. *full of dust*: pulverare, *to dissolve into dust, to cover with dust*: -ātio.

PŪMEX, ĭcis, m. v. f. *a pumice stone, used for smoothing the skin and coverings of books*, Plin. 36, 21. Catull. 22, 1 & 7. Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2. Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 1. Mart. 1, 67, 10. & 8, 72, 1. (A. 515.)

PUMICĔUS, a. *of a pumice, dry as a pumice*: pumicōsus, a. *like a pumice, full of pores*: pumicare, *to smooth with a pumice stone, to polish.*

PUMILIO v. pumilo, ōnis, m. *any thing of little stature, a dwarf*: pumilus, a. *little, low, dwarfish*; pumilos abhorrebat, Suet. Aug. 83.

PUNGĔRE, pŭpŭgi & pumi, punctum, *to prick or sting; to gall or vex*: punctio, & -us, ūs; & -ūra, *a pricking* or *stinging, a sticking, a stitch*: punctiuncŭla, ae, f. *a small puncture*: punctum, & -us, i, *a point or prick; a mathematical point*; punctum temporis, *a moment or minute*; puncta argumentorum, *the principal points*: omnia puncta in tribu v. centuria, *all the votes*: punctim, adv. *with the point of a weapon.*

PUNICĀNUS, a. -āni lecti, *plain* or *mean couches, made after the manner of Carthage*, Cic. Mur. 36. -punicus v. puniccus, a. *of a red colour*; -um malum, *a pomegranate*; *vid.* Index. geogr. PORNI.

PŪNIRE, & -iri, (poena,) *to punish*; -itio: -itor.

PŪPA, ae, f. *a young girl*; *a little image of a girl, a baby*: pūpus, i, m. *a young boy, a term of endearment*: pūpŭlus, *a very little boy*: pupillus, *a fatherless boy, a pupil* or *ward, an orphan*: pupilla, *a young orphan girl*; pūpilla & pūpilla, *the pupil or apple of the eye*: pupillāris, e, *of or belonging to a pupil or ward*; -ares anni, Plin. 7, 18.

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PUP-

PUPPIS, is, f. *the stern of a ship, the poop*, Liv. 22, 20. *often put for the whole ship*; submersasque obrue puppes, Virg. A. 1, 69. mea puppis, Ov. P. 4, 3, 5. tua, Ov. Ep. 2, 16. laceras puppes refeci, ib. 45. sedebamus in puppi, *at the helm* of the state, Cic. Fam. 9, 15.

PURGĀRE, *to make clean, to purge*; alvum, aurem, corpus fluxu ventris, pectus vomitu, &c. Cels. pisces, *to cleanse, to gut and scale*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 22. ungues cultello, *to pare*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51. qui purgo bilem sub verni temporis horam, (*al.* purgor,) *purge off my spleen*, Id. Art. P. 304. et morbi miror purgatum te illius *fr.* esse, *that you are cured of that disease*, Id. S. 2, 3, 27.—se alicui, *to clear, to excuse*; quòd te mihi de Sempronio purgas, accipio excusationem, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 8. purgon' ego me de isthac Thaidi? *for* an purgabo, *shall I clear* or *acquit myself*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 44. servos ipsos, quod ad me attinet, neque arguo, neque purgo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41. crimen, *to invalidate a charge* or *accusation*, Cic. Cluent. 1. probra, *to refute calumnies*, Tac. An. 4, 42. quibus purgantibus civitatem omnis facti dictique hostilis adversus Romanos, *clearing their state from the imputation of,—declaring that their state was innocent or not guilty of any action*, &c. Liv. 37, 28. nefas ferro, *to expiate*, Sil. 11, 199. PURGĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a scouring or cleansing; a purge*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22. Fam. 16, 12. *an excuse or apology*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 12. purgābilis, e, *that may be easily cleansed*, Plin. 15, 23. purgāmen, ĭnis, n. *filth; a purgation, an expiation* or *atonement*: purgamentum, *filth, dung, the offscouring*, Liv. 1, 56. purgamenta hortorum, *weeds, the refuse*, Tac. An. 11, 32. servorum *the meanest or most despicable*, Curt. 6, 11, 2.——PURGITĀRE, *to purge often*; *to make an excuse*, Plaut.

PURPŪRA, ae, f. *the purple shell-fish, whence the purple die was produced*, Plin. 9, 36 & 39. *a purple colour, a purple robe*, Cic. Cat. 2. 3. (A. 427.) purpura plebeia, *i. e.* fusca, *dusky*; opp. to ardens, *shining, bright*, Cic. Sext. 8. *called* felix, Plin. 37, 19.—Romana purpura, *i. e.* Romani magistratus togâ praetextâ velati, Plin. 10, 21 f. 24. *vid.* Id. 9, 36 f. 60. jamque novi praeeunt fasces; nova purpura fulget, *sc.* Kal. Jan. *on the first day of January, when the new consuls entered on their office*, Ov. F. 1, 81. *hence* tot senatûs funera, intra calendas & idus Januarii mensis, septima illa Marii purpura dedit, *i. e.* septimus consulatus, Flor. 3, 21, 17. divisit nostras purpura vestra togas, *your purple* robe *distinguished you from me who wore a plain* toga; (*al.* dimisit,) Mart. 10, 10 f. purpura te felix, te colat omnis honos, i. e. *let the consuls and all the magistrates worship thee*, ib. 8, 8, 4.—per hoc inane decus purpurae precor, i. e. *by this* toga praetexta, (worn by the Roman youth from the age of 12 to 17,) Hor. Epod. 5, 7. *add.* Juv. 11, 155.—quid confert purpura majus, i. e. *the* latus clavus, *or rather the* angustus clavus, *the badge of an* eques, Juv. 1, 106. stlatāria purpura, *i. e.* latus clavus, *the badge of a patrician*, ib. 7, 134. purpura vendit causidicum, *a purple dress sets off the lawyer*, i. e. *raises his fees*, ib. 135. peregrina purpura, *foreign purple*, i. e. *luxury and extravagance*, ib. 14, 188.—purpura regum, *the purple of kings*, i. e. *the splendour of royalty* or *of a court*, Virg. G. 4, 495. *hence, in later writers*, purpuram sumere, *to assume the purple*, i. e. *to be made emperor*:—— PURPŪREUS, & purpurārius, a. *of purple, of a purple colour*: purpurātus, a. *clothed in purple*; s. *a courtier, a nobleman*: purpūrāre, *to be or make of a purple colour*: purpurascēre, *to grow or become of a purple colour*:—PURPŪRISSUM, i, n. *red paint*: purpurissātus, a. *painted, so as to appear of a red complexion*, Plaut Truc. 2, 2, 35.

PŪRUS, a. *pure, clean*; purum ab humano cultu solum, *free*, Liv. 1, 44. purus ab arboribus campus, Ov. M. 3, 709. *so* Virg. A. 12, 771. argentum purum, *plain silver plate, without figures*, Cic. Verr. 4, 22. *so* argenti vascula puri, Juv. 9, 141. & 10, 19. purus sceleris, *sc.* vir, *free from*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1. et purum est vitio tibi cor, Id. S. 2, 3, 213. purum, *sc.* caelum, *the clear sky*, Id. Od. 1, 34, 7. electro purior amnis, Virg. G. 3, 522. aër purus ac tenuis; opp. *to* crassum caelum atque concretum, Cic. N. D. 2, 16. atque aëre purior ignis, Ov. M. 15, 243. pura hasta, *not pointed with iron*, Virg. A. 6, 260. pura herba, *a clean pile of grass*, Liv. 1, 24. hostia, *fit for sacrifice*; suis foetus sacrificio die quinto purus est, pecoris die octavo, bovis trisesimo, Plin. 8, 51 f. 77. qui a partu decimo die habentur puri, ab eo appellantur SACRES, quòd tum ad sacrificium idonei dicuntur primùm, Varr. 2, 4, 16. *so* 2, 1, 20. *add.* Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 15. Rud. 4, 6, 4.—pura toga, *pure white, without any purple border* or *edging*; quâ induebantur tirones, novaeque nuptae, Plin. 48 f. 74. *so* purâque in veste sacerdos, Virg. A. 12, 169. purissima mella, *the purest honey, unmixed*, Virg. G. 4, 163.—Sermo purus, *a plain style*, Quinct. 1, 9, 2. purissimus, 4, 2, 118. *so* pura verba, *apt* or *proper expressions*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 54.—purum judicium, *a trial merely concerning the crime, without any exception or restriction*, Cic. Inv. 2, 10.—PŪRE, adv. *purely; sincerely, innocently, religiously, virtuously*: PURIFICĀRE, (facio,) *to purify, to make clean*. -ātio.

PUS, pūris, n. *the corrupt matter of any sore*: pūrulentus, *full of matter, purulent*, Plin. 20, 2.

PŪSIO, ōnis, m. (*rar.* pūsus,) *a little boy or child*: pūsillus, *weak, faint, small, short*, Juv. 15, 70.

PUSTULA v. pusŭla, ae, f. *a blister or blain, a pustule*: pustulōsus, a. *full of blisters*: pustulātus, -ātum argentum, *well refined silver*, Suet. N. 44.

PŪTĀRE vitem aut arborem, *to lop* or *prune, to cut off the superfluous branches*, Col. 2, 8, 2. *&* 4, 10, 1. fingitque putando, *sc.* vitem, *and forms it by pruning*, Virg. G. 2, 407.—rationes cum publicanis, *to settle* or *adjust accounts with the farmers of the revenue*, Cic. Att. 4, 11. *so* rationem cum domino crebrò putet, Cato, 5. putatur ratio cum argentario, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 53. *but* cum eam mecum rationem puto, *when I consider* or *reflect on the matter with myself*: Id. Cas. 3, 2, 25.—¶ 3. PUTĀRE, *to think, to consider* or *ponder*; dum haec puto, praeterii imprudens villam, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 4. multa putans, *reflecting, musing much*, Virg. A. 6, 332. rectè putas, *you think* or *judge*, Ter. Apd. 1, 1, 114. *so* bene putas, Id. noli putare me, &c. Cic. Att. 6, 1. haec pro certo putavimus,

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tavimus, ib. 9, 18. non committendam est, ut aliquando dicendum sit, non putâram, Cic. Off. 2, 23. turpissimam aiebat Fabius excusationem imperatori esse, NON PUTAVI, *I did not think*; ego turpissimam homini puto; omnia puta, omnia exspecta, Senec. Ir. 2, 31. rem ipsam putemus, *let us examine the matter itself, let us come to the point*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 10. rem ipsam putâsti, *you have touched the point, you have hit it*, Id. Ph. 4, 5, 6. dictum puta, *suppose it said*, i. e. *I understand you*, Id. And. 1, 1, 2. mecum argumentis puta, *convince me with arguments*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 45. honores magni, *to esteem, to value greatly*, Cic. Planc. 4. tanti putat connubia nostra, *he thinks his marrying me so much worth, of such importance*, Ov. M. 10, 618. non putat tua dona esse tanti, *he slights your presents*, Cic. Coel. 15. *so* haec commoda noli spernere, nec putare parvi, Catul. 23, 25. eos pro nihilo putare, *to make no account of, to set at nought, to scorn*, Cic. Phil. 13, 9. *so* Id. Mil. 24.—PUTO, or ut puto, *are elegantly used by way of modesty*; hoc, puto, non justum est, Pers. 4, 9. *so* Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 5. Nux, 57. hunc unum excipio, ut puto, pudentem, Catul. 15, 13.—¶ PUTÀ, adv. (ex imperativo verbi,) *for instance, for the sake of example*: ut putà tunis, frumentum, navis, Senec. Nat. Quaest. 2, 2. *so* Cels. 5, 26, 104. Col. 5, 2, 4.

PŪTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a pruning or lopping of trees*, Cic. Or. 1, 58.—PŪTĀTOR, ōris, m. *a pruner*, Plin. 27, 8. Virg. 2, 28.—PUTĀMEN, ĭnis, n. *the shell of a nut*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20. *of an egg*, Plin. 7, 2. *of a tortoise*, ib. 9, 11, &c.

PŪTĒRE, ui, -, *to have a very ill smell, to stink, to be nauseous*: putescĕre v. putiscĕre, *to grow rank, to stink, to be rotten*: pūtor, ōris, m. *a fetid smell*:—PŪTĬDUS, a. *of a bad smell, stinking, fetid, filthy, nasty, disgusting*; moecha, Catull. 41, 11, &c. palus, Id. 17, 10. caro, Cic. Pis. 9. fungus, *rotten*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 2. non dices hodie, quorsum haec tam putida tendant? *what is the purpose of this insipid or wretched stuff! at whom it is aimed*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 21. quoniam igitur modo audiretur Mysus aut Phryx Athenis, cum etiam Demosthĕnes exagiterur, ut putidus, *is blamed as affected* or *harsh*, Cic. Or. 9 f. litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, ne aut obscurum esset, aut putidum, *harsh or disagreeable* to the ear, Cic. Off. 1, 37. putidius multo cerebrum est, mihi crede, Perilli, *more disordered or unsound, mad* or *insane*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 75.——PUTĬDE (adv.) loqui v. dicere, *affectedly, harshly, disagreeably*, Cic. Br. 82. nolo exprimi literas putidius, *too strongly or forcibly*; opp. *to* obscurâri negligentius, Id. Or. 3, 11.——PUTIDŬLUS, a. *a little affected* or *disgusting*, Mart. 4, 20, 4.—putidiusculus, a. *somewhat too forward or officious* in recommending a friend, Cic. Fam. 7, 5 f.

PŪTĔUS, i, m. *a well or pit*: pūtĕālis v. pūtcānus, a. *of a well*:—PŪTEAL, ālis, n. *the cover of a well or pit; a place in the* forum *that had been struck by thunder, and therefore covered over with stone; near which stood the tribunal of the city Praetor*, (A. 247.)—PUTEĀRIUS, i, m. *a digger of wells*: PUTĬCŬLI, v. ae, *pits or places without the city where the common people were buried*, Varr. L. L. 4, 5. Hor. S. 1, 8, 8.

PŪTRIS, e, *rotten, fetid, filthy, nasty; lascivious, lustful*, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 17.—PUTRĒRE, ui, -, *to be rotten*: putrescĕre, *to grow rotten, to rot, to grow crumbly*: putrefacĕre, *to cause to putrify, to dissolve*: putrĭdus, a. *rotten, corrupt, putrid*: putror, ōris, m. & putrēdo, ĭnis, f. *rottenness*.

PŪTUS, a. (*ant. for* purus,) *pure, without mixture*; purus putus sycophanta, *a mere sycophant*, Plaut. Pf. 4, 7, 103. putissimae orationes, *my fine speeches*, Cic. Att. 2, 9. putillus, i, m. (*q.* pusillus,) *a little man, a manikin*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 104.

* PYCTA v. pyctes, ae, m. *a boxer*, Phaedr. 4, 23, 5. gallinacĕus pyctes, *a game-cock*, Col. 8, 2.

* PYGA, ae, f. *the buttocks or breech*, Hor. S.

* PYGMAEUS, a. *little, dwarfish*; s. *a pigmy*.

* PYLA, *oftener* pl. pylae, *ports* or *gates, a narrow passage between two mountains, or between a mountain and the sea*, Cic. Att. 5, 20.

* PYRA, ae, f. *a funeral pile*, Virg. A. 4, 494.

* PYRĀLIS v. pyrausta, ae, f. *a kind of fly that lives in the fire*, Plin. 11, 36 f. 42.

* PYRĀMIS, ĭdis, f. *a pyramid*, Plin. 36, 5 & 12.

* PYRENA, ae, m. *the kernel or stone of fruits*.

PYRĒTHRUM, i, n. *bastram*, Cels. 5, 4. Ov. Art. A.

* PYRGUS, *a tower*, Liv. 27, 32. *a dice-box*, Hor.

* PYRĪTES, ae, m. *fire-stone*, Plin. 36, 19.

* PYRŌIS, entis, m. *the star of Mars*, Col. 10, 290. *one of the horses of the sun*, Ov. M. 2, 152.

* PYRŌPUS, i, m. *a kind of carbuncle*, Ov. M. 2, 2.

* PYRRHĪCA, ae, v. -ĭce, es, f. *a kind of dance in armour, the pyrrhic dance*, Plin. 7, 56. Suet. Caes. 39.—pyrrhĭchius, i, m. *a foot consisting of two short syllables*, Quinct. 9, 4, 80.

PYRUS, i, f. *a pear-tree*: pyrum, i, n. *a pear*.

PYTHIUS, *a name of Apollo*: pythia, ae, f. *the priestess of Apollo*: pythaules, ae, m. *a player on the flute*: python, ōnis, m. *a serpent slain by Apollo*; *see* Cl. Biogr.

* PYXIS, ĭdis, f. *a box; originally made of box-wood*, Quinctil. 8, 6, 35. pyxis Coeliana, ib. 6, 3, 25. Cic. Coel. 25. pyxidicŭla, ae, f. *a little box into which medicines are put*, Cels. 6, 6, 5 pyxidātus, a. *made boxwise, with a lid like a box*.

Q.

QUà, adv. (*sc.* viâ, parte, ratione; *a* quis v. qui,) *which way, where*:—pontem fecit in Istro flumine, quà copias traduceret, *by which way*, Nep. 1, 3. *so* quà sex mensibus iter fecerat, eâdem minus diebus triginta in Asiam reversus est, Id. 2, 5. *so* Liv. 6, 24. quà nox coëgerat, sedes habebant, *where*, Sall. Jug. 18. *so* arx, quà ad meridiem vergit, Nep. 5, 2 f. *add.* Ov. M. 1, 299. omnia, quà visus erat, *where, as far as*, ib. 101 f. omnes introitus, quà adire poterat in eum fundum, *by which*, Cic. Caec. 8. evastatis agris, quà diversa agmina iêre, *through which*, Liv. 33, 29. *cf.* 44, 2. & 45, 9. locus,—quà murum ducturi erant, Liv. 1, 44. ad omnes aditus, quà signa ferri videbant, ib. 5, 48. quà illi descensus erat, *where*, Sall. Cat. 57. retro quà

venerat

venerat, regionem repetiit, *whence, or the same way by which*, Liv. 40, 58. quà terra patet, fera regnat Erinnys, *wherever, as far as*, Ov. M. 1, 241. quà (ratione) id facere possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem, *by what means*, Virg. A. 1, 676. *so* quà possum, squalore tuos imitata labores dicar, Ov. Ep. 13, 4.—rapere properant, quà sacrum, quà publicum, *to plunder things sacred and profane alike*, or *both what is sacred and profane*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 37. Mil. 4, 3, 20. nam gladiatoribus, quà dominus, quà advocati fibilis consciffi, *sc.* sunt, *at the shew of gladiators, both the exhibiter of them* (i. e. Gabinius,) *and those who attended him, were loudly hissed*, Cic. Att. 2, 19 & 24. *so* ib. 9, 12. & 15, 18. Q. fr. 3, 1. Plin. Pan. 33. ut nihil movebant, quà consules ipsos, quà exercitum increpando, Liv. 2, 45. consul insignis, L. Papirius Cursor, quà paternâ gloriâ, quà suâ, *both by his father's glory, and his own*, Id. 10, 38.——QUÀCUNQUE, adv. *which waysoever, wheresoever;* quàcunque velint vagari, permittitur, Cic. Rull. 2, 13. quàcunque iter facit, Id. Verr. 1, 16. quàcunque nos commovimus, Cic. Att. 14, 17 f.——QUADANTĒNUS, *v.* quàdam tenus, *in some measure, somewhat*, Plin. 29, 10. 13, 7 f. 15. & 15, 28 f. 33.

QUADRA, ae, f. (a quatuor,) *a square; the square at the bottom of a pillar*, Vitr. 3, 3. *a quarter* or *quadrant of a cake of bread*, Virg. A. 7, 115. Moret. 49. *so* quadra placentae, Mart. 3, 77, 3. 6, 75. 9, 91, 18. quadra casei, ib. 12, 32, 18. alienâ vivere quadrâ, *at another's expence* or *table*, Juv. 5, 2. et mihi dividuo findatur munere quadra, *let me have a half of the cake*, i. e. *let me share equally of your bounty*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 49.——QUADRĀRE, *to square;* et quae pars quadret acervum, *which may square the heap*, i. e. *may complete the sum of* 4000 *talents*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 35. tum etiam sexagenûm pedum abies, atque populus, singulis operis ad unguem quadrantur, *are hewed* or *may be hewed by every single workman:—as it is expressed before*, ab uno fabro dolari ad unguem perquadrata, Col. 11, 2, 13. orationem quadrare, *to render a speech harmonious*, Cic. Or. 58.—¶ 2. neut. *to fit, to answer* or *suit;* nec fecius omnis in unguem arboribus positis secto via limite quadret, *let every space between the rows answer exactly*, or *square with the path which crosses it*, i. e. *plant your trees in the form of a square*, (or as some think, *of a* quincunx,) Virg. G. 2, 278. (A. 546 &c.) eam conjunctionem, sicuti versum, numerosè cadere et quadrare, et perfici volumus, *we wish the sentence to flow harmoniously and smoothly, like a verse*, Cic. Or. 3, 44. quoniam tibi ita quadrat, *since it suits your purpose*, Cic. Brut. 11. nisi omnia, quae cum turpitudine aliquâ dicerentur, in istam quadrare aptè viderentur, *to suit* or *be applicable to her*, Cic. Coel. 29. visum est hoc mihi ad multa quadrare, *to suit me in many respects*, Id. Att. 4, 18. *so* si neutrum quadret, ib. 13, 33. quomodo D C eodem modo quadrârint, *how have they agreed* or *balanced?* speaking of an account, Cic. Verr. 1, 36.——QUADRĀTUS, part. *squared, square;* tubus est corpus quadratum, Vitr. 5 praef. eo anno Capitolium quoque saxo quadrato substructum est, *with hewn* or *square stones*, Liv. 6, 4 f. *so* Plin. Ep. 10, 46. ager quadratus, *a square field*, Col. 5, 2. angulus, *a right angle*, Plin. 17, 11 f. 16. mutat quadrata rotundis, *changes square things to round*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100. agmen quadratum, *an army formed into a square*, Liv. 31, 37. *drawn up in close array*, Cic. Phil. 2, 42. Liv. 21, 5. Curt. 5, 13, 10.—corpus habilissimum est quadratum, *the body most promising for health is the square*, neither too high nor low, neither too fat nor slender, Cels. 2, 1, 13. *so* quadrati boves, *square and well set*, Col. 6, 1, 3. oves, 7, 2, 3. probatur quadratus potius quàm longus aut brevis, *sc.* canis villaticus, ib. 7, 12, 4. -atae gallinae, 8, 2, 8. statura fuit quadratâ, *he was broad set*, Suet. Vesp. 20.—compositio lenis et quadrata, *smooth, harmonious*, Quinctil. 2, 5, 9.——QUADRATUM, i, n. *a square;* -ati forma, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. dimensio, Id. Tusc. 1, 24. ea triangula illi et quadrata nominant, *triangles and squares*, Id. Div. 2, 42. efficere quadratum paribus oris, *a square with equal sides*, Quinct. 1, 10, 44.

QUADRAGINTA, ind. a. (*ex* quatuor & ginta,) *forty:* quadrāgies, adv. *forty times:* quadrāgēni, ae, a. *forty:* quadragenārius, -um dolium, *a cask containing* 40 *urns*, Cato, 105. -ariae fistulae, *pipes* 40 *inches wide*, Vitr. 8, 7.—QUADRĀGĒSĪMUS, a. *the fortieth:* -ēsima, *sc.* pars, *the fortieth part*, Suct. Cal. 40. *the fortieth penny*, a tax on venal commodities in the provinces, Id. Vesp. 1. *abolished by Nero*, Tac. An. 13, 51.——QUADRINGENTI, ae, a, *four hundred;* -enties, adv. 400 *times;* quadringentēni, quadringēni v. quadrigēni, & quadricēni, ae, a, 400; quadringenārius, -ia cohors, *containing* 400 *men*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Liv. 7, 7.——QUADRINGENTESĪMUS, a. urbis jam prope -us annus, *the* 400*th*, Liv. 5, 45. QUADRANS, ntis, m. *the fourth part of an* As, a small coin, Plin. 33, 3. Juv. 7, 8. Hor. S. 2, 3. 93. in consulis domum plebes quadrantes, ut funere ampliore efferretur, jactasse fertur, *a* quadrans *each*, Liv. 3, 18. centum miselli jam valete quadrantes, anteambulonis congiarium lassi, *farewel ye poor hundred* quadrantes, *the hire of a wearied client*, (given in later times instead of a supper,) Mart. 3, 7. & 10, 74. (A. 451.) quadrante lavari, *to bathe for a* quadrans; as we say, *for a farthing;* the sum paid by each for the use of the public baths, Juv. 6, 446. *so* dum tu quadrante lavatum ibis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137. (A. 440.)—quadrans vini, *a* quadrans *of wine*, i. e. *three* cyathi, Cels. 3, 15, 4. (A. 504.)—quadrans jugeri, *the fourth part of an acre*, Col. 5, 1, 10. quadrans operae, *the fourth part of a day's work of any labouring man*, Id. 2, 4, 8. decoquitur quadrantis pondere, *of three ounces* or *the fourth of a pound*, Plin. 28, 9 f. 37.——QUADRANTĀLIS, e; -āli crassitudine, *of the fourth part of a foot*, i. e. *four fingers or three inches thick*, Plin. 13, 15.—QUADRANTAL, ālis, n. *a measure of capacity; the same with* amphora, Plin. 14, 2. Varr. R. R. 1, 57. quadrantalia V capiens ahenum, *a cauldron holding five* amphorae, Cato, 10, 1. *so* 57, 2. capit quadrantal, *sc.* anus, *she takes off* or *can drink an* amphora; *near 9 gallons* English, Plaut. Curt. 1, 2, 15.—QUA-

DRANTARIUS,—a res, *ceiling a* quadrans, *i.e.* balneum, Senec. Ep. 86. *add.* Cic. Coel. 26.—QUADRANTARIA, ae, f. *a low courtesan*, Quinctil. 8, 6, 53.—quadrārius, -a vasa, *square vessels*, (sed al. al.) Cato, 18.——QUADRĀNGULĀRIS, e; & quadrangŭlus, *a. four cornered, quadrangular, square.* Plin. 13, 22.—QUADRĪCEPS, cipĭtis, a. (caput,) *having four heads* or *tops*; mons, Varr. L. L. 4, 8. quadrĭdens, ntis, a. *having four teeth* or *tines*, -entes rastri, Cato, 10.—QUADRIENNIS, e, *of four years*; post primum Punicum bellum vix quadriennis pax, Flor. 2, 6. quadriennium, i, n. *the space of four years*, Cic. Sen. 4.—QUADRĬPĀRIAM, adv. *in four parts, four ways*, Liv. 4, 22. & 38, 1. Suet. Vit. 13.——QUADRĬPĬDUS, a. (findo,) *cleft in four parts*, Virg. G. 2, 25. quadrifluvius, *v.* -um;—iis disparatur, *sc.* abies, *is separated into four parts by four veins winding like rivers*, Vitruv. 2, 9.——QUADRĬPŎRIS, e, *having four doors* or *holes*, Vitr. 4, 6. Plin. 11, 21.—QUADRĪGA, ae, f. *a team of four horses: a chariot* or *carriage drawn by four horses yoked together abreast; called* QUADRĪGAE, Col. 3, 9, 5. curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. 2, 70. *usually put for the chariot* in the plur. Gell. 19, 8. apta quadrigis equa, *a mare fit for a chariot drawn by four horses*, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 35. roscis Aurora quadrigis, *in her rosy* or *ruddy chariot*, Virg. A. 6, 535.—*sometimes also in the sing.* quadrīga a Myrmecide e marmore fabricata est, quam cum agitatore cooperuit alis musca, Plin. 7, 21 f. & 36, 5 f. 4 f. *add.* Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 9. citae quadrigae, *rapid chariots*, Virg. A. 8, 642. Liv. 1, 28. Minervam quadrigarum inventricem ferunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. in quidrigis, *in a chariot-race*, Id. Br. 47. quasi desultorius in quadrigarum curriculum incurrere, Cic. Mur. 27. quadrigis vehens, *riding in a chariot*, i. e. *moving quickly*, Cic. Br. 97.——QUADRIGŬLA, ae, f. *a little chariot* drawn by four horses, Cic. Fat. 3. Plin. 34, 8 f. 19, 22.——QUADRIGĀRIUS, i, m. *the driver of a* quadriga, Varr. 2, 7, 15. adj. quadrigario habitu, *in the habit of a charioteer*, Suet. Cal. 19.—QUADRIGĀTUS, -āti numĭni, *coins having the image of a* quadrīga *marked on them*, Plin. 33, 3. Liv. 22. 52.—QUADRĬJŬGUS, a. & quadrijŭgis, e; -ges equi, *four horses yoked in one chariot*, Virg. A. 10, 571. called QUADRĪGAE, because mares were preferred to horses in chariot-races, in which chiefly the QUADRĪGA was used, *vid.* Gesner. ad Col. 3, 9, 5. certamen quadrijŭgum, Stat. Th. 6, 370. nivei quadrijuges, *sc.* equi, ib. 12, 533. *so* quadrijŭgi, *v.* -es, *the horses*, Ov. M. 2, 168. centum quadrijugos agitabo ad flumina currus, *I will drive a hundred four-horsed chariots along the river*, Virg. G. 3, 18.—QUADRIGEMĬNUS, a. ceraștis corpore eminere *(for* eminent) cornicula sacpe quadrigemĭna, *the serpents called* ceraștae *have often four small horns standing out from their body double*, Plin. 8, 23 f. 35.—QUADRĪLĪBRIS, e, (libra,) *weighing four pounds*, Plaut. Aul. 5, 1, 2.——QUADRIMESTRIS, e, (mensis;) -em consulatum gessit, *for four months*, Suet. Ner. 14.——QUADRĬMUS, a. *(q.* quadriannus,) *of the age of four years, four years old*; puer, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 102. Cato, Cic. Fam. 16, 22. (B. p. 86.) -um merum, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 7. Fruſinone infantem natum esse quadrimo parem, Liv. 27, 37. ad tales partus equas neque quadrimis minores, neque decennibus majores legunt, *not less than four years old, nor more than ten*, Plin. 8, 44 f. 69. boves, Varr. 1, 20, 1. -ima vitis, Col. 4, 16, 1.——QUADRĬMŬLUS (dim.) parvulus, *a child four years old*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 4. *so* quadrimula, Id. Poen. pr. 86.——QUADRĬMĀTUS, ûs, m. *the age of four years*; -atum agere, *to be in one's fourth year*, Col. 7, 9, 2. ante quadrimatum, Plin. 8, 45. extra -um, *above that age*, Id. 19, 11.—QUADRĪNUS, a. *four*; -is diebus, Plin. 11, 36. quadrini circuitûs febris, *a quartane ague*, Id. 7, 50.——QUADRIPARTĪTUS, a. *divided into four parts*, Plin. 15, 22. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28. Verr. 1, 12. quadripartītò, adv. *in four divisions*, Col. 4, 26, 3. quadripartitio, ōnis, f. *a division into four parts*, Varr. L. L. 4, 1. & 6, 2.——QUADRIRĒMIS, is, f. *a ship with four banks of oars*, Cic. Verr. 5, 33. quadrivium, i, n. (via,) *a place where four ways meet*; medio quadrivio, *in the public street*, Juv. 64. in quadriviis & angiportis, Catul. 56, 4.——QUADRUM, i, n. *a square*; redigere omnes ferè in quadrum numerumque sententias, i, e. *to make the periods smooth and harmonious*, Cic. Or. 61 f. *cf.* ib. 70. *see* QUADRA.——QUADRŬPES, ĕdis, a. *having four feet*; equus, Ov. Art. A. 1, 546. crocodilum habet Aegyptus quadrupes malum, Plin. 8, 25. quadrupedem constringito, *sc.* eum, *bind him hand and foot*, Ter. And. 5, 2, 24.—subst. omnis gen. *a quadruped*; saucius at quadrupes, *the wounded animal*, i. e. *the stag*, Virg. A. 7, 500. feroces quadrupedes, *the fierce horses*, Ov. M. 15, 517. *so* ib. 2, 84. quadrupedemque citum ferratâ calce fatigat, *spurs on his swift horse*, Virg. A. 11, 714. quadrupedumque putrem quatit ungula campum, *the hoofs of the horses*, ib. 875. *so* 3, 542. 10, 892. nulla quadrupes, *no quadruped*, Plin. 10, 33. Virg. E. 5, 26. vasta, Cic. N. D. 2, 44. duo genera quadrupedum, Col. 6 pr. 6. quadrupedia majora, Col. 11, 2, 14. cetera, ib. 33.—QUADRUPĔDANS, ntis, part. a. *going on four feet, prancing, galloping*; cantherius, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 34. quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula *(i. e.* equus) campum, Virg. A. 8, 596. quadrupedantûm pectora, *of the horses*, ib. 11, 615.——QUADRŬPLEX, icis, a. (plico,) *fourfold*; quam ego pecuniam quadruplicem abs te et lenone auferam, *which I will force you and the procurer to return to me fourfold*, by an action at law for theft, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 21. (A. 239.) alia arbor floret, albae violae specie, sed magnitudine quadruplici, *but four times bigger* than the violet, Plin. 12, 11. Scipio—onerariarum quadruplicem ordinem pro muro adversus hostem opposuit, *a line of transports consisting of four in depth*, Liv. 30, 10. quadruplex judicium, *a trial before the* centumviri, a set of judges, who were divided into four councils or courts, Plin. 1, 18, 3. & 4, 24. Quinctil. 12, 5, 6. (A. 244.) quadruplices stellae, *four stars*, Cic. Arat. 93.——QUADRŬPLICĀRE rem, *to increase fourfold, to make one's stock or fortune four times as much as it was*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 4. QUADRUPLICĀTÒ (adv.) emptis vincis, illisin-

tra,

tra decimum curae annum, *having purchased those vineyards at four times as much as they cost*, in less than ten years after they began to receive the cultivation before mentioned, Plin. 14, 4 f. 5. rursus Saturni et Jovis (stellae) duplicatò degrediuntur, *sc.* a sole; Martis stella quadruplicatò, *in a fourfold space of time*, i. e. the planet Mars takes four times as long to reach his descending node as his ascending node, Plin. 2, 17. QUADRŬPLUS, a. *quadruple, fourfold*; consueverat et quadruplam strenam et de manu reddere, *he used to return four times as much as he received in a new-year's gift, and from his own hand*, Suet. Tib. 34.—QUADRUPLUM, i, n. pulmo elephanti quadruplo major bubulo, *four times bigger*, Plin. 11, 37 f. 79.—Hesiodus—cornici novem nostras attribuit aetates, quadruplum ejus cervis, id triplicatum corvis, Plin. 7, 48 f. 49. post id ego te (*sc.* in) manum injiciam quadrupli, *I will seize upon you for quadruple*, i. e. I will bring you before a judge and oblige you to make fourfold restitution, as a thief, Plaut Truc. 4, 2, 49. quadruplum solvat fur, Quinctil. 7, 6, 2. *cf.* 7, 4, 44. majores nostri sic habuerunt, et ita in legibus posiverunt, FUREM dupli condemnari, foeneratorem quadrupli, Cato, praef. 1. judicium in quadruplum dare, *to give an action* or *writ for obtaining fourfold-payment*, Cic. Verr. 3, 13. quadruplo condemnari, ib. alius—tarditatem solvendi dupli vel et quadrupli irrogatione mulctaret, Plin. pan. 40.—QUADRŬPLĀRI, *to be an informer*; Plaut. Perf. 1, 2, 10.—QUADRŬPLĀTOR, ōris, m. *a public informer* or *accuser*, (vid. R. A. 260.)

QUAERĔRE (quaesīvi, quaesītum,) *to ask* or *enquire*, Ov. M. 1, 614, 687. F. 2, 57, &c. ipsâ licet hoc a Pallade quaeras, *you may ask*, Ov. 2, 568. quaerit ab his Ino, quae gens foret, Id. F. 6, 505. utque rogem de te & scribam tibi, si quis Abȳdo venerit, aut quaero, si quis Abydon eat, *I am* always *enquiring, if any one is come from Abydos*, &c. Id. Ep. 19, 30. *so* an medio possis, quaerimus, esse freto, ib. 50. atque ut ne, qui essem, familiares quaererent, *and that the slaves of the family might not ask, who I was* or *am*, Plaut. Amph. pr. 127. item alio die quaesitam, Ter. And. 1, 1, 63. non quaero abs te, quare patrem Sex. Roscius occiderit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27. aliquid circa aliquem, Quinctil. 7, 1, 54. de aliqua re, Id. pr. 22. aliqua de causis naturalibus, ib. 16. Gorgias—id quaerere auditores, de quo quisque vellet, jubebat, *bid his hearers* or *scholars ask him*, Id. 12, 11, 21. *vid.* Cic. Or. 1, 22. Nerviorum de natura moribusque Caesar, quum quaereret, sic reperiebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 15. quaero, quid sit, cur, &c. *I ask what is the reason, why* or *that*, Cic. Ac. 1, 1. f. et ea res, si quaeris, magno ei honori fuit, *if you ask*, i. e. *to tell you the truth*, Id. Off. 3, 20. quaerat aliquis, quae sint mentiti veteres magi, Plin. 30, 2 f. 6. Forsitan quaeratis, qui iste terror sit, &c. Cic. Rosc. A. 2. quaeret fortasse quispiam, Cic. Cluent. 52. *so* Id. Arch. 6 & 7. quid quaeris? nihil boni praeter causam, *why or what do you ask?* i. e. *in short*, Cic. Fam. 7, 3. *add.* Att. 1, 14. Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 8. *so* noli quaerere, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 11.—quaero de te, *for* abs te, *I ask of you*, Liv. 4, 40. *so* quaesivit de Zenone, quid futurum esset, Cic. Acad. 4, 24. ex me quaesieras, nonne putarem, *for* a me, an non putarem, ib. quaero abs te, ib. 5. quaero illud etiam ex te, conatusne sis, volueriſne—cogitâriſne augur fieri in Q. Metelli locum? ib. 8. quaesivit ab eo, ne sibi liceret ac suis vivere? *for* anne sibi liceret, Liv. 40, 49.—¶ 2. *to seek or look for; to wish to see or know, to desire to have or find*, (ipsum QUAERERE, ab eo quòd, QUAE res ut recuperaretur, datur opera, Varr. L. L. 5, 8. non reperitur, nisi quod quaeritur; non quaeritur, nisi quòd praesto non sit, Donat.) ô Pamphile, te ipsum quaero, Ter. And. 2, 2, 8. te quaerebam ipsum, Id. Ad. 3, 4, 15. ubi ego illum quaeram, ib. 3, 3, 5. quaeris id, quod habes, parentes; quod abest, non quaeris, patri quomodo obsequare, Id. Heaut. 5, 4, 16. si quaeret me, *if he shall ask for me*, Id. Hec. 1, 2, 1. *so* si quis me quaeret rufus, Ph. 1, 2, 1. quid sibi hic vestitus quaerit? *what is the meaning of this dress*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 10. consilium quaero, *I am thinking on an expedient*, And. 4, 2, 19. *so* dum id quaero, tibi qui filium restituerem, Heaut. 3, 1, 83.—argentum quaeritur, *is sought for*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 44. quaerere conscius arma, *for* quaerebat, *he sought the means of my destruction*, Virg. A. 2, 99. causa seditionum a Petillio quaesita est, *was sought*, Liv. 4, 12. causam, *to desire to know, to ask*, Ov. Ep. 14, 77. M. 7, 184. *so* quorum pars causas, et res, et nomina quaeret, Id. Tr. 4, 2, 25. tristitiae causam si quis cognoscere quaerit, ib. 5, 4, 7. tu ne quaesieris scire, *do not desire to know*, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 1. ne quaere doceri, *do not ask or seek to be informed*, Virg. A. 6, 614. conjugium, *to desire to marry*, Juv. 11, 29. conjurationem, *for* de conjuratione, *to inquire about, to examine into*, Liv. 32, 26. quod cujusquam oratoris eloquentiam quaereret, *needed or required*, Cic. Verr. 1, 10. excusationem ad aliquem, *to wish to have*, Cic. Att. 12, 29. faciem loci, *to ask* or *enquire about*, Ov. P. 4, 9, 81. favorem, *to obtain*, ib. 2, 9, 40. fugam diversis itineribus, *to attempt to fly*, Caes. B. G. 8, 19. fugam morbi, *to seek a cure* or *remedy*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 29. gloriam bello, *to seek for, to obtain*, Cic. Off. 1, 12. artibus ingenuis quaesita est gloria multis, *has been gained by many*, Ov. P. 2, 7, 48. sibi gloriae in omnem vitam illo die satis quaesitum esse, *that he had acquired or gained*, Liv. 36, 40. eaque ipsa affinitas gratiam Fabio ad vulgus quaesierat, *had procured*, Liv. 34. hos sibi patritii quaesivere honores, *sc.* praeturam & curulem aedilitatem, pro concesso plebi altero consulatu, *obtained these offices*, Liv. 7, 21. *but* honores mortuo, *to contrive, to find out*, Cic. Phil. 9, 1. *so* laudem, Ter Heaut. 2, 3, 74 ignominiam alicui, *to impose*, Liv. 25, 6. invidiam alicui ex aliqua re, *to raise* odium or *dislike against any one*, Quinctil. 5, 6, 5. & 6, 1, 17. *so* in eum, Cic. Rabir. Post. 17. liberos, *to beget*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 109. locum injuriae, *to seek an opportunity of doing mischief*, Liv. 5, 9. locum seditionis, *to seek an occasion of exciting sedition*, Id. 3, 46. is locum gratiae apud Poenum quaerens, *seeking some means of ingratiating himself with the Carthaginian*, i. e. *Annibal*, Liv. 25, 16. in medi-

 usu,

um, *to acquire for the common good of all*, Virg. G 1, 127. frustra autem niti, neque aliud fatigando, nisi odium, quaerere, extremae dementiae est, *and to get nothing but hatred*, Sall. Jug. 3. odium ab aliquo, Ov. Art. 2, 333. ergo hominum quaesitum odium mihi carmina, Tr. 2, 87. opes & amicitias, *to seek after*, Hor. Art. P. 167. pecuniam, *to get money, to make rich*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 10. pericula voce, *to incur*, Ov. M. 2, 566. periculum et infamiam alicui, *to cause*, Cic. Cl. 2, 26. regnum armis, *to procure*, Lucan. 1, 351. rem mercaturis faciendis, *to make a fortune by merchandise*, Cic. Parad. 6, 2. *so* conserva, quaere, parce, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 27. *but* quaere rem, *sc.* tormentis, *extort the matter by torture, put me to the rack*, ib. 3, 4, 36. remedia doloris ab aliquo; *to seek, to expect to obtain*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19. nec huic tam pestilenti exemplo remedia ulla ab imperatore quaesita sunt, *found*, Liv. 2, 43. salutem malo, *to seek a remedy for a misfortune*, ib. 3, 2, 2. sed tamen amoto quaeramus seria ludo, *but, raillery apart, let us enquire into serious matters*, i.e. *let us examine the subject seriously*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27. sermonem, *to try to find matter for discourse*, to *beat about for conversation*, Id. Eun. 3, 3, 10. sitim, *to procure*, Cic. Phil. 5, 7. *so* somnum multâ frictione, Cels. 3, 18, 21. somnum aegris odore strobi arboris, Plin. 12, 17 s. 40. verum, *to investigate, to search for truth*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 45. victoriam, *to seek for, to try to obtain*, Ov. M. 14, 453. victum, *to earn one's bread, to get a livelihood*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 38. voluptatem labore *to procure*, Cic. Fin. 1, 10.—¶ 3. quaerere ut absumant, absumpta requirere certant, *they strive to gain, make*, or *acquire*, Ov. F. 1, 212. nec minor est virtus, quàm quaerere, parta tueri, Id. Art. 2, 13. nec mirum, si is, qui vocem venalem habuerat, ea quae voce quaesierat, magno sibi quaestui fore putabat, *which he had gained by being a common crier*, Cic. Quinct. 3. *so* quicquid quaesierat, ventri donabat avaro, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 32. denique sit finis quaerendi, Id. S. 1, 1, 92. contrivi in quaerendo vitam atque aetatem meam, *in acquiring* or *gaining*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 16. laborans, quaerens, Heaut. 1, 1, 87.—¶ 4. QUAERERE de crimine aliquo, *to hold* or *conduct an enquiry, to preside at a trial concerning it*: sanciebatur, ut senatus decerneret, qui eam rem quaereret, animadverteretque, *who should inquire into* or *take cognisance of the affair, and punish it*, Liv. 42, 21. ex eo plebiscito, *according to that law*,) C. Licinius Praetor consuluit senatum, quem quaerere ex rogatione vellet Patres, ipsum eum quaerere jusserunt, ib. *so* Ser. Sulpicio deinde referente, quem rogatione Petillia, *(by the Petillian law,)* quaerere vellent, Q. Terentium Culleonem Patres jusserunt, Id. 38, 55. cum praetores designati sortirentur, et M. Metello obtigisset, ut is de pecuniis quaereret, *that he should preside at the trials concerning extortion* for that year, Cic. 1 Act. in Verr 8. *cf.* ib. 10. (*See* R. A. 125.) non dubitabat Minucius, quin ille rem illam quaesiturus non esset, *that he would not hear* or *try that cause*, Cic. Verr. 2, 29.—de servo quaerere, *to examine as to* witness by torture, Cic. Cl. 63.—¶ 5. QUAERERE occasionem amissam, *to regret the loss of*, Liv. 25, 28. *so* praetermissam, ib. 38, 15. virtutem *(i. e.* viros virtute praeditos) incolumem odimus, sublatam ex oculis quaerimus, *we regret*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 32. quaerit Boeotia Dircen, *regrets* its being dried up, *(al.* queritur,) Ov. M. 2, 239. sic desideriis icta fidelibus quaerit patria Caesarem, *regrets his absence, longs for his return*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 16. ager Ennensis, &c. ita relictus erat ex maximâ parte ut non solum jugerum, sed etiam dominorum multitudinem quaereremus, *we desiderated* or *missed*, Cic. Verr. 3, 18. *so* campus Leontinus—sic erat deformis atque horridus, ut in uberrimâ Siciliae parte Siciliam quaereremus, *we could not find or observe*, ib. *cf.* Senec. Ep. 91. Flor. 1, 16. ne se quaerat priorem *sc.* orator, *let him not regret* or *seek to be what he formerly was*; but retire from the bar before he grow old, Quinctil. 12, 11, 2. *cf.* 2, 12, 12. Phaebi quaereret ille comas, *he would wish back, regret the loss of*, Tibul. 2, 3, 26. optatos quaerere Tyndaridas, *not to see, to desire the appearance of the constellatim* Castor & Pollux, Prop. 1, 17, 18. *so* ut quindecim diebus utrumque sidus quaereretur, i. e. *that both the sun and moon were eclipsed*, Plin. 2, 13 s.—QUAERITUR, imp. *it is questioned; inquisition is made*; uter (Sophocles an Euripides) sit poëta melior inter plurimos quaeritur, *it is a question* or *doubtful*, Quinctil. 10, 1, 67. pejùs enim quaeritur retrorsus, *recollecting backwards is still more hurtful*, ib. 10, 6, 7.—tulit Pompeius *(sc.* rogationem ad populum,) ut de caede Clodii quaereretur, *that enquiry should be made*, Cic. Mil. 6. quid porro quaerendum est? *what is to be enquired into?* factum ne sit? at constat: a quo? at patet, ita decernebat senatus, ut veteribus legibus extra ordinem quaereretur, ib. senatus consuit, ut de iis, qui ob judicandum pecuniam accepissent, quaereretur, Cic. Att. 1, 17. cujus (Cladii) de morte, tanquam de ceremoniis violatis, quaeritur, *enquiry is made*, Cic. Mil. 22.—majores nostri in dominum de servo quaeri noluerunt, *would not allow a slave to be put to the torture to force him to give evidence against his master*, ib. *so* Id. Rosc. Am. 41 & 42. tormentis omnibus vehementissimis quaeritur, *sc.* de servis, Cic. Cl. 63. *so* cum de furto quaereretur, ib. 65. cum constitutum esset, satis quaesitum videri, *that enough of torture had been used*, ib. res per tormenta quaesita est, *was examined* or *tried*, Suet. Tib. 58. (A. 264.)—QUAESITUS, part. quaesitisque diu terris, *having sought for land*, Ov. M. 1, 307. cava per humum quaesita, *sought for* or *found on the ground*, Juv. 15, 63. illis utitur antè quaesitis sapiens, *the things before provided or laid up*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 38. atque ita quaesitas arte ferebat opes, *wealth acquired*, Ov. F. 2, 9. tam malè quaesitas pulvere mutet opes, *sc.* deus, *may he reduce to nothing so ill gotten wealth*, Id. Am. 3, 8, 66. parcumque genus patiensque laborum, quaesitique tenax et qui quaesita reservent, *tenacious of what they may acquire or get*, Ov. M. 7, 657. accipe quaesiti causam, *sc.* negotii, *hear the cause of what you ask*, Ov. M. 4, 794. *so* nec mora; quaesiti reddita causa mihi, Id. F. 1, 278.—adj. quaesitâ interdum comitate quamvis manifestam defectionem

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oriem tegebat, *he tried to hide the decay of nature by an affected air of gaiety*, Tac. An. 6, 50. quaesitior adulatio fuit, *more studied or artful*, ib. 3, 57. leges quaesitiores, *more exquisite, more elaborately composed*, ib. 44. *so* excepere Graeci quaesitissimis honoribus, *sc.* Germanicum, ib. 2, 53. quaesitissimis poenis affecit Christianos, *sc.* Nero, *put to death with exquisite torture*, ib. 15, 44. —— QUAERITĀRE, *to search or enquire diligently; to seek or look for*; -ans victum lanā ac telā, *earning her bread*, making a small pittance, *by spinning and weaving*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 48.—QUAESITUS, ūs, m. *a seeking or asking*; Nihil incertis ortus fontibus—famāque inermi quaesitu cognitus sine bellis, quae caeteras omnes terras invenēre, *known only from the report of unarmed travellers*, Plin. 5, 9.—QUAESITOR, ōris, m. *an inquisitor, a judge*, Virg. A. 6, 432. (A. 225 & 257.) *sometimes put for the* Praetor, Cic. Verr. 1 Act. 10. et ibi Ascon. Vat. 14. ——

QUAESTIO, ōnis, f. *a seeking* or *enquiring, a searching*; edepol tibi, ne quaestioni essemus, cautum intelligo, *you have taken care that we should not be to seek*, or *be out of the way*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 3. vide sis (si vis) ne in quaestione sis, quando rcessam, mihi, *that you may not be to seek*, or *be sure to be in the way*, Id. Ps. 2, 2, 68. *so* Cist. 2, 3, 49.—¶ 2. *a question, a subject of inquiry or dispute, an investigation*; quaestio est appetitio cognitionis; quaestionisque finis, inventio, Cic. Acad. 4, 8. in his primis naturalibus voluptas inest, (*sc.* an,) necne, magna quaestio est, Id. Fin. 2, 11. fortitudo in quo maximè exstiterit, immensae quaestionis est, Plin. 7, 28. perdifficilis et perobscura quaestio est de natura deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 1. exoritur aspera et vehemens quaestio de jure belli, Quinctil. 5, 10, 113.—¶ 3. *an inquisition, a trial*, Liv. 2, 29. quaestioni aliquem praeficere, *to appoint one to conduct the inquisition, and to preside at the trial*, (quaestioni praeesse,) Liv. 4, 51. dictatorem exercendis quaestionibus dici placuit, Id. 9, 26. in plebem Romanam quaestiones habitae sunt, Sall. Jug. 31, 7. *so* ib. 40. crudelesque mox quaestiones in amicos clientesque Gracchorum habitae, Patere. 2, 17. QUAESTIONES PERPETUAE, (*vid.* A. 26 & 257.)—¶ 4. *the examining of witnesses*, particularly of slaves, *by torture*; facti enim in eculeo quaestio est, juris in judicio, *the* eculeus *or instrument of torture is employed to prove a fact; the question of equity must be decided by the judges*, Cic. Mil. 21 f. de servis nulla quaestio est in dominum, nisi de incestu, *slaves are never examined by torture against their master, but in a case of incest*, ib. 22. (A. 264.)—QUAESITIO, ōnis, f. *a seeking or searching*, cave in quaestione mihi sis, *sc.* ne, *see that you be not out of the way*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 16. & alibi passim; ad quaestionem retrahi, *to the torture*, Tac. An. 4, 45.—QUAESTIUNCŪLA, ae, f. *a small or trifling question*, Cic. Or. 1, 22. -unculae minutae nascuntur, Id. Leg. 1, 20. QUAESTUS, ūs, *rar.* -i, m. *gain, profit, a trade or way of getting money*; pecuniam in quaestu relinquere, *to leave at interest*, Cic. Pis. 35. Manil. 13. quaestus forensis & judiciarius, *money received by* judices *or jurymen, for giving a wrong verdict*, Cic. Cluent. 26 & 36. quaestus liberales et sordidi, *trades*, Cic. Off. 1, 42.—— QUAESTICŪLUS, i, m. *small gain, little profit*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16. Div. 2, 15. quaestuārius, a. *set on getting gain, as if making that a trade*, Senec. Ep. 6, 32 —— QUAESTUŌSUS, a. *gainful, profitable, lucrative: desirous of gain*: -ōsē, -ōsiùs, Plin. 19, 4.

QUAESTOR, ōris, m. *a quaestor, a Roman magistrate, who took care of the public treasury*; quaestores urbani, *the two quaestors who remained in the city*; provinciāles, *the quaestors who took care of money matters in the provinces*; militares, *who attended the consuls or other generals to war*: QUAESTORIUS, a. *of* or *belonging to a quaestor, quaestorian*; s. *one who has been quaestor*, Cic. Phil. 13, 14. quaestorium, i, n. *the quaestor's tent in the camp*, Liv. 10, 32. & 41, 6. *or place of residence in the province*, Cic. Planc. 41. quaestura, ae, f. *the quaestorship, the first civil office that could be enjoyed by a citizen, and gave him admission into the senate*, (R. A. 4 & 144.)

QUAESO, *I pray, intreat, or beseech*; quaesūmus, *we pray*, Verb. def. quaeso deos, ut sit superstes, Ter. And. 3, 2, 7. a te maximopere peto et quaeso, Cic. Fam. 3, 2. bona verba quaeso, *softly, I pray*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 33,—mirum est me, ut redeam, te opere tanto quaesēre, *for* te tantopere orare, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 1. quaesit, *he prays*, Lucr. 5, 1228.

QUĀ-LIBET, adv. *which way you will*, Plaut.

QUĀLIS, e, *of what kind or sort*; talis qualis, *such as*: qualiter, adv. *after what manner, so as*: quālitas, ātis, f. *quality, manner, nature or condition*: qualiscunque, qualislibet, *of what kind soever*: qualitercunque, adv. *howsoever, after what sort soever*, Columel. 11, 3.

QUĀLUS, i, m. *a twig* or *wicker-basket*: quālillus, v. um, *a little twig-basket*, Prop. 4, 7, 41.

QUAM, conj. & adv. (*a* quis v. qui,) *after* tam, *as*; Parmenonis tam scio esse hanc technam, quàm me vivere, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 51. non tam ipso quidem dono, quàm abs te datum esse, *sc.* laeta est, ib. 3, 1, 13. tam consimilis est (*sc.* tibi) quam potest, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 4. nihil mihi nunc scito tàm deesse, quàm hominem quìcum (*al.* quocum) omnia communicem, Cic. Att. 1, 18. literae imperatoris non tantum gaudii ab recenti metu attulerunt, quàm averterunt famam, &c. Liv. 37, 51.—¶ TAM *is sometimes omitted*; *as*, quandoquidem non facile loquor, quàm quod loquor praesto, *sc.* tam, *so easily*; *as*, Liv. 2, 56. quàm facilè, *sc.* tam, *as easily as*, Virg. A. 11, 72. *so* homo non, quàm isti sunt, gloriosus, Id. 35, 49. turbent porro, quàm velint, *let them make as much disturbance as they please*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 11.—TAM *is not expressed before* possum, queo, valeo, &c. *with a superlative*; *as*, quàm maximâ possum voce, *with as loud a voice as I can*, Cic. Dom. 36. exposui, quàm brevissimè potui, *as briefly as I could*, Cic. Div. 1, 32. *so* quàm maximas potest copias armat, Sall. Jug. de qua *sc.* conjuratione quam verissimè potero, dicam, Id. Cat. 18. is ducit exercitum quàm proximè ad hostem potest, *as* near the enemy as he can, Liv. 1, 23. *so with* potest, imp. *or the like supplied*; *as* quàm occultissimè trajecto flumine,

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mine, *as secretly as possible*, Liv. 21, 27. *so* officium meum putavi exercitum habere quàm proximè hostem, *sc.* ad, Cic. Att. 6, 5. operamque det, ut cum suis copiis quàm proxime Italiam sit, Id. Phil. 10, 11. dicere quàm maximè ad veritatem accommodatè, Id. Or. 1, 33. ut quàm minimè multi ex illis de istius nefario scelere audire possent, Id. Verr. 1.—memoriam nostri quam maximè longam efficère, Sall. Cat. 1.—quare eos quam infirmissimos esse volebat, Nep. 2, 6. dedit operam ut quam longissimè tempus duceret, ib. 7. ut bellum quam diutissimè duceret, Id. 7, 8.——¶ 2. *after Comparatives*; quo factum est, ut plus quàm collegae Miltiades valuerit, *than*, Nep. 1, 5. neque id magis imperio quàm justitiâ consecutus, *sc.* est, ib. 2. neque minùs in ea re prudentiâ, quam felicitate adjutus est, ib. famae et fidei damna majora sunt, quàm quae aestimari possint, *than*, Liv. 3, 72. *so* oratio, quàm habitus, fuit miserabilior, Id. 44, 19. praelium atrocius, quàm pro numero pugnantium, editur, Id. 21, 29. major quàm pro numero jactura, ib. 59. explorant tamen latiùs, quàm populantur, 10, 14. non acrior quàm pertinacior impetus, 31, 35. impetrataque pax; magis ut fessa tam diutino bello acquiesceret civitas, quàm quòd digni peterent, *than that* or *because*, 5, 23 f. quum de re majore, quàm quanta ea esset, consultatio incidere non posset, 30, 23. non mehercle quidquam libentiùs facio, quàm scribo ad te, Cic. Fam. 15, 19. ait accusatores ejus multo majorem pecuniam praetori polliceri, quàm quantam hic dedisset, Cic Verr. 2, 29. ut majus quiddam de L. Crasso, quàm quantum a nobis exprimetur, suspicentur, Cic. Or. 3, 4.—Quàm magis, et tam magis *is used for* quo magis, eo *v.* hoc magis; *thus*, quàm magis adspecte, tam magis est nimbata, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 135. quàm magis intendas, tanto adstringunt arctiùs, Id. Men. 1, 1, 19, *add.* Bacch. 5, 1, 5. Truc. 1, 2, 69. tam magis illa fremens, &c. quàm magis, &c. *the more*, Virg. A. 7, 787. quàm pluria habemus, tam magis ardescit dirâ cuppeditne pectus, Lucr. 4, 1086. *add.* 1, 537. 2, 568. 6, 458, &c. ——Magis quam *is sometimes to be understood; as*, ipsorum quam Annibalis interesse, *sc.* magis, *that it concerned them more than Annibal*, Liv. 23, 43. *so* jure gentis, quàm auctoritate, 29, 29. multiplex (magis) quam pro numero damnum est, Liv. 7, 8.—*comparison is sometimes expressed by the superlative; thus*, itaque quàm quisque pessimè fecit, tam maximè tutus, *for* quo pejùs fecit, eo tutior est, *the worse* or *the more wickedly any one has acted, the safer he is*, Sall. Jug. 31. *so* namque adolescens quam minima in spe fuit, tam maximè patris pacem in leges conficiet suas, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 44. quàm acerbissimâ oleâ (*sc.* ex) oleum facies, tam oleum optimum erit, Cato, 65. quàm citissimè conficies, tam maximè expediet, ib. 64. quam plurimum ederit, tam citissime sanus fiet ex eo morbo, ib. 157, 8. quàm plurimo vendere, *at as high a price as possible*, Cic. Verr. 3, 17. Off. 3, 12.—¶ 3. Quàm *is often put for* quantum *or* valde; *as*, quàm timeo, quorsum evadas, *how* or *how much*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 100. rejecit se in eum flens quàm familiariter, *very*, ib. 109. aut velle in ea re ostendi, quam callidus sis, *how cunning you are*, ib. 1, 2, 27. *so* vide quàm iniquus sis, ib. 5, 1, 6. quàm liberali facie! quam aetate integrâ! Id Eun. 3, 2, 20. nec qui sim quaeris, Alexi; quàm dives pecoris, nivei quam lactis abundans, Virg. E. 2, 20. omnes nos quidem scimus, quàm miserè hanc amârit, Id. And. 3, 2, 40. quàm iniqui sunt patres in omnes adolescentes judices, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 1. ille haud scit, quàm mihi nunc surdo narret fabulam, i. e. *how deaf I am to what he says*, ib. 11. quàm multa injusta ac prava fiunt moribus. ib. 4, 7, 11. non dici potest, quàm cupida eram huc redeundi, Hec. 1, 2, 16. quàm uterque est similis sui? Phor. 3, 2, 16. quàm cito! *how soon*; *so* quàm longè, venustè, graviter, saepe, &c. Id. quàm mox cocta erit coena? *how soon*, Plaut, Stich. 4, 1, 28. quam vellem! *how I should wish*, Id. And. 2, 1, 26. *so* quàm vellem, inquit, ut te ad Stoicos te inclinavisses! Cic. Fin. 3, 3. ah! nescis, quàm doleàm! Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61. quàm gaudeo! Ad. 3, 3, 90. eâ nocte, quàm longa est, *however long it is*, i. e. *all that night long*, Virg. A. 8, 86. *so* nunc hiemem inter se luxu quàm longa (*sc.* est,) fovere, ib. 4, 193. et vacuus somno noctem, quàm longa, peregi, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 3.—¶ 4. postero die quàm illa acta sunt, Catulus venit, *after*, Cic. Or. 2, 3. *so* postero die quàm venit, Liv. 36, 39. *cf.* 29, 35. tabularii venerunt post diem XL et sextum, quàm a nobis discesserant, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. octavo mense, quàm coeptum oppugnari, captum Saguntum, *sc.* est, Liv. 21, 15. sexto, quàm profectus erat, mense domum rediit, Suet. Cl. 17. anno trecentesimo altero, quàm condita Roma erat, *in the 301st year after Rome was built*, Liv. 3, 33. terram attingere ore triduo proximo, quàm sit genitus, negant posse, Plin. 8, 42 f. 66. sexto ferè anno, quàm erat expulsus, populi scito in patriam restitutus est, *sc.* Aristides, Nep. 3, 1. intra sexagesimum diem, quàm caesa silva fuerat, centum sexaginta navium classis in ancoris stetit, Flor. 2, 2, 7.—*But in such phrases* postquam *is often used, and frequently with several words intervening between* post *and* quàm: *so* in, antequam *and* priusquam; *thus*, saeculis multis antè gymnasia inventa sunt, quàm in his philosophi garrire coeperunt, *before*, Cic. Or. 2, 5. at prius ignotum ferro quàm scindimus aequor, *for* priusquàm, *before we plow an unknown plain*, Virg. G. 1, 50.——

Quamdiu, adv. *how long?* quamdiu furor iste tuus nos eludet? Cic. Cat. 1, 1. discee, quamdiu voles, *as long as you shall incline*, Id. Off. 1, 1. Quamdùdum, *how long ago* or *since:* quamlibet, adv. *as you will:* quamobrem? *wherefore, for what cause, why? for which reason;* multa veniebant mihi in mentem quamobrem id putarem, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. ego verò hinc abeo, quando is, quamobrem huc veneram, rus abiit, *on whose account*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 80. *plur.* quas ob res, *on which account, for which reasons*, Cic. Phil. 3, 15.—Quamprìdem, *how long ago:* quamprimùm, *as soon as may be, very soon:* quamvis, conj. *though, although; very much, greatly, never so.*——

QUANDO, adv. *when*; quando haec te cura remordet, *since, seeing that*, Virg. A. 1, 261. quandōcunque, *whensoever*: quandōque, *at one time or other*; indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, *I am vexed whenever the worthy or excellent Homer slumbers*, Hor. Art. A. 359. quandoquidem, *since, seeing that*: quanquam v. quamquam, conj. *though*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 92.

QUANTUS, a. *how great, how much, as great as*; quantâ de spe decidi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9. videre mihi videor tantam dimicationem,—quanta nunquam fuit, Cic. Att. 7, 1. parit (*crocodilus*) ova, quanta anseres, *sc.* tanta, *as great as*, Plin. 8, 25. *so* ab eo acciperent,—pecuniam, quantam vellent, *as much as they chose*, Cic. Sext. 10. *plur.* quantas audacias—reperietis? *how great acts of audacity*, Cic. Sull. 27. quanti timores, Lucr. 5, 47. quantas turbas concivi insciens, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 17. ah! nescis, quantis in malis versèr miser, Id. And. 4, 1, 25.—QUANTUM, i, n. quantum lucri factum est, *how much gain*, Cic. quantum inportunitatis habent, *such* or *so great insolence they have*, Sall. Jug. 31, 22. quantum quisque suâ nummorum servat in arca, tantum habet et fidei, i. e. *the credit of a witness is esteemed in proportion to the money in his coffer*, Juv. 3, 143.—QUANTI, *of what value*; *at what price*; quanti penderes illum, nunquam ostendisti, *how much you valued him*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 103. *so* quum scias, quanti cùm illum, tum verò Tulliam meam faciam, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 15. vide quanti apud me sis, *how much you are valued by me*, ib. 7, 19. quanti est sapere! *of what advantage it is to be wise!* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 21. quanti? *sc.* emit, *for how much?* Id. Eun. 5, 1, 14. quanti emi potest minimo? *what is the lowest price at which she can be bought?* Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 110. sed quanticunque bene emitur, quod necesse est, *at whatever price*, Cic. Att. 12, 23. a me argentum, quanti est *sc.* serva, sumito, *receive from me money for the price of her*, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 20.—QUANTŪM, adv. *as much* or *as far as*; quantum vertice ad auras aethereas, tantùm radice in tartara tendit, Virg. G. 2, 292. A. 4, 445. *add.* E. 1, 15. quantùm conjecturâ auguramur, Cic. Att. 2, 9. quantum ex ipsa re conjecturam facio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 35. quantùm suspicor, Id. Eun. 1, 2, 62. quantùm ex tuto poterat, rem Romanam fovebat, Liv. 26, 38. propera, quantùm potest, *sc.* fieri, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 64. quantùm plurimum potest, ista beneficia devites, Sen. Ep. 8. ubi vidi, ego me in pedes, quantum queo, *I take to my heels as fast as I can*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 5. *so* subìmem hunc intrò rape, quantùm potes, Id. And. 5, 2, 20.—QUANTŌ, *by how much*; quantò duitius abest, magis cupio tanto et magis desidero, *the longer*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 15. quantò magis magisque cogito, *the more*, Id. Eun. 3, 5, 1. quantò fecundior est, celeriùs senescit, Col. 7, 9, 3. quantopère, adv. (quanto opere,) *how greatly, as greatly*: quantĭtas, ātis, f. *quantity, bigness, extent*:—QUANTUSCUNQUE, a. *how great soever, how little soever*: quantùmcunque, adv. *how much soever, as much as*: quantuslĭbet, & quantusvis, *as great as you please, how great soever, never so great*: quantùmvis, adv. *although, however, as much as you will*: quantusquantus, a. *how great soever*, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 10. tu quantusquantus nihil nisi sapientia es, *all over*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40.—QUANTŬLUS, *how little, as little or as much as*: quantŭlum, i, n. *how little or much*; *as much* or *as far as*: quantŭluscunque, a. *how little soever, never so little* or *much*: quantulumcunque, n. *how little soever*:—QUANTĬLUS, a. *how very little*, or *how small*: quantillum! adv. *how little?* Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 14.

QUAPROPTER, adv. *wherefore, why? for which reason*: quaquà, *what way soever, on what part soever*: quaquaversum, v. -us, *on every side, every way*: quārè, *wherefore, why, for which reason, to the end that*:—*see* QUI & QUIS.

QUARTANUS, quartus, &c. *see* Quatuor.

QUĀSI, adv. *as if, as it were, in a manner*; quasi talenta ad quindecim, *almost* or *about*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 93. permitto servis quasi testamenta facere, eâque ut legitima custodio, *a kind of testament*, Plin. Ep. 8, 16.

QUĀSILLUS v. -um, *a wicker-basket*; *see* quălus.

QUĀ-TĒNUS, adv. *how far*; *how long*; *as far as*; *since*; -us nobis denegatur diu vivere, Plin.

QUĀTĔRE, (quatio, *vix* quassi, quasi e n;) *to shake, to brandish*; *to shatter*: quassus, ûs, m. *a shaking*: quassāre, *to shake often or much, to shatter*: -ātio: -ābilis: quătefacĕre, *to make to shake*.

QUATUOR, ind. a. *four*:—Quartus, *the fourth*: quartùm, *the fourth time*. quartānus, ana febris, *a quartan ague*, Plin. 7, 50. quartāni, *sc.* milites, *the soldiers of the fourth legion*, Tac. H. 4, 37. quartarius, i, *the fourth part of a* sextarius *or gallon, a quart*; vini, Liv. 5, 47. mellis, Col. 12, 5. sulphuris, Cato, 95.—QUĀTER, adv. *four times*; quaterni, ae, a. *four by four, four together, four*: quaternārius, a. numerus, *the number four*, Plin. 28, 6. -ārii scrobes, *ditches four feet wide*, Col. 11, 2. quaterdēni, ae, a, *four times ten or forty*: quaterdecies, adv. *forty times*:—QUATUORDĔCIM, *fourteen*: quartus decimus, *the fourteenth*: quatuordecies, adv. *fourteen times*, Plin. 3, 7. quartusdĕcĭmānus, *sc.* miles, *a soldier of the fourteenth legion*, Tac. H. 2, 11.

QUE, conj. *and, also*; que—que, *both—and*. It is always annexed to the end of the word with which it is joined; and therefore, when taken by itself in construing a sentence, should be changed into ET:—Deus, quae nos gerimus, auditque et videt, *both hears and sees*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 63. *sc.* praeter aequumque et bonum, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 39. ilertit noctesque ac dies, Id. Eun. 5, 9, 49.—QUE *is sometimes apparently redundant*; *and by the poets is elegantly used in enumeration*, *as*, omnia secum armentarius Afer agit, tectumque, laremque, armaque, Amyclaeumque canem, Cressamque pharetram, Virg. G. 3, 345. *so* Id. E. 4, 51. A. 1, 85. Propert. 3, 1, 29.—*It is sometimes put for other conjunctions*; *as for* vel, *or*; Virg. A. 2, 36. Hor. S. 2, 7, 58. *for* quoniam, *seeing, since*, Cic. Off. 1, 7, &c.—*It is sometimes annexed to prepositions*; *as*, celeriter contraque omnium opinionem, Caes. B. G. 6, 29. deque tua obiervantia, Cic. Att. 11, 17.—*sometimes to the word after the preposition*; *as*, ob eamque causam, Nep. 5, 1. in forumque esse coepit,

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pit, Id. 20, 1. in eoque bello, Id. 9, 1. ad eas artes celebrandas, inter nosque recolendas, Cic. Or. 1, 1.—*or to the following verb; as*, fictilia antiquus primùm sibi fecit agrestis pocula, de facili compositque luto, Tibul. 1, 1, 34. *so* ib. 1, 3, 38. *add.* 1, 3, 56. 1, 4, 2. 3, 6, 48.—¶ QUE *in a* cæsura *is sometimes lengthened; as*, Virg. A. 3, 91. Ov. M. 5, 484.—¶ QUE is joined to several words merely as *a syllabical adjection; thus*, quisque, quandoque, &c.

QUĪS, dat. pl. *for* quibus; quīscum *for* quibuscum, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 6.—quemadmŏdum, adv. *after* or *in what manner, how*; quæsivit a medicis, quemadmodum se haberet, *how he was*, Nep. 10, 2. *so* Id. 16, 1. Cic. Cat 3, 1. Fam. 14, 2. nos in senatu, quemadmodum spero, &c. *as*, ib. 1, 2.

QUĔO, quis, quĭt, &c. *I am able; see* QUĪRE.

QUERCUS, us, f. *an oak-tree*: quernus, quernĕus, quercĭcus, & quercŭlānus, a. *of oak, oaken*: quercētum, i, n. *a thicket of oaks*, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 7.

QUĔRI, (quĕror, questus,) *to complain, to lament, to bewail* or *bemoan; to warble, chirp, or sing*: questus, ūs, m. querēla, & querimonia, æ, f. *a complaint*: querŭlus, a. *full of complaints*: -ulæ fores, *creaking*; ranæ, *croaking*; aves, *warbling*; *musical*; tibia, *loud, shrill*: querĭtans, *complaining*: queribundus, a. *complaining much, apt to complain*; -da senectus, Sil. 13, 583.

QUI, quæ, quod, rel. pron. *who*; *which, that*: quī, abl. *with whom, with which*; quīcum loquitur filius, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 4. hic est annulus, quīcum exposita est nata, Id.—Quī, adv. *for* quomŏdo; quī scis? *how do you know?* Ter. And 2, 1, 20. efficite quī detur tibi, *that*, ib. 34. quī fit Maecenas, ut nemo, &c. *how comes it to pass*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 1. quī vocāre? *how are you called? what is your name?* Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 22. Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 14. quī scis? *how do you know?* Id. 2, 1, 20. quī ĭsthaec tibi incidit suspicio? ib 3, 2, 21. quī, adv. *how, by what means*: quicunque, *whosoever, whatsoever*: quidam, *some, a certain one*:—QUĪDEM, adv. *indeed, truly; usually followed by* at, autem, sed, tamen, verum, &c.—quilĭbet, & quivis, *any one, whom you please*.—QUIA, conj. *because*: quiānam, adv. *wherefore*; heu! quianam tanti cinxerunt aethera nimbi? Virg. A. 5, 13.—QUIĀNE, *for* an quia, *is it because*, ib. 4, 538.

QUIS, quae, quid *v.* quod; & quisnam; interrog. pron. *who? which? what?* quis, *in the dat. or abl. plur. for* quibus:—QUID, subst. quid causae est? *what cause is there?* quid captivos im ducunt secum? *how many*, &c. quid rei est tibi? *what have you to do? what business have you?* quid mecum est tibi, *sc.* rei, *what have you to do with me?* quid hoc rei sit? *what can be the meaning of this?* quid ego tibi aetatis videor, *how old do you think me?* Plaut. Quaeso, quid tu hominis es? *what kind of man are you?* quid mulieris uxorem habes? *what kind of woman have you got for a wife?* Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 21.—quid rides? *sc.* ob *v.* propter, *why do you laugh?* quid multa, *sc.* dicam, *why need I say many words?* quid est, quòd laetus sis? *what is the reason that you are joyful?* Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 1. *so* quid est, quod tu alios accuses? Cic. Verr. 2, 20. quid vis tibi? *what do you mean?* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 9. quid quaeris? *do you ask why?* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 8. quid enim? *sc.* contra dici potest, *for why?* Hor. S. 1, 1, 7. quid est dicere aliud, &c. *what else is this than to say*, Liv. 6, 40 quaero, quid sit, cur, &c. Cic. Acad. 1, 1. Sed quid ago? inquit; aut fumne fanus, qui haec vos doceo? ib. 4 f. quid? (*sc.* dicam *v.* dicemus,) quòd, si ista vera sunt, ratio omnis tollitur, &c. *what shall I or we say? that if*, &c. Ib.—Quidni, adv. *why not?* Ter. And. 2, 1, 17. quidum, *why so?* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 41.

QUIES, f. *rest, ease, quiet, repose, peace*; seu bello opus est, seu quiete, Liv. vobis parta quies, Virg. A. 3, 495. Attici quies Caesari grata fuit, *the neutrality, not engaging in the civil war*, Nep. 25, 7. lanrus quietis indicium, *the badge of peace*, Plin. 15, 30 f. 40. quae ei secundum quietem visa sunt, *in sleep*, Cic. Div. 1, 21 f. *so* in quiete, ib. 25. medios inter somnos akmque quietem, Sil. 13, 56. per quietem, Justin. 1, 9. Tac. H. 4, 83. dura quies, *i. e.* mors, Virg. A. 10, 745. mors laborum ac miseriarum quies, Cic. Cat. 4, 4.—*plur.* animus—neque vigiliis neque quietibus sedari poterat, *by waking nor sleeping*, Sall. Cat. 15. ludo autem, et joco uti illo quidem licet; sed ut somno & quietibus caeteris, *and other* kinds of *rest*, Cic. Off. 1, 29. namque canes, ut montivăgae persaepe ferāi, naribus inveniunt intectas fronde quietes, *resting-places*, Lucr. 1, 406. fanum Quietis, *the temple of the goddess of rest*, Liv. 4, 41.—QUIESCĔRE, quievi, quietum, *to be quiet; to rest, to be at rest*; quod si quiēssem, nihil evenisset mali, *if I had been quiet*, Ter. And. 3, 4, 25. postquam alta quiērunt aequora, *were calmed*, Virg. A. 7, 6. voces hominum quiescebant, *ceased, were hushed*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 27.—*passiv. imp.* quibus (*sc.* a nuptiis) quidem quam facile potuerat quiesci *sc.* a te, si hic quiēsset, *from which how easily might you have been quiet or safe*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 8.—QUIĒTUS, a. *quiet, calm, peaceable*: -etē.

QUĪLĪBET, *any one, any*; *see* QUI.

QUINĀTUS, ūs, m. *the age of five years*, Plin.

QUIN, adv. & conj. (*contr. for.* quine, qui non *v.* quid non;) quin taces? *for* quid *v.* cur non taces? *why do you not hold your tongue?* i. e. *be silent*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 25. *so* quin tu urges istam occasionem? Cic. Fam. 7, 8. quin tu huc advolas? Id. quin tu hoc potius facis? Paterc. 2, 7. quin conscendimus equos? Liv. 1, 57. quin igitur expergiscimini? Sall. Cat. 20, 15. quin igitur pugillares resumis et aliquid scribis? Plin. Ep. 7, 9 f.—¶ 2. quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est, quod tu me velis *sc.* facere, *but*; Ter. And. 1, 1, 18. *so* quin tu hoc audi, ib. 2, 2, 9. quin dic, quid est? ib. 2, 6, 18. quin tu otiosus es, Id. Ad. 4, 1, 17. quin tu bono animo es, ib. 4, 2, 4. quin abeo: quin tu, quod faciam, impera, Id. Phor. 1, 4, 32 & 36. quin tu hoc age, ib. 2, 3, 3. quin, quod est ferendum, feras, ib. 82. quin redeamus, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 41. quin nolo mentiare, *sc.* ut, Heaut. 4, 3, 23. non dubium est, quin uxorem nolit filius, *sc.* ducere, *but, or but that my son is unwilling to marry*. Id. And. 1, 2, 1. *so* ib. 2, 2, 9. hic nunc non dubitat, quin

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&c.

te ducturum neges, *sc.* esse uxorem, ib. 2, 4, 2. nec mora ulla est, quin eam uxorem ducam, ib. 5, 6, 7. nunquam accedo, quin abs te abeam doctior, Id. Eun. 4, 7, 21. nihil tam difficile est, quin quærendo investigari possiet, Heaut. 4, 2, 3. nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis fiet, quam invitus facias, ib. 4, 6, 1. non possum pati, quin tibi caput demulceam, *I cannot forbear stroking your head*, ib. 4, 5, 14. *so* Cic. Att. 12, 16. nequeo, quin lacrumem miser, *I cannot refrain from weeping*, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 25. *so* non possum, quin exclamem, Cic. Or. 2, 10. sed si fieri id non potest, quin sentiant, *without their perceiving it*, Ter. ib. 36. *add.* Eun. 5, 2, 3. an dubitas, quin ea me cura vehementer sollicitet? Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 15. nemo est quin (qui non) malit, ib. 61. prorsus nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus, Cic. Att. 11, 15. non quin (quia non) mihi suaviissimum fit, *not but that*, Id. Fam. 8, 1, 2. *so* non quin confiderem diligentiae tuae, ib. 16, 24. non quin aes alienum solvere possem, Sall. Cat. 35. mitigabant, quin incerta puniret, *for* ut ne, *that he did not punish*, Tac. An. 6, 38. quin ultra bellum proferret, nemo prohibitus est, *for* quò minus, *from extending*, ib. 14, 29. causae nihil erat, quin secus judicaret de se, *for* quare non, Cic. Cluent. 9, &c.——QUINETIAM, adv. *but also, moreover, besides*, Cic. Fam. 3, 6. & 7, 1.—quinimo v. quinimmo, *nay what is more, nay rather*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 38.

QUINQUE, a. indecl. *five*: quinquies, adv. *five times*: quintus, a. *the fifth*: quintùm consul, adv. *the fifth time*: quintânus, a. *the fifth in order*: quintani, *sc.* milites, *the soldiers of the fifth legion*, Tac. H. 4, 36. quintanis semitari, *at every fifth stake*, Plin. 17, 22.——QUINTĀNA, ae, f. *a place in the camp where things were bought and sold*, Liv. 42, 1. Suet. Ner. 26. quintarius numerus, *which marks 5 fifths of any thing*, Vitruv. 3, 1.—QUINTĪLIS, is, m. *sc.* mensis, *July, the fifth month, when the year began with March*, (A. 328.)——QUĪNI, ae, a, *five by five, five each, five*: quinārius, a. *containing five*; -āriae fistulae, *pipes of five feet*, Plin. 31, 6. -ārii nummi, *silver coins worth five asses*, Varr. L. L. 5.—QUINDĒCIM, *fifteen*: quindecies, adv. 50 *times*: quintus decimus, *the 15th*: quintadecimāni, *sc.* milites, *the soldiers of the 15th legion*, Tac. H. 4, 36. QUINQUAGINTA, *fifty*: quinquagesimus, a. *the 50th*; -ĭmae, *sc.* partes, *the 50th part, a kind of tax*, Cic. Verr. 3, 49. quinquāgies, & quinquagesies, adv. 50 *times*: quinquagēni, ae, a, distr. *fifty*: quinquagenārius, *fifty years old*; -ārius, grex, *containing fifty*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10. *so* -āria cohors:——QUINGENTI, ae, a, 500: quingentesimus, a. *the 500th*: quingenties, adv. 500 *times*: quingēni, ae, a, distr. 500: quingenarius, -āria cohors, *containing 500 men*, Curt. 5, 2, 3. QUINAVICENĀRIA lex, *a law forbidding to lend money to young men below the age of 25 years*, Plaut. QUINCUNX, cis, m. (uncia,) *five ounces, five inches, the interest of five* per. Cent.; *the planting of trees in the form of the letter V doubled and often repeated*: quincunciālis herba, *five inches long or high*;—ratio ordinum, *the arrangement of the rows of trees in the form of a* quincunx, *so that whatever way you look, they will seem to be placed in straight lines*, Plin. 17, 11. quincŭpĕdal, ālis, n. (pes,) *a measure or rule, five feet long*: quincuplex, ĭcis, a. *five double*, or *five fold*: quinquiplicāri prorsus magistratus, i. e. *the pride of magistrates will be increased fivefold*, Tac An. 2, 36.—quindecemvīri, ōrum, *a college of 15 men or priests, who had the charge of the Sibylline books*: quindecemvirālis, e, *of the* quindecemvīri, (A. 305.) QUINQUATRUS, uum, m. & -tria, ōrum, n. *a festival in honour of Minerva, celebrated on the 19th of March and the four following days*: quinquefolium, i, n. *cinquefoil or five-leave grass, an herb*, Plin. 25, 6 & 9. quinquelibrālis, e, (libra,) *of five pounds weight*: quinquemestris, e, (mensis,) *five months old*:—QUINQUENNIS, (annus,) *five years old; of five years*: quinquennālis, e, *lasting five years; happening every fifth year*, Cic. Or. 3, 32. -āles ludi, Plin. 4, 5. agones, Plin. Ep. 10, 79. -ale certamen, Suet. Ner. 12. quinquennium, i, n. *the space of five years*: quinquātus, ûs, m. *the age of five years*, Plin. 8, 45.—quinquepartītus, *divided into five parts*: -ītò, adv. *in five parts*:—quinqueprīmi *or* viri, *the five first men of any body*, Cic. Verr. 3, 28.—quinqueremis, is, f. *a ship of five banks or benches of oars*: quinquevir, īri, *one of 5 joint commissioners*, Liv. 6, 21. & 7, 21. quinquevirātus, ûs, m. *the office of a* quinquevir, Cic. Att. 9, 2.

QUĪPŬTE, *sc.* est, *how can that be?* Pers. 1, 56.

QUIPPE, adv. *for, because*, Sall. Cat. 12. Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 9. quippe etiam festis quaedam exercere diebus fas et jura sinunt, Virg. G. 1, 268. quippe ubi fas versum atque nefas, ib. 505. quippe vetor fatis, Id. A. 1, 39. ubi de mea sententia quæstus est Caesar; quippi qui, &c. *because he*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. *so* Id. Rosc. Am. 18. quippe quoniam, &c. Plin. 26, 10. sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe homini erudito, *as being*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6.—rectè igitur diceres te restituisse? quippe, *yes, surely*, Id. Cacc 19. *cf.* Fin, 5, 28. QUIPPĪNI, adv. *why not?* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 41.

QUĪRE, (queo, quīvi, quĭtum,) *to be able*; non queo reliqua scribere, *I cannot*, Cic. Fam. 14, 1. nec te quivit hodie cogere, Ter. And. 4, 1, 3. liber sum, dic age; non quis, *you cannot*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 92. *so* qui ipse sibi sapiens prodesse non quit, nequidquam sapit, Cic. Fam. 7, 6. *passiv.* dum supplieri summa quatur, *may*, Lucr. 1, 1044. Forma non quita est nosci in tenebris, *could not*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57,

QUĪRIS, ītis, m. *a Roman, a citizen of Rome*; pl. Quirites, ĭtium, *Romans, Roman citizens, as opposed to soldiers*:—QUIRĪTĀRE, *to implore the assistance of the Romans, to cry or call for help*, Quinctil. 3, 8, 59. Liv. 39, 28.—quĭrītātio, ōnis, f. *a calling for help*, Liv. 33, 28. *so* quĭrītātus, ûs, m. Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 14.

QUIS, *who? which?* &c. *see* QUI:—*sometimes fem.* quis ea est? Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 22. sed quis est haec mulierecula, Id. Epid. 5, 1, 14. quis est ea mulier, ib. 5, 2, 37.—quis videor? *sc.* tibi, *for* qualis, *in what state or condition? what do you think of me now?* Ter. And. 4, 2, 19.—QUISNAM a nobis egreditur foras? *who comes out from our house?* Id. Heaut. 3, 2, 50. *so* quisnam hic a Thaide exit? Eun. 3, 4, 7. quaenam est altera?

altera? Heaut. 2, 3, 31. quodnam ob facinus? *for what crime?* ib. 5, 2, 3. quidnam hoc rei eſt? *what is the meaning of this?* And. 2, 6, 26. ſed quidnam Pamphilum examinatum video? *ſc.* ob *v.* propter, *why?* ib. 1, 4, 7. *ſo* quidnam properans hinc profilit? Eun. 5, 8, 6. quiſnam homo eſt? *(al.* quis,) *who is it?* P. ego ſum, *it is I*, And. 5, 6, 1. quiſnam hominum eſt, quem, &c. Juv. 13, 243. quiſnam igitur liber? Hor. S. 2, 7, 83. *add.* 2, 3, 158. delphini quonam modo audiant, mirum, *ſc.* eſt, *in what manner*, Plin 11, 37.—quid ſi hoc QUISPIAM voluit deus? *ſome*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 36. patiamurne, an narremus cuipiam, *to any one*, Ad. 3, 2, 38. ſaepe ex huiuſmodi re quapiam magna familiaritas conflata eſt, *from ſome thing*, Eun. 5, 2, 35. num illi moleſtae quidpiam hae ſunt nuptiae, *ſc.* ſecundum, *ſomewhat irkſome to him*, And. 2, 6, 7. ſi remittent quidpiam Philumenae dolores, *ſhall abate ſomewhat* or *a little*, Hec. 3, 2, 14.—ſi QUISQUAM eſt, *any one*, Ter. Eun. pr. 1. *ſo* neque ſervulorum quiſquam, *ſc.* rediit, Id. Ad. 1, 1, 2. hunc oculis ſuis noſtrarum (*for* noſtrûm,) numquam quiſquam vidit, Eun. 4, 4, 11. illarum neque te quiſquam novit, neque ſcit qui ſies, ib. 2, 3, 82. neque me quiſquam eſt miſerior, Heaut. 2, 1, 12. neque fratrem homo vidiſſe ſe aiebat quiſquam, Ad. 4, 6, 5. nemo illorum quiſquam, ſcito ad te venit, quin, &c. Hec. 1, 1, 10. et, moneo, et hortor, ne cujuſquam miſereat, *ſc.* te ib. 7. nunquam cuiquam noſtrûm verbum fecit, *he never ſaid a word to any of us*, And. 1, 2, 7. nec quemquam eſſe ego hominem arbitror, cui, &c. Eun. 2, 2, 32. nec rei fere ſanè amplius quidquam fuit, Heaut. 1, 1, 3. horum nihil quidquam accidet animo novum, Phor. 2, 1, 20. ſi ſenſero hodie, quidquam in his te nuptiis fallaciae conari, And. 1, 2, 25. ſi quidquam hodie hic turbae coeperis, Eun. 4, 7, 30. tetigin' tui quidquam? *any thing of yours*, Ad. 2, 1, 24. mirabar, ſi tu mihi quidquam adferres novi, *if you could ſay any thing new*, Phor. 3, 2, 5.—QUISQUAM, *is ſometimes apparently redundant*; nec ſatis quidquam juſti doloris eſt, quod nos ad perſeverandum ſtimulet, Liv. 5, 4. nec quiſquam unus malis artibus poſtea tam popularis eſſet, quàm tum bene imperando univerſus ſenatus fuit, Id. 2, 9 f.—cavete quiſquam ſuperſit, *ſc.* ne, a quibus *(for* a quo) aut vis aut fraus timeri poſſit, 24, 38.—pro ſe QUISQUE aurum, argentum, et aes in publicum conferunt, Liv. 26, 36. ut quiſque ſuum vult eſſe, ita eſt, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 5. quiſque ſuos patimur manes, *we ſuffer, each of us, his own purgation*, Virg. A. 6, 743. ſed eâ tempeſtate coepere ſe quiſque magis extollere, Sall. Cat. 7. optimus quiſque maximè gloriâ ducitur, Cic. Arch. 11. ſua cujuſque animantis natura eſt,—& ſua cuique propria, et ad id apta, quod cujuſque natura deſiderat, Cic. Fin. 5, 9. quotus enim quiſque philoſophorum invenitur, qui, &c. *what one*, i. e. *very few*, Id. Tuſc. 2, 4. nam in foro vix decimus quiſque eſt, qui ipſus ſe noverit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 17. quòta enim quaeque res evênit, praedicta ab iſtis? *how few things*, Cic. Div. 2, 44. quinto quoque, nono Sicilia tota cenſetur, *every fifth year*, Cic. in. 2, 56. ac paſſim multis, ſibi quiſque, *(for* quoque,) imperium petentibus, Sall. Jug. 18. ſcriptorum quaeque retexens, *correcting your former writings*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 2. corpus patiens inediae—ſupra quàm cuique credibile eſt, *for* cuiquam, Sall. Cat 5. et conſulares, ut cuique privatim aliquid juris adverſus ſingulos erat, Liv. 2, 25. ut cujuſque populi cives, &c. *for* cujus, Liv. 1, 24. *ſo* cujuſque gentis ſunt, nominat, ib. 32.—QUISQUIS es, *whoever*, or *whoſoever*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 23. quidquid eſt, volo ſcire, *whatever it is*, ib. 1, 2, 73. iſtuc, quidquid eſt, fac me ut ſciam, Heaut 1, 1, 32. quidquid peperiſſet, decreverunt tollere, *they have reſolved to educate whatever ſhe ſhould bring forth*, And. 1, 3, 14. quidquid hujus feci, causâ virginis feci, *whatever I have done in this affair*, Eun. 1, 2, 122. *ſo* quidquid hujus factum eſt, culpâ non factum eſt meâ, ib. 5, 6, 10. *add.* ib 5, 9, 40. Heaut. 5, 2, 8. quidquid erat patrum, reos diceres, *all the ſenators*, Liv. 2, 35. *ſo* quidquid deorum eſt, ib. 3, 25. quoquo pacto tacito eſt opus, *at any rate ſilence is requiſite*, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 44. *add.* Eun. 5, 9, 35.——QUIVIS ut perſpicere poſſit, *any one*, Cic. Quint. 27. homines quidvis perpeti mallent, quam, &c. *any thing*, Id. Verr. 3, 18. abs quivis homine, quum eſt opus, beneficium accipere gaudeas, *from any one*, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1. de quavis una re, Lucr. 1, 417. queſivis anni temporibus, Caro, 17. poëmatis tragici, comici, epici,—ſuum quodvis eſt *(ſc.* genus) diverſum a ceteris, Cic. opt. gen. orat. 1. per mihi ſcitum videtur, C. Publicium ſolitum dicere, P. Mummium cuivis tempori hominem eſſe, *ſc.* aptum, Cic. Or. 2, 67. *cf.* Quinctil. 6, 3, 110. quicumvis depugno multò faciliùs, quam cum fame, Plaut. quovisecunque loco potes hunc finire libellum, Mart. 14, 1, 13.

QUISQUILIAE, ārum, f. *ſmall ſprigs* or *leaves that fall from trees*, Feſtus; *the ſweepings of a houſe, things of no value, riffraff; mean perſons*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. quiſquiliae ſeditionis Clodianae, *the deſpicable tools*, Id. Sext. 43.

QUO, adv. *(a* quis *v.* qui,) *whether, to what place;* quò fugis, Aenea? Virg. A. 10, 649. quò fugitis, ſocii? ib. 369. quòve tenetis iter? ib. 1, 370. ubi quaeram? aut quò nunc primùm intendam? *ſc.* iter, *whether ſhall I direct my courſe?* Ter. And. 2, 2, 6. vide quò me inducas, *to what*, ib. 2, 3, 25. utinam mihi eſſet aliquid hìc, quo nunc me praecipitem darem *ſome precipice, whence I might throw myſelf headlong*, ib. 3, 4, 27. illuc, quaeſo, redi, quò coepiſti, *ſc.* ire, *return to the point, you began to ſpeak of*, Id. Ad. 2, 1, 36. pergam, quò coepi, hoc iter, *I'll proceed whither I intended to go, I'll on my way*, Hec. 1, 2, 119. *ſo* perge, quò coepiſti, *go whither you intended*, Cic. Cat. 1, 5. quò me vortam? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1. quò evadat, vide, *to what he proceeds, mark the conſequence*, Id. Phor. 1, 2, 61. *add.* 3, 3, 3, 21 & 36.—Quò vincula nectitis? *to what end or purpoſe*, Virg. E. 6, 23. *ſo* quò molem hanc immanis equi ſtatuêre? Id. A. 2, 150. quò mihi fortuna, *(ſc.* data eſt,) ſi non conceditur uti, *ſc.* eâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12. *ſo* quò jam tot pignora nobis? *ſc.* data ſunt, Ov. Ep. 2, 53. quò tibi, Tulli, ſumere depoſitum clavum, fieri-

que tribuno? *i. e.* quid tibi prodeſt, *what does it profit you*, Id. S. 1, 6, 24. *ſo* quò tibi, Paſiphaë, pretioſas ſumere veſtes? Ov. Art. Am. 1, 303. quò tibi turritis incingere moenibus urbes? Id. Am. 3, 8, 47.—¶ 2. QUO, conj. *that, to the end that*; hanc ſimulant parere, quò Chremetem exterreant, Ter. And. 3, 1, 14. adjuta me, quò id fiat faciliùs, Eun. 1, 2, 70 *ſo* quò faciliùs intelligi poſſit, Nep. 1, 6. *ſo* Id. 2, 7 & 8. pro ſe quiſque ſedulò faciebat, quò illam mihi lenirent miſeriam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 75. addit mihi animum, quò libeat magis (*ſc* mihi) fingere fallacias, ib. 3, 2, 31. fraus mea quid petiit, niſi quò tibi jungerer uni, Ovid. Ep. 20, 23. non eò dico, quò mihi veniat in dubium tua fides, aut quò, &c. *for* quòd *or* quaſi, *that* or *becauſe*, Cic. Quint. *ſo* non pol, quò quemquam plùs amem, aut plùs diligam, eò feci, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 16. neque eò nunc dico, quò quidquam illum ſenſerim *ſc.* facere, *for that reaſon, becauſe*, Heaut. 3, 2, 43.—¶ 3. Quo, *(the abl. of* qui,) *is* often *joined to comparatives*,—Quo aequior ſum Pamphilo, *on which account, for which reaſon*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 18. *ſo* quo minus mirum eſt, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 4. immo etiam, quo tu minùs ſcis acrumnas meas, *may more, ſo little do you know my diſtreſſes*, Ter. And. 4, 1, 31. nam te amo; quo magis, quae agis, ſunt curae mihi, *on which account*, Id. Ad. 4, 5, 46. *ſo* quo magis praeceptum illud omnium in animis eſſe debet, Nep. 8, 2. quo magis cupiebat eum Hannibal opprimi, ib. 22, 10. quo vir melior multo es quàm ego, *as* or *becauſe*, Ter. ib. 71. quo magis novi, tanto faepiùs, *the better I know*, Phor. 2, 2, 14. *ſo* quo facpius monuerit, hoc rarius caſtigabit *ſc.* praeceptor, Quinct. 2, 2, 4.—Quo factum eſt, ut, &c. *by which means* or *whence it came to paſs*, Nep. 2, 6. 2, 3, 14, 2. &c. *ſo* quo fiebat, ib. 10, 2. quo facilè fieri *ſc.* ſolet, ib. 14, 5. ſi quo minus inventum foret, *any leſs*, Liv. 31, 12.—Hermionem Pylades, quo Pallada Phoebus, amabat, *i. e.* amore quo, *v.* quatenus, *as, as much as*, Ov. Art. 1, 745. *ſo* Myrrha Patrem, ſed non quo filia debet, amavit, ib. 285.

QUOAD, (adv.) ille viveret, *as long as*, Nep. 18, 12. *ſo* quoad ille gratus erat, ib. 15, 11. ut eſſes in Sicilia, quoad velles, Cic. Fam. 6, 8. quoad vixit, Suet. de clar. Gram. 20. ego me ducem in civili bello quoad de pace ageretur, nolui eſſe, Cic. Att. 7, 2. tulit haec civitas, quoad potuit, Cic. Verr. 5, 68. denique domi tuae piratae, a quo tempore capti ſunt, quoad per me licitum eſt, fuerunt, ib. 29. ſenem quoad expectatis veſtrum? *when, how ſoon*, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 98. *ſo* percontatum ibo ad forum, quoad ſe recipiat, ib. 2, 2, 14. argento haec dies praeſtituta eſt, quoad referret nobis, *when* or *on which he ſhould pay it*, Plaut. Fa. 2, 2, 29. quoad pedes inſequi potuit, *as far as the foot* or *infantry could purſue*, Liv. 2, 25. quoad potuit, reſtitit, *as far as* or *as much as he could*, Cic. Sen. 4. *ſo* quoad tibi et aequum et rectum videbitur, Id. Fam. 13, 14. quoad longiſſimè poteſt mens mea reſpicere ſpatium praeteriti temporis, *as far back as*, Cic. Arch. 1.—* Ejus *is ſometimes emphatically added*; quoad ejus fieri poterit, (aliquid or *ſome ſuch word being ſupplied*;) *as much as can be, as much as poſſible*, A. ad Heren. 1, 2. *ſo* quoad ejus facere potueris, Cic. Fam. 3, 2, 4. ut quoad ejus fieri poſſit, ib. 5, 8 f. Inv. 2, 6. tu tamen velim ne intermittas, quoad ejus facere poteris, ſcribere ad me, Id. 11, 12. quoad ejus poteris, Cato, 32.—¶ nihil puto tibi eſſe utilius, quàm ibidem operiri, quoad ſcire poſſis, quid tibi agendum ſit, *till, until*, Cic. Fam. 6, 21. *ſo* quoad exercitum huc ſubmittatis, ib. 10, 21, 12. non faciam finem rogandi, quoad nobis nunciatum erit, ſe id feciſſe, Id. Att. 16, 16. dies illos, quoad ille veniret, cum Pompeio conſumſi, ib. 5, 6. *add.* ib. 3, 13. Sext. 38. Mil. 10. Nep. 15, 2. 18, 2 & 6. quoad dedita arx eſt, Liv. 26, 46. quoad uſque ad noſtram memoriam, *even till our time*, Liv. 6, 38. *add.* Suet. Caeſ. 14. Tac. An. 14, 58. Haec (nomina) triplicia eſſe debent, quoad ſexum, multitudinem, caſum, *as to gender, number, and caſe*, Varr. L. L. 7, 23. *but the beſt commentators read* quòd ad, *ſc.* pertinet; *which expreſſion* Varro *uſes a little before* quod ad partes ſingulas orationis, ib. *ſo* quoad culturam pinguis, *(mel.* quòd pinguis,) Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5. Apollonius, in ſenatum introductus, multis juſtiſque cauſis regem excuſavit, quòd ſtipendium ſeriùs quoad diem praeſtaret, *made many and reaſonable apologies, in behalf of the king, for paying the tax* or *tribute too late as to time*; *(al. mel.* quàm ad diem, *later than the day appointed,)* Liv. 42, 6.—Quocirca, adv. *wherefore, therefore*, Cic. Sen. 12. Div. 1, 41.—quòcum, *for* cum quo, *with whom*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1.—Quòcunque, adv. *whitherſoever, whatever way*; quocunque ille fugere potuiſſet, ipſum ſequi poſſe, Curt. 4, 5, 8. quòcunque me verto, Sen. Ep. 12. ire, pedes quòcunque ferent, quòcunque per undas notus vocabit, Hor. Epod. 16, 21. *and elegantly by* tmeſis, quò res cunque cadent, Virg. A. 2, 709. quò nos cunque feret melior fortuna parente, ibimus, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 25. *ſo* Cic. Tuſc. 2, 5. Div. 2, 72.—QUOD *(neut. of* qui, *uſed as a* ſubſt.) militum haberent, *what ſoldiers, what* number *of ſoldiers*, Cic. Att. 8, 12. *ſo* quod biremium, Tac. H. 5, 23. quod caſtrorum, *what part*, Id. An. 1, 48. ornamentorum quod ſuperfuit, Cic. Dom. 43. quod floris, quod roboris in juventute erat, amiſerant, *all the flower and ſtrength*, Liv. 37.—quod ſui quiſque cognôſſet, Liv. 29, 21. *ſo* quod muri, praeſidii, ſupplementi, Id. quod manu, quod voce poterat, *what, as much as*, Id. 8, 39. quod ſupereſt temporis, *what remains of life*, Ov. Ep. 5, 158.—Quod ad me attinet, *as to, or with reſpect to what concerns me, as for my part*, Cic. Roſc. Am. 32. quod veni, eloquar, *ſc.* propter, Ter. Heaut. pr. 3. *ſo* nihil eſt quod pocula laudes, *there is no reaſon that*, Virg. E. 3, 35. quod te per deos oro, *and, but*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 94. quod ſi, *and if*, or *but if*, Cic. Mur. 4. Nep. 18, 8. *ſo* quod niſi fuiſſem incogitans, Ter. Phor. 1, 3, 19. quod cum accidiſſet, ut, &c. *when it had happened that*, &c. Cic. Fin. 3, 2. quod utinam minùs vitae cupidi fuiſſemus, *and* or *but I wiſh that*, Cic. 14, 4. *ſo* quod ut *(for* utinam) ô potiùs formidine falsâ ludar, Virg. A. 10, 631. ſed ſi quid ſit, quod meâ operâ opus ſit vobis, *in which you*

need my assistance, Ter. And. 4, 4, 17. atque eum, quod absque molestia fiat, si qua in re opus ei fuerit, juveris, Cic. Fam. 13, 23. tu velim, quod commodo valetudinis tuae fiat, quàm longissimè poteris, obviam nobis properes, Cic. Fam. 14, 5. quod commodo tuo fiat, *if convenient for you*, Id. Att. 14, 16. quod bene vertat; quod bonum, faustum felixque sit, *and may that be lucky*, &c. Liv. 1, 28.— ¶ QUOD *for* quantum; munus nostrum ornato verbis, quod poteris, *set off, as much as you can*, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 8. *so* quod potero adjuvabo senem, Id. Heaut. 3, 1, 7. Davus, amicum mancipium domino, et frugi, quod sit satis, *as much as is sufficient, in a moderate degree*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 3. tu cum sis quod ego, et sortassis nequior, *when you are what I am*, i. e. *just as bad as I*, ib. 40. quod ego fui ad Trasimenum, id tu hodie es, Liv. 30, 30. quod in te fuit, *as far* or *as much as was in your power*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 58. *so* quod in te est, Id. Heaut. 4, 8, 4. quod queo, Ad. 3, 3, 69. istam, quod potes, fac consolere, *sc.* ut, ib. 3, 5, 1.— ¶ QUOD, conj. propter ea quòd serviebas liberaliter, *sc.* mihi, *because*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 11. *so* ad te minùs multa scribo, quòd et moerore impedior, &c. Cic. Att. 1, 10. utinam illum diem videam, quum tibi agam gratias, quòd me vivere coëgisti, ib. 3.—bene facis, quòd me adjuvas, *that*, Cic. Fin. 3, 4. *so* gaudeo, quòd te interpellavi, Id. Leg. 3, 1. Cato mirari se aiebat, quòd non rideret haruspex, haruspicem cum vidisset, Id. Div. 2, 24. non dubito, quin misere, quòd tecum de eadem re agam saepius, Cic. Att. 16. ult.—tertius dies est, quòd audivi recitantem, &c. *since*, Plin. Ep. 4, 27.— *so* minus quindecim dies sunt, quòd pro hisce aedibus minas quadraginta accepisti, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 1.—adv. QUODAMMŎDO, *in a manner*, Cic. Amic. 8. * quomĭnus, *that—not*, Cic. Att. 2, 14. Ter. And. 4, 2, 17.—quomŏdo, *in what manner? how?* quomodo me ex hac expediam turba, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 4. omnes, quibus res sunt minùs secundae, magis sunt, nescio quomodo, suspiciosi, ib. 4, 3, 14. ego Aeschinum conveniam, ut, quomodo acta haec sunt, sciat, ib. 4, 5, 2. miror, quomodo tam ineptum quicquam potuerit tibi venire in mentem, Id. Hec. 5, 3, 2. quomodo res se habet, *as*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 2. *so* quomodo nunc est, *sc.* res, Id. Att. 13, 2.— QUOMODOCUNQUE, *in whatever manner, howsoever*, Cic. Fam. 14, 14. Fin. 5, 11.—quomodonam, *how?* Id. Q. fr. 2, 16.—quŏnam, *whither?* Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 71.— QUONDAM, *in time past, formerly, heretofore*; quondam felix pecus, Virg. E. 1, 75. fuit ista quondam in hac republica virtus, Cic. Cat. 1, 1. senatus quondam legatos mittendos decrevit, Suet. Caes. 24. quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus, *sometimes*, Virg. A. 2, 367. ut quondam in stipulis magnus sine viribus ignis, *at any time*, Id. G. 3, 99. *so* adversi rupto seu quondam turbine venti confligunt, Id. A. 2, 416. QUŎNIAM, conj. *seeing, since*; quoniam non potest id fieri, quod vis; id velis, quod possit, Ter. And. 2, 1, 5.—QUŎPIAM, *to any place, any whither*; iturane Thais quopiam est? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 9.—QUŎQUE, conj. *also, likewise, too*; quicquid dicunt, laudo; id rursum si negent, laudo id quoque, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 20. ego quoque a meis me amari, et magni pendi postulo, Id. Ad. 4, 4, 25. tu quoque perparcè nimium, *sc.* sumptum facis, *truly*, Id. And. 2, 6, 4.— QUŎQUŏ, (adv.) terrarum asportabitur, *to whatever part, whithersoever*, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 16. *so* quoquò hinc abducta est gentium, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 17. *pron.* quoquo modo res se habeat, *in whatever manner*, Cic. Verr. 5, 34.— QUOQUOVERSUM *v.* us, adv. *every way, on every side*, Caes. B G. 2, 23. quorsum, & -us, adv. *sc.* e. quò versum, *v.* us,) *whitherward, toward what place or side*; nescio neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13. quorsumnam istuc? *sc.* dicis, *to what end* or *purpose*, Id. And. 2, 2, 24. misera timeo, hoc incertum quorsum accidat, *to what this uncertainty may come*, ib. 1, 5, 25, *so* quàm timeo quorsum evadas, ib. 1, 1, 100. quorsus, inquit, haec quaestio pertinet? Sen. Ir. 2, 2. & 3, 5.

QUOT, ind. *how many? so many or as many as*: quot homines, tot sententiae, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 14. et subeunda dimicatio toties, quot conjurati supereffent, Liv. 2, 13. quotquot, quotcunque, *how many soever, as many as*:— QUŎTIES, adv. *how often? as often as*: quotiescunque, *how often soever, as often as*:—quŏtēni, ae, a, *how many, to what number*: quŏtus, a. *what in number? of what number, order, place or quantity*; hora quota est? Hor. S. 2, 6, 44. tu quotus esse velis, rescribe, *of what number you wish to be one*, i. e. *how many you wish to be* in the company, Id. Ep. 1, 5, 30. *so* dic quotus, et quanti cupias coenare, Martial. 14, 217.——— QUOTUSCUNQUE est qui, *what person is there?* Cic. Fin. 5, 11. quotacunque pars, *never so little*, Tibul. 2, 6 f. QUOTUSQUISQUE, *what one among many? how few?* Cic. Coel. 16.— QUOTŬMUS, a. quotumo die, *on what day?* Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 77. quotumae aedes, *how many houses?* ib. 4, 2, 7.— QUOTANNIS, adv. *every year, year by year, yearly*: quŏtidie, adv. *every day, day by day, daily*: quotidiānus, a. *daily, happening or coming every day; ordinary, common, familiar*: quotmensĭbus, adv. *every month, monthly*, Cato, 44.

QUŌVIS (adv.) gentium, *to any part of the world*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 55.— quovisĕunque *(pron.)* loco, *in any place*, Mart. 14, 1.—QUOUSQUE, adv. *how long, how far*; quousque tandem abutēre, Catilina, patientiâ nostrâ? Cic. Cat. 1, 1.

QUUM, adv. *when*; conj. *since, seeing, whereas*.

R.

RĂBIES, iēi, f. canum, *the madness of dogs*, Ov. M. 14, 66. ventorum, *fury, rage*, ib. 5, 7. *so* belli, Virg. A 8, 37. civica rabies, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 26. ferarum, Sil. 16, 104. improba ventris rabies, *ravenous hunger*, Virg. A. 2, 356. *so* rabies edendi, ib. 9, 64. rabies venit canibus, *the dogs run mad*, Id. G. 3, 496.—RĂBIDUS, & răbiōsus, a. *mad, wood* as a dog, *furious, outrageous*: -ĭdē, & -iōsē: rabiōsŭlus, a. *foolish, maddish*, Cic. Fam. 7, 16.— RĂBĔRE, *to be mad*, Cic.

RABŬLA, ae, m. *a forward noisy speaker, a wrangler, a brawler*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 46.

RĂCĒMUS, i, m. *a bunch or cluster of grapes*

ivy

ivy berries or the like: răcēmōsus, a. full of clusters: racemātus, a. hung with clusters: † racemĭfer, bearing clusters,: racemārius, -arii pampini, an epithet of vine branches either barren, or producing little fruit, twigs with single clusters, Col. 3, 18, 4.——RĂCĒMĀRI, to clean after the vintage, to pick what others have left, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

RĀDĔRE (si sum,) caput, to shave; terram pedibus, to scrape; freta, to skim along, Ov. M. 10, 654. so radit iter liquidum, Virg. A. 5, 217. littora, to brush or coast along, ib 7, 10. saxa raduntur impresso vomere, are rubbed or grazed upon, Sil 8, 393. nomen, to erase, Tac. An. 3, 17. aures, to grate, to offend, Quinctil. 3, 1, 3.—— RĀSĬLIS, e, that is or may be shaven; polished, planed: rasūra, ae, f. a scraping or shaving:—— RASĪTĀRE, to shave often: radula, ae, f. an instrument for scraping off any thing, a scraper: radulānus, a. that is scraped off: ralla, ae, f. & -um, i, n. the plough staff used for cleaning the share: ramentum, i, n. & -ta, ae, a little piece scraped from any thing; a chip, a shaving or filing: rāsis, is, f. a kind of hard pitch, Columel. 12, 20.

RĀDIUS, ii, m. the spoke of a wheel, Plin. 16, 40. Ov. M. 2, 108. Virg. A. 6, 616. hinc radios trivēre rotis—agricolae, formed spokes for their wheels, Virg. G. 2, 444.——¶ 2. a beam of the sun or of a star, a ray, Cic. Fin, 5, 24. Ov. M. 2, 41. retexit Titan (i. e. sol) orbem radiis, Virg. A. 4, 119. jamque rubescebat radiis mare, ib. 7, 25. pater omnipotens—intonuit, radiisque ardentem lucis et auro—ostendit ab aethere nubem, i. e. radiis aureis lucis, with golden beams of light, ib. 142.—cujus ex oculis radii nocte micantes cernuntur, Plin. & Gell. 5, 16.——¶ 3. a rod used by geometricians and astronomers, Virg. E. 3, 41. A. 6, 850. Cic. Tusc. 5, 23.—— ¶ 4. a weaver's shuttle, Ov. M. 6, 56. Virg. A. 9, 476. a small shoot or branch of a tree, Liv. 33, 5. ferreus radius, a sharp iron rod, Plin. 10, 42 f. 58. a long olive, Virg. G. 2, 86. Col. 5, 8, 3.—— the lesser bone of the arm, between the elbow and the wrist, Cels. 8, 1.—the weapon of a certain fish, Plin. 9, 42. a cock's spur, Id. 30, 11 f. 29.—— also the spur of other birds, Id. 11, 47 f. 107.—— RADIŌLUS, a small shuttle; a little long olive: radiōsus, a. full of rays, shining, bright:——RĀDIĀRE, & -āri, to shine, to glitter. -ātio: radiātus, a. shining, beset with rays; set about with spokes.

RĀDIX, īcis, f. a root, a radish: radicŭla, ae, f. a little root: radīcītus, adv. from the root: radicōsus, a. full of roots: radicāri, to take root, to be rooted: radicescĕre, to begin to take root, Sen. Ep 86 f.

RAIA, ae, f. a fish called a ray or skate, Plin. 9, 24.

RALLA, ae, f. v. rallum, i, n. the plough-staff.

RAMENTUM, & -a, a chip, &c. see radĕre.

RAMEX, īcis, m. a rupture, a disease; pl. ramĭces, the cross-bars of a wooden rail or fence, Col. 9, 1, 3. the veins of the lungs, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 27. ramicōsus, burst or bursten, diseased with the hernia or a rupture, Plin. 30, 15.

RĀMUS, i, m. a bough or branch: rameus, a. of a bough or branch: ramŭlus & ramuscŭlus, i, m. a little branch, a shoot: ramŭlōsus, full of little boughs or sprigs, Plin. 16, 24. rāmāle, is, n. a useless or withered branch, cut from a tree, Ov. M. 8, 644. Pers. 1, 97. & 5, 59.

RĀNA, ae, f. a frog, a toad; rana, quam rubetam vocant, Plin. 11, 53 f. 116, 32, 5. ranae marinae, Cic. N. D. 2, 49. loquaces, Virg. G. 3, 431. et veterem in limo ranae cecinēre querelam, ib. 1, 378. palustres, Hor. S. 1, 5, 14. turpes, Id. Epod. 5, 19. virides, Ov. M. 15, 375. nihilo ranā Gyrinā prudentior, i. e. very stupid; prov. ex eo quod dicit Plinius, 9, 51.—¶ 2. a swelling of the tongue in oxen, a disease, Col. 6, 8. RANUNCŬLUS, i, m. a little frog, a tadpole or porwigle, Cic. Div. 1, 9. Cicero calls the inhabitants of Ulubrae ranunculi, in allusion to the low and marshy situation of their town, Fam. 7, 18, 11.—¶ 2. crowfoot, an herb, Plin. 25, 13 f. 109.

RANCĒRE, to be mouldy, musty, stale or rank:— RANCĬDUS, a. musty, rank, stale; aper, Hor. S. 2, 2, 89. boletus rancido aspectu, Plin. 22, 22 f. 46. cadavera, putrid, Lucr. 6, 1153. nam quid rancidius, quàm, &c. more fulsome, nauseous, offensive or disgusting, Juv. 6, 184.—RANCĬDŬLUS, a. somewhat rank or rancid, Jur. 11, 135. os, fetid, malignant, Mart. 7, 33, 7. senseless, absurd, -um quiddam locutus, Pers. 1, 33.

RĀPA, ae, f. & -um, i, n. a rape or turnip, Plin. 18, 13. Col. 11, 3, 16 & 59.—a kind of excrescence on the root of trees, Senec. Ep. 87.—RĀPŬLUM, i, n. -a acria, poignant rapes, Hor. S. 2 8, 8.—RĀPICIUS, v. rapacius, a. of a rape or turnip; -icii coles, Cato, 35, 2. -ium semen, ib. 134.—rapacia, ōrum, n. sc. olera; v. -ii, ōrum, m. sc. caules, turnips, rapes or navews, their stalks and leaves, Plin. 18, 13 f. 34.—RĀPĪNA, ae, a bed of rapes, a field of turnips, Cato, 35. Col. 11, 2.

RĂPĔRE, (rapio, rapui, raptum,) to snatch, to carry away by force, to pull or drag away with haste or fury; hunc intro, Ter. And. 5, 2, 20. cf. Ad. 3, 2, 21. ab aris torrem, to snatch, to take nimbly, to whip up, Oy. M. 12, 271. so ab aede funale, ib. 247. aliquam v. aliquem, to carry off, Ov. Ep. 13, 55. & 74. 15, 87. 16, 151 & 327. M. 12, 225. aliquem ad mortem cruciatumque, to drag speedily, Cic. Verr. 5, 52. Cat. 1, 11. so ad poenam, supplicium, &c. Id. antennas, to take off, ib. 11, 489. arma, to take up quickly, ib. 2, 603. armenta stabulis, sc. a v. ex, to carry off or drive away, Ov. Ep. 8, 17. castra urbesque primo impetu, to take or seize by force, Liv. 6, 23. commeatum in naves, to carry hastily on board, Id. 41, 3. currum per avia, to drag out of the way, Ov. M. 2, 205. flammam in fomite, to kindle quickly, Virg. A. 1, 176. te flammae rapuêre rogales, have consumed, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 41. fugam, to fly speedily, Ov. F. 3, 867. gressus, to walk quickly, Luc. 3, 115. aliquem in invidiam, to expose to odium or dislike, Cic. Rull. 3, 2. aliquem in jus, to summon to a court of justice, to force to appear before a judge or magistrate, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 56. Hor. S. 2, 3, 72. rapit immensos orbes per humum—anguis, drags or trails, Virg. G. 2, 153. ocellos alicujus, to attract, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 19. so vultus, ib. 3, 6, 28. oculis postremum lumen radiatum rape, snatch a last glance at the radiant light, Ennius, apud Cic. Or. 3, 40. quare miserior es, cum in omnem fraudem rapĕris oculis,

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culis, quàm si omnino oculos non haberes, *when you are hurried on by your eyes*, Cic. Resp. Har. 18 f. sic tamen, ut limis (*sc.* oculis) rapias, quid, &c. *yet so, that you may catch* or *see with an oblique or side glance*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 53. osculâ, *to take quickly*, Tibull. 1, 4, 53. interdum rapere occupet, Hor. Od. 2, 12 f. consilium in contrariam partem, *to misrepresent*, Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 5. *so* in pejorem partem, quam (fabulam) acturi sumus, Ter. Ad. pr. 3. partes regni inter se, *to share or divide the regal power*, Liv. 2, 6. animum in varias partes, *to form various resolutions*, Virg. A. 4, 286. Pergama, *to plunder*, ib. 2, 374. praecipitem hinc, *to drag* or *hurry away with all speed*, Ov. M. 3, 694. illum in praeceps, *to drive headlong*, Virg. G. 1, 203. se hinc ociùs, *to go quickly*, *to fly*, H. S. 2, 7, 118. se aliquò, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 29. se ad urbem, *to hasten*, Cic. Phil. 13, 8 f. sub divum, *sc.* sacra v. mysteria, *to discover* or *reveal*, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 13. improvisa lethi vis rapuit rapietque gentes, *has carried off*, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 20. *so* Virg. G. 3, 68. victoriae gloriam in se, *to arrogate* or *assume to themselves*, Liv. 33, 11. te praedae ac rapinarum cupiditas caeca rapiebat, *hurried you on*, Cic. Pis. 24. *so* iste qui unâ cupiditate raperetur, Id. Verr. 1, 25. raptus amore caeco, Ov. F. 2, 762. classis, quae ad Italiam studio inflammato raperetur, *was carried or sailed*, Cic. Manil. 8. ad divinarum rerum cognitionem rapi, *to be carried by a strong desire*, Cic. Div. 1. nos opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem, Cic. Leg. 2, 17. me ad suam (disciplinam) quisque rapiet, *will draw me to his opinion*, Cic. Acad. 4, 36. cur rapior in invidiam? *why am I exposed to odium or obloquy?* Cic. Ac. 4, 41. raptae inter arma nuptiae, *hurried forward*, *precipitated*, Liv. 30, 14. raptus a diis Ganymedes, *carried off*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26. Romana pubes—satis credebat Patribus, sublimem raptum procellâ, *sc.* Romulum esse, *that he was carried up on high*, i. e. *to heaven*, Liv. 1, 16. singuli pluresve hostium sublime rapti, *sc.* in, *carried up in the air*, Tac. H. 4, 30. juvenis raptus flebili sponsae, *snatched away from*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 21. qui raptae praemia nobis virginitatis habes, *snatched* or *ravished from me*, Ov. M. 8, 851. arsit Atrides virgine raptâ, *was inflamed with love for a virgin* (Cassandra) *forced or dragged away*, (from the temple of Minerva by Ajax, the son of Oïleus,) Hor. Od. 2, 4, 8. *add.* Virg. A. 2, 403. Ov. M. 13, 410. raptae virgines, *violated*, Plin. 15, 29. rapta ex hoste tropoea, *snatched* or *gained*, Virg. G. 3, 32. Eurydice, *snatched* or *taken away* by death, ib. 4, 5, 19. *so* conjux, ib. 456. raptos ex hoste penates, *rescued*, Id. A. 1, 378. auribus raptis, *his ears being cut off*, ib. 6, 496. raptas ad littora vertere praedas, *seized or carried off*, ib. 1, 528.—RAPTUM, i, n. *plunder*; vivere rapto, *to live by plunder*, Liv. 7, 25 f. vivere de rapto, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 16. vivitur ex rapto, *sc.* ab hominibus, Id. Ov. 1, 144. rapto potitur, *sc.* Aeneas, *enjoys his prize*, Virg. A. 4, 217.—RAPTIM, adv. *quickly*, *hastily*, Liv. 3, 23. haec scripsi raptim, Cic. Att. 2, 9. aguntur omnia raptim atque turbatè, Caes. B. C. 1, 5.—RAPTIO, ōnis, f. *a carrying off* by force, Ter. And. 3, 3, 2. *so* RAPTUS, us, m. Cic. Verr. 4, 48. Tusc. 4, 33.—¶ 2. *depredation*, *plundering*, Tac. An. 2, 51. & 15, 38 f. H. 1, 46. G. 35.—RAPTOR, ōris, m. *a seizer* or *taker away by force*, *a plunderer*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 115. *a robber*, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 4. raptores lupi, *ravenous*, Virg. A. 2, 355.—RAPTĀRE fr. *to drag* or *carry away violently*, Ov. M. 12, 223. Hectora circum Iliacos muros, *to drag*, Virg. A. 1, 483. raptatus bigis, *dragged*, ib. 2, 272. vidi, Hectorem quadrijugo curru raptarier, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44. sed me Parnassi deserta per ardua dulcis raptat amor, *carries*, Virg. G. 3, 292.—RĀPĪNA, ae, f. *rapine*, *robbery*, *pillage*:—RĀPAX, -ācis, a. *ravenous*, *devouring*; *rapacious*, *covetous*; *eagerly desirous*, *fond*, Cic. Amic. 14. -ācĭtas:——RAPĬDUS, a. *swift*, *rapid*, *violent*, *vehement*; *boisterous*, *tempestuous*: -ĭdè: -ĭdĭtas, fluminis, Caes. B. C. 1, 62.

RĀPHĀNUS, i, m. *a radish*: raphanînus, a. *of the radish*; -inum oleum, Plin. 23, 4.

RĀRUS, a. *thin*, *not close* or *thick*; rarum cribrum, *a wide-holed sieve*, Ov. M. 12, 437. *so* rara retia, Virg. A. 4, 131. quà rara est acies, *where the line is thin*, i. e. *where the troops stand at a distance from one another*, Virg. A. 9, 508. *so* rarior acies, Tac. H. 3, 25. aer, *thin*, *not dense*, Lucr. 2, 106. animalia, *few*, *one here and one there*, Virg. R. 6, 40. *so* arbor, *for* arbores, Ov. P. 3, 1, 19. cani, *thin grey hairs*, Id. M. 8, 567. casa, Id. F. 5, 94. coma, Am. 1, 8, 11. frondes, *a few leaves*, Virg. G. 4, 46. *so* frutices, Ov. Ep. 10, 25. herbae, Id. M. 8, 800. humus, *a loose soil*; opp. *to* densa, Virg. G. 2, 227 & 229. Col. 3, 12, 1. Arb. 3, 7. lacrima, *a tear dropping every now and then*, *trickling tears*, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 34. nubes, *light*, *thin*, *without rain*, Senec. Thyest. 109. olus, *a few pot-herbs*, Virg. G. 4, 130. et raris habitata mapalia tectis, *cottages thinly dispersed* or *inhabited*, ib. 3, 340. rara tela spargens, *scattering now and then his arrows*, Ov. M. 12, 600. tunica, *thin*, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 13. *so* umbra, Virg. E. 7, 46. raris vocibus hisco, *I open my mouth in interrupted expressions*, Id. A. 3, 314. apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto, *here and there*, ib. 1, 118. ¶ 2. *rare*, *uncommon*, *seldom to be seen* or *met with*; rara avis in terris, Juv. 6, 164. *so* rara ales, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 9. rara in tenui facundia panno, Juv. 7, 145. rara est adeo concordia formae atque pudicitiae, 10, 297. fratrum quoque gratia rara est, *agreement between brothers*, Ov. M. 1, 145. rara fides, *rare to be met with*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 21. rarae per eadem tempora literae fuere, *the use of letters*, *writing*, Liv. 6, 1. rarus sermo illis, *they seldom speak*, Juv. 2, 14. rarus enim fermo sensus communis in illa fortuna, *i. e.* in magnis opibus, Id. 8, 73. optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic. Fin. 2, 25. et quidem omnia praeclara rara, Id. Amic. 21. sed in principe rarum ac prope insolitum est, ut se putet obligatum, aut, si putat, amet, Plin. Pan. 60, 6. rarum et haud vulgare, Cic. Top. 18. rari quondam honores, nunc effusi, Nep. 1, 6.—rarus in potu leo, *seldom drinks*, Plin. 8, 16 f. 18. rarus inventu acipenser, *rare to be found*, Id. 9, 17 f. 37. rarum dictu, esse aliquid, cui profit negligentia, *a strange thing to be mentioned*, *that negligence should profit any thing*,

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Plin. 18, 16 f. 39. rarum eſt, ut ſatis ſe quiſquam vereatur, Quinctil. 10, 7, 24.—Juvenum rariſſime, *rareſt, moſt excellent*, Stat. Silv. 4, 8, 32. rarâ quidem facie, ſed rarior arte canendi, *of rare* or *uncommon beauty; but rarer or more diſtinguiſhed for her art of ſinging*, Ov. M. 14, 337. raraque non fracto veſtigia pulvere pendent, *his foot-ſteps are ſcarcely perceptible*, Stat. Th. 6, 640. RARÈ, adv. *thinly*; niſi rarè conferitur, Col. 2, 9, 5.—RARÒ, adv. *rarely, ſeldom*; rarò antecedentem ſceleſtum deſeruit pede poena claudo, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 31. ceterae (arbores) rariùs tondentur, Plin. 17, 27 f. 45. ſed iſtud rariſſimè accidere, Col. 5, 5, 7.—RARĪTAS, ātis, f. *thinneſs*; cicadae non naſcuntur in raritate arborum, *on trees thinly planted*, Plin. 11, 27. in pulmonibus ineſt raritas quaedam, *a laxity* or *ſponginеſs*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55.—RARITŪDO, ĭnis, f. *thinneſs* or *looſeneſs*; mediocri raritudine optima eſt vitibus terra, Col. Arb. 3, 7. dictum rete a raritudine, Varr. L. l. 4, 29.—RARESCĔRE, *to grow thin*; operam dabit, ne emortuis arboribus rareſcat arbuſtum, Col. 5, 6, 1. rareſcit multo laxatus vulnere miles, *for* milites, *grow thin* in the ranks, Sil. 17, 427. tenebrae profundae rareſcunt, *grow clear*, Stat. Th. 11, 74. et anguſti rareſcent clauſtra Pelori, *the ſtraits of Pelorus ſhall begin to open or appear*, Virg. A. 3, 411.—RAREFACĔRE, *to make thin, to rarify*, Lucr. 6, 870. *per tmeſin*, rareque facit, ib. 232. *paſſ.* rarefieri, 1, 648. rarefactus, ib. 2, 1138. & 3, 443.——RARIPĔLUS, a, -um pecus, *thin-haired*, Col. 1 praef. 26.

RASTRUM, i, n. *(a* radendo *terram; plur.* raſtri, & -a,) *a rake or harrow*: raſtellum, i, n. *a little rake, a kind of ſpade to dig with*, Suet. N. 19.

RĀSUS, *ſhaven*; raſilis, &c. *ſee* rādĕre.

RĀTIO, ōnis, f. *(a* reor, ratus;) *reaſon*; quae docet et explanat, quid faciendum fugiendumque ſit, Cic. Off. 1, 28 f. nec ratione animi quidquam, ſed pleraque viribus corporis adminiſtrabant; Id. Inv. 1, 2. ratio, quaſi quaedam lux, lumenque vitae, Cic. Acad. 4, 8. homo rationis particeps, Id. Off. 1, 3. rationis egentes animi, Ov. 15, 150. ratione carentes pecudes, Id. Am. 1, 10, 5. incerta haec ſi tu poſtules ratione certa facere, *by reaſon*; nihilo plus agas, quàm ſi des operam, ut cum ratione inſanias, *with reaſon*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 17 & 18. res ratione modoque tractari non vult, *cannot be managed by reaſoning*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 266. bonae tuae iſtae rationes, *your fine reaſonings*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 50.—— ¶ 2. *a reaſon* or *cauſe*; nulla eſt ratio amittere ejuſmodi occaſionem, Cic. Caec. 5. afferre rationem, quam ob rem, ib. 24. videre rationem opinionis ſuae, Quinctil. 2, 15. num parva cauſa, aut parva ratio eſt, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 21. neſcio; nec rationem capio, niſi quod, *nor can I give a reaſon*, Id. Heaut. 5, 2, 6. qua ratione inopem potius ducebat domum? *for what reaſon? why?* Phor. 2, 1, 68. non ratio, verum argentum deerat, *a reaſon*, ib. 69. qua ratione iſtuc? *ſc.* dicis, *why do you ſay ſo?* Ad. 4, 5, 36. trahere rationes belli et pacis, *to weigh the reaſons*, Sall. Jug. 97. ad eam ſententiam, cum reliquis cauſis, haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, *this reaſon or conſideration*, Caeſ. B. G. 2, 10.—¶ 3. *a manner or means, a method or plan*, &c. duae epiſtolae in eandem rationem ſcriptae, *in the ſame manner, on the ſame ſubject*, Cic. Att. 1, 11. rationem oſtendam, qua iſta effugiatis, *a way*, Sall. Cat. 40. ratio dicendi, *the art*, Cic. Part. 1. vitae ratio laboriosiſſima, *a way* or *courſe*, Id. Manil. 70. nequeo ſatis mirari veſtram rationem, *your manner* of living or acting, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 21. mea mutata ratio eſt, *my plan or deſign*, Cic. Fam. 7, 17. a me inita ratio eſt, *I have formed a ſcheme*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. ratio de integro ineunda eſt mihi, *I muſt form a new plan*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 7. mea ſic eſt ratio, *this is my way of thinking; thus I reaſon*, Id. Ad. 1, 1, 43. cepi rationem, *I formed a plan, I took a method*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 11. eandem illam antiquam rationem obtine, *follow your old plan or way of life*, Id. Ad. 5, 3, 26. qua ratione amiſiſti? *in what manner? how?* Id. Eun. 2, 3, 30. *ſo* quaerit, qua ſit ratione reperta, *ſc.* fiſtula, Ov. M. 1, 688. vincla novâ ratione parata, *by a new contrivance*, ib. 4, 183. *add.* Virg. A. 8, 49. neceſſariâ mathematicorum ratione concludere, *by the method or rule*, Cic. Fin. 5, 4. *ſo* ratione et viâ, ib. 1, 9. *but* ratione intelligi, *by reaſon*, ib. rationibus confirmari, *by arguments*, ib. ab hac ratione diſſentiunt, *from this opinion*, Cic. Manil. 17. *ſo* coram: quae contra iſtam tuam rationem, meam dicam, Cic. Fam. 2, 3. augere rem bonis et honeſtis rationibus, *by honourable means*, Cic. Rabir. Poſt. 14. facere rem malâ ratione, *by diſhoneſt means*, Hor. S. S. 2, 6, 6. non prius exactâ tenui ratione ſaporum, *without having firſt examined the nice doctrine of taſtes*, ib. 2, 4, 36. omittit Caeſar in praeſentia rationem inſequendi Pompeium, *his purpoſe* or *deſign*, Caeſ. B. C. 1, 30. ratio ordoque agminis, *the manner or form and order of the march*, Id. G. 2, 19. *ſo* rei militaris ratio ordoque, ib. 22. ratio atque uſus belli, *the art* or *ſcience and practice of war*, ib. 4, 1. rei militaris ratio, *the nature of the military art*, ib. 23. quemadmodum eſſet ei ratio totius belli deſcripta, edocui, *the plan*, Cic. Cat. 2, 6.—civilis quaedam ratio eſt, *a civil art, ſcience* or *ſkill*; opp. *to the art military*, Cic. Inv. 1, 5. non fuit rationis aut ſcientiae, *it was not the effect of art or knowledge*, Id. Brut. 74. aliqua in foro, judiciis, legibus aut ratio, aut exercitatio, *ſkill or practice*, Id. Caecil. 11. aut ſi hujuſce rei ratio aliqua, *any ſkill in this matter*, i. e. *in pleading*, Cic. Arch. 1. *ſo* cum ad naturam eximiam atque illuſtrem acceſſerit ratio quaedam conformatioque doctrinae, *when to an excellent natural genius a certain art* or *ſkill and embelliſhment of learning is added*, ib. 7. *cf.* Fin. 4, 27 f.—Domitius, quod per caerimonias populi fieri non poterat, ratione affectus eſt, *gained by artifice or contrivance*, Id. Rull. 7. Epicuri ratio, *the doctrine* or *ſyſtem*, Cic. Fin. 1, 5. non intelligunt, totam rationem (Epicuri) everti, ſi ita ſe res habeat, *that his whole ſyſtem is overturned*, Id. Fin 7. ratio ipſa, *the thing itſelf*, Cic. Inv. 1, 1. *ſo* iſta ratio, *for* res, Id. Fam. 4, 7, 6. mea ratio in amicitia, *my conduct*; or *ſimply I*, ib. 3, 8, 23.—— ¶ 4. *an account or calculation, regard, conſideration*, &c. conſtat auri ratio, *the account agrees, is right*, Cic. Flac. 28. ratio accepti et expenſi inter nos con-

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convĕnit, Plaut. Moſt. 1, 3, 146. ſchoenus patet Eratoſthenis ratione ſtadia XL, *by the reckoning* or *computation of*, Plin. 12, 14. Romani pueri longis rationibus aſſem diſcunt in partes centum diducere, *to divide an* as *into* 100 *parts by long calculations*, Hor. Art. P. 325. breviarium rationum, *a ſummary of his accounts*, Suet. Galb. 12 cedo rationem carceris, *ſc.* mihi, *ſhew me an accouut of the priſon*, Cic. Verr. 5, 57. rationes familiares componere, *to adjuſt* or *ſettle one's family accounts*, Tac. An. 6, 16 f. ut vetaret rationibus inferri, *to be marked in the journal of his expences*, Suet. Caeſ. 47. quibus in tabulis ratio confecta eſt, *an account was made out*, Caeſ. B. G. 1, 29. rationes referre *v.* deferre, *to return* or *give in one's accounts*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17. & 5, 20. lex *ſc.* Julia jubebat *ſc.* praefectum provinciae, apud duas civitates maximas, rationes confectas et conſolidatas deponere, *to depoſit in two* of the *principal cities* of his jurisdiction, *an account* of the money which had paſſed through his own or his officers hands, *ſtated and balanced*, ib. 5, 20, 7. (A. 163.) depoſitis rationibus, ex provincia deceſſimus, ib. n. 23. niſi in provincia relictas rationes pro latis (*al.* relatis) haberem, *if I did not conſider the accounts left in the province*, (as juſt the ſame thing with reſpect to you,) *as if they had been carried* or *exhibited* to the treaſury at Rome, ib. n. 8. quamobrem de Voluſio quod ſcribis, non eſt id rationum, *it does not belong to the accounts*, i. e. it could by no means be inſerted in them, ib. n. 9. quod reliquum erat, in rationibus retuli, *I ſtated or charged the remainder in my accounts*, ib. non adſcripſi id. *ſc.* in rationibus, quod tua nihil referebat, *I did not mark or ſtate*, ib. n. 15. ſicut ſcribis, tibi id eſſe referendum, idem ipſe ſentio, *I agree with you in thinking that you ſhould inſert that article into your accounts*, neque in eo quidquam a meis rationibus diſcrepabunt tuae, *nor will your accounts differ from mine*, ib. n 16. in quo quidem ratio me fefellit, *my reckoning* or *computation*, ib. n. 20.—*met.* meas rationes unquam veſtrae ſaluti antepoſuiſſem, *my advantages*, Cic. Quir. 1. ita conturbâſti mihi rationes omnes, *you have ſo diſconcerted all my meaſures*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 3. ſalutis meae rationem ducere, *to regard*, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 4. *ſo* commodi mei, ib. 7, 17. hanc autem nemo ducit rationem, *no one conſiders this circumſtance*; ib. 8, 5. ut cum utriſque ſatisfacere non poſſet, et Siculis, & togatis, *(i. e.* civibus Romanis,) officii potiùs in ſocios, quàm ambitionis in cives rationem duxerit, *he regarded* or *reſpected*, Cic. Verr. 2, 63. ſi vis verò veram rationem exſequi, *if you chuſe to make a juſt calculation*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 26. ut habere rationem poſſis, quo loco me convenias, *that you may take meaſures*, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 15. habeo rationem, quida populo Romano acceperim, *I conſider*, Cic. Verr. 5, 14. neque illud rationis habuiſti, *nor did you conſider*, ib. 15. habenda autem eſt ratio rei familiaris, *regard ought to be had to one's fortune*, Cic. Off. 2, 18. *ſo* peto a te, ut me rationem habere velis et ſalutis et dignitatis meae, Cic. Fam. 10, 2. principes plebis ea comitia malebant, quibus non haberĕtur ratio ſui, *in which regard ſhould not be paid to them*, i. e. they could not be admitted to ſtand candidates, Liv. 4, 7. cum horum omnium praeliorum ratio haberetur, *an account was taken*, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 53. pecuniam in rationem inducere, *to bring into an account*, Cic. Verr. 1, 43. cum rationem ineas, *when you conſider*, Ter. Phor. 2, 2, 30. aliquid rationibus inferre, *to mark in an account*, Col. 1, 7, 7. rationem ponere, *to make out an account*, Sen. Ep. 87. poſitâ brevi ratione, *having given a ſhort account* of what was done, (*al.* oratione, *having made a ſhort ſpeech,*) Suet. Oth. 7. fruſtra egomet mecum has rationes puto, *I in vain make up theſe accounts*, i. e. *draw concluſions*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 54. rationem reddere de aliquo, *to render an account*; ſemper ita vivamus, ut rationem nobis reddendam arbitremur, Cic. Verr 2, 11. *ſo* repoſcere rationem vitae et magiſtratûs geſti, Id. Caec. 9. nunquam ita quiſquam bene ſubductâ ratione fuit ad vitam, *there is no one that has ſo well adjuſted his meaſures*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 1.—ad noſtrorum annalium rationem, veteres, *in relation to*, Cic. Brut. 13. pro ratione fructuum, *in proportion to the quantity*, Cato, 1. ad rationem et loci et temporis, *as fully as the place and time would admit*, Plin. 3, 18. pro portione pecuniae liberaliùs eſt Brutus tractatus, quàm Pompeius, *in proportion to the ſum due*, Cic. Att. 6, 3 m.—* There is ſcarcely a Latin word uſed in a greater variety of meanings, or more difficult to tranſlate than RATIO.

RATIUNCŬLA, ae, f. *a ſmall reaſon* or *argument*, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 12.—*a ſmall account*, Ter. 1, 1, 2.

RATIONĀLIS, e, -āle animal, *indued with reaſon*, Quinctil. 7, 3. homo eſt animal rationale, Sen. Ep. 41. *rational, having the power of reaſoning*; -ālis ars, *founded on reaſon and not on experiment, theoretical*, Celſ. praef. -ālis cauſa, quaeſtio v. controverſia, *depending on reaſon and arguments, and not on the proof of writings*. Quinctil. 3, 5, 4. & 3, 16, 54. -ālis philoſophia, *logic*, Sen. Ep. 89. rationaliter, adv. *rationally, by reaſon*.

RATIONĀRIUM, i, n. *v.* -ārius *ſc.* liber *v.* codex, *an account, a book of accounts, a regiſter*, Suet. Aug. 28.——

RĀTIOCINĀRI, *to reaſon or argue, to conſider*, Cic. Mil. 12. *to caſt up accounts, to account, to reckon*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 2. ratiocinātio, ōnis, f. *a reaſoning, arguing or diſputing*: ratiocinātor, ōris, m. *a reaſoner; a caſter up of accounts, an accountant*, Cic. Att. 1, 9. Col. 3, 3. rationcinātivus, a. *argumentative*: ratiocinium, i, n. *a reaſoning, & reckoning*, Col. 5, 1 f.

RĀTIS, is, f. *a float, a raft, a boat; a ſhip.*

RĀTUS, part. (*a* reor,) *thinking, judging*, Virg. A. 2, 25.——adj. *ratified, eſtabliſhed, good in law*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 39. Nep. 7, 10, 1. rati aſtrorum ordines, *ſteady, fixed*, Cic. N. D. 2, 38. atque haec Turno rata vita maneret, *fixed, certain*, Virg. A. 10, 629. ratum aliquid habere, *to hold as ratified; to confirm, to approve*, Cic. pro rata parte *v.* portione; & pro ratâ *ſc.* portione, *in proportion*, Liv. 45, 40.

RAUCUS, a. *hoarſe, harſh, jarring; unpleaſant diſagreeable*: raucĭtas, ātis, f. *hoarſeneſs; a baſs, grave* or *deep ſound*: raucīre, *to be hoarſe*: raucēſcere, *to grow hoarſe*: † raucisŏnus, a. *hoarſe-ſounding*, Lucr. 5, 1083. Catul. 63, 263.

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Raudus, ĕris, n. *a piece of unwrought brass*, (olim aera raudera dicebantur,) Val. Max. 5, 6, 3. Varr. L. 4, 34.—Raudusculum, i, n. *a little money*, Cic. Att 4, 8. raudusculiāna porta, *the brazen gate*, Varr. & V. Max. ibid.

Rāvis, is, f. *hoarseness*: rāvīre, *to cry till one be hoarse*.——Rāvus, & rāvidus, a. *yellowish, tawny or brown*; ravidi oculi, Col. 8, 2.

RE, insep. praep. *(q. a* retro,*) back, again, against*, &c. *when* re *is followed by a vowel*, d *is commonly inserted*; *as* rĕdire, rĕdāmāre, &c.

Reapse, *(q.* re ipsâ,*) in reality, indeed.*

Reātus, us, m. *guilt*; *see* reus.

Rĕ-bellāre, *to wage war again*, Liv. 42, 52. *to rebel, to revolt*, Liv. 7, 27. 8. 14. 33. 12. *to break out afresh, to become sore again*, Plin. 21, 20. -āns: -ātio; ātrix:—— Rĕbellis, e, *making war afresh, rebellious, revolting*: rebellio, ōnis, f. & -ium, i, n. *a rebellion, a revolt, an insurrection.*

Rĕboāre, *to rebellow, to resound, to echo.*

Rebĭtāre, *to return*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 20.

Recalcĭtrāre, *to kick or strike with the heel, to wince*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 20.——Recalcāre, *to tread down again*; humum, Col. 2, 2.

Rĕcālĕre, ui, -, *to be hot again*: recalescĕre, *to wax hot again*: recălefacĕre, *to make hot or warm again*; telum, Ov. 8, 444. recalface, Id.

Recalvus, a. *bald on the forehead or hindhead*: recalvaster, tri, m. *somewhat bald*, Senec. Ep. 66.

Recandĕre v. -escĕre, dui, -, *to grow white or hot again*, Ov. M. 4, 530. 1, 434. 3, 707.

Rĕcănĕre, & recĭnĕre, *to sing or sound again, to repeat*; *to call, as a partridge after her mate*, Plin. 10, 33. rĕcantāre, *to sing over again, to repeat, to re-echo*, Mart. 2, 86, 3. non pauci serpentes ipsas recantare *(al* recanĕre*) sc.* credunt, *that serpents disenchant themselves*, or *avoid the force of incantations*, Plin. 28, 2 f. 4. *(for as the ancients believed that serpents could be burst by incantation*, Virg. E. 8, 71. Ov. Am. 2, 1, 25. or *rendered motionless*, Tibul. 1, 8, *(al.* 9,) 20. Lucan. 6, 488. *so some thought that they might prevent the effect of incantation, either by contracting their body*, Plin. ib. *or by shutting their ears somehow against the sound*; which is alluded to in the sacred writings, Psalm. 58, 4 & 5.—*to retant or unsay*; recantatis opprobriis, *having recanted my reproaches*, i. e. *having written a* palinōdia, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 27. *but* Curae recantatae, *the anxieties of love removed or checked by enchantment*, Ov. Rem. Am. 259.

Rĕcāsurus, *about to fall back*; *see* recĭdere.

Recēdĕre, ssi, ssum, *to retire or withdraw, to retreat, to depart, to recede*; *to be retired or remote*, Virg. A. 2, 300. *to shrink, to be diminished*, Plin. 3, 6, 2. a vitâ, *to die*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17. ab oculis, *to disappear*, Plin. Ep. 2, 1. cum. res ab eo, quĭcum contraxisset, recessisset, *when the property had gone from him*, Cic. Quint. 11. ab Illiturgi recessum est, *sc.* ab illis, imp. *they retired*, Liv. 24, 41. neque ab oppugnatione recedi posse, Hirt. B. G. 8, 4.—aestus maritimi multum accedentes & recedentes, *receding or ebbing*, Cic. N. D. 2, 53.—*adj.* recessior scena, *more retired or inward*, Vitr. 5, 8.—Recessio, ōnis, f. *a retreating or intermission*, Vitr. 1, 6.—Recessus, ûs, m. *a retiring, a retreat*, Caes. B. G. 5, 42. marinorum aestuum accessus et recessus lunae motu gubernantur, *the flowing and ebbing of the tides*, Cic. Div. 2, 14. accessus et recessus lunae, Id. Or. 3, 45. mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, *a place of retirement*, Cic. Att. 12, 25. in marmoreo recessu, *in a marble apartment*, Ov. M. 1, 177. seductos nacta recessus, *a sequestered or lonely retreat*, ib 13, 902. haec igitur professio, *(i. e.* grammatice) plus habet in recessu, quàm fronte promittit, i. e. *comprehends more than is expressed*, Quinct. 1, 4, 2. domus in multos diducta recessus, *divided into many apartments*, Id 11, 2, 18. cum vox quasi in recessu oris auditur, *in the hollow*, ib. 1, 5, 32. oculi in recessu cavo, Plin. 8, 33.—Recessim, adv. *by going backwards, by way of retreat*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 7.

Recellĕre, *to swag or sink down*, Lucr. 6, 572. recellens, *falling down*, *(al.* recelleret, *thrust or pushed down,)* Liv. 24, 34.

Rĕcens, ntis, a. *new, fresh*; *newly* or *lately made or done*; omnis conglutinatio recens aegrè, inveterata facilè divellitur, Cic. Sen. 20. pullus a partu recens, *a colt newly foaled*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8. Dido recens a vulnere, *fresh*, i. e. *who had lately killed herself*, Virg. A. 6, 450. Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, *who lived soon after*, Cic. N. D. 3, 5. quum e provincia recens esset, *newly returned*, Id. 1 act. in Verr. 2. illustres homines eò venerunt Româ sane recentes, *lately come from Rome*, Id. Att. 16, 7. recentiores ex auctoribus, *later*, Plin. 12, 17. recentissima bella, *latest*, Liv. 38, 45. animae recentes, *fresh souls*, i. e. *of persons lately slain*, Ov. M. 488. *so* umbrae, *recent shades*, i. e. *of those who had lately died*, ib. 10, 48. caede recenti locus tepidus, Virg. A. 9, 455. epistola recentissima, *latest, last*, Cic. Att. 8, 15. *so* literae, ib. 6, 1. recens factum, *late*, Ov. M. 1, 164. flores, *fresh*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 43. homines, *newly made, lately created, rude*, ib. 1, 10, 2. re recenti, *the affair being fresh, immediately*, Cic. Verr. 5, 29. Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 8. recens ab Sagunti excidio Iberum transit, *soon after*, Liv. 21, 15. quòd alius alio recentior sit in dolore, *more lately put to the rack*, A. ad Heren. 2, 7. sed hanc ipsam recentem novam devoravit, *sc.* rem, *he has squandered* by luxury *what he lately acquired* by infamy, Cic. Fam. 11. 21, 4.—¶ 2. *fresh, not tired*; integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. B. G. 5, 14. manè recentes equi, Ov. M. 2, 63. in equum recentem ex fesso transultare, Liv. 23, 19.—Recens, *rar.* recenter, adv. *lately*; recens condita Roma, Suet. Tib. 1. recens ad Regillum lacum accepta clades, 2, 22. sole recens orto, *newly risen*, Virg. G. 3, 156. puer recens natus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 17. quàm recentissimè stercorato solo, *very lately*, Plaut. 18, 23.

Recensēre (ui, um,) exercitum, *to review*, Liv. 1, 16. captivos, *to survey*, Id. 26, 49. numerum porcorum, *to count, enumerate, number or tell over*, Col. 7, 9. fortia gesta, *to rehearse, to recite*, Ov. Ep. 9, 105.—Recensio, ōnis, f. & recensus, ûs, m. *a review*: recensītus, part. *(ab obsol.* recensēre,) *reviewed*, Suet. Caes. 41.

Recĭdĕre, (cĭdi, cāsum; cado,) *to fall back, to*

to recoil; to light or fall upon; in antiquam servitutem, *to fall back*, Liv. 24, 32. in graviorem morbum, *to fall*, Liv. 24, 19. febres recidunt, *return*, Plin. 28, 16. recidit ad paucas familias attenuata bellis civitas, *has fallen* or *sunk*, Id. 5, 2. res eò recidit, *has come to that*, Quinctil. 2, 10, 3. *so* Liv. 30, 42.—RĔCĬDĪVUS, -īva Pergama, *restored, restablished, rising after its fall*, Virg. A. 4, 344. 7, 322. & 10, 58. recidīva febris, *a fever returning after it was supposed to have ceased, a relapse*, Cels. 3, 4, 38. Plin. 30, 11.

RĔCĪDĔRE (cīdi, cīsum; caedo.) vepres, *to cut*, Cato, 2. comas, Mart. 1, 32. barbam falce, Ov. M. 13, 766. ūngues, Plin. 10, 25. pollicem ei, *to cut off*, Quinctil. 8, 5, 12 pontem, *to cut down*, Curt. 4, 16, 7. culpa reciditur supplicio, *is cut off*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 34. immedicabile vulnus ense recidendum, *sc.* est, Ov. M. 1, 190. multa ex oratione, *to retrench*, Quinctil. 12, 10, 52 & 55.—RĔCĪSIO, ōnis, f. *a cutting off:* recīsamentum, i, n. *a little piece cut off from any thing, a paring, a shaving*, Plin. 34, 11.

RĔCINGĔRE, (nxi, nctum,) tunicas, *to ungird, unlace, unbuckle* or *loose*, Ov. M. 1, 398. *so* vestes, ib. 382. sumptum recingitur anguem, *sc.* secundùm, *she ungirds* or *puts off*, ib. 4, 511. vestis recincta, *ungirt, loose*, Virg. A. 4, 518. recinctus, a. *loose, untied*, Virg. 4, 5, 18. Ov. A. 3, 51.

RĔCĬNĔRE, (ui, entum; cano,) *to resound, to re-echo*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 3. dictata, *to repeat*, Hor.

RĔCĪPĔRE, (recĭpio, cēpi, ceptum; capio,) *to receive, to take* or *get again;* recipiant arma, quae per pactionem tradiderunt, Liv. 9, 11. anhelitum, *to take breath, to breathe*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 21. *so* animam, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 2, 26. Quinct. 6 pr. 12. spiritum, ib. 11, 3, 39. animum a pavore, *to recover spirit* or *courage*, Liv. 2, 50. *so* animos ex pavore, ib. 21, 5. mentem, *to recover one's senses*, Virg. A. 10, 899. ut me recepi, *when I recovered* from my astonishment, Cic. Somn. Scip. 4 f. poenas a fratre, *to exact from, to inflict on*, Virg. A. 4, 656. res amissas, *to recover*, Liv. 3, 63. *so* phaleras, Virg. A. 9, 458. fruges, ib. 1, 178. regem, ib. 553. socios, ib. 583. illum ex medio hoste, *to save*, ib. 6, 111. afflictas res, *to restore*, Liv. 25, 37. Tarentum, urbem, *to recover* or *retake*, Cic. Sen. 4. Or. 2, 67.—epistolam v. literas, *to receive;* aliquem in amicitiam, civitatem v. -te, custodiam, deditionem, familiaritatem, fidem, gratiam, eandem navem, numerum deorum, tutelam, &c. *to receive, to admit*, Cic. *so* aliquem domo v. -um, hospitio, mensâ, lare, finu, tecto, thalamo, &c. Id. eum splendidè, *to entertain*, Id. equus frenum recepit, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 31. neminem hic (bucephălos) alium, quàm Alexandrum, regio instratus ornatu, recepit in sedem, alios passim rejiciens, Plin. 8, 42 f. 64. nec Caesaris dictatoris quemquam alium recepisse dorso equus traditur, ib.—causam alicujus defendendam, *to receive, to undertake*, Cic. Quir. 5. Verr. 2, 1.—nomen alicujus, v. aliquem, *to receive* into the list of criminals, to admit to be prosecuted, Cic. Verr. 2, 38. Fam. 8, 8, 5. Val. Max. 3, 7, 9. adpellantibusque tribunos nemo erat auxilio, quin nomina reciperentur, *no one interposed to prevent their being impeached*, Liv. 9, 26.—ferrum, *to receive the sword, to submit to be killed*, Cic. Sext. 37. Tusc. 2, 17. *as a gladiator*, Id. Rosc. Am. 12. (A. 351.)—¶ cunctationem non recipit haec res, *does not admit*, Liv. 29, 24. *so* dilationem, ib. 7, 14. emendationem, Quinctil. 2, 4, 13. errorem, ib. 1, 5, 47. probationem, 5, 13, 55. quaestionem, ib. 7, 1, 22. iambum versus non recipit, 9, 4, 49. &c.——¶ RECIPĔRE se ex loco, *to return;* se in v. ad locum, *to betake one's self, to go;* se fugâ ad aliquem, *to fly*, Caes. B G. 1, 15. sed eccum ipsum video in tempore huc se recipere, *coming in the nick of time*, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 24. exspecto, quàm mox recipiat huc sese Geta, *I every moment expect, that Geta will be here*, ib. 4, 3, 1.—se ad frugem bonam, *to become better, to amend*, Cic. Coel. 12.—¶ Thermus omnia se facturum recepit, *promised, undertook*, Cic. Att. 5, 13. *so* tu mandata effice, quae recepisti, ib. 1, 11. dictator—facturum quod milites vellent, se recepit, Liv. 7, 14. an veremini, ne non id faceremus, quod recepissem semel, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 9. ad me recipio, faciet, *I undertake for him, he will do it*, Id. Heaut. 5, 5, 12. sed tamen seperatim promitto. in meque recipio, fore eum tibi et voluptati et usui, Cic. Fam. 13, 11. recipio vobis, celeriter me negotium ex sententia confecturum, ib. 10, 17. in me recipio, et tibi spondeo, ib. 13, 18. ut ego ei coram dixeram, mihique ille receperat, Cic. Att. 5, 13. sed fidem recepisse sibi et ipsum, et Appium de me, *that both* Clodius *himself and* Appius, *had given assurance to him* (Pompey) *concerning me*, ib. 2, 22.—¶ cum aedes l. Fufio venderet, in mancipio lumina, uti tum essent, ita recepit, *in the deed of conveyance he undertook to preserve*, Cic. Or. 1, 39—*but* posticulum hoc recepit, cum aedes vendidit, *he excepted* or *reserved to his own use the back part*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 157. *so* Cic. Or. 2, 2, 55. *vid.* Gell. 17, 6. Cato, R. R. 149 & ibi Gesner.—RECĬPI portis, *to be received or admitted*, Virg. A. 2, 187. ut remedia recipi vel respui vident, Quinctil. 6, 4, 19. non recipi reges, *that the kings* or royal family *would not be admitted*, Liv. 2, 15.—quin et absentes timitu aurium praesentire sermones de se receptum est, imp. *it is commonly believed*, Plin. 28, 2. receptus mos, *a common* or *approved custom*, Liv. verba aure recepta, *heard*, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 14. Perseus tandem a pavore eo, quo attonitus fuerat, recepto animo, *having recovered from his consternation*, Liv. 9, 26. ego in hoc judicio mihi Siculorum causam receptam, populi Romani susceptam esse arbitror, (recipimus *nempe rogati*, suscipimus *ultro*,) Cic. Caecil. 8. *so* Id. Or. 2, 99.

RECEPTUM, i, n. *a promise or engagement:* receptio, ōnis, f. *a receiving or harbouring:* receptus, ūs, m. *a place of refuge or shelter; a retreat:* receptui canere, *to sound a retreat:* receptor & -trix, *a receiver of stolen goods:*—RECEPTĀRE, *to receive, to harbour* or *entertain;* se in tectum, *to betake;* hastam ossibus haerentem, *to draw* or *pull out:*—RECEPTĀTOR, ōris, m. *a receiver or harbourer of thieves:* receptaculum, i, n. *a receptacle, a place to receive or keep things in; a store house; a place of refuge, a retreat, a shelter; a haunt*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2. 5, 23. Liv. 41, 23.

RĔCIPRŎCUS, a. *going backward and forward;* -um mare, *ebbing and flowing;* voces, *reciprocal, mutual:*—RECIPRŎCĀRE *to fetch back to the same place from whence it came;* animam, *to draw in,* Liv. 21, 58. pilum, *to draw forward and backward,* Plaut. *to return, to ebb* or *fall back as the sea does after flowing,* Curt. 9, 9, 20.—RECIPROCĀRI, *to depend one upon another by mutual consequence, to infer each other,* Cic. Div. 1, 6. *to ebb and flow,* Plin. 4, 13. *to be pushed forward, to advance,* Liv. 28, 30.—RECIPROCĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a going back, a return,* -aestûs, *the ebbing of the sea.*

RECĪSUS, *cut off, &c. see* RECĭdĕre,

RECĪTĀRE *to recite, to rehearse;* censores senatum recitaverunt, *read over the names of the senators,* Liv. 29, 37. -ātio: -ātor, Cic. Inv. 1, 46.

RECLĀMĀRE ei, *to cry out against, to decry with a loud voice, to gainsay, to answer with an echo, to ring again;* ejus orationi ab universo senatu reclamatum est, *the whole senate bawled out against him,* Cic. Dom. 4. -ātio: reclamĭtare rei, *to cry much against,* Cic. pro Sex. Rosc. 22. -ātio.

RECLĪNĀRE caput, *to bend;* palmas, *to stretch forth;* se, *to ease, to relieve;* in aliquem, *to lean* or *rest on:*—RECLINĀTUS, a. *reclined, stretched, lying at ease:*—RECLĪNIS, e; gramine, *leaning* or *lying on,* Mart. 9, 91. stratis, V. Flac. 14, 535.

RECLŪDĔRE (si, sum,) portas, *to open;* ensem, *to draw;* operta *vel* occulta, thesauros, &c. *to lay open, to discover;* reclusus, *discovered.*

RECOCTUS, *boiled, refined, &c. see* recoquĕre.

RĔCŎGĪTARE, *to think or consider again, to reflect;* homunculi, quanti sunt, Plaut.

RECOGNOSCĔRE (nōvi, nĭtum,) facta sua, *to call to remembrance, to recollect;* recognosce mecum tandem illam superiorem noctem, Cic. Cat. 1, 4. amorem alicujus in se, *to recognize, to acknowledge,* Cic. Fam. 12, 12. leges, *to examine,* Cic. Fam. 12, 11. *so* decretum, Id. Balb. 5. turmas equitum, *to review,* Suet. Aug. 37. *so* decurias judicum, ib. 29. supellectilem Darii et omnem pecuniam, Curt. 1, 5, 23. sua, *to recognize their effects,* Liv. 5, 16.—RECOGNĬTIO, ōnis, f. *a reviewing or revising; a recollection or remembrance;* scelerum, Cic. Verr. 4, 50. sui, Sen.

RECŌLĔRE (ui, ultum,) terram, *to cultivate or till again,* Liv. 27, 5. avitum decus, *to revive the glory of his ancestors,* Tac. An. 3, 72. statuas Galbae, *to restore,* Id. H. 1, 77. nobiles adolescentulos avitis ac paternis sacerdotiis, *to dignify, to honour with,* ib. 3, 7. studia, *to review, to go over again,* Cic. Arch 6. *so* artes. Id. Or. 1, 1. quae si tecum ipse recolis, *if you recollect,* Id. Phil. 13, 20. animas recolens, *reviewing,* Virg. A. 6, 681. metalla, *to restore, to cause to be wrought again,* Liv. 39, 24. ut enim terrae variis mutatisque seminibus, ita ingenia nostra nunc hac, nunc illac meditatione recoluntur, *are cultivated* or *improved,* Plin. Ep. 7, 9.—terrae recultae, *lands ploughed up again,* Ov. M. 5, 647.

RECOLLIGĔRE (ēgi, ectum; lego,) ova, *to gather up again,* Col. 8, 5. vestem, *to disengage, to adjust,* Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 9. actionem, *to recollect a pleading,* ib. 9, 13, 24. primos annos, *to resume, to get back,* Ov. 7, 216. *so* vires, Plin. 24, 6. se a longa valetudine, *to recover,* Id. 23, 7. animum alicujus, *to reconcile,* Cic. Att. 1, 5.

RECOMMINISCI literis, *to recollect a name letter by letter,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 70.

RECOMPOSĪTUS, a. *recomposed, adjusted anew.*

RECONCILIĀRE existimationem, gratiam, &c. *to regain, to recover;* eum in libertatem, *to reinstate;* pacem, *to re-establish, to restore;* cum patri, in gratiam aemulas civitates, *to reconcile, to make friends:* -ātio; -ātor; pacis, Liv. 35, 45.

RECONCINNĀRE, *to mend, to fit or repair.*

RECONDĔRE, (dĭdi, dĭtum,) *to hide;* aliquid in vasis, *v.* -a, *to lay up;* nummos aurumque, *to hoard up;* gladium in vaginam, *to sheath;* gladium lateri, *to plunge;* oculos, *to close, to shut;* caput strato, *to lay down, to recline;* aquam ore, *to spout out:*—RECONDĪTUS, a. *hidden, secret; abstruse, deep, profound,* Cic. N. D. 3, 16. natura, *reserved, retired,* Id. Quint. 18. -ĭta verba, *antiquated, obsolete,* Suet. Aug. 86.

RECONDŪCĔRE, *to carry to and fro,* or *up and down;* vicinarum provinciarum copias, Quintil.

RECŎQUĔRE, xi, ctum, *to boil or seeth again;* enses, *to forge anew;* Moloni se reformandum ac velut recoquendum dedit, *to be fashioned, and,* as it were, *to be anvilled out anew,* i. e. *to be formed and polished anew,* Quintil. 12, 6 f. recoctus scriba, *a well practised, expert, artful, or cunning notary,* Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 55.

RECORDĀRI (*q.* iterum rem cordi dare v. in cor revocare,) rem, rei, & de re, *to call to mind, to remember:* recordātio, ōnis, f. *remembrance.*

RECORRIGĔRE, *to mend or correct again.*

RECRASTĪNĀRE, *to delay, to put off,* Col. 2, 21.

RECREĀRE femivivum, *to bring to life again, to recover;* mentem, *to refresh, to comfort;* urbes, *to repair, to set up again;* e morbo recreari, *to be recovered, to recover,* Cic. Quir. 1. recreatur acies oculorum, *sight is restored,* Plin. 37, 5.—RECREĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a recovery from sickness,* Plin.

RECRĔMENTUM, (*ab obsol.* recerno,) *the refuse of any thing;* -farris, *coarse bran,* Plin. 18, 16. recrementum plumbi, *dross,* Celf. 6, 8.

RECRĔPĀRE, *to tingle, ring, or sound again.*

RECRESCĔRE, *to grow, spring or sprout out again;* luna quater latuit, toto quater orbe recrevit, *the moon has four times waned, four times renewed her full orb,* Ov. Ep. 2, 5.

RECRUDESCĔRE, *to grow raw or sore again:* nunc autem hoc gravi vulnere, etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, *break out anew, are torn up,* Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 1c. recruduit pugna, *began afresh,* Liv. 10, 19.

RECTUS, a. *straight, right, &c. see* regĕre.

RECŪBĀRE, ui, itum, *to lie down;* to recline.

RECŪDĔRE, *to hammer or forge again, to stamp again;* vetera metella, Varro.

RECŬLA, *a small fortune; see* res.

RECULTUS, a. *tilled again: see* recolĕre.

RECUMBĔRE, (cŭbui, cŭbitum; *a* cubo,) *to lie or lean upon, to recline;* to lie *flat:* recŭbitus, ûs, m. *a lying;* (*al.* rei petitae, *to the thing struck,*) Plin. 24, 13 f. 72.

RECUPĔRĀRE *v.* recipĕrare, *to recover, to get again, to regain:* -ātio, *a recovery:* -ātor, *a recoverer,* Ter. An. 2, 53. *a kind of judge:* -ātorium

um judicium, *a trial before the judges called* recuperatōres, Cic. de Invent. 2, 20.

Recōrāre, *to cure, to recover from ſickneſs:* recurātus, a. *finely made* or *dreſſed*, Plin. 13, 12 f. 23.

Recurrĕre, ri, ſum, *to run or haſten back; to have recourſe to, to recur:* recurſus, ūs, m. *a returning, a recourſe; a retreat:* recursāre, *to run often back* or *again, to return, to recur*, Virg. A. 4, 4.

Recurvus, a. *crooked, bowed, bent back:* recurvāre, *to bend back, to bend, to make crooked.*

Recūsāre, *to refuſe, to deny, to make a defence:* recusātio, ōnis, f. *a refuſal, a denial, a defence, an excuſe:* ſine recuſatione, Cic. Cat. 3, 2.

Recussus, part: (recūtio,) *being ſtruck or ſhaken:* recuſſus, ūs, m. *a jerk or ſudden ſpring.*

Recūtītus, a. *circumciſed*, Mart. 7, 29. *having a new ſkin grown over again*, Id. 9, 59.

Rĕdambŭlare, *to walk back again*, Plaut.

Rĕdămāre, *to love in return for love*, Cic.

Redardescĕre, *to burn or kindle again*, Ov.

Redarguĕre, *to confute, to convict, to diſprove.*

Redauspicāre, v. -āri, *to take the auſpices anew;* in vincula, *to return again*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5.

Reddĕre, (dĭdi, dĭtum,) aliquid ablatum v. acceptum, *to give back, to render, to reſtore;* ea quae acceperis utenda, majore menſurâ jubet reddere Heſiodus, Cic. Off. 1, 15.—anhelitum, *to breathe*, Plin. 9, 7. *ſo* animam, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. ſub corde pulmo eſt, ſpirandique officina, attrahens ac reddens animam, Plin. 11, 37. *but* et dulces animas plena ad praeſepia reddunt, *they reſign their ſweet ſouls* or *lives*, i. e. *they die*, Virg. G. 3, 495. *ſo* biſque datam, primùm partu, mox ſtipite rapto, redde animam, *give up again* to me *that life*, which was *twice given* you, Ov. M. 8, 505. *add.* Id. Pont. 2, 11, 7. F. 5, 469. *but* animas tibi reddere ademptas, fas erit, *it ſhall be granted to you, to reſtore life* when *taken away*, Ov. M. 2, 645. animum alicui, *to reſtore one's ſpirits or courage, to revive or chear*, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 28. Ter. And. 1, 35. animum ejus conciliatum, *to reconcile, to gain*, Cic. Att. 14, 14. beneficium pro maleficio, *to return* or *render*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 22. duo genera liberalitatis ſunt, unum dandi beneficii, alterum reddendi, Cic. Off. 1, 15. cauſas, *to give reaſons*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 116. carmen, *to repeat*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 43. chartam tibi, *to deliver a letter*, Ov. Ep. 1, 61. clamorem, *to raiſe a ſhout*, Liv. 5, 38. corpus ſepulchro, *to depoſit, to bury*, Virg. A. 2, 542. crepitum, *to utter*, Plin. 27, 12 f. 87. depoſitum, *to reſtore*, Cic. Off. 1, 10. dictata magiſtro, *to repeat*, as a ſcholar, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 13. dicta mutua, *to exchange*, Ov. M. 8, 717. dicta, *to anſwer*, Lucr. 4, 463. dictum ac factum, *to perform immediately*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 12. eloquentiam paternam, *to imitate, to equal*, Quinctil. 1, 1, 6, epiſtolam alicui ab aliquo, *to deliver*, Cic. Att. 1, 20. *ſo* literas, Id. Fam. 2, 1. *but* niſi aeque longam epiſtolam reddes, *if you do not ſend me an equally long letter in return*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11 f. eventus pares inceptis, *to render*, Liv. 2, 49. exemplum ac effigiem virtutis, *to exhibit*, Liv. 26, 14. exſequias, *to pay or perform*, Ov. ad Liv. 218. facem ventre, *to bring forth a torch*, Ov. Ep. 16, 46. omnibus his faciemque ſuam faciemque locorum reddidit, *ſhe gave*, i. e. *ſhe repreſented on her web*, Ov. M. 6, 121. farinam, *to produce*, Plin. 18, 9. ferrum acutum, *to ſharpen*, Hor. Art. P. 304. finum, *to emit*, Plin. 8, 15. *ſo* excrementa, Id. 9, 43. flores, *to produce*, Id. 16, 26. *ſo* fructum, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 75. geſtus, *to make motions*, Ov. M. 6, 308. gratiam cum magno foenore, *to bear a good crop*, Col. 4, 3. honorem ſuum cuique et gradum, *to reſtore*, Cic. Roſc. A. 47. humorem, *to make water*; Plin. 11, 26. imaginem, *to reflect*, Id. 11, 37. judicium de cauſa, *to give a deciſion*, Ter. Phor. 2, 3, 57. jura, *to adminiſter juſtice*, Ov. F. 1, 252. Stat. Silv. 1, 4, 57. *but* jura legeſque, *to reſtore its rights and laws*, Caeſ. B. G. 7, 76. jura Quiriti, *for* Quiritibus, *to give laws* or *adminiſter juſtice*, Ov. M. 14, 823. *ſo* jura ſilentibus, ib. 13, 25. juſta funeri, *to perform funeral obſequies*, Plin. 10, 2. Latinè, *to render* or *tranſlate into Latin*, Cic. Or. 1, 34. lucem redde tuae, dux bone, patriae, *reſtore*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 5. *ſo* me vitae redde priori, Id. Ep. 1, 7, 95. matrem, *to reſemble*, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 9. mercedem ei, *to pay*, Ov. P. 3, 3, 39. ô fortunata mors, quae naturae debita, pro patriâ eſt potiſſimùm reddita, *ſuffered*, Cic Phil. 14, 12. nomen alicui, *to give*, Plin. 7, 21. *ſo* nomina vera factis, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 36. aliquem nomine, *to reſemble in name*, to have the ſame name, Virg. A. 6, 768. reddebant nomen concava ſaxa tuum, *reſounded, echoed back*, Ov. Ep. 10, 22. odorem, *to emit*, Plin. 36, 23. tu muſis noſtris para ut operas reddas, *haſten to return and again aſſiſt my ſtudies*, Cic. Fam. 16, 10. parem dolorem hoſti, *to retort*, Liv. 9, 21 f. partum, *to bring forth*, Sall. Jug. 14. aliquem poenae, *to remand back to a puniſhment*, from which he had eſcaped, Plin. Ep. 10, 64 & 66. promiſſum alicui, *to perform*, Ov. Ep. 20, 96. reddique viro promiſſa (*ſc.* munera,) jubebant, *ordered the promiſed gifts or prizes to be given to him*, Virg. A. 5, 386. rationem vitae, *to render an account*, Cic. Caecil. 9. *ſo* rationem, cur v. quare, Id. reſponſa, *to return*, Virg. G. 3, 491. ſanguinem, *to throw up from the lungs, to ſpit blood*, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6. ſemen reddit arbor, *produces*, Plin. 16, 26. reddit ager ſemina cum multo foenore, Ov. Rem. 174. *ſo* ſata, Id. P. 1, 5, 26. ſe convivio, *to return*, Liv. 23, 9. *ſo* ſeſe epulis, Sil. 11, 368. ſonum, *to cauſe, to make a noiſe*, Plin. 11, 51. Ov. M. 11, 601. & 12, 52. quo ſonitu reddito, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 40. ſonitum plangoris, *to return, to re-echo*, Ov. M. 3, 398. reddidit icta ſuos pollice chorda ſonos, *gave*, Ov. F. 2, 108. reddebat tales protinus illa ſonos, *ſhe anſwered in theſe words*, ib. 6, 114. *ſo* ib. 426. ſpiritum Scipioni ab eodem illo acceptum, *to ſurrender* or *give up* to Scipio the life, which they had received from him, Liv. 28, 34. janua, quae verſo ſtridorem cardine reddat, *to make a creaking noiſe*, Ov. M. 11, 608. tela *ſc.* hoſtibus, *to throw back*, Stat. Th. 9, 121. reddit illatum antea terrorem *ſc.* hoſtibus, *be in his turn puts them in terror*, Liv. 3, 6. vaſtitatem in agro Sabino, *to make* or *cauſe*, Liv. 3, 26. verbum pro verbo, *to tranſlate literally*, Cic. de Opt. gen. orat. 5. nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus interpres, *to render word for word*, Hor. A. P. 133. veteres ſn literis, *to imitate*, Plin. Ep. 9, 22. vicem meritis, *to requite*, Ov. A. 1, 6, 23. vicem

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Lunae, *to supply the place*, Plin. 2, 8. vitam pro te, *to surrender* or *give up*, Ov. M. 10, 203. *so* pro republica, Cic. Planc. 37. vocem humanam reddit psittacus, *imitates*, Plin. 10, 42. *but* notas audire et reddere voces, *to return* or *answer*, Virg. A. 1, 409. de multis verba novissima, *to repeat* or *re-echo*, Ov. M. 3, 361. vota, *to pay* or *perform vows*, Cic. omnia votis, *to do all things to one's wishes*, Ov. M. 14, 272. urinam, *i. e.* mejere, Plin. 8, 1, 42. id reddo ac remitto, *I yield* or *give up*, Cic. Sull. 30. urbem, agros, legesque suas, *to leave them in possession of*, Cic. Verr. 2, 37. sacraque sua reddita, *sc.* sunt, i. e. *the exercise of their religion was restored to them*, Liv. 8, 14. si connubiis redditis unam hanc civitatem facitis, *by restoring the right of intermarriage*, Id. 4, 5. redditus his terris, *having alighted on these coasts*, Virg. A. 6, 18. vox reddita fertur ad aures, *uttered*, ib. 3, 40.—Redditio, ōnis, f. *the application of a simile* or *comparison*, Quint. 8, 3, 77. &c.

Redhibēre, (ui, itum; re & habeo, b inserto euphoniae causâ,) *to return a thing bought to the seller*, for some fault or defect, Cic. Off. 3, 23. Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 113. *to take such a thing back*; dixit se redhibere si non placeat, Id. Merc. 2, 3, 84.—marsupium salvum, *to restore*, Id. Men. 5, 7, 49.—Redhibitio (ōnis, f.) mancipii, *an action about returning a slave on the hands of the seller*, Quinctil. 8, 3, 14. (A. 53.)

Redigĕre (ēgi, actum; re & ago.) monte capellas, *to bring* or *drive back*, Ov. F. 4, 511. hostem in castra, *to drive back*, Liv. 21, 9. hi (transfugae) comprehensi—Capuam rediguntur, *are driven back* or *forced to return*, Liv. 26, 12. pecuniam ex rebus venditis *vel* aliter, *to collect*, *to gather* or *heap up*, *to amass*, Cic. Caecil. 17. Rabir. Post. 13. Verr. 1, 36. Rosc. C. 17. quicquid captum ex hostibus est, vendidit consul, et in publicum redegit, *sc.* pecuniam in aerarium, *put the money into the treasury*, Liv. 2, 12. *so* ib. 4, 53. 38, 59. &c. quum omnis frumenti copia decimarum nomine penes istum esset redacta, *was lodged with him* or *laid* up in his granaries, Cic. Verr. 3, 73. quaestum—ad se redegit, *he converted to his own use*, Cic. Har. resp. 20. rem ad pristinam belli rationem, *to bring*, Caes. B. C. 1, 76. ad assem pretium farris, *to lower*, *to reduce*, Plin. 18, 3. eò redigis me, ut quid egerim egomet nesciam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 23. ego redigam vos in gratiam, *I will make you friends again*, Id. Ph. 5, 7, 73. ego me nego, *sc.* nosse rem; tu, qui ais, redige in memoriam, *recal* or *bring back to my remembrance*, *rub up* or *refresh my memory*, ib. 2, 3, 36. ad inopiam, interitum, internecionem, irritum, maciem ultimam, necessitatem, nihilum, numerum duorum, paucos, &c. *to reduce*: *so* in deditionem, ordinem, potestatem, provinciam v. formam provinciae, servitutem, &c. sub imperium, potestatem, &c. in id redactus sum loci, ut, &c. *I am reduced*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 86. hem, quò redactus sum! Id. Eun. 2, 2, 7.

Redimĕre (ēmi, emptum; re & emo,) captivos ab hostibus, *to ransom*, *to redeem*, Auct. ad Heren. 3, 2. liberales *sc.* sunt, qui suis facultatibus captos a praedonibus redimunt, Cic. Off. 2, 16. *add.* Suet. Caes. 4. pretio redemptus, *ransomed for money*, Virg. A. 9, 213. *so* Ov. Ep. 3, 39. quid agas, nisi ut te redimas captum quàm queas minimo, si nequeas paululo, at quanti queas, *redeem yourself from slavery as cheaply as you can*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 29.—qui merces redimunt, ut statim vendant, *buy* or *purchase*, Cic. Off. 1, 42. *so* ego tibi redimam bis tanto pluris pallam, *sc.* aliam, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 6. quorum omnium (nobilium) gratiam atque amicitiam ejus (Caesaris) morte redimere posset, *he could purchase*, Caes. B. G. 1, 44. *so* voluntates militum largitione, Id. B. C. 1, 39. jus sepulchri auro, Ov. M. 13, 472. pretio sepeliendi potestatem, Cic. Verr. 5, 45. eamque (domum) non minoris, quàm emit Antonius, redimet; redimet, inquam, Cn. Pompeii filius, Cic. Phil. 13, 5. non vitam liberûm, sed mortis celeritatem pretio redimere cogebantur parentes, *to purchase*, Cic. Verr. 5, 45. gubernator, si naufragium timet, jacturâ quidquid servari potest redimit, Curt. 5, 9, 3. parte aliquâ suorum fructuum pacem sibi sempiternam redimat, *should procure* or *purchase*, Curt. 5, 9, 3. quam (*sc.* acerbitatem) ego a republica meis incommodis redemissem, *should have averted*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 13. non enim praeteritam culpam videri volo redemisse, *I do not wish to appear to have made amends* or *atonement for my past fault*, ib. 10, 8, 2. redimuntque moras, *make up for their delays*, Stat. Th. 7, 139. vitiumque auctore redemit, *sc.* Leda, *took from the infamy of her fault by the author of it*, (Jupiter,) Ov. Ep. 17, 49. *hence* monstrum nullâ virtute redemptum, *a monster without a virtue to atone for his vices*, Juv. 4, 2. ut corpus redimas, ferrum patieris et ignes, *to free your body from disease*, Id. Sat. 14, 229. alienum aes grande conflaverant, quo flagitium aut facinus redimerent, *that they might purchase impunity for their profligacy or crimes*, Sall. Cat. 14. ut omnes intelligant quàm improbam, quàm manifestam rem (*i. e.* crimen) pecuniâ redimere conentur, Cic. Verr. 3, 56. nullam congiario culpam, nullam alimentis crudelitatem redemisti, *you have made compensation for*, Plin. Pan. 28. *so* deformis, ut sciat, redimendum esse virtutibus, quicquid corpori deest, Sen. N. Q. 1, 17.—metum virgarum pretio redimere, *to buy off*, *to purchase an exemption from the fear of scourging*, Cic. Verr. 5, 44. *so* pecuniâ se a judicibus redemerat, Id.—¶ Redimĕre opus publicum, *to undertake to finish at a certain price*, Cic. Verr. 1, 54 & 56. vectigalia, *to farm the public taxes*, ib. 3, 34. *so* decumas, ib. 56. pecuaria de censoribus, Id. Brut. 22. istum eripiendum redemerunt, *they have undertaken for a certain sum to rescue him from punishment*, Cic. Verr. 1, 11 f.—Redemptio, ōnis, f. *a ransoming*, *a ransom*; aurum pro redemptione puellae allatum, Val. Max. 4, 3, 1. *a farming of the public taxes*, Cic. prov. Cons. 5. *undertaking for a certain sum to bribe a jury* or judices, *in order to rescue a criminal from punishment*, Cic. Verr. 1 act. 6. Pis. 36.—Redemptor, ōris, m. *an undertaker*, Cic. Div. 2, 21. Hor. Od. 3, 1, 34. Ep. 1, 2, 72. Redemptūra, ae, f. *a farming of the public revenues*, vectigalium, Liv. 23, 48.

Rĕdimīre, *to adorn*, *to crown*, *to bind round* or en-

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encircle, to environ or *encompass*; mitrâ capillos, Ov. Ep. 9, 63. capillos frondibus, Id. F. 1, 713. caput coronis, Lucr. 5, 1368. sertis redimiti, Cic. Cat 2, 5. puppis jam mea votivâ redimita coronâ, Ov. A. 3, 11, 29. vittis et sacrâ redimitus tempora lauro, *sc.* secundum, Virg. A. 3, 81. *so* comas intonsasque viridi redimita coronâ, Sil. 16, 526. cernis autem terram, quasi quibusdam redimitam et circumdatam cingulis, *with belts* or *zones*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6.—REDIMICULUM, i, n. *an ornament of a woman's or priest's head* or *neck, a chaplet* or *fillet*, Juv. 2, 84. Cic. Verr. 3, 33. Ov. M. 10, 265. Ep. 9, 71. *a ribband or fillet*; habent redimicula mitrae, Virg. A. 9, 616.

REDINTEGRĀRE bellum nobis, *to renew, to begin again*, Cic. Fam. 11, 9. *so* praelium, Caes. B. G. 2, 27. laetitiam, Plin. Pan. 61. horum adventu redintegratur seditio, Tac. An. 1, 21. clari ducum exitus retinent ac redintegrant legentium animum, *engage and renew* or *rouse the attention*, ib. 4, 33. idem verbum, *to repeat again*, A. ad Heren. 4, 28. ut renovetur, non redintegretur oratio, *that the speech may be briefly recapitulated, not begun anew*, ib. 2, 30. animo redintegrato, *their courage being renewed*, Caes. B. G. 2, 25. viribus, *with renewed strength*, ib. 3, 26. acie, *the broken ranks being restored*, Tac. H. 4, 34. redintegrata est omnibus memoria foedissimae potestatis, *the remembrance was revived*, Liv. 3, 56. pace redintegratâ, *peace being restored*, ib. 2, 13. -ato clamore, *being renewed*, 3, 63.—REDINTEGRĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a renewal*, Ter.

RĔDĪRE, (redeo, redii, *var.* redīvi, reditum,) *to return, to come back* or *again*; domum, retrorsum, a foro, e suburbano, ad navem; non rediit hac nocte a coena Aeschines, *is not returned*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 1 & 10. non sciunt ipsi viam, domum qua redeant, Id. Hec. 3, 2, 25. itque reditque viam toties, Virg. A. 6, 122. redit agricolis labor, Id. G. 2, 401. redeamus illuc unde divertimus, *let us return from this digression*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25. illuc, quaeso, redi quò coepisti, *return to what you began* to speak of, Ter. And. 2, 1, 36. illuc, unde abii, redeo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 108. istuc verbo animus mihi rediit, *my spirits are revived*, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 12. animi redient viris, V. Flac. 3, 468. calor vere redit ossibus, Virg. A. 3, 272. gramina jam redeunt campis, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 1. adeò res redit, *things are come to such a pass*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 5. postremò res adeò rediit, *came to that*, Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 61. in eum jam res rediit locum, ut sit necesse, *is come*, ib. 2, 3, 218. incommoditas omnis huc redit, *comes to this*, And. 3, 3, 35. *so* nempe omnia haec verba huc redeunt denique; ego excludor, &c. Eun. 1, 2, 78. virtus redit in praecordia victis, Virg. A. 2, 367. redit animo latus ille clavus, *recurs to my mind*, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 6.—rursum ad ingenium redit, *to his* own way, *to his natural bent*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46. ad rem redi, *return to the point*, Id. Heaut. 2, 3, 78. operâ tuâ ad restim mihi quidem res rediit planissimè, i. e. *I am brought to absolute perdition, I may go hang myself*, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 5. citò ad se rediit, *he came to himself*, i. e. *he recovered his usual composure* or *way of thinking*, Cic. Att. 7, 3. *so* sed sine paululum ad me redeam, *sc.* ut, Ter. And. 3, 5, 16. tandem reprime iracundiam, atque ad te redi, Id. Ad. 5, 3, 8. *add.* Liv. 1, 41. *but* ad se et suos mores redire, *to return to his own way* or *natural course* of acting, Cic. Verr. 1.—ea ad hos redibat lege hereditas, *fell*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 97. *so* ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, Id. And. 4, 5, 4.—REDIRE in amicitiam Romanorum, Liv. 25, 16. in gratiam cum Crasso, *to become reconciled to*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 56. *so* scito enim me, posteaquam in urbem veneram, rediisse cum veteribus amicis, id est, cum libris nostris, in gratiam, ib. 9, 1, 3. redeat sane in gratiam, *let him return into favour*, Ter. 5, 8, 40. se nunquam cum matre in gratiam redisse, *that he had never returned into a good understanding with his mother*, i. e. that he had never fallen out with her, Nep. 25, 17. nondum tecum in gratiam redii, *I am not friends with you yet*, Suet. Tib. 61 f. redi mecum in memoriam, *recollect with me*, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 19. *so* his enim ipsis (*sc.* sepulchris) legendis redeo in memoriam mortuorum, Cic. Sen. 7. vereor ne post gratulationem in metum redeas, Plin. Ep. 8, 11. in speciem veram rediit, solitumque nitorem, Ov. M. 4, 231. in statum antiquum, Liv. 3, 9. ut redeat jam in viam, *sc.* rectam, Ter. And. 1, 2, 16.—publica pecunia, quae ex metallis redibat, *came in, was received*, Nep. 2, 2. *so* ex qua regione 50 ei talenta quotannis redibant, ib. 10. etiamsi si ad se ex iis (bonis) nihil redeat, *though he himself derive no advantage from them*, Cic. Fin. 2, 24. *so* jamne enumerâsti id, quod ad te redeturum putes? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 28. Cato denos culeos (*sc.* vini) redire ex jugeribus scripsit, *were produced from each acre*, Plin. 14, 4 f. 5 f. ut ex eodem semine aliubi cum decimo redeat; aliubi cum quinto-decimo: in Sybaritano (*sc.* agro) dicunt etiam cum centesimo redire solitum, *yielded a hundred after one*, Varr. R. R. 1, 44. Romam reditum est, *sc.* ab iis, imp. *they returned*, Liv. 3, 5.—rediens peregrè, Ter. Phor. 1, 5, 13. anno redeunte, *with the revolving year*, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 9. lunae redeuntis cornua, *of the new moon*, Ov. M. 10, 479. redeunti interea ex ipsa re mihi incidit suspicio, Ter. And. 2, 2, 22. cupidus redeundi domum, Id. Hec. 1, 2, 16.—REDITIO, ōnis, f. *a returning, a return*; domum reditionis spe sublatâ, Caes. B. G. 1, 5.—REDITUS, ūs, m. *a return*; in gratiam, *a reconciliation*, Cic. Att. 2, 3. gratiae, Id. Resp. Ar. 24 f.—¶ 2. *an income* or *revenue*, pecuniae, *interest*, Nep. 25, 14. Plin. 17, 1. praediorum, *rent* or *produce*.

RĔDĪVĪVUS, a. *renewed; reviving, springing up again*, Juv. 6, 362. lapis, *a stone taken from an old building and made use of in a new*, Cic. Ver. 1, 56.

REDŌLĒRE (ui, ĭtum,) thymo v. flore thymi, *to smell strongly of*; so virtutum, Cic. antiquitatem, doctrinam, *to have a tincture of*, Id. Or. 2, 25.

RĔDŌMĪTUS, part. *subdued again*, Cic. Sull. 1.

RĔDŌNĀRE, *to give back again, to restore*, Hor. 2, 7, 33. graves iras, et invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, *I will give up to Mars*, i. e. *to please* Mars, or *on his account, I will drop or lay aside my bitter resentment, and forgive* or *not prosecute* with *hostility my hated grandson* Romulus, ib. 3, 3, 13.

REDORDĪRI telam, *to unweave*, Plin. 6, 17 f. 20.

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REDORMĪRE, *to sleep again*, Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 3.

REDŪCĔRE (xi, ctum,) vitulos e pastu ad tecta, *to bring or lead back*, Virg. G. 4, 434. legiones in hiberna, Caesare. 2, 107. exercitum in Penestas, Liv. 43, 20. te mecum, Ov. M. 13, 333. reduxit Aurora diem, Virg. G. 1, 249. reducitur aestas, ib. 3, 296. solem, Id. A. 1, 143. numen, *to bring back the deity*, i. e. *the* palladium or *image of* Pallas, ib. 2, 178. animum ejus ad misericordiam, Ter. And. 3, 3, 28. febrem, Hor. S. 2, 3. 294. lucem, Ov. M. 3, 150. memoriam beneficiorum, quae exciderunt, *sc.* ex memoria, Sen. Ben. 1, 3. morem intermissum, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 21. somnum, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 21. spem mentibus anxiis, ib. 3, 21, 17. plantas timidas, *to draw back*, Ov. M. 6, 107. *so* ad fortia pectora remos, ib. 11, 461. Crassum cos. ex senatu domum, *to accompany back, to conduct*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 8. *so* eum ad suam villam, Id. Ac. 1, 1. restabat aliud nihil, nisi in ludum ducere et reducere, *to lead her to school and back again*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 36. uxorem, quae alii tradita fuerat, *to take back*, Nep. 10, 6. *so* si est, ut velit reducere uxorem, licet, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 51. reduc uxorem, ac noli advorsari mihi, ib 3, 4, 32 & 76. reduce illam, 4, 2, 29. aliquem a morte, *to save*, Virg. A. 4, 375. ad salutem medicinâ, *to restore to health*, Cic. Quir. 6. corpus obesum ad maciem, *to reduce*, Plin. 34, 8. carnem in formam, *to reduce into a shape*, Ov. M. 15, 381. alios ad officium, *to bring back*, Nep. 14, 2. *so* Caesarem et Pompeium rursus in pristinam concordiam, Cic. Att. 8, 24. in gratiam cum aliquo reduci, *to be reconciled*, Cic. Rabir. Post. 8. jamdudum res reduxit me ipsa in gratiam, *has reconciled me*, Ter. And. 5, 4, 46. quovis illos tu die reducas, *you may reclaim them at any time*, Id. Ad. 5, 3, 44. in memoriam, quibus rationibus unamquamque partem confirmaris, *to recal to the remembrance of the hearers*, Cic. Inv. 1, 52. se undique, *to contract, to restrain*, Senec. Ep. 14. *so* libertatem, Id. Ben. 1, 14. *but* haec nempe intentio tua, ut libertatem reducas, *to restore*, Plin. Pan. 78. et crebras reducunt naribus auras, *they draw in or breathe*, Lucr. 4, 990.

REDUCTUS de exilio, *brought back, restored*, Cic. Att. 9, 17. *so* Id. Rabir. Post. 17. in gratiam, Id. Cluent. 36. virtus est medium vitiorum, et utrinque reductum, *virtue is the mean between* the two opposite *vices and equally remote from either*, or *from either extreme*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 9. clypeoque reducto, *drawing back his shield*, Ov. M. 12, 132. remis reductis, *by* the force of *the oars drawn back*, Virg. A. 8, 689. vallis reducta, *retired, winding, sequestered*, Virg. A. 6, 703. Hor. Od. 1, 17, 17. *so* inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, Virg. G. 4, 420. A. 1, 161. producta et reducta, *sal.* rejecta,) *preferred and rejected*, Cic. Fin. 5, 30. ut qui singulis pinxerunt coloribus, alia tamen eminentiora, alia reductiora fecerunt, *made some parts more prominent, and others less so*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 46.—REDUCTIO, ōnis, f. *a bringing back*; regis Alexandrini, *the restoration* of Ptolemy king of Egypt to his throne, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. per cujus *sc.* clypei reductiones et demissiones, *by the pulling up* or *raising and lifting down* or *lowering of which*, Virr. 5, 19 f.—REDUCTOR, ōris, m. plebis Romanae in urbem, *the bringer back*, Liv. 2, 33. literarum jam senescentium, *the restorer*, Plin. Ep. 8, 12.—REDUX, ūcis, a. *brought back, returned* or *returning, come back safe from abroad or exile*, Cic. Mil. 37. obvia prodiforam reduci tibi, *to meet you at your return*, Ov. Ep. 8, 97. Pyrrhus habet raptam (*sc.* me a) reduce et victore parente, ib. 103. littora Thessaliae reduci tetigisse carinâ dicēris, *with your returning ship*, ib 6, 1. namque tibi reduces socios classemque relatam nuntio, *that your companions are returned*, Virg. A. 1, 390. ut reduces illi ludunt, ib. 397 gratatur reduces, *he congratulates them on their return*, ib. 5, 40. nec quemquam ex his reducem esse, *nor had one of them returned* home, Liv. 6, 10. tu nunc sola reducem me in patriam facis, *hast brought me back*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 18. egon' qui ab orco mortuum me reducem in lucem feceris, finam sine munere a me abire? *you who have just returned me from death to life*, Id. Hec. 5, 4, 12.—¶ 2. *activ.* redux Fortuna, *the goddess* Fortune, *who brings back* in safety, Mart. 8, 65. *so* et sua det reduci vir meus arma Jovi, *and may my husband consecrate his arms to* Jupiter, *the author of his return*, Ov. Ep. 13, 50. jam reduci solvens debita vota Jovi, Id. Sabin. 1, 78. *add.* Martial. 8, 15.

REDUNDĀRE, (*ex* re & unda,) *to overflow*: Vejos capi non posse, dum lacus is (*i. e.* Albanus) redundaret, Cic. Div. 1, 44.—definitiones, in quibus neque abesse quidquam decet, neque redundare, *in which there should be nothing wanting, and nothing redundant* or *superfluous*, Cic. Or. 2, 19 f. tuus autem deus non digito uno redundat, sed capite, collo, cervicibus, &c. *your deity has not only a finger too much, but a head*, &c. Cic. Div. 1, 35. ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic. Or. 3, 4 f. praesertim quum tu omnibus vel ornamentis, vel praesidiis redundares, *abounded in*, Id. Fam. 3, 10. nunc fugientes conspectum sceleratorum, quibus omnia redundant, *with whom all places abound* or *are full*, Cic. Off. 3, 1. hesternâ coenâ redundantes, *overloaded*, *quasi*, Plin. Pan. 63. ut aliqui sermones hominum—in ipso judicio redundarent, *might be of use*, Cic. Balb. 25. non igitur reus ex eā causā—redundat Posthumus, *is not found guilty* or *impeached*, Id. Rabir. Post. 5.—¶ ad amicos redundat infamia, *redounds to* or *falls upon*, Cic. Amic. 21. quòd laudem adolescentis propinqui existimo etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare, *because I think that the reputation of a young kinsman redounds also in some measure to my honour*, Id. Ligar. 3. in genus auctoris miseri fortuna redundat, *the misfortune of the author falls upon his offspring*, i. e. *hurts the character of his books*, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 73. *so* si scelus est; in me commissi poena redundet, *let the punishment of the deed fall upon me*, Id. F. 6, 451. *activ.* Vulturnus—talia faucibus redundat, *utters, speaks*, Stat. Silv. 4, 3, 71.—is (Molo) dedit operam, ut nimis redundantes nos, et superfluentes juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentiā, reprimeret, *too copious* or *luxuriant*, Cic. Brut. 91.—hive redundatas flumine cogit aquas, *sc.* vis Boreae, *or freezes the overflowing waters of the river*,

viver, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 52.—REDUNDANTER, adv. *redundantly or luxuriantly*, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21.—REDUNDANTIA (ae, f.) juvenilis, *luxuriance* or *exuberance* of ſtile, Cic. Or. 1, 30.—REDUNDATIO, ōnis, f. ſtomachi, *an over-fulneſs*, Plin. 7, 6.

REDULCERĀRI, (ulcus,) *to be made ſore or reduced to a ſore, that it may admit a medicine*, Col.

REDUNCUS, a. *crooked, bent back or inwards.*

REDŪRESCĔRE, urui, -. *to grow hard again.*

REDUVIA, ae, f. *the looſe ſkin which grows at the root of the nails*, Plin. 29, 2. *any trifling ailment*, Cic. Roſc. A. 44.

REDUX, ŭcis, a. *brought back; ſee* reducĕre.

REFECTUS, *made again, &c. ſee* reficĕre.

REFELLĔRE, (felli, -; fallo,) *to refute, to diſprove*: neque te teneo, neque dicta refello, Virg.

REFERCĪRE, (rſi, rtum; farcio,) *to fill, to ſtuff, to cram*, libros puerilibus fabulis, Cic. N. D. 1, 13. libris omnia referſerunt, Id. Tuſc. 2, 2, aures referſit iſtis ſermonibus, Id. Rabir. Poſt. 14. poëtae hominum vitam ſuperſtitione omni referſerunt, N. D. 2, 24. ut Craſſus haec, quae coarctavit, et peranguſtè referſit in oratione ſuâ, dilatet nobis, *compreſſed* or *condenſed*, Id. Or. 1, 35. meminiſtis tum, judices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, cloacas referciri, *were crammed*, Cic. Sext. 35 f.—REFERTUS, -a cella, *well ſtored, repleniſhed*, Cic. Sen. 16. locuples ac referta domus, Id. Or. 1, 35. villae ſpoliis refertae, Id. Verr. 5, 48. invidis referta ſunt omnia, *full*, Id. Or. 41. *ſo* elephantorum ſaltus referti, Plin. 5, 1. referta Gallia negotiatorum eſt, Cic. Font. 1. tum refertius erit aerarium, quàm unquam fuit, *fuller, richer*, Id. Verr. 3, 87. theatrum, celebritate refertiſſimum, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 33.

REFERRE (rĕfĕro, retŭli, rĕlātum,) pateram, *to bring back, to reſtore*, Cic. Div. 1, 25. ex agris ſegetes domum, *to bring* or *carry home*, Tac. An. 14, 14. ſuis humeris pecunias populis, Cic. Att. 6, 2. pullos in tectum, Varr. R. R. 3, 6 ſub tectum, Col. 11, 3. referunt aratra boves, Virg. E. 2, 66. ipſae lacte domum referent diſtenta capellae ubera, ib. 4, 21. diem ſol, Id. G. 1, 458. epiſtolam a te mihi, Cic. Att. 4, 11. gradus, pedes *v.* pedem, *to give way, to retreat*, Liv ventus retulit me in Italiam, *brought me back*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25.—¶ 2. REFERRE aliquid ad ſenatum, *to lay any thing before the ſenate*, Cic. Cat. 1, 8 & 2, 6. & ad ſenatum de aliqua re, ib. 2, 12. Manil. 19. Piſ. 13. Fam. 1, 1, 5. (A. 11, &c.)—*We find alſo, though more rarely*, referre id ad populum, *to lay a thing before the people, to aſk them to paſs a law*, Cic. Cluent. 49. & ibi Erneſti.—*ſo* delectos populi ad proceres, primumque parentem, monſtra deûm refero, et quae ſit ſententia poſco, Virg. A. 3, 59. de rebus obſcuris et incertis ad Apollinem cenſeo referendum *ſc.* eſſe nobis, *that we ſhould apply to* or *conſult*, Cic. Div. 1, 54. ecquid ad eum de rep. retuliſti? *did you conſult him*, Cic. Phil. 2, 6. tu non modò ad C. Acquilium aut L. Lucullum, ſed ne ipſum quidem ad te retuliſti, *did not conſult*, Id. Quint. 16. tuum eſt, Caeſar, quid nunc mihi animi ſit, ad te ipſum referre, *to aſk or conſult yourſelf*, Id. Dejot. 2 f.—REFERRE morbos ad iram deorum, *to refer* or *aſcribe*, Cels. 1 praef. omnia ad ſuum arbitrium, conſcientiam, commodum, dignitatem, utilitatem, &c. *to refer*: itaque victus, cultuſque corporis ad valetudinem referantur, & ad vires, non ad voluptatem, Cic. Off. 1, 30.—in acta referri, *to be entered in the public regiſters*, Juv. 2, 136. (A. 18.) in album, codicem, commentarium, libellum, tabulas, &c. *to write* or *mark down*; in *v.* inter aerarios, ſelectos judices, reos, &c, *to rank among*; *ſo* in numero *v.* -um deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 12. Suet. Caeſ. 88.—¶ 3. aliquid alicui acceptum REFERRE, *to impute* or *aſcribe, to acknowlege one's ſelf indebted to any one for a thing*; ut poſſim—ſalutem meam benevolentiae tuae acceptam referre, Cic. Att. 11, 2. acceptum refero verſibus eſſe nocens, *for* me eſſe nocentem, Ov. Tr. 2, 10. aliquem ore, *to reſemble*, Virg. *ſo* colorem paternum, Col. 7, 2. figuras proavorum, Lucr. 4, 1213. conſilia in melius, *to change*, Virg. A. 1, 281. *ſo* multa in melius, ib. 11, 425. fabulam rurſus, *to bring a play a ſecond time on the ſtage*, Ter. Hec. prol. 7. fructum diligentiae, *to procure*, Cic. Verr. 1, 7. gratiam alicui, *to make a requital*; both in a good and bad ſenſe: hoſne mihi fructus hunc fertilitatis honorem officiique refers, &c. *do you return*, Ov. M. 2, 286. inſtitutum, *to renew a cuſtom*, Cic. Caec. 21. judicia ad equeſtrem ordinem, *to reſtore the right of judging to the* equites, Cic. Verr. 3, 96. laudem gentis, *to reſtore the honour of his family*, Cic. Flac. 1. mandata alicui *to report* or *carry back inſtructions*, Virg. A. 7, 267. *ſo* ad aliquem, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 58. hunc morem, hos curſus, atque haec certamina primus Aſcanius retulit, *renewed*, Virg. A. 5, 598. *but* mores alicujus, os vultumque referre, *to reſemble*, Plin. Ep. 5, 16. alienos mores ad ſuos, *to compare, to judge of foreign cuſtoms by their own*, Nep. 15, 1. myſteria, *to renew, to repeat the celebration of*, Cic. Or. 3, 20. numerum, *to count*, Virg. E. 6, 83 par pari, *to return like for like*, both in a good and bad ſenſe, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 48. Eun. 3, 1, 55. parentem ore, *to reſemble*, Virg. A. 4, 329. Actia pugna, te duce, per pueros hoſtili more refertur, *is repreſented*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 62. majorem quaeſtum, *to yield* or *produce greater profit or gain*, Col. 1, 3. & 2, 4. *ſo* nec velim quidem mihi dari lectorem, quid ſtudia referant computaturum, *what profit his ſtudies will produce*, Quinctil. 1, 12, 17. rumores ad aliquem, *to report*, Cic. Dej. 9. ſummam rationibus, *to enter* or *mark in a book of accounts*, Suet. Veſp. 22. rationes ad aerarium, *vid* RATIO. his in domum non repulſam ſolùm retulit, ſed ignominiam, etiam calamitatem, *brought*, Cic. Off 1, 39. reſponſum, *to bring back*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Caeſ. B. G. 1, 35. ſalutem alicui, *to return compliments*, Cic. Att. 16, 3 f. ſaporem ſalis, *to have a reliſh of ſalt*, Virg. G. 3, 397. ſe domum, *to return*, ib. 4, 180. inde domum me refero, Hor. S. 1, 6, 116. Romam ſe contulit, Cic. Flac. 21. eamque cauſam Cleanthes affert, cur ſe ſol referat, *why the ſun returns* from the tropics, Cic. N. D. 3, 14. grata quies Scyllae, quò ſe referebat ab aeſtu, *a reſting place to which ſhe withdrew herſelf*, Ov. M. 14, 52. nam ab orationibus dijungo me ferè referoque ad menſuetiores muſas, *I withdrew from*

from the purſuits of the bar, and betake myſelf to the gentler muſes, i. e. *I apply to the ſtudies of humanity or polite learning*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 67. &c. id quod mihi maxime lubet, ad noſtra me ſtudia referam literarum, ib. 1, 8, 6. *ſo* retuli me ad ea ſtudia, quae diu intermiſſa revocavi, Id. Tuſc. 1, 1. ſacra refer Cereri, *offer*, Virg. G. 1, 339, ſigna, *to give ſigns*, ib. 440. ſimilitudinem alterutrius ſexûs, *to reſemble*, Plin. 22, 8. eundem in cadendo ſonum, *to have the ſame ſound in the cadence*, Cic. Or. 12. vicem, *to make a return or acquital*, Ov. Art. 1, 370. victoriam, *to gain*, Liv. 4, 17.—¶ 5. REFERRE alicui, *to tell*, Lucr. 1, 76. referes ergo haec, Virg. A. 2, 547. horreſco referens, *relating*, ib. 204. *ſo* referam tamen ordine, *ſc.* praelia, Ov. 9, 5. pugnas, ib. 12, 160. vera tibi, ib. 3, 659. rettulit Ajax eſſe Jovis pronĕpos, *for* ſe eſſe Jovis pronepotem, *has told you that he is*, ib. 13, 142. *ſo* ſe pro claſſe Pelaſgâ arma tuliſſe refert, *he ſays*, ib. 269. Aeŏlon ille refert Tuſco regnare profundo, ib. 14, 222. et pudet, et referam, *I am aſhamed, and* yet *I will relate*, it, ib. 279. quid ego haec refero? *why do I mention theſe things?* Ov. Ep. 9, 143. *ſo* haec tibi nunc refero, ib. 13, 91. utque refert, *and as ſhe relates*, Id. Tr. 2, 453. ſitne mumor noſtri necne, referte mihi, *tell me*, ib. 4, 3, 10. *ſo* niſi fugis illa referre, *you avoid relating*, ib. 55. ſaepe refert, ſit quanta Deï clementia, ib. 5, 4, 19.—hactĕnus acta tibi poſſum memoranda referre, *I can relate to you*, Ov. M. 13, 956. magna facta, Id. P. 4, 8, 88. rectè facta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 130. aut agitur res in ſcenis, aut acta refertur, *or is related to have been done*, Hor. A. P. 179. omnium res geſtae ſeparatim ſunt relatae, *are related*, Nep. 21, 1. ſed tamen iſta ſatis referet tibi ſaepe Menalcas, *will repeat often enough*, Virg. E. 9, 55. hinc lapides Pyrrhae jactos, Saturnia regna, Caucaſeasque refert volucres, *he relates*, ib. 6, 42. poſſum multa tibi veterum praecepta referre, *recite* or *recount*, Id. G. 1, 176. patriam Epirum, *to boaſt of*, ib. 3, 121.—retulit illa mihi, *ſhe anſwered me*, Ov. F. 5, 278. *ſo* ille refert, Id. M. 2, 35. ſic e ſenioribus unus retulit indigenis, ib. 15, 11. retices; nec mutua noſtris dicta refers, *nor do you return* or *anſwer*, ib. 1, 656. *ſo* et tanquam poſſit verba referre, queror, Id. Ep. 13, 158. ego enim tibi refero, Cic. Caec. 29. illorum defenſioni retuliſſe, ib. quid autem a nobis refertur? Id. Quint. 13. hos (verſus) Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyrſis, Corydon *began*, Thyrſis *anſwered*, i. e. *they ſung alternately*, Virg. E. 7, 20.—foeda REFERENS convivia, *recollecting*, Ov. M. 1, 165. veterum oratorum exempla, *citing, quoting*, or *adducing*, Tac. An. 11, 6. et multum referens de Maecenate ſupino, *affecting the lolling poſture of*, Juvenal. 1, 66—inter quos referendus erit? *muſt be be ranked*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 41.—cum relatum legent, *they ſhall find it related*, Nep. praef. conſuetudo relata, *reſtored* or *renewed*, Cic. Caec. 21. res horrenda relatu, *to be told*, Ov. M. 15, 298. quoniam ſcitaris digna relatu, *you aſk things worthy to be related*, ib. 4, 793. foedum relatu, 9, 167. aliqua relatu indigna, Plin. 32, 11.——RELĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a reference* or *the laying of a thing before the ſenate*, Cic. Pif. 7 & 13. Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 7 & 22. Tac. 3, 53. 13, 26. &c.—gratiae, *the returning or requital of a favour*, Sen. Ben. 5, 11.—meritorum, *a recital*, Quinctil. 4, 1, 13. *ſo* in ſermone bene a quoque dictorum, ib. 2, 7, 4. ad aliquid, *a relation* or *reſemblance*, Id. 3, 6, 23. & 8, 4, 21. crebrâ relatione, quoad intinguntur calami, *by often ſtopping to dip the reeds in ink*, ib. 10, 3, 31.—RELĀTUS, ûs, m. *a relation* or *recital*; found only in the abl. neque enim relatu virtutum opus eſt, Tac. H. 1, 30.—RELĀTOR, oris, m. *a propoſer* of a thing to the ſenate, Cic.

RĔFERT, impr. (res & fert,) *it concerns, it is the intereſt of*; ducis ipſius; mea, tua, ſua, noſtra, veſtra, *in the acc. plur.*—faciendum aliquid, quod illorum magis quam ſua retuliſſe videretur, *to have been more for their intereſt* (i. e. of the Romans,) *than his own*, Sall. Jug. 111. eò magis refert mihi atque vobis timere, *i. e.* refert *mea* timere mihi, atque *veſtra timere* vobis, *it more concerns me to be afraid for myſelf, and you for yourſelves*, Id. Cat 52. nihilo pol pluris tua hoc, quàm quantum illud refert mea, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 27. plurimùm refert compoſitionis, quae quibus anteponas. *it is of great importance in compoſition*, Quinctil. 9, 4. tantum retuliſſet reipublicae, Paterc. 2, 72. quid retulit? *what did it avail*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 16. cui rei retulit, ſe id aſſimulare? *what purpoſe did it ſerve?* adeòne eſt leviter fundata libertas, ut ubi ſim, quàm qui ſim, magis referat, *it is of more importance*, Liv. 2, 7. neque enim refert videre, quid dicendum ſit, niſi, &c. Cic. Brut. 29.

REFERTUS, a, *filled, crammed*; *ſee* refercire.

REFERVĔRE, *to be boiling hot*; refervens crimen, *a flagrant crime*. Cic. Roſc. Com. 6. refervescĕre, *to begin to grow hot again*, Cic. Div. 1, 23. *but* referverat v. refervuerat oratio, *had grown cool, had abated*, Cic. Br. 91.

REFIBŬLĀRE, *to unclaſp, to unbuckle*, Mart. 9, 28.

RĔFICĔRE (feci, fectum; facio,) templa aedesque labentes deorum, *to repair* or *rebuild*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 2. *ſo* aedes, quae vitium fecerunt, Cic. Top. 3. naves, *to refit*, Caeſ. B. C. 2, 23. rates quaſſas, *to refit his ſhattered ſhips*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 17. *ſo* puppes laceras refeci, Ov. Ep. 2, 46. copias ſuas, *to recruit*, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 87. plebs Voleronem tribunum reficit, *re-elects*, Liv. 2, 50. *ſo* Tribuni plebis iidem refecti, *ſc.* ſunt, Liv. 3, 31. *add.* 6, 35 & 36. Papirius legem ferebat de tribunis reficiendis, Cic. Amic. 25.—cum divendendâ praedâ quadringenta talenta argenti aurique refeciſſet. *had made up* or *amaſſed, ſal.* recepiſſet, *had reſtored.*) Liv. 1, 53. *ſo* quod inde refectum eſt *ſc.* pecuniae, militi diviſum, *the money produced from the ſale was divided among the ſoldiers, ſal.* confectum v. effectum.) Liv. 31. 8. villico delectetur, quod tanto ſibi plus mercedis ex fundo refectum ſit, *ſo much more income is produced*, Cic. Verr. 3, 5. *ſo* nunquam eris dives antè, quàm tibi ex tuis poſſeſſionibus tantum reficiatur, ut eo tueri ſex legiones—poſſis, Cic. paradox. 6, 1.—¶ 2. corpus v. vires cibo, *to refreſh*, Liv. 37, 24. *ſo* exercitum ex labore atque inopia refecit, Caeſ. B. G. 7, 32. milites ex nocturno labore ſe reficere juſſit, ib. 83. itaque refectis,

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fectis cibo somnoque militibus, *being refreshed*, Curt. 5, 4, 23. tantum cibi & potionis adhibendum, ut reficiantur vires, non opprimantur, Cic. Sen. 11. equorum reficiendorum causâ subsistere, Caes. B. C. 2, 42. nec aut cibo refectus aut potu, *without either eating or drinking*, Curt. 7, 5, 16. reficit animos varietas, *refreshes*, Quint. 1, 12, 4. repetitio rerum memoriam judicis reficit, Id. 6, 1, 1. 4 pro. 6. 8 pr. 11. id, quo animi reficiuntur, *are refreshed*, 9, 4, 62.—Rĕfectus, a. *refreshed*, 10, 3, 27 & 29. refecti cum fatigatis certamen inituri erant, Curt. 5, 13, 13. ego hic cogito commorari, quoad me reficiam; nam et vires et corpus amisi, *till I recover* or *reestablish my health*; *for I am extremely weakened and emaciated*, Cic. Fam. 7, 26 f. Tironis reficiendi spes, *of restoring* Tiro *to health*, Cic. Att. 7, 3. reficientibus se ex imbecillitate utilissima, *to those recovering*, Plin. 26, 11. incipit refici, *to recover*, Plin. Ep. 8, 11. *so* ex longo morbo refici, Sen. Ep. 7. arte Aemoniâ refectus, *cured*, Stat. Silv. 1, 4, 112. *so* cognatorum opibus curisque refectus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 136. sine dubio post Leuctricam pugnam Laecedaemonii se nunquam refecerunt, *never recovered*, Nep. 17, 7. ut statim mente cogitaret, si paullum modò res essent refectae, bellum renovare, *a little recruited*, Nep. 22, 1. salutem communem, *to restore*, Cic. Sext. 6. flamma refecta, *rekindled*, Ov. F. 3, 144. longoque refecta tempore, *being fetched again* to herself, or *having recovered* from her swoon, Ov. M. 7, 827. *so* longâ vixque refecta morâ est, Id. F. 4, 610.—Rĕfectio, ōnis, f. *a repairing or rebuilding*, Suet. Caes. 15. Col. 12, 3. Vitr. 6, 3. ¶ 2. *a refreshment*, Quinctil. 10, 3, 26. instar refectionis existimas mutationem laboris, Plin. Pan. 81.—¶ 3. *a recovery*, Cels. 3, 15. & 4, 6. Rĕfector, ōris, m. *a repairer* or *rebuilder*, Suet. Vesp. 18.—Rĕfectus, ūs, m. *a refreshment*, Plin.

Rĕfĭgĕre (xi, xum,) signa templis Parthorum, *to pluck down* or *take away by force the Roman standards from the temples of the Parthians*, i. e. *to force the Parthians to restore the standards taken from Crassus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 56 leges, *to disannul or abrogate*, Cic. Phil. 13, 3. leges figere et refigere pretio, *to make and unmake laws for money*, Virg. A. 6, 622.—clypeo refixo, *by taking down the shield* (of Euphorbus from a temple,) Hor. Od. 1, 28, 11. *so* Virg. A. 5, 360. Sidera refixa, *stars loosened from the firmament*, which the ancients supposed to be solid, ib. 527. Hor. Ep. 17, 5.

Rĕfingĕre. *to repair*, Virg. G. 4, 202.

Rĕflāgĭtāre, *to ask importunately*, *to dun*.

Rĕflāre, *to blow against*, Cic. Att. 6, 6. *to thwart*, *to cross*; cum fortuna reflavit, affligimur, Cic. Off 2, 6. aër ducitur atque reflatur, *is drawn in and breathed out again*, Lucr. 9, 936 reflantibus ventis rejicimur, *by cross winds*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49 ——Rĕflātus, ūs, m. *a contrary wind*, Cic. Att. 12, 2.

Rĕflectĕre, xi, xum, *to bend back*, *to turn back*; canum degeneres caudam sub alvum reflectunt, Plin 11, 50. Latini—mollia colla reflectunt *sc.* equorum, *turn* or *wheel about*, Virg. A. 11, 622. *to turn away one's face*, Ov. Ep. 16, 239. *to look back*, Ov. M. 7, 342. inque caput erexit, longaque reflectitur ungues, *has long claws bent inwards*, ib. 5, 547. animum, *to reflect*, *to think*, Virg. A. 2, 741. animum incitatum, *to repress*, *to check*, Cic. Sull. 16. *so* Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9. causae, quibus mentes aut incitantur aut reflectuntur, Cic. Or. 1, 12. illam (lupam) tereti cervice reflexam, *bending or turning back*, Virg. A. 8, 633. *so* reflexâ cervice, ib. 10, 535. paullum cervice reflexâ, Ov. Art. 3, 779. masculis elephantorum dentes reflexi, feminis recti atque proni, Plin. 11, 37.

Rĕflōrĕre, ui, -; & esse, *to flourish or blossom again*; quotiens refloruit, Plin. 18, 16.

Rĕfluĕre, xi, xum, *to flow back*; Nilus cum refluit campis, *sc.* ex, Virg. A. 9, 32. ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluitque Maeandros, *flows backwards and forwards with an ambiguous course*, Ov. M. 8, 163. Tybris refluens, *flowing back* to its source. Virg. A. 8, 87. ut mare sollicitum stridet refluentibus undis, *as the troubled sea murmurs at the reflux of its waters*, Id. G. 4, 262.—Rĕfluus, a. *flowing back*; nec unquam eodem tempore, quo pridie, refluí, *sc.* aestus, Plin. 2, 97.

Rĕfŏcillāre, *to comfort*, *to cherish*, *to refresh*.

Rĕfŏdĕre, (ōdi, fossum; fodio,) *to dig up again*.

Reformāre, *to reform*, *to new-mould* or *shape*; dum, quod fuit antè, reformet, *sc.* Thetis, *till she turn herself again into what she was before*; *till she resume her former shape*, Ov. M. 11, 254. deinde jubentur (*sc.* pueri) imitari proposita, et ad illa reformare chirographum, *to imitate the copy and form their letters according to it*, Senec. Ep. 94 m.—ora reformatus primos lolāus in annos, *having his face metamorphosed into* the appearance of *his early years*, Ov. M. 9, 399. Reformātor (ōris, m.) literarum, *a reformer of learning*, Plin. Ep. 8, 12.

Reformīdāre, *to fear much to dread*; *to shun* or *avoid through fear*; discrimina, Quinctil. 10, 5, 17. verbum aliquod, 1, 6, 28. urbem. 10, 1, 55. -ātio, *great fear* or *dread*, Cic. Part. Or. 4.

Rĕfŏvēre, ōvi, ōtum, *to cherish* or *refresh*, *to revive* or *restore*; vires ex itinere, Paterc. 2, 113. vires dat refovetque deus, Stat. Th. 6, 521. membra quiete, Sil. 3, 637. vites absumtas stercore, Col. 2, 14. modicâ stercoratione terra refovetur, Id. 2, 1. corpus refoventque foventque, *they hug their body*, *and hug it again*, Ov. M. 8, 536. *so* artus complexibus, Lucan. 8, 67. disciplinam castrorum lapsam refovisti, *you have restored*, Plin. Pan. 18. ignes, *to rekindle*, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 15.—refotus lacpius calidis piscinis, *refreshed by warm baths*, Suet. Ner. 27.

Refractus, a. *broken*; &c. *see* refringĕre.

Refraenāre v. refrenāre libidines, licentiam, &c. *to restrain*, *to curb*; omnium opibus refrenanda ac coërcenda est juventus, Cic. Div. 2, 2. semper magno ingenio adolescentes refrenandi potius a gloria, quàm incitandi fuerunt, *to be restrained*, Id. Coel. 31. progressu arcuit, a reditu refrenavit, *sc.* Antonium Brutus, *checked* or *restrained*, Id. Phil. 11, 2. *so* cum ejus animum ad persequendum non negligentia tardaret, sed conscientia sceleris avaritiaeque suae refrenaret, Id. Verr. 3, 57. illa (Medea) refrenat aquas, *bridles* or *checks* in their course, Ov. Ep. 6, 87. neque

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neque ab exitio res ulla refraenat, *preserves*, Lucr. 1, 850.—projecta refraenatur, *sc.* materia, *is checked*, ib. 2, 283. religione refraenatus, *restrained*, 5, 115.—REFRENATIO, ōnis, f. *a checking* or *restraining*, Senec. Ir. 3, 15.

REFRĀGĀRI petenti, *to oppose* or *vote against a candidate for an office*, Cic. Phil. 11, 9. lex—petitioni refragata est, *was unfavourable to your application* for the consulship, Id. Mur. 23.—Lucullus, et Metellus Creticus, & cum iis pars optimatium refragabatur, ne aut promissa civitatibus a Pompeio, aut bene meritis praemia, ad arbitrium ejus, perfolverentur, *opposed the payment of*, Paterc. 2, 40. si cetera non refragantur, *sc.* emptioni, *if there are no other objections* to the purchase, Plin. 3, 19, 9. refragatur his omnibus *sc.* signatoribus quòd, &c. *there is an objection against all these*, Quinctil. 5, 7, 2. ut is, cui non refragetur ingenium, &c. *who is not obstructed by a deficiency of genius*, ib. 10, 6, 4. quidamque eunuchion, *sc.* rotundam lactucam vocant, quoniam haec maximè refragetur Veneri, *is very unfavourable to generation*, Plin. 19, 8 s. 38. sed ipse scilicet gloriae suae non refragatus, *not inimical to*, Curt. 9, 5, 21.

REFRĪCA re (ui, ctum,) id denuo, *to rub hard again*, Cato, 87. obductam cicatricem, *to rip up an old sore, to make it bleed afresh*, Cic. Rull. 3, 2. *sc.* illud Castricianum vulnus, Cic. Flac. 23. vulnera Appii, Id. Att. 5, 15. desiderium ac dolorem, *to renew*, Id. Fam. 5, 17. praeterita fata reip. Id. Pis. 33. ut illa vetus Afrania fabula refricaretur, *should be recalled* to our remembrance, Id. Coel. 30. *in allusion, as it is thought, to one* Afrania, *mentioned*, Val. Max. 8, 3, 2. cum autem illam pulcherrimi facti memoriam refricat, *recalls the remembrance, puts me in mind*, Cic. Phil. 3, 7 f. *tat* cum cinis patriae versari ante oculos, atque animum memoria *(sc.* earum rerum) refricare coeperat, *to affect* or *distress anew*, Cic. Sull 6 nec haec, quae refricant *sc.* dolorem, lite me magis angunt, *nor do these objects, which renew my grief, distress me more here*, (at Tusculum, where his daughter Tullia died, than at Astura,) Cic. Att. 12, 45. crebrò refricat lippitudo, *sc.* se, *the humour in my eyes often recurs*, Id.

REFRĪGĔRE *or rather* refrigescĕre, ixi, -, *to grow cold, to cool*; opp. *to* calescere, Cels. 4, 3. bove inhibeat, ut colla eorum refrigescant, Col. 4, 3. vel jam vinum refrixerit, Cato, 105. parvo corporis vulnere haesum corpore cum toto post tela edocta refrixit, *grew cold*, Ov. M. 12, 422. *met.* refrigescit oratio, *grows cold* or *languid*, 4, 3. 2. *sc* refrixit calor cogitationis scribendi morâ, 10, 3, 6. affectus morâ stili refrigescunt, ib. 10, 7, 14. ubi illinc rediero, nihil est; res refrixerit, *will have grown stale* or *cold*, i. e *will be forgotten*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 25. *sc* res interpellata bello refrixerat, Cic. Att. 1, 19. vereor ne hasta Caesaris refrixerit, *left the auction of Caesar go on coldly*, (by the death of P. Sulla, who was a great purchaser of confiscated effects,) Id. Fam. 9, 10, 7. & 15, 17, 4. *add.* Phil. 2, 26. crimen de nummis—valuit re recenti; nunc in causa refrixit, *was much talked of at the time; now it is little regarded* or *mentioned*, Cic. Planc. 23. ceteris in locis sortes refrixerunt, *oracles are disregarded*, Cic. Div. 2, 41. cum Romae a judiciis forum refrixerit, *when there shall be few trials in the forum*; or, as we say, *little business at the bar*, Cic. Att. 1, 1. Memmius—refrixerat, *was become indifferent* or *inactive*, ib. 4, 18. *so* Scaurus refrixit, Id. Q. fr. 3, 2.—REFRĪGĔRĀRE, *to cool, to make cold* or *chill*; stella Saturni refrigerat, Martis incendit, Cic. N. D. 2, 46. me frigus Dalmaticum etiam hic refrigeravit, *has chilled me*, Id. Fam. 5, 10. umbris aquisve refrigerari, *to be cooled*, Cic. Sen. 16. refrigerato autem et extincto calore, occidimur ipsi et extinguimur, Id. N. D. 2, 9. membra refrigerat undâ, *she cools* or *refreshes*, Ov. M. 903. dei membra partim ardentia, partim refrigerata, *cooled*, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. refrigerato inventionis amore, *being cooled*, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 2. refrigerato jam levissimo sermone hominum provincialium, *the impotent calumny of the people in the province being now subsided, diminished* or *grown stale*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8. *so* ita defessâ ac refrigeratâ accusatione, Cic. Verr. 1 Act. 10.—¶ in convivio refrigeratus ab Antonio, *being treated coldly* or *with contempt*, Paterc. 2, 83 refrigeratus saepe a semetipso, *being often interrupted*, Suet. Claud. 41. aegrè ferens, recitante se, subitò ac nullâ nisi refrigerandi sui causâ, indicto senatu, Neronem recessisse, *for no other reason but to expose him* (Lucan) *to contempt*, Id. in vita Lucani:—testis brevi interlocutione patroni refutandus est, aut aliquo, si contingat, urbano dicto refrigerandus, *or if possible, should be exposed to ridicule by some pleasantry or witty saying*, Quinctil. 5, 7, 26.—¶ REFRIGERATIO, ōnis, f. *a cooling* or *refreshing*, Cic. Senec. 14. Col. 11, 1, 16.—refrigeratrix, īcis, *cooling, that cools*, Plin. 19, 8 s. 38.—REFRIGERATŌRIUS, -ia vis, *a cooling force or influence*, Plin. 22, 22 s. 44 s. *so* est et palustris lens—refrigeratoria naturae, *of a cooling nature or quality*, ib. 25 s. 70.

REFRINGERE (frēgi, fractum; frango,) carcerem, cellas v. portas, *to break open*; ramum cunctantem, *to break or tear off the lingering branch*, Virg. A. 6, 210. virgulta pede, *to break*, Catul. 61, 86. *so* silvas pectore, Stat. Th. 4, 159. mucronem unguium, Plin. 8, 15. opes alicujus, *to diminish*, Propert. 3, 3, 44. *so* gloriam Milonis, Cic. Mil. 2. impetus ingenium, *to repress*, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 7. vim fortunae, *to weaken* or *repel*, Liv. 5, 37. radium solis, *to refract, to break the direct course of*, Plin. 2, 59. refracta videntur omnia converti, Lucr. 4, 442.—REFRACTORIUS, a. *obstinate, stubborn, refractory*, Senec. Ep. 73. refractariolus, -um genus dicendi, *somewhat rugged* or *unruly*, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

REFŬGĔRE (fūgi, itum; fŭgio,) *to flee away; to fly* or *run back*; in silvam, Virg. A. 3, 268. reliqui, classe amissâ, Syracusas refugerant, Cic. Verr. 5, 38. in suas cavernas, *sc.* pisces, Plin. 9, 57. quin etiam a caulibus brassicisque, si propter fetent, ut a pestiferis et nocentibus dicuntur, *sc.* vites, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. *so* Plin. 17, 24. refŭgit ad Libitinae templum, *recedes* or *retires* appreciably i. e. *stands on a neck of land projecting into the sea*, Virg. A. 3, 536. refŭgit animus, eăque reformidat dicere, *starts back* or *recoils*, Cic. Phil.

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Phil. 14, 3. *so* quanquam animus meminisse horret, luctuque refugit, Virg. A. 2, 12. periculum, *to avoid, to shun*, Cic. *so* tela atque incursus ceterorum, Id. jurgia vicina, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 171, nec Polyhymnia Lesbōum refūgit tendere barbiton, *refuses to tune*, Id. Od. 1, 1. 34. omnemque refugerat Orpheus foemineam Venerem, *had declined all connection with women*, Ov. M. 10, 79.

REFULGĔRE, fi, -, *to shine, bright, to glitter.*

REFUNDĔRE (fūdi, fusum;) glaciem, *to melt*, Plin. 2, 101. aequor in aequor, *to pour back*, Ov. M. 11, 488. ponto unda refunditur, *is poured back into the sea*, Sil. 14, 552. *add.* Cic. N. D. 2, 46. suas copias Nilo, *to restore or send back*, Plin. Pan. 36. undas, *to beat back*, Lucan. 2, 618. alga refunditur, *is washed back*, Virg. A. 7, 590. refuso mari, *having flowed back* or *ebbed*, Plin. 36, 26 s. 65. ponto longè refuso, *being driven far back* (and confined by moles,) Virg. G. 2, 163. palus Acheronte refuso, *a lake formed by the overflowing of Acheron*, Virg. A. 6, 107. imis stagna refusa vadis, *the pools* i. e. *the sea raised from its lowest bottom*, ib 1, 126. refuso submovet oceano, *removes at a distance by the* (intervention of the) *widely diffused* or *extensive ocean*, (al. *by the ebbing and flowing sea,*) ib. 7, 225.—REFUSUS, adv. *plentifully, loosely*, Col. 4, 1, 3.

REFŪTĀRE, *to refute, to disprove;* conatum a cupiditatem ejus, *to repress, to check*, Cic. plebem oratione feroci, Liv. 2, 52. -ātio, & ātus, ūs.

REGĀLIS, regius, *royal*, &c. *see* RĔGERE.

RĔGĔLĀRE *to thaw;* frigora brumae, Col. 10, 77.

REGĔMĔRE, ui, itum, *to groan again.*

REGĔNĔRĀRE avum, *to resemble*, Plin. 7, 12 s. 10. *so* patrem, Id. 14, 22 s. 28. signa quaedam naevosque et cicatrices etiam regenerāri, *that children are born with certain marks, moles and scars perfectly similar to those of their parents*. Plin.

RĔGERE (rexi, rectum,) orbem, *to rule or govern*, Virg. E. 4, 17. *so* populos imperio, Id. A. 6, 851. res hominum imperiis, 1, 230. populum auspiciis, 4, 102. urbes in longa pace, 7, 46. latum reges aequus orbem, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 57. qui terram, &c. imperio regit unus aequo, ib. 3, 4, 48. At, ô deorum quicquid in caelo regit terras et humanum genus, *O all ye celestial gods who rule*, Id. Epod. 5, 1. mundus regitur numine deorum, Cic. Fin. 3, 19. animum rege, qui nisi paret, imperat, *rule your passion*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62. ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet, Virg. A. 1, 153. orbem sol, Id. G. 1, 231. trunca manum pinus regit, et vestigia firmat, *guides or directs*, Id. A. 3, 659. *so* caeca regens filo vestigia, ib. 6, 30. dum spiritus hos reget artus, *shall move* or *actuate*, 4, 336. cursus, *to steer* or *direct the course of a ship*, 6, 350. *so* vehunt per maria vasta ratibus, quas neque gubernacula regunt, Plin. 12, 19. auriga equos regebat, *guided*, Curt. 4, 15, 28. nec tibi quadrupedes —in promptu regere est, *nor is it easy for you to govern the steeds*, Ov. M. 2, 86, *so* ib. 393. si peccas, te regere possum, *if you go wrong, I can set you right*, Cic. Mur. 28. *so* quem tamen nos disciplinā reginus, *I endeavour to reclaim*, Cic. Att. 10 7. finca, *to settle the limit of an estate*, ib. 9, 5 lex de regundis finibus agrorum, *about regulating the bounds of farms*, (A. 209.) arva lapis regit certis finibus, *divides*, Tibul. 1, 3, 44. exemplos que suo mores regat, *he will regulate*, Ov. M. 15, 834. *so* restat ut his ego me ipse regam solerque elementis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 27. nec dotata regit virum conjux, *rules*, Id. Od. 3, 15, 19. aut si non odit, regit, *directs* or *tutors*, ib. 18, 26. qui sibi fidit dux, regit examen, *rules or directs the swarm*, as if bees, ib. 19, 23. summas, domine, gratias ago, quod inter maximas occupationes, iis, de quibus te consului, me quoque regere dignatus es, *you have condescended to direct me in those points*, Plin. Ep. 10, 64. *so* te domine, rogo, ut me in hoc—regere digneris, ib. 85 f.—RECTUS, a. *right* or *straight, not crooked;* rectae acies, *armies drawn up in a straight line*, or *in regular order of battle*, Liv. 34, 28. nusquam recta acies *sc.* est ei *nempe* invidiae, *she never looks straight forward*, Ov. M. 2, 777. recto cursu, *in a direct course*, Plin. 12, 19 f. 42. ipse ego te ripis, et recto flumine ducam, *right along my river*, Virg. A. 8, 58. not however in a straight line, *as the river had windings;* but by a right or unerring course, ib. 95. navem rectam tenere, *to steer right*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 13. rectā aut obliquā percussus luce refulget, Lucr. 2, 799. praeterito hac plateā rectā sursum, *go straight up this street*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35. saxa recta, *upright, perpendicular*, Liv. 21, 36. ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat, *to throw a talus or die, so that it may stand upright*, Cic. Fin. 3, 16. securus, cadat, an recto stet fabula talo, *unconcerned, whether his play fall, or stand with an upright ankle*, i. e. *whether it be approved or disapproved*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176. illa quidem recto pugnat se attollere trunco, *she strives to raise herself with her body upright*, Ov. M. 2, 822. recta tunica, *a tunic wrought by one standing upright*, Plin. 8, 48. & Festus. eo rectā viā quidem illuc, *I go straight way*, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 80. *so* rectā pergere in exilium, *sc.* viā, Cic. Cat. 1, 9. e navi rectā ad me venit, Cic. Att. 6, 8. cur non rectā introibas, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 7. rectior ad Alpes via, *a more direct road*, Liv. 21, 31. interdum longā trabe rectior exit, *sc.* serpens, *he is stretched out straighter than a long beam*, Ov. M. 3, 78. *so* rectior coma, *opp. to* crispula, Senec. Ep. 95. crus rectius, Hor. S. 1, 2, 82.—¶ 2. *right, fit, proper;* consilium illud rectum est de occludendis aedibus, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 14. rectum est? ego ut faciam, Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 27. neque id putabit, pravum an rectum fuet, quod petet, ib. 3, 1, 76. consilium, quod cepi, rectum esse et tutum scio, ib. 2, 3, 86. qui, nisi quod ipse fecit, nihil rectum putat, Id. Ad. 1, 2, 19. facile omnes, quum valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, And. 2, 1, 9. etenim ipsus secum eam rem rectā reputavit viā, *in the right* or *proper way*, ib. 2, 6, 11, his nunc praemium est, qui recta prava faciunt, *who confound right and wrong*, Id. Ph. 5, 26. in omni vitā suā quemque a rectā conscientiā transversum unguem non oportet discedere, *from a good conscience*, i. e. *from integrity*, Cic. Att. 13, 20. cetera qui vitae servaret munia recto more, *who discharged the other duties of life in a right manner*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 131. est animus tibi—secundis temporibus dubiisque rectus, *steady, equal, neither too much elevated nor depressed*, Id.

Od.

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Od. 4, 9, 36. ex quibus (consularibus) unus L. Caesar firmus est et rectus, *i. e.* rectè sentit de rep. *well affected* or *faithfully attached to the interest of the commonwealth*, Cic. Fam. 12, 5. *so* cum antea rectissimâ voluntate, &c. Paterc. 2, 18. rectique cultus pectora roborant, *a good education strengthens the mind*, ib. 4, 4, 34. indoles recta, *a good disposition*, Senec. Hippol. 20. ingenia, *undepraved*, ib. 21. natura, *unblameable*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 66. coena, *plentiful*, (A. 451.) pars multa natat, modò recta capessens, interdum pravis obnoxia, *sometimes embracing what things are right*, ib. 2, 7, 7. ea maximè conducunt, quae sunt rectissima, Cic. Fam. 5, 19.—RECTUM, i, n. *what is right* or *straight*; *rectitude, honesty, virtue*; sponte suâ sine lege, fidem rectumque colebat, Ov. M. 1, 9. conscia mens recti famae mendacia risit, *a mind conscious of rectitude* or *integrity slights false reports*, Id. F. 4, 311. *so* mens sibi conscia recti, Virg. A. 1, 604. *but* rectum animi servas? *are you sound in your mind*, or *in your senses?* Hor. S. 2, 3, 201. interdum vulgus rectum videt; est ubi peccat, *sometimes the people judge right and sometimes are in the wrong*, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 63. scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum, *to distinguish straight from crooked*, i. e. *right from wrong*, ib. 2, 2, 44. decipimur specie recti, *by the appearance of right*, Id. Art. P. 25. quidve ad amicitias usus rectumne, trahat nos, *utility* or *worth*, Id. S. 2, 6, 75.—iterque non agit in rectum, *he does not move* or *fly straight forward*, Ov. M. 2, 716.—RECTA, adv. *sc.* viâ, *straightway, directly*; rectà consequor, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 12. rectà enim a porta domum meam venit, Cic. Fam. 9, 19. tendimus hinc rectà Beneventum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 71.—rectà convivari, *sc.* coenâ, *plentifully*, Suet. Aug. 74.—RECTÈ, adv. *directly, in a straight line, perpendicularly*; nam si omnes atomi declinabunt, nullae unquam cohaerescent; sin aliae declinabunt, aliae suo nutu rectè ferentur, *in a straight line*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6. *so* erit hoc quasi provincias atomis dare, quae obliquè ferantur, ib.—¶ 2. *rightly, properly, well*; rectè an secus nihil ad nos, Cic. Pis. 28. nec rectè quae tu in nos dicis, *i. e.* malè, *what you say wrong against us*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 3. Chrysalus mihi usque quàque loquitur nec rectè, pater, *always abuses me* or *calls me names*, Id. Bacch. 4, 4, 83. *so* quanti refert te nec rectè dicere, *sc.* alicui, Id. Ps. 4, 6, 25. stultum est, tibi rectè, facere, *to do a kindness*, Id. Aul. 2, 5, 12. id (ver sacrum) quum P. Licinius pontifex NON ESSE RECTÈ FACTUM collegio (pontificum) primùm, deinde ex auctoritate collegii patribus renunciasset, *that it had not been duly* or *regularly performed*, Liv. 34, 44. de Attica pergratum mihi feciſti, quòd curâsti antè scirem ei rectè esse *sc.* at quàm non bellè fuisse, *I should know that she is well, before I knew that she had been unwell*, Cic. Att. 14, 16 f. molestias—recte feras, *patiently, with firmness*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 33. quoties mihi certorum hominum potestas erit, quibus rectè dem *sc.* literas, non praetermittam, *to whom I may safely give* or *entrust letters*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. rectè ego semper fugi has nuptias, *justly, with reason*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 27. *so* non rectè vinctus est, *not justly*; but Simo, playing on the ambiguous sense of RECTÈ, says; at non ita jussi, i. e. *I ordered him to be* straitly *bound*, ib. 5, 4, 54. & 5, 2, 24. otia rectè ponere, *to employ one's leisure time profitably*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 113. rectè vendere, *at a good price*, Cic. Verr. 3, 98. rectè accipere, *to receive* the property of a thing *legally*, Id. Top. 4. vis rectè vivêre, *to live happily*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 29. rectiùs vives, *more happily*, Id. Od. 2, 10, 1. rectius coenâre, *more plentifully*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 62.—Quid est? *what's the matter*, AES. nil; rectè, perge, *nothing; well, go on*, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 19. rogo, num quid velit? rectè; inquit, *nothing, he says*, ib. 2, 3, 50. tum, quod dem ei, rectè est, *it is well*, i. e. *when she asks any thing, all I can give her is a civil answer*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 16. quid es tam tristis? PA. rectè, mater, i. e. *there is no cause*, Ter. Hec, 3, 2, 20. RECTIO, ōnis. f. rerum publicarum, *a ruling* or *governing, the administration or management*, Cic. Fin. 5, 4 & 22.—RECTOR, ōris, m. *a ruler* or *governour*, Cic. N. 2, 35 f. divûm tu maxime rector Jupiter, Virg. A. 8, 572. superûm, Ov. M. 1, 668. olympi, ib. 9, 498. juvenum rectores, *the directors*, Virg. A. 9, 173. rectorem quoque solitus est apponere aetate parvis aut mente lapsis, *a guardian*, Suet. Aug. 48. Afranius, Burrhus, et Annaeus Seneca, rectores imperatoriae juventae, *governors* or *preceptors of the young emperor*, Tac. An. 13, 2. rector navis, *a pilot*, Plin. 4, 22.—RECTRIX, īcis, f. *a governess* or *directress*; rectrix membrorum anima, Col. 3, 10. Italia rectrix parensque mundi altera, Plin. 37, 13 f. 77.—RĒGIMEN, ĭnis, n. *government, direction*, Liv. 3, 33. regimen rerum, *a ruler* or *director of the state*, i. e. *a dictator*, Id. 4, 31.—RĒGŬLA, ae, f. *a rule, a square* or *ruler*; adsit regula, peccatis quae poenas irroget aequas, Hor. 1, 3, 118. Demosthenes ipse ille norma oratoris et regula, Plin. Ep. 9, 26. regula, qua vera et falsa judicentur, Cic. Brut. 41.—Regulāris, e, *according to rule, regular*; regulare, *sc.* aes, *a kind of copper beaten into plates*, Plin. 34, 8 f. 20.—RĒGIO, ōnis, f. *a region, a tract of land, a country*; regiones inhabitabiles, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. deserta siti regio, Virg. 4, 42.—*a quarter* or *part*; eo (lituo) Romulus regiones direxit, cum urbem condidit, *marked out the quarters* of heaven, Cic. Div. 1, 17. *so* regio tum aquilonaris, tum australis, Id. N. D. 2, 19. vespertina, Hor. S. 1, 4, 3. Atti Navii lituus ille, quo—regiones vineae terminavit, *with which he divided the regions or quarters of the vineyard*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3.—spatium urbis in regiones vicosque divisit, *into wards and streets*, Suet. Aug. 30. notâ excedo regione viarum, *from the known track* or *path*, Virg. A. 2, 737. *so* rectâ regione viâ declinare sese, *from the straight line*, Lucr. 2, 250. eam esse naturam, et regionem provinciae tuae, *the nature and situation*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 14. Italia ambobus (consulibus) provincia decreta; regionibus tamen imperium partitum, *they were to command in different parts*, Liv. 27, 7.—vix facile sese regionibus officii—continet, *within the bounds of duty*, Cic. Rull. 2, 35. si, quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnes cogitationes

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tiones terminaret suas, *by the same limits*, Id. Arch. 11.—quum uterque utrique esset exercitus in conspectu, feréque e regione castris castra poneret, *almost directly opposite to each other*, Caes. B. C. 7, 35. *So* nonne etiam dicitis, esse e regione nobis, e contraria parte terrae, qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos ANTIPODAS vocatis? *on the part of the earth directly opposite to us*, Cic. Acad. 4, 39. *cf.* Id. Fat. 9 & 20.—populabundi regione portae Esquilinae accessere, *opposite to*, Liv. 3, 66. portis regione platearum potentiu- stationes praesidiaque disposuit, *at the gates facing the broad streets*, Id. 25, 25.—REGIONĀTIM (adv.) urbe totâ ludos edidit, *in the several wards of the city*, Suet. Caes. 39. *So* Liv. 40, 51. regionatim commerciis interruptis, *commerce between the different districts being prohibited*, Liv. 45, 30.

REX régis, m. *a king*, *a chief ruler* or *governour*, *a sovereign*, *a monarch*; justitiae fruendae causâ videntur olim bene morati reges constituti;—eademque constituendarum legum fuit causa, quae regum: Jus enim semper quaesitum est aequabile, &c. Cic. Off. 2, 12. igitur initio reges, (nam in terris nomen imperii id primum fuit,) diversi, &c. Sall. Cat. 2. omnes antiquae gentes regibus primùm paruerunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 2. *So* Justin. 1, 1. Lacedaemonii duos habebant semper reges, nomine magis quam imperio, Nep. 17, 1. sic Carthagine quotannis annui bini reges creabantur, Id. 22, 7. Pelops rex Lacedaemoniorum justus ac legitimus, *opp. to* tyrannus, Liv. 34, 32 & 41.—regum timendorum in proprios greges; reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 5. hinc populum latè regem, *ruling far and wide*, *possessing extensive dominion*, Virg. A. 1, 21.—rex caeli, *i. e.* Jupiter, Id. G. 4, 152. divûm pater, et rex hominum, Id. A. 1, 65. Agamemnon rex regum, *king of kings*, i. e. chief commander of the Graecian princes in the war against Troy, Cic. Fam. 9, 14. rex infernus, *i. e.* Pluto, Virg. A. 6, 107. *called* tremendus, Id. G. 4, 469. rex fluviorum Eridānus, ib. 1, 482.—*As the king of Persia was the most powerful monarch in ancient times, the title of* REX *is often appropriated to him; thus*, vel rex semper maximas mihi agebat gratias, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 7. in Asiam ad regem militatum abiit, Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 65. *So* Nep. 9, 4. 17, 2 &c. *but under the emperors the title of* REGUM REX *was given to the king of* Parthia, Suet. Cal. 5.—*After the expulsion of Tarquin, the name of* REX *was odious among the Romans*, (regium nomen alibi magnum, Romae intolerabile esse, Liv. 27, 19.) *and denoted a tyrant or absolute monarch*; nam impune quaelibet facere, id est esse regem, Sallust. Jug. 31, 26.—*hence to flatter that prejudice*, *an ambassador from Rhodes addressing the senate, in answer to king* Eumenes, *says*; reges serva omnia, et subjecta imperio suo esse volunt.—Barbari, quibus pro legibus semper dominorum imperia fuerunt, reges habeant; Graeci suam fortunam, vestros animos gerunt, Liv. 37, 54.—*So* nihil aliud actum, nisi ut decem reges, aerarii, vectigalium, provinciarum—domini constituerentur, *ten tyrants*, Cic. Rull. 2, 6. non regno, sed rege liberari videmur, *we seem to be freed not from tyranny, but from the tyrant*, i. e. Caesar, Cic. Fam. 12. 1 si Caesar rex fuerit, quod quidem mihi videtur, ib. 11, 27, 20.—*But afterwards this title was sometimes given to the emperors; thus*, Statius *to* Domitian, longamque tibi, rex magne, juventam annuit, atque suos promisit Jupiter annos, Silv. 4, 1 f. *So* Martial, *with still meaner adulation*: terrarum domino, deoque rerum, promisit (*sc.* Janus) Pyliam quater senectam; addas, Jane, tuam, pater, rogamus, *i. e.* immortalem, 8, 2, 6.—¶ 2. REX *is sometimes put for* patronus; *thus*, coram rege suo de paupertate tacentes, plus poscente ferent, *before their patron*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 43. *So* rexque paterque audisti coram, nec verbo parcius absens, *you have been called in your presence both my patron*, &c. ib. 1, 7, 37. splendidius multo est, equus ut me portet, alat rex, ib. 1, 17, 20. rex horum *sc.* clientium, *their patron* or *lord*, Juv. 1, 136. sum comes ipse tuus, tumidique antecambulo regis; tu comes alterius, *sc.* regis, Mart. 2, 18, 5. ferum est alium mihi quaerere regem. ib. 4, 40, 9. *So* Columel. 1 pr. 9. rex meus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 24. hui! regem elegantem narras, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 18. nemo satis pro merito gratiam regi refert, Ter. Phor. 2, 2, 24.—also for a *a governor* or *tutor*; memor actae non alio rege puertiae *for* puèritiae, *of boyhood passed under the same preceptor* or *master*, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 8.—or for *any great or rich man*; rex regnatorem, aliàs dominum, aliàs divitem significat, Donat. ad Ter. ibid. regem me esse oportuit, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 20. regibus hic mos est, &c. Hor. S. 1, 2, 86. nondum omnis abacta paupertes epulis regum, ib. 2, 2, 44. five reges, five inopes erimus coloni, Id. 2, 14, 12. at pueri ludentes, rex eris, aiunt, si recte facies, Id. Ep. 1, 158. *hence, according to the doctrine of the stoics, the wise or truly virtuous man* (sapiens) *is called* rex regum, ib. 107. *So* rex est, qui metuet nil; rex est, qui cupiet nil: hoc regnum sibi quisque dat, Senec. Thyest. 388.—REX sacrificulus *v.* sacrorum, *king of sacred things*; a priest who performed the sacred rites, which used formerly to be performed by the kings, Liv. 2, 2. & 40, 42. Cic. Dom. 14. Har. resp. 6. Plin. 11, 37 f. 71.—¶ 3. REGES, plur. *the kind and queen*, Liv. 27, 4. & 44, 19. *the children of a king*, Caes. B. C. 3, 107 & 109. Cic. Verr. 4, 27. *So* rex, *the son of a king*, Tac. H. 2, 25. *the royal family*, Liv. 2, 2, 3 & 15.—*metaph.* cum reges tam sint continentes, multo magis consulares esse oportet, *when our sovereign rulers*, (i. e. Balbus, the favourite of Caesar,) *are so moderate, consulars*, (i. e. Cicero) *ought to be much more so*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19. ut cum prima novi ducent examina reges *sc.* apum, *the kings* of the bees, Virg. G. 4, 21. plures reges inchoantur, ne desint. Plin. 11, 16. sunt autem ii reges majores paulo, et oblongi magis quàm ceterae apes, Col. 9, 10, 1. duo autem genera eorum, Plin. ib. nam duae regum facies, duo corpora gentis; omnes igitur notae deteriores dede neci, melior vacuâ sine (*sc.* ut) regnet in aula," qui tamen et ipse spoliandus est alis, &c. Col. ib. 3. & Virg. G. 4, 90 & 95. mira plebis circa regem obedientia, Plin. 11, 17. regem non sic Aegyptus, et ingens Lydia—ob-

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servant, Virg. ib. 210. &c.—¶ 4. REX *was a firname of the* gens MARCIA, Cic. Fam. 13, 52. Liv. 42, 1. Sall. Cat. 30. Suet. Caes. 6.——REGĪNA, ae, f. *a queen*; regina deûm, *i. e.* Juno, Virg. A. 1, 9 & 46. regina sacerdos, *a royal priestess*, i. e Ilia, the daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus & Remus, ib. 273. sed reginae domi suae fuêre ambae, *i. e.* dominae, *mistresses*, Plaut. True. 2, 6, 50. regina pecunia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 37. omnium regina rerum, oratio, Cic. Or. 2, 44. siderum regina bicornis Luna, Hor. carm. Saec. 35. haec enim una virtus *sc.* justitia, omnium est domina, et regina virtutum, Cic. Off. 3, 6 volucrum regina, *the eagle*, Mart. 5, 56. cunuchum porro dixti velle te, quia solae utuntur his reginae, *great ladies*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 88. Felix trium reginarum maritus, *of three queens or princesses*, Suet. Claud. 28 & ibi Pitisc.—REGŬLUS, i, m. *the king of a small country, a prince, a chieftain*, Liv. 27, 4.—REGIUS, a. *of or like a king, royal*; regius pastor, *the king's shepherd*, Cic. Off. 3, 10. fama cum ad regios esset perlata, *to the king's prefects*, Nep. 17, 8. apparatu regio acceptus, *with regal magnificence*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 1. regia ales, *the regal bird*, i. e. *the eagle*, Ov. M. 4, 362. bellum regium, *against king* Mithridates, Cic. Manil. 17. chartae, *royal paper*, i. e. *of the finest kind*, Catul. 22, 6. regiam civitatem (i. e. *monarchy*) Aegyptii, popularem (i. e. *democracy*) Attici, post Theseum, *sc.* invenerunt, Plin. 7, 56. regia conjux, *a royal spouse*, i. e. *the daughter of a king*, Virg. A. 2, 783. dona, *the presents of the queen*, Dido, ib. 1, 696. honos, *the badge of royalty*, ib. 7, 814. *so* insigne, Tac. An. 6, 42. inimicitias impotenti ac prope regiâ irâ exercere, *to prosecute enmity with overbearing and almost tyrannical rancour*, Liv. 39, 4. juvenis, *the royal youth*, the son of Tarquin, Ov. F. 2, 761. moles, *regal structures*, like those of kings, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 1. morbus, *the jaundice*, Id. Art. P. 453. Plin. 22, 24. Cels. 3, 24. interfecto enim rege, regios omnes nutus tuemur, *after the tyrant is slain, we support all his despotic ordinances*, Cic. Fam. 12, 1. *so* regia potestas, *despotic power*, Cic. Phil. 1. memor regiae pugnae, *of his battle with their king*, i. e. Lar Tolumnius, Liv. 4, 32. Dion—regios spiritus repressit, *curbed the tyrant's pride*, Nep. 10, 5. homo inanis et regiae superbiae, *of intolerable haughtiness*, Sall. Jug. 64. regia virgo, *of royal birth*, Ov. M. 2, 571.——REGIA, ae, f. *a palace, a king's house*, Liv. 30, 12. haec illum (Herculem) regia cepit, *this palace* (though mean) *received him*, Virg. A 8, 363, 359 & 366. Romuleoque recens horrebat regia culmo, *the palace fresh with Romulean straw*, i. e. *the palace of Romulus newly thatched with straw, was rough*, ib. 654. (A. 465.) Caci ingens regia, *the large hall*, ib. 243. celsa regia Priami, *the lofty palace*, Ov. Ep. 1, 34. regia Solis, Id. M. 2, 1. caeli, Virg. G. 1, 503. A. 7, 210. parva regia Numae, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 30. *called* monumenta regis, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 15. (*vid.* A. 296.) —¶ 2. *the house in which the* Pontifex Maximus *resided*, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 6. Serv. ad Virg. A. 8, 363. Festus in REGIA.—¶ 3. *a king's tent or pavilion, in a camp*, Liv. 2, 12. Curt. 9, 5, 30.—¶ 4. *the principal box* or *pavilion in a theatre*, Suet. Aug. 31. Vitruv. 5, 7.—REGIĒ, adv. *like a king, royalty*; regiè polita aedificia, *splendidly*, Varr. 1, 2, 10.—regiè factum, *despotically, tyrannically*, Cic. Cat. 1, 12. *so* statuit in aratores, Id. Verr. 3, 48.——REGĀLIS, e, *royal, becoming a king, princely*; nihil ei tam regale videri quam studium agri colendi, Cic. Sen. 17. regalem animum in se esse, *the spirit of a king*, Liv. 27, 19 ——REGALĪTER, adv. *like a king*, Ov. M. 2, 397. *in a royal manner*, Liv. 42, 51.——REGĪFICUS, a. *royal, splendid*, Virg. A. 6, 605.——REGĪFICE, adv. *royally, splendidly*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19. Sil. 11, 273 ——

REGNUM, i, n. *a kingdom, the empire or dominion of a king, a realm, a country subject to a king*; se patrio regno tutoris fraude pulsos, *sc.* esse, Liv. 1, 40. non in regno populum Romanum, sed in libertate esse, *not under regal government*, Liv. 2, 15. regni novitas, *the lateness* or *short duration of my kingdom*, Virg. A. 1, 563. regni corona, *the royal crown*, ib. 8, 505. opulentaque regnis castra, *for* opulenti regni, *the camp of an opulent kingdom*, ib. 475. barbara regna, *barbarous kingdoms*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 253. caelestia, *the celestial kingdoms*, i. e. *heaven*, Ov. M. 1, 152. inferna, *the infernal regions*, Senec. Herc. fur. 11. inamabile regnum, *sc.* Plutonis, Ov. M. 4, 477. *so* inamoena regna, ib. 10, 15. invia vivis, Virg. A. 6, 154. pallida, dis invisa, ib. 8, 244. tristia, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 46. viduata lumine, Sil. 3, 301. ante potestatem Tulli, atque ignobile regnum, *before the ignoble reign of* SERVIUS *Tullius*, supposed to have been the son of a *slave*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 9. cum illo (Servio Tullio) simul justa ac legitima regna occiderunt, Liv. 1, 48 f. regnum appetere, *to aspire* or *aim at sovereignty*, Cic. Dom. 38. Mil. 27 Senec 16. in servitutem cadere de regno, *from a throne, from being a king*, Senec. Theb. 598. Tyrrhena regna capessam, *sc.* rogans ut, *that I would undertake the government of the Tuscan kingdom*, Virg. A. 8, 507. vultis et his mecum considere regnis, *to settle in this kingdom*, ib. 1, 572. Caesari regnum deferre, *to offer the crown*, Cic. Phil. 2, 34. si regnum tibi permittant homines, *if men should make you a king*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 123. injustaque regna tenebat, *he possessed the kingdom unjustly*, Ov. M. 5, 277. nec regna vini sortiêre tales, *nor shall you determine by* throwing *the dice, who is to be director or president of the feast*, (arbiter bibendi,) Hor. Od. 1, 8, 18. & 2, 7, 25. (A. 456.)—hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,—jam tum tenditque fovetque, *even then the goddess* (Juno) *strives and fondly hopes to make this city* (Carthage) *the seat of empire* or *the metropolis of the world*, Virg. A. 1, 17. ¶ regnum judiciorum, *i. e.* intolerabilis potentia in judiciis, *too great power in judicial trials*, or *in courts of justice*, Cic. 1 Act. in Verr. 12. *so* ait, se regnum meum ferre non posse, *my excessive*, or as it were, *regal power*, Cic. Sull. 7. hoc verò regnum est, et ferri nullo pacto potest, *this is tyranny*, Att. 2, 12. abuteris ad omnia atomorum regno et licentiâ, *you make use of the power of atoms for every thing*, i. e. *you give to atoms an absolute power*, Cic. N. D. 23, ob ereptum censurae regnum, *for*

for having taken away the arbitrary or *regal power of the cenſorſhip*, Liv. 4, 32. amiſſo regno forenſi, *having loſt my dominion in the* forum; or, as we ſay, *at the bar*, Cic. Fam. 9, 18. *ſo* regnum judiciale, Id. Att. 1, 1. niſi hic in tuo regno eſſemus, *i. e.* in Tuſculano, *in your domain, on your territories*, i. e. in your Tuſculan villa, Cic. Or. 1, 10. *ſ.* poſt in haec Puteolana et Cumana regna renavigare, *to my farms* or *villas near* Puteoli & Cumae, Cic. Att. 14, 16. *ſo* mea regna videns, *my realm* or *poſſeſſions, my farm*, Virg. E. 1, 70.—Regnāre, *to reign, to be a king; to rule*; regnat Apollo, Virg. E. 4, 10. in aula, Id. G. 4, 90. Aeolus, et clauſo ventorum carcere regnet, A. 1, 141. Latio, *ſc.* in, ib. 1, 265. per urbes, ib. 3, 295. in Sicilia omnibus oppidis, Cic. Verr. 2, 54. caelo tonantem credidimus Jovem regnare, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 1. latiùs regnes avidum domando ſpiritum, ib. 2, 2, 9. tribunos tantum licentiae novem annis, quibus regnant, ſumpſiſſe, ut, &c. *in which they have reigned*, Liv. 6, 40. *cf.* 3, 19. nec jam libertate contentos eſſe, niſi etiam regnent ac dominentur, Id. 24, 29. oratio in hoc uno regnat, Cic. Or. 37. quando equitum centurias tenes, in queis regnas, *ſince you bear an unlimited ſway over the centuries of* Equites, Cic. Fam. 11, 16. olim cum regnare exiſtimabamur, *when I was thought to have too much power* or *authority*, Id. Fam. 7, 24. regnare in judiciis dictus eſt, *ſc.* Cicero, *he was ſaid to reign in judicial trials* or *at the bar*, Quinctil. 10, 1, 112. advenae in nos regnaverunt, *foreigners have reigned over us; as* Numa, Tarquin, &c. Tac. Ann. 11, 24. et quâ Daunus agreſtium regnavit populorum, *for* in agreſtes populos, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 11. ardor edendi—regnat per fauces et viſcera, *reigns*, Ov. M. 8, 829. *ſo* chrietas geminata libidine regnat, ib. 12, 221. regnare nolo, ut non ſim liber mihi, Phaedr. 3, 8 f. quid quaeris? vivo et regno, ſimul iſta reliqui, *I live and reign*, i. e. *I am as happy as a prince*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 8.—¶ neque enim hic; ut in ceteris gentibus, quae regnantur, certa dominorum domus, et ceteri ſervi, *there is not at Rome, as in other nations, which are governed by kings*, Tac. H. 1, 16 f. Gothones regnantur (*al.* regnant) paullò jam adductiùs, quàm ceterae Germanorum gentes, nondum tamen ſupra libertátem, *are ruled with ſtraiter reins, in a more arbitrary manner*, Id. G. 43. qui nationem eam regebant, in quantum Germani regnantur, Id. An. 13, 54.—terra regnata Lycurgo, *(in the dat. for* a Lycurgo,) *ruled* or *governed by*, Virg. A. 3, 14. *ſo* terra regnata Philippo, Ov. P. 4, 15, 15. et regnata petam Laconi rura Phalanto, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 11. regnata Cyro Bactra, ib. 3, 29, 27. gens Pandae ſola Indorum regnata feminis, Plin. 6, 20 f. 23. Regnabitur, impp. *the kingly government ſhall be maintained* or *continued*, Virg. A. 1, 276. quia poſt Tatii mortem ab ſua parte non erat regnatum, *there had not been a king of their race or nation*, Liv. 1, 17. in variis voluntatibus, reguari tamen omnes volebant, libertatis dulcedine nondum experta, *all wiſhed that there ſhould be a king, that the regal government ſhould be preſerved*, ib. regnatum (eſt) Romae ab conditâ urbe ad liberatam annos ducentos quadraginta quatuor, *the government of kings continued*, ib. 60.—regnante Servio Tullio, *in the reign of*, Cic. Brut. 10. *but* Graeciâ jam regnante, *being freed from kings* or *tyrants*, ib. diſplicere regnantibus civilia filiorum ingenia, *that deſpotic princes were diſpleaſed with ſons, who diſcovered diſpoſitions friendly to civil liberty*, Tac. An. 2, 82.—ſi unquam regnandum acceperit Albam, *if he ever receive the crown of Alba*, Virg. A. 6, 770.—Regnātor, ōris, m. *a ruler, a governor, a king*; deûm, Virg. 4, 269. olympi, ib. 2, 779. agelli, *the poſſeſſor*, Mart. 10, 61.—Regnatrix domus, *the imperial family*, Tac. An. 1, 4.

Rĕgĕrĕre (ſſi, ſtum,) lucem; *to throw back, to reflect*, Plin. 2, 9. culmos in acervum, *to throw up*; radices in ſummum, *to lay on the top*, Col. 3, 11, 4. pecunias publicas in aerarium, *to put into*, Paterc. 2, 92. aliquid in commentarios, *to mark down*, Quinctil. 2, 11, 7. & 3, 6, 58. communem culpam hi in illos, illi in hos regerere poſſe confidunt, *to throw the blame on one another*, Plin. Ep. 10, 30. omnem invidiam in eum, *to lay all the* odium *on him*, Quinctil. 11, 1, 22. crimen alicui, Sen. Hippol. 718. deſpuimus comitiales morbos, hoc eſt, contagia regerimus, *we ſpit, when we ſee one ſeized with the falling ſickneſs, and thus we repel or avert the contagion*, Plin. 28, 4 f. 7. pro quo tibi proximâ epiſtolâ tot ruſticos Stoicos regeram, *I will return* or *ſend you in return a liſt of*, Cic. Fam. 15, 19. humus quae erat autumno regeſta, *thrown up* from a furrow or trench, Col. 11, 3, 5. *ſo* regeſta e foſsâ terra, Liv. 44, 11. tophi in ſummo regeſti, *thrown* in heaps *on the ſurface* of the ground, Col. 3, 11, 7. indiciumque ſuae vocis tellure regeſtâ obruit, *and covers the diſcovery of his voice*, i. e. *the words he had uttered with the earth thrown back* into the hole, Ov. M. 11, 188.—Regestum, i, n. *earth dug up from a trench, trenched ground*, Col. 4, 1, 3. regeſtus, ûs, m. vix juſtum paſtinationi praebet regeſtum, *a ſufficient depth of ſoil* or *trenched ground*, ib. 3, 13, 8.

Regermĭnāre, *to ſprout* or *ſpring up again*; et in Aenaria ſucciſa regerminat *ſc.* cupreſſus, Plin. 16, 33 f. 60. -ātio; caſtanea—regerminatione caeduâ vel ſalice laetior, *the cheſnut-tree, when cut, ſprings up more plentifully than the willow*, Id. 17, 20 f. 34. caule reciſo ferè omnia regerminant,—lactucam etiam ſuaviorem putant a regerminatione, *when it ſprings up again after being cut*, Id. 19, 7 f. 36.

Regifŭgium, i, n. (rex & fugio,) *a feſtival in commemoration of Tarquin's flight from Rome*, (VI. Cal. April.) Feſtus; Ov. F. 2, 685, &c. Auſon. de Feriis Rom. v. 13. (A. 111.)

Rēgia, ae, f. *a palace*, &c. *ſee* Regĕre & Rex.

Regigni, *to be produced anew*, Lucr. 5, 245.

Regilla, ae, f. *a kind of tunic*, (A. 417.)

Rēgimen, *government*: rĕgio, &c. *ſee* Regĕre.

Regilītināre, *to anoint, to let looſe*, Catull. 23, 9. regilitinōſus, a. *very gluiſh or clammy*, Plin.

Regrĕdi, (greſſus; gradior,) *to go back, to return*; -u legatorum non exſpectato, Tac. An. 1, 30. -Regressio, ōnis, f. & regreſſus, ûs m. *a return*.

Rēgŭla, *a rule*; rĕgŭlus, &c. *ſee* regĕre.

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Regnāre, *to reign*; regnum, &c. *see* regĕre.
Regustāre, *to taste again; to read over again.*
Regyrare, *to wheel about, to turn round.*
Rehālāre, *to breathe back again*, Lucr. 6, 522.
Rejicĕre (jēci, jectum; jacio) tela in hostem, *to throw back*; vestem ex humeris, *to throw off*; sanguinem, *to throw up, to vomit*; hostes ex loco, *to drive away*; a flumine reīce capellas, *for* rejice, *drive away or keep back*, Virg. E. 3, 96. judices, mala, praedam, petentem, *to reject*; rem ad senatum, ad futuros magistratus, *to refer*; rem ad Idus Febr. *to delay, to put off*; invidiam ejus ad senatum, *to lay the* odium, *of that on the senate*, Liv. 2, 28.—Rejectio, ōnis, f. *a casting up, a vomiting*, Plin. 23, 8. & 25, 13. *a rejecting or refusing*, Cic. Balb. 12. Caecil. 6.—Rejectus, ūs, *a vomiting or casting up*, Cels. 4, 2.——Rejectāre cruorem, *to cast up, to vomit*; montes rejectant vocem, *re-echo*, Lucr. 2, 330. Sil. 7, 421.—Rejectaneus, -ea, *v.* rejecta, *sc.* negotia, *rejected*; *a name given by the Stoics to certain things, which they did not chuse to call* mala, Cic. Fin. 4, 26. 3, 16 &c. Acad. 1, 10.—Rejicŭlus *v.* reicŭlus, -ŭlae oves, *thrown or cast away for any cause, refuse*; -ula mancipia, *worthless, vile*, Senec. Ep. 47. -ŭli dies, *useless, idle*, Id.
Reipsa, *v.* ipsâ re, *in reality, truly*, Cic passim.
Rĕlābi, *to slide or fall back, to flow back*, Hor.
Reiterātio, ōnis, f. *a repetition*; crebrâ reiteratione firmentur, Quinctil. 11, 2.
Relanguēre, ui, -, *to be very languid, feeble*, or *faint*: relangueſcĕre, *to grow languid or faint, to ſwoon or abate*; ille relanguiſſe ſe dicit; Cic.
Relātio, *a relation*; -ātus, &c. *see* Referre.
Relaxāre vincla (*for* vincula) tunicarum, *to loose*, Ov. F 2, 321. agmina deturbat gladio, campumque relaxat, *clears*, Sil. 7, 715. denſat quae rara modò, (*sc.* erant,) et quae denſa, relaxat, *condenses what before was rare, and rarifies what was denſe*, Virg. G. 1, 419. et caecca relaxat ſpiramenta, *and relaxes* or *opens the hidden pores*, ib. 89. hi (amnes) redeunt, ac fontibus ora relaxant, *open wide the mouths of their ſprings*, Ov. M. 1, 281. *ſo* exundat pelagus, caecoſque relaxans oceani fontes, Sil. 3, 51.—alvus tum adſtringitur, tum relaxatur, *is loosened*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54 f.—*met.* pater enim nimis indulgens, quidquid ego adſtrinxi, relaxat, Cic. Att, 10, 6. ſe vinculis corporis, *to free, to diſengage*, Cic. Sen. 22. a nimia neceſſitate numerorum, Id. Or. 52 f. ſe occupatione aliquâ, Id. Att. 16, 16. animum, *to relax, to eaſe* or *refreſh*, Cic. Off. 1, 34. animo relaxari, Id. Phil. 2, 16. ut omnium animi relaxati ſint, *are eaſed or relieved*, Cic. Fam. 11, 14. dolor relaxat, *sc.* ſe, *abates*, Id. Fin. 2, 29.——Relaxātio, ōnis, f. doloris, *a relaxation* or *abatement*, ib. animi, *an unbending* or *caſing*; otii fructus eſt, non contentio animi, ſed relaxatio, *not the ſtraining, but the unbending*, Id. Or. 2, 5 f.
Rĕlĕgāre tauros procul in ſola paſcua, *to ſend away* or *remove*, Virg. G. 3, 212. Hippolitum nymphae Egeriae nemorique *for* ad nymphan, Id. A. 7, 775. filium ab omnibus, Cic. Off. 3, 31. longè a ceteris, Caeſ. B. G. 5, 30. Cladius ſub miniſterii titulo M. Catonem a rep. relegavit, Paterc. 2, 45. exercitus in Siciliam relegatus eſt, *was ſent*; *as if* in exilium, *into exile, baniſhed*, Liv. 25, 6. L. Lamiam—in concione relegavit; edixitque ut ab urbe abeſſet millia paſſuum ducenta, Cic. Sext. 12, f. Martianum in quinquennium relegandum *ſc.* cenſuit, *ſhould be baniſhed*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 20. *without however loſing his rights or offices*, (A. 66.)—— Relegati dicuntur propriè, quibus ignominiae aut poenae causâ, neceſſe eſt ab urbe Roma aliovi quo loco abeſſe lege, ſenatuſve conſulto, aut edicto magiſtratûs, Feſtus: *hence* relegatus, non exul dicor, Ov. Tr. 2, 137. *ſo* P. 4, 13, 40. unde precor ſupplex, ut nos in tuta relĕges, Id. Tr 2, 201. *add.* P. 2, 2, 7. Cic. Att. 2, 12.—*met.* Relegāre rem ad auctores, *to refer*, Plin. 7, 1 f. *ſo* cauſas tibi, Tibul. 4, 6, 5. invidiam rei in auctorem, *to tranſer*, Paterc. 2, 64.—ambitione relegatâ, *ambition apart, without ambition*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 84.—Relegātio, ōnis, f. *baniſhment*, Liv. 3, 10. Cic. Roſc. Am. 15.
Relĕgĕre ſcripta, *to read over again*; pecuniam, *to gather in again*, Hor. Epod. 2, 69. iter, *to go over again*; aquas, *to ſail over again*, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 24. littora, *to cruiſe or ſail along again*, Virg. A. 3, 690. janua difficilis filo eſt inventa relecto, *by winding or gathering up again a thread*, Ovid. Met. 8, 173.
Relenteſcĕre, *to grow ſtack, to relent*, neve -ſcat ſaepe repulſus amor, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 76.
Rĕlĕvāre corpus e terra, *to lift up again, to raiſe*, Ov. M. 9, 318. *but* Pleiades incipiunt humeros relevare paternos, *to eaſe* or *relieve the ſhoulders of their father* Atlas, i. e. *when the ſeven ſtars begin to ſet* haliacally, or *to diſappear*, Ov. F. 4, 169. *ſ. vid.* Cl. Biog. 37.) aeſtus, *to relieve the heat*, Id. M. 7, 815. *ſo* famem, ib. 11, 129. laborem, 15, 16. ſitim, 6, 354. quae voveam duo ſunt; minimo ut relevĕre labore, *(al* dolore,) utque marem parias, *that you may be delivered* with very little pain, ib 9, 674. non eſt in medico ſemper relevetur ut aeger, *that the patient be relieved*, Id. P. 1, 3, 17. videbimur fortaſſe ad breve quoddam tempus curâ et metu eſſe relevati, *to be relieved from*, Cic. Cat. 1, 13.
Religāre, *to tie hard, to bind*· -ātio, Cic. Sen. 15.
Religio, ōnis, f. *(et per epenth. apud port.* relligio; *a* religĕre *v.* religāre,) *religion, a profound reverence and pious worſhip* of the *ſupreme Being*; quae in metu et caerimonia deorum ſit, Cic. Inv. 2, 22. cultus autem deorum eſt optimus, ut eos ſemper purâ, integrâ, incorruptâ et mente, et voce veneremur: non enim philoſophi ſolùm, verùm etiam majores noſtri ſuperſtitionem a religione ſeparaverunt. Nam qui totos dies precabantur, ut liberi *ſuperſtites* eſſent, *ſuperſtitioſi* ſunt appellati;—qui autem omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent, et tamquam *relegerent*, ſunt dicti *religioſi*, ex *relegendo*; ut *elegantes* ex *eligendo*, tamquam a *deligendo* diligentes, ex *intelligendo intelligentes*. His enim in verbis omnibus ineſt vis *legendi* eadem quae in religioſo. Ita factum eſt in ſuperſtitioſo et religioſo, alterum vitii nomen alterum laudis, Cic. N. D. 2, 28. (Lactantius ait religionem dici a religando, 4, 28.)

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28.) horum *sc.* atheorum enim sententiae omnium, non modò superstitionem tollunt, in qua ineſt timor inanis deorum; ſed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur, Cic. N. D. 1, 42. tum maximè religionem et pietatem verſari in animis, cum rebus divinis operam damus, Cic. Leg. 2, 11. religio eſt juſtitia erga deos, Cic. Part. 22. religionem ſuperſtitio *sc.* videtur imitari, ib. 23. vir ſumma auctoritate, et religione et fide, Cic. Arch 4. homo ſine ullâ religione ac fide, *without any religion and honour*, Nep. 10, 8. ille hac religione ab incepto non deterritus, *by this religious obligation* or *oath*, ib. ſervatâ religione, *by keeping his oath*, Id. 17, 2 f *so* cum habeas ampliſſimi viri religionem, *the oath*, Cic. ib. antetulit irae religionem, *he preferred his religion* to the gratification *of his reſentment*, ib. 4.—RELIGIONES, *religious rites or ceremonies*, Cic. Dom. 41. Phil. 1, 6. Planc. 32. quid de religionibus atque auſpiciis loquar? Liv. 6, 41. pro religionibus ſuis bella ſuſcipiunt, Cic. Font. 9. omnes religiones deorum repudiavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 51. Id. Dom. 40. moviſſe eos Camillus, tum aliâ oratione, tum eâ quae ad religiones pertinebat, maximè dicitur, Liv. 5, 55. hac caſti maneant in religione nepotes, *in this religious obſervance*, Virg. A. 3, 409. homo religionum deditus, *devoted to ſuperſtition*, Cic. Dom. 49. *so* religiones ſuſcipere & deponere, Cic. Div. 2, 54. lex de religione, *concerning the election of prieſts*, Cic. Verr, 2, 51.—Clodius, qui ex pontificis Maximi domo religionem eripuit, is in meam intulit, *ſanctity*, Cic. Dom 39. auctor et magiſter publicae religionis, *of the public religion*, i. e. *of religious rites and ceremonies*, ib. res omnes humanas religione contineri putat, *in the obſervance of religion* or *religious worſhip*, ib. religionis verbum, *a word* or *expreſſion concerning religion*, ib. quòd ſeverè de religione decerneret *sc.* ſenatus, *about* the violation of *religion* by Clodius, ib. qui muliebribus religionibus ſe implicuiſſet, i. e. *who had procured admiſſion among the women who were performing the ſacred rites of* Bona dea, *in the houſe of* Caeſar, ib. 40. templorum et delubrorum religiones, *the religious ceremonies uſed at the conſecration of*, ib. 45 f. cum ejus dedicationem multis fictis religionibus impedirent, *by feigned religious pretexts*, ib. 54. *cf.* Liv 2, 8. Senatus religionis calumniam non religione—comprobat, *approves of the pretended oracle or prophecy, ſaid to have been found in the Sibylline verſes, not from a regard to religion*, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 2. opinio eſt populi Romani a tuis invidis atque obtrectatoribus nomen inductum fictae religionis, *that the pretext of this feigned prophecy has been brought forward*, ib. 1, 4, 3. religione impediri dicebant, *by religion* or *religious ordinances*, i. e. by the laws of Solon, which forbade any one to be buried within the city, ib. 4, 12, 9. *ſo* rivos deducere nulla religio vetuit, Virg. G. 1, 170. oblata religio Cornuto eſt, pullariorum monitu, non ſatis diligenter cum auſpiciis operam dediſſe, *a religious ſcruple was objected to Cornutus, that he had not taken the auſpices in a proper manner*; (and therefore could not lay any thing before the ſenate on that day,) ib. 10, 12, 7. non religione aliquâ, *not by any religious ſcruples*, Cic. Mil. 9. et novas religiones excitabant in animis hominum prodigia ex pluribus locis nunciata, *religious ſcruples* or *apprehenſions*, Liv. 30, 2. multa eâ hieme prodigia facta; aut, (quod evenire ſolet, motis ſemel in religionem animis,) multa nunciata, et temere credita ſunt, *which is uſual when the minds of men are once inclined to ſuperſtition*, ib. 21, 62. ut religione obſtrictos haberent multitudinis animos, *with ſuperſtition*, Liv. 6, 1. *ſo* gravi ſub religione oppreſſa vita, Luer. 1, 64. ejus rei religio tenuit ſenatum, *that thing raiſed a religious ſcruple in the minds of the ſenators*, 9, 30. ea quaedam religio tenet *sc.* me, *a certain religious awe poſſeſſes or influences me*, 43. 13. in religionem trahebant, *sc.* id, *they thought it ominous*, Liv. 5, 23. obſtrinxiſti populum Romanum religione, *you have bound the Roman people by a religious obligation, or by the guilt of a violation of religion*, Cic. Phil. 2, 33. *so* ſuum peccatum, quod celari poſſet, confiteri maluit, quam haerere in republica religionem, Cic. N. D. 2, 4. ut religione civitas ſolvatur, Id. Caec. 34. Pontifices ſolvendum religione populum cenſebant, *that the people ſhould be looſed or freed from the obligation of the vow, which* Camillus *had made*, i. e. *that they ſhould diſcharge it*, Liv. 5, 23. *ſo* ut qui ſe domumque religione exſolvere vellet, ib 7. Julius Centor deceſſit; in ejus locum M. Cornelius ſuffectus, quae res poſtea religioni fuit, *(gave riſe to a religious ſcruple*, or *was thought diſpleaſing to the gods;)* quia eo luſtro Roma eſt capta: nec deinde in demortui locum cenſor ſufficitur, Liv. 5, 31. *cf.* 41, 16. *hence* collegam ſuffici cenſori religio erat, *there was a religious ſcruple*, or *it was thought offenſive to the gods that a colleague ſhould be choſen to the* ſurviving *cenſor*, in place of the deceaſed, Id. 6, 27. *ſo* ut velut numine aliquo defenſa caſtra oppugnare iterum religio fuerit, *sc.* Romanis, *they had a ſcruple to attack a ſecond time*, or *they were prevented by a religious ſcruple from attacking*, ib. 2, 62. tunc quoque ne confeſtim bellum indiceretur, neve exercitus mitterentur, religio obſtitit, *ſuperſtition prevented an immediate declaration of war*, 4, 30. et, quam ibi quoque religio obſtaret, *(a religious ſcruple interfered* or *came in the way;)* ne non poſſet niſi ab conſule dici dictator, augures conſulti eam religionem exemerunt, *removed that ſcruple* or *doubt*, ib. 31. *ſo* ut, quae religio C. Mario non fuetat, quò minus C. Glauciam praetorem occideret, eâ nos religione in privato P. Lentulo puniendo liberaremur, Cic. Cat. 3, 6. rem in religionem veniſſe populo, Cic. N. D. 2, 4. nova nunc religio in te iſthaec inceſſit? *has this new* ſcruple now ſuddenly ſeized you? Ter. And. 4, 3, 15. dignus es cum tua religione, odio, *with your ſcruples* or *ſcrupuloſity*, ib. 5, 4. 38. nam nihil eſſe mihi, religio eſt dicere, *I have a ſcruple*, Id. Heaut. 2, 1, 16. religio mihi non eſt, quò minùs hoc faciam, Cic. Cat. 3, 6.—liberaret templum religione *sc.* ut, *from profanation*, 45, 5. religio loci, *the religious awe or dread of the place*, Virg. A. 8, 349. *ſo* cupreſſus religione patrum multos ſervata per annos, ib. 2, 715. ſectum auguſtum,—horrendum ſilvis, et religio-

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ne

one parentum, ib. 7, 172. portae religione sacrae, ib. 608. *so* ib. 8, 598. prisca religione sacer recessus, Ov. M. 10, 693. fontes fluviosque voco, quaeque aetheris alti religio, *and whatever is to be worshipped in heaven*, i. e. *all the celestial deities*, Virg. A. 12, 181. primus in orbe deos fecit timor, Stat. Th. 3, 661. nec tamen ludorum primum initium, procurandis religionibus datum, aut religione animos, aut corpora morbis levavit, *the first introduction of stage plays intended as a religious expiation* or *to allay religious terrors, did not free their minds from superstition*, &c. Liv. 7, 3.—prospera religio, *favourable augury*, Virg. A. 3, 363.—¶ si nullam religionem fors habebit, *no obligation* or *sanctity*, Cic. Verr. 1, 15. *so* religio sortis, Id. Caecil. 14. (vid. SORS.) religio societatis, *the fidelity due to a partner in trade*, Id. Verr. 3, 58. magnam possidet religionem paternus maternusque sanguis, *sanctity*, Id. Rosc. A. 24. *so* foedus summae religionis, Id. Inv. 2, 30. mihi videor assequi posse, ut posteritas habeat religionem, *may respect the place as sacred, as if consecrated*, Cic. Att. 12, 36.—sum admiratus fidem tuam, et in consilio dando religionem, *sincerity*, Cic. Fam. 11, 29, 3. judicandi mora et religio, *conscientious exactness*, Id. Caec. 2. eorum religioni cum serviret orator, *studied*, or *was anxious to please their nice taste*, Cic. Or. 8.—hac ego religione non sum ab hoc conatu repulsus, *by this difficulty*, ib. 11.——

RELIGIOSUS, a. *religious*; religiosissimi mortales, Sall. Cat. 12. *so* Col. 11 f. Plin. 29, 1 f. 5. ut stultae & miserae omnes sumus religiosae, *superstitious*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37. *so* homines, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.—templum, *sacred*, Cic. Verr. 4, 43. *so* simulacrum, ib. 57. fanum, Cic. Manil. 22. limina deorum, Virg. A. 2, 365. religiosum est, quod jurati legibus judicârunt, Cic. Inv. 1, 30. quod tres pontifices statuissent, id semper omnibus sanctum, augustum, et religiosum visum est, Cic. Har. resp. 6. est jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa, Id.— religiosa dedicatio, *solemn*, Id. Dom. 48.—religiosi dies, *i. e.* nefasti, *unlucky*, Cic. Att. 9, 5. Gell. 4, 9. tum de diebus *religiosis* agitari coeptum, dieque a. d. XV. Kalen as Sextiles duplici clade insignem, (quo die ad Cremeram Fabii caesi; quo deinde al Alliam cum exitio urbis foede pugnatum,) a posteriore clade ALLIENSEM appellârunt, insignemque rei nulli agendae fecerunt, Liv. 6, 1. dies religiosi ad iter, Liv. 37, 33.—lustrum propter Capitolium captum, consulem occisum, condi, religiosum fuit, *i. e.* religio, *a religious scruple hindered the* lustrum *or usual sacrifice at the conclusion of the* census, *from being performed*, Liv. 3, 22.—religiosissimus testis, *very much to be depended on, of the greatest veracity*, Cic. Fin. 4, 22. *so* auctor rerum Romanarum, *a very authentic historian*, Cic. Brut. 11.—aures teretes et religiosae, *nice, not easily pleased*, Id. Or. 9.—RELIGIÖSE, adv. *religiously, devoutly*; Junonis templum, quod religiosissimè colebant, Cic. Inv. 2, 1. Virgilii natalem religiosiùs quàm suum, celebrabat, *sc.* Silius Italicus, *with more solemnity*, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 8. poëticen religiosissimè veneror, *with the most religious regard*, ib. 15.—quicquid rogabatur, religiosè promittebat, *scrupulously, cautiously, not rashly*, Nep. 25, 15.

RELĪNĔRE (ēvi, ītum,) *to open*, Ter.

RELINQUĔRE, liqui, lictum, *to leave, to forsake; to relinquish, to quit, to give over*; vitam, lucem v. animam, *to die*; in medio, *to leave undetermined*; RELINQUITUR, imp. *it remains* or *is left*:—RELICTIO, ōnis, f. *a leaving or forsaking*:—RELIQUUS, a. *remaining, the rest, the residue*; nihil reliqui est ei, *he has nothing left*; nihil reliqui facere, *to leave nothing*; in reliquum, *sc.* tempus, *for the future, henceforward*; de reliquo, *as to what remains, as for the rest*:—RELIQUUM, i, n. *a remnant, an arrear, the balance of an account*:—RELIQUIAE, ārum, f. *the remains, leavings or relicks*, Virg. A. 1, 30. *the ashes or bones of the dead*, Suet. Dom. 8. *faint traces or impressions of any thing in the mind*, Cic. Div. 2, 67.

RELŪCĔRE, xi, -, *to shine greatly*; dies reluxit caeco, *the blind man recovered his sight*, Tac. H. 4, 81.

RELUCTĀRI alicui, *to struggle or wrestle against; to be repugnant or reluctant*, Quinctil. pr.

RELŪDĔRE, *to play upon again, to mock*, Manil.

REMACRESCĔRE, macrui, -, *to grow very lean.*

REMALĔDĪCĔRE, *to return scurrilous language.*

REMANDĔRE eundem cibum, *to chew over again*, Quinctil. 11, 2, 41. *to chew the cud*, Plin.

REMANĒRE, si, sum, *to tarry behind, to continue, to remain, to abide*: remansio, ōnis, f. *a remaining*: -onem tuam probo, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1.

REMĀNĀRE, *to flow back again*, Lucr. 5, 270.

REMEĀRE, *to go back again, to return*, Cic.

REMEDĪTĀRI, *to meditate or ponder again.*

REMEDIUM, (medeor,) *a medicine, a remedy.*

REMĒTĪRI, mensus, *to measure over again*; iter, *to go over again*; astra, *to trace back*; facta et dicta, *to reflect on*: *passiv.* pelagoque remenso, *for* remensi pelagus, *having measured or sailed over again*, Virg. A. 2, 781.

REMEX, ĭgis, m. (remus & ago,) *a rower, a waterman*: remigium, i, n. *the rowing of a ship* or *boat*; *a company of rowers*, Virg. A. 3, 471. Liv. 26, 51. *the flying of birds*, Virg.——REMĪGĀRE, *to row*: -ātio. *See* Remus.

REMIGRĀRE, *to go back, to return, to come again.*

REMINISCI, *to remember, to call to mind.*

REMISCĔRE falsa veris, *to mingle together.*

REMITTĔRE captivos, *to send back*; nuncium v. repudium uxori, *to divorce*; tela, *to throw back*; calces, *to throw back, to kick*; habenas, frena equo, *to slacken, to let loose*; animum, *to ease*; ex pecunia, de supplicio, tributo, &c. *to abate*; debitum, iras alicui, *to give up, to forgive*; justitium, *to discontinue*; pugnam, *to slacken*; de ventre remittit stamen, *sc.* aranea, *puts forth, lets out a thread*, Ov. M. 6, 144. febres remittunt, *sc.* se, *abate, remit, lessen*, Cels. *so* cum remiserant dolores pedum, Cic. Brut. 34. cum se febris remiserit, Cels. 3, 18. furor ille se remisit, Ov. Ep. 4, 51. remittere labores, *to give over*, Mart. 10, 82. nullum remittis tempus, neque te respicis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 18. quod mihi conceditur, id reddo ac remitto, *I give up*, Cic. Sull. 3. *so* provinciam remitto, exercitum depono, Id Phil. 8. iis, qui solverant, ejus quod solverant, decimam remisi, *sc.* partem, *I gave back* or *refunded*, Plin.

Ep. 8, 2, 7. integram causam ad senatum remittit, *remits* or *refers*, Tac. cum erexêre aures, acerrimi auditus sunt; cum remisêre, surdi sunt, *let them fall*, Plin. 8, 32. mella calor remittit, *melts*, Virg. 4, 36. remittit explorare, *neglects*, Sall. Jug. nam si cogites, remittas jam me onerare injuriis, *you would cease* or *give over*, Ter. And. 5, 1, 8. ubi primùm remiserunt imbres *sc.* se, *abated*, Liv. 40, 33. patriae memoriam simultatum, *to drop the remembrance of private animosities for the sake of his country*, Liv. 9, 38. ea spes remisit a certamine animos, *relaxed their ardour*, ib. 12. omnes suâ sponte motam remittere industriam, *they all relaxed the diligence, which of their own accord they had exerted before*, Id. 2, 58. remittentibus tribunis plebis, *dropping their opposition*, 6, 36.—Manesque Acheronte remissos, *his* manes *or ghost released from Acheron*, Virg. 5, 99. nuncios in castra remissos—opperientes, *waiting the return of the messengers whom they had sent to their* respective *camps*, Liv. 33, 6. cum ille respondisset, in agro ambulanti (*sc.* sibi) ramulum adductum, ut remissus esset, in oculum recidisse, *when it was slackened* or *let go*, Cic. Div. 1, 54. remissâ humanâ vitâ, *being ended*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44 e Poëta.—Remissus, a. animo, *easy, at ease*, Caes. B. C. 2, 14. leni animo ac remisso esse, *cool and composed*, Cic. Or. 2, 46. in labore remissus nimis, *too remiss* or *careless*, Nep. 11, 3. cum tristibus severè; cum remissis, jucunde—vivere, *with the morose, gravely*; with the *gay* or *chearful, merrily*, Cic. Coel. 6. remississimo ad otium et ad omnem comitatem animo, *wholly unbent from business and given up to repose*, Suet. Aug. 98. remissioris animi vir Laelius, *more gentle* or *mild*, Sen. Ep. 11. nihilo remissiore militum irâ, *being no less furious*, Liv. 24, 39. onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt, *sc.* nos, *when relaxed or not extended*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. exercitatio nunc remissior, nunc anxior, Cels. hiems remissa, *moderate, mild*, Sen. *so* frigora remissiora, Caes. B. G. 5, 12. ventus remissior, Id. B. C. 3, 26. opus remissum, *low, mean*; opp. to grande, Ov. Tr. 2, 547. dubitâssem fortasse, utrum remissior essem, an summo jure contenderem, *whether I should treat him gently, or rigorously*, Cic. Att. 26, 15. sermo senis quietus et remissus, *mild* or *gentle*, Cic. Sen. 9. *so* remissius dicendi genus, *opp. to* forense, contentiosum genus, Cic. Sext. 53. Jovem memorant—agitâsse remissos cum Junone jocos, *merry or pleasant jests*, Ov. Ml. 3, 319.—Remissè, adv. *remissly, faintly*, Cic. Off. 3, 29. *gently, mildly*, Id. Or. 2, 26. Coel. 14. *merrily, jocosely*, Suet. Cl. 30.—Remissio, ōnis, f. vocis, *a lowering*; opp. to contentio, Cic. Or. 1, 61. operis, *a slackening, a relaxation*, Varr. morbi, *an abatement*, Cic. Fam. 7, 26 f. 27. *so* febris, Cels. 3, 3. publicanos remissionem petentes, tertiâ mercedum parte relevavit, *seeking an abatement of the sum which they had engaged to pay for the Asiatic taxes*, Suet. Caes. 20. jam verò tempora curarum remissionumque divisa, *sc.* erant, *relaxations*, Tac. Agr. 9. remissionem petere colonus non audet, *an abatement* of his rent, Col. 1, 7.—remissārius, a. vectis, *that may be thrust back*, Cato, 19.

Rĕmōlīri pondera terrae, *to throw off*, Ov.

Remollīre, *to soften again; to soften, to render effeminate*: remollescĕre, *to grow soft*; cera remollescit sole, Ov. M. 10, 285. precibus si numina justis victa remollescunt, ib. 1, 377.

Rĕmŏra, ae, f. *a hindrance, an obstruction, a stop, a delay; a name given to a small fish*, vid. Echeneis: remōrāri, *to tarry or stay, to linger or delay; to hinder, to stop, to keep back*:—remōrāmen, ĭnis, n. *a stop or hindrance*, Ov. M. 3, 567.

Remordēre, di, sum, *to bite again*, Hor. Ep. 6, 4. *to recriminate*, Juvenal. 2, 35. *to gnaw, to affect, to excite*, Liv. 8, 4. *to vex, to grieve*, Virg. A. 1, 261. *to cause remorse*, Lucr. 3, 839.

Remŏvēre, mōvi, mōtum, *to remove*: remotus, a. *remote, at a distance, afar off*: remōtio, onis, f. *a removal*; criminis, Cic. Inv. 2, 29.

Remūgīre, *to rebellow; to answer by lowing; to re-echo, to ring again; to make a great sound.*

Remulcēre, si, sum, *to sooth, to appease; to soften*; caudam, *to turn* or *bend backwards.*

Remulcum, i, n. *a tow-barge; a cable or rope to tow a ship with*; -co trahere navem, Liv. 37, 24.

Remunĕrāri & *rar.* -āre, *to reward, to requite, to recompense*: -ātio; benevolentiae, Cic. Off.

Remurmurāre, *to murmur against*; nulli, Stat.

Remus, i, m. *an oar*; remis incumbere v. insurgere; & remos impellere, *to ply the oars*; ad remum dari, *to be set to the oar*, Liv. 34, 6. remis ventisque, *with all speed possible*, Virg. A. 3, 563. Cic. Tusc. 3, 11. Fam. 12, 25. remis ego corporis utar, *i. e.* brachiis, *I will swim*, Ov. Ep. 18, 215. lapsumque solutis pennarum remis, *sc.* Icarum, i. e. *his waxen wings being melted*, Sil. 12, 98.—Remex, igis, m. *(qui remos agit,) a rower*:—Remigium, i, n. *the motion of the oars, rowing*, Virg. G. 1, 202. Ov. Art. A. 2, 196. nudum remigio latus navis, *i. e.* remis detersis, *stript of its oars*, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 4. biremes remigio aptat, *with oars*, or *for rowing*, Virg. A. 8, 80. *so* findere aquas remigio, Ov. F. 3, 586.—volat ille, per aëra magnum remigio alarum, *by the fleetness* or *assistance of his wings*, Virg. A. 1, 361. & 6, 19. Lucr. 6, 743.—remigium supplet, *i. e.* remiges, *he furnishes rowers*; ib. 3, 471. remigium vitiosum Ulyssei, *the vicious* or *worthless crew of* Ulysses, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 63. meo remigio rem gero, *I work with my own rowers*, i. e. *my slaves must obey me*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 152.—Remigāre, *to row*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. Plin. 32, 1. contra aquam remigantes, *rowing against the stream*, Sen. Ep. 122 f. -ātio, Cic. At. 13, 21.

Ren, rēnis, m. pl. rēnes, ium, *the reins, the kidneys*; renes dolent, Plaut. quum ex renibus laboraret, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25. renes morbo tentantur acuto, Hor. S. 1, 3, 163.

Renarrāre, *to tell or relate*, Virg. A. 3, 717.

Renāsci, nātus, *to rise, to be born again*; dentes renati, *growing again*, Plin. 11, 29 & 37. renescens annus, *the spring*, Id. 16, 25. urbs, *rebuilt*, Liv. 6, 1. renatum bellum, *renewed*, Cic. ad Br. 13.

Renavigāre, *to sail back again.*

Rĕnĕre, *to undo the texture of a web, to take out the threads of the woof from the warp*, Ovid. F. 6, 757. ad Liv. 444.

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RĒNĪDĒRE, *to shine, to be bright; to smile;* renidescĕre, *to grow bright or shining*, Lucr. 2, 628.

RĒNĪTENS, part. *shining bright*, Plin. 37, 6.

RĒNĪTI, *to strive against, to resist:* renitens, *resisting:* renixus, ûs, m. *resistance*, Cels. 5, 28.

RĒNĀRE, *to swim again, to swim back again.*

RENŌDANS, ntis, part. *tying up in a knot;* comam, Hor. Epod. 11 f. renodatus, *tied in a knot.*

RENŌVĀRE, *to make or build anew, to renew;* animum, *to refresh;* arvum, *to plough, to plough up, to plough over again, to prepare for sowing*, Ov. Met. 15, 125. et 1, 110. studia, *to resume*, Cic. Fam. 2, 2.—RENOVĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a renewing* or *renewal; a resuming:* renovāmen, ĭnis, n. *a change*, Ovid. Met. 8, 729.

RENŪĔRE, & renūtāre, *to nod back the head, to deny or refuse:* renūtus, ûs, m. *a beckoning* or *nodding back the head; a denial or refusal.*

RENUMĔRARE dotem, *to repay*, Ter. H. 3, 3, 52.

RENUNCIĀRE, *to bring back word*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 20. & 3, 4, 15. Nep. 22, 12. renunciant legationem, *they report the result of their embassy*, Liv. 23, 6. haec dicta legatis, renunciataque in concilium, *sc.* sunt, Id. 29, 3. rem alicui, v. de re, & ad aliquem, *to tell; so* id ego jam nunc tibi renuncio, here, futurum, Ter. And. 3, 2, 28 renuncio tibi, te hodiernis comitiis esse absolutum, Cic. Verr. 1 Act. 7. Milesiis rem gestam renunciaverat, ib. 1, 34. sed hi primùm renuncient sibi, quanta sit humani ingenii vis, *let them consider or reflect*, Quinctil. 12, 11, 10.—¶ 2. aliquem consulem, *to declare* by the voice of a herald, Cic. Or. 2, 64. *so* praetorem, Id. Manil. 1. *add.* Id. Verr. 2, 51. Liv. 5, 18. Plin. Pan. 92.—¶ 3. RENUNCIARE amicitiam alicui, *to renounce, to give up*, Tac. Ann. 2, 70. *so* hospitium ei, Cic. Verr. 2, 36. Liv. 25, 18. civilibus officiis, *to renounce or give up the profession of an advocate*, Quinctil. 10, 7, 1. societatem alicui, *to give up his society*, Liv. decreverunt renunciandam societatem Achaeis, *they passed a decree renouncing all alliance with the Achaeans*, Liv. 38, 31. *so* societas eis et amicitia renuncianda esset, Id. 36, 3.—repudium mulieri, *to break off a contract of marriage*, Ter. Phor. 4, 3, 72. & 5, 7, 35. Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 53. (A. 464.)—non multum abfuit, quin vitae renunciaret, *he was not far from putting an end to his life*, Suet. Galb. 11.—ut nobis renunciatur, imp. *as we are told*, Cic. Cluent. 59. posteaquam mihi renunciatum est de obitu Tulliae filiae tuae, *word was brought to me, or I was informed*, Id. Fam. 4, 5.—RENUNCIĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a report, an account returned*, Cic. Verr. 3, 39 non idem est ordo dignitatis et renunciationis, *of nomination*, or *being declared consul*, Cic. Mur. 8. renunciatio suffragiorum exspectetur, *the declaration* by a herald, Cic. Planc. 6.—RENUNCIUS, i, m. *a messenger, one who carries a message to and fro, a lacquey*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

RENŪTĀRE, *to deny* or *refuse by a nod;* si quis corpus sentire renutat, *denies that the body feels*, Lucr. 3, 351. lux incolumis transire potest, simulacra renutant, *i. e.* nequeunt, *images cannot pass*, ib. 4, 604.—RENŪTUS, ûs, m. *a refusal* by a nod; mutu ac renutu respondere voto tuo possum, *I may grant or reject your petition by a nod or a frown*, Plin. Ep. 1, 7. *See* Renuĕre.

REPANDUS, a. *bent backwards; broad or flat.*

REPANGĔRE, *to set or plant*, Col. 5, 10, 14. de Arb. 22, 3.—REPAGŬLUM, i, n. *a bar or bolt:* repagŭla, pl. *the barriers in a chariot-race*, Ov. M. 2, 155. *restraints*, Cic. N. D. 3, 26.

REPĂRĀRE, *to repair*, sed quae sunt vetustate sublapsa, reparentur in melius, Plin. Ep. 10, 75. tecta avitae Trojae, *to rebuild*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 60. amissas res, *to repair* or *retrieve one's ruined fortune*, Id. S. 2, 5, 2. *so* reparare quòd amiserit gravius est, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 6. perdere videbatur, quod alio praetore eodem ex agro reparare posset, *he might recover*, Cic. Verr. 3, 86. damna tamen celeres reparant caelestia lunae, *repair the heavenly losses*, i. e. *bring back the departed seasons*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 13. nec latentes classe citâ reparavit oras, *repaired, sought* or *made for*, ib. 2, 37, 24. bellum, *to renew*, Liv. 30, 7. haec (requies) reparat vires, *recruits, refreshes*, or *recovers*, Ov. Fp. 4, 90. una est, quae reparet, seque ipsa resemmet, alex, *one bird, which renews or new makes itself*, i. e. *the* phoenix, Ov. M. 15, 392.—vina Syrâ reparata merce, *wine purchased with Syrian merchandise*, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 12.—REPARĀTOR, ōris, m. *a repairer* or *restorer*, Stat. Silv. 4, 1, 11. REPARABĬLIS, -e damnum, *to be repaired*, Ovid. M. 1, 379. nullâ reparabilis arte laesa pudicitia est, *to be recovered*, Id. Ep. 5, 103.—*activ.* resonat reparabilis echo, *returning the voice*, Pers. 1, 102.

REPARCĔRE rei, *to spare*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 25.

REPASTĪNĀRE, *to dig again*, Col. 4, 32. Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 8. & 37, 4. *to dig* or *trench;* repastinatae dictae fuere vineae veteres, quae refodiebantur;—nunc antiquitatis imprudens consuetudo, quicquid emersi soli vineis praeparatur, repastinatum vocant, Col. 3, 18, 1.—REPASTINĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a digging* or *trenching*, Col. 2, 2, 13. Cic. Sen. 15.

REPECTĔRE, (xi v. xui, xum,) comas, *to comb, to dress*, Ov. Art. A. 3, 154.—repectit aura comas, *scatters* or *disorders*, Stat. Th. 6, 418.

REPELLĔRE (pŭli, pulsum,) hostes, vim vi, &c. *to repel, to beat back, to drive away;* aliquem a consulatu, *to prevent from obtaining*, Cic. Cat. 1, 10. servitutem a civibus, Cic. ad Brut. 14. hiemem ver repellit, Ov. M. 10, 164. connubia, *to reject* or *refuse*, Virg. A. 4, 214.—REPULSUS foribus, *sc.* a, Hor. S. 2, 7, 90. telum aere repulsum, *beat back from the brazen shield*, Virg. A. 2, 545. repulsi fatis ductores Danaûm, *repulsed, baffled*, ib. 13. si quid neque vobisque dignum petiveris, haud repulsus abibis, *you shall not meet with a refusal*, Sall. Jug. 110.—REPULSA, ae, f. *a repulse, a denial* or *refusal;* -am accipere, ferre v. pati; sine repulsa fieri consulem, Cic. Planc. 21. Naficae aedilicia repulsa, *a repulse from the aedileship;* et C. Marii, qui duabus aedilitatis acceptis repulsis, septies consul est factus:—sed quid ego aedilicias repulsas colligo? &c. ib. crescit amor dolore repulsae, *from the vexation of a refusal*, Ov. M. 3, 395. virtus repulsae nescia sordidae intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 17.—REPULSUS, ûs, m. *a beating* or *driving back, repulsion*, Plin. 34, 8. *cf.* Id. 8, 43 f.

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68. & 11, 37 f. 62. *a reverberation* of ſound, Cic. Div. 1, 7. *a reflection* of light, Lucr. 4, 105.—— REPULSĀRE verba, *to re-echo, to reverberate*, Lucr. 4, 583. dicta, *to reject*, ib. 912.

REPENDĔRE (di, ſum,) *to weigh back, to repay*; magna, *to make a great return* or *requital*, Virg. A. 2, 161. fatis contraria fata rependens, *weighing* or *balancing*, ib. 1, 239. ingenio formae damna rependo meae, *I compenſate* or *make up for the want of beauty by my genius*, Ov. Ep. 15, 32. dona alicui, *to repay*, Stat. Th. 9, 658. grates tibi, *to return thanks*, Id. Silv. 3, 3, 155. poenas ſceleri pares, *to ſuffer*, Senec. Oed. f. 14. praemia digna, *to return*, Stat. Th. 9, 50. *ſo* pretium pro officiis, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 21. vices, Propert. 4, 4, 58.—*paſſiv.* duplo rependebatur argentum, *double its weight of ſilver was paid for it*, Plin. 12, 25 f. 54. neu gratia facto nulla rependatur, *and leſt no requital ſhould be made for the deed*, Ov. M. 2, 695. cui (Septimuleio) pro C. Gracchi capite erat aurum repenſum, *its weight in gold was paid*, Cic. Or. 2, 67. quum Septimuleius, C. Gracchi familiaris, auro rependendum caput ejus exciſum ad Opimium tulerit, *to be repaid with* its weight in gold, Plin. 33, 3 f. 14. *cf.* Paterc. 2, 6. V. Max. 9, 4, 3. miles repenſus auro, *ranſomed with gold*, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 25.—REPENSĀRE id incommodum uvarum multitudine, *to compenſate or make up for*, Col. 3, 2. *ſo* bona malis, Paterc. 2, 12. merita meritis, Sen. Ir. 2, 32.

RĒPENS, ntis; & rĕpentīnus, a. *ſudden, haſty, unlooked for, unexpected, coming unawares*; ignoti & repentini homines, *upſtarts*, Cic. Brut. 69. repentè, & repentinò, adv *ſuddenly, on a ſudden*.

REPERCŬTĔRE (cuſſi, ſum; quatio) pilam, *to beat or ſtrike back*, Sen. Ben. 2, 17. aliena argumenta, *to turn againſt an opponent*, Quinctil. 6, 3, 23. aciem ejus, *to dazzle his ſight*, Sen. Ep. 115. faſcinationes, *to repel, to avert*, Plin. 28, 8. ſicut aquae tremulum labris ubi lumen ahenis ſole repercuſſum, *reflected by* the beams of *the ſun from brazen vats of water*, Virg. A. 8, 23. repercuſſo Phoebo, *by reflecting the ſun*, Ovid. 2, 110. imago repercuſſa, *reflected*, ib. 3, 434. aere repercuſſo, *by the reflection of the light from the braſs of his buckler*, ib. 4, 783. repercuſſae clamoribus valles, *ſtruck, re-echoing or reſounding with*, Liv. 21, 33.—REPERCUSSIO, ōnis, f. & -us, ûs, m. *a ſtriking back or again, the reflection of light or colours, the reverberation of ſound*.

RĒPĔRE, pſi, ptum, *to creep or crawl as ſerpents; to go ſoftly; to run as roots run in the ground; to ſpread as vines*; ſermones repentes per humum, i. e. *ſatires written in a ſimple ſtyle*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 251.—REPTĀRE, *to creep along, to go ſoftly* or *ſlowly, like a ſnail*: reptātio, & -ātūs, *a creeping; a growing up or ſpreading*.

REPĔRĪRE, *to find; to find out, to diſcover; to contrive, to deviſe, to invent*; rem & gloriam armis, *to get, to acquire*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60.—— REPERTUM, i, n. *an invention; a device*: repertor, ōris, m. *a finder, an inventor, a deviſer*; hominum rerumque repertor, *i. e.* Jupiter, *the maker* or *creator*, Virg. A. 12, 829.

REPĔTĔRE (īvi, ītum,) res, *to ſeek back, to demand a reſtitution of effects*, Liv. 1, 22 & 32. Cic. Off. 1, 11. Sext. 26. bona lege, *to claim, to try to recover by law*, Cic. Verr. 3, 13. *ſo* Id Caecil. 5. hanc tibi dono do, neque repeto pro illa quidquam abs te pretii, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 11. repeton' quem dedi? Id. Ad. 1, 2, 56. hem! repudiatus repetor, And. 1, 5, 14. repetuntque ſuas, *ſc.* ſponſas, *they demand back their brides*, Ov. F. 5, 701. ecquae (mulier) repetita per arma eſt? *was ſought back*, Ov. Ep. 16, 341.—omnes honores non ex merito, ſed quaſi debitos a vobis repetit, *ſc.* nobilitas, *demands*, Sall. Jug. 85. 37. earum rerum omnium vel in primis hic A. Licinius fructum a me repetere prope ſuo jure debet, *to ſeek* or *demand back*, Cic. Arch. 1. *ſo* Natura quidem dedit uſuram vitae, tanquam pecuniae, nullâ praeſtitutâ die. Quid eſt igitur, quòd queraris, ſi repetit, cum vult, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 39. quid mea promiſſa repetis? *why do you demand the performance of*, Id. Planc. 42. in antiquum jus repetit, *ſc.* urbes, *he reclaims* or *recals*, Liv. 35, 16. beneficium, Senec. Ben. 3, 15. gratiam pro beneficio, *to demand a requital*, Liv. 1, 47. *ſo* ipſe ab nullo repetere, *ſc.* beneficia, Sall. Jug. 96. caſtra, domum, locum, patriam, portus, urbem, &c. *to return to*; repetoque ego virginis (*i. e.* Helles) aequor, *I again enter* or *ſwim over the Helleſpont*, Ov. Ep. 18, 117. auſpicium, *i. e.* auſpicia renovare, *to take the auſpices anew*, Liv. 6, 5. & 8, 30. *ſo* omina ni repetant Argis, Virg. 2, 178. repetam fratresque virumque, *I will go, to*, i. e. *I will die*, Ov. Ep. 3, 143. qui onerarias naves in Africam repetere juberent, *to ſail back*, Liv. 25, 27. utrùm pergere, quâ coepiſſet ire viâ, an eam, quâ veniſſet, repetere melius eſſet, *to return by the way he came*, Id. 35, 28—poenas ab aliquo, *to exact from, to inflict on*, Cic. Roſc. Am. 24.—filium iſthinc, *to recal*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 72.—pampinationem eandem, *to reſume, to repeat, to cut off the ſuperfluous branches a ſecond time*, Col. 4, 28. ſcilicet et victus repetit gladiator arenam, *returns to*, Ov. Tr. 2, 17. *ſo* cur modò damnatas repeto mea crimina Muſas, *i. e. why do I again reſume the writing of poems*, ib. 3. et repeto, nollem quas coluiſſe, deas, Id. P. 1, 5, 42. *but* protinus admonitus repetet mea crimina lector, *will recollect* or *remember*, ib. 1, 1, 23. repetebam frigus et umbras, *I returned to cool places, and the ſhade*, Id. M. 7, 809. ſed repetamus iter, (*al.* opus,) *let us return to the ſubject*, or *from a digreſſion*, Ov. Art. 3, 747. *ſo* propoſitum repetemus opus, *we ſhall reſume*, ib. 3, 151. ſermonem de annulis repetimus, Plin. 33, 1. miniſteria ſolita, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 9. fine ordine ullo nunc repetam, *ſc.* fortunam, *I will recount* or *relate it*, Id. M. 7, 520. repetitque quietis ipſa ſuae ſpeciem, *ſhe recollects or reflects on her dream*, ib. 9, 471. pectore ſolicito repetens ſuſpiria, *fetching ſighs from*, ib. 2, 125. *ſo* ib. 13, 739. ſaepe torum repeto, *I often repair to the couch*, Id. Ep. 10, 51. verba licet repetas, *you may repeat*, ib. 20, 9. repetunt verba ſortis ſecum, *they ponder* or *conſider with themſelves the words of the oracle*, Id. M. 1, 388. aſſiduae repetunt, quas perdant, Belides undas, *are continually taking up again the waters, which they loſe*, ib. 4, 463. (G. 392.) nec repetunt oculi ſigna vetuſta tui, *recollect*,

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host, Id. P. 2, 10, 6. repetens faciem, motusque, manusque, *representing to himself*, Id. M. 6, 491. repetens puguam, *renewing*, Liv. 37, 43.—¶ repetunt ab Erichtheo, *sc.* rhetores, *they begin with* or *from*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48. *so* cum repeteret usque a Corace, *when he traced back all the way from*, Cic Or. 1, 20. rem altè v. altiùs, *to trace far back, from the beginning*; *so* ab ultimo, -is, v. ab ultimâ antiquitate; ex ultimis auctoribus, &c. Id. ab origine prima repetens, Virg. G. 4, 286. res est praeterea et immensi operis, ut quae supra septingentesimum annum repetatur, *as it is traced back above 700 years*, Liv. praef. Dii immortales, quàm tu longè juris principia repetis! Cic. Leg. 1, 6. *cf.* Fam. 13, 29. de quo si paulo altiùs ordiri, ac repetere memoriam religionis videbor, Cic. Verr. 4, 49. inde usque repetens, *tracing back* or *recollecting all the time from thence*, Cic. Arch. 1. pauca suprà repetam, *I will relate a few things* which happened *before*, Sall. Jug 5. *so* repetere suprà, *to go* or *trace back*, Id. Cat. 5. Cic. Arch. 1.—repeto, *sc.* memoriâ, *I remember*, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. repetens quae sint audita, *recollecting*, *calling to mind*, Ov. Ep. 20, 193. *so* vetera memoriâ repetens, Cic. Or. 1, 1. *cf.* Senec. Ep. 10.—¶ Repetere calcibus, *to strike again*, Sen Ir. 3, 27. nam signum erat omnium, REPETE, *the word among them all was*, STRIKE AGAIN, Suet. Cal. 58. repetitus toxico, *being again attached with poison, having got a second dose*, Id. Cl. 44. repetitumque saepius cuspide ad tertium affixit, *with repeated thrusts of his spear*, Liv. 4, 19. ter quater exegit repetita per ilia ferrum, *struck at again and again, repeatedly*, Ov. M. 4, 734.—repetito somno, *having again fallen asleep*, Cic. Att. 13, 38. repetitumque, duobus uti mandaretur consulum nomen imperiumque, *and the former practice was resumed*, Liv. 3, 33. memoria ex annalibus repetita, Id. 8, 18.—REPETITIO, ōnis, f. bonorum, *a demanding back*, Flor. 2, 23. ejusdem verbi, *a repetition*, Cic. Or. 3, 54.—REPETITOR, ōris, m. nuptae ademptae, *a demander again*, Ov. Ep. 8, 19.—REPETUNDĀRUM *sc.* pecuniarum, & -dis, ablat. *extortion, the taking of money contrary to law, while one commanded in a province*, Cic. Off. 2, 21. de pecuniis repetundis nomen alicujus deferre, *to accuse of extortion*, Cic. Caecil. 4.

REPLĒRE (repleo, ēvi, ētum.) corpora tostâ carne, *to fill*, Ov. 12, 156. haec (dea *sc.* Fama,) tum multiplici populos sermone replebat, Virg. A. 4, 289. tectum genitu, ib. 2, 679: jam strage hominum, armorumque insignium campi repleri, *for* replebantur, Liv. 9, 40. repletas semitas puerorum et mulierum huc atque illuc euntium, *sc.* esse, *the streets were filled*, Id. 6, 25. repletis scrobibus, *being filled*, Id. G. 2, 235. pomis et flore repletum cornu, Ov. M. 9, 85. repleta ab Apolline Cyrēne quatuor pueros peperit. Justin. 13, 7. eruditione variâ repletus, Suet. Aug. 89.

REPLICĀRE, *to unfold, to fold back*; annales, *to turn over, to read*, Cic. Sull. 9. *cf.* Leg. 3, 14. *part.* replicātus, *unfolded*, Suet. Aug. 25, Plin. 9, 33. cervix replicata, *turned back*, Id. 34, 8. tunicae bulborum replicatae, *unfolded*; *peeled off*, Stat. Silv. 4, 9, 29.—REPLICATIO, ōnis, f. *an unfolding* or *turning*, Cic. N. D. 1, 13.

REPLUMBĀRE, *to unsolder*, Senec. Nat. Q. 4, 2.

REPLUĒRE, *to rain again*, Sen. Contr. pr. 5.

REPOLIRE, *to polish again*, Col. 2, 21.

REPŌNĒRE (pōsui, pōsitum,) lapidem quemque suo loco, *to place again, to replace*; pileum capiti, *to put on again*; capillum, cestus, &c. *to lay aside*; pontes, *to rebuild*; statuas, *to set up again*: nummos, *to repay*; fructus, *to lay up*, Achillem honoratum, *to describe, to represent*; membra stratis, *to recline*; homines in deos, *to rank among*:—REPOSTUS, *for* repositus, *laid up*; -ti tellure, *buried*; -tae terrae, *remote*: REPOSTOR, ōris, m. *a replacer or rebuilder*:—REPOSITORIUM, i, n. *a board on which the dishes were placed, when brought in to the guests*, Plin. 33, 11 l. 49.

REPORTĀRE exercitum, *to bring or carry back*; commodatum, *to restore*; nuncios, *to report*; victoriam, laudem, triumphum, *to gain, to obtain*.

REPOSCĒRE, poposci, —, *to ask again what is one's own*; *to claim*, *to demand, to require*.

REPOTIA, orum, n. *a feast on the day after marriage*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 60. (A. 467.)

REPRAESENTĀRE imgines rerum absentium, *to represent, to exhibit, as present*, Quinctil. 6, 2, 29. *so* vestis illa (Caesaris) sanguine madens, ita repraesentavit imaginem sceleris, ut non occisus esse Caesar, sed tum maximè occidi videretur, Id. 6, 1, 31. movendi ratio aut in repraesentandis est, aut imitandis affectibus, 11, 3, 155. artifices scenici, qui imitantur affectus,—qui tristitiam repraesentant, &c. Senec. Ep. 11. faciem maris veri, Quinctil. 8, 17, 6. haec maximè nota etiam post annum repraesentat viridem saporem olivarum, *this sort, even a whole year after, has the taste of green olives*, 12, 47, 8. villicus semper se repraesentet, *let the bailiff always be at hand, shew himself*, or *make his appearance* now and then, 1, 8, 11. & 12, 1, 26. quid? si quis vultu torvo ferus, et pede nudo, exiguaeque togae simulet textore Catonem; virtutemne repraesentet moresque Catonis? *would he represent*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 14 erat eodem tempore senatus in aede Concordiae, quod ipsum templum repraesentabat memoriam consulatûs mei, *recalled the remembrance*, Cic. Sext. 11.—¶ 2. REPRAESENTARE pecuniam, *to pay ready money*, Cic. Att. 12, 25. 29, 30 & 31. quam summam repraesentari jussit, *to be paid* immediately after his death, Suet. Aug. 101. *so* omnibus dena sestertia repraesentata, et quinquagena promissa, *they all had ten sestertia paid down*, Id. Oth. 5. *cf.* Id. Cal. 16. Ner. 44.—¶ 3. aliquid, quod in longiorem diem conlaturus esset, *to do* or *execute immediately, what he had intended to defer*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, *so* si quae pollicerentur, repraesentaturus esset, Hirt. B. Alex. 70. repraesentaturum se pollicitus est libens, *that he would immediately comply with their request*, Suet. Ner. 21. dies promissorum adest, quem etiam repraesentabo, si veneris, *I will anticipate*, i. e. *if you return before the time, I will perform my promise immediately*, (i. e. as it is thought, *I will manumit you*,) Cic. Fam. 16, 14. neque (debemus) exspectare temporis medicinam, quam repraesentare ratione possimus,

mus, *and not to wait for a remedy from time, which we may anticipate* or *receive much sooner from reason*, ib. 5, 16, 9. mihi videntur etiam istorum animi incendi ad repraesentandam improbitatem suam, *to discover before the time, sooner than they had intended*, Id. Att. 16, 2. quin etiam corpus libenter obtulerim, si repraesentari morte meâ libertas potest, *if by my death the liberty of Rome could be immediately recovered*, Cic. Phil. 2, 46 f. ebrietatem repraesentari narrant cyclamini radice in vinum additâ, *it instantly caused*, Plin. 25, 9 f. 67. quum—minas iraſque caelestes repraesentatas cafibus suis, exposuisset, *speedily verified* or *fulfilled*, Liv. 2, 36. nam et vera esse, et aptè ad repraesentandam iram deûm ficta possunt, *to express the instant wrath of the gods* against such wickedness, Id. 8, 6. dignam mercedem cuique pro operâ, *to pay instantly*, Suet. Cl. 18. nonnunquam necem repraesentantes adversantibus, *inflicting instant death on those who opposed them*, Suet. Vit. 10. *so* poenam, Id. Cl. 34. V. Max. 6, 5, ext. 4. supplicium, Curt. 10, 1, 39. repraesentat opes sapientia, *immediately bestows*, Sen. Ep. 27. repraesentanda praemia in posterum sanxit, *sc.* esse, *should be immediately paid*, Suet. Ner. 5. spectaculum, *to exhibit immediately*, Id. Cal. 58. Charmadas, quidam in Graecia, quae quis exegerat volumina in bibliothecis, legentis modo repraesentavit, *instantly repeated as if reading from a book*, Plin. 7, 24. *cf.* Cic. Tusc. 1, 24. nam si oleum non fit, vicena ejus repraesentat, *sc.* butyrum, *supplies*, Id. 28, 10 f. 45.—REPRAESENTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a representation*, Plin. 9, 6. Quinctil. 8, 3, 61.—*a payment of ready money*, Cic. Att. 12, 31. & 13, 29. Fam. 16, 14.

REPREHENDĔRE v. reprēndĕre, *to catch again, to lay hold of, to seize; sc.* to *check*; cum, v. factum ejus, *to reprove, to blame*:—REPREHENSIO, ōnis, f. *a rebuking or reproving*: reprehensor, ōris, m. *a reprover*:—REPREHENSĀRE, *to take hold of, to pull back*; -ans, Liv. 2, 10.

REPRĔMĔRE, (pressi, pressum; premo,) impetus hostium, *to repress, to check, to restrain*; luvium, *to keep within bounds, to confine*:—REPRESSOR, *a restrainer*; caedis, Cic. Sext. 69.

REPRŌBĀRE, *to reject*, Cic. Fin. 1, 7.

REPROMITTĔRE, misi, missum, *to promise, to engage*:—REPROMISSIO, ōnis, f. *a promise* or *engagement*; sine cautione, &c. Cic. Rosc. C. 23.

REPTĀRE, *to creep*, &c. *see* Repĕre.

REPŪBESCĔRE, *to grow young again*, Col. 2, 1, 4.

REPŪDIUM, i, n. (pudet,) *the breaking off of a marriage contract*; also *a divorce*: repudiare, *to divorce; to refuse, to reject*. -ātio: repudiosus, a. -osas nuptias facere, *to prevent one's marriage, to spoil the match*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 56.

REPUERASCĔRE, *to become a child again*, Cic. Sen.

REPUGNĀRE alicui, amori, crudelitati, dictis, habenis, precibus, voto, &c. *to resist, to oppose, to be against*; consules neque concedebant; neque valde repugnabant, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. repugnant haec inter se, *are repugnant or inconsistent*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29. ne videar repugnare Ciceroni, *to contradict*, Quinctil. cum id censuisset Cassius, Brutus repugnaverat, Paterc. 2, 58.—REPUGNANS, ntis, a. *repugnant, contrary, adverse*: -antĕr: -antia, *resistance*, Cic. Off. 3, 7.

REPULLULĀRE, & -ascĕre, *to bud, spring*, or *sprout forth again*; e radicibus, Plin. 16, 44.

REPULSA, *a repulse*: -sus, &c. *see* Repellere.

REPŪMICĀTIO, ōnis, f. (pumex,) *a smoothing, a polishing of the buds of trees*, Plin. 17, 26.

REPUNGĔRE, *to twitch* or *vex in return*, Cic.

REPURGĀRE, *to make clean, to cleanse carefully*.

REPŪTĀRE, *to think and think again, to consider, to reflect; to revolve*: -ātio, *reflection*, Plin. 10, 37.

REQUIES, ētis, & -ēi, f. *rest, repose, quiet, ease, respite, intermission*: requiescĕre, ēvi, ētum, *to rest*; sic quoque mutatis requiescunt foetibus arva, *rest by a change of fruits* or *grain*, i. e. receive the same benefit as if allowed to lie fallow, Virg G. 1, 82. et mutata suos requierunt flumina cursus, *retarded* or *stopped their course*, (*al.* mutata suos cursus, *sc.* secundum, *changing their course*,) Virg. E. 8, 4. & ibi Serv. *so* Jupiter Alcmenae geminas requieverat Arctos, Prop. 2, 18, 23.—REQUIĒTUS (a.) ager bene credita reddit, *a field that has rested* or *lain fallow*, Ov. Art. 2, 351. *so* arvum vicibus annorum requietum agitatumque alternis, *that rests and is laboured alternately every other year*, Col. 2, 9, 4. lac, *milk which has stood long*, ib. 7, 8, 2. ova, *stale eggs*, ib. 8, 5, 4. terra requietior, *land which has lain longer untilled*, ib. 2, 1, 5.

REQUĪRĔRE, (quisīvi, ītum; quaero,) *to ask* or *inquire*, Ov. Ep. 8, 100. 15, 5. M. 3, 9. &c. *so* cum requisivisset, ubinam esset, Nep. 25, 10. si quis requirit a te, cur Romae non sim? Cic. Att. 12, 40, ex quibus requiram, quonam modo latuerint? Cic. Coel. 28. causam laquei, *to ask* or *inquire into*, Ov. M. 10, 388. causas requirit insciis, Virg. A. 6, 710. abditas causas vocant, in quibus requiritur, (imp. *it is inquired,*) ex quibus principiis nostra corpora sint, Cels. 1 praef. eum require, atque adduce huc, *search for him, find him out*, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 79. tu autem quum ipse tantum librorum habeas, quos (libros) hic tandem requiris? *what books do you seek here?* Cic. Fin. 3, 3. juvenemque oculis animoque requirit, *seeks for*, Ov. M. 4, 129. amisso longo socios sermone requirunt, *they desiderate* or *regret*, Virg. A. 1, 217. *so* ne post amissa requiras, antevēni, Id. G. 3, 70. omnes—vestrum auxilium requirunt, *ask* or *require*, Cic. Verr. 5, 67.—Quibus amissis, et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli requiretis, *you shall desiderate* or *want*, Cic. Manil. 2 f. *so* quae nonnuquam requirimus, ib. 29. isto bono utare, dum adsit; cum abfit, ne requiras, Cic. Sen. 10. amavi juvenem tam ardenter, quàm nunc impatienter requiro, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6. multos tamen inde requiro, *I miss many of them*, Ov. M. 7, 515. vereor—ne litterarum a me officium requiras, *lest you think me more negligent correspondent than I ought*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. in quo—majorum nostrorum prudentiam requiro, *I desiderate*, Cic. Paradox. 1.—REQUIRITUR fortasse nunc, imp. *it will be asked*, Cic. Manil. 9. post requisitum, *sc.* est ab Arcesila, *it was asked*, Id. Ac. 4, 24.—REQUISĪTUS, a. *requisite, necessary*; part. *sought for*; quid? quòd quaedam requisita se occultant, et eadem forte fuc-

cur-

currunt? that some things when sought for secrete themselves, *i. e.* we cannot recollect or remember them, when we wish, *and the same things occur by chance*, when we are not thinking of them, Quinctil. 11, 2, 7. *add.* Id. 8 pr. 30. ad requisita naturae, *sc.* discedere, *i. e.* ad exonerandum alvum, Quinctil. 8, 6, 59.

RES, rei, f. *a thing, an affair, a matter, a concern*; pro re nata, *for the occasion, as the matter stands*; res secundae *v.* prosperae, *prosperity*; adversae *v.* malae, *adversity*; novae, *a change of government, a revolution*; res gestae, *exploits*; res cibaria, i. e. *food, victuals*; uxoria, *i. e.* uxor, *matrimony*; ad rem redi, *to the point in hand*; res Asiae, *the state or empire*; rem quaerere & facere, *to make a fortune, to get wealth*; e re mea est, *to my advantage*; rei alicui esse, *to be good for something*; rei nulli esse, *to be good for nothing*, Ter. & Plaut. res Romana erat superior, *the Roman army had the advantage*, Liv. Domina rerum Roma, *mistress of the world*, Ovid. M. 15, 447. rerum potiri, *to obtain the sovereignty or chief power*; abi in malam rem, *go to the mischief*, a form of imprecation, Ter.—res redierunt, *the courts of law are met again*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 38. Cic. post red. in Sen. 11. res prolatae *v.* rerum prolatio, *vacation time*, Plaut. ib. 2, 10. & Cic. Att. 7, 12.—RECŪLA, ae, f. *a small estate or fortune*, Plaut. Fragm.—RESPUBLICA, reipublicae, f. *(in one word or two,) the republic, the commonwealth, the state, or any part of it.*

RESAEVĪRE, *to rage again*, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 103.

RESALŪTĀRE, *to salute again*, Mart. 4, 84. -ātio.

RESANESCĔRE, nui, -, *to become sound again, to recover one's senses*; animi -uit ardor, Ov. A. 1, 20, 9.

RESCINDĔRE, scīdi, scīssum, *to cut off*; pontem, *to cut or break down*; pectora ferro, *to pierce, to lay open*; summum ulceris os, *et lancea, to open*, Virg. G. 3, 453. terram, *to till up*; acta Antonii, *to annul*; luctus, *to renew*, Ov. M. 12, 543.

RESARCĪRE (si, tum,) vestem, *to mend*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41. damna, *to make up for*, Cic. Fin. 1, 9.

RESCĪRE, & rescīscĕre, īvi, ītum, *to come to know, to hear or learn, to discover*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 26.

RESCRĪBĔRE, psi, ptum, *to write back, to answer by writing; to pay money by bill*, Cic. Att. 16, 2. dictantis, quod tu nunquam rescribere possis, *to repay*. Hor. S. 2, 3, 76.—legionem ad equum, *to rank among the cavalry*, Caes. B. G. 1, 42 f.—cantus rescripti vocum fonis, *sal.* descripti,) *songs set to music*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2. rescripta Bruto de Catone, *a book written by* Augustus *as an answer to the book of Brutus concerning Cato*, Suet. Aug. 85.—RESCRIPTUM, i, n. rescript or *an answer of the emperor to a petition.*

RESECĀRE, *to cut, to cut off* or *out*; ungues, *to pare*:—RESECTIO, ōnis, f. *the act of cutting*: RESEGMEN, ĭnis, n. *any thing cut off, a paring.*—RESEX, ĕcis, m. *a vine branch cut to make it more fruitful*, Colum. 3, 10, 15. 4, 21, 3. &c.

RESĔCRĀRE, (facer,) *to pray for the contrary of what one had prayed for before; to take off a curse or execration; to entreat again*, Nep. 7, 6.

RESĔQUI, *to follow again; to answer* Ov. M. 6, 36.

RESĔDĀRE, *to appease, to allay*: RESĔDA, ae, f. *an herb which dispels swellings and imposthumes, a dock*, Plin. 27, 12 f. 106.

RESĔMINĀRE, *to sow again*, Ov. M. 15, 398.

RESĔDĀRE (sera,) fores, *to unlock, to open*, Ov. M. 10, 384. *so* domos suas, *to open*, Plin. 10, 22. infernas sedes, Virg. A. 8, 244. moenia illi, Ov. M. 8, 61. urbem, Virg. A. 12, 584. ergo ubi, Jane biceps, longum reseraveris annum, *i. e.* annum solarem, *thou shalt open or begin*, Ov. P. 4, 4, 23. oracula mentis, *to disclose* or *discover*, Ov. M. 15, 145. pelagus, *to lay open*, Lucan. 2, 682. *so* Italiam gentibus, Cic. Phil. 7, 1.—reserata carceris janua, *being unlocked, opened*, Ov. F. 2, 455. *so* januae patent iterum reserato carcere postes, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 77. pectore, Id. M. 6, 664. dies, *the morning*, V. Flac. 1, 655.

RESERĔRE, evi, itum, *to sow or plant again.*

RESERVĀRE, *to reserve, to keep, to retain* Cic.

RESĪDĔRE (resideo, sēdi; sēdeo,) humi, *to sit down*, Ov. F. 3, 15. regina solio residit, *sat down on her throne*, Virg. A. 1, 506. *add.* ib. 2, 738. 3, 280 & 290. 8, 232. *so* medius rex ipse residit, Ov. M. 7, 103. cum queis simul ipse residit, ib. 671.—resident in clunes, *they sit on their buttocks*, Plin. 8, 37 f. 55. tergo residebat asellī, *he sat on or rode*, ib. 749. *so* eques in tergo residens, Id. M. 10, 124. nunquam residit equo, Id. Art. A. 3, 778. residens in antro, *residing*, Ov. M. 1, 575. in ara, *sitting*, ib. 9, 310. *so* residens in cadice pellex, *a harlot sitting on a log* of wood, Juv. 2, 57. corvus celsā residens arbore, Phaedr. 1, 14, 4. Acidis in gremio, *reclining*, Ov. M. 13, 787. tum Etrusca residit hoc acies campo, *the Tuscan army encamped on this plain*, Virg. A. 8, 503. itaque venter guttusque residunt esuriales ferias, *rest, keep holyday*, i. e. *fast*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8.—flamma recens parvā sparsa residit aquā, *is quenched or extinguished*, Id. Ep. 17, 190.—¶ in corpore mortui nullus residet sensus, *remains*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43. *so* si ira (ira) ex certamine residet, Liv. 40, 7. res gestae, in quibus nulla potest residere inertiae suspicio, Cic. Q. fr 1, 2, 12. periculum residebit, *will remain or continue*, Cic. Cat. 1, 13. si quid in te residet amoris erga me, Id. Fam. 5, 5 f. quorum non in sententia solum, sed etiam in nutu residebat auctoritas, Cic. Sen. 17.—¶ cum tumor animi resedisset, *had abated* or *subsided*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12. *so* tandem quum irae residissent, Liv. 2, 29. postquam residet terror, Liv. 35, 38.——RESĒDI, īdis, a. *remaining idle* or *inactive*, Liv. 25, 6. timere Patres residem in urbe plebem, Liv. 2, 32. residesque movebit Tullus in arma viros, *peaceful, inactive*, Virg. A. 6, 813. jampridem residet animus, *slow, inert, unmoved by love*, ib. 1, 722. reses aqua, *stagnant*, Varr. R. R. 3, 17.——RESĪDUUS, a. *remaining*; pecuniae, Liv. 33, 47. cupio nullam residuam sollicitudinem esse, Cic. Fam. 10, 11. residua et vetus simultas, Liv. 29, 37. instrumenti ejus et supellectilis parsimonia apparet etiam nunc residuis lectis atque mensis, Suet. Aug. 73. quid potest esse in calamitate residui, *what kind of calamity can there be remaining*, Cic. Verr. 3, 97. de residuis pecuniis *sc.* reus, *accused of having retained the public money for his own use*, Cic. Cluent. 34. horum erit judicium—quid relatum, quid residuum sit, *they will judge what money has been accounted for* or *returned*

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ed to the treasury, and what remains in the hands of every one, Cic Rull. 2, 22.—*lex* Julia de residuis, *sc.* pecuniis; *vid.* R. A. 205.

Rĕsīdĕre (re-sīdo, dĭ, -;) mediis aedibus, *sc.* in, *to sit down*, Virg. A. 8, 467. Siculis arvis, *to settle*, ib. 5, 702. retro, *to, retreat backwards*, 9, 539. retroque resīdit, *sc.* copia materiāi, *i. e.* sanguis, *flows back*, Lucr. 2, 283. tumidâ ex irâ tum corda resīdunt, *his heart settles, is stilled* or *calmed*, Virg. A. 6, 407. bella resīdent, *shall be minate* or *cease*, 9, 643. *so* bellum resēdit, *is finished*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 30.—sed properet, ne vela cadant, auraeque resīdant, *cease* or *be calmed*, Ov. Art. A. 1, 373. *so* omnisque repente resēdit flatus, Virg. A. 7, 27. qua vi maria alta tumescant, objicibus ruptis, rursusque in sese resīdunt, *subside, fall back*, Virg. G. 2, 480. *so* dum motae resīdant aquae, Ov. M. 9, 95. antiquis concussa tremoribus orbis flumina prosiliunt, aut excoecata resīdunt, *sink, disappear*, ib. 15, 272.—si montes resedissent, *should sink* or *be levelled*, Cic. Pis. 33. donec tres unciae e toto resīdant, *remain*, (*mel.* restent,) Plin. 28, 9 s. 37. Viennensium vitia inter ipsos resīdunt, nostra latè vagantur, *remain, are confined*, Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 7. jamjam resīdunt cruribus asperae pelles, *a rough skin settles* or *begins to grow on my legs*, Hor. O. 2, 20, 9

Resignāre literas, *to unseal, to open a letter*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 65. Cic. Att. 11, 9. *so* opella forensis adducit febres, et testamenta resignat, *opens wills*, i. e. *causes death*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9. dat somnos, adimitque, et lumina morte resignat, *opens the eyes*, which had been closed *by death*, or *after death*; (Servius *interprets* resignat *by* claudit,) Virg. A. 4, 244. (A. 471 & 481.)—irrumpit Ausonius globus, et perjuria Graia resignat, *i. e.* perjuros Graecos *v.* Macedonas, *opens* or *breaks the Macedonian* phalanx, Sil. 17, 430. *called* perjured, *because they assisted* Annibal, *contrary to the treaty made by* Philip *with the Romans*, ib. 425. ô vates, venientiâ fata resigna, *disclose, reveal*, Ov. F. 6, 535.—¶ 2. quum Gabinii, quamdiu incolumis fuit, levitas, post damnationem, calamitas, omnem tabularum fidem resignâsset, *had invalidated* or *destroyed all the credit of public records*, Cic. Arch. 5. ne quid ex constituti fide resignaret, *that he might not in the least violate* or *infringe the faith of their agreement*, Flor. 4, 7 f. ¶ 3. si celeres quatit *(Fortuna)* pennas, resigno quae dedit, *I resign* or *give up*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 54. *so* Id. Ep. 1, 7, 34.

Resilīre (ui, īvi *v.* ii, ultum; salio,) in aquas, *to leap back* or *again*, Flor. 3, 6, 6. *so* saepe in gelidos resilīre lacus, Ov. M. 6, 374. non secus haec resilit, *(sc.* farilla,) quàm tecti a culmine grando, *flies back* or *recoils, rebounds*, ib. 12, 480. *so metaph.* ab hoc *(quasi scopulo)* crimen resilire videas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29. in spatium resilire manus breve vidit, *to be contracted*, ib. 3, 677. uva jacens resilit, *shrinks*, Scribon. 71. *so* mamma resilit, Plin. 11, 40 s. 95.——Resultāre, freq. *to leap back, to rebound*, Lucr. 2, 97 & 100. *so* vocisque offensa *(sc.* saxis) resultat imago, *the image of the voice struck against the rocks rebounds*, Virg. G. 4, 50. pulsati colles clamore resultant, *re-echo with the sound*, Id. A. 5, 150. *so* ranti nox et juga longa resultant, Stat. Th. 2, 714. inimica est *(sc.* apibus) echo resultanti sono, qui pavidas alterno pulset ictu, *the echo, so moved by the reverberation of sound*, Plin. 11, 19 s. 21. inde resultantia vocibus tecta, *resounding*, Plin. Pan. 73. *so* cum barbari laeto cantu subjecta vallium aut resultantes saltus complerent, *the resounding forests*, Tac. An. 1, 65.

Rĕsīmus, a. *(q.* retro sīmus,) -ae nares, *cro ked* or *bent upwards*, Col. 6, 1, 3. *so* labra, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3. rostrum, Plin. 8, 25. lamina, Cels.

Rĕsīna, ae, f. *resin, a gummy substance exuding from trees*, Plin. 16, 10. resinaceus, a. *of or like resin*; resinōsus, a. *full of resin; gummy, clammy*: resinātus, -ata vina, *mixed with resin*, Plin. 23, 1. juventus, *effeminate, having the hairs pulled off their body by means of resin*, Juv. 8, 114.

Resīpĕre (sapio,) picem *v.* salem, *to taste or savour of*; Epicurus, homo minimè resipiens patriam, *i. e.* Athenas, *not witty*, Cic. N. D. 2, 27.——Resipiscĕre, -ĭpui *v.* -ĭpii, -, *to come to one's senses again, to revive* or *recover*; resipisco, Ter. And. 4, 2, 15 vix aliquando, te auctore, resipui, *(al.* resipivi,) *I recovered my senses*, i. e. I came to see their conduct in a just light, Cic. Att. 4, 5. cum primùm resipuisset, *when he revived* or *came to himself again*, Cic. Sext. 38. *so* mox resipiscens, Suet. Tib. 73.—ut tunc saltem experti regiam vanitatem resipiscerent, *they should repent*, Liv. 36, 22. cum te intelligo resipuisse, *that you are reformed*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3.

Resistĕre, stĭti, stitum, *to stand up, to rise again*, Cic. Mur. 39. *to stand still, to halt, to stop*, Liv. 1, 12. restitit ad nostras fessa labore fores, *she stopped*, Ov. F. 5, 234. *so* ad thalami clausas, Musa, resiste fores, Id. Art. A. 2, 704. resistet extra fores limenque carceris, Cic Tusc. 5, 28. incipit effari, mediâque in voce resistit, *she stops*, Virg. A. 4, 76. negavit, se unquam cum Curione restitisse, *sc.* colloquendi causâ, *he said that he had never spoken with Curio*, Cic. Att. 2, 2.—¶ 2. Resistere ei, *to resist, to oppose* or *withstand*, Cic. Att. 7, 5. adversae factioni, Nep. 16, 1. hostibus, Cic. B. G. 2, 22. tanto malo, Ov. M. 1, 288. dolori, Cic. Fam. 5, 17. arbor resistit ventis, Ov. Art. A. 2, 651. M. 15, 339. contra veritatem, Id. Rosc. Com. 17. eos esse solos, qui adversus *(sc.* se) resistere auderent, *who durst make opposition or resistence*, Nep. 16, 1.—morbo regio resistunt sordes aurium cum myrrhae momento, *are good against the jaundice*, Plin. cervus herbâ cinare venenatis pabulis resistit, *prevents the bad effects of*, Id. 8, 27 s. 41. ne qua sibi statua poneretur, restitit, *he prevented* or *hindered*, Nep. 25, 3.—— Resistitur, imp. *resistance or opposition is made*; cum a Cotta fortiter resisteretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 30. legi resistitur, *the law is opposed*, Liv. 3, 11. iis resisti non potest, *they cannot be resisted*; quae *(sc.* intestinum et externum bellum) si in unum conveniant, vix deorum opibus, quin obruatur Romana res, resisti posse, *the power of the gods could scarcely preserve the Roman state from ruin*, Liv. 4, 43.

Resolvĕre (solvi, sōlūtum,) nodos manu, *to unloose, to untie*, Plin. 8, 12. *so* vestes cinctas, *to unloose* or *ungird*, Ov. M. 1, 382. crura vinclis, *for* vinculis, Id. Art. 3, 272. vocem atque ora, *to break silence*, Virg. literas *v.* epistolam, *to untie*,

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tie the thread with which it was bound, to open; corpus, *to loosen, to make laxative*; jura, *to violate, to break*; curas, *to mitigate*, ambages, *to explain* or *discover*; pecuniam, *to pay back*; vectigal, atque onera commerciorum, *to abolish*; aurum, *to melt*; vires, *to enfeeble*, dicta, *to refute*; muros ariete, *to beat down*, Sil. in pulverem, *to reduce*: resoluta vincula, *loosed, unbound*; resolutus amore, *freed from*; comas resoluta puella, *sc.* secundum, *having her hair loose or dishevelled*; -ta alvus, *loose, not costive*; corpora, *enfeebled, enervated*; terra, *broken up, ploughed*; resolutior cinaedo, *more dissolute or effeminate*, Martial. 10, 98.——Resolūtio, ōnis, f. *a loosing or loosening*.

Resŏnāre, ui, -, *to sound again, to resound*; formosam resonare doces Amaryllida silvas, Virg. E. 1, 5. arbusta cicadis, ib. 2, 13. examina querceu, 7. 14. Alcyonem littora, Id. G. 3, 338. plangoribus aether, Id. A. 4, 668. canibus saxa, ib. 3, 432.—Resŏnātur, imp. *a sound is returned*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.——Resŏnans, resŏnus, & resonabĭlis, *resounding*:——Resonantia, ae, f. *a sounding again, an echo*, Vitr. 5, 3.

Resorbēre fluctus, *to suck or draw back*, Ov. Ep. 12, 125. *so* saxa, Virg. A. 11, 627. aestum, Lucr. 6, 695. interanea, *to swallow again*, Plin.

Respergĕre (si, sum; spargo,) Teucrós sanguine, *to besprinkle, to wet or bedew*, Virg. A. 7, 547. se sanguine nefando, *to stain, to pollute*, Liv. 1, 13.—respersus cruore, *besprinkled, stained*, Liv. 1, 48, 24, 46. &c. pulvere, Stat. Th. 8, 8.——Respersus, ūs, m. & -sio, ōnis, f. *besprinkling*.

Respĭcĕre, (spexi, spectum; specio,) *to look back*; quum huc respicio ad virginem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 50. quasi de improviso respice ad eum, Id. And. 2, 5, 6. respicit Aeneas subito, Virg. A. 6, 548. necdum etiam geminas a tergo respicit angues, *sc.* Cleopatra, *nor does she observe* or *regard*, ib. 8, 697. respiciens moenia, *looking back, to*, ib. 5, 3. Eurydicen Orpheus respexit, Id. G. 4, 491. et ecce Cloanthum respicit instantem tergo, *he sees*, ib. 5, 168. medio cum Sol altissimus orbe tantum respiceret, quantum superesse videret, *saw as much behind* him, *as he saw remaining* of his course, Ov. M. 11, 354. quoad longissimè potest mens mea respicere spatium praeteriti temporis, *review* or *look back upon*, Cic. Arch. 1. et quum Latinis studebimus literis, non respiciamus ad Graecas, *shall we pay no regard to Greek*, Quinctil. 1, 12, 6. respicere exemplar vitae morumque jubebo doctum imitatorem, *to observe*, Hor. Art. P. 16. nec sua respiciunt miseri mala maxima saepe, *regard* or *consider*, Lucr. 4, 1153. si verò solem ad rapidum lunasque sequentes ordine respicies, *if you shall regard* or *observe*, Virg. G. 1, 425.—age, me in tuis secundis rebus respice, *regard* or *look on me*, Ter. And. 5, 6, 11. *so* Ascanium surgentem, et spes haeredis Juli respice, Virg. A. 4, 275. nam hercle alius nemo respicit nos, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 55. Libertas; quae sera, tamen respexit inertem, *sc.* me, Virg. E. 1, 28. si quid pietas antiqua (*sc.* tua) labores respicit humanos, Id. A. 5, 689. Di nos respiciunt, Ter. Phor. 5, 3, 34. nullum remittis tempus, neque te respicis, Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 18. ne tum quidem te respicies, Cic. Fin. 2, 24. respice aetatem tuam, *consider your time of life*, Ter. Phor. 2, 3, 87. si modò rempublicam respicere velit, *to succour or assist*, Cic. Fam. 10, 11. *cf.* Att. 7, 1. si Caesar se respexerit, *shall regard his true interest*, Id. Fam. 10, 24.—¶ ad hunc (Bibulum) summa imperii respiciebat, *pertained* or *belonged*, Caes. C. 3, 5 f.

Respectus, ūs, m. *a looking back*; effusè et sine respectu fugit rex Philippus, *without looking back*, Liv. 32, 12. fugientibus miserabilem respectum incendiorum fore, *a spectacle* or *sight*, Cic. Div. 1, 32.—cum respectum ad senatum et bonos non haberet, *consideration, respect* or *regard*, Cic. Phil. 5, 18. sit pudor, et tandem veri respectus et aequi, Martial. 11, 50. privatarum rerum respectus, Liv. 2, 2, 30. occultae musicae nullum esse respectum, Suet. Ner. 20. respectu mei, *from respect* or *regard for me*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 100.—illi me, quia velle vident, discedere malunt; respectu cupiunt hîc tamen esse sui, *they wish me to remain here out of regard for them, on their account*, Id. P. 4, 9, 100.—¶ qui ab illo (Bruto) abducit exercitum, et respectum pulcherrimum, et praesidium firmissimum adimit reipublicae, *the best refuge*, Cic. Phil. 10, 4. *so* non ut ex ea acie respectum haberemus, *(sed al. al.)* ib. 11, 11.

Respectāre, *to look back often*; quid respectas? nihil periculi est, Ter. And. 2, 1, 3. aliquem obliquo lumine, *to look at, to view*, Stat. Th. 3, 377. par munus ab aliquo, *to expect*, Cic. Planc. 18. si qua pios respectant numina, *regard*, or look upon, Virg. A. 1, 603. sed taciti respectabant, *they waited in silence*, Lucr. 5, 973. sed patet immani, et vasto respectat hiatu, *sc.* janua leti, ib. 376. animus (*sc.* ejus) non me deserens, sed respectans, *looking back to*, Cic. Sen. 23. respectans funera, *expecting, waiting for death*, Lucr. 6, 1232.

Respīrāre animam a pulmonibus, *to take* or *draw breath, to breathe*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. respira, *take breath*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 12. sine respirem, *sc.* ut, *let me take breath*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 20. quum tot tantisque negotiis distentus sit *sc.* Sulla, ut respirare liberè non possit, Cic. Rosc. A. 8. improbitas, cujus in animo versatur, nunquam sinit eum respirare, *to rest, to be at ease*, Cic. Fin. 1, 16. quem nunc respirare liberè non sinis, *to enjoy a moment's repose*, Cic. Quint. 11. cum poëticis voluptatibus aures a forensi asperitate respirent, *when by the pleasures of poetry the ears* of the audience *are refreshed* or *relieved from the harshness of* pleadings at *the bar*, Quinctil. 1, 8, 11. *so* non igitur durum sit neque abruptum, quo animi velut respirant ac reficiuntur, Id. 9, 4, 62. paullum respirare a metu coepit, *to recover*, Cic. Cluent. 70. *so* respiravi, liberatus sum, *I have recovered my spirits*, Id. Mil. 18. si civitas respiraverit, *if the republic shall revive, or again enjoy repose*, Cic. Fam. 6, 2. ne punctum quidem temporis, cum legati adessent, oppugnatio respiravit, *the siege was not suspended* or *discontinued even for a moment*, Id. Phil. 8, 7.—Inde malignum aëra respirat pelago circumflua Nessis, *emits* or *exhales a hurtful air*, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 78.——Respirātio, ōnis f. *a breathing*, Cic. Or. 16. secunda respiratio, Quinctil. 11, 3, 49. sine respiratione ac respectu pugnabant, *without taking breath*

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breath, and without looking back, Liv. 8, 3.—*an exhalation*, Cic. N D. 2, 10. respirātus, ûs, m. *a breathing*, (al. respiritus,) ib. 55 —— RESPIRĀMEN, ĭnis, n. *the passage of the breath, the windpipe*, Ov. M. 2, 829. *breath*, ib. 12, 142.

RESPLENDĒRE, ŭi, -, *to shine bright*, Cic. Fin. 2, 8.

RESPONDĒRE (di, sum,) alicui, *to answer, to reply*, Ov. M. 14, 496. rogatis, Id. F. 5, 193. ad ea, quae quaesita sunt, Cic. Phil. 1, 1. nunquam nobis ad rogatum respondent, semper accusatori plus quàm ad rogatum. *they answer* as witnesses, Cic. Flac. 4. Arioviſtus ad postulata Caesaris pauca respondit, Caes. B. G. 1, 44. legati Jugurthae paucis respondent *sc.* verbis, Sall. Jug. 15. neque tibi hoc pro me solum, sed pro his omnibus sine ulla dubitatione respondeo, Cic. Or. 3, 49. ilſue serva; par pari ut respondeas, Ter. Phor. 1, 4, 35. hoc mihi respondē, ib. 2, 3, 28. nec absurdè adversus utrosque respondisse visus est, Liv. 35, 50. 30, 31.—respondent omnia silvae, *answer* or *re-echo*, Virg. E. 10, 8. respondent flebile ripae, *the banks return a mournful* reply or sound, Ov. M. 11, 53. *cf.* 3, 387. precationem admisisse deos, aruspices respondent, Liv. 31, 5. *so* pontifices responderunt, Cic. Att. 4, 1.—RESPONDĒRE jus, de v. in jure, *to answer*, as a lawyer, Plin. Ep 6, 15, 3. Cic. Brut. 29. Leg. 1, 4. Or. 1, 45. *cf.* Id. Mur. 9. Fam. 7, 16. respondebo criminibus, Cic. Fam. 11, 29. contra inimici contumeliam, Id. Ar. R. 8. hactenus invidiae respondimus, *i. e.* invidis, Ov. Rem. Am. 397. qui ad nomina non respondissent, *had not answered to their names* at a levy of soldiers, Liv. 7, 4. *hence* ipsi se offerent, et respondebunt non vocati, Cic. Or. 3, 49.—opinio fuit, C. Verrem alterâ actione responsurum non esse, *would not answer as a criminal*, i. e. *would not stand his trial*; praesto est, respondet: defenditur, Cic. Verr. 1, 1. citat reum; non respondet, ib. 2, 40. *cf.* Id. Att. 4, 16.—fit saepe, ut ii, qui debent, non respondeant ad tempus, *do not pay*, Cic. Att. 16, 2. ¶ 2. dictis respondent cetera matris, *answer* or *agree to, correspond with*, Virg. A. 1, 585. conjux ubi pristinus illi respondet curis, *answers her with* correspondent *cares*, ib. 6, 474. *so* cui ego quidem amore, (utinam ceteris rebus possem,) ambre certè respondebo, Cic. Fam. 15, 21. illa seges demum votis respondet avari agricolae, Virg. G. 1, 47. laetor, quòd in omnibus tuis rebus, meis optatis fortuna respondit, Cic. Fam. 2, 2, 5. Papirio ad spem eventus respondit, *answered* or *was agreeable to*, Liv. 9, 15. *cf.* 28, 6. labori fructûs non respondens, Ov. F. 4, 642. *so* responsura tuo nunquam est par fama labori, Hor. S. 2, 8, 66. nec tamen—non satis Graecorum gloriae responderunt, *nor were they inferior to, they came up to* or *equalled*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2 meritis favor non respondet, *does not answer, is not equal to*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 9. *so* opinioni hominum tua virtus non respondet, Cic. Fam. 2, 4. ita eruditur, ut et patri, et Caepioni nostro, et tibi quàm propinquo respondeat, *that he may imitate and not degenerate from*, Cic. Fin. 3, 2. haec illi mensura viro respondet, *answers to, suits*, Ov. 12, 618. *so* respondet in Marcia par animo forma, Id. F. 6, 805. materiae Musa mea, Id. Rem. 387. nec tamen ingenium nobis respondet, ut ante, Id. P. 4, 2, 15. nobilitati (*sc.* majorum) respondisse pulchrum erit, *to have acted suitably to*, Quinctil. 3, 7, 10. *so* Scipio fortunae virtutique expertae in Africa, respondit, Paterc. 2, 4. malè respondent ingenia coacta, *sc.* voto v. optatis, Sen. Tranq. an. 6.—medicina saepius respondet, interdum tamen fallit, *answers expectation, succeeds*, Cels. 2, 6, 39 & 40. ubi aliquid *sc.* auxilii non respondet, *when any remedy does not answer*, or *is not effectual*, ib. 3, 1, 39. solvere alvum; si aliter non respondet, etiam ducere, *to open the belly; and even to give a clyster, if it won't do without it*, ib. 4, 10, 2. sed truncis oleae melius, propagine vites, respondent, *olives answer* or *succeed better by truncheons, vines by layers*, Virg. G. 2, 63.—contra elata mari respondet Gnosſia tellus, *on the opposite side* of the gate *was represented*, Id. A. 6, 23.—urbes coloniarum ac municipiorum respondebunt Catilinae tumulis silvestribus, *will oppose* or *be a match for*, Cic. Cat. 2, 11. arma Caesaris Augusti non responsura lacertis, *not able to withstand*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 48.—*passiv.* quae consuluntur autem, minimo periculo respondentur, *the questions put to a lawyer are answered*, Cic. Mur. 13. Philosophiae vituperatoribus satis responsum est, imp. *enough has been said in answer to*, Cic. Fin. 2, 1.—RESPONSUM, i, n. *an answer*; non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc, responsum est, *the answer* or *oracle*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 15. is sibi responsum hoc habeat, Id. Ph. pr. 17. responsa juris consultorum, Cic. Mur. 14. hîc mihi responsum principis dedit ille petenti, Virg. E. 1, 45. cum a me quoque id responsum tulisses, *you had received that answer*, Cic. Cat. 8.—RESPONSIO, ōnis, f. *an answer*, Cic. Balb. 16. Pis. 23. sibi ipsi responsio, Cic. Or. 3, 54. *vid.* Quinctil. 9, 3, 90.—— RESPONSOR, ōris, m. *a surety*; quo responsore, et quo causae teste tenentur, (al. quo res sponsore.) Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 43. *cf.* Pers. 5, 78.—RESPONSUS, ûs, m. *proportion, conformity*, Vitruv. 1, 2. 3, 1. & 10, 11.—— RESPONSĀRE, fr. *to answer*, Plant. Most. 2, 1, 56. *to answer pertly* or *saucily*, Id. Men. 4, 2, 57. ne gallina mialùm responset dura palato, *sc.* hospitis, *lest the tough hen be disagreeable to his palate*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 18. cupidinibus, *to resist* or *restrain*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 85. coenis opimis, *to be proof against, to reject* an invitation, ib. 103. superbae fortunae, *to oppose, to withstand*, Id. Ep. 1, 1, 08.—— RESPONSITĀRE, *to answer often, to give counsel in law*, Cic. Leg. 1, 4.

RESPUBLICA, reipublicae, f. (v. res publica, *in two words*; resque publica, Liv. 8, 13.) *the republic, the state*; nomen universae civitatis est, Cic. Leg. 2, 2. id ipsum a Platone philosophiaque didiceram, naturales esse quasdam conversiones rerum publicarum, ut eae tum a principibus tenerentur, tum a populis, aliquando a singulis, Cic. Div. 2, 2. quod cum accidisset nostrae reip. *sc.* ut ab uno teneretur, *scilicet* a Caesare, ib. Caesarem non eadem de republ. sensisse, quae me scio, *about the government of the state*, Cic. Pis. 32. de summa rep. consultare, *about the safety of the state*, Liv. 26, 10. quo die de provinciis, et de republica referuntur, *sc.* consules ad senatum, *concerning the republic*

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public in general, Liv. 38, 42. ad remp. accedere, *to obtain the first magistracy*, i. e. *the quaestorship*, Cic. Verr. 1, 12. *or the first public office*, Cic. Phil. 5, 18. nondum ad remp. accessi, *I have not yet obtained any magistracy*, Cic. Rosc. A. 1. senatûs consulto eos ab rep. remotos esse, *from the management of the rep.* Id. 5, 11. est ars difficilis remp. gerere, *to govern*, Cic. Att. 7, 25. *but* ut quatuordecim legionibus eo anno, centum navibus longis, resp. administraretur, i. e. *that the war should be carried on*, Liv. 30, 41. *so* gratulatusque est quod remp. egregiè gessisset, *because he had conducted or carried on the war successfully*, Id. 40, 40. *so* rem optimè suo ductu gerere, Cic. Manil. 21. inter consules convenit, ut quemadmodum uno animo remp. gessissent, &c. *they had carried on the war*, Liv. 2, 64. et in Volscis resp. egregiè gesta, tum ducis, tum militum operâ, 2, 64. furere dictatorem, quòd, se absente, resp. egregiè gesta esset, 8, 31. *cf.* Caes. B. C. 1, 7. Sallust. Jug. 100 f. remp. ex vestra sententia administrare, i. e. *to conquer* Antony, Cic. Fam. 10, 11. *cf.* ib. 17. & 12, 11.—quasi temere de rep. locutus, i. e. *concerning the victory of* Paulus Aemilius *over* Perseus, Cic. N. D. 2, 2. reliquias reip. dissipare, *of the treasury*, Cic. Phil. 2, 3. si ad me de rep. id est, de statu provinciae, de institutis tuis familiariter scribes, Cic. Fam. 13, 68. bonam spem de summâ rep. vos habere volumus, ib. 11. 13. unus est per tot annos rep. divexatâ, cursus reip. bene gerendae ad gloriam, ib. 10, 3. ideo ne nobilitas recuperavit remp. *public security*, Cic. Rosc. A. 4. rep. perfrui possumus, i. e. *all the rights and advantages of citizens*, Id. Mur. 11. *cf.* Dom. 57. reip. causâ abesse, *on the public service*, Cic. Caec. 20. reip. partem suscipere, *to undertake the defence of the rep.* Id. Mil. 15. non reip. causâ, *for the good of the public*, Id. Verr. 2, 55. ut eo censu nullius civitatis resp. posset administrari, *the revenue* or *collection of taxes*, ib. sibi non fuisse dubium, quin nullo foedere a rep. bene gerendâ impediretur, i. e. *from conferring the freedom of the city on those who deserved it*, Id. Balb. 20. servos agri cultores remp. abduxisse, *the government or rulers of the rep.* Liv. 36, 35. si immensum imperii corpus stare ac librari sine rectore *(i. e.* imperatore) posset; dignus eram, a quo resp. inciperet, *i. e.* libertas, *I would have restored the former republican government*, Tac. H. 1, 16.

Respuĕre (ui, -;) liquorem, *to spit out again*, Vitr. 7, 4. *so* frenos cum sanguine, Stat. Th. 8, 543. munera parva, *to refuse, to reject*, Tibul. 4, 1, 7. munera ejus in animis hominum respuebantur, Liv. 2, 42. gustatus—quàm citò id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit? Cic. Or. 3, 25. nemo civis est, qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo aspernetur, Id. Pis. 20. quid aures hominum magis respuunt? Quinctil. 11, 1, 61. non respuit conditionem Caesar, *did not reject the proposal*, Caes. B. G. 2, 42. consolationem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 33. remedia, Quint. 6, 4, 19. respuit hoc sapientissimi cujusque fides, *every wise man disbelieves it*, Plin. 28, 2. ferri ictum et aciem respuens, *repelling, not admitting, not to be pierced by the point or edge of a knife*, Plin. 7, 15 f. 13. respuens secures materia, *wood so hard as not to be cut or cleaved by an ax*, Id. 17, 10 f. 14. *so* tergori duritia silicis, omne respuens vulnus, Id. 8, 21 f. 3. dum fuit armorum series, *(while the* testudo *formed by the shields of the Roman soldiers continued close,)* ut grandine tecta innocuâ percussa sonant, sic omnia tela respuit, *it repelled* or *beat off*, Lucan. 3, 484. quaedam tela philosophia dilcutit, et in eum usque, qui miserat, respuit, *throws back*, Sepec. Ep. 54.—*passiv.* lumen per cornua transit, at imber respuitur, Lucr. 2, 389.

Restagnāre, *to run over, to overflow, to stagnate;* flumina restagnant alto vallo, *overflow*, Luc. 4, 89. *so* quà Satūrae nebulosa palus restagnat, Sil. 8, 381. restagnans gurgite vasto effigiem in pelagi lacus, *overflowing*, Sil. 5, 5. invia limosâ restagnant arva palude, *are overflowed* or *covered with*, Id. 4, 752. si palus in aliqua parte subsidens restagnat, *stagnates*, Col. 2, 17, 5. violentia restagnantis undae, *of the overflowing water*, Id. 8, 15, 3. *so* ibi restagnantibus Mauritaniae aquis, Plin. 5, 5. quam restagnantis fecit maris unda paludem, *the water of the overflowing sea*, Ov. M. 11, 364. *so* ostium latè restagnans Baphyri amnis, *forming a large morass*, Liv. 44, 6.—Restagnātio (ōnis, f.) oceani, *an overflowing*, Plin. 2, 67. *so* restagnatio Euphratis cum Tigri confluit, Id. 6, 28 f. 32.—ne restagnatio intempestiva alvi obstrepat, *sc.* voci, *lest the unseasonable overflowing of the stomach*, or *the coming up again of the food, should obstruct the voice*, Id. 11, 37 f. 66.

Restaurāre bellum, *to renew*, Justin. 20, 5. theatrum, *to rebuild*, Tac. An. 3, 72. *so* aedem, ib.

RESTĀRE, (resto, tĭti, tĭtum,) *to remain;* de viginti restabam solus, Ov. M. 3, 687. duae noctes restant de mense secundo, Id. F. 2, 758. id restat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 34. restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pascere, Id. Ph. 1, 2, 35. mihi unus scrupulus etiam restat, Aud. 5, 4, 37. id misero restat mihi mali, si, &c. Ad. 3, 3, 3. nunc una mihi res etiam restat, quae est conficiunda, *still remains*, Ph. 5, 5, 3. haec igitur tibi reliqua pars est, hic restat actus, *this act remains*, as of a play, Cic. Marcel. 9. illud etiam restiterat, Cic. Quint. 9. nam qui e divisione tripartitâ duas partes absolverit, huic necesse est restare tertiam, Id. Off. 3, 2. nec spes jam restat Juli, *remains*, Virg. A. 1, 556. quid jam misero mihi denique restat, ib. 2, 70. si qua est, quae restet adhuc mortalibus usquam intemerata fides, ib. 142. hoc Latio restare canunt, *they foretel, that this remains* or *is destined to* Latium by the fates, ib. 7, 271. unum etiam restat amico nostro *(i. e.* Pompeio) ad omne dedecus, ut Domitio non subveniat, *remains to complete his disgrace*, Cic. Att. 8, 7. quod restat *sc.* temporis, *for the future*, Cic. Verr. 3, 89. vitae minus, et minus undique restat, Lucr. 3, 545.—Restat, ut his respondeam, imp. *it remains*, Id. Ac. 4, 2. *so* ire tamen restat, Numa quò devenit, et Ancus, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 27.—hic nunc me credit aliquam sibi fallaciam portare, et eâ me hic restitisse gratiâ, *and that I have remained or staid here on that account*, Ter. And. 2, 6, 2. *so* Eun. 2, 3, 11. tenentur ii, qui ad urbis

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incendium, &c. Romae reſtiterunt, C'c. Cat. 4, 2. ita incolumis in patria Regulus reſtitiſſet, Cic. Off. 3, 30. *add.* Id. Mur. 37. tempus, quo poſt adventum Vari in Africa reſtitit, Id. Ligar. 2. reſtitit Aeneas, Virg. A. 1, 578.——¶ 2. dum RESTO *ſc.* iis, *I oppoſe* or *reſiſt them*, Ov. M. 3, 626. *ſo* melioribus, Ardea, reſtas, Id. F. 2, 749. in qua re nunc tam confidenter reſtas *ſc.* mihi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 7. dum vincunt Danai, dum reſtat barbarus Hector, *ſc.* iis, Propert. 3, 8, 31. nunc ratio nulla eſt reſtandi, *no means of reſiſting*, Lucr. 1, 111. nunc in reſtantes mucronem cominus urget, *againſt thoſe that reſiſt*, Sil. 10, 25. clauſtra reſtantia, *oppoſing*, ib. 7, 130. ita aera clauſtris reſtantia, Lucr. 2, 450. laminae reſtantes adverſus pila et gladios, Tac. An. 3, 46.— *but* dona ferens pelago et flammis reſtantia Troja, *remaining* or *ſaved from*, Virg. A. 1, 679.— RESTĪTĀRE, *to linger*, *to tarry*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 1. ubi reſtitaret, *when he made oppoſition* or *refuſed to go*, Liv. 7, 39.—prope reſtitantes conſules in concionem pertraxerunt, *they dragged the conſuls, in a manner, againſt their will* or *in ſpite of them to an aſſembly*, ib. 10, 19. *add.* Id. 30, 31. Plin. 8, 16. ——RESTĪTRĪX (īcis, f.) his (foribus) praeſidebo, *I will ſtay here at the door*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 5.

RESTIBILIS, e; ager *v.* terra, *land ſown every year without intermiſſion*, or *at leaſt two years immediately following*, *with hearded* or *huſked wheat*, *which they who let their farms provided againſt*, *becauſe it impoveriſhed the land*; ager RESTIBILIS, qui *reſtituitur*, ac referitur quotquot annis; contrà qui intermittitur a novando novalis ager, Varr. L. L. 4, 4. *ſo* R. R. 1, 44, 2. 1, 9, 6. & 3, 16, 33. reſtibilis ager ſit, qui continuo biennio feritur farreo ſpico, id eſt, ariſtato; quod ne fiat, ſolent, qui praedia locant, excipere, Feſtus. hordeum (ſeri poteſt) in novali, et in arvo quod reſtibile fieri poſſit, *may be made to bear a ſecond crop*, Plin. 18, 17 ſ. 46. *ſo* Cato, 35, 2 ——RESTIBILIS vinea *v.* -ile vinetum, *an old worn out* or *decayed vineyard*, *trenched anew and prepared for planting*, Col. 3, 11, 4. & 3, 18, 1. ſed maximè mirum, Antandri platanus etiam circumdolatis lateribus reſtibilis ſponte facta, vitaeque reddita, *which recovered* or *roſe again of its own accord*, Plin. 16, 32 ſ. 57.

RESTILLĀRE, *to drop again*; *metaph.* litterae tuae mihi quiddam quaſi animulae reſtillārunt, *your letter has revived* or *comforted me*, Cic. At. 9, 7.

RESTINGUĔRE (nxi, nctum,) ignem aquâ, *to extinguiſh* or *put out*, Plaut. Caſin. 4, 1, 16. *ſo* flammam, Liv. 1, 39. Hor. S. 1, 5, 76. incendium meum ruinâ reſtinguam, *I will extinguiſh the conflagration* (i. e. *the odium raiſed*) *againſt me with* general *ruin*, Sall. Cat. 31 ſ. *ſo* ſi quod eſſet in ſuas fortunas incendium excitatum, id ſe non aquâ, ſed ruinâ reſtincturum, Cic. Mur. 25 ſ. ſitim rivo, *to quench*, Virg. E. 5, 47. genus ſuum, *to deſtroy utterly*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 50. iracundias et cupiditates, *to allay* or *mitigate*, Cic. N. D. 2, 59. aliquem incenſum, *to appeaſe* or *pacify*, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 82. haec verba unâ mehercle falsâ lacrimulâ—reſtinguet, *ſhe will defeat* or *overcome theſe* big *words*, Id. Eun. 1, 1, 24. ſermunculum enim omnem aut reſtinxerit, aut ſedârit, *he will either ſtop all tattling* or *talking* about him, or *leſſen it*, Cic. Att. 13, 10. nec ipſe Ariſtoteles admirabili quadam ſcientiâ, et copiâ caeterorum ſtudia reſtinxit, *nor did Ariſtotle diſcourage* or *diſhearten the attempts of others*, Cic. Or. 1. ut alii dicerent animos hominum ſenſuſque morte reſtingui, *are extinguiſhed*, Id. Sext. 21.— vapor reſtinctus omnis, Virg. A. 5, 698. non reſtinctum bellum, ſed etiam inflammatum videtur, Cic. Fam. 11, 12. reſtinctis jam animorum incendiis, Cic. Or. 8. reſtincta ſitis, *quenched*, Cic. Fin. 2, 3.——RESTINCTIO, ōnis, f. *a quenching*, ib.

RESTIPŬLĀRI, *to aſk a correſpondent* or *counter obligation*, Cic. Roſc. Com. 13. -ātio, ib. (A. 235.)

RESTIS, is, f. *a rope* or *cable*, *a halter* or *cord*: reſticŭla, ae, f. *a little rope*: reſtio, ōnis, m. *a rope or cord maker*, Suet. Aug. 2.

RESTITUĔRE (ui, ūtum; ſtatuo,) in antiquum ſtatum, *to ſet or put again in its firſt ſtate*, *to reſtore*, Cic. judicia, *v.* damnatos in integrum, *to reverſe a ſentence*, *to reſtore perſons condemned to their former ſtate*, Cic. Verr. 2, 26. & 5, 6. (A. 251.) oppida, *to rebuild*; aciem inclinatam, *to rally*; praelium, *to renew*; comas turbatas, *to put in order again*; ſe, *to recover*, *to revive*; petivit, ut me ſibi reſtituerem, *that I ſhould become reconciled to him again*, Cic. Att. 15, 4.—RESTITŪTIO, ōnis, f. *a reſtitution* or *reſtoration*: *a rebuilding*: reſtitūtor, ōris, m. *a reſtorer*, Cic. Mil. 15.

RESTRINGĔRE (nxi, ctum,) ſumptus, *to reſtrain*, *to reſtrict*; nauſeam, *to ſtop*, *to ſtay*; dentes, *to ſhew by keeping back the lips*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 26. reſtrictus, a. *ſtingy*, *nigardly*: reſtrictè, adv. *ſparingly*; reſtrictiſſimè, Plin. Ep 5, 8.

RĔSUĔRE, ui, ūtum, *to rip or open up*, *to undo what is ſewed*, *to unſtitch*, Suet. Aug. 94.

RĔSŪDĀRE, *to ſweat out again*, Curt. 7, 10, 3.

RESULTANS, *rebounding*, &c. *ſee* Reſilire.

RESŪMĔRE, *to take up again*, *to reſume*, Plin. Ep.

RĔSŪPĪNUS, a. *lying along on his back*, Plin. 7. 2. jacuit reſupinus humi, Ov. M. 4, 121. *add.* ib. 352. 12, 239. 13, 86. 15, 743, &c. haeret currū reſupinus inani, Virg. A. 1, 476. corpora phocarum ſummo reſupina profundo exarimata natant, *float with their belly upwards*, Ov. M. 2, 267. delphini, niſi reſupini atque converſi, non corripiunt, *ſc.* parvos piſces, Plin. 9, 8. ſpectat reſupino ſidera vultu, *turned* or *looking upwards*, Martial. 9, 44. *ſo* reſupini, ſpectanteſque tectum, Quinctil. 10, 3, 15. reſupinoque arduo collo, Ov. M. 1, 730. ad me reſupinus nititur ore, *with his face held up*, ib. 3, 452. reſupini pulvinorum tori, *ſloping gently*, Plin. 19, 4, ſ. 20. ſenſim reſupina ſunt, *they gradually ſink*, i. e. *the voice falls*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 167. eloquentiam hanc libidinoſam reſupinâ voluptate auditoria probent, *let auditories of corrupt taſte and morals approve this feeble* or *emaſculated eloquence*, ib. 5, 12, 20.—RESUPĪNĀRE, *to lay one on his back*; reſurgentem ibi regem umbone reſupinat, Liv. 4, 19. pone apprehendit pallio, reſupinat, *he pulls me back*, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 24. qui per pronum eunt, reſupinant corpora, *(raiſe them upwards;)* qui per arduum, incumbunt, Senec. Ep. 123. collum,

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to turn upwards, Plin. 10, 34 f. 52. *ſo* nares, Quinctil. 11, 3, 80.—ubi reſupinatus eſt aliquis, *laid on his back*, Cels. 7, 14, 9. *ſo* ac reſupinandum quidem corpus eſſe, res ipſa teſtatur, ib. 19. os coxarum ab exteriore parte gibbum; ad ſpinam reſupinatum, *the hip-bone is convex on the outer part; at the ſpine inclined inwards*, Id. 8, 1, 97.

RĔSURGĔRE, *to riſe again*; victa tamen vincēs, everſaque Troja reſurges, Ov. F. 1, 523. illic *(i, e.* Latio) fas regna reſurgere Trojae, Virg. A. 1, 206. obruta de mediis cymba reſurget aquis, Ov. P. 4, 8, 28. orbe reſurgebant lunaria cornua nono, i. e. *in the ninth month*, Id. M. 2, 453. *ſo* ſexta reſurgebant orientis cornua Phoebes, ib. 8, 11. vix reſurgunt lumina, *the lamps are with difficulty lighted up*, Id. Ep. 21, 159. male obrŭtum reſurrexit incendium, *the fire* that had been ' t *badly ſmothered, broke out again*, Flor. 3, 21 m. *ſo* relictis per quos reſurgeret bellum, Tac. An. 3, 74. rabiem irâ deûm reſurgere, *i. e.* recrudeſcere, ib. 1, 39.—ſed praecipua utilitas, *ſc.* ſpinae Aegyptiae, quòd caeſa anno tertio reſurgit, *it ſprings up again*, Plin. 13, 9 f. 19. *ſo* arundo omnis reciſa ſecundiùs reſurgit, Id. 16, 36 f 65. quum res Romana contra ſpem votaque ejus velut reſurgeret, *the Roman ſtate was riſing again* or *recovering*, Liv. 24, 45. urbs reſurrexit, Curt. 5, 7. 9, Paterc. 1, 7. Propert. 4, 1, 47 & 87.—reſurgentes herbae, Ov. A. 2, 16, 9. rurſuſque reſurgens ſaevit amor, Virg. A. 4, 531. reſurrecturi belli civilis reſtinxit initium, Paterc. 2, 88.

RESUSCITĀRE iram, *to rouſe again*, Ov. M. 8, 474.

RETARDĀRE, *to ſtop* or *delay*; *to retard*: ātio.

RETAXĀRE, *to reprove, to blame*, Suet. Veſp. 13.

RĒTE, is, n. (& rētis, is. f. Plaut.) *a net*; *a ſnare* or *trap*; ſcit bene venator, cervis ubi retia tendat, Ov. Art. A. 1, 45. fallacia retia, *(al.* fallentia,) ib. 2, 189. nec retia cervis ulla dolum meditantur, Virg. E. 5, 60. quae nimis apparent retia vitat avis, Ov. Rem. 516. retia maculis diſtincta, Ov. Ep. 5, 19. non rete tenditur accipitri neque milvio, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 16. neque piſcium ullam unciam pondo hodie capi, niſi hoc, quod nunc fero in rete, *for* reti, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 8. *ſo* clauduntur rete, Ov. F. 5, 371. rete jaculum, *a caſting-net*, Plaut. Aſ. 1, 1, 86. quaſi in piſcinam qui jaculum parat, Id. Truc. 1, 1, 14.—RETICŬLUM, i, n. & -us, i, m. *a ſmall net*, Plin. 31, 6.—*a caul of net-work* for covering the hair, Juv. 2, 96. reticulum tenuiſſimo lino, minutis maculis, plenum roſae, *a ſmall bag* made like *a net of very fine thread, with ſmall meſhes* or *holes, filled with roſes, to ſerve as a noſegay*, Cic. Verr. 5, 11. reticulum junceum vel lineum, *a ſmall ruſh- or flaxen-net*, Col. 12, 51. reticulum panis, *a net* full *of bread*, *a netted knapſack*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 47. *ſo* Juv 12, 60. *cf.* Perſ. 5, 140. perſona adjicitur capiti denſuſve reticulus, *a maſk is put on his head or a thick caul*, Plin. 12, 14 f. 32. pro pariete reticuli e nervis ſunt, *a lattice*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13.—RETICŬLĀTUS, -ata ſenestra, *a window covered with a net*, ib. 3, 7. *cf.* Vitruv. 2, 8. ſtructura, *a net-work kind of building*, Plin. 36, 22 f. 51 f.——RETIARIUS, i, m. *a kind of gladiator*, who endeavoured to throw *a net* over the head of his antagoniſt, Quinctil. 6, 3, 61. (A. 346.)

RETĔGĔRE (xi, ctum,) vultus, *to uncover*, Lucan. 8, 669. jugulumque ſimul pectuſque retexit, *ſhe uncovered* or *made bare*, Ov. M. 13, 459. ſcelus, *to diſcloſe* or *diſcover*, Virg. A. 1, 356. *ſo* conſilium, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 16. commenta animi, Ov. M. 13, 38. diem, *to diſcloſe*, ib. 8, 1. orbem radiis, *to enlighten*, Virg. A. 4, 119. quare in hoc thecam nummariam non retexeris, *you need not open your money-cheſt* or *repoſitory for this* ſum, Cic. Att. 4, 7. jam rebus luce retectis, *being diſcovered* or *viſible by the light* of the ſun, Virg. A. 9, 461. natura retecta, *explained*, Lucr. 3, 30.—pedibus retectis, *being covered*, Suet. Aug. 78. & ibi Erneſti.

RETENDĔRE (di, ſum *v.* tum,) arcum, *to unbend*, Ov. M. 2, 419. velut alternâ quiete retenduntur, *are unbent* or *refreſhed*, Quinct. 1, 3, 8. nympharum tradidit uni armigerae jaculum, pharetramque, arcuſque retentos, *her unbent bow*, Ov. M. 3, 166.—RETENTĀRE, *to try* or *attempt again*; et timidè verba interruſſa retentat, Ov. M. 1, 746. fila lyrae, *to touch the ſtrings again*, ib. 5, 117. letique viam ſine fine retentat, *tries again and again a way to death*, ib. 11, 792. iterumque retento, *ſc.* Theſea, *I try again* to find, Id. Ep. 10, 11. ſi demens ſtudium fatale retentem, *If I again attempt*, Id. Tr. 12, 51. diu non retentavi memoriam meam, *I have not tried*, Senec. Ep. 72. ſaepe retentans totas infringere veſtes, *ſc.* Hercules, *often trying to tear off all his clothes*, Ov. M. 9, 208. *ſo* ſaepe retentatis precibus, ib. 13, 382.

RETENTĀRE, *to keep back*, &c. *ſee* retinēre.

RETEXĔRE (ui, xtum,) telas intertextas, *to unweave*, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 9. Eurydices oro properata retexite fila, *(al* fata,) *unweave the threads of Eurydice's life*, which have been too *haſtily woven*, i. e. *reſtore her to life again*, Ov. M. 10, 31. *cf.* Cic. Or. 2, 38. telam Penelopae, *to undo what is done, to labour in vain*, Cic. Ac. 4, 29. rurſus amor patriae ratione valentior omni, quod tua texuerunt ſcripta, retexit opus, *undoes what your writings effected*, i. e. *obliterates your admonitions*, Ov. P. 1, 3, 30. *ſo* nec nova praeteritum Muſa retexit opus, Id. Rem. 12. omnia erant Metelli ejusmodi, ut totam praeturam Verris retexere videretur, *to annul* or reſcind *all his acts*, Cic. Verr. 2, 26. luna quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, *decreaſing unraveled* i. e. *bid her full orb*, Ov. M. 7, 531. itaque jam retexo orationem meam, *I change my diſcourſe, I retract what I have ſaid, I confeſs what I have denied*, Cic. Phil. 2, 13. novi terrores retexunt ſuperiora, *i. e.* irrita reddunt. Id. Fam. 11, 14, 5. quod adoleſcens praeſtiti, id nunc aetate praecipitatâ commutem, ac me ipſe retexam, *and ſhall I unravel the texture of my better days*, i. e. *reverſe my former conduct*, ib. 11, 28, 15. idemque retexitur ordo, *the ſame order is unraveled* or *reverſed*, Ov. M. 15, 249. retexens noxas Tydeos, *recollecting*, *(al.* recenſens,) Stat. Theb. 9, 148. ſcriptorum quaeque retexens, *erazing and writing anew*, i. e. *reviſing* or *correcting*, Hor. S. 2,

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2, 3, 2. tardaque nocturno tela retexta dolo, *sc.* Penelopes, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 30.

RETICĒRE, (ui, -; taceo.) *to be silent, to conceal*:—RETICENTIA, ae, f. *holding one's peace, silence; concealing the faults of any thing sold*, Cic. Off. 3, 16.

RETĪNĒRE, (ui, entum; teneo,) *to hold* or *keep back* or *in*; liberos, *to restrain, to govern*; jus suum, *to retain, to preserve*; arcum, *to hold*; memoriâ, *to hold fast, to remember*; pecuniam, *to keep to one's self*.—RETINENTIA (ae, f.) actarum rerum, *the remembrance*, Lucr. 3, 675.—RETENTIO (ōnis, f.) aurigae, *a charioteer's holding in* or *keeping back his horses before they start*, Cic. Att. 13, 21. assensionis, *a withholding*, Cic. Acad. 4, 25.—RETINACŬLŬM, i, n. *any thing wherewith another thing is stayed and holden back; the cable of an anchor, the halser of a ship, the rein of a bridle*; Amerina parant lentae retinacula viti, *willow twigs for binding*, Virg. G. 1, 265. (vid. G. Index) RETENTĀRE eum, *to hold back, to stop*; frena v. lora, *to hold or keep in*; vires in valle, *to keep his forces*, Lucan. 4, 723. caelum a terris, *to keep from being confounded*, Lucr. 2, 728. legiones, *to retain, to keep back*, Ter. H. 4, 13. pecuniam, ib.

RETONDĒRE, *to clip or shear*; retonsus, Plin.

RETŌNĀRE, *to thunder again, to resound*, Catul.

RETORQUĒRE, rsi, rtum, *to writhe back, to turn or cast back*; telam, *to unweave*; brachia tergo retorta, *tied behind their backs*, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 22. retortis littore Etrusco violenter undis, *being thrown or beat back from*, ib. 1, 2, 13.

RETORRĬDUS, a. *shrivelled or wrinkled with too much heat*: -ĭdē: retorrescĕre, *to become dry or parched*: retostus, *toasted, scorched*, Plin. 13, 4.

RETRAHĔRE, xi, ctum, *to draw or pull back*; se, *to withdraw*; argentum, *to recover*, Ter. Thebas ab interitu, *to preserve*, Nep.—RETRACTUS, a. -ior a mari murus, *farther back*, Liv. 34, 9. -ius paulo cubiculum, *a little farther distant*, (sc. *from the sea*,) Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 6.

RETRACTĀRE arma, *to handle again*, Liv. 2, 30. *to examine or consider anew*, Tac G. 22. pedamenta, *to dress up or adjust the props anew*, Col. 4, 26, 1. munera Ceae naeniae, *to resume the task of the Cean mournful muse*, i. e. *to attempt to write elegies in imitation of Simonides, a native of Cea*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 38. orationem, v. librum, *to revise, to examine carefully, to correct*; dicta, *to retract, to recal*, Virg. A. 12, 11. largitiones retractari non oportet, *donations ought not to be revoked*, Plin. Ep. 10, 112. Quid jam, Turne, retractas? *why do you refuse* (or *decline battle,*) Virg. ib. 889. *so* Cic. Tusc. 1, 31.—RETRACTANS, *refusing to come*, Liv. 4, 39. or *to go*, ib. 52. retractans v. retrectans juvencus, *restive*. Col. 2, 2, 26. mecum retractans, *reflecting*, Col. 1. Pr. 13. neve retractando nondum cŏcuntia rumpe vulnera, *by often touching them*, Ovid. Tr. 4, 4, 41. Augemus dolorem retractando, *by thinking on it*, Cic. Att. 8, 9. materia rursus a me retractata, *a subject revised or corrected*, Quinctil. 2, 4, 13. opus retractatius, *more correct*, Cic. Att. 16, 3.—RETRACTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a refusal, delay, hesitation.*

RETRĪBUĔRE, *to give back, to restore, to repay.*

RETRIMENTUM i, n. (tero) olei, *the sediment or dregs*, Varr. R. R. 1, 64. plumbi, *the dross*, Cels. 5, 15.

RETRO, adv. *behind, on the back side*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29. contra lippitudinem retro aures fricare prodest, Plin. 28, 6.—retro ambŭlare, cedere, fluere, fugere, properare, referri, ruere, &c. *back, backwards*; ab imo ad summum ac retro, Quinctil. 11, 3, 15.—RETRORSUM, v. -us, adv. *backwards*: retrorsus, a. (retrò versus) *turned backward*:—RETROAGĔRE, *to drive or throw back*; capillos, *to turn back*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 16. ordinem, *to begin at the wrong end*, Id. 12, 2, 10. dactylus retroactus vocatur Anapaestus, *inverted*, Id. 9, 4, 81.—RETROCEDENS, ntis, *retiring back*, Liv. 8, 8.—RETRŌCĬTUS, a. -ita cornua, *bent back, crooked*, Lucr. 4, 546.—RETRŌDŪCĔRE, *to bring or draw back*, Vitr. 10, 6 f. RETROĪRE, *to go back*:—RETRŌGRĀDI, *to go back*: retrogrādus, a. *going back, retrograde*, Plin. 2, 17.—RETRŪDĔRE, si, sum, *to thrust back*: retrusus, a, *dark, abstruse*, Cic. Verr. 1, 3. Or. 1, 19.

RETUNDĔRE, tŭdi, tūsum, *to blunt, to turn away*; improbitatem, *to check, to repress*; sermones, *to silence, to refute*: retusus & retunsus, *blunted; blunt, dull*, Col. 4, 24 f. Plaut. Pf. 1, 2, 26.

REVALESCĔRE, *to grow well again, to recover health*; ope qua possis, Ov. Ep. 21, 231.

REVANESCĔRE, *to vanish away again*; quum bene portaesum est, animique revanuit ardor, nescio quo miserae turbine mentis agor, Ov. A. 2, 9, 27.

REVEHĔRE (xi, ctum,) praedam, *to carry* or *bring back*, Liv. 1, 35. Trojanam ex hostibus urbem qui revehis nobis, *who bringest back*, Virg. A. 8, 37. tela Tirynthia (*i. e.* Herculis) ad Graïos, Ov. M. 14, 402. nec mater domum coerulatę revehet, Hor. Epod. 13, 16. famam ex Bithynia optimam revexisti, Plin. Ep. 8, 24. ex Syria revehunt ftyracem, *they import*, Plin. 12, 17 f. 39. conficerent equos virosque, ne quis reveheretur inde ad proelium, *they should kill horses and men, that no one might return to the battle*, Liv. 3, 70. equo citato ad urbem revectus, *having ridden back with speed*, Liv. 7, 41. *so* Manlius consul revectus in castra *sc.* equo, ib. 2, 47. *cf.* 34, 15. curru revectus est triumphali, *he returned*, Plin. 7, 26.—*metaph.* sed ad paullo superiorem aetatem revecti sumus, *we have been carried back*, Cic. Brut. 63.

REVĔLĀRE frontem, *to uncover or unveil*, Tac.

REVELLĔRE (velli v vulsi, vulsum,) *to pull* or *tear away*; acies revellunt signa, *pull up their standards*, Lucan. 7, 77. pars claustra portarum revellunt, *tear open the bars of the gates*, Liv. 5, 21. telumque altâ ab radice revellit, Virg. A. 12, 787. nec patris Anchisae cineres manesque revelli, *nor have I torn up*, ib. 4, 427. et quos Sidoniâ vix urbe revelli, *I tore from*, i. e. *induced to leave*, ib. 545. prima Ceres—veterem curvo dente (*i. e.* vomere) revellit humum, *tore up, ploughed*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 14. ipse quoque ut chartae titulum de fronte revellas, quod sit opus videor dicere posse, tuum, *though you should tear off the title of your book* or *poem*, Id. Pont. 4, 13, 7. caput a cervice revulsum, Id. G. 4, 523. temone revulsus axis, Ov. M. 2, 316. saevo e scopulo multa vix arte revulsus, Virg. A. 5, 270.—Revulsio, ōnis, f. *a tearing* or *pulling away*, Plin.

REVĔNĪRE, *to come back, to return*; cum mi-

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les domum reveniſſet, Cic. Or. 1, 38. rurſus reventum in gratiam, *ſc.* eſt ab illis, *they are reconciled*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 61.

RĒVĔRĀ, adv *indeed, in reality, truly.*

REVERBĔRARE impetum fortunae, *to beat back, to repel*, Senec. Clem. 2, 5. incrementa radicum, *to prevent*, Col. 3, 13, 7. crebrò reverberatur, *ſc.* Ganges, *is frequently thrown or beat back*, Curt.

REVĔRĔRI, -ĭtus, *to fear, to ſtand in awe, to reverence, to honour or reſpect:* reverens, ntis, a. *reverent, reſpectful:* -enter: -entia:—REVERENDUS, a. *awful; venerable*, Ovid. in Ibin, 73.

REVERRĔRE, *to ſweep back or over again*, Plaut.

REVERTĔRE, & *(ſa-pius,)* reverti, *to turn or come back, to return;* domum revertor moeſtus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 70. minus diebus triginta in Aſiam reverſus eſt, Nep. 2, 5. ſerò domum eſt reverſus, Phaedr. 4, 13, 10. in gratiam cum aliquo, Liv. 8, 35. ſed ut ad propoſitum revertamur, Cic. Fin. 2, 32.—Epheſo Laodiceam revertit, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. vas factus eſt alter iſtendi ejus; ut, ſi ille non revertiſſet, moriendum eſſet ipſi, Cic. Off. 3, 10. legati Ameriam, re inoratâ, reverterunt, Cic. Roſc. Am. 9. multi egreſſi nunquam domum revertêre, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 37. ſed tibi juro—antè reverſurum *(ſc.* me eſſe,) quàm luna bis impleat orbem, Ov. Met. 11, 453. pocna reverſura eſt in caput iſta tuum, Id. Art. A. 1, 340.—REVERSIO, ōnis, f. *a return*, Cic. Phil. 1, 1.

RĔVĪDĔRE, *to go back to ſee*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 65.

REVILESCĔRE, *to become contemptible*, Senec.

REVINCĔRE, *to convince, to confute, to diſprove;* crimina—revicta rebus, verbis confutare nihil attinet, *diſproved by facts*, Liv. 6, 26.—REVICTUS, part. *conquered*, Lucr. 1, 587. Hor. Od. 4, 4, 24. *entirely defeated*, Tac. Ann. 15, 73.

REVINCĪRE, *to tie, to bind faſt;* quam *(ſc.* tellurem, *i. e.* Delon) pius Arcitenens oras et littora circum errantem, Mycŏno celsâ Gyaroque revinxit, Virg. A. 3, 76. ecce manus juvenem interea poſt terga revinctum paſtores—ad regem trahebant, *having his hands bound*, ib. 2, 57.

REVIRESCĔRE, virui, *to grow green again*, Ov. M. 2, 408. *to become young again*, Ovid. Met. 7, 305. *to recover ſtrength* or *courage again*, Cic. Prov. C. 14. *ſo* ille nunquam reviruiſſet, Id. Att 15, 13.

REVĪSĔRE, *to come back to ſee, to reviſit*, Cic. Att.

REVĪVISCĔRE, revixi, ictum, *to recover life, to revive again;* quòd ſi reviſcant Platonici illi, Cic. Fin. 4, 22. is ubi galli cantum audivit, avum ſuum pennae reviviſſe putat, Cic. Piſ. 23.—nullis eorum pennae reviviſcunt avulſae, *grow again*, Plin. 11, 28.

REUNCTOR, ōris, m. *the ſervant of a phyſician, who pretended to cure his patients by anointing them*, Plin. 29, 1.

REVŎCĀRE, *to recal, to call back; to invite back* or *again;* libertatem, *to reſtore;* gradum, *to come or go back*, Virg. A. 6, 128. pedem ab alto, *to ſtow back*, ib. 9, 125. exordia pugnae, *to trace back, to unfold*, ib. 7, 40. ſtudia intermiſſa, *to reſume* or *begin anew;* pecuniam a privatis, *to call in, to demand;* ſe, *to change his opinion*, Cic. Acad. 4, 17. omnia ad gloriam, *to refer*, Cic. Flac. 12. verſus, *to deſire to be repeated, to encore*, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 29. Sext. 56 & 58. vires, *to recover*, Cic. Fam. 7, 26. Virg. A. 1, 214.—REVOCATIO, onis, f. *a recalling, a calling back:* revocāmen, ĭnis, n. *a recal:* revŏcābilis, e, *that may or can be recalled.*

REVOLĀRE, *to fly back*, Cic. N. D 2, 49. *to haſten;* ad patrem revolavit, Paterc. 2, 120.

REVOLVĔRE, *to roll back;* libros, *to turn over, to read*, Liv. 34, 5. Iliacos caſus, *to go over again, to endure again*, Virg. A. 10, 61. ad irritum revolvi, *to come to nought*, Tac. H. 3, 26. revolvor in Tuſculanum, *I am returned*, or *I return*, Cic. Att. 13, 26. iter revolvens, *meaſuring back*, Virg. A. 9, 391. revŏlūtus, *falling back*, ib. 5, 336. *tumbling back*, ib. 11, 671. ſaxa revoluta -aeſtu, *rolled back*, ib. 627. dies revoluta, *revolving, returning*, ib. 10, 256.—REVOLŪBILIS -ile ſaxum, *that may be rolled back*, Ov. in Ibin, 191.

REVŎMĔRE, ui, ĭtum, *to vomit* or *throw up again.*

REUS, i, m. *(cujus res agitur,) a perſon accuſed or impeached, a criminal*, (called in Scotland, *a pannel,*) *a defendant:* reus criminis alicujus v. culpae, ambitûs; ſpretarum legum agitur reus, *is called in queſtion for*, Ovid. Met. 15, 36. reus rei capitalis, *tried for his life*, Cic. Verr. 2, 39. de pecuniis repetundis, *accuſed of extortion*, Id. majeſtatis, *impeached for treaſon*, Suet. reus voti, *bound, by, obliged to perform*, Virg. A. 5, 237.

REX, rēgis, *a king*, &c. *ſee* Regĕre.

REVULSUS, *torn away*, &c. *ſee* revellĕre.

RHAMNUS, i, m. *a white bramble*, Plin. 24, 13 & 14.

* RHAPSŌDIA, ae, *a rhapſody or book of Homer's poems*, Nep. 10, 6. *cf.* Cic. Or. 3, 34.

RHĒDA, ae, *a carriage with four wheels for travelling:* rhedārius, a. *of a* rheda; mulus, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7.—s. *the driver of a* rheda, Cic. Mil. 10.

RHĒNO, ōnis, m. *a thick garment made of ſkins.*

* RHĒTOR, ōris, m. *a rhetorician, a teacher of oratory; an orator:* rhetorica, ae; & -ice, es, f. *rhetoric, oratory:* rhetorĭcus, a. *of a rhetorician or rhetoric, rhetorical;* rhetorĭca, ōrum, n. *books or precepts of rhetoric:* rhetorĭcè, adv. *like an orator, rhetorically*, Cic. Fin. 2, 6. Brut. 11.

* RHEUMATISMUS, i, m. *a flux; a rheumatiſm:* rheumatĭcus, a. *troubled with a flux or rheum*, Plin. 29, 6.

* RHINA, ae, f. *a ſkate, a ſea fiſh*, Plin. 32, 7.

* RHINŎCĔROS, ōtis, m. *a large beaſt with a horn on his noſe; the horn of a* rhinoceros, *a large horn*, Juv. 7, 13.

RHŌMBUS, i, m. *the rotation or twirl of a ſpindle*, Ov. Am. 1, 817.—*a kind of fiſh, ſuppoſed to be a turbot*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 30. Juv. 4, 39.

* RHOMPHAEA, ae, f. *a kind of ſword*, Liv.

* RHOPĂLON, i, n. *a water lily*, Plin. 35, 7.

* RHUS, i, m. & f. *a buſhy ſhrub called ſumach*, Plin. 24, 11.—n. *the ſeed of ſumach*, Plin. 24, 14.

* RHYAS, ădis, f. *a diſeaſe of the eyes, when they water or weep continually*, Celſ. 7, 7, 4.

RHONCHUS, i, m. *a ſnoring or ſnorting; a ſcoff, a flout or jeer*, Martial. 1, 4. & 4, 86.

* RYTHMUS, i, m. *an harmonious ſucceſſion of ſounds; rhyme* or *metre:* rythmĭcus, i, m. *one who obſerves numbers or harmony in writing or repeating*, Cic. Or. 3, 49.

RHYTION, ii, n. *a veſſel or cup like a half moon*

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Rica, ae, f. *a hood with which women covered their heads at sacrifices*, Varr. L. L. 4, 29. Plaut. Ep.

Ricinium, i, n. v. -inus i, m. *a kind of robe worn by women in mourning*, Cic. Leg. 2, 23.

Rictus, *a grinning*, &c. *see* Ringi.

rīdēre, (rideo, rīsi, rīsum) *to laugh*; aliquem, *to laugh at, to mock* or *deride*; rīsit pater optimus olli, *for* illi, *smiled to* or *upon him*, Virg. A. 5, 358. ille dolum ridens, *smiling at the deceeit*, Id. E. 6, 23. malis ridens alienis, *laughing, as if his cheeks were not his own*, i. e. *immoderately*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 72. non ridet versus Enni? *sc.* Lucilius, *does he not ridicule or sneer at*, ib. 1, 10, 54. ridetur ab omni conventu, *he is laughed at*, ib. 1, 7, 22. nivem risi atram, *I laughed at* or *scorned*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 2. *so* deos inulta ridet, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 20.—¶ 2. Omnia nunc rident, *smile, look, pleasant*, Virg. E. 7, 55. reddes dulce loqui, reddes ridere decorum, *restore my graceful smile*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 27. Fortuna ridet vultu fereno, Ov. Tr. 1. 4. 27. Venus dulcè ridet, *smiles sweetly*, Ov. Ep. 16, 83. ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet, *pleases me*, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 14. ridet argento domus, *shines*, ib. 4, 11, 6.—Ut ridentibus arridenf, sic flentibus adflent (*al.* adsunt) humani vultus, Id. Art. P. 101. dulcè ridentem Lalagen amabo, Id. Od. 1, 22, 23. ridens acanthus, *smiling, pleasant*, Virg. E. 4, 20. Ridendus, *to be laughed at*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9. *so* ridenda poëmata, Juvenal. 10, 124.—Idibundus, a. *laughing much, inclined to laughing*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 33.—Risus, ûs, m. *rar.* risio, ōnis, f. *laughing, laughter*: rīsor, ōris, m. *a laugher, a mocker*:—Ridiculus, a. *merry, jocose*; *ridiculous, worthy to be laughed at*; *apt to make one laugh*: -ūlè;——Ridiculum, i, n. *a jest* or *joke*; *a silly business*: ridicularia, ōrum, n. *jests or things to be laughed at*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 28, &c.

Ridica, ae, f. *the prop of a vine*, Col. 2, 12. ridicula, ae, f. *a little stake or fork*, Sen. N. Q. 1, 3.

Rigare, *to water a field, garden* or *garment*; *to wet, to moisten*; aquam per agros, *to scatter*, Liv. 5, 16. ingenia, *to cultivate, to improve*, Cic ad Heren. 4, 6. -ātio:——Riguus, a. *well watered*; -ui animes, *which water*, Virg. G. 2, 485. Rigua, ōrum, n. *waterings*, Plin. 17, 26 f. 40.

Rigēre, ui, -, *to be very cold* or *chill, to be frozen*; *to be stiff* or *staunch, to stand on end, as hair does*: rigescĕre, *to grow stiff*;—Rigor, ōris, m. *vehement cold*; *stiffness*; *barshness, rigour*: rigidus, a. *cold, stiff, rigid, severe, inflexible*; *fierce, cruel*: -ĭdè: -ĭdĭtas: rigidāri, *to be made stiff*.

Rima, *a chink, a cranny, a fissure*; *a rift, cleft* or *chap in wood or stone*; naves rimis fatiscunt, *open in chinks, leak* or *let in water*, Virg. A. 1, 123. fessaque agit rimas, *sc.* tellus, *makes* large *chasms*, Ov. M. 2, 211. plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perfluo, i. e. *I blab out what I hear*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25 aliquam reperitis rimam, *you find some hole* to creep out at, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 24.——Rimŭla, *a little chink*:——Rimōsus, *full of chinks* or *clefts, leaky*; cymba rimosa, Virg. A. 6, 414. et quae rimosâ bene deponuntur in aure, *are safely deposited in a leaky ear*, i. e. *may be told to any body*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 46.

Rimāri, *to search, to pry into*; *to examine diligently*; partes apertas, Virg. A. 11, 748.

Ringi, (vix ringĕre,) *to grin, to shew the teeth as a dog does*; *to wry the mouth*; *to fret or chafe*.——Rictus, ûs, m. *rar.* -um, *a grinning*; *a scornful opening of the mouth in laughing*; also *the mouth, a jaw or chop*, Juvenal. 10, 230.

Rīpa, ae, f. *the bank of a river*; *the sea-shore*: rīpŭla, *a little water-bank*: ripārius, -iae hirundines, *swallows which build their nests in holes in the banks of rivers*, Plin. 30, 4.

Riscus, *a coffer or chest covered with a skin, a trunk*, Ter. Fun. 4, 6, 16. et ibi Donat.

Rīsus, ûs, m. *laughter*, &c. *see* ridēre.

Rītus, us, m. *a rite or ceremony*; ritu naturae, *in the course of nature*; ritu ferarum caedi, *after the way or manner*: rituālis, e; -ales libri, *concerning rites or ceremonies*, Cic. Div. 1, 33——Rītè, adv. *in due form, rightly, properly, with the accustomed ceremonies*, Cic. Div. 1, 13. Liv. 44, 37.

Rīvus, i, m. *a brook, a rivulet, a stream of water*: rivŭlus, i, m. *a little brook, a rill*: rivālis, e, *frequenting or found in rivulets*, Col. 8, 15, 6. *Those were called* Rivāles *who got water from the same brook*: *whence* Rivālis, is, m. *a rival, a competitor*: rivālītas, ātis, f. *rivalship*, Cic. T. 4, 26.

Rixa, ae, f. *a squabble or quarrel*; *a contest, a strife*: rixōsus, a. *quarrelsome, apt to fight*: rixāri, *to brawl, to quarrel, to scold*: rixātor, ōris, m. *a brawler, a wrangler*, Quinctil. 11, 1, 29.

Rōbur, ŏris, n. *oak of the hardest kind*; *heart of oak, strength, a certain part of a prison*, Liv. 38, 59. rōbŏrĕus, *v.* roburnĕus, *of oak, made of oak*; robustus, & -eus, *made of oak, strong, robust*: robōrāre, *to strengthen*, Plin 10, 33. Cic. Off. 1, 31.

Rōdĕre, si, sum, *to gnaw*; pollicem, Hor. Epod. 5, 48. vivos ungues, *to gnaw to the quick*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 71. dentem dente, *to gnash*, Mart. 13, 2. absentem amicum, *to calumniate, to backbite* or *speak ill of*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 81. *so* Cic. Balb. 26. ripas rodunt flumina, *wash* or *wear away*, Lucr. 5, 257.—Rōsio, ōnis, f. *a gnawing*, Plin.

Rōgāre, *to ask, to desire, to request, to entreat, to inquire*; molestum verbum et demisso vultu dicendum, rogo, Sen. Ben. 2, 2. hoc te vehementer rogo, Cic. Fam. 12, 27. nihil deum roga, nisi quod rogare possis palam, Sen. Ep. 10. nunquam divitias deos rogavi, Martial. 4, 33. beneficium hoc meo jure te rogo, Cic. Att. 14, 13. legatos ad Caesarem mittunt rogatum auxilium, Caes. B. G. 1, 11—aliquid utendum, *to ask the use of*, Cato, 5. mittit rogatum vasa ea, quae pulcherrima apud illum viderat, *to ask a sight of*, Cic. Verr. 4.—rogabit me, ubi fuerim, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 11. rogavi perveniissentne Agrigentum, Cic. Verr. 4, 12. de isthoc rogare omitte, Plaut. Perf. 4, 4, 90. memoriter respondeto ad ea, quae de te ipso rogāro, Cic. Vat. 5. roget quis *sc.* si, *if any one ask*, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 5. si forte roges, Ov. M. 13, 823. quid facerem, si quis nunc me roget, Ter. And. 1, 5, 23. dic, quod rogo, ib. 4, 4, 12. rogo num quid velit, Id. Eun. 2, 3, 49. rogat te Ctesipho ut redeas, Ad. 5, 2, 1. ostendens cumulum, quòt haberet corpora pulvis, tot mihi natales contingere vana rogavi, *I foolishly asked* or *begged*, Ov. M. 14, 138. dumque

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dumque rogat, pro qua rogat, occĭdit, ib. 6, 101. currus rogat ille paternos, 2, 47. aut dea si frustra pro me tibi saeva rogatur, *is entreated by you on my behalf*, Ov. Ep. 21, 61.—¶ 2. Magistratus rogabat populum, ut sciscerent v. juberent, quod ferret, *that they would order what he proposed*, Fest. ego hanc legem, uti rogas, jubendam censeo, *I am of opinion that this law should be enacted*, Liv. 10, 8 f. quum, UTI ROGAS, (*sc.* fiat.) dicerent, *be it as you propose*, i. e. *they voted for the law*, Id. 6, 38 &40. omnes quinque et triginta tribus, uti rogatae, jusserunt, 35, 25. tum tribuni pl. ad populum tulerunt, vellent juberentne senatum decernere, ut cum Carthaginiensibus pax fieret;—de pace, uti rogāssent, omnes tribus jusserunt, 30, 43. ab hac oratione in suffragium missi, uti rogārat, bellum jusserunt, 31, 8. *cf.* 38, 54. populum, ut antiquaret *sc.* rogationem, rogabant, &c. *that they would reject the law*, Cic. Att. 1, 14. *hence* legem rogare, *to propose* or *to pass a law*, (A. 90, 93 &c.) ego perniciosas leges rogavi, *I passed*, Cic. Phil. 2, 29. *so* rogatā lege, Cic. Sext. 25.—¶ 3. magistratum, consulem v. praetorem rogare, *to elect*, *to cause to be elected*, Cic. Att. 9, 9. Gell. 13, 15. ut consules roget Praetor vel dictatorem, quorum neutrum jus est, Cic. Att. 9, 15. tribunisque, quos sibi plebes rogassit, (*for* rogaverit,) jus esto cum patribus agendi, Cic. Leg. 3, 4. factum senatūs consultum, ut duo viros aediles ex patribus dictator populum rogaret, *should ask the people to elect two aediles from among the patricians*, Liv. 6, 42 f. Tib. Gracchus comitia consulibus rogandis habuit, *for electing consuls*, Cic. Div. 1, 17. *so* Liv. 38, 42. Calpurnius Romam ad magistratus rogandos proficiscitur, Sall. Jug. 29 f. quibus (Silano et Muraenae,) consulatus, me rogante, datus est, *whilst I held the* comitia, or *presided at their election*, Cic. Mur. 1. quum plebeiis consulatus rogabatur, *was demanded for plebeians*, Liv. 10, 7. neque enim ego sic rogabam, ut petere viderer, *I did not ask as a candidate*, but as his *friend*, Cic. Planc. 13. tum cum consulatus petebatur, (*sc.* a populo,) non rogabatur, (*sc.* a Caesare,) Cic. Phil. 2, 30.—¶ 4. ROGĀRE militem sacramento, *i. e.* adstringere v. obligare, *to administer to a soldier the military oath*, Liv. 35, 2. *so* 32, 26. & 40, 26. Caes. B. G. 6, 1.—¶ 5. ROGĀRE sententiam, *to ask the opinion of a senator*, Gell. 4, 10. (A. 11.) primùm ergo scito, primum me non esse rogatum sententiam, Cic. Att. 1, 13. primus rogatus sententiam, *sc.* a consule, *being first asked his opinion*, Sall. Cat 50.——ROGĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a question*, Cic. Or. 3, 53.—*a soliciting* or *canvassing for votes*, Cic. Planc. 10. rogationem ad populum ferre, *to propose a bill* or *law*, Caes. B. C. 3, 1. promulgatur rogatio de mea pernicie, Cic. Sext. 10. rogationem accipere, Id. Att. 1, 14. perferre, Id. Q. fr. 2, 2. rogatione perlatā a C. Memmio, *the law being passed*, Sall. Jug. 32. omnes leges, quae sunt de jure, et de tempore legum rogandarum, unā rogatione delevit, *by one law*, Cic. Sext. 26. cum ex Mamiliā rogatione tres quaesitores rogaremur, *three inquisitors* or *judges were appointed according to the law passed by Mamilius*, Sall. Jug. 40. *so* rogatio Caecilia, Cic. Sull. 22. unius tribuni pl. rogatio, *sc.* Calidii, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 39. Planc. 28. V. Max. 5, 2, 7. rogationes tribuniciae, Id. ad Quir. 4.—ROGATIUNCŬLA, ae, f. *a little question*, Cic. Fin. 1, 11. *a small bill* or *law*, Id. Dom. 20.——ROGĀTUS, ūs, m. *a desire* or *request*; ipsius rogatu, Cic. N. D. 1, 7. rogatu meo, Id. Fam. 13, 36. nunquam nobis ad rogatum respondent, *to a question*, *to what they are asked*, Id. Flac. 4.—ROGĀTOR, ōris, m. *an asker*, *a requester*, *a demander*: *the holder of the* comitia, Cic. N. D. 2, 4. *a friend of any candidate for an office*, *who attended at his election*, Cic. in Senat. p. r. 11. Pis. 15.—ROGITĀRE, *to ask*, *to desire*, *to invite*; *to inquire*: ad coenam te veniat, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 35. satin' sanus es, qui id me rogites, Id. And. 4, 4, 10. multa super Priamo rogitans, Virg. A. 1, 750.—ROGITĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a law* or *order of the people*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 23.

RŎGUS, *a large fire in which dead bodies were burnt*, *a funeral pile*: rogāli, -ales flammae, *the flames of the funeral pile*, Ovid. Am. 3, 9, 41.

ROS, rōris, m. *dew*; *any moisture or liquid*; *water*, *milk*, &c. rosmarinus, v. um, *rosemary*, *a plant*, Plin. 19, 12. & 24, 11. parvo coronantem marino rore deos, *with rosemary*, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 15. ros maris et lauri, nigrāque myrtus olet, Ov. Art. A. 3, 690.——ROSCIDUS v. rōsĭdus, a, um, *wet or moistened with dew*, *dewy*: † rorifer, ĕra, um, *bringing dew*:——RŌRĀRE, *to drop* and *fall down like dew*, *to drizzle*; *to besprinkle*, *to bedew*: RORĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the falling of dew*; *a blasting of vines*, Plin. 17, 24.—— RORESCĔRE, *to be wet with dew*, *to be dewy*:——RORĀRII, orum, m. *light armed soldiers*, Liv. 8, 8.

RŌSA, ae, f. *a rose*; *oil of roses*, Cels. 8, 3. rosĕus, a, & -ārius, *of roses*: rosaceum, *sc.* oleum:—ROSARIUM, i, n. *a place where roses grow*; *a garland of roses*: rosētum, *a garden or bed of roses*:——ROSĔUS, a. *rosy*, *of the colour of a rose*, *red*; *fair*, *beautiful*; -ea cervice resultit, Virg.

ROSTRUM, i, n. *the beak*, *bill or nib of a bird*, Cic. N. D. 1, 36. *the snout of a fish or beast*, Plin. 8, 24. *a man's nose*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 13. *the hooked point*, *the beak* or *bill of a pruning-knife*, Col. 4, 25, 1. malleorum rostra, *the heads of hammers*, Plin. 34, 14 f. 41. *the sharp part of the prow of an ancient ship of war*, *in the form of a beak*, *usually covered with brass*, Plin. 16, 4 Caes. B. G. 3, 13. navis rostro percussa subsidere coepit, Nep. 12, 4. erepta rostra carinis, Virg. A. 7, 186. ROSTRA, ōrum, n. *a pulpit or tribunal in the Roman* Forum, *where those who addressed the people stood*; *so called*, *because it was adorned with the beaks of the ships taken from the* Antiātes, Liv. 8, 14.—ROSTRĀTUS, -a navis, *armed with a brazen beak*, i. e. *a ship of war*, Cic. Inv. 2, 32. corona, *adorned with the figures of the beaks of ships*, Plin. 16, 4. *so* columna:—ROSTELLUM, i, n. *a little bill or beak*, Plin. 30, 11. Col. 8, 5.

RŎTA, ae, f. *a wheel*; rota fortunae, Cic. Pis. 10. *an engine of torture*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9.—ROTŬLA, ae, f. *a little wheel*:——RŌTĀRE, *to turn a thing round like a wheel*, *to swing*, *to wheel or whirl about*; *to brandish*; *to shake or toss*: -ātio, & -ātus, ūs: -ātor:——RŌTUNDUS, a. *round*, cir-

circular, globular: -do ore loqui, *with a round mouth*, i. e. *sweetly, agreeably, smoothly, in rounded periods, without any roughness*, Hor. -dē: -dĭtas: RŌTUNDĀRE, *to round, to make round; to pile up in a round heap, to make up*; mille talenta rotundentur, *let* 1000 *talents be made up*, Hor. Ep 1, 6, 34.

RŪBER, bra, brum, *red, ruddy*: rūbellus, a. *somewhat red*: rubellĭānus, a. *of a red colour*: rubellio, ōnis, m. *a roach* or *rochet, a fish*, Plin. 32, 10.—RUBĒRE, ui, -; *to be red, to blush, to redden*: rubens, ntis, a. *red, blushing*: rubescĕre, *to grow red, to redden*: rubefacĕre, *to make red*; rubĕfecit sanguine fetas, Ov. M. 8, 383. rubefacta sanguine tellus, ib. 13, 394.—RUBOR, ōris, m. *redness, blushing, a blush*: rubicundus, a. *ruddy*: rubicundŭlus, *somewhat ruddy*, Juv. 6, 425.

RUBĪGO, ĭnis, f. *the blasting of corn and vines, mildew*, Virg. G. 1, 150. Plin. 18, 17.—*rust of iron or brass*, Virg. G. 2, 220. Plin. 17, 4.—*metaph.* livent rubigine dentes, *with rust* or *foulness*, Ov. M. 2, 777. *so* careant rubigine dentes, Id. Art. 1, 515. ingenium rubigine laesum, Id. Tr. 5, 12, 21. *add.* Catull. 67, 151. Senec. Ep. 7. RUBIGINŌSUS, *rusty; envious, spiteful*:—RUBRĪCA, ae, f. *red earth, red ochre, ruddle; with which the titles or heads of laws, as also the titles and beginnings of books used to be written, a rubrick*; put for the civil law, Quinctil. 12, 3, 11. (A. 223.)—RUBRICŌSUS, a. *full of red ochre*: rubricātus, a. *marked with red ochre*, Petron. c. 46.

RŬBUS, i, m. *v.* f. *the bramble or blackberry bush*: rubeūs, a. *of brambles*; rubea virga, *a bramble twig*, Virg. G. 1, 266. rubētum, i, n. *a place where bramble bushes grow*:—RUBĒTA, ae, f. *a toad, often found among bramble bushes*, Plin. 6, 31. *a poison drawn from it*, Juv. 1, 70.

RUCTUS, ûs, m. *a belch or belching*: ructāre, & -āri, *to belch, to rift*: ructatus, -āti cruores, *belched up*, Sil. 15, 432.—RUCTĀTRIX menta, *causing one to belch*, Mart. 10, 48. ructuosus, -ōsi spiritus, *smelling of belch*, Quinctil. 4, 2, 123.

RŪDĔRE, rudi, -, *to bray like an ass; to roar*: rudens, ntis, m. *v.* f. *a cable or great rope of a ship.*

RUDĔRĀRE, *to lay on rubbish*, &c. *see* rudus.

RŪDIS, is, f. *a rod* or *stick for stirring any liquid, while boiling*; haec rude misceto ter in die, dies quinque continuas, Cato, 104. *cf.* 79. versatum rudibus ferreis aut ferulaceis, *sc.* plumbum, Plin. 34, 18 f. 50.—¶ 2. *a rod* or *foil for fencing with*, Suet. Cal. 32. ferro non rudibus dimicantes, A. dial. de Orat. 34. rude donatus, *presented with a rod, as gladiators were, when discharged from fighting in the* arena, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 2. tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? *did you receive your discharge so soon?* Cic. Phil. 2, 29 f. *whence such gladiators were called* RUDIARII, Suet. Tib. 7. (A. 351.)—RUDICŬLA, ae, f. *a small rod, a spattle, slice or ladle, to stir things that are boiling*; ut simul rudiculâ misceto, Cato, 95. *cf.* Plin. 34, 18 f. 54. rudiculâ lignea peragitato, Col. 12, 46, 3. *cf.* Cels. 6, 19.

RŬDIS, e, *rude, ignorant, untaught, illiterate*; populus, Ov. Art. A. 2, 624. F. 1, 38. miles, Id. M. 13, 290. rude vulgus, ib. 2, 292. pectus, Ov. Ep. 4, 23. M. 9, 719. homines omnium rerum rudes, *ignorant*, Cic. Flac. 8. artium, Liv. 1, 7. belli, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 47. Graecarum literarum, Cic. Off. 1, 1. ad bella rudis, *raw, unexperienced*, Liv. 24, 48. ad seditiones, ib. 28, 25. sum rudis ad Veneris furtum, *a stranger to the artifices of love*, Ov. Ep. 17, 140. in jure civili, Cic. Or. 1, 10. sermo facetus, ac nulla in re rudis, *rude, unpolished*, ib. 8. rudis esse videbar in causa, *unskilled, unacquainted*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1. *so* rei militaris rudis, Id. Ac. 4, 1. arte rudis, Ov. Tr. 2, 424. artibus, Id. R. R. 3, 3, 38. studiis, Paterc. 2, 73. verbis, ib. 2, 9. tractandi rudis militares animos, Curt. 4, 2, 17.—rudes anni, *childish, boyish*, i. e. *boyhood*, Quinctil. 1, 1, 5 & 20. argentum, *unwrought*, Plin. 33, 3. capilli, *undressed*, Senec. Hippol. 319. carmen, *rude, unpolished*, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 22. humus, *unploughed, uncultivated*, Id. M. 5, 646. *so* terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 27. lana, *undressed*, Ov. M. 6, 19. Ep. 1, 78. moles *rude, unformed*, Ov. M. 1, 7. *so* tellus, ib. 87. signum, *a rude image*, ib. 406. vestis, *coarse*, Ov. F. 4, 659. vetustas, *rude antiquity*, i. e. *the rude ancients*, ib. 1, 131.—RUDIMENTUM, i, n. *the first instruction or rules, a rudiment, a principle; a beginning, the first trial of skill*; dura rudimenta belli propinqui, Virg. A. 11, 157. inter mulichrem tutelam, rudimentumque primum puerilis regni, *during the guardianship of a woman and the first essay of a youthful reign*, or *the reign of a boy*, Liv. 1, 3. eum ipsum rudimentum adolescentiae bello lacessentem Romanos posuisse, *had made the first trial of his manhood, by attacking the Romans in war*, Liv. 31, 11. turpe rudimentum, patriae praeponere raptam, *a base beginning*, Ov. Ep. 5, 97. dicendi rudimenta, *the rudiments* or *principles of rhetoric*, Quinctil. 2, 1.

RŪDUS, ĕris, n. *rubbish*; *materials for paving, bruised stones*; rudus novum, *new materials*, Vit. 7, 1, redivivum, *materials which had been used in a former building* or *pavement*, ib. Plin. 36, 25 f. 62.—RUDĔRĀRE, *to lay on rubbish or bruised stones*: ruderatus ager, *covered with rubbish*, Plin. 21, 4.—RUDERĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a laying on of rubbish, a paving with rubbish*, Vitr. ib.—RUDĒTUS, *v.* rudectus, a. *full of rubbish*, Cato, 34.

RUĒRE (ruo, rui, ruitum,) *to fall down*; ruit alto a culmine Troja, Virg. A. 2, 290. jam ruere ut quaedam videantur velle, manuque, *to fall*, Lucr. 4, 521. ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefactata motu non concidant, *the Asiatic taxes* or *money concerns cannot fall* or *be lost, without causing the ruin of public credit at Rome*, Cic. Manil. 7. quid si nunc caelum ruat, *should fall*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 41. (*vid.* G. 12.) atria vestra ruent, *your palace will tumble down*, Ovid. M. 2, 296. ruit arduus aether, *the lofty sky pours down*, i. e. *it rains excessively*, Virg. G. 1, 324. ruit aethere toto turbidus imber aquâ, Id. A. 5, 695. imbribus immodicis caelum nam forte ruebat, Martial. 3, 100. sol ruit interea, *falls down*, Virg. A. 3, 508. *but* dies ruebat, *the day advanced, came on*, ib. 10, 256. nox ruit, *hastens away*, i. e. *morning approaches*, ib. 6, 539. *cf.* 5, 738. *so* cum ruit imbriferum ver, *hastens to a conclusion, is near its end*, Id. G. 1, 313. venti,—qua data porta ruunt, *rush out*, ib. 1, 83. nox ruit oceano, *sc.* ex, *rises from*, ib. 2, 250. ruunt effusi car-

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carcere currus, *let out from the barrier, ruſh along, ſpring forward*, Id. G. 3, 104. aequore turbo, ib. 470. mane ruunt portis, *ſc.* ex, *they ruſh out*, ib. 4, 185. unde ruunt totidem voces, reſponſa Sibyllae, *iſſue, ruſh forth*, Id. A. 6, 44. ruunt de montibus amnes, *ruſh* or *fall*, 4, 164. ruunt per apertos flumina campos, *run* or *flow*, Ov. M. 1, 285. quàque impetus egit, hàc ſine lege ruunt, *they harry along without reſtraint*, ib. 2, 204. omnia in pejus ruere, *for* ruunt, *degenerate, grow worſe and worſe*, Virg. G. 1, 200. cum clamore ruit magno, *ſc.* in eum, *he ruſhes on him*, Virg. G. 4, 539. quo moriture ruis? Id. 10, 811. at Niſus ruit in medios, ib. 9, 438. &c. *ſo* in media arma ruere, ib. 2, 353. in bella, 7, 782. Aeneadae in ferrum pro libertate ruebant, 8, 648. in furias et ignem, Id. G. 3, 244. ad urbem infeſto agmine, Liv. 3, 3. in fata media, 8, 24. in fugam, 26, 40 in perniciem ſuam, 37, 43. in praelium avidi ruunt, 7, 14. in hoſtium tela, 7, 15. in vulnera ac tela, 26, 44. gens humana ruit per vetitum ſcelus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 26. quò quò ſceleſti ruitis? Id. Epod. 7, 1. at illum (Caeſarem) ruere nunciant, *that he ruſhes on* or *advances with great ſpeed*, Cic. 7, 19. vide ſis (ſi vis) ne quid imprudens ruas, *leſt imprudently you commit any ſlip*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 128. timendum--ne ruere incipiat *ſc.* Pompeius, *to act imprudently through paſſion*, Cic. Att. 2, 14. emptorem pati ruere, *to make a bad bargain*, Cic. Off. 3, 13. accuſator pati (*for* patiebatur) reum ruere, *to run headlong to ruin*, Liv. 3, 11. crudelitatis odio in crudelitatem ruitis, ib. 53. ut bos armenta, ſic ego bonos viros, aut eos, quicunque dicentur boni, (*patriots,*) ſequar, etiamſi ruent, *though they ſhall run into deſtruction*, Cic. Att. 7, 7 f.——¶ 2. RUĔRE, act. *to make to fall, to drive down; ſo* procellae—ruere (ruunt) antennas, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18. venti vis ruit navels, *drives* or *teſſes*, Lucr. 1, 273. cumuloſque ruit malè pinguis arenae, *levels* or *ſcatters*, Virg. G. 1, 105. ignis—ruit atram ad caelum picea craſſus caligine nubem, *raiſes, drives*, ib. 2, 308. et ſpumas ſalis aere ruebant, *they cut the foamy ſea with their brazen beaks*, Id. A. 1, 35. moerentes altum cinerem et conſuſa ruebant oſſa locis, i. e. *they drew from the aſhes of the funeral piles the bones which remained*, Virg. A. 11, 211. (A. 483.) tu protinus, unde divitias, aeriſque ruam, dic, augur, acervos, *whence I may draw* or *get*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 22. turbatque ruitque *ſc.* eum, *confounds and drives him before him*, Ov. M. 12, 134. caeteros ruerem, agerem, &c. *I ſhould ruſh upon the reſt*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21 & ibi Donat.—RUENS acervus, *falling* or *tumbling*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 47. quem vocet divûm populus ruentis imperî rebus, *to the ſupport of the falling empire*, Id. Od. 1. 2, 25. fratremque ruentem ſuſtentat dextrâ, *falling*, Virg. A. 10, 438. tota ex urbe ruentes, *running* or *haſtening*, ib. 4, 401. Danaï ad tecta ruentes, *ruſhing*, ib. 2, 440. ruens Nilus, *flowing* or *pouring down*, Id. G. 4, 292. ſtomachus, *failing, decayed*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 154.—RŪTA, ōrum, i, n. ruta caeſa, *the moveable things of a farm*, Cic. Or. 2, 55. (A. 50.)—RUĪNA, ae, f. *a downfal, ruin*; ruina caeli, *a ſtorm* or *tempeſt*, Virg A. 1, 129. dedit ruinam domus, *fell down*, Virg A. 2, 310. *ſo* graves aulaea ruinas in patinam fecêre, *made a terrible downfal*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 54.—RUĪNŌSUS, a. *ready* or *like to fall, ruinous*, Cic. Off. 3, 15.—ruinoſas occulit herba domos, *graſs covers the fallen houſes*, Ov. Ep. 1, 56.

RŪFUS, a. *reddiſh, yellow; having red or yellowiſh hair*:—RUFŬLUS, a. *a little red, ruſſet*; rufâre capillum, *to make red*, Plin. 23, 2. & 15, 2. rufeſcĕre, *to grow reddiſh*, Plin. 10, 29.

RŪGA, ae, f. *a wrinkle*, Cic. Sen. 18. venient jam rugae, quae tibi corpus arent, Ov. Art. 2, 118. turpant te capitis nives et rugae, *gray hairs and wrinkles*, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 11. exarat ſenectus frontem rugis, Id. Epod. 8, 3. et rugis peraravit anilibus ora, Ov. M. 14, 96.—¶ 2. *a rumple, the plait* or *fold* of a garment, Plin. 35, 8.—RŪGŌSUS, a. *full of wrinkles*; quum inea rugoſâ pallebunt ora ſenectâ, Tibul. 3, 5, 25. rugoſae genae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 112. palmae, *wrinkled* or *ſhrivelled dates*, Id. M. 8, 674. *ſo* cortex, ib. 7, 626. Ep. 5, 28 carica, Id. F. 1, 185. acina, Col. 13, 43. frons rugoſior, Martial. 3, 93. facies rugoſior uvâ paſſâ, Claudian, Eutrop. 1, 111.——RŪGĀRE, neut. *to have rumples or plaits*, Plaut. Caſin. 2, 3, 30. rugatae teſtae, *furrowed ſhell fiſh*es, Plin. 9, 33 ſ. 52

RULLA *v.* ralla ae, f. *the plough-ſtaff*, Plin. 18, 19.

RŬGĪRE, *to roar like a lion*, Ov. Philomel. 49.

RŪMEN, ĭnis, n. & rūma, ae, f. *the cud; a dug, teat*, or *pap*; rumĭnālis, e; -ālcs hoſtiae, *ſacrifices of beaſts which chew the cud*, Plin. 8, 51. ficus RUMĪNĀLIS (*or* romularis,) *the fig tree under which the wolf gave ſuck to Romulus and Remus*, Liv. 1, 4. Tac. An. 13, 58. Plin. 15, 18 ſ. 20.—RUMĪNA ficus, Ovid, F. 2, 411.—RUMĪNĀRI, *v.* -āri, *to chew the cud; to chew over again; to meditate, to ruminate*: -ātio, Plin. 11, 37.

RŪMOR, ōris, m. *a rumour, a common report*: rumuſculus, i, m. *a ſmall rumour or report*.

RUMPĔRE, (rūpi, ruptum,) *to break; to burſt; to tire, to weary*; nuptias, *to diſſolve*; veſtes, *to rend, to tear*; amicitiam, foedera, &c. *to violate, to infringe*:—RUPTOR, ōris, m. *a breaker, an infringer*; foederis, Liv. 4, 19.

RUNCĀRE, *to weed*: -ātio: -ātor.

RUNCĪNA, ae, f. *a joiner's ſaw* or *plane*: runcīnāre, *to ſmooth with a plane*, Varr. L. L. 5, fin.

RŪPES, is, f. *a rock*: rupĭcăpra, ae, f. *a wild goat*.

RURSUS, & -um, adv. *again*, a *ſecond time*; rurſus in arma feror, Virg. A. 2, 655. rurſus proruſus *v.* rurſum prorſum, *backward and forward*.

RUS, rūris, n. *the country*; habet animi relaxandi causâ rus amoenum et ſuburbanum, *a country houſe* or *farm*, Cic. Roſc. An. 46. parva rura, *a ſmall farm*, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 37. rura ſuburbana, *a country-ſeat near the city*, Id. Ep. 1, 7, 76 otium et oppidi laudat rura ſui, *praiſes repoſe and the fields round his town*, i. e. *the rural repoſe of his village*, Od. 1, 1, 17.—veſtigia ruris, *marks of ruſticity*, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 160. *ſo* annales pleni ruris, Catull. 34, 19. *cf.* Id. 22, 14 rus merum, *i. e.* homo agreſtis, *a mere ruſtic*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 14.——RURĀLIS, e, *of the country, rural*: rurâre, *to live in the country*: ruricŏla, ae, m. *an inhabitant of the country*: rurigĕna, ae, m. *one*

born

born in the country:—Rustĭcus, & rusticŭlus, a. *pertaining to the country; plain, simple, homely; rude, clownish*:—s. *a countryman, a husbandman, a clown, a peasant, a rustic*:—Rustĭcē, adv. *like a rustic, or a clownish or boorish manner, rudely*:—Rustĭcĭtas, ātis, f. *the manner of the country, simplicity; clownishness, rusticity*:—Rustĭcāri, *to live* or *dwell in the country, to be in the country; to do country work*; -ātio:—Rusticānus, -ana vita, *a country life*; -anus vir, *a rustic* or *clownish man*: rusticārius, -iae falces, *rustic keythes*, Cat. 11, 4.

Ruscus, & -um, *a kind of shrub, whereof besoms and brushes were made, butchers broom*: ruscarius, a. *of the shrub* ruscum, Cato, 11, 4.

Russus, a. *of a flesh or carnation colour, a kind of red*: rufsātus, a. *clad in reddish coloured clothes.*

Rūta, ae, f. *the herb rue, herbgrace*: rutātus, a. *made of, or seasoned with rue*: rutŭla, ae, f. *small rue*:—Rūta, ōrum, n. *see* Ruĕre.

Rūtĭlus, a. *of a red colour, fiery-red*, Suet. Ner. 1. ignis, Virg. G. 1, 454. rutilis clarus squamis, *with bright scales*, ib. 4, 93. cruor, Ov. M. 5, 83.—Rūtĭlāre, *to shine*, Virg. A. 8, 474. comam, *to make red*, Suet. Cal. 47. Gallorum hoc inventum rutilandis capillis sevo et cinere, *i. e.* sapone, Plin. 18, 12.—comae promissae et rutilatae, *sc.* Gallorum, *their long red hair*, Liv. 38, 17. *so* Civilis, barbaro voto propexum rutilatumque crinem, patrata demum caede legionum, deposuit, Tac. H. 4, 61.—Rutĭlescĕre, *to grow ruddy*, Plin. 8, 55.

Rutrum, i, n. *a mattock, a spade, a pick-axe.*

S.

Sabbătum *v.* Sabbăthum, i, n. *the Sabbath of the Jews, a fast-day*, Suct. Aug. 76. Tib. 32. sabbatārius, i, *one that keeps the Sabbath.*

Sābŭlum, i, n. v. -o, ōnis, m. *small sand, fine gravel*: sabulōsus, a. *sandy, gravelly*: sabuletum, i, n. *a gravel-pit*, Plin. 27, 8.

Săburra, ae, f. *ballast, gross sand or gravel put at the bottom of a ship to keep it steady*: saburrālis, e, *made of sand*:—Saburrāre, *to poise or make steady*, Plin. 18, 35. saburrātus, *stuffed or crammed with good cheer*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 2.

Sacchărum, i, n. *sugar, a gummy substance found in reeds; anciently used only for medicine*, Plin. 12, 8 f. 17.

Saccus, i, m. *a large sack or bag; a strainer*: sacculus, i, m. *a little bag, pouch, or purse; a scrip or satchel*: saccarius, -ia navis, *a ship of burden, for carrying sacks of corn or other goods*:—Saccāre vinum, *to strain through a bag*, Mart. 2, 40

Săcer, cra, crum, *sacred, venerable, divine; consecrated, devoted; instituted, established*; also *cursed, detestable, execrable*; thus, uter acdilis fuerit, vel vestrum praetor, is intestabilis et sacer esto, Hor. S. 2, 2, 181. (A. 136, &c.) auri sacra fames, Virg. A. 3, 56. homo sacerrimus, Plaut. Poen. pr. 90. *so* Most. 4, 2, 67.—Sacer mons, *the sacred mount*, Liv. 2, 32. via sacra, *the sacred street*:—Sacrum, i, n. *any thing consecrated to the gods; a festival, a sacrifice*:—Sacra, ōrum, *sacred rites, a sacrifice*:—Sacrāre, *to consecrate, to dedicate, to ratify; to devote to the infernal gods, to accurse*: sacratus, a. *sacred*: sacrarium, & sacellum, i, n. *a chapel*:—sacramentum, *an oath, particularly that of soldiers to their general*, (A. 364.) *a sum of money deposited by the plaintiff and defendant*, which fell to the gaining party, after the case was determined, (A. 233.)—Sacris, e, *sacred*, Plaut.——Sacrĭcŭla, ae, m. (colo,) *a priest*, Tac. H. 3, 74.—Sacrĭficāre, (facio,) *to sacrifice*: -ātio:—Sacrificium, i, n. *a sacrifice*: Sacrĭficus, a. -icae aras, *used for sacrifices*: -ĭci dies, *holy days, on which sacrifices were offered*, Ovid. Met. 13, 590. ritus, *rites used in sacrifice*, Id.—Sacrĭficus, i, m. *a priest*: sacrificulus, i, *a little or contemptible priest*; rex sacrificŭlus, *the priest otherwise called* rex sacrorum, Liv. 2, 2. *v.* sacrificus, Liv. 40, 42. (A. 310.)—Sacrificālis, e, *pertaining to sacrifice or to a priest*:—† Sacrĭfer, -ĕrae rates, *carrying the sacred things*, Ov. F. 4, 252.—Sacrilĕgus, a. (qui sacra legit,) *sacrilegious, guilty of stealing sacred things; wicked*: sacrilĕgium, i, n. *sacrilege, the crime of stealing or robbing sacred things; the things so stolen; any heinous crime*:—Sacrosanctus, a. *sacred, inviolable*:—Săcerdos, ōtis, c. *a priest or priestess*: sacerdotium, i, n. *the office of a priest, priesthood*: sacerdōtālis, e; -es ludi, *exhibited by the priests*, Plin. Ep. 7, 24. *or by the* pontifices, Suet. Aug. 44.—Sacerdotŭla, ae, f. *a priestess*, Varr. L. L. 4, 29.

* Săcōma, ătis, n. *what is put in the scales to make equal weight, counterpoise*, Vitruv. 9, 3.

Saecŭlum, i, n. *an age*; *see* Seculum.

Saepe, -ius, -issimè, adv. *often*: saepenumerò, *oftentimes*, Plin. 11, 17. Cic. Fam. 16, 21.

Saevus, a. *cruel, fierce, savage; pinching, hard, severe*: saeviter, adv. *fiercely, violently*; saevitia, ae, f. *cruelty*:——Saevīre, *to rage, to be fierce* or *cruel*; *to be angry*: saevitur, imp. saevitum est in cacteros Trojanos, *cruelty was exercised on, they* were put to the sword, Liv. 1, 1.

Săga, *a sorceress*: săgax, &c. *see* Sāgus.

Săgāpēnon, i, n. *a kind of medicinal herb.*

Sāgēna, *meat wherewith any animal is fattened; a cramming or stuffing; fatness, a coop or place where fowls are fattened*: fagināre, *to fatten, to stuff, to cram, to pamper*: -ātio: faginarium, i, n. *a place for fattening animals or birds.*

Sagitta, ae, f. *an arrow*: fagittarius (a) calamus, *fit for making arrows*, Plin. 16, 36.—s. *an archer; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac*: fagittāre, *to shoot arrows*; fagittata suavia, *killing or wounding kisses, as if shot from a bow*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 16.——† Sagittĭfer, *bearing arrows*: fagittipŏtens, ntis, *a powerful shooter, the sign* Sagittarius, Cic. in Arato, v. 311.

Sagmen, ĭnis, n. *the herb vervain*, Liv. 1, 24.

Săgum, i, n. *a soldier's cloak or cassock, the military robe of the Romans*: fagŭlum, *a little cloak or cassock*: fagātus, & fagulatus, a. *clothed in the* fagum, Suet. Caes. 48. Vitell. 11.

Sāgus, a. *wise, knowing, prophesying*: Săga, ae, *sc.* mulier, *a wise woman, a witch, a sorceress, a bag*: săgīre, *to perceive acutely, to foresee*:—Săgax, ācis, a. *quick-scented; sagacious, foreseeing*: -aciter: -acĭtas, *sagacity*, Nep. 7, 5.

SAL, sălis, m. & *rar.* n. *salt; the sea; wit, neatness, taste,* (A. 445.) sales, ium, m. *witty sayings, smart repartees, railleries:*—SALĪNA, ae, f. *a place where salt is made, a salt-pit:* salinātor, ōris, m. *a dealer in salt; hence the surname given to* M. Livius, Liv. 29, 37. sălīnum, *a vessel for holding salt, a salt-cellar:* salillum, *a little salt-cellar:* sălārius, & salinarius, a. *of or belonging to salt:*—s. *a seller of salt or of salt meats, a salter:* salārium, *a stated allowance of meat, (of which* salt *is a necessary part;)* also *money, a salary, a stipend:*——SĂLĪRE, *v.* sallīre, *to season with salt, to powder, to pickle:* sălītus, a. *salted, pickled:* sălītūra, ae, f. *a powdering, a salting;*——SALSUS, (*ab. obsolet.* fallo,) *salted, salt; witty, smart:* -sè: salsūra, ae, f. *a salting or seasoning with salt, brine,* or *pickle:* salsĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. *saltness:* salsamentum, i, n. *any salt meat, flesh, or fish:* salsamentarius, a. -ium vas, *for holding salt meat:*—s. *a maker or seller of salt meat, a fishmonger.*——SALSŪGO, & salsĭlāgo, ĭnis, f. *a salt liquor, at the bottom of salt pits under the salt, strong brine, pickle:* SALSĬPŌTENS, *having power over the sea, an epithet of Neptune,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1.—SALGĂMA, ōrum, n. *pickles, things kept in pickle,* Col. 10. 117. salgamārius, i, m. *an oilman, that makes or sells pickles,* Col. 12, 44 & 54.—SALNĬTRUM *v.* salonĭtrum, i, n. *saltpetre,* Plin. 31, 10.

SALACIA, ae, f. *the goddess of the sea,* Cic. Univ. 1.—*a wave that flows back into the sea,* Varr.

SALAMANDRA, ae, f. *a salamander, an animal said to live in the fire,* Plin. 10, 67.

SĂLAR, ăris, m. *a kind of trout,* Auson Mosel.

SALARIUM, *a salary;* -ārius, &c. *see* Sal.

SĂLAX, ācis, a. (salio,) *salacious, lascivious, lecherous, lewd, lustful;* salax aries, Ov. F. 4, 771. salacissimi mares, Col. 8, 2, 9. salaces erucae, *inviting to venery,* Ov. Rem. A. 799. *so* herba, Id. Art. 2, 422. *add.* Martial. 3, 75.—SALACĬTAS, ātis, f. *salacity, lechery, lewdness,* Plin. 10, 36.

SALEBRAE, arum, *rar.* salebra, ae, f. *rough or rugged places; a difficulty:* Salebrōsus, a. *rough, rugged, uneven; crabbed, difficult,* Quinct. 11, 2, 46.

SALGĂMA ōrum, *pickles;* -ārius, &c. *see* Sal.

SĂLĬCTUM, saligĭnus, &c. *see* Sălix.

SĂLĪRE, (sălio, ui, ii & īvi, saltum,) *to skip; to leap, to dance, to jump; to shoot or spring up; to pant and beat:* equum, *to cover,* Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 8. anseres saliunt ferè in aqua, *copulate with the female,* ib. 3, 10.—SALTUS, ûs, m. *a leap; a forest, a thick wood, a thicket:* saltuōsus, a. *full of woods or forests:*—SALTĀRE, *to dance;* nemo saltat sobrius, Cic. Mur. 6. saltare pastorem Cyclopa, *to represent on a pantomime,* Hor. 1, 5, 53. *so* Turnum Virgilii, Suet. Ner. 54. saltantes satyros imitabitur Alphesiboeus, Virg. E. 5, 73. -ātio, & -ātus, ûs: -ātor, & -ātrix: -ātorius: saltĭtāre, *to dance often:*—SĂLI, ōrum, m. *a kind of birds, very prolific,* Plin. 10, 52.—SĂLII, ōrum, *the priests of Mars, who in their procession through the city, used a leaping motion;* a saltu nomina ducunt, Ov. F. 3, 387.—SALĬĀRIS, e, *of the* Salii.

SĂLĪVA, ae, f. *spittle, slaver; any juice or moisture; the taste, gust or relish of any meat or drink:* salivārius, a. *clammy, little spittle:* salivōsus, *having the taste of spittle:* sălivāre, *to spit, to gather spittle, to slaver,* Plin. 9, 36. *to give a medicinal drink to horses* or *other beasts, to drench,* Id. 27, 111. 76.

SALIUNCA, ae, f. *a kind of spikenard or lavender.*

SĂLIX, ĭcis, f. *a willow or sallow; a withy, an osier:* sălĭgnus, & -neus, a. *of or belonging to willows:* salĭctum *v.* salĭcetum, i, n. *a grove of, a thicket of willows:* salĭcārius, a. *growing among willows:*—s. *one who takes care of willow ground.*

SALMO, ōnis, m. *(a.* Tdiendo,) *a salmon,* Plin.

SALPA, *a kind of fish,* Plin. 9, 18 f. 32. *of small value,* vilissima, ib. 32, 11. Ov. Hal. 121.

SALTĀRE, *to dance;* saltatio, &c. *see* Salire.

SALSUS, *salt;* salsamentum, &c. *see* Sal.

SALTEM, adv. *at least,* Cic. Att. 8, 16. 9, 6.

SALTUS, ûs, m. *a forest;* saltuosus, *full of forests, woody;* -osa regio, Nep. 14, 4. &c. *see* Salire.

SALVIA, ae, f. *the herb sage:* salviāre, *to give one a drench or medicinal drink of sage:* salviātum, i, n. *a drench of sage,* Col. 6, 9, 1. &c.

SĂLUM, i, n. (sal,) *the sea;* spumante salo, Virg. A. 2, 209. in salo navem tenuit, Nep. 2, 8.

SĂLUS, ūtis, f. *safety, health;* una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem, Virg. A. 2, 354. L. Catilina, Q. Catulo S. *i. e.* salutem dicit, *wishes health,* Sall. Cat. 35. (A. 514.) salutem alicui mittere, *to send compliments to one,* Ov. Ep. 16, 1. dic a me illi salutem, Cic. Fam. 14, 1. salute datâ invicem redditâque, *having saluted each other,* Liv. 3, 26. *so* 7, 5. ego verò multam salutem et foro dicam et curiae, *I shall bid farewell to, I shall give up,* Cic. Fam. 7, 33.—¶ 2. *the goddess of safety;* ipsa, si cupiat, Salus servare prorsus illos non poterit, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 43. Hec. 3, 2, 2. *so* Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 14.—SĂLŪBER *v* bris, bre, *healthful, wholesome, sound; useful, advantageous:* -briter: -brĭtas.—SALŪTĀRIS, e, *salutary, healthful, profitable;* hominum generi universo cultura agrorum est salutaris, Cic. Sen. 16. nihil reipublicae salutarius, Cic. Att. 14, 17. Fam. 9, 14. *so* N. C. 3, 9. literae salutares, *consolatory epistles,* Cic. Att. 6, 9. *but* litera salutaris, *the salutary* or *acquitting letter,* Id. Mil. 6. (A. 262.)—augurium salutis, vid. A. 297.—SALUTARITER, adv. *safely,* Cic. Fam. 10, 23 & 24. Brut. 2.—† SALŪTĬFER, *bringing health or safety:* † salutiger, & salutigerŭlus, a. *carrying a salutation:*——SALŪTĀRE, *to salute, to wish health;* salutant, ad coenam vocant, *sc.* me, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 29. domus te tota nostra salutat, Cic. Att. 4, 12. Italiam laeto socii clamore salutant, Virg. 3, 524. *so* ignotos montes agrosque salutat, *sc.* Cadmus, Ov. 3, 25. *cf.* 15, 687. Tr. 1, 1, 15. at ego deos Penates salutatum domum devortar, *to worship,* Ter. Phor. 2, 5, 81. *sc* Jovis filium salutari jussit rex, *to be saluted as,* Curt. 6, 11, 23. *so* laetoque deum clamore salutant, Ov. 15, 731. cur ego—poëta salutor? *why am I called?* Hor. Art. P. 87. salutanti mutuam salutationem reddere, Sen. trunq. anim. 2, 13. ambitio salutantium, A. dial. de orat. 29. ingentem foribus domus alta superbis manè salutantûm totis vomit aedibus undam, *vomits out* or *sends forth a vast tide or crowd of morning visitors,* Virg. G. 2, 461. (A. 200 & 451.)

SALUTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the act of saluting,* Cic. Fam. 29.—SALUTĀTOR, ōris, m. *a saluter,* Cic. pet. conf. 9. Sen. Ep. 19. Col. praef. Suet. Cl. 35.—

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salutātrix (trīcis, f.) turba, *the crowd of clients, who came to salute their patron in the morning*, Juv. 5, 21. charta, *a complimentary epistle*, Mart. 9, 101.—SALUTATŌRIUS, a. *of a saluter* or *worshipper*: -ātoria cubicula v. cubilia, *the chambers where great men received the compliments of their clients, or the couches on which they sat*, Plin. 15, 11.

SALVUS, a. *safe, sound; well, in good health*: salvus sis! *be you safe, save you!* satin' salvae? sc. res sunt, *is all safe?* res salva est, *all is safe*: SALVE, v. -ēto, *save you, hail!* ō bone custos salve, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 56. salve cura desum, Tibul. 3, 4, 43. salve sancte parens, Virg. A. 5, 80. salve laeta dies, Ov. F. 1, 87. urbis amatorem Tuscum salvere jubemus ruris amatores, *wish* Tuscus *health*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 1. *so* Dionysium salvere jubeas, *wish him health*, i. e. present my compliments to him, Cic. Att. 4, 15. salvebis a meo Cicerone, ib. 6, 2 f. veterem exoletumque morem—retinuit ut liberti servique bis die frequentes adessent, ac mane SALVERE, vesperi VALERE, sibi singuli dicerent, Suet. Galb. 4 f. salve aeternùm mihi, maxime Palla, *farewell forever*, Virg. A. 11, 97. salvere omnes Romulum deum jubent, *to be saluted as a god*, Liv. 1, 16.

SAMBŪCA, ae, f. *a stringed instrument of music, a harp*: sambucina v. -cistria, ae, f. *a woman that played on the* Sambūca, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 57. psaltriae, sambucistriaeque, Liv. 39, 6.

SAMBŪCUS, i, f. *an alder* or *elder tree*: -cëus.

SAMĔRA, *the seed of the elm*, Col. 5, 6, 2.

SAMIUS, a. *of the island* Samos; -ia vasa, *earthen vessels*, Plin. 35, 12. -iōlum potorium, Plaut. St.

SANCĪRE (sancio, īvi, ītum; v. sanxi, sanctum.) leges, *to ratify* or *establish*, *to ordain* or *enact*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14. Planc 18. *so* aliquid lege de aliqua re, Liv. 34, 4. lex scripto sancit quod vult, aut jubendo, aut vetando, Cic. Leg. 1, 6. cheu quàm temere in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 67. haec igitur lex in amicitia sanciatur, ut neque rogemus res turpes, neque faciamus rogati, Cic. Amic. 12. C. C laudius—de sententia Marcellorum leges Halesinis dedit (de senatu cooptando,) in quibus multa sanxit de aetate hominum, (*sc.* qui senatores fierent,) &c. *he ordained* or *appointed*, Cic. Verr. 2, 49. *add.* ib. 50. quod publicâ religione sanciri potuit, id abest:—sacrosanctum enim nihil potest esse, nisi quod per populum plebemve est sanctum, Cic. Balb. 15. Caesar digna scelere hominum perditorum sancit, *ordains, thinks that the senate should decree*, Cic. Cat. 4, 4. Epicurus (testamento) sanxit, ut, &c. *ordered* or *appointed*, Cic. Fin. 2, 31. Flaccus sanxit edicto, ne (aurum) ex Asia exportari liceret, Id. Flacc. 28. Solon capite sanxit, si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset, *made it a capital crime* Cic. Att. 10, 1. SANCIRE augurem, *to approve* or *confirm the choice of*, Cic. Phil. 13, 5. caeremonias sepulchrorum inexpiabili religione, *to secure from violation by severe laws*, Id. Tusc. 1, 12. carmina alicui, *to dedicate*, Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 215. connubia dictis, *to ratify* or *confirm*, Claudian. epithal. Pallad. 129. *so* conspirationem sacrificiis et caedibus, Tac. Agr. 27. dolore suo militaris imperii disciplinam, i. e. *by putting his own son to death*, Cic. Fin. 1, 10. quae dubia sunt per vos sancire vult, *to confirm by a law the property of possessions, to which the right is doubtful*, Cic. Rull. 4. *so* agros v. possessiones, ib. 1 & 3. fidem dextrâ, *to confirm*, Liv. 28, 35. foedus, *to ratify*, Liv. 1, 24. nisi imperatoris et ejusdem hospitis proditi capite ac sanguine foedus cum hostibus sanxisset, ib. 25, 14. audiat haec genitor, qui foedera fulmine sancit, Virg. A. 12, 200. gratiam jurando, Curt. 7, 8, 29. *so* aliquid jurejurando, Liv. 39, 37. pacem victoria sancit mundo, Claud. Bell. Get. 573. veterum poenas sancire malorum gentibus, *to inflict punishments for former crimes*, Stat. Theb. 3, 244. noli observantiam sancire poenâ, *to prohibit*, Cic. Planc. 19. Porcia lex—gravi poenâ, si quis verberâsset necâsset que civem Romanum, sanxit, *enacted a severe punishment against any one who should beat*, &c. Liv. 10, 9. moereat et leges sanciat ipsa suas, *sc.* dolore suo, i. e. *let her experience the same treachery she first has set the example of*, Ov. Ep. 6, 154. in omne tempus gravi documento sancirent, ne quis unquam Romanum civem, militemve in ullâ fortunâ opportunum injuriae duceret, *by a severe example they should take care, that no one*, &c, or *should deter any one from*, &c. Liv. 28, 29. regnum ab Antonio Herodi datum sanxit Augustus, *confirmed*, Tac. H. 5, 9. hoc, si minus jure civili perscriptum est, lege tamen naturae, communi jure gentium sancitum est, ut nihil mortales a diis mortalibus usu capere possint, *is ordained*, Cic. resp. Har. 14. *cf.* Id. Off. 3, 17. Ver 1, 42. quae cum magis judiciis, quàm verbis sancienda sint, adjungitur, NOXIAE POENA PAR ESTO, ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur; vis capitis, avaritia multâ, honoris cupiditas ignominiâ sanciatur, *that violence may be punished capitally or checked by a capital punishment, avarice by a fine*, &c. Cic. Leg. 3, 20.—lege sanctum est, ne quis sepulchrum faceret operosius, quàm quod decem homines effecerint triduo, (*al.* sancitum est,) imp. *it was ordained by law* or *prohibited*, ib. 2, 26,—eadem (causa) fuit, quae majoribus nostris, nihil de hac re lege sanciendi, Liv. 34, 4. legem de provocatione—non restituunt modo, sed etiam in posterum muniunt, sanciendo novam legem, ne quis, &c. (*al.* novâ lege,) Liv. 3, 55. eodem anno M. Valerius consul de provocatione legem tulit, diligentiùs sanctam, *more carefully enforced, by additional sanctions*, Liv. 10, 9. quae jurejurando, quae monumentis literarum in lapide insculptis in aeternam memoriam sancta atque sacrata sunt, *ratified by an oath, and consecrated to eternal remembrance*, Liv. 39, 37.—SANCTIO, ōnis, f. *a sanction, that part or clause of a law which contains the penalties annexed to it*, Cic. Balb. 14. *so* nisi legum sanctionem poenamque recitâssem, Id. Verr. 4, 66. aegerrimè plebs ferebat, jacère tamdiu irritas sanctiones, quae de suis commodis ferrentur, *the laws*, Liv. 4, 51. foederis sanctio, *the ratification*, Cic. Balb. 16.—SANCTOR (ōris, m.) legum, *the ordainer* or *maker*, Tac. An. 3, 26.—SANCTUS, a. *sacred inviolable, venerable, holy*; nihil tam sanctum, quod non violari possit, Cic. Verr. 1, 1. *cf.* Id. Rosc. A. 38. ordine senatores: aetate, grandes natu; naturâ, sancti et religiosi, Id. Rosc. C. 15. tanta est caritas patriae, ut vestris etiam legionibus sanc-

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sanctus essem, *I was* esteemed *sacred* or *inviolable by*, Cic. Phil. 2, 24 sanctius aerarium, *sacred, not to be touched but in the utmost necessity*, Id. Verr. 4, 63. *cf.* Caes. B. C. 1, 14. illud amicitiae sanctum et venerabile nomen, Ov. T. 1, 7, 15. sanctius his animal, mentisque capacius altae, deerat adhuc, *i. e.* homo, Ov. M. 1, 76. sanctum concilium patrum, *i. e.* senatus, *sacred, venerable*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 4. *so* in hoc orbis terrae sanctissimo gravissimoque consilio, Cic. Cat. 1, 4. tuque ô sanctissima conjux, *i. e.* castissima, Virg. A. 11, 158. faemina sanctissima et optima, Cic. Phil. 3, 6. *so* proles sanctâ de conjuge nata, Ov. M. 15, 836. et hi (tribuni) postulant, ut sacrosancti habeantur, quibus ipsi Dii neque sacri neque sancti sunt, *who esteem not the gods themselves as either sacred or inviolable*, Liv. 3, 19. nec earum ipsarum (induciarum) sancta fides fuit, *nor were even that faithfully observed*, Id. 8, 37. sancta sine labe domus, *pure, incorrupt, virtuous*, Juv. 14, 68. *so* sancti mores, ib. 10, 298. leges sanctae, *sacred*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 81. libertas, Liv. 3, 52. mihi vinculum cum eo est, quasi sanctioris cujusdam necessitudinis, *of a more sacred connection*, Cic. Fam. 13, 7. numina sancta Palladis, *the sacred divinity*, Virg. A. 3, 543. templum sanctum omnibus circà populis, *esteemed inviolable by all the neighbouring states*, Liv. 24, 3. vir sanctissimus, *of the greatest integrity*, Cic. Fam. 10, 21.—Sanctè, adv. *inviolably*; virgines et reginas excellentis formae tam sanctè habuit (sc. Alexander,) quàm si eodem quo ipse, parente genitae forent, Curt. 3, 12, 21. piè sanctèque deum colere, *religiously*, Cic. N. D. 1, 20. *so* ut haec ara, quàm illa, si quid potest, sanctius, et a castioribus coli dicatur, *with greater sanctity*, Liv. 10, 23. meque ea, quae tibi promitto ac recipio, sanctissimè observaturum, *most religiously* or *punctually*, Cic. Fam. 5, 8. sanctè adjurat, *solemnly*, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 26.—Sanctĭtas (ātis, f.) est scientia colendorum deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 41 f. pietas, sanctitas, religio, purè ac castè tribuenda deorum numini sunt, *piety, devotion*, ib. 2, mecum deorum et hominum sanctitates omnes, et religiones abfuerunt, (*al.* affuerunt,) Cic. p. red. in Sen. 14. sanctitas templi insulaeque inviolatos praestabat omnes, *the sacredness* or *sanctity*, Liv. 44, 29. *so* 45, 5. fretus sanctitate tribunatûs, Cic. Sext. 37. sanctitas patriae, Id. Fam. 10, 4.—— matronarum, *the honour* or *dignity*, Cic. Cael. 13. plures (ancillae) perstitêre sanctitatem dominae tueri, *to vindicate the honour* or *chastity of their mistress*, Tac. An. 14, 60. sanctitate domûs priscum ad morem, *in the strictness of her domestic conduct*, she (Livia) *copied the ancient morals*, ib. 5, 1. petiit ut sibi testimonium daret, quantâ sanctitate bellum gessisset, *with how great integrity*, Nep. 6, 4. sanctitas ducis (sc. Scipionis, *his honourable* or *generous conduct* to a *beautiful* captive, Flor. 2, 6, 40. *so* quod in juventute habemus illustrius exemplum veteris sanctitatis? *of ancient virtue* or *chastity*, Cic. Phil. 3, 6. sanctitas regum, *the sacred majesty*, Suet. Caes. 6.—aequitas tripartita dicitur esse; una ad superos deos, altera ad manes, tertia ad homines pertinere: prima pietas, secunda sanctitas, tertia justitia aut aequitas nominatur, Cic. Top. 23 f.—Sanctimonia, ae, f. *holiness*; mentes, quae mihi videntur ex hominum vita ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrâsse, i. e. *from this life to heaven*, Cic. C. Rabir. 10. quid mihi, inquit, cum istâ summâ sanctimoniâ et diligentiâ, *integrity*, Cic. Quint. 17. *so* habere domum clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, ib. 30. omnis sanctimonia nuptiarum, *the solemnity* or *celebration*, A. ad Heren. 4, 33. faemina—sanctimoniâ insignis, *for virtue* or *chastity*, Tac. 12, 6.

Sandalis, idis, f. *a kind of palm or date tree.*

Sandalium, *a slipper*: sandaligerŭlus, a. *wearing slippers*, Plaut. Trin 2, 1, 22.

Sandapila, ae, f. *a kind of bier or coffin*, Suet.

Sandaracha, ae, f. *a kind of red paint*, Plin.

Sandix, icis, m. & f. *a kind of red pigment*, Plin. 35, 6 f. 23. some make it *an herb or plant*, Virg. E. 4, 45. & Plin. ibid.

Sanè, adv. *truly, indeed, in reality*. Cic. Att. 1, 14.

Sanescère, *to wax whole*; *see* Sanus.

Sanguis, ĭnis, m. (*olim.* sanguen, n. Lucr. 1, 837. Cic. Fin. 5, 11.) *blood; strength, force; bloodshed; kindred, offspring*: sanguincus, a. *bloody*, *of blood*; *red*: sanguinolentus, a. *bloody*: sanguinārius, a. *cruel, blood-thirsty, sanguinary*: -āria v. -ālis herba, *blood-wort*, Col. 7, 5, 19.—Sanguināre, *to bleed, to run with blood*: sanguinans, *cruel, bloody*: sanguicŭlus, i, m. *the blood of a goat or hog made into meat*, Plin. 28, 14.—Sanguisūga, ae, f. *a blood sucker, a leech*, Col. 6, 18, 2.

Sānies, iei, f. *putrid blood, gore*, Cels. 5, 26, 20. *a tincture* or *dye*, Plin 9, 38. *poison*, Ov M. 4, 493 *dregs* or *grounds*, Plin. 15, 93 sānŏsus, *full of corrupt blood or matter*, Plin. 7, 15.

Sanna, ae, f. *a mocking by grimaces, a jibe, a scoff, a sneer, a banter*: Sannio, ōnis, m. *a mimic, a jester, a buffoon*, Cic. Or. 2, 61. Fam. 9, 16.

Santerna, *a mixture for soldering gold*, Plin.

Sānus, a. *sound, in health, whole*; fieri sanum ex morbo, Cato, 157. non ea est medicina, quum sanae parti corporis scalpellum adhibetur, Cic. Sext. 65. non nisi sanissimo dari debet cibus, Cels. 3, 4.—sana resp. *in a sound state*, Cic. Fam. 12, 23. sanum genus dicendi, *sound, not corrupted*, Cic. Br. 202.—homo sanus, *sound in mind, in his senses*, opp. *to* furiosus, Cic. Ac. 4, 28. satin' sanus est aut sobrius? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 29. paucorum hominum, et mentis bene sanae, *sc.* Maecenas est, *intimate with sense, and of a very sound understanding* or *quick discernment*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 44. male sanus, *mad*, Cic. Att. 9, 15. malesana, *sc.* regina v. Dido, *love-sick*, Virg. A. 4, 8. quî sanior, ac si, &c. *how is he wiser, than if*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 741. orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano, Juv. 10, 356.—— Sānè, adv. *soberly*; bonum est pauxillum amare sanè, insanè, non bonum est, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 20. non ego sanius bacchabor Edŏnis, *more soberly*, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 26. (*vid.* G. Index.)--Sanĭtas, ātis, f. *soundness of body or mind, health, one's right mind*:—— Sānāre, *to heal, to cure*: -ātio: -ābilis.—Sanescère, *to grow sound, to begin to be whole.*

Sapa, ae, f. *a kind of sweet wine*, Col. 12, 19, 1. Non. 17, 14. *made of new wine boiled away to one third*; mustum ad tertiam partem mensurae de-

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decocto, quod ubi factum ad dimidiam est, *defrutum* vocatur, Plin. 14, 9. musto decocto, donec tertia pars supersit, ib. 23, 2 s. 30.

SAPERDA, *a fish of small value from the Euxine sea*, Pers. 5, 134. *a witty person*. Non. 2, 823.

SĂPĔRE, (săpio, -ui, -) *to savour* or *taste of, to know, to find out, to be wise*; nil rhombus, nil dama sapit, *has no taste*, Juv. 11, 121. nec dubium quin fici ramulis glaciatus caseus jucundissimè sapiat, *tastes very sweetly*, Col. 7, 8, 2. Lesbium (vinum) sponte suae naturae mare sapit, *tastes of the sea*, Plin. 14, 7 s. 9. *so* laudatissimi (mulli) conchylium sapiunt, *taste of the shell-fish* conchylium, Id. 9, 17 s. 3. oleum malè sapiet, *will have a bad taste*, Cato, 66. meliora, inquit *se*. Cicero, unguenta sunt, quae terram, quam quae crocum sapiunt *smell* or *taste of*, Plin. 17, 5 s. 3. —nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit, *is wise*, Plin. 7, 40. istuc est sapere, *(to be wise.)* non quod ante pedes modò est videre, sed etiam illa, quae futura sunt, prospicere, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 32. feliciter is sapit, qui periculo alieno sapit, Plaut. Merc. 4, 7, 40. qui ipse sibi sapiens prodesse nequit, nequidquam sapit, Cic. Fam. 8, 6. *so* nonne id flagitium est, te aliis consilium dare, foris sapere; tibi non posse auxiliarier, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 50. haud stultè sapis, si quidem id sapere est, ib. 2, 3, 81. desiste; rectè ego meam rem sapio, *I know what I ought to do*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 81. quod sapio satis est mihi, *the sense I have is sufficient for me*, Pers. 3, 78. qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, *those who do not know* or *cannot find out their own way*, &c. Cic. Div. 1, 58. ubi solus sapere videare, *to understand law*, Cic. Fam. 1, 10 ——SĂPIENS, tis, a. *wise, knowing, judicious*: sapienter, adv. *wisely*: sapientia, ae, f. *wisdom; philosophy, learning*, &c. Or. 2, 1. & 3, 15. *jurisprudence*, Id Fam. 1, 10 ——SĂPOR, ōris, m. *a taste, a savour, a relish; sense, understanding, wit*: saporātus, a. *well-relished, seasoned, savoury*.

SAPĪNUS, i, m. *a kind of amethyst or jasper stone*, Plin. 37, 9.

SĂPĪNUS, i, f. *a kind of pine or fir-tree*: sapīneus, -eae nuces, *of the fir-tree*, Col. 12, 5. *cf.* Vit. 2, 9.

SAPIUM, i, n. *a kind of pitch-tree*, Plin. 16, 12 f.

SĂPO, ōnis, m. *soap*, Plin. 28, 12 s. 51.

SAPPHĪRUS, m. *a sapphire, a precious stone*: sapphīrinus, a. *of a sapphire*, Plin. 37, 9.

SARCĪRE (farcio, farsi, fartum,) centones. *to patch, to mend*, Cato, 2, 3. *so* funes veteres, ib. corbulas, *to mend, to repair*, 23, 1. dolia, 39, 1. jugum perfurcillatque, *to repair the frame and prop*, Col. 4, 12. 2. damna, *to make up, to repair*, Id 4, 15, 3. *so* accepti detrimentum, Caes. B. C. 1, 45 incommodum virtute, ib. 3, 74. *add.* B. G. 6, 1. ruinas lapsi generis, Virg. G. 4, 249.—non video mihi sarcire posse aedes meas, quin totae perpetuae ruant, *I do not think I can patch up my house to keep it from falling altogether*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 67. longi temporis usuram, qua carebimus, &c.—magnitudine officiorum meorum farciam, *I will make up* or *compensate for*. Cic. Fam. 3, 1. fragmenta sarciri nullo modo possunt, *are witnesses enow*, Cic. de Fin. 2, 19.

SARCĪRE, *to patch, to mend*, &c. *see* Sarcire.

SAT, adv. *(contr. for* satis,) *enough, sufficient*; sat citò, si sat bene; sat erit mihi, *i. e.* sufficiet; sat habeo, *I am satisfied*; testium sat est, *there*

farta gratia, *an ill-patched reconciliation*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31. farta (et) tecta exigere *sc.* templa *v.* opera publica, *to demand that they be kept in proper repair* by those who had undertaken it, Cic. Ver. 1, 50. quaesivit, quis aedem Castoris fartam tectam deberet tradere, ib. *add.* Id. Fam. 13, 11. Liv. 29, 37. 42, 3. *metaph.* hoc mihi da atque largire, ut M. Curium fartum et tectum, ut aiunt,—conserves, *that you preserve him safe and sound*, Cic. Fam. 13, 50. *cf.* Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 36.

SARCĪNA, ae, f. *a bundle, a burden*; si te forte meae gravis uret sarcina chartae, *if the heavy burden of my writings shall pinch* or *gall you*, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 6. *cf.* ib. 13. legionem sub sarcinis adoriri, *under their baggage*, Caes. B. G. 2, 17. *so* magnâ parte sarcinarum et impedimentorum relictâ, *of their bundles and heavy baggage*, Id. B. C. 3, 76. non ego sum classi sarcina magna tuae, *a great load*, Ov. I p. 3, 68. e quibus ilmenos, qui matri sarcina quondam prima suae fuerat, *the first burden of his mother*, i. e. *her first child*, Ov. M. 6, 224. *cf.* Phaedr. 3, 15. *metaph.* sarcinaque haec animo non fedet apta meo, *and this unusual burden* (i. e. *love*) *does not fit easily on my mind*, Ov. Ep. 4, 24. unde advenienti sarcinam imponam sem, *I may lay this burthen on him, when he comes*, i. e. *I may impose on him* or *deceive him*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 83.—SARCINŬLA, ae, f. *a little pack* or *burden, a bag of money* or *goods, moveables*; quis gener hîc placuit, censu minor, atque puellae sarcinulis impar, *inferior in fortune, and whose bags are lighter than those of the girl he loves*, Juv. 3, 161. collige sarcinulas, et exi, *pack up your trumpery, and be gone*; a form of divorce, ib. 6, 145 ——SARCINĀRIUS, -ia jumenta, *beasts of burden*, that carried the baggage, Caes. B. C. 1, 81.—— SARCINĀTUS. a. *laden with packs, burdened*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 19.—SARCINĀTOR, ōris, m. *a botcher or mender of old garments*, Id.

* SARCOPHĀGUS, i, m. *a kind of stone which consumed dead bodies, except the teeth, in 40 days*, Plin. 2, 96. 28, 17. 37. *a tomb, a sepulchre*, Juv. 10, 172.

SARCŬLUM, i, n. *(a* sarrio,) *a weeding hook, a hoe, a rake, a sarcle*: sarcŭlāre, *to hoe, to sarcle, to weed up with a rake or like instrument*: -ātio.

SARDŌNYX, ychis, f. & sardonyches, ae, m. *a* sardonyx, *a precious stone; a ring set with a seal of that stone*: sardonychātus, a. *adorned with* sardonyx *stones*; -ata manus, Mart. 2, 29.

SARGUS, i, m. *a kind of fish*, Plin. 9, 51.

SARISSA, ae, f. *a long spear, used by the Macedonians*: sarissophŏri, ōrum, *soldiers armed with a* sarissa; Macedonum robur, Liv. 36, 18.

SARMENTUM, & sarmen, ĭnis, n. *a twig* or *lopping of a tree*: sarmentĭtius *v.* -ĭcius, a. *of twigs*: sarmentōsus, a. *full of twigs or branches*.

SARRĀCUM, *a kind of waggon or carriage*.

SARRĪRE, *to weed corn with a hoe or hoe, to rake, to sarcle*: -ītio, & -ītūra: -ītor.

SARTĀGO, ĭnis, f. *a frying pan*, Juv. 10, 64.

SARTUS, *mended*, &c. *see* Sarcire.

SAT, adv. *(contr. for* satis,) *enough, sufficient*; sat citò, si sat bene; sat erit mihi, *i. e.* sufficiet; sat habeo, *I am satisfied*; testium sat est, *there*

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SAT-ĂGĔRĔ, *to be busy about a thing, to bustle or budder, to have enough to do*; satagit rerum suarum, *he has enough to do about his own affairs*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 13. nunc agitas sat tute tuarum rerum, *you have enough to do* (or *too much business*) *of your own*, Plaut. Bacch 4, 2, 3.—— SATAGENS, i, m. *one that is over busy*, Sen Ep. 68.

SĂTELLES, ĭtis, m. *a lifeguard man*; a *mercenary soldier who guards the prince*, Liv. 2, 12. aurum per medios ire satellites amat, (quasi,) *i. e.* solet, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 9. C. Manlius audiciae satelles atque administer tuae, *the lifeguard* or *defender and instrument*, Cic. Cat. 1, 3. satelles Jovis, *i. e.* aquila, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10. *so* Jovis altisoni pinnata satelles, Id. Div. 1, 47.

SĂTIĀRE, *to satiate, to satisfy, to overfill, to sate, to glut, to pall, to cloy*: satietas, & *contr.* satias, ātis, f. *satiety, a glut, fullness beyond what is needful or agreeable, a disgust*: satiātē, adv. *sufficiently*.

SĂTIO, ōnis, f. *a sowing*; *see* SERĔRE.

SĂTIS, indecl. adj. adv. *enough, sufficient, sufficiently*; quod satis est cui contingit, nihil amplius optet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 46. satis jam verborum est, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 16. satis mihi id habeam supplicii, dum illos ulciscar modò, *I should reckon*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 15. satis cum periculo, *with a good deal of danger*, Id. And. 1, 1, 104. satin' habes, mandata quae sunt, facta si refero? *do you think it sufficient? are you content?* T Y. satis, *sc.* habeo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 86. *so* ut Lacedaemonii Titis haberent, si salvi esse possent, Nep. 15, 8. *cf.* 20, 2. vos autem, hoc est, populus Romanus satis habebatis retinere animam, Sall. Jug. 31. abstinentiae hoc erit satis testimonium, *a sufficient proof*, Nep. 15, 4. satis superque dictum est, *enough and more than enough*, Cic. dedi satis superque paenarum, Hor. Epod. 17, 19. satin' sanus es? *are you sufficiently in your senses?* Ter. And. 4, 5, 10. satin' salvae? *sc.* res sunt, *is all safe?* Liv. 1, 58.—SATIOR, -ius, *better*; Erit igitur haec (*sc.* terra) optima, et operi satior, (*al.* optima et operi, et satis, *i. e.* segetibus,) Plin. 17, 5. multò satius est, *much better*, Lucr. 5, 1126.

SATIS ACCIPĔRE, *to take sufficient security* or *bail*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 4. judicatum solvi satis accipiat, *let him take security, that what the judge determines, shall be paid*, Cic. Rosc. 12. Quint. 13. si tibi sat acceptum est, fore vicinum tibi sempiternum, *if you are quite certain*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 67. *so* si acceptum sat habes, ib. 90.

SĂTISDĀRE, *to give security for the performance of any thing*: iste postulat, ut procurator judicatum solvi satisdăret, Cic. Quint. 7. amici se judicatum solvi satisdaturos esse dicebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 24. de satisdando te rogo, quoad eris Romae, tu ut satisdes, Cic. Att. 5, 1. si quid satisdandum erit, cures, ut satisdetur fide meâ, Cic. Fam. 13, 58. satisdet damni infecti, *sc.* nomine, *let him give security to make up the loss*, Cic. Verr. 1, 56. *cf.* Plin. 36, 2.—SATISDATIO, ōnis, f. *a security*; sunt aliquot satisdationes, Cic. Att. 5, 1.—SATISDĀTUM, i, n. *a bond of security*; hos, quod satisdato debeo, peto a te, ut solutum relinquas, Cic. Att. 16, 6. *add.* ib. 15.

SATISFACĔRE ei de re, *to satisfy, to give satisfaction, to make an apology*; ei in pecunia, *to make payment*; fidei, *to make good his word*: causae, *to do every thing requisite to defend*. officio v. promisso, *to discharge, to perform*, existimationi, *to act agreeably to one's character*: *passiv.* SATISFIT, imp. *enough is done, satisfaction is made*; satisfit et mihi et omnibus, *both I and all are satisfied*, Cic. Fam. 13, 33. promisso nostro satisfactum est, *is performed*; ut mihi satisfieri paterer a te, *that I would accept of an apology from you*, Cic.—SATISFACTIO, ōnis, f. *a satisfaction, an excuse*, Cic. Fam. 7, 3. *an amends or reparation*, Tac. G. 21, 1.

SĂTIUS, a. n. *better*; *see* SATIS.

SATOR, *a sower*; satum, &c. *vid.* SERĔRE.

SATRĂPES, v. -a, ae, m. *the governor of a province among the Persians, a satrap*: satrapia, ae, f. *a country governed by a satrap*, Plin. 6, 20.

SĂTUR, ŭra, ŭrum, (*qui* satis *edit*,) *full, full of food, well fed*; sed quum tu satura, atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sis, facito, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 2. saturae capellae, *well-fed*, Virg. E. 10, 77. praeclara verò auspicia, si efurientibus pullis res geri poterit, saturis nihil geretur, Cic. Div. 1, 35. satur conviva, *a fed* or *satisfied guest*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 119. satur altilium, *full*, Id. Ep. 1, 7, 35. *so* rerum omnium, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 3. anseris extis, Pers. 6, 71. saturum Tarentum, *rich, fertile*, Virg. G. 2, 197. satura praesepia, *full stalls*, ib. 3, 214. satur color, *a strong or deep colour*, Plin. 37, 10. vellera—hyali saturo fucata colore, *dyed with a full sea-green colour*, Virg. G. 4, 335. saturos lactis agnos, *fuller*, Col. 7, 4.—eloquens nec satura jejunè dicet, *things susceptible of great copiousness of language*, Cic. Brut. 36. satŭra lanx, *a platter or charger filled with various kinds of fruits, offered to the gods*; satŭra *sc.* lex, *a law containing several distinct particulars*; per saturam sententias exquirere, *by the gross* or *lump, without asking the opinions of each individual*, Sallust. Jug. 29.—SATURITAS, ātis, f. *fullness, abundance*; *a goddess invoked by parasites*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 97. saturitatem emittere, *ordure*, Plin. 10, 33.—SATŪRĀRE, *to fill, to glut, to cram, to satisfy*; apes cytiso, Virg. E. 10, 30. sola pingui fimo, *to enrich the soil with fat dung*, Id G. 1, 80. *so* non valia stercore, Col. 2, 9, 15. vitat et armenti saturatos caede leones, *glutted*, Ov. M. 10, 541. homines saturati honoribus, *satisfied*, Cic. Planc. 8. necdum antiquum saturata dolorem, *sc.* secundum, *not having yet glutted her old resentment*, Virg. A. 5, 608. vestes murice saturatae, *saturated; fully dyed*, Martial. 8, 48 saturatior color, *deeper, darker*, Plin. 21, 8.—SATŬRIO, ōnis, m. *a glutton*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 23.

SATŬREIA, & -um, *savory, a plant*, Plin.

SATYRA, satira v. satŭra, ae. f. *a satire, a poem in which vice and folly are censured*:—SATYRICUS, a *of or belonging to satires, satirical*: satyrion, v. ium, i, n. *the herb ragwort*, Plin. 26, 10.

SATYRI, ōrum, *satyrs*: satyricus, a. *of satyrs*: satyriscus, *a young satyr*; vid. Cl. Biogr.

SAUCIUS, a. *wounded, hurt, cut*: sauciāre, *to wound, to hurt, to cut* or *gash*, Cic. Caec. 15. -ātio.

SAXUM, i, n. *a stone*; *usually a great stone, a rock*; stupet inscius alto accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor, *from the top of a mountain*, Virg. A. 2, 308. *so* apricis in saxis, Id. G. 2, 522. immo-

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mobilis saxum Capitolii, *the rock* or *mount*, Id. A. 9, 448. dejicere e saxo cives, *from the* Tarpeian *rock*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 39.—Saxŭlum, i, n. *a little rock*, Cic. Or. 1, 44.—Saxeus, a. pons, *of stone*, Lucan. 4, 15. saxea moles, *a stony mass*, Ov. M. 12, 283. umbra, *a shade formed by a rock*, Virg. G. 3, 145.—*metapb.* saxeus ferreusque es, *hard-hearted*, Plin. Ep. 2, 3. saxōsus, a. *full of rocks* or *stones*, *rocky* or *stony*; saxētum, i, n. *a place full of rocks* or *stones*: saxŭlum, i, n. *a little rock*: saxatĭlis, e; & saxetānus, a. *lying among rocks*: saxatilis piscatus, *a fishing among rocks*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 10. † saxĭfer, ĕra, um, *bearing stones*: † saxifĭcus, a. *that turns into stone*: † saxifrăgus, a. agae undae, *dashed against* or *broken upon rocks*: saxifrăgum, i, n. *the herb saxifrage*, Plin. 22, 21, 30.

Scăbellum, *a footstool*; *see* scamnum.

Scabella v. scabilla, ōrum, n. *a kind of wooden or iron sandals, worn by pantomimes, which made a rattling noise, when they danced*, Cic. Cael. 27. -orum magno crepitu, Suet. Cal. 54.

Scăbĕre, bi, -, *to scratch, to claw*: scăbies, iēi, f. *the scab, the itch, the mange*; *an itching desire*: scabiōsus, a. *scabby, scabbed, covered with scabs*:—Scăber, bra, brum, *rough, rugged, scabby, filthy, dirty, nasty*; *furred over, scaled*: scabrĭtia, & -ies, iēi; & scabres, is, v. -ei, f. *scabbiness, roughness, rustiness, nastiness*:—Scabrum, i, n. *roughness* or *ruggedness*: scabrātus, a. *made rough* or *rugged*; vitis laniata scabrataque, Col. 4, 24, 22.

Scaeva, ae, f. *the left hand*; *an omen good* or *bad*: scaevus, a. *left, not right*; *lucky* or *unlucky*: scaevŏla, ae, m. *one who has lost his left hand.*

Scăla, ae; v. scalae, ārum, f. *a ladder, a stair* or *stairs*: scalāris, e, *of a ladder* or *stair*, Vitr.

Scalmus, i, m. *a piece of wood to which an oar was tied*; *a boat*; -um nullum videt, Cic. Off. 3, 14.

Scalpĕre, psi, ptum, *to scratch, to claw, to scrape, to rake*; *to engrave, to carve*: scalptor, ōris, m. *a graver* or *cutter in metal* or *stone*: scalptūra, ae, f. *a graving or carving*: scalptūrātus, part. a. *graved, carved*: scalptorium, i, n. *an instrument in the form of a hand, for scratching those parts of the body which the hands could not reach*, Martial. 14, 83. scalpturire, *to scrape the ground like a cock*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 8.

Scalper, pri, m. *a chizzel* used in surgical operations, Cels. 8, 3 & 4. scalprum, i, n. *a knife, a graving tool*; scalprātus, a. *made in the form of a graving tool*: scalpellus, & -um, *a little knife, a lancet, any chirurgical cutting instrument*, Cels.

Scambus, a. *bow-legged*, Suet. Oth. c. ult.

Scammonĭa, v. -ea, ae, f. *scammony, an herb of a purgative quality*: scammonium, & scammonites, ae, m. *the juice of scammony*, Plin. 14, 16.

Scamnum, i, n. *(a* scando,) *a machine* or *pair of steps* for helping one to *mount* a high bed, Var. L. L. 4, 35. Ov. Art. A. 1, 162. & 2, 211.—¶ 2. *a bench to sit upon*; ante focos olim scamnis considĕre longis mos erat, Ov. F. 6, 305.—¶ 3. *a balk between two furrows*, Plin. 18, 19. Col. 2, 2, 25. 2, 4, 3, &c.—¶ 4. plur. *the boughs of a tree, by which a vine climbs*, Plin. 21, 1.—Scabellum, scamellum v. scamnellum, *a little bench, a footstool*, Varr. de Lat. Ling. 4, 35.

Scandĕre, di, sum, *to climb, to mount, to get up*:—Scansio, ōnis, f. *a climbing*: scansĭlis, e, *that may be climbed*: scansōrius, -ia machina, *helping to climb*, Vitruv. 10, 1.

Scandula, *a lath* or *shingle*; *see* Scindŭla.

Scăpha, ae, f. *a skiff, a boat, originally made of a trunk of a tree*: scaphŭla, *a little boat, a wherry*: scaphus, i, m. *the hollow of any thing*: scaphe, es, f. *a kind of dial*: scaphium, i, n. *a cup in the form of a boat*; *a chamber pot*, Mart. 11, 12.

Scăpŭla, ae, f. *the shoulder-blade, the shoulder*: scapŭlāris, e, *of the shoulders*; -vestis, *a garment that covers the shoulders*; -servus, *a slave often beaten on the shoulders*, Plaut.

Scăpus, i, m. *the stalk or stem of an herb*, Col. 9, 4, 4, Plin. 18, 10. *the shank of a candlestick*, Plin. 34, 3. *the shaft of a pillar*, Vitr. 3, 2. *a roll of paper*, Plin. 13, 12. *the post or pillar of a staircase*, Vitruv. 9, 2.

Scarabaeus, *the black fly called a beetle*, Plin.

Scarificāre, *to lance or open a sore*; *to scarify, to make an incision*; dolorem, *to mitigate by scarifying*: -ātio. Columel. 6, 12. Plin. 18, 17.

Scārus, i, m. *a scar* or *char*, *a fish*: scarītes, ae, m. *a gem, resembling in colour the scar-fish.*

Scātĕre, ui, -, *to bubble* or *flow out like water*; *to be full, to abound*; splent neglecta ulcera scatere vermibus, Col 6, 16. scatens belluis pontus, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 26. Nihis scatet piscibus, Mel. 1, 9. urtica scatet plurimis remediis, Plin. 22, 13.—Scatĕre, Lucr. 5, 950. terra ferarum nunc etiam scatit, ib. 597.—Scatĕbra, ae, f. *the bubbling up of water, a spring*:—Scatūrire, *to stream or gush out, to run over*; *to meditate, to attempt*, Cic. Fam. 8, 4.—Scatūrīgo, ĭnis, f. *a spring, the rising up of water*: scaturiginōsus, -osa terra, *full of springs*, Col. 5, 8, 6.

Scaurus, a. *having the ankles bunching out, not standing right on the ankles*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48.

Scazon, ontis, m. *a kind of iambic verse.*

Scĕlus, ĕris, n. *wickedness, villainy*; ubi illic scelus est, qui me perdidit, *that villain*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 1. *add.* 5, 2, 3. scelestus, a. *wicked, mischievous*; *unlucky*: -tè: scelerōsus, a. *wicked, roguish*: scelerāre, *to pollute, to defile*; parce pias scelerare manus, Virg. A. 3, 42.—Scelerātus, a. *wicked*: -ātè, adv. *wickedly*, Cic. Cat. 1, 10.

SCENA, ae, f. *a shade formed by the branches and leaves of trees, an arbour*, Virg. A. 1, 164. *a stage for exhibiting plays*; *the front of the theatre where the actors stood*; a scene, *the part of a play*, (A. 352, &c.) scenĭcus, a. & scenalis, e, *of or pertaining to the stage*: scenĭcus, i, *a player, an actor*: scenĭcè, adv. *after the manner of players.*

* Sceptĭcus, a. sceptical, *doubting or pretending to doubt of every thing*, Quinctil. 10, 1, 124.

Sceptrum, i, n. *a sceptre, a spear, staff, or rod, carried by princes, as an emblem of power*; *authority, rule, government*: † sceptrifer, & sceptrĭger, *bearing a sceptre*: sceptuchus, i, *holding a sceptre, a ruler*, (*al.* propr. -nom.) Tac. An. 6, 33.

* Scheda, ae, f. *a sheet of paper*; *a scroll* or *leaf*: schedŭla, ae, f. *a small scroll or leaf of paper*, (*al.* scidulam *sc.* dedisti) Cic. Fam. 15, 16.

Schedion, i, n, *an extemporary composition, any thing written without much thought.*

* Schēma, ătis, n. *a form* or *figure*; -āta geometrica

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metrica, Vitr. 6 pr.—¶ 2. *a figure of speech*; propriè SCHEMA dicitur, in sensu vel sermone, aliqua a vulgari vel simplici specie cum ratione mutatio, Quinctil 9, 1, 11, &c. ornamenta verborum sententiarumque, Cic. Top. 8. *add.* Id. Brut. 13, 37 & 79. Quinctil. 9, 2, 65, &c. Martial. 3, 68.—SCHĒMA, ae, f. *a habit* or *dress*, Plaut. Amph. pr. 117. Perf. 4, 11, 2. *a figure or posture*, Suet. Tib. 43.

* SCHIDIUS, a. *cleft, split*; taedae schidiae, Vitruv. 7, 10.—Schidia, orum, n. *v.* -iae, ārum, f. *chips* or *splinters of wood*, Id. 2, 1.—SCHISTUS, a. *cleft*, or *that may be cleft or cut*; schista ova, *all yolky*, after being sitten upon for three days, Plin. 29, 3.—SCHISTON *v.* -um, *the curds of milk when separated from the whey*, Plin. 28, 9.—¶ 2. *a kind of onion*, Id. 19, 6. also *a kind of* alum, Id. 35, 15. Cels. 5, 2.—Schistos, i, f. *a stone easily cleft into thin plates*, Plin. 33, 4. & 36, 20.

* SCHOENOS, i, m. (properly *a rope*:) *a rush, a bulrush*, Cato, 105. Col. 12, 20, 2 & 5.—¶ 2. *an Egyptian measure of land*, Herodot. 2, 6. Plin. 5, 10. & 12, 14 f. 30.—SCHOENON, i, n. *a coarse ointment*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 55. Varr. L. L. 6, 3.

* SCHOENOBĀTES, ae, m. *a rope-dancer*, Juv. 3, 77. Schoenobatica, *sc.* ars, *the art of walking* or *dancing on a rope*, -aticam facere, *to be a rope-dancer*, (sed al. al.) Cic. Fam. 8, 1.

SCHŌLA, ae, f. *a school for learning*; homo politus e schola, Cic. Pis. 25. schola et auditorium, *a rhetorical school*, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 6.—¶ 2. *a lesson* or *lecture*, *a disputation*; dierum quinque scholas (ut Graeci appellant,) in totidem libros contuli, *i. e.* Tusculanas quaestiones, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4 & 41. separatim autem certae scholae sunt de exilio, de interitu patriae, ib. 3, 24. habes scholam Stoicam, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 15. *add.* Id. Pis. 25 & 27. pomeridianis scholis Aristoteles praecipere artem oratoriam coepit, *by lectures* or *lessons in the afternoon*, Quinctil. 3, 1, 14.—¶ 3. *a sect* or *party* of literary men embracing the opinions of some eminent teacher, C. Cassius, Cassianae scholae princeps, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 8. omnes philosophorum scholae, Cic. Or. 1, 13. schola Theodori, Quinctil. 3, 11, 26. dissederunt hae diu scholae, *these sects* of physicians, Plin. 29, 1 f. 5.—¶ 4. *a gallery* or *piazza*, *where people used to meet for conversation or amusement*, Plin. 35, 10 f. 37. & 36, 5. Vitruv. 5, 10.—SCHOLASTICUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to a school*; -icā lege, *by the rule of the schools*, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 9. -icae materiae, *subjects for declamation*, Quinctil. 11, 1, 82. in scholasticis *sc.* materiis, *in declamations*, ib. 4, 2, 30. *so* 7, 1, 14. nisi forte volumus scholasticas tibi, atque (ut ita dicam) umbraticas literas mittere, *letters on scholastic and fictitious subjects*, Plin. Ep. 9, 2.—*subst.* dum scholastici sumus, *scholars* or *students*, Quinctil. 12, 11, 16. scholasticis, ut hic (Tranquillus) est, sufficit abunde tantum soli, ut, &c. *to studious men* or *teachers of* rhetoric or grammar *schools*, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4. *so* annum sexagesimum excessit *sc.* Isaeus, et adhuc scholasticus tantum est, *a teacher of rhetoric*, *a declaimer*, and not a pleader at the bar, ib. 2, 3, 5. at nunc adolescentuli nostri deducuntur in scenas scholasticorum, qui rhetores vocantur, A. dial. de orat. 35.——¶. *in later writers*, scholasticus *denotes a learned man*; and sometimes, *a pedant*.—SCHOLIUM, i, n. *a short comment* or *interpretation*, Cic. Att. 3, 18. & 16, 7.

* SCIAGRAPHIA, ae, f. *the first rude draught of a thing, a sketch, a profile*, Vitr. 1, 2. *cf.* Quint. 10, 2, 7.

* SCHIATHĒRAS, ae, m. *the pin of a dial*: sciatherĭcus, -um horologium, *a sun-dial*, Plin. 2, 76.

SCIENS, *knowing*; scienter, &c. *see* Scire.

SCĪLICET, adv. (scire licet,) *truly, forsooth*.

SCILLA *v.* squilla, ae, f. *a sea onion* or *leek*, *a squill*, Plin. 21, 17. & 19, 5.—SCILLĪNUS *v.* SCILLĪTICUS, -um acetum, *made of sea onions* or *squills*, Plin. 23, 2. Col. 12, 34.—SCILLĪTES, ae, m. *wine made of squills*, ib. 33. Plin. 32, 10.

SCINDĔRE (scīdi, scissum,) latus flagello, *to cut, to tear* or *rend*, Ov. Ib. 183. fissile lignum cuneis, *to cleave*, Virg. G. 1, 144. & A. 6, 181. Pergamum, *to destroy*, Plaut. solum *v.* humum, *to plough*, Virg. dolorem meum, *to renew*, Cic. Att. 3, 15. penulam, i. e. *to press a guest to stay*, ib. 13, 33. tellurem mare scindit, *divides*, Lucan. 3, 61. viam scindens per mare, *cutting*, Virg. A. 10, 765. vulnus, *to rip up*, Ov. Rem. 729. scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus, *is split* or *divided*, ib 2, 39.—it scissâ veste Latinus, *with a torn robe*, ib. 12, 609. *so* Liv. 3, 58.—SCINDŪLA, *sal.* scandŭla,] *a shingle or splinter of wood*: scissus, ûs, m. *a cutting*: scisūra, ae, f. *a cut, a cleft, a rent, a notch*:—SCISSOR, ōris, m. *a cutter up of meat, a carver*:—SCISSĪLIS, e, *that may be cut*; scissile alumen, Cels. 6, 11.

SCINTILLA, ae, f. *a spark of fire*: scintillŭla, *a little spark*: scintillāre, *to sparkle*: -ātio.

SCĪRE, *to know, to understand, to be skilful in*; omnes linguas, Plaut. Poen. pr. 112. non tam praeclarum est scire Latinè, quàm turpe nescire, Cic. Br. 37. quum Graecè, ut videor, luculenter sciam, Id. Fin. 2, 5. scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter, *i. e.* tua scientia, *your knowledge*, Perf. 1, 27. fidibus, *to be skilled in music*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53. ars enim earum rerum est, quae sciuntur, Cic. Or. 2, 7. scisti uti foro, *you knew to make your market*, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 29. scirent si ignoscere Manes, *i. e.* possent, *could*, Virg. G. 4, 489. *so* major animus et natura erat, quàm ut reus esse sciret, Liv. 38, 52. *cf.* 9, 4. & 24, 25. haud scio an aliter sentias, Cic. Or. 1, 62. *so* haud scio, an tu primus ostenderis, ib. 60. atque haud scio, an minus hoc vobis sim probaturus, ib. 1, 14. Socrates dicere solebat, omnes in eo, quod scirent, satis esse eloquentes; illud verius, neque quemquam in eo disertum esse posse, quod nesciat, neque si id optimè sciat, ignarusque sit facundae ac poliendae orationis, disertè id ipsum posse, de quo sciat, dicere, ib haud scio, an magno detrimento certamen staturum fuerit, Liv. 37, 54. caeca invidia est, nec quidquam (aliud) scit, quàm detrectare virtutes, Id. 38, 49.—¶ ego scibo ex hoc, quid siet, *for* sciam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 59. *so* hinc scibo jam, ubi siet, *I shall know from him*, Id. Ad. 3, 3, 7. nemo ex me scibit, Phor. 1, 5, 38. aut scibis, cujus sis, Heaut. 5, 2, 43. jam faxo scies, Eun. 4, 3, 21. scin' tu ut tibi res sese habeat, *for* scisne *or* an scis, ib. 4, 7, 40. *so* scin' me tuum esse herum

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rum? Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 190. quod quum ſcibatur, per urbem irridebor, Id. Capt. 4, 2, 5.—ſciebatur interfectum eum, *ſc.* eſſe, imp. *it was known*, Quinctil. 6, 1, 31. nam ego quae dico, vera an falſa audîeris, jam ſciri poteſt. Ter. And. 5, 4, 19. hinc ſciri potuit, Heaut. 2, 3, 38. plus, quàm opus eſt ſcito, ſciet, Phor. 4, 1, 18. at ſcito huic opus eſt, *it is neceſſary that ſhe know it*, ib. 5, 8, 14. nunc adeò, ut ſis ſciens, *that you may know better*, or *be on your guard*, Id. And. 4, 4, 36. ſciens caveo, Id. 4, 5, 77. nec nulla res electavit, quam mihi uni ſciturus ſim, Senec. Ep. 6. cuivis facile ſcitu eſt, quàm fuerim miſer, Ter. Her. 3, 1, 15.—Sciens, ntis, a. *knowing, ſenſible*; Sthenelus ſciens pugnae, Hor. Od. 1, 15. 24. locorum, *acquainted with*, Sall. Jug. 85, 45. quis igitur hoc homine ſcientior aut fuit, aut eſſe debuit, *more ſkilful*, Cic. Manil. 10. regendae rei ſcientiſſimus, Id Or. 1, 49.——Scienter, adv. *knowingly, expertly*; ut enim ex nervorum ſono in fidibus, quàm ſcienter ii pulſi ſint, intelligi ſolet, *ſkilfully*, Cic. Br. 54. *ſo* ſed ne muſicae quidem rudis, ut qui cantaret et pſalleret jucundè ſcienterque, Suet. Tit 3. bene dicere autem, quod eſt ſcienter, et peritè, et ornatè dicere, *expertly*, Cic. Or. 52. Caeſ. B. G. 7, 22. ſcientiſſimè, Cic. Div. 1, 41. Fin. 4, 9.—Scientia, ae, f. *knowledge, ſcience; ſkill, expertneſs*; futurorum malorum ignoratio utilior eſt, quàm ſcientia, *the knowledge*, Cic. Div. 2, 9. ſanctitas (*i. e.* religio,) eſt ſcientia colendorum deorum, Id. N. D. 1, 42. hominibus nihil eſt jucundius ſuavitate ſcientiae, Cic. Or. 3, 15. omnes enim trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et ſcientiae cupiditatem, Id. Off. 1, 6. *ſo* Fin. 5, 18. tot artes, tantae ſcientiae, *ſciences*, Cic. Sen. 21. ſcientia juris civilis, *the knowlege or ſcience*, Cic. Leg. 1 6. militaris rei, Id. Manil. 10. auguratûs, Id. Div. 1, 17. bene dicendi, Quinctil. 2, 15. rectè loquendi, ib. 1, 4. medendi, Celſ. pr. 1. qui in alienis morbis profitentur tenere ſe medicinae ſcientiam, ipſi ſe curare non poſſunt, Cic. Fam. 4 5. nemo poterit eſſe omni laude cumulatus orator, niſi erit omnium rerum magnarum atque artium ſcientiam conſecutus, Cic. Or. 1, 6. habeo ſcientiam natandi, Celſ. 5, 27, 2. uſum loquendi populo conceſſi, ſcientiam mihi reſervavi, Cic. Or. 48. et, ſine medico medicinam dabit Minerva; Muſae ſcribendi, legendi, caeterarum artium ſcientiam ſomniantibus non dabunt? Cic. Div. 2, 59 f.—Scītus, a. *knowing, ſkilful, dextrous*; ſcitum hercle hominem! *a ſhrewd* or *ſpecial fellow this!* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23. ſcitus ſycophanta, *crafty* or *cunning*, Plaut Amph. 1, 3, 8. et curvae ſcita Thaliae lyrae, *ſkilled in playing on*, Ov. F. 5, 54. *ſo* ſcitus Sthenelus pugnandi, Quinctil. 9, 3, 10. *as explanatory of* ſciens pugnae, Hor. ſcitus vadorum, *acquainted with the fords*, Ov. M. 9, 108. hoc ſcitum eſt, periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quod ex uſu ſiet, *a wiſe* or *prudent* maxim, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36. *ſo* quàm ſcitum eſt, *how wiſe it is*, Id. Phor. 5, 4, 2. per ecaſtor, ſcitus puer natus eſt Pamphilo, *has got a fine* or *chopping boy*, Id. And. 3, 2, 6.—non ſum ſcitior, quae hos rogem, *I am not the more wiſe to aſk them*, i. e. *they will not tell me*, Plaut. Ciſt. 4, 2, 12. nimiùm ſcitè ſcitus es, *you are exceedingly expert* or *adroit*, Plaut. Caſ. 3, 1, 8. nullum ſcitum ſcitius eſt, *no ordinance was ever better ordered*, ib. 11. an ſcitus eſt? *is he knowing?* plebiſcitum non eſt ſcitius, *is not more ſo*, Id. Pſ. 2, 4, 58. oratio optima, animo meo et ſcitiſſima, *and in my opinion the moſt elegant or agreeable*, Id. Stich. 1, 3, 30.——Scītē, adv. *ſkilfully, dextrouſly, nicely*:—Scītŭlus, dim. jam clientas repperi atque ambas formâ ſcitulâ atque aetatulâ, *of a rare* or *nice form and age*, i. e. *beautiful and young*. Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 3.——Scīscĕre (ſcīvi, ſcītum,) quid velit, *to inquire*, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 17. legem, *to ordain, to enact* or *paſs*, Cic. Planc. 14. Dom. 30. *to approve*, Id. Conſ. Prov. 15. rogitationes (*i. e.* leges) plurimas propter vos populus ſcivit, *enacted*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 23. quae ſciſceret plebs, aut populus juberet, Cic. Flac. 7. multa peſtiferè ſciſcuntur in populis, *are enacted*, Cic Leg. 2, 5. cum ſuffragio ſciſcentur, ib. 3. 3 f.—Scītum plebis, *an order* or *ordinance, a law made by the people in the* comitia tributa, Liv. 10, 22. ſcita plebis injuncta patribus, Id. 3, 67. (A 98) ſcitum populi, Liv. 45, 25. ſcita ac juſſa noſtra, *our ordinances and laws*, Cic. Balb. 18. per leges plebiſque ſcita, Cic. Att. 3, 23.—ſi neque populi juſſi, neque plebis ſcitu, *neither by an order of the people in the* comitia centuriata, *nor by a decree of the commons in the* comitia tributa, Cic. Att. 4, 2.—Scītāri & ſciſcitari, *to aſk, to enquire*.

SCIPIO, ōnis, m. *a ſtaff*; ſcipio eburneus, *an ivory ſtaff*, one of the badges of the conſul, (A. 108.) Liv. 5, 41. *ſometimes preſented to kings*, Liv. 30, 15. V. Max. 4, 4, 5. Tac. An. 4, 26.—¶ 2. *the ſtalk of a grape*, (*al.* ſcopio,) Col. 12, 39. 3.

Scirpus v. ſirpus, i, m. *a ruſh without a knot, a bulruſh*, Plin. 16, 37. nodum in ſcirpo quaeris, *you ſeek a difficulty where there is none*, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 22.—Scirpeus, a. *of a ruſh*; ſcripea imago, *made of ruſhes*, Ov F. 5, 659.—Scirpea, ae f. *ſc.* crates, *a hurdle* or *baſket made of ruſhes*, ib. 6, 680.—Scirpicŭlus, i, m. *a ſmall bulruſh*; ſcirpicŭla, ae, f. *a hook for pruning vines*, Cato, 11. Varr. R. R. 1. 22, 5.—Scirpicŭlum, i, n. & us, i, m. *a baſket* or *hamper made of ruſhes* or *oſiers*, Col. 10, 304. Propert. 4, 2, 40.—Scirpŭla, ae, f. *a kind of vine*, Plin. 14, 3 f. 4, 8.

Scirrhus, i, m. & scirrhoma, ătis, n. *a hard ſwelling under the ſkin without pain*, Plin. 7, 15.

Sciūrus, i, m. *a ſquirrel*, Plin. 8, 38 f. 58.

Scloppus, i, m. *a ſound made by blowing up the cheeks*, Perſ. 5, 13.

SCOBS, ſcōbis, f. *powder or duſt produced by ſawing, filing or boring; ſaw-duſt; ſcrapings, filings*; ſcobīna ae, f. *a graver or file to ſmooth with*, Plin. 11, 37 f. 68.

* Scoiēcia, ae, f. *a kind of ruſt on copper*, Plin. 34, 12.——Scolecion, *a kind of ſcarlet worm*, Id. 24, 4.

* Scolopendra, ae, f. *a kind of inſect*, Plin. 11, 4. *a fiſh*, Id. 9, 43.

* Scolymos, i, m. *an artichoke*, Plin. 22, 22.

Scomber v. -brus, -bri, m. *a kind of fiſh*, Plin.

Scōpae, ārum, f. *a broom* or *beſom*: ſcopŭla, ae, f. *a little beſom, a bruſh*, Cato, 26. Col. 12, 18, 3.

Sco-

Scopio, ōnis, m. & scopi, ōrum, n. *a bunch or cluster of grapes with the stalks*, Col. 11, 3, 46. Varr. 1, 54, 2. *add.* Col. 12, 39, 3. & 43, 10.

scŏpus, i, m. *a mark to shoot at; an end, an aim, a design, a scope*:—Scopŭlus, i, m. *a high rock, a cliff, a shelf in the sea; danger, a mark to shoot at*, Suet. Dom. 19.—Scopulōsus, *full of rocks or shelves, rocky, dangerous*, Cic. Or. 3, 19.

scordālus, a. *boasting, vaunting, vapouring.*

Scordium, *water germander, an herb*, Plin. 26, 8.

Scoria, ae, f. *dross, the refuse of metal*, Id. 33, 4.

Scorpaena, *a kind of fish*, Plin. 32, c. ult.

Scorpio, onis, & -ius, i, m. *a scorpion*, Plin. 11, 25.—¶ 2. *one of the 12 signs of the zodiac*, Col. 11, 2. Plin. 17, 24. ardens scorpius, Virg. G. 1, 35. formidolosus, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 17.—¶ 3. *a sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11.—¶ 4. *a kind of herb*, Plin. 22, 15 & 16.—¶ 5. *an engine for throwing darts*, Plin. 7, 56. Coes. B. G. 7, 25. Liv. 26, 47. Senec. Q. Nat. 2, 16.——Scorpionius, a. *of a scorpion*, Plin. 20, 1.——Scorpītes, ae, m. *a gem like a scorpion*, Plin. 37, 11.——Scorpiūron, i, n. *scorpion-wort, an herb*, Plin. 21, 21.

Scortum, i, n. *properly the skin or hide of an animal*, Varr. L. L. 6, 5. *a courtezan, a harlot, a prostitute*:——Scortĕus, a. *made of hides and skins*: scortea, *sc.* vestis, *a leather cloak used by travellers to keep off the rain*, Martial. 14, 130. scorteum *sc.* vestimentum, *a leather coat or cloak*, Senec. Nat. Q. 4, 6.—Scortāri, *to wench*:—ātor.

Screāre, *to hawk or retch in spitting*:—cātus, ūs, m. -cātor. *a hawker or bemmer*, Plaut. Mil.

Scrībĕre, pſi, ptum, *to write*; suâ manu, bene, humanè, perhumaniter, planè, plenè, velociter, &c. ad aliquem, *sc.* epistolam, Cic. Fam. 14, 2. Q. fr. 3, 1. bellum v. de bello, *to write the history of*, Sall. Jug. 5. scripsi etiam versibus tres libros de temporibus meis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. sed proximè scripsit de optimo genere dicendi, ib. 12, 7. carmina, historiam, poëmata, &c. *to write* or *compose*; aliquem heredem, *to appoint, to make*, Sall. Jug. 65. Hor. S. 2, 5, 48. leges, *to make*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25. Liv. 34, 6. milites, *to enlist*, Sall. Jug. 43. exercitus tres, *to levy*, Liv. 6, 32. quatuor millia peditum et sexcentos equites, Id. 10, 25 legiones, Liv. 40, 31. navales socios, ib. 35, 40 supplementum legionibus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3. Liv. 37, 50. nummos alicui, *to pay by a bill of exchange*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 34. tibi scribam dicam, *I will bring an action or raise a lawsuit against you*, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 77. *so* sexcentas scribito jam mihi dicas, ib. 4, 3, 63. en unquam injuriarum audisti mihi scriptam dicam? *did you ever hear of an action of damages brought against me?* ib. 2, 2, 15. scribitur Heraclio dica, Cic. Verr. 2, 14.——quî magis licet currentes, servos scribere, *to exhibit* or *represent slaves running* to and fro, Ter. Eun. prol. 36. quia nusquam insanum scripsit adolescentulum cervam videre fugere, *he never described a frantic* or *madbrained youth who thought he saw a hind flying*, Ter. Ph. pr. 6 in Thesauro scripsit, (eum) causam dicere priùs, unde petitur, *he has made the defendant first plead his cause*, Eun. pr. 10. scripsit et Apollinem et Dianam *sc.* Nicomachus, *he painted*, Plin. 35, 10. poëta, cum primùm animum ad scribendum adpulit, *applied his mind to writing* comedies, Ter. And. pr. 1. in prologis scribundis operam abutitur, *he wastes his pains in writing prologues*, ib. decemviri legibus scribendis creati sunt, *to draw up a body of laws*, Liv. 3, 32.—Cyrus ille a Xenophonte non ad historiae fidem scriptus, sed ad effigiem justi imperii; *described*, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 8.——Scriba, ae, f. *a clerk* or *secretary*; scribam pro rege obtruncat *sc.* Mutius, Liv. 2, 12. *an* amanuensis, Cic. Fam. 5, 20.—¶ *a scribe* or *notary*, who wrote out the public accounts, the laws and proceedings of the magistrates; scribae nobiscum in rationibus publicis monumentisque versantur, Cic. Dom. 28. (A. 176.)——Scriptio, ōnis, f. *the act* or *practice of writing*; nulla res tantùm ad dicendum proficit, quantùm scriptio, Cic. Br. 24. lippitudo impedit scriptionem meam, Cic. Att. 10, 19.—philosophicae scriptiones, *philosophical compositions*, Id. Br. 41 f. plura sunt orationum genera,—laudationum, scriptionum, historiarum, &c. *there are various kinds of compositions,—laudatory orations, essays, histories*, &c. Cic. Or. 11.——Scriptus, ūs, m. *a writing*; scriptum facere, *to exercise the office of a scribe* or *notary*, Liv. 9, 46.—Scriptor, ōris, m. *a writer, an author*:——Scriptum, i, n. *a writing, a thing written, a letter, a book*:—duodecim scripta v. scriptŭla, *a game performed on a square table divided by 12 lines; chess*; duodecim scriptis ludere, Cic. Or. 1, 50. (A. 457).—Scriptūrius, a. *of or serving for writing*, calamus, Cels. 5, 28, 12.—Scriptūra, ae, f. *a writing, the writing* or *making of a book; a style; an inscription*, Paterc. 2, 61. *the tax paid from public pastures and woods*, (A. 64.)——Scriptārĭus, & scriptitāre, *to write often* or *much*:—Scriblīta, ae, f *a tart*, Cato, 78. Martial. 3, 17.

Scriptŭlum v. scripŭlum, *al.* scrūpŭlum, *the 24th part of an ounce*, Cic. Att. 4, 16.—*the 288th part of an acre*, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2.

Scrīnium, i, n. *a casket* or *coffer*; captis apud Pharsalium Pompeii M. scriniis epistolarum, Plin. 7, 25. *so* scrinium cum literis, Sall. Cat. 46 f. *add.* Hor. S. 1, 120. scrinia posco, *my desk*, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 113. *a desk* or *escritoire.*

SCROBS, ōbis, v. scrōbis, is, d. g. *a ditch, dike, furrow, or slough*: scrobicŭlus, i, m. *a little ditch* or *furrow*, Col. 4, 15.

Scrōfa v. scropha, ae, f. *a sow, that has had pigs*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4.—m. *the surname of a Roman family*, ib.—scrofipascus, i, m. *a feeder of swine, a swine herd*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27.——Scrofŭla, ae, f. *the name of a disease*, Cels. 5, 28, 7.

Scrupŭlum, i, m. &- us, i, m. *see* scripŭlum.

Scrūpus, i, n. *a little rough stone*; duodecim scruporum (*al.* scriptorum) lusus, *the game of chess*, Quinctil. 11, 2.

Scrūpeus, a. *of little stones, stony*: scrupōsus, a. *full of little stones, rugged*; *difficult*:—Scrupŭlus, i, m. *properly a small stone*; *a scruple, a doubt* or *difficulty*; at mihi unus scrupulus etiam restat, qui me malè habet, *one scruple still remains*, Ter. And. 5, 4, 37. injeci scrupulum homini, Id. Ad. 2, 2, 20. e medio amit, qui fuit in re hac scrupulus, *the only scruple that remained in this affair*

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fair is removed, Id. Ph. 5, 8, 30. ——Scrupulōsus, a. *full of little gravel stones; full of doubts, scrupulous; nice, precise:* -ōsē: -ōsitas.

Scrūta, orum, n. *old clothes, old trash or trumpery, lumber or broken stuff of any kind*, Hor. I p. 1, 7, 65.

scrūtāri, *to seek, to search diligently, to explore, to trace out;* aliquem, *to examine, to sift;* arcanum, *to pry into*, Hor. -ātio: -ātor.

Sculpĕre, pli, ptum, *to carve in stone, to grave in metal:* sculptūra, ae, f. *a graving, a carving, sculpture:* sculptor, ōris, m. *a graver or carver:* sculptilis, e, *that is graved or carved:* sculponea, ae, *a wooden shoe*, Cato, de re rustica, 59.

Scurra, ae, m. *a scoffer, a flouter, a saucy jester, a buffoon; a wit, a virtuoso*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 161. *a mimic, a droll*, Phaedr. 5, 5, 27. scurrilis, e, *scurrilous, abusive, buffoon like:* -iliter: -ilitas: scurrāri, *to act the part of a scoffer or jester: to play the buffoon;* scurror ego ipse mihi, populo tu, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 19. si bene te novi, metues ——scurrantis speciem praebere, professus amicum, *of a flatterer*, ib. 1, 18, 2.

Scutāle, is, n. *(a* scutum,*) the part of a sling on which the stone or bullet to be thrown is placed, the receptacle of the bullet*, Liv. 38, 29.

Scūtica, ae, f. *a scourge or whip made of thongs of leather;* loris pellis, Martial. 10, 62, 8. scuticae tremefactus habenis, *frightened by the thongs of the whip*, Ov. Ep. 9, 81. *less severe than the* flagellum; nec scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119. *the print of jerks or lashes, the mark of the whip.* rubet ille flagello, hic scuticâ, Juv. 6, 478.

Scutra, ae, f. *a chaffern, a vessel for warming water in*, Cato, 157. 11. ——Scutŭla, ae, f. *a little dish or saucer*, Mart. 11, 32, 19. scutula bessalis, *containing eight ounces of liquid*, ib. 8, 71, 7. ¶ 2. *any thing in the shape of a target or* scutum; formam totius Britanniae Livius veterum, Fabius Rusticus recentium eloquentissimi, oblongae scutulae vel bipenni assimulavêre, Tac. Agr. 10. ¶ 3. *a little piece of bark cut out of trees, when they are grafted*, Plin. 17, 15 f. 26.---¶ 4. *a little piece of stone or marble inlaid in tessellated pavements.* Vitr. 7, 1.---¶ 5. *a cylinder or roller*, Caes. B. C. 3, 40. ——Scutŭlātus, -ātum rete, *a cob-web*, Plin. 11, 24. -āta vestis, *a garment spotted or coloured like a cob-web*, Juv. 2, 97. scutella. ae, f. *a kind of dish or platter, a saucer*, Cic. T. 3, 10.

Scūtum, *a buckler, shield or target, a defence or defender*, Liv. 3, 53. Flor. 2, 6. ——Scūtŭlum, i, n. *a little shield*. Cic. N. D. 1, 29.--Scutārius, adj. *of or belonging to a shield*, subst. *a maker of shields*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 35. *a soldier armed with a shield*, Suet. Aug. 56. ——Scutātus, a. *armed with a shield or buckler*, Cic. Phil. 2, 42. Liv. 28, 2. Virg. A. 9, 3, 6.--- Scutigerŭlus, i, m *one who carries the shield of his master; an armour bearer*, Plaut. Cas 2, 3, 44.

* Scymnus, i, m. *a lion's whelp*, Lucr. 5, 1035.

* Scȳphus, i, m. *a large cup or bowl*, Virg. A.

* Scytăla, ae; v. scytăle, es, f. *a kind of serpent*, Plin. 32, 5 f. 19. Lucan. 9, 717.---*a little staff with paper rolled round it, used by the Lacedemonians in sending private orders to their generals*, Nep. 4, 3.

Scȳthĭca, v. Scythăce, es, f. *sweetroot or liquorish*, Plin. 25, 8. 26, 5.

Scythis, ĭdis, f. *a kind of precious stone.*

Se, *acc. of* sui:—Se, insep. praep. *aside or apart.*

Sebum, i, n. *sewet, tallow, &c see* Sevum.

Sēcāle, is, n. *rye, a kind of grain*, Plin. 18, 16.

Sēcāre, sĕcui, sectum, *to cut, to cut off or asunder;* litem, *to determine, to decide;* debitorem v. corpus debitoris, *to divide the parts of the body of a debtor among his creditors*, Gell. 20, 1. *a thing permitted by law, though not practised*, Quinctil. 3, 6, 84. ——Sectio, ōnis, f. *a cutting; the buying or purchasing of the whole plunder of a town, in order to make profit by selling it in parts;* also *the purchasing of the goods of a proscribed person*, Cic. Phil. 2, 26. *the booty or goods themselves*, Caes. B. G. 2, 33. Cic. Inv. 1, 45. Tac. H. 1, 90 ——Sector, & sectrix, *a cutter; the purchaser of the plunder of a town taken in war, or of the effects of a person proscribed*, Cic. Verr. 1, 20 Rosc. A. 29. Secamentum, i, n. *any thing that is cut off, a cut or chop, a shred or chip.* ——Secarius, -iae sportae, *baskets to put chips or shreds in.* Cato, 11. Sectūra, ae, *a cutting, the act of cutting;* sectūrae aeratiae, *veins of brass ore*, Caes. B. G. 3, 21. Sectĭlis, e, *that is or may be easily cut*, Juv. 2, 293. sectiles lapides, Plin. 36, 22. sectilia pavimenta, *tessellated*, Suet. Caes. 46. Vitr. 7, 1. —— Secŭla, ae, f. *a scythe, a sickle, a hook*, Varr. L. L. 3, 31 ——Segmen, ĭnis, n. *(q.* secmen,) & segmentum, *a paring, shred or piece cut off from something*, Plin. 13, 12 f. 23. *an embroidered ribbon or purple fringe sewed to a woman's garment*, Juv. 2, 124. segmenta mundi, *the divisions of the world distinguished by parallel circles, the zones*, Plin. 2, 6 f. 33. ——Segmentātus, -āta vestis, *embroidered, or having a purple fringe*, (A. 426.) Secta & sectāri, &c. *see* Sequi.

Sē-cēdĕre, cessi, cessum, *to go apart, to retire, to withdraw; to step aside or retreat;* secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13. ab urbe, de via, a studio, in templum, in hortos, ex urbe, in patriam, &c. plebs, Sicinio quodam auctore, injussu consulum in Sacrum montem secessit, Liv. 2, 32. & 7, 40.—Secessio, ōnis, f. *a retiring or withdrawing*, Cic. Mur. 24.—¶ 2. *a civil dissension or secession;* secessionem tu illam existimavisti, Caesar, initio, non bellum; non hostile, sed civile dissidium, Cic. Ligar. 6. Piso auctor est, in Aventinum secessionem (plebis) factam esse, Liv. 2, 32. nondum erant (Romani) tam sortes ad sanguinem civilem, nec praeter externa noverant bella, ultimaque rabies secessio ab suis habebatur, Id. 7, 40. Dictator, auctoribus Patribus, tulit ad populum in luco Petelino, ne cui militum fraudi secessio esset, *the secession, mutiny* or *sedition*, ib. 41. *so* divulgato Domitii consilio, milites, qui erant Corfinii, secessionem faciunt, *make a* mutinous *secession* or *revolt* from their general and officers, Caes. B. C. 1, 20. secessionem jam id, et partes, et, si idem multi audeant, bellum *sc.* esse, i. e. *Those a's not attending the senate*, Tac. Ann. 16, 22. —— Secessus, ūs, m. *a retreat; retirement;* est in secessu longo locus, *in a long recess, secret, sequestered*, Virg. A. 1, 159. secessus avium, *the secret haunts*

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haunts, Plin. 10, 29. magna ei praemia, et amoenos feceſſus promittit, *a pleaſant retreat or* villa *in the country*, Tac. An. 16, 62. carmina feceſſum ſcribentes et otia quaerunt, *retirement*, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 41. *ſo* in feceſſu Apolloniae, Suet. Aug. 94 f. unuſque e ſenatoribus Rhodii feceſſûs comes, *the companion of his retirement at Rhodes*, Tac. An. 4, 15. ille meus in urbe, ille in feceſſu contubernalis, *in the country when retired from public buſineſs*, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 5. petis, ut libellos tuos in feceſſu legam, *in my retirement*, 3, 15, 1. ex feceſſibus ad honores meos adcucurrit, *he came from his retirement to ſolicit for me*, ib. 2, 1, 8. et alibi paſſim.

SĒCERNĔRE, crēvi, cretum, *to put aſunder or apart, to ſever; to ſeparate one from another, to diſtinguiſh*; aliquem populo, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 32. iniquum juſto, Id. S. 1, 3, 113. publica privatis, Id. Art. P. 397. dedit natura belluis et ſenſum, ut ſecernerent peſtifera a ſalutaribus, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. SECRĒTUS, a. *ſeparated, apart; ſecret, private; ſolitary, remote*: -ētō:—SECRETUM, i, n. *a place ſecret or apart from company*, Plin. Ep. 3, 1. Ov. M. 13, 555.—ſecretum agens, *being alone*, Suet. Tib. 60. animi ſecreta, *the ſecrets*, Quinctil. 11, 1, 30. crebra cum amicis ſecreta habere, *private meetings*, Tac. An 13, 18. ſecretum petenti dedit, *a private audience*, Suet. Tib. 25 f.—SECRETIO, ōnis, f. *a ſeparating, a dividing*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 29.

SECESPĪTA, ae, f. *a long knife uſed in ſacrifices.*

SĒCIUS v. sequius; non v. haud ſecius, *no leſs*; nihilo ſecius, *nevertheleſs*, or *no leſs*; melius an ſequius, *worſe*, Col. 3, 4, 3. Invitus quod ſequius ſit, de meis civibus loquor, *what may be unfavourable, to their diſadvantage or diſcredit*, Liv. 2, 37.

SECLŪDĔRE, (ſi, ſum,) *to ſeclude, to ſhut out, to ſeparate* or *diſjoin*; Caeſar—munitione flumen a monte ſecluſit, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 97. intus ale, et ſimiles inter ſeclude puellas, *ſc.* Achillem, *ſhut up, confine*, Stat. Ach. 1, 359. ſecludite curas, *ſhut out, diſmiſs*, Virg. A. 1, 562. quid magis in rem eſt meam, quàm corpore vitam ſecludam, *ſc.* ut, *than to kill myſelf*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 1.—nam qui ſe humanis vitiis contaminâſſent, et ſe totos libidinibus dediſſent,—iis devium quoddam iter eſſe ſecluſum a conſilio deorum, *ſeparate, apart*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 30. nemus ſecluſum, *a ſequeſtered grove*, Virg. A. 6, 703.——SECLUSORIUM, i, n. *a place where any thing is ſhut up apart from others, a coop*, Varr. R. R. 3, 515.

SECTA, ae, f. *an opinion, a way or manner; a ſect, a faction or party*; ſectarius, &c. *ſee* SEQUI. SECTILIS, ſectus, *cut*, &c. *ſee* Secāre.

SĒCŪBĀRE, (ui, itum,) *to lie apart, aſunder, alone, or by one's ſelf*, Liv. 39, 10.—SĒCŪBĪTUS, ûs, m. *a lying apart*, Ov. A. 3, 10, 16.

SĒCŬLUM v. ſaeculum, & contract. ſeclum v. ſaeclum, i, n. *an age, a hundred years, the life of man, a generation*; ſeculum annorum centum vocârunt, dictum a *ſene*, quòd longiſſimum ſpatium ſeneſcendorum hominum id putârunt, Var. L. L. 5, 2. Numa Pompilius duobus prope ſeculis antè fuit, quàm Pythagoras, Cic. Or. 2, 37. *cf.* Liv. 1, 18. ſaeculis multis antè gymnaſia inventa ſunt, quàm in his philoſophi garrire coeperunt, Cic. Or. 2, 5. magnus ab integro ſaeclorum naſcitur ordo, Virg. E. 4, 5. cum veſtrae tot agantur ſaecula vitae, *ſo many ages are paſt*, Ov. M. 3, 444. jam mihi ſaecula ſeptem acta vides, ib. 14, 144.—¶ 2. vellem tam ferax ſaeculum bonis artibus haberemus, *an age, the people of the age*, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 8. *ſo* ib. 5, 17, 6. 10, 1. &c. aſpera tum poſitis miteſcent ſaecula bellis, Virg. A. 1, 291. impia ſaecula, Id. G. 1, 467. foecunda culpae ſaecula, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 17.——¶ 3. SAECLA animantûm, *the generations, race*, or *offspring*, Lucr. 2, 77. ſaecla ferarum, ib. 994. & 3, 753. muliebre ſaeclum, 4, 1221. priora ſaecla ſcriptorum, *i. e.* priores ſcriptores, 3, 629. ſaeva ſaecla leonum, 5, 861.—corpora—ad ſua ſaecla recedunt; humor ad humorem, &c. *to their original ſubſtances*, 2, 1112.—SAECULĀRIS, e; -ares ludi, *ſecular games, celebrated every* 110 *years*, Hor. car. Saec. 21. but this interval between them was not always obſerved, Plin. 7, 48. Suet. Claud. 21. -are carmen, *a poem compoſed by Horace at the deſire of Auguſtus to be ſung at the ſecular games by a* chorus *of boys and girls.*

SĔCUNDUS, a. *ſecond* in number or order; ſi te ſecundo lumine hìc offendero, *if I find you here another day*, Cic. Att. 7, 26. prin.ùm prima ſalva ſis; et ſecunda tu ſecundo ſalve in pretio, *firſt, health to you the eldeſt, and health to you the next, ſecond in value*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 118. prima enim ſequentem, honeſtum eſt in ſecundis tertiiſque conſiſtere. Nam in poëtis, non Homero ſoli locus eſt, (ut de Graecis loquar,) aut Archilocho, aut Sophocli, aut Pindaro; ſed horum vel ſecundis, vel etiàm infra ſecundos, Cic. Or. 1. quoniam id ſecundum erat de tribus, ib. 15. *Camillus* dignus habitus fuit, quem ſecundum a Romulo conditorem urbis Romanae ferrent, Liv. 7, 1 f. Ajax heros ab Achille ſecundus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 193. *cf.* Nep. 16, 4. f. *vid.* PERSONA: aliud eſt, proximum eſſe; aliud, ſecundum, Quinctil. 10, 1, 53. P. Annii ſecundi heredes, Cic. Verr. 1, 43. Turnus ego, nulli veterum virtute ſecundus, *ſecond* or *inferior*, Virg. A. 11, 441. *ſo* Sil. 7, 55. ſecundus a rege, *next to*, Hirt. B. Alex. 66. ut enim nemo dicit in regiâ regem ipſum quaſi productum eſſe ad dignitatem, ſed eos, qui in aliquo honore ſint, quorum ordo proximè accedit, ut ſecundus ſit ad regium principatum; ſic in vita, &c. Cic. Fin. 3, 16. locus ſecundus in dicendo *ſc.* ſententiam in ſenatu, Cic. Att. 1, 13. & 2, 8. haec ad te ſcripſi appoſitâ ſecundâ menſâ, *the ſecond table*, or, as we ſay, *the ſecond courſe*, Cic. Att. 14, 6. *ſo* Id. Fam. 16, 21. Virg. G. 2, 101. menſae ſecundae dona, i. e. *fruits, ſweatmeats*, &c. Id. 8, 283. *ſo* Nep. 17, 8. (A. 438.) ſecundae notae vites, *of the ſecond note*, i. e. *of an* inferior quality, but next to the beſt, Col. 3, 2, 19. *ſo* vivat filiquis, et pane ſecundo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123. partes tractare ſecundas, *to act a ſecond* or inferior *part* in a play, ib. 1, 18, 4. ſecundas agere *ſc.* partes, *to agree to every thing one ſays, to flatter*, Senec. Ir. 3, 8. *vid.* PARS. fuit, Craſſo quaſi ſecundarum, *ſc.* partium, (*al.* ſecundarius,) *as if a ſecond to*, Cic. Br. 69. ſecundae ſortis ingenia, Id. Ep. 52. moneri velle et poſſe ſecunda virtus eſt, *ſecondary*, Id. Bon. 5, 25. nec viget quidquam ſimile aut

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secundum, *second*, without any interval, or *near equal*; dist. from, proximus, *next*, though much inferior, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 18. *but* animal pulcherrimum et dis secundum, *i. e.* homo, *second* or *next to*, though with a great interval between, Sen. Ep. 92. Petilia infelix fidei, miseraeque secunda Sagunto, *nearly equal* in wretchedness, Sil. 12, 432.—¶ 2. *favourable, prosperous*; omnia secunda et obedientia, *prosperous*, Sall. Jug. 14, 19. *so* illic omnia secunda laetaque sunt, Liv. 26, 41. si quid secundi evenisset, *any thing fortunate* or *successful*, Nep. 7, 8. multa verba feci de furore P. Clodii—secundis admurmurationibus cuncti senatus, *with favouring murmurs* or *expressions of approbation*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1. aestu secundo Locros trajecit, *with the tide*. Liv. 23, 41. secundo defluit amni, *down the current of the river*, Virg. A. 8, 549. & G. 3, 447. tota rate in secundam aquam labente, *the whole raft floating down the middle of the stream*, Liv. 21, 47. secundis avibus, *with favourable omens*, Id. 6, 12. *so* auspiciis, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 16. cum secundissimis auspiciis et omnibus, Suet. Galb. 9. aura, Plin. 8, 32. vis aquae, Sen. N. Q. 3, 26. omniane semper, quae magistratus ille dicet, secundis auribus; quae ab nostrûm aliquo dicentur, adversis accipietis? *will you always listen with partial ears to what one in that office* (i. e. *a tribune*) *shall say, and with prejudice to what shall be said by one of us?* Liv. 6, 40 m. *so* non secundis auribus Patrum auditus est, Liv. 42, 28. clamore secundo, *with a favouring shout* or *acclamation*, Virg. A. 5, 491. flexit equos, curruque volans dat lora secundo, *for* currui, *moving easily* or *softly*, ib. 1, 156. cursusque dabit venerata secundos, *a prosperous voyage*, 3, 460. si mihi di faciles et sunt in amore secundi, *favourable*, Ov. Ep. 18, 3. secunda existimatio, *a favourable character*, Suet. Cl. 7. *so* secundiore famâ fuit, ib. Caes. 2. his flumen secundum, *sc.* fuit, *was favourable, they sailed with the current*, Tac. H. 5, 23. *so* sed flumine saepe secundo, augetur remis cursus cuntis aquâe, Ov. P. 4, 15, 27. tantum fortuna secunda, haud adversa cadat, *prosperous*, Virg. A. 9, 282. multo sapientius tulit secundam quàm adversam fortunam, Nep. 20, 1. *add.* 9, 5. Cic. Verr. 1, 15. secundi labores, *prosperous attempts* or *exploits*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 45. Publilius dictator tres leges secundissimas plebei, adversas nobilitati tulit, *very advantageous* or *favourable*, Liv. 8, 12. naves mari secundo transmisit, *he sailed over with the tide* or *current*, Liv. 29, 7. *cf.* 23, 41. *but* secundo mari, prima Cyrene est, *down* or *along the sea, towards the* fretum Gaditanum, Sall. Jug. 19. secundis numinibus evenit, *by the favour of the deity*, Tac. An. 15, 34. i secundo omine, *go with a happy omen*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 50. hominem—secundâ oratione extollit, *by a soothing* or *flattering speech*, Sall. Jug 65. plausuque volat fremituque secundo, *with favouring applause and acclamation*, Virg. A. 5, 338. secundo id populo facere possit. *with the approbation of the people, he would have the people on his side*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1 f. *so* secundâ plebe, *having the plebeians on his side*, Flor. 3, 15. secundum praelium fecit, *successful*, Tac. H. 4, 79. *so* secundiore equitum nostrorum praelio, *being more successful*, Caes. B. G. 2, 9. in praelium secundissimum est factum, Hirt. B. Alex. 11. res secundae, *prosperous circumstances, prosperity, success*; opp. to adversae, Nep. 7, 6. secundae res sapientium animos fatigant, Sall. Cat. 11 f. quem res plus nimio delectavere secundae, mutatae quatient, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 30. *cf.* Ter. And. 5, 6, 11. Heaut. 2, 2, 1. Cic. Amic. 6 f. secundiores res, Caes. B. G. 1, 14. in secundissimis rebus maximè est utendum consilio amicorum, *in the greatest prosperity*, Cic. Off. 1, 26 *cf.* Caes. *apud* Cic. Att. 10, 8. ergo iter celerant rumore secundo, *with loud applause*, Virg. A. 8, 90. *so* Hor. Ep. 1, 10. 9. causa jubet melior superos sperare secundos, *propitious*, Lucan. 7, 49. classis secundâ tempestate ac famâ Trutulensium portum tenuit, *returned with glory after a prosperous voyage*, Tac. A. 38, f. animus—secundis temporibus dubiisque rectus, *steady in prosperity and adversity, in success and danger*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 35. sapienter cogitant, qui temporibus secundis casus adversos reformidant, A. ad Heren. 4, 17. secundum remediis tempus, *favourable*, Cels. 3, 18. hic ventus nunc secundus est, *favourable*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 34. *so* ventis intendere vela secundis, Virg. A. 3, 683. quum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, Cic. N. D. 3, 34. neu dubites illi verba secunda loqui, *pleasing, agreeable*, Ov. Art. A. 1, 584. sedulò audientes, secunda irae verba, *favouring* or *encouraging their resentment*, Liv. 2, 38. atque hoc secundâ victoriâ accidit, when *victory* was *favourable* to him, Nep. 16, 5. ipse Pater Danaïs animos viresque secundas sufficit, *successful*, Virg. A. 2, 617. secunda in Caesarem voluntas provinciae reperiebatur, *favourable*, Caes. B. C. 2, 17. secundâ voluntate hominum, *with the favourable wishes*, Cic. Fam. 15, 19.——SECUNDÒ, *for the second time; in the second place, secondly*, Cic. Planc. 20.—SECUNDAE, ārum, f. *the membrane in which the* foetus *is wrapped in the womb, the secundine* or *after-birth*, Cels. 7, 29. Plin. 29, 9. 27, 8. &c. SECUNDĀRE, *to prosper, to favour, to make prosperous*; Di nostra incepta secundent, Virg. A. 7, 259. *so* visus, ib. 3, 36. eventus, Id. G. 3, 397. Deus secundet virum nostrum, Senec. Herc. fur. 645. jam liquidum nautis aura secundat iter, Prop. 3, 21, 14. blandaque compositas aura secundet aquas, *let an inviting gale smooth the calm waters*, Ov. Ep. 13, 136. tempus ei rei secundes, *accommodate or suit, make good use of the opportunity*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 3. secundante vento, *favouring*, Tac. An. 2, 24.—SECUNDĀRIUS, a. *secondary, of the second kind* or *sort, inferior to the first* or *best*; panis, Suet. Aug. 76. -arium minium, Plin. 33, 7. *cf.* 18, 9. mel, oleum, passum, Col. 12, 11, 39, 52.—SECUNDĀNI milites, *of the second legion*, Liv. 34, 15 & 46. 41, 3. Plin. 3, 4. SĔCUNDUM (praep.) aurem, *near*, Cic. Fam. 4, 12 *so* secundum littus v. mare, *nigh, just by*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 60. Cic. Att. 8, 12 l. 19. legiones iter secundum mare superum faciunt, *near by, along*, ib. 16, 8. pascunt secundum flumina, Virg. G. 3, 143.—¶ 2 secundùm patrem tu es pater proximus, *after*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 42. proximè autem et secundùm deos, homines homi-

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manibus maximè utiles esse possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 3. secundùm haec silentium fuit, *after this*, Liv. 32, 33. secundùm ea, *after* or *next to that*, Sall. Jug. 14. *so* secundùm ea quaero, servârisne in eo fidem, *after that, besides*, Cic. Vat. 6. secundùm fratrem illis plurimum tribuebat, Id. in actione secundùm vocem vultus valet, Id.—secundùm poenam nocentium, *after, next after*, Liv. 2, 5. maximi secundùm deorum opes imperii principium, *after, next to*, Id. 1, 4. castra secundùm praelium capta, *after*, Id. 8, 10. secundùm hunc diem, Cic. Or. 1, 62. *i. e.* postero die, *the day after*, ib. 2, 3. secundùm binos ludos, *after*, Cic. 1 act. in Verr. 11 f. appellat haeredem L. Annium, qui erat institutus secundum filiam, Cic. Verr. 1, 41. secundùm te, nihil est mihi amicius solitudine, *next to you*, Id. Att. 12, 15.—¶ 3. secundum naturam, *according to*; opp. *to* naturae contrarium, Cic. Ac. 1, 10. *so* te collaudavi secundùm facta et virtutes tuas, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 60. Dii—belli exitum secundùm jus fasque dederunt, Liv. 10, 31. secundum vota Parthorum, Hor. Epod. 7, 9. secundum arbitrium tuum testes dabo, Cic. Verr. 5, 63 f. quò minùs secundùm eas (tabulas) lis detur, non recusamus, *according to*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 1.—loco sententiam rogatus, multa secundùm causam nostram disputavit, *for, in favour of*, Cic. Att. 4, 2. *so* Consules de consilii sententiâ decreverunt secundùm Buthrotios, Cic. Att. 16, 16, 4. *so* nunciat jam populo, pontifices secundum se decrevisse, ib. 4, 2. Praetor secundum me litem dedit, *decided in my favour*, Id. absentibus (*sc.* de,) secundum praesentes facillimè dabat *sc.* lites *v.* causas, *he determined in favour of the party present against the absent*, Suet. Cl. 15. secundùm eos se sentire, ib. illi (judices) eum (Verrem) commonefaciunt, ut si ei videatur, utatur instituto suo, nec cogat ante horam decimam de absente secundum praesentem judicare, Cic. Verr. 2, 17. finem cognitioni quaestio imposuit, quae secundum reos dedit, *sc.* causam, *the examination* of slaves by torture *put an end to the trial, and determined* the cause *in favour of the defendants*, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 9. ita secundum Messenios datum *sc.* est, imp. *a decision was given for* or *in favour of*, Tac. An. 4, 43. secundum eam (partem,) litem judices dare, *for* dabant, *determined the cause in favour of that party*, (al. al.) Liv. 23, 4. ei secundum quietem visam esse Junonem, *appeared to him in his sleep*, Cic. Div. 1, 24.

SĒCŪRIS, is, f. *an ax* or *hatchet*; anceps, *two-edged*, Ov. M. 8, 397. curvae secures, Virg. A. 7, 184. sacrifica, *used in sacrifice*, Ov. M. 12, 249. T. 4, 2, 5. Virg. A. 2, 223. securi percutere *v.* caedere. *to behead*, Cic. Verr. 1, 3. & 5, 43. Pis. 34. consulis imperium hic (Brutus) primus saevasque secures accipiet, *the cruel axes*, Virg. A. 6, 819. (A. 108.) creato dictatore primùm Romae, postquam praeferri secures viderunt, magnus plebem metus incessit; (consulibus enim non praeferebantur in urbe secures,) Liv. 2, 18. (A. 109.) et quia in urbem non inierat *sc.* consul,—admonuit (Otacilium,) cum securibus sibi fasces praeferri, Id. 24, 9. nec sumit aut ponit secures arbitrio popularis aurae, i. e. *the badges of authority*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 19.—*metaph.* graviorem potuerunt reipublicae infligere securim, *a severer blow*, Cic. Planc. 29. quam tu securim putas injecisse petitioni tuae, cum tu, &c. *what a blow do you think you gave to your pretensions* or suit for the consulship, Cic. Mur. 24. *as it is otherwise expressed*, plaga injecta est petitioni tuae, ib. 23. SECŪRICŬLA, ae, f. *a little ax*, Plin. 18, 19. securicula ancipes, *i. e.* anceps, bipennis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114.—¶ *a tenon* or *swallow's tail* in carpenters work; trabes compactae subscudibus et securiculis, *beams joined by mortise and tenon*, Vitruv. 4, 7.——SECURICŬLĀTUS, *v.* -clātus, a. -āti cardines, Id. 10, 15.—† SECURIFER & securiger, *bearing an ax* or *hatchet*, Ov. M. 12, 460. securigerae puellae, i. e. *the Amazons*, Ov. Ep. 4, 117. Sen. Agam. 214. catervae, V. Flac. 5, 137. dextra, Sil. 16, 48.

SĔCŪRUS, a. *(ex* se, *i. e.* seorsum & cura, *q.* sine curâ,) *secure, fearless, careless, unconcerned*; ne sit securus, qui non est tutus ab hoste;—vides quot periculis, quot contumeliis, quot ludibriis simus obnoxii; nec est quòd quisquam possit esse securus, quia sit remissus ac mitis, Plin. Ep. 3, 14. securus a metu somnus, Plin. 28, 9. quod si aut Caesar se respexerit, aut Africanae legiones celeriter venerint, securos vos ab hac parte reddemus, Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 17. nunquàm apud vos verba feci, aut pro vobis solicitior, aut pro me securior, Tac. H. 4, 58. securae ab Annibale res, Liv. 24, 19. securior ab hostibus, Id. 9, 22 de bello, 36, 41. neve foret terris securior arduus aether, Ov. M. 1, 151. sine militis usu mollia securae peragebant otia gentes, ib. 100. ipsi in defossis specubus secura sub altâ otia agunt terrâ, Virg. G. 3, 376. de lingua Latina securus es animi, qui talia scribis, Cic. Att. 12, 52. quis enim securus amavit? *without fear* or *anxiety*, Ov. Ep. 19, 109. jam potes Halcyone securus abesse relictâ, *easy, unconcerned*, ib. 11, 423. securior ab Samnitibus agere, *for* agebat *sc.* dictator, *too secure, too little apprehensive of danger*, Liv. 9, 22.—securus amorum germanae, *regardless*, Virg. A. 1, 350. *so* famae, Ov. T. 1, 1, 49. futuri, Id. Ov. 6, 137. orbis post terga relicti, Lucan. 4, 353. poenae, *secure against punishment* or *any legal penalty*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 17. sui, *regardless*, Luc. 2, 241. suis, *not afraid of the boar*, Ov. M. 7, 433. veniae, *sure of obtaining*, Luc. 8, 784. vocis meae, *regardless*, Id. 6, 731. *so* vulneris, ib 1, 212. SECŪRĔ, adv. *securely*; securiùs divites erimus, si sclerimus, quàm non sit grave pauperes esse, Sen. Ep. 18.—SECURĬTAS, ātis, f. *security*; -vacuitas aegritudinis, Cic. N. D 1, 20. *plur.* somno verò ac securitatibus jamdudum hoc fuit, quod Homerica illa Helena antè cibum ministravit, *sc.* vinum, *drinking wine before meat was long ago* thought *useful for procuring sleep, and driving away cares*, Plin. 23, 1 f. 23. Homer. Odyss. 4, 19.

SĔCUS, n. *for* sexus, *a sex*; *found only in the acc. sing. with* secundum *or* quòd ad *understood*; as, virile secus nunquam ullum habui, *for* virilis sexûs, *I never had any* child *of the male sex*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 19. *so* liberorum capitum virile secus ad decem millia capta, Liv. 26, 47; & ibi Gronov. Affluxêre avidi talium virile et muliebre secus

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secus omnis aetas, *men and women of all ages*, Tac. Ann. 4, 62. *add.* Hist. 5, 13.

SĒCUS, adv. *otherwise*; nihil feci secus, quàm me decet, Plaut. apud Charis. nili quid tua secus sententia est, Id. Epid. 2, 2, 94. non secus ac si meus esses frater, Cic. Mur. 4. non dixi secus, ac sentiebam, Id. Or. 2, 6. non secus ac jussi faciunt, Virg. A. 3, 236. mihi erit maximae curae, ne quid fiat secus, quàm volumus, Cic. Att. 6, 2. educavit (eam) magnâ industriâ quasi effet ex se nata, non multo secus, Plaut. Cas. pr. 46 eadem enim sunt membra in utriusque disputationibus, sed paulo secus a me, atque ab illa, partita atque distributa, Cic. Or. 3, 30. Milo fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus horâ ferè undecima, aut non multo secus, Id. Mil. 10. id ego suspicari coepi ex tuis literis, hoc ipsum esse, aut non multo secus, Id. Fam. 9, 11. neque multo secus in iis, virium, *sc.* quàm in legionibus, *nor much less strength*, Tac. An. 4, 5.—¶ 2. rectè an secus, nihil ad nos, *right or wrong*, Cic. Pis. 28. *so* Plin. Ep. 7, 17. nobis aliter videtur; rectè secusne, postea, *sc.* videbimus, Cic. Fin. 3, 13. non esse in his partem maximam positam aut beatè aut secus vivendi, *or not*, ib. 4, 21. artes utiles aut secus secundùm mores utentium *sc.* iis, Quinctil. 2, 20. perinde ut eveniret res, ita communicatos honores pro bene aut secus consulto habitura, *sc.* civitas, *i. e.* cives, *as wise* or *imprudent*, Liv. 7, 6. eò rem adductam, ut omnis rei bene aut secus gestae in Etruria decus dedecusque ad L. Volumnium sit delegatum, *the credit and discredit of every success or failure in Etruria*, Id. 10, 19. *cf.* Suet. Tib. 2.—¶ 3. priùs tamen omnia pati decrevit, quàm bellùm sumere, quia tentatum antea secus cesserat, *it had been unsuccessful*, Sall. Jug. 20. coepta fecus cadebant, *fell out unfortunately*, Tac. An. 2, 80. de suo in me animo iniquis secus existimandi videtis nonnihil loci dedisse, *of thinking unfavourably*, Cic. Fam. 3, 6. *cf.* Tac. An. 2, 50 & 80. M. Furium Camillum—non solùm in praesentia moderatum irae esse, ne quid de collega secus populo aut senatui scriberet; sed, &c. Liv. 8, 33. Cic. Att. 1, 19 f.—SECIUS *v.* sequius *is often put for* sĕcus.—SECŬS (praep.) viam, *by* or *along, near, nigh to*, Quinctil. 8, 2, 20. *This preposition rarely occurs; and is exploded by* Charisius; caeterum id, quod vulgò usurpant, *secus illum sedi*, hoc est, *secundum illum*, novum ac sordidum est, lib. 1, p. 61. edit. Putsch.

SĔCŪTOR, *a follower*; &c. *see* sequi.

SED, conj. adversativ. *but*, non ita dissimili sunt argumento, sed tamen dissimili oratione, Ter. And. pr. 11. nihil isthac opus est arte; sed iis, fide et taciturnitate, ib. 1, 1, 6. unum hoc scio; contumeliae non me feciśe causâ, sed amoris, Id. Eun. 5, 2, 39. si poterit fieri, ut, &c. volo; sed si id non poterit, &c. And. 4, 2, 16. sed non de me, ut dixi, sed de sapiente quaeritur, Cic. Ac. 4, 20. *so* Id. Or. 2, 74 non modo dignitas nulla erit, sed etiam *(al.* sed erit,) summa deformitas, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 9.—ETIAM *is sometimes omitted after* sed; *thus*, non consulibus modò, sed plerisque, senatoribus pernicium, machinabantur, Sall. Cat. 18, 7. *so* ib. 39 f. non modo apud regem, sed *(etiam)* apud Patres plebemque, Liv. 1, 40. *cf.* 2, 9. 6, 7. 23, 7. 29, 1. 32, 29 &c. non solum—sed *(etiam,)* Id. 2, 2, *cf.* 3, 16. 36, 35.—non modo—sed etiam, *for* non modo non.—sed etiam, 24, 40. non solùm—sed ne—quidem, *for* non solum non—sed, &c. 5, 42. non modo civicae, sed ne Italicae quidem stirpis, *for* non modo non civicae, sed, &c. 1, 40. *cf.* 2, 23. 4, 3. 6, 34. 39, 36. &c. non modo—sed ne quidem etiam, 38, 58. non nisi—sed nisi, 39, 28. *cf.* 28, 22. ut non modo ad expeditiones—sed vix, 3, 6. *cf.* 27, 40. 7, 32. &c.—SED *is often used to mark a transition from one subject to another; as* Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 38. And. 3, 1, 4. Virg. E. 9, 55.—*or to begin a sentence after a digression or* parenthĕsis, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 27. Cic. Tusc. 2, 1. Fam. 6, 6. 13, 27. sed si quis, Cic. Off. 1, 30. sed tamen, Id. Or. 2, 90. 3, 12, &c. Virg. E. 1, 19.—SED enim, *but indeed, but truly*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Virg. A. 2, 162. & 5, 395. *the same with* sed enimvèrò, Liv. 45, 19.

SĔDĀRE dolorem, fletus, miserias, metum, pavorem, &c. *to allay* or *mitigate; to soften, to assuage*; discordias, iram, lites, mentes commotas, motus animi, &c. *to calm* or *pacify, to quiet* or *settle*; argantiam, *to lay aside*, Cic. Flac. 22. bellum intestinum, *to quell*, Cic. Cat. 2, 13. controversiam, *to put an end to*, Cic. Leg. 1, 20. flammas *v.* incendia, *to quench or extinguish*; jejunia carne, *to gratify hunger*, Ov. Ib. 13, 83. lassitudinem, *to ease, to relieve*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 75. Nep. 18, 9. sitim, *to quench*, Ov. M. 3, 415.—sic bellum sedatum, *sc.* est, *was ended*, Nep. 14, 8 f. *so* praelium sedatum est, Liv. 34, 5 hac sedatâ contentione alia exorta est, *being ended*, Id. 39, 39. sedatis ventis, *being calmed*, Ov. M. 15, 349.—SĔDĀTUS, a. *calm, peaceful, sedate*; ceu septem surgens sedatis amnibus altus Ganges, *with seven calm streams*, Virg. A. 9. 30. olli *(for* illi) subridens sedato pectore Turnus, *sedate, composed*, ib. 740. *sc.* olli sedato respondit corde Latinus, ib. 12, 18. oderunt—sedatum celeres, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90. in ipsis numeris sedatior, Cic. Or. 52. sedatiore tempore, *at a more calm* or *peaceful time*, Id. Cluent. 57. sedatissimâ voce uti, A. ad Heren. 3, 14.—SEDATĒ adv. *calmly, sedately*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20. Or. 27.—SEDĀTIO, ōnis, f. *an allaying* or *calming*, Cic. Fin. 1, 19. Off. 1, 27. Tusc. 3, 27.—SEDĀMEN, ĭnis, n. ô mors amoris una sedamen mali, *the only cure* or *remedy for allaying*, Senec. Hippol. 1183.

SEDĔCIM, ind. a. *(for* sexdĕcim,) *sixteen*, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20. & 4, 4, 26.—SEDĔCIES, adv. Plin.

SĔDĔRE, (sĕdeo, sēdi, sessum,) *to sit*, si non ubi sedeas, locus est; at est, ubi ambules, Plaut. Capt. pr. 12.—asello, carpento, in equo, in subselliis, sellâ, rhedâ, vehiculo, saxo, ad aliquem *v.* ad latus ejus, a tergo alicujus; ante focos *v.* fores; humi *v.* in humo, solio *v.* in solio, super arma, &c. in ovis, *to sit* as a hen, Plin. 9, 51. ad mensam, *to sit at table*, as was anciently the custom, Ov. F. 6, 305. and in later times for young people; mos habebatur, principum liberos, cum caeteris idem aetatis nobilibus, sedentes vesci in conspectu propinquorum, propriâ et parciore mensâ, Tac. An. 13, 16.—theatro *sc.* in, Ov. Art.

A. 1, 397. in quatuordecim primis ordinibus, *sc.* in theatro, *to sit in the 14 foremost rows* or *seats*, i. e. *to be an* eques, Quinctil. 3, 6, 18 *cf.* Plin. 33, 2. Liv. epit. 99. Suet. Caes. 39. Aug. 14 & 40. (A. 27 & 216.) sedens in faucibus macelli, *sitting* at a stand to sell things, Cic. Verr. 3. 62. sedent in limine Dirae, Virg. A. 4, 473. cernis custodia qualis vestibulo sedeat, ib. 6, 575.——¶ 2. SEDĒRE, *to sit as a judge or assessor*; sedebant judices, *the judges had taken their seats*, Plin. Ep. 5, 21. *so* cum sedissem cogniturus, ib. 10, 85, 4. modò vos in A. Gabinium judices sedistis, *lately sat as judges*, Cic. Rabir. Post. 5. sessum it praetor, *to take his seat* on the bench, Id. N. D. 3, 30.—sedeo pater miserrimus judex inter duos filios, Liv. 40, 8. a quibus si qui quaereret, sedissentne judices in C. Fabricium, sedisse se diceremus, Cic. Cluent. 38. cum paucos dies ex subsortitione sedisset;—non perpetuò, *had sitten* as judge only *a few days, being substituted in place of another; not during the whole trial*, ib. 37. Appius paulisper moratus, ne ejus rei causâ sedisse videretur, Liv. 3, 46. C. Marius praesens ac sedens, *sitting* as judge, Cic. Or. 2, 45. *so* sedente Cn. Pompeio, Id. Fam. 1, 9, 13. nobis in tribunali Q. Pompeii, praetoris urbani familiaris nostri, sedentibus, *while I was sitting* as an assessor, Cic. Or. 1, 37. *so* utinam sederet in consilio C. Pisonis, Id. Rosc. C. 4.—¶ 3. SEDĒRE in rostris *v.* tribunali, *to sit as a magistrate, to preside in an assembly*; iisdem consulibus sedentibus atque inspectantibus, lata lex est, ne, &c. Cic. Sext. 15. *cf.* Id. post red. in Sen. 5. Scaevolâ tribuno in rostris sedente, suasit Serviliam legem Crassus, Id. Br. 43.—sedente Claudio, *presiding* at the games, Tac. Ann. 11, 11.—sedens iis assensi, qui mihi leniissimè visi sunt sentire, *sitting, not rising to speak, as was the custom in the senate*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 25. Marcel. 11. Sallust. Cat. 31 & 53.—*so in trials*; cum tot summi oratores, hominesque nobilissimi sedeant, ego potissimùm surrexerim, Cic. Rosc. A. 1.—¶ 4. SEDERE castris, *sc.* in, *to be encamped*, Lucan. 2, 473. *so* dum apud hostes sedimus, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 52. id (Clastidium) horreum fuit Poenis sedentibus ad Trebiam, *while they lay encamped on* or *near the* Trebia, Liv. 21, 48 f. sedere portis *s.* Cumarum, *for* adsidere *v.* obsidere, *to besiege*, Sil. 12, 64. sedendoque expugnaturum se urbem, spem Porsenа habebat, *by sitting down* or *remaining encamped* before it, i. e. *by continuing the siege*, Liv. 2, 12. ad ultimam ei senectutem apud moenia Contrebiae armato sedendum foret, Val. Max. 7, 4, 5.—¶ 5. *to stay, to remain*; venti si essent, nos Corcyrae non sederemus, Cic. Fam. 16, 7. imperator ad portas sedens, *sc.* Caesar, *staying*, Id. Sext. 23. *cf.* ib. 18 f. sedendo ad Suessulam, *by lying* or *remaining inactive*, Liv. 7, 37. arte sedendi, i. e. cunctandi, *of declining battle*, Sil. 8, 15. nives diutinae sedent, *continue* or *remain*, Plin. ego ipse sedeo, *I remain inactive, do nothing*, Cic. Att. 9, 12. m. sedeant spectentque Latini, *let the Latins sit still*, Virg. A. 12, 15. sedit, qui timuit ne non succederet, *he sat still*, Hor. Ep. 1, 27, 37. *cf.* Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 38. quid enim sedere totos dies in villâ istâ? Cic. Att. 12, 44. *cf.* Id. Pis. 5. quid? ego tibi videor interim sedere? *to be idle, to do nothing*, Sen. Ep. 8.—¶ 6. *metaph.* SEDERE ad gubernacula reip. *to sit at the helm of the state*, Cic. Rosc. A. 18. nondum Tyndaridos nomen mihi sederat auri, *I had not yet heard of*, Ov. Sabin. 3, 23. unum Polynicis amati nomen in ore sedet, *she speaks of nothing but*, Stat. Theb. 12, 115. si sedet hoc animo, *if this is fixed in your mind, if you are determined*, Virg. A. 2, 660. idque pio sedet Aeneae, ib. 5, 418 omnia secum versanti, subito vix haec sententia sedit, *settled* in his mind, ib. 12. 551. si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, *if I were not fixed and unalterably resolved in my mind*, ib. 4, 15. de tanta rerum turba, factisque paternis, sedit in ingenio Creusa relicta tuo, *is settled in your mind* or *memory; the desertion of the Cretan* Ariadne *pleases you most*, Ov. Ep. 2, 76. sedere coepit sententia haec, *to be settled* or *fixed*, Plin. 2, 7 f. 5. *so* sedituque sententia, quoquo modo rebellandum *sc.* esse, Flor. 2, 15, 9. cum bellum sederet, *was resolved on*, ib haec ubi sedêre, *were decreed*, Sil. 15, 352.——SEDET Mevania, *lies low*, is situate in a plain, Sil. 6, 647. *so* per udos Alba sedet campos, ib. 8, 508. campo Nola sedet, ib. 12, 162. mediisque sedent convallibus arva, Lucan. 3, 380. toga sedet melius, *fits* or *fits*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 140 & 142. sedens humero toga, ib. 161.—vox sedens auribus, *dwelling on the ear*, i. e. *agreeable*, ib. 40. expertus, quàm bene humeris tuis sederet imperium, *would fit*, or *be supported by*, Plin. Pan. 10. reliquiae Gallorum in medâ Asiae parte sedebant, *settled*, Flor. 2, 11. memor illius escae, quae simplex olim tibi sederit, *sat easily on your stomach*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 72. ingens coena sedet, *is placed* or *set* on the table, Juv. 2, 119. fronte sedent nebulae, *mists sit on his forehead*, Ov. M. 1, 267. *so* pallor in attonito virginis ore sedet, Id. T. 3, 9, 18. alveus in limo sedet, *the trough sticks in the mud*, Id. F. 2, 409. *so* sedit limoso pressa carina vado; medio velut insula ponto, ib. 4, 300 & 303. ita in vadis haesitantis frumenti acervos sedisse illitos limo, *settled*, Liv. 2, 5. vibrata quum sederit, *sc.* glans in scutuli, *when being poised* or *whirled about, it has stuck* or *lain steadily* in its receptacle, Liv. 38, 29. Xanthoides Euphorbas eram; cui pectore quondam sedit in adverso gravis hasta minoris Atridae, *lodged* or *was fixed*, Ov. M. 15, 162. *so* clava trinodis (Herculis) ter quater adversi sedit in ore viri *sc.* Caci, Id. F. 1, 576. cujus (Scaevae) in scuto centum atque viginti tela sedere, Flor. 4, 2. *cf.* Caes. B. C. 3, 53. pectore *v.* in pectore sedet amor, *is fixed*, Ov. Rem. 108 & 268.——veste latens saxum caelesti viscere sedit, i. e. *a stone concealed by swaddling clothes was devoured by* Saturn instead of Jupiter, when an *infant*, Ov. F. 4, 205. in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro, *sunk*, Ov. M. 12, 289. sederunt medio terra fretumque solo, *(al.* loco,) *settled* or *were fixed in the middle space* between heaven and hell, Ov. F. 1, 110. justa pari premitur veluti cum pondere libra, prona nec hac plus parte sedet, nec surgit ab illâ, *neither sinks nor rises*, Tibul. 4, 1, 41. sedisse immensos montes, *sunk* by an earthquake, Tac. An. 2, 47.——SĔDES, is, f. *a seat* or *place to sit*

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sit in; an abode or *dwelling place, a settlement;*—decerni sibi passus est sedem auream in curia et pro tribunali, *a golden chair*, Suet. Caes. 76. Bucephălus neminem alium, quàm Alexandrum recepit in sedem, *permitted to sit on his back*, Plin. 8, 42 s. 64. sacrâ longaevum in sede locavit, i. e. *on the altar*, Virg. A. 2, 525. alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem et locum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9. exiguam sedem pariturae *(sc.* Latonae) terra negavit, *a small place* or *spot*, Ov. M. 6, 187. sedes magni amnis, *the abode* or *residence*, Ov. M. 1, 575. caelesti sede relictâ, Juno, *having left her heavenly habitation*, ib. 4, 447. *so* infernâ sede receptus, 3, 504. sedes Erўcis, *the seat* or *abode of* Eryx, 14, 83. seriùs aut citiùs sedem properamus ad unum, *to one habitation*, i. e. *the grave*, 10, 33. revulsi sede sua montes, *torn from their base* or *bottom*, 11, 555. emissus imâ de sede terrae Typhoeus, *from the lowest part*, 5, 325. *so* Erebi de sedibus imis, Virg. G. 4, 471. totumque a sedibus imis ruunt *sc.* mare, *raise from the bottom*, Virg. A. 1, 84. turrim—convellimus altis sedibus, *from its lofty foundation*, ib. 2, 465. *so* totamque a sedibus urbem eruit, ib. 611. sedes beatae, lactae, optatae, &c. *happy mansions*, i. e. Elysium, Id. aethereae, superae, sidereae, &c. *heaven*, Id. & Ov. sedes mutare, *to change one's place of abode*; sedesque paratas petamus, *let us make for*, Virg. A. 1, 557. sedes Teucrorum, *the habitation*, 247. *so* sedesque revisit lacta suas, *sc.* Venus, 415. has mihi servâssent sedes, 2, 642. non ego Myrmidonum sedes aspiciam, ib. 785. sedesque adstare relictas, 3, 125. mutandae sedes, ib. 161. hae nobis propriae sedes, ib. 167. quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes, 4, 10. quaerere, *to seek for new settlements*; sedibus haeret in iisdem, *in the same seat* or *posture*, Virg. A. 2, 654. ast ubi jam patriae perventum ad limina sedis, *sc.* est a me, *to my father's dwelling*, ib. 634. *but* patriâ sede sedens Latinus, *in his father's seat, on his hereditary throne*, ib. 7, 193. placidae sedes, *a peaceful habitation*, i. e. *the grave*, ib. 6, 371. principio sedes apibus statioque petendae, *a seat* or *abode*, Id. G. 4, 8. sedes angustas, *their narrow mansion*, ib. 228. ipsae confident medicatis sedibus, *will settle on the medicated places*, i. e. *besprinkled with the juice of sweet-smelling herbs*, ib. 65. sedem figere Cumis, *to fix his abode at* Cumae, Juv. 3, 2. lucidas inire sedes, *to enter the bright mansions*, i. e. *heaven*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 33. habent sedem affectus in prooemio et epilogo, *the pathetic takes place*, Quinct. 6, 1, 51. reponere ossa in sedem suam, *in their place*, Cels. 8, 10. remp. sistere in sua sede, *to settle on its proper basis*, i. e. *to restore its former liberty*, Suet. Aug. 28. Fulvia sedem belli Praenestе cepерat, *as the seat of the war*, Paterc. 2, 74. *so* Vejos an Fidenas sedem belli caperent, Liv. 4, 31. oppidum, quod sedem bello delegerat, Suet. Galb. 8. quaesitum inde, quae sedes bello legeretur, Tac. H. 3, 8. Termini sedes, *the temple*, Liv. 1, 55. *cf.* 4, 20. 5, 39, &c. *so* sedem Jovis optimi, max. tenere, *to possess the Capitol*, Tac. H. 3, 72. nulla sedes, quò concurrant, qui remp. defensam velint, *no place*, Cic. Att. 8, 3. nullum est fundamentum horum criminum, nulla sedes, Cic. Coel. 13. generosus in suâ quidque sede gignitur *i. e.* in patria, Liv. 38, 17. patriam pulsam sede suâ restituisse, 27, 34. quas novas ipsi sedes ab se auctae multitudini addiderunt, Liv. 2, 1. sedis vitia, *the diseases of the anus* or *fundament*, Plin. 24, 7. *cf.* 21, 20.—SĔDĔCŬLA, ae, f. *a little seat*, Cic. Att. 4, 10.—SĔDĪLE, is, n. *a seat, a bench, a stool* or *any thing on which one may sit*; sedilia e marmore, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. vivo saxo, *sc.* e, *of natural stone*, Virg. A. 1, 167. vitreisque sedilibus omnes obstupuêre, *in their glassy seats*, Id. G. 4, 350. factaque de vivo prefiêre sedilia saxo, *sc.* nymphae, *sat on seats made out of the natural rock*, Ov. M. 5, 317. sedile avium, *a roost for birds*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5.——SEDIMENTUM, i, n. *what sinks to the bottom, the grounds* or *dregs, sediment*, Plin. 36, 10.—SEDENTĀRIUS, a. *sedentary, that is done sitting*, Col. 12, 3. Plin. Pan. 76.—SEDENTARII, *tradesmen that work sitting*; as taylors, shoemakers, &c. Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 39.—SESSIO, ōnis, f. *a sitting*, Cic. Off. 1, 35. sessiones quaedam, *modes of sitting*, Id. Fin. 5, 12. tot locis sessiones, *seats* or *benches*, Cic. Or. 2, 5. sessio Capitolina, Brutus *and* Cassius *remaining inactive in the capitol* on the day after Caesar was slain, Cic. Att. 14, 14.—SESSIUNCŬLA, ae, f. *a small meeting* or *company of friends*, Cic. Fin. 5, 20.——SESSOR, ōris, m. *a sitter*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2. 130. sessores veteres ex urbe ejecit, *the old inhabitants*, Nep. 5, 2.—SESSILIS, e, *that sits or appears to sit, low, dwarfish*, Plin. 15, 15 s. 16. Martial. 3, 48, 9. sessile tergum, *broad*, on which one may sit, Ov. M. 12, 40, 1.——SESSIBŬLUM, i, n. *a close-stool*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 56.—SESSIMONIUM, *a place where the images of the gods were set*, Vitr. 7, pr.—SESSITĀRE, *to sit often, to sit*, Cic. Brut. 15.

SĔDIGĪTUS, & -a, *one that has six fingers*, (sex digiti,) Plin. 11, 43.

SĔDĪTIO, ōnis, f. (se *i. e.* seorsum itio,) *a popular commotion* or *insurrection, mutiny, sedition, civil discord, broil, strife*; ac veluti in populo quum saepe coorta est seditio, Virg. A. 1, 149. erant Aetōli in seditionibus, Liv. 42, 5. in seditione ipsi inter se sint, 36, 17. seditionis comes, 2, 23. maximum Romae praemium seditionum esse, *of seditious practices*; id *(sc.* seditiones movere) et singulis universisque semper honori fuisse, 4, 2. crescitque favore turbida seditio, Ov. M. 9, 426. tum meus pater eam seditionem in tranquillum conferet, *will calm that discord or strife*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 16. filiam dare in seditionem, *to a separation* or *divorce, discord*, Ter. And. 5, 1, 11. seditionem facit lien, *pants* or *swells with grief*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 14.—seditio maris, *the raging or tumultuous noise*, Stat. Th. 9, 142.——SEDITIŌSUS, a. *seditious, turbulent, tumultuous*: -ōsè.

SĔDŪCĔRE, xi, ctum, *to lead aside or apart*; castra, *to separate or divide* their band, Ov. M. 13, 611. seducit terras haec brevis unda duas, *this narrow strait*, (the Hellespont,) *disjoins* or *separates two countries*, Europe and Asia, Ov. Ep. 19, 142. et cum frigida mors animâ seduxerit artus, *shall separate my limbs from my soul*, i. e. *shall separate my soul from my body*, Virg. A. 4, 385. *cf.* Tusc. 1, 31.——SEDUCTUS, a. *retired, remote, at a distance*; seductos nacta recessus, *a lonely*

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lonely recess, Ov. M. 13, 902. -ātae terrae, *remote lands*, ib. 4, 623.—SĒDUCTIO, ōnis, f. *a leading aside or apart*, Cic. Mur. 24.—SĒDUCTUS, ūs, m. *a place void of company, a retreat*, Sen. tr. an. 3.

SĒDŪLUS, a. (q. sine dolo,) *careful, diligent, assiduous, faithful, honest*: ūlō: -ūle, & -ūlitas.

SĒDUM, *houseleek or sengreen, an herb*, Col. 2, 9.

SEGES, ētis, f. (sero,) *growing corn, a crop; a corn field; land tilled or sown, or ready to be sown*; seges lini, *i. e.* linum, or *a crop of*, Virg. G. 1, 77. virorum, telorum, *a crop, a multitude*, Id. gloriae, *a field, a harvest*, Cic. Mil. 13. (A. 538.)

SEGESTRE, is, n. *a coarse coverlet*, Plin. 13, 12.

SEGMEN, ĭnis, n. (a seco,) *a little piece or paring cut off from any thing; a shred, a slice, a chop*, Plin. 13, 12 f. 23.—SEGMENTUM, i, n. *a piece*, Plin. 36, 6.—segmenta mundi, *portions of the earth included between two supposed parallel lines*, Plin. 6, 33 f. 39. quod superest terrae, tribus assignatur segmentis, Id.—¶ 2. *a female ornament, an embroidered ribbon*, Juv. 2, 124.—SEGMENTĀTUS, -a vestis, *an embroidered robe, with a purple fringe*, Plaut. *fo* -ātae cunae, Juv. 6, 89. (A. 426.)

SEGNIS, e, (q. sine igne *i. e.* sine vita,) *dull, heavy, slothful, slow, sluggish, lazy*: -iter: segnitia, & -ies, iei, f. *sloth, laziness*, Ter. And. 1, 3, 1.

SE-GREX, *v.* segrĕgis, is, c. g. *removed from the flock or company, solitary*, Senec. Ben. 4, 18.—SEGRĒGĀRE, *to separate, alienate or put away; to disjoin*; virtutem a summo bono, Cic. Fin. 3, 9.

SEGULLUM, i, n. *a kind of earth dug up to discover whether there were gold below*, Plin. 33, 4 f. 21.

SEJUNGĔRE, *to disjoin, to separate*: -nctio.

SĒLĀGO, ĭnis, f. *an herb like savin, hedge hyssop; much used by the Druids*, Plin. 24, 11 f. 62.

* SELĒNĪTES, ae, m. *a gem in Arabia, said to contain a yellowish lustre, which increased and decreased with the moon*, Plin. 37, 10.—SELĒNITIUM, *a kind of ivy*, Plin. 16, 14.

SELENUSIUM, *a kind of wheat*, Plin. 18, 7.

SĒLIBRA, ae, f. (semi libra,) & semibella, (q. semi libella,) *the half of a pound* or *of an* AS, *six ounces*; malobathri selibria in musti congios duos additis, Plin. 14, 16.

SĒLĬGĔRE, (legi, lectum; lego,) *to chuse out, to pick and lay aside, to cull*:—SELECTI judices, *select judges, a number of men chosen by the Praetor, and afterwards by the Emperor, to judge in causes*, Cic. Cluent. 43. Verr. 2, 13. Hor. S. 1, 4, 123. (A. 242 & 258.)—SELECTIO, ōnis, f. *a selection* or *choice*; rerum, Cic. Fin. 3, 9.

SELLA, ae, f. (q. seda *a* sedeo,) *a seat, a chair*; sella curūlis, *the curule chair, a stool or seat without a back, adorned with ivory*, on which the chief *magistrates of Rome sat in the senate, in the* rostra, *and* tribunal *of justice*, (A. 105 & 552.) sella gestatoria, *a sedan*; familiarica, *a close-stool*; sellae atque operis locus, *the place where a tradesman sat*, Cic. Cat. 4, 8.—SELLĀRIA, ae, *a place where seats were set*: sellariŏlus, -ŏla popīna, *a lounging* or *tippling-house*, Mart. 5, 71.—SELLŬLA, ae, f. *a little sedan*:—SELLŬLARII, ōrum, *sc.* opifices, *sedentary tradesmen*, Liv. 8, 20.—SELICASTRUM *v.* seliquastrum, *a mean seat*.

SĒMEL, adv. *once, at once; never but once, once for all*; et calcanda semel via lethi, Hor. Od. 1, 28.

SĒMEN, ĭnis, n. (sĕro,) *seed, a corn* or *grain, a kernel; a graft* or *slip; a race; a quality; an original, rise or cause*:—SEMĪNIUM, i, n. *the seed from which animals are produced*, Varr. & Lucr.—SEMĪNĀLIS, e, *of or belonging to seed, seminal*:—SEMINĀRIUM, *a nursery or plantation of young trees; a seminary, a place where children are brought up; the first original, cause or source*:—SEMĪNĀRE, *to sow, to breed*: -ātio: -ātor:—SĒMENTIS, is, f. *a sowing; seed time, seed*; sementem *v.* -im facere, *to sow*:—SEMENTĪNUS *v.* -īvus, -īvae feriae, & -īva dies, *a holy day appointed by the* Pontifices *at the end of seed-time*, Ov. F. 1, 658, &c. Varr. L. L. 5, 3. R. R. 1, 2.—SEMENTATŪRUS, part. -aturae herbae, *that will grow to seed* or *will produce seed*, (semen daturae,) Plin. 18, 28 f. 67.

SĒMESTRIS, e, (sex mensium,) *of six months, continuing or living six months*: dictatura semestris, Liv. 9, 34. censura annua ac semestris, Id. 4, 24. infans semestris, *six months old*, 21, 62. lacertae negantur semestrem vitam excedere, *are said not to live more than six months*, Plin. 8, 39 f. 60. jam intelliges id regnum vix semestre esse posse, i. e. *that the usurpation of* Caesar *can scarcely last six months*, Cic. Att. 10, 8.—SEMESTRIUM, i, *i. e.* semestre spatium, *half a year*, Coll. 11, 2, 6.

SĒMĒSUS, part. *half-eaten*, Virg. A. 8, 297.

SĒMET, *for* se, *the accus. or abl. of* Sui.

SEMI, *v.* sēmis, ind. sēmis, ĭssis, m. *the half of an* AS; *often used in composition; sometimes contracted*: *as*,

SĒMIAMBUSTUS, part. *half burnt*, Suet. Cal. 59.

SĒMIANĪMIS, e; & -us, a, um, *half-dead*; -me corpus, Liv. 3, 57. -ma corpora, Id. 28, 23. -mes artus, Ov. M. 14, 209.

SEMIAPERTUS, a. *half open*; -ae fores, Liv.

SĒMIASSUS, *half roasted or broiled*, Cic. T. 1, 44.

SĒMIBARBĀRUS, *half a barbarian*, Suet. Ca. 76.

SĒMIBOS, ŏvis, *half an ox*, Ov. Art. 2, 24.

SEMICAPER, pri, *half a goat*, Ov. F. 5, 101.

SEMICINCTIUM, *a woman's or tradesman's apron*, Cato, R. R. 159. Martial. 14, 153.

SĒMICIRCŬLUS, i, *half a circle, a semicircle*: -āris, & -ātus; -aris agri forma, Col. 5, 2.

SEMICOCTUS, *half-boiled or sodden, parboiled*.

SĒMICRĒMU-, *v.* -ēmātus, *half burnt*, Ov. M.

SEMICRŪDUS, a. *half raw*, Suet. Aug. 1.

SEMICUBITĀLIS, e, *half a cubit long*, Liv. 42, 65.

SEMIDEUS, i, *a demigod* or *half god*: semidea, *a demigoddess*, Luc. 8, 831. Stat. Theb. 9, 376.

SEMIDIGITĀLIS, e, *half a finger's length or breadth*; -ale foramen, Vitruv. 10, 22.

SEMIDOCTUS, *half learned, a smatterer*, Cic. Or.

SEMIERMIS, *v.* semermis, & -us, *half armed, unarmed*, Liv. 25, 19. Tac. An. 1, 68. 3, 39 & 43.

SEMIFACTUS, p. *half made*, Tac. An. 15, 7.

SEMIFASTIGIUM, *half the top of a house*.

SEMĪFER, & -ĕrus, a. *half wild* or *half beast*.

SEMIFORMIS, e, *semicircular, half formed*.

SEMIFULTUS, p. *half supported*, Martial. 5, 14.

SEMIFUNIUM, i, n. *a half rope*, Cato, 135.

SEMIGERMANUS, a. *half a German*, Liv. 21, 38.

SĒMIGRĀRE patre, *to remove apart*, Cic. Coel. 7.

SEMIGRĀVIS, e, *half asleep, drowsy or heavy with wine*; magna pars—es potabant, Liv. 25, 24.

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Semihians, ntis, *half open, gaping half way.*

Semihŏmo, ĭnis, c. *half a man, like half a man,* Col. 10, 19. Cacus, Virg. A. 8, 194. Nasamones semihominес, Sil. 11, 36.

Semihōra, *half an hour,* Cic. Rabir. perd. 2.

Semijugĕrum, *half an acre,* Columel. 5, 1.

Seminānis v. semiinānis, e, *half empty* or *void; half full,* as the moon in the first quarter; semiinani orbe, Plin. 2, 18.

* Semilăcer, ĕra, -um, *half torn,* Ov. M. 7, 344.

Semiliber, ĕra, ĕrum, *half free,* Cic. Att 13, 31.

Semilixa, ae, m. *half a drudge or mean slave.*

Semimadĭdus, a. *half wet* or *moist,* Col. 2, 4.

Semimarīnus, -ina corpora, *half sea animals* or *fishes, and half land animals,* Lucr. 5, 890.

Semimas, ăris, c. *half a male, castrated;* semimăres capi, Col. 8, 2, 3. semimaris flammis viscera libat ovis, *of a wedder,* Ov. F. 1, 588.—¶ 2. ante omnia abominati semimăres, jussique in mare extemplo deportari, *hermaphrodites,* Liv. 31, 12. *add.* Ov. M. 4, 381. Col. 8, 2.

Semimetopium, *half the* metopium; *in architecture,* Vitruv. 4, 3.

Semimortuus, & seminex, ĕcis, a. *half dead.*

Semināre, *to sow,* &c. *vid.* Semen.

Semĭnūdus, a. *half naked;* -i sub jugum missi.

Semiorbis, is, m. *an hemisphere,* Sen. Q. N. 1, 8.

Sempagānus, i, *half a rustic,* Pers. prol. 6.

Sēmĭpes, ĕdis, m. *half a foot:* semipedālis, e; & -aneus, a. *of half a foot, half a foot long,* &c.

Semiplacentīnus, *half a Placentian, born of a mother who was a native of Placentia,* Cic. Pis. 6.

Semiplēnus, a. *half full,* Liv. 25, 30. Cic. V. 5, 25.

Semipuella, ae, f. *half a girl,* Auson.

Semiputātus, part. *half cut or pruned;* -ata tibi frondosa vitis in ulmo est, Virg. E. 2, 70.

Semirasus, part. *half shaved* or *scraped,* Catul.

Semireductus, part. *half retired, turned about, or on one side, with a half face,* Ov. Art. 2, 614.

Semirĕfectus, part. *half refitted or repaired.*

Semirŭtus, part. *half destroyed or cast down.*

Sēmis, ind. *the half;* duorum semis pedum altitudo, *of two feet and a half,* Vitruv. 4, 1. *so* latus pedes duos semis, Id. 5, 1.——Sēmis v. Semissis, is, m. *the half of an as* or *of a pound, or the half of any thing,* Cic. Att 15, 29. ut remissis semissibus et trientibus, quinta prope pars vectigalium tolleretur, *that the* semis *and* triens, *(which used to be paid by the poor people for each* modius *of corn,) being remitted,* Cic. Sext. 25. (A. 195 & 196.) usura semissis, *the payment of a* Semis, *every month for the use of a hundred* asses; or *as we say, six* per Cent. per annum, (A. 500.) semissibus magna copia est, *plenty of money may be had at* 6 per cent. Cic. Fam. 5, 6. usura semissibus civilis et modica est, Plin. 14, 4.——Semius, non semissis homo, *not worth a* semis, i. e. *despicable,* Cic. Fam. 5, 10.

Semisĕpultus, part. *half buried,* Ov. Fp. 1, 55.

Semisomnis, e; & -us, a, um, *half asleep and half awake.*—Semisŏpītus, part. *half asleep.*

Semisupīnus, a. *half with the face upward.*

Semīta, ae, f. (q. semiĭter,) *a narrow way, a foot-path;* jussĭsti tenues, Germanice, crescere vicos et modò quae fuerat semita, facta via est, Mart. 7, 60. rara per occultos ducebat semita calles, *a path,* Virg. A. 9, 383. angustissimae semitae, Cic. Rull. 2, 35—*metaph.* an secretum iter, et fallentis semita vitae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 103. semita certè tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae, *the only path to a life of peace is through virtue,* Juv. 10, 363.—Semitārius, a. *haunting narrow ways,* Catul. 35, 15.—Semītāre, *to make paths, to divide a vineyard by narrow paths from north to south,* Plin. 17, 22 f. 35, 7. (547.)

Sēmĭtrītus, part. *half threshed,* Columel. 1, 6.

Semiviētus, a. *half withered,* Col. 12, 16.

Sēmĭvir, ĭri, *half a man, an eunuch, a centaur;* chorus semivir, *the band of* Cybĕle's *priests,* Sil. 17, 20. semiviri Phryges, Mart. 9, 21.

Semivīvus, a. *half alive,* Nep. 18, 4.

Semiuncia & semuncia, ae, f. *half an ounce:* semunciārius, & -iālis, e, *of half an ounce;* mox lege Papirianâ semuncialeș asses facti, *were made to weigh only half an ounce,* Plin. 33, 3 f. 13. semunciārium ex unciario foenus factum, *the interest of money was reduced from one* per cent. *to one half,* Liv. 7, 27. (A. 561.)

Semiustus v. semustus, part. *half burnt,* Liv. 22, 44. semiustulātus, *half burnt, roasted, broiled,* or *scorched,* Cic. Mil. 13. -ăndus, Suet. Tib. 75.

Semizonārius, i, (zona,) *a maker or seller of aprons or kirtles,* Plaut. Aulular. 3, 5, 42.

Sēmŏdius, i, *half a* modius *or peck:* semodiālis, e, *as big as half a* modius, Cato, R. R. 76.

Sēmŏvēre, *to remove or put aside, to put away; to withdraw;* se a contemplatu mali, Ov. F. 5, 7, 66.

Semper, adv. *always, forever.*—Sempervīvum, *the herb house-leek, sea-green or asgreen,* Plin.

Sempĭternus, a. (semper aeternus,) *endless, perpetual; continual, everlasting:*—sempiternùm, adv. *forever,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 26.

Senārius, & senariŏlus, *of six; six* Sex.

Sĕnex, sĕnis, c. g. *an old man:* rar. *an old woman;* decrepitus & imbecillus, Cic invalidus, longaevus, Virg. maturus, parcus, siccus, Hor. amica—ipsa senex, Varr. L. L. 6, 3. nec enim unquam fum assensus veteri illi laudatoque proverbio, quod monet, maturè fieri senem, si diu velis esse senex, Cic. Sen. 10. ut adolescentem, in quo est senile aliquid; sic senem, in quo est adolescentis aliquid probo; quod qui sequitur, corpore esse senex poterit, animo nunquam erit, ib. 11.—¶ Senex is properly an adj. *old; as* senex cervus, Lucr. 3, 614. miles, Ov. M. 1, 9, 4. dies, *far advanced, near evening,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 8. oppidum vetus et senex, Id. Bacch. 4, 4, 60. *cf.* Ps. 2, 1, 13. & 1, 4, 19.—senior Acestes, *old, aged,* Virg. A. 5, 301. *so* tum senior, *sc.* Nestor ait, Ov. M. 12, 182. eoque (Hocrate) jam seniore, *(being very old;)* octavum enim et nonagesimum implevit annum, Quinctil. 3, 1, 14. aevi senioris miratrix fama, Sen. Hippol. 742. bos aret; aut mortem senioribus imputet annis, i. e. *let him die of old age and not be killed,* Ov. M. 15, 470. seniores Patrum, *the older of the Senators,* Liv. 2, 30 & 3, 15. centuriae seniorum, *of old men,* i. e. *past the age of* 46. Liv. 1, 43. (A. 80 & 361.) exstat in eam legem senior, ut ita dicam, quam illa aetas ferebat, oratio, *there is an oration* of Crassus' *on that law extant, which* seems to have been written by an *older* man than

Crassus

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Crassus then was, Cic. Brut. 43. quae vis (*sc.* legum) non modò senior est, (*i. e.* antiquior, *more ancient,*) quàm aetas populorum et civitatum, sed aequalis illius, caelum atque terras tuentis, et regentis Dei, Cic. Leg. 2, 4.—Atticus senior, *i, e.* Phidias, Stat. Silv. 1, 1, 102. Gargettius, *i. e.* Epicurus, ib. 1, 3, 94. Thessalus, *i. e.* Chiron, Id. Achill. 2, 382.—Scriptum erat, Aristonem privatim ad neminem, publicè ad Seniores (ita Senatum vocabant,) mandata habuisse, *to the elders, (the* Aldermen, *as they are called in England,)* Liv. 34, 60. Senaculum vocatum, ubi senatus, aut ubi seniores consisterent, *the senate-house, where the elders met,* Varr. L. L. 4, 32. In later times SENIOR *came to be used, as a term of respect, for* dominus, *master* or *lord; whence* Sennor *in Spanish*, Seigneur *in French*, Signore *in Italian*, &c.—¶ SENEX *anciently had* senicis; *whence* ô lepidum senicem! Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 54.—SENILIS e, *of or belonging to old men:* seniliter, adv. *like an old man:*—— SĔNĔRE & SENESCĔRE, sĕnui, —, *to wax old, to become aged;* tempora labuntur, tacitisque senescimus annis, Ov. F. 6, 771. equus senescens, *growing old,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8. senescere igitur civitatem otio ratus, *became languid* or *torpid,* Liv. 1, 22. *cf.* 35, 12. ne desiderio matrum senescant agni, *languish* or *pine away,* Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17. urbium imperiorumque nunc floret fortuna, nunc senescit, *decays,* Vell. 2, 11. *cf.* Sen. Ep. 91. *so* laus oratorum senescit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2. senescente lunâ, *waning,* Varr. R. R. 1, 37. senescit pugna, *abates, becomes less violent,* Liv. 5, 11. *so* bellum, Id. 28, 36. quum Athenienslum opes senescere videret, *to decline, to be lessened,* Nep. 7, 5. SĔNECTUS, ūtis, & SĔNECTA, ae, f. *old age, austerity: the skin or slough of a serpent,* Plin. 9, 30 s. 49.——SENECTUS, adj. *old;* senecta actas, *old age,* Plaut. & Lucr.—— SENIUM, *old age; peevishness,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 47. *weariness, trouble, distress, sorrow,* Cic. Mil. 8. *an old man,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 10. ceu lubricus anguis humo blanda ad spiramina solis erigitur liber senio, Stat. Th. 4, 96. SĔNATUS, ûs, m. properly *a council of old men, a senate; a place where the senate met;* senatum legere, v. in senatum, *to choose senators,* habere, *to hold a meeting of the senate;* e senatu movere v. ejicere, *to expel one from the senate;* senatum dare, *to give a hearing of the senate,* (A. 3, &c.) senātor, ōris, m. *a senator, a member of the senate:* senatōrius, a. *of or belonging to a senator:* senaculum, *a place where the senate met, a senate-house:* senatus consultum, *a decree of the senate,* (A. 2, &c.)——SENECIO, ōnis, m. *groundsel, an herb;* erigeron Graeci vocârunt, quod vere canescit, Plin. 25, 13 s. 106. also *the surname of a Roman family,* Plin. Ep. 3, 11.

SĔNI, *six;* senio, &c. *see* SEX.

SENTINA, ae, f. *a sink, a sewer or shore; the pump of a ship; the lowest of the people, the rabble.*

SENTIRE (sentio, sensi, sensum,) *to discern by the senses, to be sensible of, to perceive, to feel;* amorem, colorem, dolorem, famem, frigus, ignem, morbum, odorem, sitim, sonitum, vulnus, &c. *applied also to inanimate things;* sensit solem seges, *felt,* Virg. G. 1, 48. sentire almos fluvii, ib. 136. tr uncos poma, 2, 446. sentiet axis onus, Lucan. 1, 57. adductum quoties non senserat ancora funem, 3, 700. aequora senserunt motus, 8, 197. ¶ 2. *to understand, to perceive, to discover* or *find out,* Ov. Ep. 8, 99. 11, 85. 12, 37. & 21, 18. quid non sentit amor? *what does not love perceive?* Ov. M. 4, 67. *cf.* 1, 604. 2, 167, 230, 545, &c. nam et *intelligo*, et *sentio*, et *video*, saepe valent, quod *scio*, Quinctil. 10, 1, 13. sentio ipse quid agam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 13. si me senserit eum quaeritare, *if he perceive that I am seeking him,* Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 8. *so* si sentiero hodie quidquam in his te nuptiis fallaciae conari, Id. And. 1, 2, 2. quanto esset ornamento sibi, sentiebat, Nep. 10, 2. Thraces postquam cum cum magnâ pecuniâ venisse senserunt, Id. 7, 9. sensit hiemem emissam Neptunus, Virg. A. 1, 125. qui fidera sentis, et volucrum linguas, *who understandest,* ib. 3, 360. *cf.* 4, 542 & 588. nam corpore nihil, nisi praesens, et quod adest, sentire possumus; animo autem et praeterita et futura, Cic. Fin. 1, 17. plerique censebant, posse priùs ad angustias pervenire, quàm sentirentur, *before they should be discovered,* Caes. B. C. 1, 67.—¶ 3. *to think, to judge, to be of opinion;* sed hoc primùm sentio, nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse, Cic. Am. 5. de amicitia omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, ib. 23. nae iste haud mecum sentit, *is not of the same opinion with me,* Ter. And. 2, 1, 26 nam non sentimus cum illis, qui civilem scientiam eloquentiâ non putant indigere, Cic. Inv. 1. omnia isthaec ego facilè patior, dum hic hinc a me sentiat, *while he,* (i. e. my matter) *is on my side, provided he determine in my favour,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 56. de rep. praeclara atque egregia sentire, *to entertain excellent sentiments,* Cic. Cat. 3, 2. *cf.* Off. 1, 41. cum ego sensissem, *had given it as my opinion,* Id. Fam. 11, 21. difficillimè de se sensit, *judges,* Cic. Or. 3, 9.——SENTISCĔRE, *to begin to know, to perceive, to feel:*——SENSUS, ûs, m. *sense, the faculty of perceiving external objects;* quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, *by any one of the senses,* Cic. Remota a sensibus nostris natura deûm, Lucr. De meo sensu judico, *according to my judgement or feeling;* illius sensus cognitos habeo, *I know his thoughts,* Cic. caret communi sensu, *common sense or understanding;* sensus testamenti, *the meaning;* pars optima nostri sensus, i. e. *reason:*——SENSUM, *pl.* sensa dicendo exprimere, *thoughts, conceptions, meanings,* Cic.——SENSICŬLUS, i, *a little sense or thought, a slight argument:* SENSILIS, e, *sensible,* or *that may be perceived by the senses,* Lucr. 4, 887.—† SENSIFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *that causes feeling,* Id. 3, 241, 246. &c.—SENSIM, adv. *leisurely, by little and little, by degrees.*—— SENTENTIA, ae, f. *opinion, judgement, resolution, mind or purpose, inclination; a sentence; a decree or vote; a witty saying:*——SENTENTIŌSUS, a. *full of pithy sentences, sententious:* ōsē: sententiŏla, ae, *a little* or *short sentence,* Cic. Phil. 3, 9.

SENTIS, is, m. *a briar or bramble, a thorn:*—— SENTICĒTUM, i, n. *a place where many brambles* or *briars grow:*—SENTUS, a. *rough, overgrown; horrid, ugly, nasty;* loca senta situ, Virg. A. 6, 462.

SEORSUM, *v.* -im, & -us, adv. *apart, asunder one from another; specially, particularly.*

SEPVR,

Sēpar, āris, adj. *separate, apart, different.*

Sēpărāre, *to separate, to part, divide,* or *disjoin, to put asunder,* or *one from another; to distinguish.* -ātio: -ābilis:—Sepărātus, a. *separate, private, distinct:* -ātim, Cæs. B. G. 7, 36.

Sēpĕlīre, īvi, ultum, *to bury, to lay in the earth, to inter; to cover, to hide; to overwhelm:* sepelibilis, e, *that may be buried:*—Sepultūra, æ, f. *a burial, the act of burying:*—Sepulchrum, *a grave, a tomb, a sepulchre:*—Sepulchrālis, e, *of a sepulchre, sepulcral:* sepulchrētum, *a place where there are many tombs, a burying place,* Catul. 60, 4. (A. 480, &c.)

Sēpes is; v. Seps, sepis, f. *a hedge, fence, enclosure or mound:*—Sēpīre, (sepio, sepsi, septum,) *to hedge in, to enclose, to fence, to block up, to hem in; to cover* or *screen, to guard, to shelter:*—Septio, ōnis, f *the act of hedging; a dike, dam or mound:* saptum, *any place paled in, hedged or enclosed; a sheep-fold; a hedge or fence:*—Septa, ōrum, *certain enclosures or fenced places in the Campus Martius, where the different tribes and centuries of the Roman people gave their votes,* (A. 92.)

Sepimentum, *a hedge of any kind:* ligneum, *a fence of sticks, posts, and rails or pales;* militare, *a rampart,* fabrile, *a stone or brick wall.*

Sēpia, æ, f. *the cuttle fish; which occasionally emits a matter black as ink; whence* sepia *is put for ink,* (A 508.) sēpiŏla, *a little cuttle fish.*

Sēplasia, æ, f. & ōrum, n. *the* Forum *or place in Capua where perfumers had their shops,* Cic. Pis. 11. *any place where perfumes or ointments are sold,* Plin. 16, 10. 33 f. & 34, 11 f. 25.

Sēpōnĕre, *to lay apart or aside, to reserve; to distinguish, to make a difference between; to send away to a remote place:* sepŏsita v. sepŏsta gens, *far out of the way, remote,* Martial. 2, 3.

Seps, sĕpis, m. *rar.* f. *a small serpent whose bite made the members rotten:* septĭcus, a. *putrefactive, corrosive:*—Seps, sēpis, f. *a hedge, see* Sēpes.

Septem, a. ind. *seven:* septies, adv. *seven times:* septimus, a. *the seventh:* septimùm, adv. *the seventh time:* septimāni, ōrum, *the soldiers of the seventh legion:*—Septēni, æ, a, *seven by seven, seven:* septenarius versus, *a verse consisting of seven feet,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 44.—Septemplex, ĭcis, (plico,) *sevenfold, having seven folds;* clypeus, *covered with seven hides,* Ov. M. 13, 2.—Nilus, *divided into seven streams,* ib. 5, 187.—Septendecim, ind. *seventeen,* decimus septimus, *the seventeenth:*—Septuaginta, ind. *seventy:* septuagies, adv. *seventy times:* septuagesimus, a. *the seventieth:* septuagēnus, a. *the seventieth;* pl. *seventy:*—Septingenti, & septingēni, æ. *seven hundred:* septingenties, adv. *seven hundred times:* septingentesimus, a. *the sevenhundredth:* septingenarius grex, *consisting of seven hundred:*—September, bris, m. *the seventh month, counting from the first of March;* mense septembri, Cic. septembri extremo, Plin. *used as an adj.* Kalendis septembribus, *on the calends or first day of September,* Cic. Fam. 14, 22. horis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16.

† Septemfluus Nilus, *flowing in seven streams; so* septemgemimus Nilus; *but* septemgemino Roma jugo, *built on seven hills,* Stat. Silv. 4, 1, 6.

Septempĕdālis, e, *of seven feet, seven feet long or high:*—Septiremis navis, *having seven banks of oars:*—Septemvir, īri, *one of seven men appointed to execute any commission;* septemviri epulonum, *a college of seven priests, whose office it was to prepare the sacred feasts on solemn occasions,* Cic. Or. 19.—Septemvirālis, e, *of or belonging to such commissioners or priests:* septemvirātus, ūs, m. *the office or dignity of a* Septemvir:—Septennis v. lepluennis, e, (annus,) *seven years old:*—Septentrio, ōnis, m. (trio.) *the seven stars, which form the constellation called* Arctos, *the Bear, Charles's wain, the north pole or wind; the north part of the world:*—Septentrionālis, e, *northern:*—Septimontium, a *festival day kept in December, by those who inhabited the seven hills of Rome,* Varr. L. L. 5, 3.—Septimontiālis, e, *of that festival,* Suet. Dom. 4.——Septunx, ncis, m. (uncia.) *seven ounces, seven-twelfth parts of an* As, *or of any whole,* Columel. 5, 1.

Sequester, tri, v. tris, m. *a mediator or umpire between two parties, a referee; the person in whose hands money was deposited by a candidate for an office, to bribe people to vote for him,* Cic. Planc. 16. *a briber* or *corrupter, a procurer; an instrument, a tool in accomplishing any business,* Id. Verr. 2, 44. Fam. 8, 7.—a. Sequestra pax, *a truce,* Virg. A. 11, 133. sequestrō (adv.) ponitur, *sc.* pecunia, *is deposited in the hands of an umpire,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 79.

Sĕquī, (sĕquor, secūtus, v. sequūtus,) *to follow;* sequitur patrem non passibus æquis, Cic. Fam. 3, 5. —— 2, 8.——Sequitur, impr. *it follows,* Virg. A. 2, 724. funus procedit; sequimur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 101. feras, *to hunt* or *chase,* Ov. M. 2, 498. meminisse *(for* meminit) post gloriam invidiam sequi, Sallust. Jug. 55. vana promissa, *to trust to,* Liv. sequitur errorem alius error, Id. 9, 15. lites, *to go to law,* Ter. And. 4, 5, 16. patrem sequuntur liberi, *follow the* state or condition of *the father,* Liv 4, 4 f.—Sequax, ācis, a. *following or seeking after, pursuing;* -lana, *pliant, flexible;* bitumen, *clammy, sticking to one's fingers;* haedera, *climbing or spreading every way:* Secūtor, ōris, m. *a kind of gladiator,* Juv. 8, 203. Sectāri, *to follow, to attend or wait upon; to hunt* or *chase, to run after; to follow after, to imitate:*—Sectātor, ōris, m. *a follower, an attendant:*—Sectārius, a. *that which others follow;* sectarius verves, *a bellwether,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40.

Sequĭus, *(for* secius,) *otherwise, worse; to their disadvantage,* Liv. 2, 37.

Sĕra, æ, f. *a lock; a bar, a bolt,* (A. 521.)

Sērēnus, a. *clear and fair, without clouds and rain; bright, serene, dry; blithe, cheerful, calm, sedate;* sereno, *sc.* tempore v. caelo, *in clear weather,* Suet. Aug. 95.—Sērēnitas, ātis, f. *fair and clear weather, clearness, calmness:*—Sērēnāre, *to make clear, to calm, to clear up:* serescĕre, *to grow dry,* Lucr. 1, 307. 2, 812. Plin. 11, 41.

Sĕrĕre (sēvi, *rar.* serui, sătum,) frumenta, *to sow;* arbores, *to plant;* certamina v. lites, *to raise, to make;* crimina in senātum, *to spread abroad, to disseminate:* sătus Anchise, *begotten by, the son of;* Iatus divinâ stirpe, *descended or sprung from:*—Sātum, i, n. *a thing sown or planted;* pl. *growing or standing corn:*—Sātio, ōnis, f. & sătus,

ātus, ūs, m. *a sowing or planting*: Hercules Jovis sātu, editus, *from the seed*; a primo sātu, *from the first origin or birth*: sātīvus, a. *that is or may be sown, set, or planted*:—SĀTOR, ōris, m. *a sower or planter*; *a father, a creator*: sātōrius, a. *of a sower or of seed*; -ia trimodia, *a sower's basket, or a seed basket*, Col. 2, 9, 9. & 12, 50, 8.

SĔRĔRE, serui, sertum, *to knit, to set in order*; colloquia v. sermones, *to join in discourse, to converse*: sertae nardo florente coronae, *made or composed of*, Lucan. 10, 164.—SERTUM, i, n. v. serta, ae, f. *a garland or chaplet of flowers*; legere serta, *to gather flowers*, Virg. E. 10, 41.—SERTULA Campana, v. serta Campanica, *the herb melilot or clover*:—SERIES, ēi, f. *a series, an order, a course, a train, succession; a row or rank; an issue, lineage or descent of kindred*:——SERMO, ōnis, m. *common discourse, talk; a rumour or report; speech, language*:—SERMUNCŬLUS, i, m. *a little discourse or talk, tittle tattle*:-SERMOCĬNĀRI, *to talk, to commune, to discourse*: -ātio.

SĔRESCĔRE, *to grow dry*; vestes—dispansae sin sole seresc unt, Lucr. 1, 307.—¶ 2. *to turn into whey*; omne autem (lac) igne spissatur, frigore seresc it, Plin. 11, 41 s. 96. *vid.* Sērum.

SĒRIA, ae, f. *a vessel for holding wine or oil, a butt, a jar or pot*: seriŏla, *a little butt* or *jar*.

SĒRICUS, a. *of or belonging to the* Seres, *a people of India*; serica vestis, *a garment made of silk*; sericum, *sc.* textum, *silk*: sericātus, a. *clothed in silk*, (vid. Geogr. INDEX.).

SĒRIUS, a. *serious, grave, earnest, of importance or weight*: Seria, ōrum, *serious affairs, matters of weight*:—SERIO, adv. *in earnest, seriously*.

SERPĔRE, psi, ptum, *to creep*, Cic. Fin. 5, 15. N. D. 2, 42. vipera serpit humo, Ov. P. 3, 3, 102. humum *sc.* per, Id. M. 15, 689. humi, Hor. Art. P. 28. pinnis, quibus in mari utuntur, humi quoque vice pedum serpunt, *sc.* vituli marini, Plin. 9, 13 s. 15. aculeatarum *sc.* herbarum aliquarum per terram serpunt, *the stalks of some prickly herbs* or *plants creep along the ground*, Plin. 21, 16 s. 59. in terra, ib. s. 57. hanc sine tempora circum inter victrices hederam tibi serpere lauros, *permit this ivy to creep* or *spread*, Virg. E. 8, 13.—*metaph.* priusquam dira per incautum serpant contagia vulgus, *before the dire contagion spread*, Id. G. 3, 469. serpit quies, *creeps or slowly comes on*, Id. A. 2, 269. serpitque per agmina murmur, *spreads* or *glides*, ib. 12, 239 serpit per valles Rubicon, *glides* or *flows*, Lucan. 1, 214. *cf.* 9, 974, serpere occultè caepisti, *sc.* ad causam, Cic. Or. 2, 50. serpit malum, *the mischief spreads* or *increases*, Id. Rubir. Post. 6. *cf.* Att. 1, 13. Fin. 2, 14. Verr. 3, 76. obscurè serpens malum, Cic. Cat. 4, 3. consuetudo, Id. Caecil. 21. societas serpit sensim foras, cognationibus primùm, &c. Cic. Fin. 5, 23. serpit enim, nescio quo modo, per omnium vitam amicitia, *spreads* or *extends itself*, Cic. Amic. 23. hoc in immensum serpet, Cic. N. D. 3, 20. serpit hic rumor, Id. Mur. 21 f. ulcus serpit altè atque latè, Cels. 6, 18. ulcera serpere desiērunt, Sen. Ep. 8. ulcera serpentia Graeci herpetes vocant, Plin. 34, 15. *cf.* Cels. 5, 28, 3.—SERPENS, ntis, m. & f. *a serpent*, Plin. 8, 14. *any creeping vermine, a louse*, Plin. 7, 51.—SERPENTĪNUS, *of* or *belonging to a serpent*:—† SERPENTIGĔNA, ae, m. *one ingendered of a serpent*, Ov. M. 7, 212.—SERPENTĪFER, a, um, *bearing or producing serpents*, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 17. serpentipes, ĕdis, *having the feet of a serpent*.

SERPERASTRA, ōrum, n. *bands, swathes or splints, bound round childrens knees, when they begin to walk, in order to keep their legs straight; props, supports*, Varr. L. L. 8, 5. Cic. Att. 7, 3.

SERPYLLUM, i, n. *wild thyme*, Virg E. 2, 10.

SERRA, ae, f. (*q.* secerra, *a* seco;) *a saw*: serrŭla, *a little saw*: serrābilis, e, *that may be cut with a saw*: serrātus, a. *sawed, made like a saw*; serrati nummi, *having the edges indented*, Tac. G. 5. *so* folia serrato ambitu, Plin. 25, 6.—SERRATIM, adv. *like a saw, in the form of a saw*:——SERRATŬLA, ae, f. *betony, saw-wort*, an herb.

SERVĀRE, *to keep, to preserve, to save; to mind, heed, observe or watch*; caelum v. de caelo, *to observe the appearance of the heavens*; promissa, *to perform or make good*; silvas, *to possess*:—SERVANS, adj. *watchful, observant*; servantissimus aequi, Virg. A. 2, 429.—SERVĀTOR, & -ātrix, *a preserver, a deliverer, a saviour*: servābilis, e, *that may be preserved* or *kept*: servātio, ōnis, f. *observance, custom, rule*, Plin. Ep. 10, 121.

SERVUS, & -a, *a slave*: servŭlus, & -a, *a little or contemptible slave*: servus, adj. *in bondage or slavery, bound to service*; ô imitatores, servum pecus, *a servile herd*, Hor. Ep 1, 19, 19. *so* Lucan. 6, 152. reges serva omnia, et subjecta imperio suo esse volunt, *submissive* or *subservient*, Liv. 37, 54. quae serva atque obnoxia forent, Id. 42, 46. serva praedia, *farms subject to certain servitudes*, (A. 52.)—SERVĪLIS, e, *of or like a slave, slavish, servile*: -iliter:——SERVĪTUS, ūtis, f. *slavery*; qui servitutem servissent, *had been slaves*, Liv. 40, 18. *cf.* Quinctil. 7, 3, 26. servitus, extremum malorum omnium, non modò bello, sed morte etiam repellendum, Cic. Phil. 2, 44. *cf.* ib. 10, 9.—servitutes praediorum, *servitudes*, (A. 51.) servilicŏlae, ārum, m. *servile or base people*, Plaut.—SERVĪRE, *to be a slave*; ei, *to serve, to obey*; valetudini, dignitati, *to take care of, to provide for*; culturae agrorum, *to apply to*, Col. 3, 4. amori aliorum, *to be subservient to*, Cic. Cat. 2, 4. famae, existimationi, gloriae, pecuniae, quaestui, rei familiari, &c. *to attend to, to try to procure*; detrahimus dominos urbi servire paratae, *to submit to tyranny*, Lucan. 1, 351. praedia quae serviunt, *are subject to certain servitudes, not freeholds*, Cic. Rull. 3, 3. servibo, *for* serviam, Plaut. Ut communi utilitati serviatur, *that every thing be done to serve or promote*, Cic. Off. 1, 10. Assuescamus—servis paucioribus serviri, *to be served with* or *by fewer slaves*, Senec. Tranq. c. 9.——SERVĪTIUM, i, n. *servitude, slavery, servility*; hoc tibi pro servitio debeo, *as being your slave*, Ter. And. 4, 1, 51. gravis casus in servitium de regno, Sall. Jug. 62.—SERVĪTIA, ōrum, *slaves*, Cic. Cat. 4, 2 & 6.

SERUS, a. *late, slow, tardy*; vesper, *the late evening*, Virg. G. 1, 462. sera crepusc ula, *the late twilight*, Ov. M. 1, 219. nox, Virg. E. 8, 88. libertas, ib. 1, 28. aestas, Id. G. 4, 138. segnities, A. 2, 373. cantus, ib. 1, 403. lumina, ib. 1, 251. ne-

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nepotes, G. 2, 58. Ov. M. 6, 138. ſeras poſuit cum vinea frondes, *its late leaves, longeſt of falling*, Id G. 2, 403. *ſo* Ov. F. 6, 150. Art. A. 3, 703. ſetae ulmi, *late, well-grown*, Virg. G. 4, 144. ſeris venit uſus ab annis, *experience comes from late years*, Ov. M. 6, 29. nec noſtrum ſeri curvarent Aeacon anni, *old age*, ib. 9, 434. ſera nimis vita eſt craſtina, vive hodie, Mart. 1, 16. eſſe velis, oro, ſerus conviva Tonantis, i. e. *may you be late of going to heaven*, ib. 8, 39. *ſo* ſic ad Lethaeas niſi Neſtore ſerior undas non eat, ib. 7, 95. ſerus in caelum redeas, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 45. ſerus pewes aſtra, Lucan. 1, 46. tarda ſit illa dies et noſtro ſerior aevo, *later than my life*, Ov. M. 15. 868. *ſo* Ep. 11, 22. arguit inoepto ſerum acceſſiſſe labori, *ſc.* me, *he accuſes me of having come late*, ib. 13, 297. nonne vides—foetus melliferarum apium ſine membris corpora naſci et ſeroſque pedes, ſeraſque aſſumere pennas? *aſſume late, are long of getting feet and wings*, ib. 15, 384. ferae ad fortia vires, *weak or unable to perform*, Virg. A. 8, 309. ſeraque terrifici cecinerunt omina vates, *explained the omens* too *late*, i. e. *after the event*, ib. 5, 524. impoſita eſt ſero tandem manus ultima bello, *to the tedious war*, Ov. M. 13, 403. ſeri ſtudiorum, *late of* applying to *ſtudy*, or *ſlow in learning*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 21.— SERIOR aegro advocor, *later* than is proper, *too late*, Ov. Rem. 109. diluitur poſito ſerior hora mero, *the lingering hours of night are ſpent in drinking*, Ov. Ep. 19, 14. id ſpe omnium ſerius fuit, *later*, Liv. 2, 3. ſeriſſima omnium Amerina *ſc.* pira, *the lateſt of all* in ripening; opp. *to* ociſſima, Plin. 15, 15 ſ. 16.— SERUM, i, n. *ſc.* tempus, *late, the evening*; ſerum erat dieī, Liv. 7, 8. jamque ſero diei ex acie ſubducit legionem, Tac. An. 2, 21. rem in ſerum trahere, Liv. in ſerum dimicatione protractâ, Suet. Aug. 17.— SERUM *is ſometimes uſed adverbially*; ſerum canit importuna, *ſc.* avis, *the inauſpicious bird* (the owl) *ſings late in the evening, or night*, Virg. A. 12, 864. *ſo* SERA; nec ſera comantem narciſſum—tacuiſſem, *the late-flowering daffodil*, Id. G. 4, 122.—SERO, adv. *late*; ſerò medicina paratur, cum mala per longas convaluêre moras, Ov. Rem. A. 91. ſeriùs egreſſus Pyrămus, *going out later* than Thiſbe, Ov. M. 4, 105. venit amor graviùs, quo ſeriùs, Ov. Ep. 4, 19. Tarentina (pira) ſeriſſimè legi, *for* leguntur, *lateſt*, Plin. 15, 17. ut quàm ſeriſſimè ejus profectio cognoſceretur, *as late as poſſible*, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 75.—— SEROTĪNUS, a. *late*; -um tempus, *the evening*, Col. 11, 2. -tinae ficus, *long of ripening*, Col. Arb. 21. ſerotini pulli, qui a ſolſtitio nati, capere juſtum incrementum non potuerunt, Id. 8, 5, 24. -tinae hiemes, *late*, Plin. 17, 2. nec e tepidis aut praecocibus in frigidos aut ſerotinos ſitus, ut neque ex his in illos *ſc.* arbores transferri oportet, ib. 11 ſ. 16.

SĒRUM, i, n. *whey*, Plin. 11, 41 ſ. 96. & 28, 9. Virg. G. 3, 406. Ov. F. 4, 770.—SĒRESCĔRE, *to turn into whey*, Plin. 11, 41.

SESĀMA, ae, f. & -um, i, n. *ſeſame, a kind of Indian corn*; ſeſamum ab Indis venit et ex eâ oleum conficiunt, Plin. 18, 10.—— SĒSAMĪNUS, a. -īnum oleum, *oil made of* ſeſamum, Id. 23, 4.

SES *in compoſition is put for* ſemis, *the half*; ſeſque *v.* ſeſqui, *for* ſemiſque, *and a half*; *when prefixed to any word, it denotes the quantity and a half more: thus*, altero tanto, aut ſeſqui major pes, *as long again*, or *a long again and a half more*, Cic. Or. 56.—— SESCUNCIA, ae, f. *(i. e.* ſeſquiuncia;) & ſeſcunx, ncis, m. *an ounce and a half*, Col. 12, 57. Plin. 36, 25. jugeri ſeſcuncia, *the 12½th of an acre*, Col. 5, 2.—II. ſeſcuntiālis, e, *of an ounce or inch and a half*, Plin. 13, 15.— SESQUIALTER, *one and a half*, Cic. Univerſ. 7.—— SESCURLUM, *(al.* ſeſquiplum, *q.* ſeſquiſillterum,) *one and half as much more*, Quinctil. 9, 4, 47.—— SESQUICULLĀRIS, -āre dolium, *containing a* culeus *and a half*, Col. 12, 18.—SESQUICYĀTHUS, i, m. *a* cyāthus *and a half*, Celſ. 6, 7.—SESQUIDIGĬTUS, *a finger and a half*, Vitr. 8, 6. ſeſquidigĭtālis, e, *of a finger's breadth and a half*, Id. 10, 22.—SESQUI-HŌRA, jugĕrum, libra, menſis, modius, obŏlus, pocŭlum, *an hour, acre, pound, &c. and a half*.—SESQUIOCTĀVUS, a *the eighth and a half*, (al. al.) Cic. Univ. 7.—SESQUIOPĔRA, ae, *a day's work and a half*, Col. 2, 13, 2.—SESQUIŌPUS, ĕris, n. *as much work and a half more*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 66.—— SESQUIPES, ĕdis, m. *a foot and a half, a cubit*, Martial. 8, 60. ſeſquipēdālis, e; & ānĕus, *of a foot and a half*; -ālia verba, *a foot and a half long*, i. e. *very long, unuſually long*, Hor. Art. P. 97.—SESQUIPLĀGA, ae, f. *a ſtroke and a half*, Tac. An. 15, 67.—— SESQUIPLEX, ĭcis; & ſeſquĭplus, *as much and half as much more; as 6 to 4, or 9 to 6*, Cic. Or. 57.

SESE, *for* ſe; *the accus. of* Sui.

* SĔSĔLIS, is, f. & -i, n. *the herb Lartwort*.

SESSOR, *a ſitter*; ſeſſio, &c. *ſee* ſedēre.

SĒSTANS *v.* ſextans, *the ſixth part of an* AS.

SESTERTIUS, ii, m. *(q.* ſemi-tertius, *half a third*, i. e. *two wholes, and the third not a whole, but wanting one half,) v.* ſeſtertius nummus, *a ſeſterce, a Roman ſilver coin, equal in value to two* ASSES, or *two pounds of braſs and a half; the fourth part of a* denarius; *commonly marked by the letters* L. L. S. *for* libra libra, ſemis, *or by abbreviation*, H. S.— SESTERTIUS, dicitur quaſi ſemis tertius, eo quòd contineat in ſe aſſes duos et dimidiatum tertium, Feſtus. ſeſtertius olim dupondius et ſemis,—quarta pars denarii, quo tempore is decuſſis valebat, Priſcian.—*It is often called ſimply* NUMUS *v.* NUMMUS, *becauſe it was the coin in moſt frequent uſe; thought to have been worth, of our money, one penny* 3¾ *farthings*:—SESTERTIUM, i, n. *the ſum of a thouſand* ſeſtertii. *When a numeral noun is joined with* ſeſtertii, *it means juſt ſo many ſeſterces; thus*, decem ſeſtertii, *ten ſeſterces; but when joined with* ſeſtertia, *it means ſo many thouſand* ſeſtertii; *thus*, decem ſeſtertia, 10,000 *ſeſterces: when a numeral adverb is joined with* ſeſtertium, *it means ſo many hundred thouſand* ſeſtertii; *thus*, decies ſeſtertium, *the ſame with* decies centena millia ſeſtertiorum nummorum, 1,000,000 *ſeſterces: ſometimes the adverb by itſelf denotes the ſame thing*:—SESTERTIŎLUM bis decies, *i. e.* vicies ſeſtertium, *2 millions of ſeſterces*, Martial. 1, 59, 5. *(vid.* A. 497.)

SĒTA, ae, f. *a briſtle or big rough hair, a fiſhing line; a brush made of hair*; natura equo et leoni ſetas dedit, Cic. Or. 3, 59. ut tetigi fulvi ſetis hir-

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hirsuta leonis vellera, Ov. F. 2, 339. setis os hirtum musculis marinis, Plin. 11, 37. barba viros, hirtaeque decent in corpore setae, Ov. M. 13, 850. seta equina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20. piscem tremulâ salicinam ducere setâ, *with a fishing line*, Mart. 1, 56. *a brush made of hair*, Vitruv. 7, 9. SĒTŌSUS, a. *full of bristles, bristly, rough, hairy*; aper, Virg. E. 7, 29. -osum pectus, Cels. 2, 8.— SETIGER, -ĕra, us, *bristly*:—s. *a boar*, Ov. M. 8, 376.

SEU, conj. *either, or*; sive,—seu, *whether, or.*

SĒVĀRE, *to dip in tallow*; *old* Sevum.

SEVECTUS part. *cast aside*; al. evectus, Prop.

SĒVĒRUS, a. *serious, grave, sober*; *severe, rigorous, strict, harsh*; *terrible, frightful*:—ē: -ĕrĭtas.

SEVOCĀRE, *to call apart or aside from one another*; *to separate, to withdraw*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30.

SĒVUM v. sebum & sepum, (*q.* suevum, *a* sue,) *tallow, suet*; sevum ex omento pecudis, Plin. 15, 15 *cf.* 28, 9. sevōsus, a. *full of tallow or suet, greasy*: sevāre, *to grease or dip in tallow*; candelas, Col. 2, 22.

SEX, ind. a. *six*: sexies, adv. *six times*: sextus, a. *the sixth*: sextum, adv. *the sixth time*: sextāni, ōrum, *the soldiers of the sixth legion*; sextilis, v. sextilis mensis, *the sixth month, counting from the first of March*; *afterwards called* AUGUSTUS, Augusti, *from the emperor of that name*: sextŭla, *si.* pars, *the sixth part of an* AS: sextarius, i, *the sixth part of a* congius, *about* 1¼ *pint English*,——SEXTARIŬLUS, *a small* sextarius:—— SĒNI, ae, a, *six by six, by sixes*; *six*: senarius numerus, *the number six*: versus senārius v. senārius, *a verse consisting of six feet, as the* Iambic trimēter:—SENIO, ōnis, m. *the number of six, the throwing up of six points, the six cast, at dice*:—— SEXDĒCIM (*al.* sedecim,) *sixteen*:—SEXDECIES, *sixteen times*: sextadecimāni, *the soldiers of the sixteenth legion*:—SEXAGINTA, ind. v. sexageni, ae, a, *sixty*: sexagies, adv. *sixty times*: sexagesimus, *the sixtieth*: sexagenārius, *sixty years old*:—— SEXCENTI, sexcēni, & sescentēni, ae, a, *six hundred*: sexcenties, adv. 600 *times*: sexcentesimus, *the 600th*:—SEXANGŬLUS, -a cella v. cera, *six-cornered*:—sexatrus, uum, pl. *the sixth day after the ides of March*: sexennis, e, (annus,) *six years old*: sexennium, *the space of six years*:—sextans, v. sestans, ntis, m. *the sixth part of an* AS, *two ounces*: SEXTANTĀRIUS, -ārii asses v. asses sextantario pondere, *brass coins weighing the sixth part of an* AS *or pound*, Plin. 33, 3 s. 13.—SEXTANTĀLIS, e, *the sixth part of a foot or two inches thick*; -ales fusi, Vitruv. 10, 6.

SEXUS, ūs, m. (*a* secus,) *a sex*, Liv. 27, 11. & 31, 12.—SEXUS v. secus, n. *vid.* SECUS.

SI, conj. *if*; si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae (tempora) multa sunt, certè, &c. Cic. Mil. 4. si quid est in me ingenii, Cic. Arch. 1. si me audies, vitabis inimicitias, Id. Fam. 2, 17. tu, si videbitur *sc.* tibi, censeo ita facias, *sc.* ut, ib. 4, 2. de Dionysio, si me amas, confice, 5, 11. quòd si quiēssem, nihil evenisset mali, Ter. And. 3, 4, 25. si quidquam invenies me mentitum, occidito, ib. 5, 2, 22. coepit educare *sc.* eam, ita uti si esset filia, Id. Eun. 1, 2, 37. atqui si illam digito attigerit uno, oculi illico offodientur, ib. 4, 6, 2. emoriar, si non hanc uxorem duxero, 5, 2, 49. si molestus pergis esse, abripiēre, Id. Ad. 2, 1, 27. quòd si bruma nives Albanis illinet agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 10. vide ut otiosus est, si diis placet, *(an expression of indignation or contempt.)* Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 11. si est ut velit, *for* si velit, Id. Hec. 3, 5, 51. ad Gonnum castra movet, si potiri oppido posset, *to try if*, Liv. 42, 67. *cf.* Tac. 1, 48. quòd si quâ aliâ arte (Fabius) cognomen suum (Maximum) aequavit, tum maximè bellicis laudibus, Liv. 10, 3. si minus honorum famam timuisset *sc.* illa, *if she did not fear*, Cic. Cl. 6.—¶ 2. *for* etsi; id equidem ego, si tu neges, certo scio, *though you should deny it*, Id. Heaut. 4, 1, 19. *so* non si ex capite sis meo natus, ib. 5, 4, 11. redeam? non si me obsecret, Id. Eun. 1, 1, 4.— ¶ 3. *for* an; visam, si domi est, *if* or *whether he is*, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 7. vide, si quid opis potes afferre huic, Id. Phor. 3, 3, 20. inspice si possum donata reponere laetus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 39.—¶ 4. si nunc le nobis ille aureus arbore ramus ostendat, i. e. *O that*, Virg. A. 6, 187.—¶ 5. *for* cum *or* quando; praeterea si nona diem mortalibus almum Aurora extulerit, *when*, ib. 5, 64. *cf.* Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 69. Tac. An. 4, 19.—¶ 6. *for* ne; Patres, quibus unus metus, si intelligere viderentur, *lest*, Tac. An. 1, 11.— ¶ 7. si *is sometimes omitted*; dare denegāris, *sc.* si, ibit ad illud illico, &c. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 7. Graeculus esuriens in caelum, jusseris, ibit, Juv. 3, 78. decies centena dedisses, Hor. S. 1, 3, 17. —*after* nisi si *is redundant*, Tac. An. 6, 25.

SIBI & sibimet, *to himself*; *the dat. of* Sui.

SIBILUS, i, m. & *in plur.* m. & n. *a hiss* or *hissing*, Cic. Rosc. C. 11. Att. 2, 18.—sibilo signum dare, *by a whistling*, Liv. 25, 8. venientis sibilus austri, *the gentle breeze* or *blowing*, Virg. E. 5, 82.—sibilus rudentum, *the creaking of the cables*, Cic. Fam. 8, 2.—SIBILUS, a. *hissing*; sibila colla, Virg. G. 3, 421. ora, *sc.* serpentium, Id. A. 2, 211. *cf.* 5, 277.—SIBILĀRE, *to hiss*; populares isti jam etiam modestos homines sibilare docuēre, Cic. Att. 2, 19. populus me sibilat, Hor. S. 1, 1, 66. ore sibilat draco, Virg. A. 11, 754. tot Erymys sibilat hydris, ib. 7, 447.

SIBYLLA, ae, f. *a sibyl, a prophetess*:—SIBYLLĪNUS, -ini versus, *the sibylline verses, which contained the predictions of the Sibyl*, Hor. car. Saec. 5.

SIC, adv. *so, thus*; sic est res; sic cogitabam; sic vita erat; sic est ingenium; sic ut quinus, quando, ut volumus, non licet, Ter. And. 4, 6, 9. quidvis melius est, quàm sic esse, ut sumus, Cic. Fam. 16, 12. mirabar hoc si sic abiret, *if this would go off so*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 4. sic, sic juvat ire sub umbras, Virg. A. 4, 660. sic, Crito, est, *such is his manner*, Ter. And. 5, 4, 16. sic ego, sic me decet, Plaut. Poen. 2, 13. literas Graecas sic avidè arripuit, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, Cic. Sen. 8.—SICCE, *for* sic, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 12.—siccine agis, *for* an sic, *do you behave so?* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 34.

SĪCA, ae, f. *a dagger, a poniard*: sicarius, i, m. *an assassin*:—SĪCŬLA, ae, f. *a little dagger, a sickle, a scythe*:—SICILIRE, *to mow again what was not well cut before*, Varr. R. R. 1, 49. Col. 2, 23, 3. sicilimentum, *what is thus cut, a second cutting*, Cato,

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Cato, 5.—— SICILICŬLA, *a kind of little knife*, Plaut. 4, 4, 125.

SICCUS, a. *dry, without moisture or juice*; ficci agri, cibi, oculi, pedes, &c. ficca arena, pocula, rupes, &c. uva ficcior, Celf. 2, 18. folum ficciffimum, Col 2, 18.—¶ 2. *ſober, abſtemious, not drunken*; ficci & vinolenti, Cic. Rull. 1, 1. Acad. 4, 27. *cf.* Hor. Od. 1, 18, 3. & 4, 5, 39. accedes ficcus ad unctum, *do you poor make your court to the rich*, Id. Ep. 1, 17, 12.——¶ 3. *free from redundance, cloſe, nervous*, Cic. Brut. 55. Quinctil. 2, 4, 6.—SICCĒ, adv. *dryly*:—SICCĪTAS, ātis, f. *dryneſs*; *drought, dry weather*; ficcitas corporis, *dryneſs, freedom from phlegm or groſs humours*, Cic. Sen. 10. Tuſc. 5, 34. ficcitas orationis, *dryneſs, want of embelliſhment*, Id. Brut. 82. N. D. 2, 1.—SICCĀRE, *to dry, to make dry*; capillos ſole, Ov. Met. 11, 770. cruores veſte, *to dry up*, Virg. A. 4, 687. calices, *to drink out*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68. ubera, *to ſuck, to drain*, Virg. E. 2, 42. vulnera lymphis, *to ſtanch*, Id. A 10, 834. ficcati fontes, *dried up*, Ov. M. 13, 690. cadis ficcatis, *being dried up* or *emptied*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 26.—SICCĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a drying*, Plin. 34, 13.—SICCESCĔRE, *to dry, to grow dry*, Col. 12, 28. arbores ficcescendo recipiunt in ſe diuturnitatem, Vitruv. 2, 9.—SICCUM, *ſc.* ſolum, *dry ground*; in ſicco, Liv. 1, 4.——SICCĀNEUS, a. *dry by nature, without ſprings*; opp. *to* riguus *v.* irriguus, Col. 2, 17. 4, 30. 6, 27. 11, 3. Plin. 16, 17.—SICCŎCŬLUS, a. *having dry eyes*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 75.

SICILĪCUM *v.* -us, *the fourth part of an ounce, of a foot*, or *of an acre*, Plin. 13, 15. Col. 5, 1, 9.

SICILĪRE, *to cut a ſecond time*, &c. *ſee* Sica.

SICŬBI, adv. (ſiquis,) *if in any place, wherſoever, if at any time*: ſicunde, *if from any place*.

SĪC-UT, & sicŭti, adv. *as, as well as, ſuch as, juſt as*; ſicuti laceſſitus foret, *as if*, Sall. Cat. 31.

SĪDĔRE, sīdi, -, *to light* or *perch, like a bird*; ſedibus optatis geminâ ſuper arbore ſidunt, Virg. A. 6, 203.—¶ 2. *to ſink*; navis roſtro percuſſa ſidere coepit, Nep. 12, 4. mare—certis canalibus ita profundum, ut nullae ancorae ſidant, Plin. 6, 22 ſ. 24. gummi—in aquâ ſidit, Id. 12, 25 ſ. 54. gutta ſidens ad ima vaſa, ib. ejusdemque ponderis alia ſidere, alia invehi, ib. 2, 103. *cf.* 10, 54 ſ. 75. quum pix ſiderit, Col. 12, 24, 2. priùs caelum ſidet inferius mari, Hor. Epod. 5, 79. ſidentia imperii fundamenta, Plin. 15, 18 ſ. 20.

SĪDUS, ĕris, n. (*a* sīdo; quòd ſidera quaſi inſidunt, Varr. L. L. 6, 2.—ſed hoc incertum;) *a ſtar*; ſidera, affixa mundo, *fixed to the firmament*, according to the opinion of the vulgar, Plin. 2, 8. cùm decidere creduntur, ib. caelo ſeu ſaepe refixa—ſidera, *ſtars looſened from the firmament*, Virg. A. 5, 528. i. e. *meteors*, which have that appearance, Plin. ib. ſeptem ſidera, quae ab interſtu vocamus errantia, *wandering ſtars* or *planets*; cùm errent nulla minus illis, *though none wander leſs than they*, Plin. 2, 6. omnium autem errantium ſiderum meatus, inter ea ſolis et Lunae, contrarium mundo agere curſum, ib. 8. ſummum eſſe, quod vocant Saturni ſidus; multoque ex eo inferiorem Jovis circulum:—tertium Martis, quod quidam Herculis vocant, ib. infra Solem ambit ingens ſidus, appellatum Veneris;—proximum illi Mercurii ſidus, a quibuſdam appellatum Apollinis, ib. ſed omnium admirationem vincit noviſſimum ſidus—Lunae, ib. 9. Solis maſculum ſidus, ib. 100 ſ. 10. e contrario ferunt Lunae femineum ac molle ſidus, ib. 101. ſidere clarior, *brighter than the ſun* or *a ſtar*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 42. *ſo* pulchrior ſidere, ib. 3, 9, 21. *cf.* Virg. 8, 589.—¶ 2. ſidus piſcis aquoſi, *the conſtellation*, Virg. G. 4, 234. *ſo* novum ſidus, ib. 1, 32. ſub ſidere Caneri, Id. E. 10, 68.—¶ 3. hiberno ſidere, *in the winter ſeaſon*, Id. A. 4, 309. *ſo* mutato ſidere, Id. G. 1, 73. abrupto ſidere, *a tempeſt having burſt forth*, Virg. A. 12, 451. triſte Minervae ſidus, *the dreadful ſtorm raiſed by* Minerva, ib. 11, 260. or *the ſtar of* Arcturus, the riſing of which is ſuppoſed to occaſion ſtorms, Id. G. 1, 204.—ferit ſidera clamor, *reach the ſtars*, Virg. A. 2, 488. ſublimi feriam ſidera vertice, *I ſhall ſtrike the ſtars*, i. e. *I ſhall be tranſported with joy, ſhall be as happy as a divinity*, Hor. Od. 1, 1 ſ. *ſo* ſidera vertice tangam, Ov. M. 7, 61. nomen ferre ad ſidera, *to extol*, Virg. E. 9, 29. ad ſidera notus, *celebrated*, ib. 5, 43. cadentia ſidera, *the ſetting ſtars*, i. e. *diſappearing in the morning*, Id. A. 2, 9. ſidere percuſſa eſt ſubito tibi, Zoile, lingua, *is planet-ſtruck, ſtruck dumb*, Mart. 2, 86. hoc opus eſt, ſubito ſias ut ſidere mutus, *by the ſtroke of ſome maligant ſtar* or *planet*, ib. 7, 93. afflantur ſidere, Plin. 2, 41. ¶ 4. ō ſidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis, *ornament*, Ov. P. 3, 3, 2. *cf.* Hor. S. 1, 7, 24. denſiſſimo et laetiſſimo obviorum agmine inceſſit, ſuper fauſta nomina, SIDUS, et pullum, puppum & alumnum appellantium *ſc.* eum, *calling him their ſtar*, &c. by way of endearment, Suet. Cal. 3.

SIDĔRĔUS, a. *of or like ſtars, ſtarry, ſhining bright; high, heavenly*:—SIDĔRĀLIS, e, *of or belonging to the ſtars, ſiderol*: -ālis ſcientia, *aſtrology*, Plin.—SIDĔRĀRI, *to be blaſted or planet-ſtruck, to be ſuddenly benumbed*, Plin. 9, 16. -ātio, Plin. 17, 24.

* SIDĔRION, ii, n. *v.* ſideritis, is, f. *a kind of herb which heals all cuts or wounds made with an iron weapon*, Plin. 26, 14. ſiderītes, ae, m. *a gem like iron; a loadſtone which draws iron*, Id. ſideropaecilos, i, f. *a precious ſtone like iron with many ſpots in it*, Plin. 37, 10.

SIEM, ſies, ſiet, *for* ſim, ſis, ſit, Plaut. & Ter.

* SIGMA, ătis, n. *a couch for reclining on at ſupper, in the form of the Greek letter* Σ or C, Mart.

SIGNUM, i, n. *a mark* or *ſign*; ſcio; magnum ſignum, Ter. And. 2, 2, 29. *cf.* Heaut. 1, 1, 68. & 2, 3, 57. hoc eſt ſigni, ubi primùm poterit, ſe illinc ſubducet, ſcio, Eun. 4, 1, 14. quid ais? non ſigni hoc ſat eſt? Hec. 2, 1, 39. jamne oſtendiſti ſigna nutrici, *the marks* or *tokens*, Id. Eun. 5, 3, 5. morborum cauſae et ſigna, Virg. G. 3, 440. pecori ſignum imprimere, ib. 1, 263. atque haec ut certis poſſimus diſcere ſignis, *by certain ſigns* or *tokens*, ib. 351. quo ſigno caderent auſtri, *what ſhould be the ſign of the ſouth wind falling*, ib. 354. quod jam non dubiis poteris cognoſcere ſignis, 4, 253. ſigna ad ſalutem, *ſigns* or *ſymptoms of being in a good way*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 2. num ejus color pudoris ſignum uſquam indicat? ib. 5, 3, 7. ſigna tamen manifeſta dedit, Ov. M. 5, 468. *cf.* 2, 450. nutu ſignisque

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nisque loquuntur, 4, 63. dicam signa tibi, tu condita mente teneto, Virg. A. 3, 388. is qui sit, signo. non nomine dicam, *I shall tell you by a sign*, Ov. M. 15, 595. fures earum rerum, quas ceperunt, (*al.* clepserunt,) commutant, *the marks*, Cic. Fin. 5, 25. signa doloris voce, vultu, &c. ostendere, Cic. Or. 2, 45. intenti exspectant signum, *they wait the signal*, Virg. A. 5, 137. ut belli signum Laurenti Turnus ab arce extulit, ib. 8, 1. vexillo signum dare, *the signal for battle*, Caes. *hence* hîc ego ero post principia; inde omnibus signum dabo, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 21. tacitum dat tessera signum, *the watchword*, Sil. 15, 475. (A. 375.) objecto signo, ne praelium committeret, *an omen or prodigy*, Cic. Div. 1, 35.—¶ 2. *a seal*; imprimat his cura Maecenas signa tabellis, *get Maecenas to set his seal to these tablets* or *writings*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 38. tabulae signis hominum nobilium consignantur, Cic. Quint. 6. impressis signis pacta conventaque custodire, Senec. Ben. 3, 15. neque utar meo chirographo, neque signo, Cic. Att. 2, 20.—¶ 3. *a molten* or *graven image* of any thing, Liv. 2, 41. ahenea signa, *statues of brass*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 248. *cf.* Cic. Verr. 1, 17 & 19. &c. Brut. 18. stabunt et Parii lapides, spirantia signa, *i. e.* signa e Pario marmore, Virg. G. 3, 34. signa aurea, Ov. A. 3, 15, 16. haeret, ut e Pario formatum marmore signum, Ov. M. 2, 419. *so* niveo factum de marmore signum, 14, 313. forte fuit juxta signis extantibus asper antiquus crater, *rough with effigies standing out of it, with prominent figures*, Ov. M. 12, 235. *so* cymbiaque argento perfecta, atque aspera signis, *rough with figures*, Virg. A. 5, 267. *cf* 9, 263. signum fatale Minervae, 13, 381. *i. e.* Palladium, *the image of Minerva*, Virg. A. 2, 166. signa deorum, *the statues* or *images*, Ov. M. 13, 412. signum pictum pulchrè videris, *behold an image beautifully painted*, i. e. *a beautiful woman!* Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 18. ut Phidias potest a primo instituere signum, idque perficere; potest ab alio inchoatum accipere, et absolvere: huic est sapientiae similis; non enim ipsa genuit hominem, sed accepit a natura inchoatum: hanc intuens, debet institutum illud, quasi signum, absolvere, Cic. Fin. 4, 13. sic ubi tolluntur festis aulaea theatris, surgere signa solent, *the images* on the tapestry or hangings, Ov. M. 3, 112.—¶ 4. *a military standard*; milites signi unius, *of one maniple*, Liv. 25, 23. reliqua signa, *the rest of the troops* or *battalions*, Sal. Cat. 59. signa hostium primo impetu turbant, Liv. 9, 23 terror—signa primò Latinorum turbavit, deinde in totam penitus aciem pervasit, Id. 8, 9. (A. 380.) signa inferre, *to advance the standards*; conferre *v.* signis collatis confligere, *to engage*; convertere, *to face about*; referre, *to retreat*; et referentem signa Camillum, *bringing back the Roman standards* which he had recovered from the enemy, Virg. A. 6, 825. signa sequi; a signis abesse; sub signis esse, &c.—signa movere, tollere, vellere castris, *to move from the camp*, Virg. G. 4, 108.—¶ 5. *a sign or constellation* in the heavens, *a star* or *cluster of stars*; cùm sol duodena peregit signa, *has gone through the twelve signs of* the zodiac, Ov. M. 13, 619. signaque sex soribus dextris, totidemque sinistris, *and six signs were carved* on the right *door*, *and as many on the left*, ib. 2, 18. via secta per ambas, obliquus qua se signorum verteret ordo, *between the two temperate zones, a way is cut, by which the order of the signs might roll* or *move obliquely*, i. e. the zodiac or ecliptic, Virg. G. 1, 239. nec frustra signorum obitus speculamur et ortus, *the setting and rising of the signs*, ib. 2, 17. *cf.* E. 9, 46. Cic. Inv. 1, 34. noctis orientia signa, *the rising stars* or *constellations*, Id. A. 7, 138. splendida signa, *the bright stars*, Lucr. 4, 446. *cf.* Hor. S. 1, 5, 10. signum *v.* stella, Capellae, *the star called Capella*, Ov. F. 5, 114. *but* signum Orionis, *the constellation*, ib. 494. fugio rabiosi tempora signi, *I avoid the violent heat of the furious star*, i. e. *the dog-star*, Hor. S. 6, 126. caeli signorumque motus, *of the stars*, Cic. Mil. 30. quid autem erat, quòd concupiscerct Deus mundum signis et luminibus, tanquam aedilis, ornare? *with stars* and *luminaries, as an edile* adorns with *statues* the Forum and streets, through which the images of the gods were carried at the celebration of the Circensian games, Cic. N. D. 2, 9. (A. 143 & 342.)—The stars and constellations are called SIGNA, because they were supposed by the ancients to resemble certain animals.—SIGNIFER, ĕri, m. *a standard bearer*:—SIGNIFER, ĕra, ŭm; signifer orbis *v.* circulus, *the zodiac in which the 12 signs are*, Plin. 2, 4. Cic. N. D. 2, 20. Div. 2, 42. signifera puppis, *the admiral's ship*, Lucan. 3, 558. *which in the night-time had three lights as a sign*, Liv. 29, 21. SIGILLUM, *a little image*, Cic. Verr. 4, 22. *a seal* or *signet*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3.—SIGILLĀTUS, -āti scyphi, *cups with little images embossed on them*, Cic. Verr. 4, 14.—SIGILLĀRIA, ium, n. *a festival of two days added to the* Saturnalia, *when little images used to be sent as presents, especially by parents to their children*, (A. 338.) *the images themselves*, Senec. Ep 12. also *the street where such images were sold*, Suet. Cl. 16.

SIGNĀRE humum limite, moenia aratro, *to mark out*; epistolam, testamentum, *to seal*; saxum carmine *v.* carmen in saxo, *to grave*; aes, argentum, aurum, *to coin*, *to stamp*; id in animo, *to imprint*; rem carmine, *to inscribe on a tomb*, Virg. A. 3, 287. numeris praeceptum vetus, *to express*, Col. 1, 3, 9. *so* verba Latina Graecis verbis, Quinctil. 2, 14, 1. *cf.* 4, 1, 2. & 6, 2, 20. locum signat, ubi illa excidit, *she marks* or *is seeking the place where the casket fell*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 28. Turnus videt—se signari oculis, *that he is marked out by the eyes* of all, Virg. A. 12, 3.—SIGNĀTOR, ōris, m. *a sealer or signer*, *one who attests a writing by affixing his seal*: signatōrius annulus, *a seal-ring*, *a signet*: signatūra, ae, f. *a sealing*, *a signature*:—SIGNIFICĀRE, *to give notice or warning*, *to give a sign*, *to signify*, *to intimate*: significans, adj. *significant*, *expressive*: significanter, adv. *plainly*, *evidently*, *significantly*:—SIGNIFICANTIA verborum, *signification*, *import*, Quinctil. 10, 1, 121.—SIGNIFICATIO, ōnis, f. *signification*, *intimation*, *declaration*; *a sign or token*, *a hint*, Cic. Cic. Or. 3, 59.—SIGNIFICATUS, ūs, m. *an intimation*, *a prognostic*, Plin. 18, 25. Vitr. 9, 7.

SIL,

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Sil, ilis, n. *a kind of ochre*, Plin. 13, 12.—Silaceus, a. *of a yellow colour*, Id. 35, 6.

Silānus, i, m. *a conduit pipe, a stone image through which the water ran*, Lucr. 6, 1263.

Siler, ĕris, n. *a small willow or osier*, Plin.

SILĒRE, ui, —, *to be silent, still or quiet*; silent latè loca, Virg. A. 9, 190. silent leges inter arma, Cic. Mil. 4. leges bello siluere æquæ, Lucan. 1, 277. silent enim diutiùs musæ Varronis, quam solebant, i. e. *he has written* or *published nothing*, Cic. Ac. 1, 1. aliquem v. de aliquo, *to pass over in silence, to say or write nothing of*; Ille (dies) nefastus erit, per quem tria verba (do, dico, addico,) silentur, *are forbidden to be spoken*, Ov. F. 1, 47. De jurgio siletur, *sc.* ab illis, imp. *they are silent, nothing is said*, Ter. Phor. 5, 2, 13. Silens, a. *silent, still, quiet*; silens luna, *new moon, not yet shining*; surculus, *not budding*; silentes, v. silentes umbræ, *the silent shades*, i. e. *the dead*:—Silentium, i, n. *silence, secrecy, quietness; obscurity*; silentium esse videtur, i. e. *there is nothing exceptionable in the auspices*, Cic. Div. 2, 44. (A. 88 & 300.) nocte silentio, (*al.* nocte,) *in the dead of the night*, Liv. 8, 23. & 9, 38.—Silescĕre, *to grow quiet or still, to be hushed*.

Silex, ĭcis, m. *vel* f. *a flint stone*; silicĕus, v. -ius, adj. *of flint, flinty, hard as flint, rigid, stiff*.

Silicernium, (*incert. etym.*) *old dotard, dry bones, or the like*, Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 48.

Silīgo, ĭnis, f. *a kind of wheat*: siligĭnĕus, -ea farina, *the meal or flour of* siligo; -cus panis, *made of fine flour*, Senec. Ep. 120.

Siliqua, ae, f. *the husk, pod, or shell of a bean, pea, or the like*, Plin. *the pulse in the husk*, Virg. G. 1, 74. *the carob-tree*, Col. 5, 10. *a carob, the fruit of the carob-tree, used by the Romans as a weight*, 6 *pods making a scruple*, & 1728 *pods making a pound, there being* 288 *scruples in a pound*:—*the herb* called *fenugreek*, Col. 2, 11.—Siliquĕa, v. silicia, ae, f. *a little cod or husk*, Varr. R. 1, 23, 3.—Siliquāre, *to grow in a husk or cod*: siliquastrum, i, n. *pepperwort, an herb*, Plin. 19, 12.

Silo, ōnis, m. *one that has his nose turned upwards; a chamois or snub-nosed fellow*, Plaut. also *one that has hanging eye-brows*, Varr. & Fest.

SILVA v. sylva, ae, f. *a wood* or *forest*; silva alta Jovis lucusve Dianæ, Virg. A. 3, 689. brachia silvarum, *the branches of the trees*, Stat. Th. 1, 362. comæ, *the leaves*, Id. Silv. 3, 3, 98. nunc frondent silvæ, *the woods* or *trees are green*, Virg. E. 3, 57. genus omne silvarum, *every kind of trees*, Id. G. 2, 21. silvarum aliæ, *other trees*, ib. 26. *so* Alcinoï silvæ, *the fruit-trees*, ib. 87. *add.* Propert. 1, 14, 5, Stat. Theb. 2, 248. & 6, 281. frigidus et silvis aquilo decussit honorem, *deprived the trees of their glory, shook off the leaves*, ib. 404. subit aspera silva, lappæque tribulique, *(in place of the corn,) arises a prickly wood of burrs and caltrops*, ib. 1, 152.—¶ 2. *metaph.* horrida siccæ silva comæ, *the wood of your dry hair is rough*, i. e. your locks undressed stand on end like trees, Juv. 9, 12. immensa medicinæ silva, *an immense store or mass of* things used in *medicine*, Plin. 35. præf. reliquit autem *(Probus)* non mediocrem silvam observationum sermonis antiqui, *a large collection of remarks on ancient style*, Suet. Gram. 24 f. primùm silva rerum ac sententiarum comparanda est *sc.* oratori, *he must procure a store* or *stock of things and sentiments*, Cic. Or. 3, 26 f. omnis enim ubertas, et quasi silva dicendi, ducta ab illis (philosophis) est, *all the fertility, and, as it were, the materials of eloquence, is derived from them*, Cic. Or. 3. hanc silvam vocant, *their* silva, *their rude draught, sketch*, or *first copy*, Quinctil. 10, 3, 17. *whence* Statius, *gave the name of* silvæ *to the miscellaneous poems, which he composed* extempore *or hastily on particular occasions*, (subito calore et quâdam feminandi voluptate,) Stat. Silv. 1 præf.—Silvŭla, ae, f. *a little wood* or *copse*, Cæl. 8, 15.—Silvatĭcus, a. *of* or *belonging to a wood*, Plin. 3, 9.—Silvestĕr, -tris, tre, *of a wood* or *forest, woody*; *dwelling in the country, wild, savage, rude, unpolished, rustic*; silvestris musa, *a rural tune*, Virg. E. 1, 2. homines, *rude*, Hor. Art. 391. silvescĕre, *to grow wild, to grow thick and bushy*, Cic. Sen. 15. Col. 4, 12.

Silvōsus, *woody, full of woods*, Liv. 9, 2.—Silvicŏla, ae, m. & silvicultrix, ĭcis, f. *an inhabitant of the woods or forests*, Propert. & Catull.

Silvifrăgus, a. *breaking the woods*, Lucr. 1, 276.

Silvĭger, -ĕri montes, *bearing woods*, Plin. 30, 8.

Silūrus, i, m. *a sheath-fish*, Plin 9, 15. Juv. 4, 33.

Silus, a. *having the nose turned upwards*, Cic.

Sima, *the blunt part on the top of a pillar*, Vitr.

Simia, & -ius, *an ape, a mimic*: simiŏlus, *a little ape*, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 5.

Simila, *flour*: similago, ĭnis, f. *fine flour*: similagineus, a. *made of fine flour*, Plin. Ep. 119.

Similis, e; ci v. ejus, *like*, os humerosque deo similis, Virg. A. 1, 159. sic canibus catulos similes, sic matribus hædos nôram, *like in figure*, Id. E. 1, 23. domini similis es, *like in manners*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 43. deos esse similes tui putas? ib. 4. est similis majorum suûm, Id. Ad. 3, 3, 57. sum similis tui, moribus; sum similis tibi figurâ, Diomed. 1. *but this distinction is not always observed*; nihil est enim unum uni, tam simile, tam par, quàm omnes inter nosmetipsos sumus, Cic. Leg. 1, 10. *so* Id. Verr. 5, 12. multitudo semper ferme regenti est similis, Liv. 5, 28. neque aqua aquæ, neque lacte *(for* lac) est lacti, crede mihi, usquam similius, quam hic tui est, tuque hujus, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 30. *edd.* Cic. Tusc. 1, 33. similis anhelanti, Virg. A. 5, 254. moerenti, Plin. 9, 8.—furtis et fraude simillimus illi, Ov. M. 13, 22.—veri simile est, *it is probable*, Cels. pr. 8 &c. quod est vero similius, *more probable*, Quinctil. 3, 8, 31. oratio fuit precibus quàm jurgio similis, *sc.* magis, *more like*, Liv. 1, 40.—Simile, n. *a* simile *or comparison*; simile vitiosum est, quod ex aliqua parte dissimile est, A. ad Heren. 2, 29. exornatio constat ex similibus, ib. unde hoc simile ducat, Cic. Or. 2, 78. hoc simile ponitur, Id Fin. 3, 16.—Similiter, adv. *in like manner*; similiùs, *for* magis, *more*, Liv. 4, 33.—Similitūdo, ĭnis, f. *likeness, similitude, resemblance*:—Similitas, ātis, f. *likeness*, Vitruv. 9, 9.

SIMPLEX, ĭcis, *(q.* sine & plico,) *simple, uncompounded, unmixed*; cum simplex animi natura esset, neque haberet in se quidquam admistum dispar sui, neque dissimile, non posse eum dividi;

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di; quod si non possit, non posse interire, Cic. Sen. 21. etenim aut simplex est natura animantis—aut concreta ex pluribus naturis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14. duplex quae (comoedia) ex argumento facta est simplici, *is made* with a *double* plot *from* the Greek which had but a *single* one, Ter. Heaut. prol. 6. simplex modus, *one way or method*, Virg. G. 2, 73. *so* nec via mortis erat simplex, ib. 3, 481. vulnus, *a single wound*, Ov. M. 6, 25, 4. plus vice simplici, *more than once*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 13. animus simplex, *open, sincere, downright, candid, without dissimulation* or *disguise*, Cic. Fam. 11, 28 f. ô virum simplicem! quo nos nihil celat, Cic. Or. 69. *so* homo, Id. Ac. 4, 35. *add.* Hor. S. 1, 3, 52. simplices anni, *boyish youthful, artless*, Martial. 10, 20. simplicis utamur commoditate viri, *the opportunity given us by the simple, unsuspecting man*, Ov. Ep. 17, 176. simplices nymphae, *gentle, indulgent*, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 14. Virg. E. 3, 9. simplex Naevius, *simple, negligent, careless*, (sed al. al.) Hor. S. 2, 2, 68. simplicior quis est? *impertinent, inattentive to good manners*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 63. simplex hilarisque, *plain, frugal*, Id. Ep. 2. 2, 193. donec eras simplex, *artless, incorrupted by avarice*, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 13. puella, *innocent, credulous*, Id. Ep. 12, 90. ah nimium simplex Helene, ne rustica dicam, *simple, void of discernment*, ib. 16. 285. simplex nobilitas, *incautious, improvident of danger*, Id. F. 2, 226. vicinia simplex, *rustic, unpolished*, ib. 657. bos, simplex animal, *harmless, free from cunning*, Ov. M. 15, 121.—simplex aqua, *unmixed with any other liquor*, Id. A. 2, 6, 32. *so* cibus simplex, *simple, plain, without mixture* or *seasoning*, Mart. 4, 30. homini cibus utilissimus simplex, Plin. 11, 53. *cf.* Hor. S. 2, 2, 73. mytus, *alone*, without flowers or other ornaments, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 5. iter simplex et directum, *straight forward*; opp. *to* flexuosum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. villus simplex, *straight*; opp. *to* crispiores jubae, Plin. 8, 16. *but* simplex crinis, *unadorned*, Ov. M. 8, 319.—simplex munditiis mulier, *simple, unaffected* in her dress or ornaments, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 5.—simplex necessitudo, *simple, absolute, without any condition annexed*, Cic. Inv. 2, 57. simplex officium bonorum omnium, *one and the same, not different*, Cic Sull. 3. oratio, *about one point*, sc. the terms of peace, Liv. 32, 33. denique sit quod vis simplex duntaxat et unum, *simple and uniform*, Hor. Art. 23. tibia tenuis, simplexque, *small and of a simple form*, ib. 203. fervum, qui necem suam per venenum inimicis promiserat, non gravius quam simplici morte puniit, *by death only* without torture, Suet. Caes. 74. *cf.* Liv. 40, 24.—SIMPLICITER, adv. *simply, plainly, clearly*, Cic. Or. 2, 16. Arch. f. Off. 1, 26 f. *openly, sincerely, without disguise*, Cic. Or. 3, 17. Ac. 4, 35. ego ac tu simplicissimè inter nos hodie loquimur, Tac. H. 1, 15.—*separately, apart*, Cic. Inv. 2, 33. cum autem, quale sit, quaeritur, aut simpliciter quaeritur, aut comparatè, *either by itself absolutely* or *comparatively*, Cic. Top. 24.—SIMPLICITAS, ātis, f. *simplicity, candor, sincerity*, Paterc. 2, 125. Tac. H. 3, 86. Ov. Am. 1, 3, 14. Id. Art. 1, 241. Pont. 3, 3, 100.—*openness, frankness, freedom from disguise*, Suet. Cl. 25. simplicitas rudis antè fuit, *simplicity, want of ornament*, ib. 3, 113. Am. 2, 4, 18.—*credulity*, Ov. Ep. 2, 64. *childish simplicity*, Ov. M. 5, 400.—*weakness, want of judgement or understanding, silliness, folly* or *imprudence*, ib 16, 314. Am. 1, 11, 10. T. 1, 4, 42.

SIMPLUS, a. *single, one only*; commonly used as a subst.—obsecro te, ut liceat simplum solvere, *to pay the simple sum*, (and not double the price of the thing stolen, as was usual,) Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 25. (A. 239.) si mancipio non datur, dupla promitti; aut si ita pacti, simpla, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 5. vix, si simplum ex formula impetretur, si exiturus, *if their simple proportion or contingent* of men and money *were demanded*, (and not the double,) *that they could scarcely make it out*, Liv. 29, 15.

SIMPŬLUM & simpuvium, i, n. *a small earthen cup* or *vessel used in sacrifice*, Varr. L. L. 4, 26. Cic. Leg. 3, 16. resp. Har. 11. Juvenal. 6, 342. fictilibus prolibatur simpuviis, Plin. 35, 12 f. 46.

SIMUL, adv. (a similis,) *together, in company, at the same time*: multa simul concurrunt, Ter. And. 3, 2, 31. simul militavimus. Plin. l. p. 7, 16. simul incipit ipse, *at the same time*, Virg. E. 6, 26. marisque et liquidi simul ignis, *also, likewise*, ib. 33. simul tecum, *at the same time* or *together with you*, ib. 9, 18. *so* simul nobiscum, Cic. Fam. 16, 9. nobiscum simul, Id. Font. 11. Dom. 30. neque enim assentior iis, qui haec nuper differere coeperunt, cum corporibus simul animos interire, atque omnia morte deleri, Id. Amic. 3 f. fortuna simul cum moribus immutatur, Sall. Cat. 2. libertatem, nemo bonus, nisi cum animo simul, amittit, ib. 33. simul confisus, *at the same time, also*, Sall. Cat. 17 f. *so* simul quia, *also* or *likewise, because*, ib. 19. & 20, 3. simul quòd, ib. 16. simul, ne, Id. Jug. 4. simul nobis demeres, ib. 102, 5. ut duodecim simul opportuna loca urbis inconderent, *at once*, ib. 43.—simul et, *at the same time also*, or *and likewise*, Id. Jug. 20. Bomilcar simul cupidus incepta patrandi, et timore socii anxius, *at the same time*, or *both*, ib. 70. simul consul—et ipsi hostes, *at the same time,—and*, ib. 97. simul et Gargānus, et arva, *likewise both—and*, Lucan. 9, 184. *so* Liv. 33, 12 & 18. ut crescerent simul et negligentia cum audacia hosti, Liv. 31, 36. simul—simul, *at the same time* or *both—and*, Caes. B. G. 4, 13. *so* Liv. 3, 50. simul terrâ, simul mari, *both by land and sea*; or *partly by land, and partly by sea*, Tac. Agr. 25. *add.* ib. 36 & 41. Id. Ann. 1, 41. 14, 40. &c. Liv. 1, 9. 2, 10 & 65. Virg. G. 3, 201.——¶ 2. *After* SIMUL, cum *is sometimes to be supplied; as* quindecemviri septemviris simul, *sc.* cum, *together with*, Tac. An. 3, 64. *so* ib 4, 55. 6, 9. &c. quippe simul nobis habitat discrimine nullo barbarus, *for* nobiscum, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 29. et simul his dictis faciem ostentabat, Virg. A. 5, 357. & 21, 827. avulsa est protinus hosti ori simul cervix, Sil. 5, 418. his simul, *sc.* cum, ib. 3, 268. vera simul falsis, Stat. Theb. 10, 107.——¶ 3. SIMUL AC, & SIMUL ATQUE, *as soon as*; Veiles simulac tetigit provinciam, statim Messanam literas dedit, Cic. Verr. 1, 10. *so* ib 13. quam simulac tali persensit peste teneri, Virg. A. 4, 90. omne animal, simul atque natum sit, voluptatem ap-

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appetit. Cic. Fin. 1. *adj.* Nep. 17, 2. & 18, 4. *fo* simul ut, Cic. Fin. 2, 11. simulac primùm Cic. Verr. 1, 18. Phil. 4, 1.—AC *and* ATQUE *after* simul *are sometimes omitted;* simul accepi a Seleuco tuo litteras, statim, &c. *for* simul ac v. atque, Cic. Fam. 6, 18. *fo* simul inflavit tibicen, a perito carmen agnoscitur, Cic. Acad. 4, 27. simul objecta species est, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6. simul primùm magistratu abiit, *for* simulac, *as soon as*, Liv. 6, 1. *cf.* 35, 44. *fo* simul instrui Romanam aciem Sabini vidêre, Liv. 3, 62. *add.* 10, 35. 24, 38. 25, 29. quò simul mearis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 17. qui simul stravêre ventos, ib. 1, 9, 9. *cf.* 4, 7, 9. Ov, M. 6, 511. F. 1, 567. Tr. 1, 4, 29. P. 2, 3, 23. simul coeptus dies, et aderant, Tac. An. 4, 25. simul jussit, *for* simulac jussit, Luc. 9, 912.

SIMŪLĀRE, *(a* similis,) *to make like, to represent, to imitate;* cupressum, *to paint*, Hor. Art. 19. aegrum simulabat, *sc.* se Hannibal, *feigned himself sick*, Liv. 25, 8. anum, *to personate* or *counterfeit, to assume the appearance of*, Ov. M. 3, 275. 6, 26. 11, 310. F. 4, 517. simulâverat artem ingenio natura suo, *nature by her ingenuity had counterfeited art*, Id. M. 3, 158. ars casum simulet, *let art imitate chance*, i. e. *let your hair, though dressed, appear not to have been so*, Id. Art. 3, 155. si quis vultu torvo ferus, &c. simulet Catonem, *should imitate* or *mimic*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13. ille (color) crocum simulat, *resembles*, Hor. Art. 3, 279. gaudia vultu, *to pretend or counterfeit*, ib. 1, 678. *fo* spem vultu, Virg. A. 1, 209. lacrimas, Ov. A. 2, 2, 36. pudorem, ib. 1, 8, 36. demens! qui (Salmoneus) nimbos et non imitabile fulmen aere, et cornipedum cursu simulârat equorum, *had counterfeited* or *imitated by brass*, i. e. *by a brazen bridge*, Virg. A. 6, 591. cum sint crura tibi, simulent quae cornua lupae, *resemble*, Mart. 2, 35.—votum pro reditu simulant, *they pretend*, Virg. A. 2, 17. non es quod simulas? *are you not what you pretend to be? what you personate* or *assume the appearance of?* i. e. *a slave*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 66. quod non es, simula, *pretend to be what you are not*, Ov. Rem. 497. Solon, quò resp. prodesset, furere simulavit, *sc.* se, Cic. Off. 1, 30. simulabo, quasi non noverim, Plaut. Curc. 3, 31. qui per ambitionem sese probos simulavêre, Sall. Jug. 85. et fanum simula *sc.* te esse, ib. 493. deceptum risi, qui se simulabat amare, *pretended that he was in love*, ib. 501. *fo* simulat Jove natus (Mercurius) abire, Id. M. 2, 698. *cf.* 4, 338. qui se simularet Dioni inimicum, Nep. 10, 8. oblitus simulare togam, *i. e.* pacem, Lucan. 3, 143. in dubiis tutum est inopem simulare tyranno, *to assume the garb* or *appearance of*, ib. 8, 241. si simulâsse vocat crimen, simulavimus ambo, *if he calls it a crime to have disguised* one's self, Ov. M. 13, 299. si modò, quem praefers, non simulatur amor, *if only the love, which you profess, is not counterfeited*, Ov. Ep. 17, 36. simulatur somnus, ib. 21, 199.—SIMULANS, part. nec equae sonus ille videtur, sed simulantis equam, *but of one counterfeiting a mare*, Ov. M. 2, 668. vetuit edicto, ne—alius Lysippo duceret aera fortis Alexandri vultum simulantia, *that none but Lysippus should mould brass representing the countenance*, i. e. *should make a brazen statue of him*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 241. bonum publicum simulantes, pro suâ quisque potentiâ certabant, *pretending*, Sall. Cat. 38. *cf.* Nep. 4, 2. 9, 5. & 23, 9. multa malus simulans, Virg. A. 1, 352. deum simulans, *pretending to be inspired by*, Lucan. 5, 148.—*adj.* non fuit in terris vocum simulantior ales, *sc.* psittaco, *(al.* simulacior,) *more apt to imitate*, Ov. A. 2, 6, 23.——SIMULĀTUS amor, *pretended*, Ov. A. 1, 8, 71. amorem simulatum fingere, Propert 2, 24, 47. *fo* amicitia, Nep. 10, 3. 14, 11. simulatâ Caesarem amicitiâ, *after having pretended friendship*, Caes. B. G. 1, 48. ficta omnia celeriter, tanquam fiscuili, decidunt, nec simulatum potest quidquam esse diuturnum, Cic. Off. 2, 12. simulatum comta dolorem, *sc.* Cleopatra, *dressed as became her pretended grief*, Lucan. 10, 83. simulatae nescius artis, ib. 4, 744. verba, *counterfeited*, Virg. A. 1, 710. simulataque magnis Pergama, *made like to, resembling*, ib. 3, 349. sparserat et latices simulatos fontis Averni, *the counterfeited waters*, (used instead of the real waters) *of* Avernus, ib. 4, 512. *cf.* Hor. Epod. 5, 26.——SIMULĀTĒ, adv. *feignedly, not sincerely*, mala enim et impia consuetudo est, contra deos disputandi; sive ex animo id fit, sive simulatè, Cic. N. D. 2 f.—SIMULĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a pretending, to be what one is not, hypocrisy; a false appearance, a pretence, colour* or *disguise;* non mea est simulatio, *I hate pretence*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 34. *fo* per simulationem amicitiae me nefariè prodiderunt, Cic. ad Quir. 9. nunc ab iis a quibus tuendus fuerat, derelictus; idemque non solum fronte atque vultu, quibus simulatio facillimè sustinctur, ii declarant; sed etiam sensu, &c. Id. Fam. 1, 9, 43. ex omni vita simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est, Cic. Off. 3, 13. difficilis virtutis diuturna simulatio, Cic. Att. 7, 1. prodit se, quàmlibet custodiatur, simulatio, Quinctil. 12, 1, 29. nullae sunt occultiores insidiae, quam eae, quae latent in simulatione officii, Cic. Verr. 1, 15. *cf.* Caes. B. C. 1, 9. Curio primò pro Pompeii partibus, id est, ut tunc habebatur, pro rep. mox simulatione contra Pompeium et Caesarem, sed animo pro Caesare stetit, Paterc. 2, 48. nominis simulatione Alexandri, *under pretence of*, Nep. 18, 7. *fo* simulatione ac nomine legis agrariae, Cic. Rull. 2, 6. gladiatores emtos esse, Fausti simulatione, ad caedem ac tumultum, Cic. Sull. 19. nam quae voluptate, quasi mercede aliquâ, ad officium impellitur, ea non est virtus, sed fallax imitatio simulatioque virtutis, Cic. Ac. 4, 46. pro verâ certâque justitiâ simulationem nobis justitiae traditis, *a resemblance* or *likeness*, ib. 2, 22. *fo* simiarum genera perfectam hominis simulationem continent, facie, naribus, auribus, palpebris, &c. Plin. 11, 14. liberae civitati ne simulationem quidem serves *sc.* libertatis? Plin. Pan 63. *cf.* Tac. Agr. 3.—SIMULĀTOR, ōris, m, *a pretender*, cujus rei libet simulator ac dissimulator; (simulator falsi, dissimulator veri,) Sall. Cat. 5. *cf.* Cic. Q. fr. 1 3 f. in omni oratione simulatorem, quem *upon* Graeci nominaverunt, Socratem accipimus, *pretending to be ignorant of every thing*, Cic. Off. 1, 30. simulator figurae Morpheus, *a counterfeiter* or *assumer of any figure*, Ov. M. 11, 634.——SIMULĀTRIX Circe, *the sorceress*, Stat. Th. 4, 551.——

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SIMULĀCRUM, i, n. *a likeneſs, reſemblance* or *repreſentation* of any thing; ſtatuas et imagines, non animorum, ſed corporum, ſtudioſe multi ſummi homines reliqueruut, Cic. Arch. 12. atque illi artifices (Apelles et Lyſippus) corporis ſimulacra *(ſc.* Alexandri) ignotis nota faciebant, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 22. meretricis ſimulacrum e marmore, *a ſtatue*, Cic. Dom. 43. Libertatis ſimulacrum, ib. 42. divûm ſimulacra, *the images*, Virg. A. 2, 517. deorum, Nep. 17, 4. *add* Hor. Od. 3, 6, 4. ad eos veluti ſimulacra verſi quum ſtarent, Liv. 5, 41. Herculis magnum ſimulacrum in Capitolio poſitum, dedicatumque *ſc.* eſt, *a coloſſal ſtatue* or *image*, Id. 9, 44 f. lignea ſimulacra deorum, *wooden images*, Ov. M. 10,694. timeo ſimulacra deorum, *the forms*, Id. Ep. 10, 95. ſimulacra cerea, *images of wax*, ib. 6, 91. vaſtarumque videt trepidus ſimulacra ferarum, *the forms*, Ov. M. 2, 194. infelix ſimulacrum, atque ipſius umbra Creüſae, *the form* or *phantom*, Virg. A. 2, 772. & ibi Serv. *add.* 4, 654. & 10, 819. multa modis ſimulacra videt volitantia miris, *phantoms* or *ſpectres*, ib. 7, 89. *cf.* Id. G. 1, 477. umbrae ibant tenues, ſimulacraque luce carentûm, *the airy ſhades and ghoſts of the dead*, ib. 4, 472. ut vultus hominum, ita ſimulacra vultûs *(images)* imbecilla ac mortalia ſunt; forma mentis aeterna, Tac. A. 46.—pugnaeque cient ſimulacra ſub armis, *exhibit the repreſentation of a battle*, Virg. A. 5, 585. *cf.* Liv. 29, 22. Sil. 7, 119. Sardiniae inſulae forma erat, atque in eâ ſimulacra pugnarum picta, *there was a map of the iſland* Sardinia, *and on it repreſentations of the battles* fought there were *delineated*, Liv. 41, 28. ſimulacrum priſtinae digniratis, *the appearance* or *ſhadow*, Cic Rabir. Poſt. 15. *ſo* virtutum ſimulacra, Fin. 15. *cf.* Off 1, 15.—ſimulacra Democriti, *ſpectres* or *images*, Cic. N. D. 2, 30. *vid.* Lucr. 4, 34, &c.—SIMŪLĀMEN, ĭnis, n. *a repreſentation*, Ov. M. 10, 727.—SIMULTAS, ātis, f. *a diſguiſed malice* or *enmity*, *a ſecret grudge*, *animoſity* or *hatred*, Juv. 13, 33 Cic. Manil. 24 f.

SĪMUS, *flat-noſed*; ſimae capellae, Virg. E. 10, 7. atque ille ſimâ nare, turgidis labris, Mart. 6, 39. et altior homini tantûm, quem novi mores ſubdolae irriſioni dicavere, naſus. Non alii animalium nares eminent; avibus, ſerpentibus, piſcibus, foramina tantûm ad olfactus foramina, ſine naribus: et hinc cognomina Simonum, Silonum, Plin. 11, 37.——SIMUS, i, m. *a kind of herb*, Id. 22, 22.—SĪMŬLUS, a, *a little flat-noſed*, Mart. 5, 63.

SIN, conj. *but if*; ſi potes, laudabile atque popularе eſt; ſin planè non potes, abſens hominum ſermones faciliùs ſuſtinebis, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 8. ſi eſt ut dicat velle ſe, redde; ſin eſt autem ut nolit, &c. Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 44. ſin autem, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 9. Att. 10, 6. ſin minùs, ib. 9, 15.

SĪNĀPI, ind. & Sinăpe, is, n. *v.* Sinapis, is, f. *muſtard*; fletum factura ſinapis, Col. 10, 123.

SINCĔRUS, a. *(q.* ſine cera,) *ſincere*, *without mixture*; *pure*, *clean*; ſincerum eſt niſi vas; quodcunque infundis, acſcit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54. ex amphora primùm, quod eſt ſinceriſſimum, effluit; graviſſimum quodque et turbidum ſubſidit, Senec. Ep. 108. ſine vulnere corpus, ſincerumque fuit, *whole*, *unhurt*, Ov. M. 12, 100. judicium ſincerum ac ſubtile, *ſound*. *true*, *juſt*, Cic. Fam. 15, 6. *ſo* Id. Or. 8.—ſincerâ fide agere, *ſincere*, *upright*, Liv. 29, 4. arma quia non ſincera fide tradebant, Id. 39, 2. apparet nihil ſinceri eſſe, *no ſincerity*, Id. 3. ſincerum equeſtre praelium, *merely a horſe ſkirmiſh*, Id. 30, 11. ne ſincero gaudio frueretur, *full*, *complete*, Id. 44, 44. nulli ſincera voluptas, *pure*, *unmixed*, *without alloy*, Ov. M. 7, 453.—SINCĔRE, adv. *ſincerely*, *uprightly*: SINCERĬTAS, ātis, f. *ſincerity*, *purity*.

SINCIPUT, ĭpĭtis, n. *(q.* ſemicaput,) *the forehead*; or rather, *the half or part of the head*; ſinciput fumoſum, Perſ. 6, 70. ſincipita verrina, *hogs heads cloven in two*, *then dried in the ſmoke and boiled*, *eſteemed a great delicacy*, Plin. 8, 51 f. 77. Non tibi ſanum eſt ſinciput, *you are not in your ſenſes*, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 41. & 4, 2, 69. *Here* ſinciput *ſeems to denote the fore part of the head*, *or the ſeat of the brain.*

SINDON, ŏnis, f. *fine linen*, Martial. 4, 19.

SĪNE, praep. ſine auro, *without*; curâ, damno.

SĪNĔRE, (sīno, sīvi *v.* ii, sĭtum,) *to ſuffer*, *to allow*, *to permit*; *to let one do a thing*; ſine nunc meo me vivere interea modo, Ter. H. 1, 1, 126. ſine te hoc exorem, *ſc.* ut, ib. 5, 3, 30. ſine ſerpere lauros, Virg. E. 8, 13 ſinunt fas et jura, Id. G. 1, 269. ſi numina ſinunt, ib. 4, 7. neu propius tectis taxum ſine, ib. 47. ſi quâ fata ſinunt, Id. A. 1, 18. tum patriae compotem me nunquam ſinas eſſe, *never allow me to return to my native country*, Liv. 1, 32. ſi edoceri ſe ſiſſent, *for* ſiviſſent, Id. 3, 18. Cato concionatus comitia haberi non ſiturum *ſc.* eſſe, *that he would not allow*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 6 f.—*paſſiv.* acetum ibi ſinitur fermentari, Col. 12, 17. dum materiae regelare ſinuntur, ib. 11, 2. accuſare eum non eſt ſitus, Cic. Sext. 44.

SINGULTUS, ûs, m. *(q.* ſingulātus, ad ſingula verba vocis interruptio,) *the hiccup* or *hiccough*; *the clucking of a hen with chickens*, Col. 8, 5, 3.—*a ſob* or *ſobbing*; fletum cum ſingultu videre potuiſti, Cic. Planc. 31. longis ſingultibus ilia pulſat, Virg. A. 9, 416. ruptaque ſingultu verba loquentis erant, Ov. Rem. 598.——*metaph.* crebris quaſi ſingultibus ſiſtunt, quod effundunt, *empty their contents by ſtarts*, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 6.—SINGULTĪRE, *to ſob*, *to yex or yux*, *to hiccup*; ſingultientem matrem ſequuntur pulli, *clucking*, Col. 8, 11, 15.——SINGULTIM, adv. *with ſobs*; *ſobbingly*; ſingultim pauca locutus, *with heſitation*, *in broken ſentences*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 56.—SINGULTĀRE, *to ſob often*; animam, *to gaſp up*, *to breathe out with ſobs*, Stat. Th. 5, 260.—SINGULTĀTUS, -ūs ſoni, *uttered with ſobs*, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 16.

SINGŬLUS, a, *ſingle*, *one ſeparate from others*; ſingulum video veſtigium, *a ſingle foot-ſtep*, *only of one perſon*, Plaut. Ciſt. 4, 2, 34.—It rarely occurs in the ſing. except in later writers:—plur. SINGŬLI, ae, a, *ſingle*, *one by one*, *each*, *every*; pauci an ſingŭli, *a few or one*, Cic. Or. 3, 35. *ſo* ſaepe ſingulis utendum eſt, plerumque binis, non ferè ternis ampliùs, Id. Or 67. nec ſingula morbi corpora corripiunt, Virg. G. 3, 471. lex in ſingulos homines, *againſt ſingle perſons* or *individuals*, i. e. privilegium, Quint. 2, 4, 37. *cf.* Cic.

Dom. 17. Leg. 3, 19. exegit etiam, ut, quoties consulatus sibi daretur, binos pro singulis collegas haberet, *two colleagues instead of one*, Suet. Aug. 37. singulis tantùm praesentibus, *in the presence only of one*, Quinctil. 1, 2, 29.—binae (legiones) singulis (consulibus) decretae, *sc.* sunt, *to each*, Liv. 42, 1. *so* Nep. 1, 3. 11, 2. &c. lustrat dum singula, *every thing*, Virg. A. 1, 453. *so* atque ordine singula pandit, ib. 6, 723. et multùm lacrimas verba inter singula fundit, *between each word*, ib. 3, 348. sol binas in singulis annis reversiones ab extremo contrarias facit, *every year*, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. quod efficitur in caelo singulis diebus et noctibus, ib. 35. crescit in dies singulos numerus hostium, *every day*, Cic. Cat. 1, 2. proderit tamen primò in se ipsum fecedere; meliores erimus singuli, *alone, in solitude*, Senec. Ot. Sap. 27. *so* quod est miserrimum, nunquam sumus singuli, Id. Nat. Q. 4 pr.—SINGULĀTIM, (*al.* singillatim *v.* sigillatim,) adv. *one by one*, Sall. Cat. 49. *particularly*, Cic. Caecil. 15. Verr. 5, 55. SINGŬLĀRIS, e, *single, one only*; hircus, qui singularis natus sit, *the only one born of his mother*, Plin. 28, 10 f. 42. hostes, ubi ex littŏre aliquos singulares, ex navi egredientes, conspexerant, *any single persons*, opp. *to* pauci & universi, Caes. B. G. 4, 26. quintum genus singulare, *singular, particular*, Cic. Acad. 1, 7. singularis potentia, *the power of one, monarchy*, Nep. 10, 9.—Dionysius—nullius rei denique cupidus nisi singularis perpetuique imperii, *of arbitrary power and for life*, Nep. 21, 2.—¶ 2. *singular, excellent, extraordinary, matchless, unparalleled*; virtus, Cic. Manil. 1. homo singularis constantiae, Id. Syll: 12. singulari immanitate et crudelitate praeditus, Id. quò facilius de singulari ejus impudentiâ existimare possitis, Cic. Verr. 2, 7. in omnibus rebus singulari fuit prudentiâ et industriâ, Nep. 24, 3. *cf.* 25, 10 f. sunt quaedam in te omnino singularia, Id. Verr. 3, 88. Aristoteles, meo judicio, in philosophia prope singularis, Id. Ac. 4, 43.—erat illi locus in edito singularis, *a particular place, by itself, in the top of the house*, Suet. Aug. 72.—singularis numerus, *the singular number*, used when we speak of one person or thing, Quinctil. 1, 5, 42. & 1, 6, 25. singularis casus, ib. 8, 3, 20. cum dico VULTUS HOMINIS pro vultu, dico pluraliter, quod singulare est, ib. 8, 6, 28.—SINGULARIUS, a. his indito catenas singularias, *i. e.* singulis catenam unam, *put a chain on each*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 3.—SINGULARĬTER, adv. *singularly, greatly, particularly*, Plin. Ep. 1, 22. 3, 5. & 4, 15. Cic. Verr. 2, 47.—¶ 2. *in the singular number*; SCALA et SCOPA, contraque HORDEA et MULSA—non aliò vitiosa sunt, quàm quòd pluralia singulariter, et singularia pluraliter efferuntur, Quinctil. 1, 5, 10. *add.* 1, 7, 19. & 8, 6, 28.—SINGLARITER, *per syncopen pro* singulariter, Lucr. 6, 1065.

SINISTER, tra, trum, *left, on the left*; cubitus, Ov. P. 3, 3, 11. pes, Virg. A. 7, 689. sinistra pars murorum, ib. 9, 468. -um cornu, *the left wing* of an army, Liv. 3, 70.—SINISTRA, *sc.* manus, *the left hand*, Ov. M. 13, 112. Virg. A. 5, 457. clypeosque ad tela sinistris protecti objiciunt, ib. 2, 443.——SINISTRA, adv. *on the left hand*, Cic. Acad. 4, 40.—cor in pectore sub sinisteriore mammâ situm, Cels. 4, 1. rota sinisterior, Ov. M. 2, 139.—ferè pestilens habetur (solum,) quod est remotum ac sinistrum soli, *not exposed to the sun*, Col. 1, 5, 8.—¶ 2. SINISTRA auspicia, *lucky omens* among the Romans, but *unlucky*, among the Greeks; because in taking omens among the Romans, the augur stood with his face directed to the south, and consequently the east, or lucky quarter of the heavens, was on his left hand; but the contrary of this was the case among the Greeks:—ita nobis sinistra videntur, Grajis et barbaris dextra, meliora, &c. Cic. Div. 2, 39. (A. 301.) avi sinistrâ, *with a lucky omen*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 72. *so* is ave sinistrâ dictus, populi magister esto, *i. e.* dictator, Cic. Leg. 3, 3. sinistri tonitrus, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 49. fulmen sinistrum auspicium optimum habemus ad omnes res, praeterquam ad comitia, Cic. Div. 2, 35.—*But the Roman authors, in imitation of the Greek, often use* SINISTER, *for* infelix *v.* infaustus, *unlucky, inauspicious; thus*, sinistra cornix, Virg. E. 9, 15. aves sinistrae, Ov. Ep. 2, 115. et laetae jurantur aves, bubone sinistro, *the birds are* falsely *sworn to be auspicious, though the unlucky owl* appeared, Lucan. 5, 396. prò numine fata sinistro, *unpropitious*, ib. 4, 194. dî, precor, a nobis omen removete sinistrum, *avert the dire omen*, Ov. Ep. 13, 49. arboribusque satisque notus pecorique sinister, *hurtful, pernicious*, Virg. G. 1, 444. nemo apud me quemquam sinistris sermonibus carpit, *censures with malevolent speeches*, Plin. Ep. 1, 9. igitur ad alios hanc sinistram diligentiam conferant, *let them recommend to others this ungenerous strictness*, ib. 7, 28. cetera institutа sinistra, *absurd, odious*, Tac. H. 5, 5. eo de homine, haud sum ignarus, sinistram in urbe famam *sc.* esse, *detestable*, Id. An. 6, 32. moremque sinistrum sacrorum Druidae—repetistis, *the cruel custom of sacrificing* human victims, Lucan. 1, 450. quicquid fetu genuit natura sinistro, *by a monstrous birth*, ib. 6, 670. et fuit ad coeptas hora sinistra vias, *unlucky*, Ov. Ep. 21, 68.—SINISTRĒ, (adv.) exceptus, *treated in a sinister manner, unfairly, deluded by false praise*, Hor. Art. 452. utraque clades sinistrè accepta, *both executions raised public clamour against* Galba, Tac. H. 1, 7.—SINISTERĬTAS, ātis, f. *malevolence, moroseness*, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 3. *austerity, impoliteness*, ib. 9, 5, 2.—SINISTRORSUM, & -us, adv. *towards the left hand*, Caes. B. G. 6, 24. Hor. S. 2, 3, 50. Ep. 9, 20.

* SINŌPIS, ĭdis, f. *sinoper or ruddle, a kind of red stone*, Plin. 35, 6. sinopĭcus, a. *of sinoper*, Vitr.

SĪNUM, i, n. *v.* -us, i, m. *a large vessel with a big belly for holding milk or wine*, Virg. E. 7, 33.

SINUS, ûs, m. *the bosom*; inque sinu puerum, qui nondum impleverat annum, dulce ferebat onus, Ov. M. 9, 338. *cf.* 13, 426. Ep. 8, 62. Virg. A. 4, 686. hic non amandus? hiccine non gestandus in sinu est? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 76. sinum lacrymis implevit obortis, Virg. A. 4, 30. *so* perque sinum lacrymae fluminis instar eunt, Ov. Ep. 8, 62.—*metaph.* laxant arva sinus, *the fields open their bosoms, i. e. the earth opens its pores*, Virg. G. 2, 231. at illum (Aridaeum) unda (Penei) accepit sinu vasto, *received him into his vast bosom*, ib.

2, 362. et ipsa tellus laeta foecundos sinus pandebat ultro, Senec. Octav. 404. *cf.* Id. Hippol. 1019. cur enim quaeritis, quod scitis? cur quod in sinu vestro est, excuti jubetis potiùs, quàm ponatis? Liv. 6, 15. simulationum falsa in sinu avi • didicerat, *in the bosom*, i. e. *under the tuition*, Tac. An. 6, 45 f.—put also for *the heart*; usque metu micuêre sinus, *my heart never ceased beating with fear*, Ov. Pont. 1, 45. *so* attoniti micuere sinus, ib. 5, 37.—*hence* calumniatores ex sinu suo appositi, *he suborned false witnesses from among his confidential friends*, Cic. Verr. 1, 10. quod (genus conjuratorum) proprium est Catilinae, de ejus delectu, immo verò de complexu ejus ac sinu, *his intimate and bosom friends*, Id. Cat. 2, 10. in sinu gaudere, *to keep one's joy to himself*, Id. Tusc. 3, 21 f. *so* in tacito cohibe gaudia clausa sinu, Propert. 2, 25, 30. confugit in sinum tuum concussa resp. *into your protection*, Plin. Pan. 6. gestus consulatus non in hoc urbis otio et intimo sinu pacis, ib. 56. alii intra moenia, atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, *in the heart* or *middle of the city*, Sall. Cat. 52. *so* in urbe ac sinu cavendum hostem *sc.* esse, Tac. H. 3, 38.—¶ 2. *the plait or fold of a garment*; nam veteribus nulli sinus; perquàm breves post illos fuerunt, *the* toga *of the ancients had no folds; after that they were very short*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 137. *The* toga *in later times had several folds*; sinus decentissimus, si aliquanto supra imam togam fuerit, nunquam certè sit inferior. Ille (sinus,) qui sub humero dextro ad sinistrum obliquè ducitur, velut balteus, nec strangulet, nec fluat, ib. 140. tum sinus injiciendus humero, ib. procedente vero actu, sinus ab humero rectè velut sponte delabitur, ib. 144. *In the hollow* or *cavity formed by this* sinus *or fold, things used to be carried; thus*, aurum in sinu ejus invenerunt, Id. 7, 1, 30. prolato ex sinu togae libro, Gell. 4, 18. talos nucesque ferre sinu laxo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 172. tum Romanus, sinu ex toga facto, &c. Liv, 21, 18. (A. 412.) *add.* Suet. Aug. 35.—*metaph.* mihi crede, in sinu est *sc.* meo Caesar, neque discingor, *I possess Caesar's friendship, nor will I do any thing to lose it*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 13.—purpureos laniata sinus, *sc.* secundùm, *tearing my purple garments*, Ov. Ep. 14, 51. *so* Id. M. 10, 722. nodoque sinus collecta fluentes, Virg. A. 1, 320. *cf.* 11, 775, undantemque sinum nodis irrùgat Iberis, *she tucks up her flowing robe with a Spanish clasp*, Stat. Th. 4, 266. substringe sinus, *tuck up your clothes*, Senec. Troad. 88. brevis expeditos zona constringat sinus, Id. Hippol. 390. fatum est in partibus illis, quas sinus abscondit, *which the loose* or *flowing part of the* toga *or tunic covers*, Juv. 9, 32. *so* sinistrâ manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit, Suet. Caes. 82. eram lacero pectus aperta sinu, *my garment* being *torn*, Ov. Ep. 15, 122. altero disluto pectus aperta sinu, *with a loose robe*, or *that part of the robe which covered the bosom*, Id. F. 1, 408. comites accedite, dixit (Proserpina,) et mecum vestros flore replete sinus:—haec gremium, laxos degravat illa sinus, *one fills her lap, another her loose bosom*, ib. 432, &c. Nilum, pandentem sinus, *expanding* or spreading out *the skirts* of his garment, Virg. A. 8, 712.——¶ 3. *à canvass* or *sail*; possisque sinus implere secundos, *the swelling sails*, Virg. A. 3, 455. obliquatque sinus in ventos, ib. 5, 16. totos pande sinus, *spread all your canvass*, Juv. 1, 150. *cf.* Ov. Art. 3, 500. *so* impleri sinus optabimus, Quinctil. 10, 7, 23.—¶ 4. *a bay* or *gulf of the sea*; sinus Maliacus, Liv. 37, 6. Tylos insula in eodem sinu (*sc.* Persico) est, Plin. 12, 10 f. 21. Antenor potuit—Illyricos penetrare sinus, *the Illyrian bay*, i. e. *the* Adriatic *sea* or *gulf of Venice*, Virg. A. 1, 243. Adriae sinus, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 19. *Pliny calls the four parts into which he divides the Mediterranean sea*, quatuor sinus; quorum primus a Calpe, &c. 2, 3. a Lacinio promontorio secundus, *i. e.* mare Adriaticum, ib. 11 f. 15. tertius Europae sinus Acroceraunii incipit montibus, finitur Hellesponto, 4, 1. *quartus*, pontus Euxinus, 6, 1. Est sinus adductos modicè falcatus in arcus, *a bay bent in the manner of a bow*, Ov. Ep. 2, 131. *cf.* M. 11, 229. *so* in sinus scindit sese unda reductos, *cuts itself into a winding bay*, Virg. G. 4, 420. extremamque sinu perfundit arenam, *overflows the sand with the curling and bending of its waves*, Id. A. 11, 626. Cocytusque sinu labens circumfluit atro, *with its black winding stream*, ib. 6, 132.—¶ 5. *any thing bent* or *winding, hollow, hidden* or *concealed*; quàm se praebuerunt ferro patienter et igni, *sc.* comae, ut fieret torto flexilis orbe sinus, *a curl* or *ringlet*, Ovid. Art. 1, 14, 26. tardosque trahit sinus ultimus orbes, *and the last winding* of the serpent's tail *drags its slow spires*, Virg. G. 3, 424. fluctus—ex alto sinum trahit, *drags a swelling heap* of water, ib. 238. angustus in ipso fit nodo sinus, *a small incision* or *slit*, ib. 2, 76. extremi sinus orbis, *the farthest part of the earth*, ib. 123.—sinus ulceris, *an abscess, the cavity* or *hollow part of a sore*, Cels. 5, 28, 12. majores sinus latiùs incidendi, Id. 7, 2, 20. sinus imperii, *the extremity or farthest part*, Tac. G. 29 f. *so* recessus ipse ac sinus famae, *the remoteness of our situation and the obscurity of our fame*, Id. Agr. 30. abditis pecuniis per occultos aut ambitiosos sinus, *in secret places, or in the hands of great men*, Id. H. 2, 92. exquiri novos sinus, et varia praedandi vocabula, *new sources and pretexts for rapacity*, ib. 4, 14. sed opes Cremonensium in sinu praefectorum legatorumque fore, *would be in the power* or *possession, would fall to the share of*, ib. 3, 19.—quàm laxus ad flatus, ac non respuenda quae veniant, sinus? *how slack is the net* of a spider's web, *to* bear *the winds, and to catch what animalcules come into it?* Plin. 11, 24 f. 28. derelicta lasso praetendi summâ parte arbitrêre licia; at illa difficilè cernuntur, atque ut in plagis lineae offensae, praecipitant in sinum, *you would think that the threads on the top were left unfinished by the spider being wearied; but they are seen with difficulty* on account *of their fineness, and, as in a hunter's toils the lines or cords being stumbled on, precipitate wild beasts into the net*, so these threads do animalcules involved in them, ib. jam removete sinus, *remove your nets, there is no need for them*, Martial. 13, 101.——SINUOSUS, a. *full of folds, turnings* or *windings*; flexu sinuoso elabitur anguis, *glides with a winding course*, Virg. G.

p, 244. *so* saucius at serpens sinuosa volumina versat, Id. A. 11, 753. sinuosa vena, Prop. 4, 1, 25. littora, Val. Flacc. 2, 452. aequora, Id. 3, 277.—arcus, *very much bent*, Ov. A. 1, 1, 23. vestis, *plaited, full of plaits*, Ov. M. 5, 68. historia *v.* narratio, *intricate, perplexed*, Quinctil. 2, 4, 3. pectore in sinuoso te mihi fixi, *in my inmost heart*, i. e. *I love you greatly*, Pers. 5, 27 ——SINUĀRE, *to turn* or *wind* like a serpent; sinuatque immensa volumine terga, *and twists their immense backs in spires*, Virg. A. 2, 208. sinuetque alterna volumina crurum *sc.* equus, *let him bend the alternate foldings of his legs*, Id. G. 3, 192. impositō patulos calamo sinuaverat arcus, *he had bent the wide bow with an arrow on it*, Ov. M. 8, 30. serpens sinuatur in arcus, *is bent into a bow*, Ov. M. 3, 42. qualia dividuae sinuantur cornua lunae, *as the horns of the half moon are bent*, ib. 682. tremulae sinuantur flamine vestes, *her fine clothes are pressed into cavities by the wind*, ib. 2, 876. campus inaequaliter sinuatur, *is bent*, Tac. An. 2, 16. donec in Cattos usque (littus) sinuetur, Id. G. 35.—dandaque opera, ut imus sinus exitum habeat; ne quis humor intus subsidat, qui proxima et adhuc sana rodendo sinuet, *which by corroding the contiguous parts yet sound, may make cavities* or *sinuses* in them, Cels. 7, 2, 21.

* SION, i, n. *water parsley, an herb*, Plin. 22, 22. f. 41.

SIPĀRIUM, i, n. *a curtain or veil, which was removed by being drawn down, when the play began*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6.

SIPHO, *v.* sipo, ōnis, m. *a siphon, a tube or pipe for conveying water, or for drawing any liquid from a cask*, Plin. Ep. 10, 42. Sen. N. Q. 2, 16.

SIPHUNCŬLUS, *a small siphon or pipe*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

SIQUIDEM, *if indeed, if so be, for as much as.*

SI quis, si qua, si quid *v.* si quod, *if any one:* sicubi, adv. *if in any place:* sicunde, *if from any place:* siquando, *if at any time.*

SIREMPS & -pse, adv. *v.* def. adj. *alike, the same*, Plaut. Amph. pr. 73. Senec. Ep. 91. Fest.

* SĪREN, ēnis, f. *a siren, (vid.* Propr. Nom.)

SĪRIUS, ii, m. *the dog-star:* adj. SIRIUS ardor, *the heat caused by the dog star*, Virg. A. 10, 273.

SIRPUS *v.* scirpus, i, m. *a twig, rush*, or *the like, of which mats are made, a mat, a wicker for catching fish* :——SIRPEA, ae, f. *a mat, basket* or *wicker made of rushes or twigs* :—SIRPICŬLA, ae, f. *a little twig-basket, a kind of pruning hook* :——SIRPĀRI, *to be bound or hooped with twigs.*

SĪRUS, *v.* Sirrhus, *a cave under ground to keep corn in*, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2.

SIS, *for* si vis, *if thou wilt*, Plaut. & Ter.

SISĀRA, ae, f *beath*, Plin. 11, 16.

SISER, ĕris, m. & n. et sisaron, i, n. *the skirret root, the white carrot or yellow parsnep*, Plin. 20, 5.

SISTĔRE (slīti, stātum,) amnes, aquam fluviis, sanguinem, legiones, fugam, &c. *to stop, to keep back:* hic rem Romanam siſtet, *shall prop or support the Roman state*, Virg. A. 6, 858. ita mihi salvam ac sospitem remp. sistere in suā sede liceat, *to settle on its proper basis*, i. e. *to restore to its former liberty*, Suet. Aug. 28. nec sisti potest, *sc.* malum, *nor can the mischief be stopped, the state cannot be saved*, Liv. 2, 29. 3, 9. & 4, 12. vixque concordiā sisti videbatur posse, *and it seemed scarcely possible that the state could be saved by concord*, Liv. 3, 16. non ita civitatem aegram esse, ut consuetis remediis sisti possit, *that it could be cured or preserved*, ib. 20.—suem sistit ad aram, *places*, Virg. A. 8, 85. *so* vos facili jam tramite sistam, *I will place*, ib 6, 676. tropaea r . nte, *to place, to set up*, Tac. An. 4, 53. se in judicio, *to appear in court*; vadimonium, *to appear to his recognisance, or on the day when the action was to be tried*; vas factus est alter sistendi ejus, *became surety for his appearance*, Cic. Off. 3, 10. sitim, *to allay*; alvum, *to stop a flux* :——SISTĔRE, (stĕti, stātum,) in via, neut. *to stop, to stand still*; amnes sistunt, *sc.* suos cursus, *do not flow*, Virg. G. 1, 479. ubi sistere detur, *to settle*, Id. 3, 7. qui remp. sistere negat posse, ni ad equestrem ordinem judicia referantur, *says that the rep. can not exist*, unless the *right of judging be restored to the equestrian order*, Cic. Verr. 5, 96. sistere tertiam legionem in aggere jubet, *to stop* or *stand*, Tac. H. 3, 21.—STĀTOR, ōris, m. *an attendant on a magistrate, an apparitor*, Cic Fam. 2, 17. & 2, 19.—*an epithet of* Jupiter, Liv. 1, 12. Cic. F. 3, 10.

SISTRUM, i, n. *a timbrel:* sistratus, a. *bearing a timbrel:* -ata turba, i. e. *the priests of* Isis, Mart.

* SISYMBRIUM, i, n. *water-mint, spear-mint*, Plin. 10, 20.

SITELLA, ae, f. *a little water-pot, a bullet-box.*

SĪTIS, is, f. *thirst, drought or dryness; an eager desire for any thing* :—siticulōsus, a. *thirsty, barren, dry; causing thirst* :—SĪTIRE, neut. *to be thirsty; to be parched or dry* :—activ. *to thirst after, to desire earnestly* :——SITIENS, adj. *thirsty, dry; desirous, covetous* :——SITIENTER, adv. *eagerly, greedily.*

SITTŸBUS, *v.* a, (*al.* Sillybus, *v.* a,) *the* index *of a book*, or *the skin that covers it*, Cic Att. 4, 4 & 5 & 8.

SĪTŬLA, ae, f. *a bucket for drawing water: a little vessel filled with water, from which lots were drawn*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 17.

SĪTŬLUS, i, m. *a water-pot, a pail or bucket for carrying water*, Cato, 10 & 11.

SĪTUS, part. *(a* sino,) *suffered, permitted* :—— adj. *situate or situated, placed; buried, interred.*—locus in mediā insulā situs, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. terram in medio mundo sitam, Id. in eo loco ubi Fortunae nunc sita est aedes, Id. Div. 2, 41. res omnis in incerto sita est, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 4. ea sita erat ex adverso, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 47. in te spes omnis, Hegio, nobis sita est, Id. Ad. 3, 4, 9. adolescens minimā in spe situs, Heaut. 5, 2, 44. in eo sitam vitam beatam putas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12. quantum est situm in nobis, Id. in officio colendo sita est vitae honestas omnis, Id Offic. 1, 2.—urbemque Philippopŏlim a Philippo sitam, *built, founded*, Tac. An. 3, 38. ara Druso sita, *erected*, ib. 2, 7. *add.* ib. 6, 41. H. 3, 72. 4, 22 & 33.——¶ 2. *buried;* SITI dicuntur ii, qui conditi sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 22. situs est (Aeneas) super Numicium flumen, Liv. 1, 2. *cf.* 26, 25.

SĪTUS, ūs, m. *the standing of any place, a site or situation;* terrae, situs, forma, circumscriptio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20. erant ejusmodi ferē situs oppidorum, ut, &c. Caes. B. G. 3, 12. castrorum, ib. 5, 55. terrarum situs dicere, *to tell or describe the situation of countries*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 252. situs mem-

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membrorum, *the position*, Cic. N. D. 2, 61. *so* partium corporis, Id. Ac. 4, 39.—regalis situs pyramidum, *the regal or magnificent structure*, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 2.—in eo situ, *in that country*, Plin. 32, 1 f. Sphagnos infra eos situs in Cyrenaicâ provinciâ maximè probatur, 12, 23 f. 50. *cf.* 18 f. 30.—¶ 2. *rest from tillage*; et segnem patiêre situ durescere campum, *by lying fallow*, Virg. G. 1, 72. nos de agitatione terrae nunc loquimur, non de situ, *about moving* or *agitating the ground, not about letting it lie still*, Col. 2, 2, 6.—¶ 3. *filth* or *nastiness* from want of use, from neglect, moisture, or the like; loca senta situ, Virg. A. 6, 462. et ibi Serv. & Donat. *cf.* 7, 440. muscus crura vitium situ et veterno macerat, Col. 4, 24. immundus situs, Ov. A. 1, 12, 30. iners, Id. P. 1, 6, 8. informis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 117. turpi situ caneſcunt tecta, Ov. A. 1, 8, 52. militis in tenebris occupat arma situs, *rust*, Tibul. 1, 11, 50. *so* detergere situm ferro, Sil. 7, 534.

SĪVE, conj. *or, or if*; sive, *whether, or.*

SIUM, i, n. *water parsley*, Plin. 22, 22. & 26, 8.

SMARAGDUS, i, m. *an emerald*, Plin. 37, 5. smaragdĭnus, *like an emerald*; *very green*, Cels. 5, 19, 4. smaragdītes, ae, m. *a kind of marble like an emerald*, Plin. 37, 5.

SMĂRIS, ĭdis, f. *a small fish, an anchovy*, Plin.

* SMEGMA, ătis, n. *any thing used for scouring and cleaning, a wash ball*, Plin. 22, 25. & 24, 7. smegmaticus, a. *made for scouring*, Plin. 31, 7.—SMECTĬCUS, a. *having the power of scouring*, Id. 30, 4.

SMILAX, ăcis, f. *an yew-tree*, Plin. 16, 10.

SMURNA, smyrna, *v.* smyrrhiza, ae, f. *myrrh*: smyrnium, i, n. *lovage, an herb like myrrh*, Lucr.

SŬBŎLES, is, f. *(al.* Subŏles, *a* sub & oleo, *i. e.)* cresco, *an offspring*; cara deûm soboles, Virg. E. 4, 49. si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset soboles, Id. A. 4, 327. Romae soboles, *the offspring of Rome*, i. e. *the Romans*, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 14. diva, producas sobolem, *multiply our offspring*, Id. car. Saec. 17. tertia jam soboles, *a third child*, Lucan. 2, 331. deplorat Libycis perituram Scipio terris infaustam sobolem, *his unhappy descendants*, ib. 6, 789. *cf.* 5, 474. amor utrique sobolis aequalis, *both* (the male and female pigeon) *have an equal affection for their young*, Plin. 10, 34 f. 52. haec potior soboles, *this is the better sort* of bees, Virg. 4, 100. custodiri debent, ne novae soboles diffugiant, *lest the young bees fly away*, Col. 9, 14. 5. densior hinc soboles, i. e. *the goats are more fruitful* than the sheep, Virg. G. 3, 308 *cf.* Col. 7, 6, 7. lascivi soboles gregis, *i. e.* hoedus, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 8. et sobolem armento sortire quotannis, *provide a new offspring for the herd every year*, ib. 71. *cf.* Col. 6, 22, 1. nemo jam serit ex semerâ, sed ex sobolibus, *nobody now plants* the elm *from the seeds, but from its shoots*, Col. 5. 6, 2. possunt etiam soboles per brumam caedi, *suckers* or *shoots may be cut in the shortest days*, Id. Arb. 5, 4. materia, quam inseveris, si sobolem vel superiores ramos habebit, omnia praecidito, *if the tree, which you have grafted, have any shoots or upper branches, cut them all away*, ib. 26, 9.

SOBRĪNUS, & -a, *(q.* sororīnus,) *a cousin german*, properly by the mother's side, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 6. & ibi Donat. Cic. Off. 1, 17.—*any near relation*, Ter. Phor. 2, 3, 37.

SOBRIUS, a. *(q.* sine ebrietate,) *sober, temperate, abstemious; not drunk*; furere apud sanos, et quasi inter sobrios bacchari vinolentus videtur, Cic. Or. 28. ne vinolenti quidem, quae faciunt, cadem approbatione faciunt, qua sobrii, Id. Acad. 4, 17.—*in one's senses, serious*; tu pol homo non es sobrius, Ter. And 4, 5, 39. caret invidendâ sobrius aulâ, *sober, moderate in his desires*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 8. homines satis frugi et sobrii, *prudent, sensible*, Cic. Verr. 3, 27. *so* Plaut. Perf. 4, 5, 2. rura sobria, *in which wine is not produced*, Stat. Silv. 4, 2, 37. qui (Domitianus) castae Cereri diu negata reddit jugera, sobriasque terras, i. e. *prohibits the planting of vineyards*, ib. 4, 3, 12. *cf.* Suet. Dom. 7 & 14.——SOBRĬE, adv. *soberly, temperately*. Cic. Off. 1, 30. *prudently, sensibly*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 29. Mil. 3, 1, 214. Perf. 4, 1, 2.——SOBRĬĔTAS, ātis, f. *gravity, sobriety*, Sen. tranq. an. f.

SOCCUS, i, m. *a sock, a kind of shoe* or *slipper, properly of the Greeks*, as calceus *was of the Romans*; *whence* soccus *and* pallium *are joined*: comularis homo soccos habuit et pallium, Cic. Rabir. Post. 10. *so* Elius Hippias gloriatus est ---annulum, quem haberet, pallium, quo amictus, soccos, quibus indutus esset, se tuâ manu confeciſſe, Cic. Or. 32. assido; accurrunt servi soccos detrahunt, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 71. soccus muliebris, *a slipper used by women*, Suet. Cal. 52. ¶ SOCCUS, *the slipper* or *low-heeled shoe, was always worn by comedians, as the* cothurnus, *the buskin* or *high-heeled shoe, was by tragedians*; *whence* soccus *is put for comedy or a familiar stile*; hunc socci cepere pedem, grandesque cothurni, *the sock and majestic buskin, comedy and tragedy assumed this measure*, i. e. *iambic verse*, Hor. Art. P. 80. indignatur item privatis ac prope socco dignis carminibus narrari coena Thyestae, *will not bear to be told in familiar verses, and such as suit almost with comedy*, ib. 90. magnum et Menandro in comico socco testimonium regum Aegypti et Macedoniae contigit, classe et per legatos petito, *the kings of Egypt and Macedonia* gave a signal *proof of their respect for Menander, the comic poet, by sending ambassadors to invite him to their court, with a fleet to escort him*, Plin. 7, 30. (A. 356.)—SOCCŬLUS, i, *a little sock* or *shoe*, Suet. Vit. 2.—SOCCĀTUS, a. *wearing a sock* or *slipper*, Senec. Ben. 2, 12.

SŎCER, cri, m. *a father-in-law, a wife's father*; nostro quidem more cum parentibus puberes filii, cum soceris generi non lavantur, Cic. Off. 1, 35. *cf.* Nep. 22, 3. cogitur huic domui Jupiter esse socer, Ov. Ep. 16, 212. ut generos soceris mediae junxere Sabinae, Luc. 1, 118.—— Plautus *has* SOCĔRUS, Men. 5, 5, 54. Cas. 4, 2, 18.—SOCRUS, ûs, f. *a mother-in-law*, Cic. Att. 9, 4.

SOCIUS, i, m. *a companion*, particularly as a sailor, Virg. E. 8, 70. ô socii, ô passi graviora, Id. A. 1, 198. *so* sociis et rege recepto, *having recovered our companions and king*, ib. 553. sociisque exacta referre, *to bring back a certain account to their companions*, ib. 309. *cf.* 198, 217, 360, 390,

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390. 583, 633, &c. socii navales, *rowers, mariners*, Liv. 21, 49 & 50. socii navales milites facti, Id. 26, 17. *add.* ib. 35 & 48.—*a companion in war, a fellow-soldier*; bellorum socii, Plin. Pan. 60. Lucan. 1, 299. concurrere in arcem cum sociis, Virg. A. 2, 314. clamore excipiunt socii *sc.* Turnum, ib. 9, 54.—¶ 2. *a companion* or *sharer, a partner*; nullius boni sine socio jucunda possessio, Senec. Ep. 6. consiliorum socius et particeps, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 22. socius et administer omnium consiliorum adsumitur Scaurus, *as an associate and assistant in*, Sall. Jug. 29. hujus consilii jam ne socium quidem habeo quenquam, Cic. Att. 11, 12. ita praeter Laelium, neminem habeo culpae socium, ib. 11, 14. doloris et periculorum socius, Plin. 35, 11. T. Agusius et comes meus fuit illo miserrimo tempore, et omnium itinerum, navigationum, laborum, periculorum meorum socius, Id. Fam. 13, 71. socius furoris, Luc. 2, 542. socios se cladibus optant, ib. 7, 716. quò nos cunque feret melior fortuna parente, ibimus, ô socii (fortunae meae,) comitesque (viae,) Hor. Od. 1, 7, 26. cum sociis operum pueris et conjuge fidâ, *the partners*, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 142. socius sanguinis, *a brother*, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 29. generis, *a relation*, Id. M. 3, 259. tori, *a bed-fellow, a husband*, Id. M. 14, 678. qui simul agnovit socium comitemque sacrorum, *as soon as he knew his associate and companion in these sacred rites*, ib. 11, 94.—rationem igitur nobis praecipuam dedit (*sc.* parens rerum fabricatorque mundi,) ejusque nos socios esse cum diis immortalibus voluit, *sharers, partakers*, Quinctil. 2, 16, 14. nulla fides regni sociis *sc.* erit, *the partners of sovereign power can never be faithful to each other*, Lucan. 1, 92. *so* nec regna socium ferre nec taedae sciunt, Sen. Agam. 259. ni Apronius dictitaret, te sibi in decumis esse socium, *his partner*, Cic. Verr. 3, 57. in rebus minoribus socium fallere turpissimum est, *to deceive a partner*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40. *cf.* Rosc. Com. 6. *hence*, pro socio condemnari, *to be condemned for fraudulent conduct as a partner*, Cic. Quint. 3. *so* furti et pro socio damnatus est, Id. Flacc. 18.—¶ 3. socii Bithyniae, *the tax-gatherers, the partners of that society, which farmed the taxes of Bithynia*, Cic. Fam. 13, 9. socii scripturae, *the farmers of the public pastures*, ib. 65. sociis unicè diligebatur, *i. e.* a publicanis, Id. Planc. 9. *cf.* Verr. 2, 20. ad malam rem socius, *an accomplice*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 22. his amicis sociisque confisus Catilina, *relying on these friends and associates*, Sall. Cat. 16. *add.* 18. nominat socios *sc.* conjurationis, *the accomplices*, ib. 40.—¶ 4. *an ally*; refertur (ad senatum) etiam de rege Juba, ut socius sit atque amicus, *sc.* populi Romani, Caes. B. C. 1, 6. sociis veluti hostibus, hostibus pro sociis utuntur, *allies*, Sall. Jug. 31, 23. coërcere omnibus modis socios atque civis, Id. Cat. 29. socii nomenque Latinum, *the Italian allies, and the inhabitants of* Latium, Sall. Jug. 39 & 43. *so* per amicos, ac maximè per homines nominis Latini et socios Italicos, ib. 40. equites ex Latio et a sociis cogere, ib. 95. socii Graecorum populorum, i. e. *the Greek states*, Liv. 42, 60. defectio sociorum nominisque Latini haud dubia erat, ib. 8, 3. mos credo non placebat sine Romano duce exercitusque socios propriis viribus consiliisque bella gerere, Id. 2, 53. &c. indignemini bonis ac fidelibus sociis tam atroces injurias fieri, Liv. 29, 17.

SŌCIA, ae, f. *a female companion*; addit se sociam—Aegle *sc.* iis, *joins as a companion*, Virg. E. 6, 20. nulla pro socia obtinet, *is treated as a companion*, Sall. Jug. 80 f. sed leve si munus sociae generisque vacca negaretur, *to the sharer of his desert and bed*, i. e. *to* Juno *his sister and wife*, Ov. M. 1, 620. *cf.* 8, 521. & 10, 208. sociâ te, (*sc.* existente,) nil mihi triste foret, Id. Sab. 1, 114. *cf.* Ep. 17 f. sociasque sorores impietatis habet, *partners of her impiety*, Ov. M. 4, 3. & 8, 4. *so* sociam laetorum me accipis, Luc. 2, 346. mater precum socia, *intreating the same thing with her son*, Tac. An. 2, 10. te omnium Siculorum patronum una Mamertina civitas socia furtorum ac flagitiorum tuorum publicè laudat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5.—SOCIUS, a. *allied, confederate*; socia agmina, Virg. A. 2, 372 & 613. classis, Ov M. 13, 352. cum timuit socias anxia Roma manus, *the troops of her allies*, Ov. A. 3, 15, 10. *so* sociae cohortes, Tac. An. 1, 49. gens ante alias socia Romanis, *friendly to*, Tac. Titânum soboles, socia nostri sanguinis, *allied or related to*, Cic. ex poëta, Tusc. 2, 10. nec non et Teucri sociâ simul urbe fruuntur, *friendly, possessed by allies* or *friends*, Virg. A. 3, 352. *so* clades sociae urbis, Liv. 31, 24. sociae civitatis eversionem deflere, Quinct. 3, 8, 12. di maris exceptum socio dignantur honore, *treat me with the same honour as themselves*, Ov. M. 13, 949. promissus socios ubi nunc Hymenaeus in annos, *where now is Hymen, whom you promised was to unite us for ever*, Ov. Ep. 2, 33. socius lectus, *the nuptial couch*, Ovid. Art. 2, 377. *so* torus, ib. 1, 566. nocte sociâ *sc.* tibi, *befriending you*, Cic. Phil. 2, 18. *but* sociae noctes, *spent in social intercourse*, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 1, sociae dapes, *a social feast, a meeting of relations*, Ov. F. 2, 618. exercent illi sociae commercia linguae, *the intercourse of social conversation*, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 35. *so* socii sermonis origo, Id. Art. 1, 143. socii desertor amoris, *social* or *mutual*, Id. Ep. 19, 157. cum Venus et Juno, sociosque Hymenaeus ad ignes conveniunt, *to the social fires*, i. e. *to the nuptial sacrifice offered to them jointly*, Id. M. 9 f. sed tristibus utraque (Medea et Progne) causis jactură socii sanguinis ulta virum, *by the loss of their common blood*, i. e. *by murdering their common children*, Id. A. 2, 14, 32. *cf.* Rem. 60. in socias leges ultima gentis eo, *I the last or youngest of my family yield to the common laws of my race*, i. e. *to the fatal passion of love*, Id. Ep. 4, 62, ulmus cum sociâ vite, *with the vine joined* or *married to it*, Ov. M. 14, 662. deseruit socios hospite capta deos *sc.* Helena, *captivated by her guest, she has deserted her conjugal deities*, i. e. *the house of her husband*, Ov. Ep. 5, 126. *so* ecce fugit notumque torum sociosque Penates Corinna, Ov. A. 2, 11, 7. his socias tu quoque junge moras *sc.* cum illa, *do you linger here along with her*, Id. Art. 1, 492. Hic (Fabius) socium summo cum Jove nomen habet, *in common with*, i. e *the name of* MAXIMUS, Id. F. 1, 653. pro socio si qua est mea gratia regio, *if I have any interest* with

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with you *for* advancing *our joint kingdom* or *power*, Id. M. 5, 378. sociisque comes discordia regni, *the attendant on regal power possessed by two joint sovereigns*, Stat. Theb. 1, 130. socioque impone sepulchro, *in the same tomb with me*, Ov. Ep. 11, 123. aurea possedit socio Capitolia templo mater (Juno,) *in common* with Jupiter, Id. F. 6, 73. sociae victoriae, *jointly obtained*, Tac. An. 12, 61. multitudo nullius rei inter se socia, *participating of no common rights*, Liv. 26, 16. est enim finitimus oratori poëta, numeris adstrictior, verborum autem licentiâ liberior, multis verò ornandi generibus socius, ac paene par, Cic. Or. 1, 16. SŌCĬĀLIS, e, *of allies*; civili quippe standum exercitu esse, quando socialis coetus desereret, *that they must depend on the army of their fellow citizens, since the body of their allies deserted them*, Liv. 7, 25. licet delere omne Latium, unde sociali egregio exercitu per multa bella magnaque sape usi estis, *whence you have often been supplied with a powerful army of allies*, Liv. 8, 13. sociale bellum, *against the* Italian *allies*, Cic. Font. 14. Flor. 3, 18. socialis lex, *a law in favour of the allies*, Cic. Caecil. 5. Verr. 2, 6. quum qui hostes nunquam fuerint, ad amicitiam sociali foedere inter se jungendam cocant, *by a social treaty, on equal terms*, Liv. 34, 57.—beneficium dare, res socialis est, *social*, Sen. Ben. 5, 11.—— amor socialis, *conjugal love*, Ov. M. 7, 800. Tr. 5, 14, 28. exigit hoc socialis amor, foedusque maritum, Id. P. 3, 1, 73. socialia carmina, *nuptial songs*, Id Ep. 12, 139, foedera, *marriage vows*, ib. 4, 17. *so* lecti socialia jura, A. 3, 11, 45. socialia sacra, *nuptial rites*, Ep. 21, 155. ecquid in officio torus est socialis? *do our wives behave as they ought?* F. 2, 729. Livia sic tecum sociales complcat annos, Tr. 2, 161.—SOCIĀLITAS, ātis, f. *socialness* or *sociableness*, Plin. Pan. 49. SOCIĀLITER, adv. *by a social* or *equal league*, Hor. Art. 258.——SOCIĔTAS, ātis, f. *a partnership*; Quintius cum Sex. Naevio societatem fecit, Cic. Quint. 3. cum annos jam complures societas esset, ib. 4. neque interea verbum ullum interposuit Naevius, aut societatem sibi quidpiam debere, aut privatim Quintium debuisse, ib. assem sese negat daturum, nisi priùs de rebus rationibusque societatis omnibus decidissent, ib. 5. jussit bona proscribi ejus, quicum familiaritas fuerat, societas erat, ib. 6. societas decumarum, Cic. Verr. 3, 61. perstat in sententiâ Saturius; quodcunque sibi petat socius, *(a partner,)* id societatis fieri, Cic. Rosc. Com. fin. pecuniam petis, Fanni, a Roscio: quam? utrùm quae tibi ex societate debeatur? an, &c.—judicium societatis, *a trial for defrauding a partner*, ib. 6.——¶ 2. *a society* or *company of partners*; societates publicanorum, *the companies of* Equites *who formed the public revenues*, Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 4. omnes societates, *all these societies* or *companies*, Id. Mur. 33. societas Bithynica, *the company of* Equites *that farmed* or *rented the taxes of* Bithynia, Cic. Fam. 13, 9. quae societas ordine ipso, et hominum genere, pars est maxima civitatis: constat enim ex ceteris societatibus, *it is composed of* all *the other societies* of farmers of the public revenues, ib. magister societatis *v.* in societate, *the governor* or *chief director of such a society*, ib. & Planc. 13. (A. 27.) Cuspius—fuit in Africa bis, cum maximis societatis negotiis praecesset, *when he had the direction of the affairs of the company which farms the revenues of that province*, Id. Fam. 13, 6. Pompeius magnam (pecuniam) societates earum provinciarum, quas ipse obtinebat, sibi numerare coëgit, Caes. B. C. 3, 3.—¶ 3. *an union* or *alliance*; societas humana *v.* hominum, *human society*, Cic. Ac. 1, 5. Off. 1, 5 & 7. civilis, *civil society, the union of citizens in a free state*, Liv. 3, 40. jucundissima vitae atque officiorum omnium societas, Cic. Dom. 11. haec est societas, in qua omnia insunt, quae putant homines expetenda, *i. e.* amicitia, Cic. Am. 22. societatem cum rege Persarum facere, *an alliance*, Nep. 2, 8. *so* justitiâ factum est Aristidis, ut omnes ferè civitates Graeciae ad Athenienses societatem se applicarent, Id. 3, 2. quum—multi ejus demigrationis peterent societatem, *a share in that emigration*, ib. 1, 1. eosque, fi possit, impellat ad societatem belli, *to a confederacy in the war*, Sall. Cat. 40. *so* ad societatem belli venire, Cic. Lig. 8. hunc Mithridates mirè ad societatem Romani belli pellicere cupiebat, Justin. 38, 3. nostra tanti et tam praeclari muneris societas, *our association in so illustrious an office*, Cic Fam. 5, 2, 2. *so* quod societatem reip. conservandae tibi mecum a patre acceptam renovas, gratum est, *I chearfully accept the renewal of that association*, ib. 12, 28. do equidem ego operam, ut etiam Lepidum ad hujus rei societatem incitem, *to co-operate with me in defending the rep.* ib. 10, 11, 11. a te autem peto, ut me—aliquâ ex parte in societatem tuarum laudum venire patiare, *into a share*, ib. 9, 14, 8. video enim permulta esse crimina, quorum tibi societas cum Verre ejusmodi est, ut ea in accusando attingere non audeas, *in which you share or participate*, Cic. Caecil. 9 f. eos quoque in societatem consilii avunculi assumunt, *their uncles drave them in to take a share in the plot*, Liv. 2, 4. per societatem periculi, *by his sharing in the danger*, Sall. Cat. 48 f. infida societas regni, *want of faith between two joint sovereigns*, Liv. 1, 14 societatem cum utroque (Pompeio & Crasso) iniit, ne quid agerctur in rep. quod displicuisset uni ex tribus, *he entered into an agreement*, Suet. Caes. 19 f. parumque videtur omnium faciorum sibi cum Dolabella societatem initam confiteri? *a combination* or *conspiracy*, Cic. Phil. 13, 17.—SOCIĀRE se alicui, *to join, to unite*; ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali, Virg. A. 4, 16. ne pete connubiis natam sociare Latinis, *to join your daughter in marriage to a Latin husband*, ib. 7, 96. ō sola,—quae nos urbe, domo socias, *who receivest us as allies*, ib. 1, 600. diligentiam cum scientia, *to join*, Col. 3, 3. *so* consilia, Tac. H. 2, 74. dextras, Sil. 11, 149. gaudia cum aliquo, *to participate*, Tibul. 3, 3, 7. juvencos impolito aratro, *to couple, to yoke*, Stat. Th. 1, 131. vires juncto aggere, *to join their camps*, Sil. 17, 110. unus eras, cum quo sociare cubilia possem, *I could share my bed*, i. e. *whom I could marry*, Ov. M. 10, 635. *cf.* Ep. 3, 109. tumuli de vertice cernunt Orphea percussis sociantem carmina nervis, *joining his verses to the strings*,

strings struck by him, ib. 11, 5. *so* verba socianda chordis, *to be accompanied by the lyre*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 4. interea Theseus sociati parte laboris functus, *having performed his part of this joint labour* of destroying the wild boar of Calydon, Ov. M. 8, 546. plures faciliùs munia reip. sociatis laboribus exsecuturos, *by joint labours*, Tac. An. 1, 11. nuper thalamo sociatus, *sc.* cum ea, *lately joined in wedlock*, Virg. A. 9, 594. *so* perpetuoque mihi sociatam foedere lecti, *i. e.* uxorem, Ov. in Ibin, 15. nec Tigrani diuturnum imperium fuit, neque liberis quamquam sociatis, more externo, in matrimonium regnumque, *though married*, *brother to sister*, Tac. An. 2, 3. nobiscum per connubium sociati, Id. H. 4, 65. qualiter aequaevo sociatam palmite vitem ulmus amat, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 48.—Socĭātrix (tricis, f.) gratia Phrixi, *the conciliating favour*, Val. Flac. 5, 600.—Sociābĭlis, e, *easy to be joined*, Plin. 19, 42.—*sociable*, Liv. 40, 8. Sēd. Ep. 95.——Sociennus, i, m. (*for* socius,) *a companion* or *friend*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 32.—Sociofraudus, i, m. *a defrauder of his companion or friend*, Id. Ps. 1, 3, 128.

Sŏcors, dis, a. (*q.* secors, sine corde,) *careless, indolent, slothful, sluggish:* socordiùs, adv. *more carelessly*:—Socordia, ae, f. *carelessness, indolence, sloth*; nihil loci est socordiae, Ter. And. 1, 3, 1.

Socrus, ūs, *a mother-in-law*; *see* Socer.

Sŏdālis, is, c. g. *a company, a fellow at meals or pastimes*, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 5. 1, 36, 5. *of one company, college, society, or fraternity*; sodales Titii v. Titienses, *priests appointed by* Titus Tatius *to preserve the sacred rites of the Sabines*, Tac. An. 1, 54. *so* sodales Augustales, *priests instituted in honour of* Augustus, (A. 310.) sibi in Lupercis sodalem esse Coelium dixit, *his companion*, Cic. Coel 11. *cf.* Sen. 13.—nam ille quoque sodalis iste erat, *his companion* or *partner*, Cic. Verr. 1, 36.—redde bona sodalis filio, i. e. *to the son of your* quaestor, ib. 37. *cf.* Or. 2, 49.—sodales ac sequestres, *persons employed to procure votes for candidates, by bribery*, Cic. Coel. 7. Planc. 19.—— Sodālĭtas, ātis, f. *a number of companions, a society* or *corporation*, Cic. Sen. 13.—*a combination of persons to bribe the centuries*, Cic. Planc. 15. Q. fr. 2, 3.—Sodalitium, i, n. *a social feast*, A. ad Her. 4, 51. lex Licinia de Sodalitiis, *against forming companies to canvass for candidates*, Cic. Planc. 15. (A. 207.)

Sōdes, adv. (*for* si audes,) *I pray, I beseech you.*

SOL, sōlis, m. *the sun*; ita dictus, vel quia *sc.* lux ex omnibus sideribus est tantus; vel quia, cum exortus, obscuratis omnibus, *solus* appareret, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. cras primo sole, *early to-morrow, at sun-rise*, Juv. 2, 133. primo cum lumine solis, Virg. A. 7, 130. postero die Romani ab sole orto ad multum diem stetere in acie, *from sun rise*, Liv. 27, 2. supremo sole, *i. e.* sub solis occasum, *at sun-set*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 3.—sol acer, acutus, aestivus, ardens, cadens, oriens, &c. plaga solis iniqui, *the region of the intemperate* or *scorching sun*, i. e. *the torrid zone*, Virg. A. 7, 227. O pulcher sol, *O beautiful day*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 46. niger sol, *an unlucky day*, Id. S. 1, 9, 73. tres adeo incertos caecâ caligine soles erramus pelago, *three days*, Virg. A. 3, 203. *so* longos soles consumere cum aliquo, Pers. 5, 41. solibus perusta uxor, *by the heat or beams of the sun*, Hor. Epod. 2, 41. solibus aptus, *fit to bear heat*, i. e. *loving to bask in the sun*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24. quid terras alio calentes sole mutamus? *sc.* nostrâ terrâ, *warmed by another sun*, i. e. *under a different climate*, Id. Od. 2, 16, 19.——*metaph.* solem Asiae Brutum appellat, Id S. 1, 7, 24.—procederat in solem et pulverem, *he had come forth into the heat and dust*, i. e. *to speak in the* Forum, *and in the assemblies of the people*, Cic. Brut. 9. cedat umbra soli, i. e. *let jurisprudence yield to the art of war*, Id. Mur. 14.——Sōlāris, e, *of or belonging to the sun*; *solar*; herba solaris, *the sun-flower*, Cels. 5, 27, 5.——Solātus, part. a. *burnt by the sun*; *struck or deprived of reason by the sun*, Plin. 29, 6 s. 38.——Solārium, i, n. *a sun-dial*, Plin. 7, 60. (A. 333.)—*a place for basking in the sun*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 69. (A. 527.)——Solstĭtium, (stō,) *the solstice; the summer solstice, the longest day*, Varr. L. L. 5, 2. solstitium pecori defendite, *vehement heat*, Virg. E. 7, 47. humida solstitia, *moist summers*, Id. G. 1, 100.—*in later authors*, hibernum solstitium, *the winter solstice*, Col. 7, 3, 1. *so* brumale, Id. 11, 2, 94. solstitiālis, e, *of or belonging to the solstice, solstitial*; -ālis circulus v. orbis, *the tropic of Cancer*; -ālis annus, *a solar year*:—Solānum, *the herb night-shade or banewort*, Plin. 27, 13, † solifer,—era plaga, *the torrid zone, the southern part of the world*, Senec. Herc. Oet. 159. soligena Aeetes, *the son of Sol*, Val. Flac. 5, 317.

Solpūga v. solipunga, ae, f. (*al.* solfūga,) *a venemous insect which stings terribly in the heat of the sun*, Plin. 8, 29 s. 43. & 22, 25 s. 81.

Sōlāri aliquem amicis dictis, *to comfort*, Virg. A. 5, 770. amorem musâ, *to sooth by music*, ib. 10, 191. *so* amorem testudine, Id. G 4, 465. laborem cantu, *to ease*, ib. 1, 293. famem concussâ quercu, *to relieve* or *assuage by shaking an oak*, i. e. *with acorns*, ib. 159. fessos opibus amicis, *to refresh*, Id. A. 5, 41. curas telâ, *to solace* or *mitigate*, ib. 9, 489. *so* metum Juli, 12, 110.——Solātium, i, n. *comfort, consolation, succour*:——Solatiŏlum, i, n. *a little comfort or ease*, Catul. 2, 7.——† Solāmen, ĭnis, n. *comfort*, Virg. A. 3, 661.—Solātor, ōris, m. *a comforter*, Tib. 1, 3, 15.

Solbūrii, ōrum, *retainers devoted to the service of some great man*; cum sexcentis devotis, quos ille *soldurios* vocant, Caes. B. G. 3, 22.

Sŏlea, ae, *a slipper or sandal*; soleae mulierbres, Cic. Har. resp. 21. soleam demere vel addere pedi, Ov. Art. 2, 212. soleae ligneae pedibus inductae sunt, *wooden sandals, a kind of fetters put upon criminals*, Cic. Her. 1, 13. *cf.* Juv. 2, 250.—¶ 2. *the shoe of a horse or mule*, Plin. 35, 11 s. 49. Suet Ner. 30.—¶ 3. *a sole-fish*, Plin. 9, 20.—¶ 4. *an instrument used in making oil*, Col. 12, 50.—Sŏlĕātus, a. *dressed in slippers*; stetit soleatus praetor pop. Rom. cum pallio purpureo tunicâque talari, Cic. Verr. 5, 35. *cf.* Pis. 6. (A. 420). Soleārius, i, *a maker of slippers*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 40.

Sōlemnis v. solennis, e, (*al.* deducunt a sōleo, *al.* a solus & annus; *sed* hoc *incertum est*:) *solemn; performed at certain times, and with certain rites; settled, appointed, accustomed, ordinary, usual*; solennes anae, *solemn, sacred*, Virg. A. 2, 202.

402. *so* arma, *to be kept with care*,. Stat. Th. 8, 174. sic Memnonis umbris annua solemni caede parentet avis, *every year with the usual slaughter*, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 4. statae sollemnesque caerimoniae, *solemn, accustomed*, Val. Max. 1, 1 *so* cantus, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 11. circus. Id. F. 5, 597. carmen, *a solemn* or *set form of words*, Liv. 33, 32. *so* comprecatio. Id. 29, 15. dapes, Virg. A. 3, 301. dies cujusque solemnes frequentare, *solemn occasions of festivity*; as birth-days, marriage-days, &c. Suet. Aug. 53. *so* solennibus ac festis diebus, Id. Vesp. 2. solemnium dierum ornatus, Col. 12, 3, 1. dies—jure solennis mihi, sanctiorque pene natali proprio, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 17. Idus tum Maiae solennes ineundis magistratibus erant, *were the usual time for entering on office*, Liv. 3, 36. epulae, Tac. Ann. 1, 50. festum, *a festival*, 2, 247. fanatici Galli cum sollenni habitu ante portam occurrunt, *the priests of Cybele with the habit they wore on solemn occasions*, Liv. 37, 9. imperium solenne socer habeto, *his usual authority*, Virg. A. 12, 193. iter solenne, legitimum, necessarium, Cic. Mil. 10. mos solennis sacrorum, Lucr. 2, 97. Romanis solenne viris opus, *usual*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 49. solennes ducere pompas, *to lead on the solemn procession*, Virg. G. 3, 22. in solemnibus sacris, *at solemn sacrifices*, Sall. Cat. 22. solenne et statum sacrificium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 113. solennibus senatûs consultis perfectis, *the usual decrees*, Liv 9, 8. pulchro sedet illa recessu, solenni solio, *(al.* sublimi,) *on a magnificent throne*, Ov. M. 14, 262. theatra, *where solemn plays were exhibited*, Ov. Art. 1, 133. in solennibus verbis, cum (senatus) supplicationem aut triumphum decernit, *in the solemn words* or *established form*, Id. 38, 48. *cf.* Ov. M. 10, 4. *so* sollemni satis est voce movere preces, Id. F. 6, 622. vota solennia reddere, Virg. E. 5, 74.—solenne erat, *it was usual*, Suet. Aug. 44. *so* sollenne est seminae omnibus annis parere, Col. 6, 37, 13. novae nuptae intrantes (domum mariti,) etiamnum sollemne habent postes eo (adipe suillo) attingere, *use to anoint the door posts with hog's lard*, Plin. 28, 9 s. 37.—SOLENNE, is, n. *a solemnity, a solemn festival*; solenne ex Arcadia allatum, Liv. 1, 5. quum solenne notum esset, ib. et soli Fidei solenne instituit, ib. 21. inter cetera solennia, *among other solemn usages*, or *usual customs*, Id. 2, 14. peracta erant solennia comitiorum, *the solemnities, the stated, fixed, or usual ceremonies* or *rites*, Plin. Pan. 64 *so* festorum, Col. 2, 22, 5. funerum, Tac. An. 3, 6. nuptiarum, 11, 26. annua solennia, Propert. 3, 10, 31. tristia, 2, 33, 1. magna, Juv. 10, 259. solennia insanire, *for* solenniter, *in the common or usual way*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 110.—— SOLENNITER, adv. *solemnly, in the usual manner, in due form*; omnibus solenniter peractis, Liv. 5, 46.

SŌLEO, sōlitus sum, sōlēre, *to use, to be accustomed or wont*: solita, a. *usual, accustomed, wonted*: solet & solitum est, imp. *it uses or is usual*; lubens fecero, et solens, *according to my usual custom, as I use to do*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 14. more sōsito, Ov. P. 3, 1, 165. ut solito finem imposuere labori, *when they finished their usual exercise of riding*, Id. M. 6, 240. si solitae quidquam virtutis adesset, *sc.* nobis, Virg. A. 11, 413. praeter solitum, *contrary to custom*; non praeter solitum leves, *with my accustomed levity*, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 20. nescio qua praeter solitum dulcedine laeti, *with I know not what unusual sweetness*, Virg. G. 1, 412. sol rubere solito magis *sc.* visus est, *more than usual*, Liv. 25, 7. *so* tardior solito orta est dies, Ov. A. 1, 13, 48. ille fugit, sese solito velociùs ipse currere miratus, Id. M. 14, 388.

SŌLERS v. sollers, rtis, a. *(q.* solus & ars,) *ingenious, skilful, sagacious, dextrous*; sac periculum in literis, sac in palaestra, in musicis;—sollertem dabo *sc.* eum, *I'll warrant him expert*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25. *so* primus aratra manu solerti fecit Osiris, *i. e. invented the plough*, Tibul. 1, 8, 29. nec consitiones modò delectant, sed etiam insitiones; quibus nihil invenit agricultura solertius, *more ingenious*, Cic. Sen. 15 f. Sulla—rudis antea et ignarus belli, sollertissimus omnium in paucis tempestatibus factus est, *became in a short time the most expert*, Sall. Jug. 96. solerti animo rem novam excogitat, *with a sagacious mind* or *ready invention*, Liv. 7, 14. auditu solerti animal, *of a quick sense of hearing*, Plin. 8, 28. solertiorem custodiam praebet anser quàm canis, *keeps a more watchful guard*, Col. 8, 13. pecudum custodia solers, *diligent care*, Virg. G. 4, 237.——SOLERTER, adv. *ingeniously, sagaciously*:—solertia, ae, f. *ingenuity, sagacity, skill*, Cic. Sen. 17. Plin. 8, 40.

SŌLICĬTUS, & poët. sollicĭtus, a. *(q. a* solo cĭtus, *i. e.* a loco suo motus; *sed al. al.) solicitous, anxious, uneasy*; soliciti eramus de tuâ valetudine, Cic. Fam. 16, 7. solicitus eâ re; *sc.* de, Ter. And. 1, 5, 33. mirificè sum solicitus quidnam de provinciis decernatur. Cic Fam. 10, 11. quàm sum solicitus, quidnam futurum sit, Id. Att. 8, 6. in vita tyrannorum—omnia semper suspecta atque solicita; nullus locus amicitiae, Cic. Amic. 15. sollicitos Galli dicamus amores, *the anxious loves, that cause anxiety*, Virg. E. 10, 6. canes solicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, *attentive to, easily disturbed or alarmed by*, Liv. 5, 47. annus—prodigiis sollicitus, Id. 10, 31. soliciti vicem imperatoris milites, *sc.* ob *v.* propter, Liv. 28, 19. *cf.* c. 43. me sollicitâ voce invocat Hippomanes, *with an anxious* or *importunate prayer*, Ov. M. 10, 639. at rex sollicitus monstris, *perplexed by the prodigies*, Virg. A. 7, 80. imbelles capreae, sollicitusque lepus, *fearful, timid*, Ov. F. 5, 372. mare sollicitum, *the troubled sea, agitated by the winds*, Virg. G. 4, 262. nunquam apud vos verba feci, aut pro vobis solicitior, aut pro me securior, *more anxious*, Tac. H. 4, 58. brevissima ac solicitissima aetas, Senec. brev. vit. 15.——SOLICITÈ, adv. *anxiously, carefully*; nam solicitiùs custodiendus est honor, in quo etiam beneficium amici tuendum est, Plin. Ep. 1, 19 f. urbis annonaeque curam solicitissimè semper egit, Suet. Cl. 18.—SOLICITŪDO, ĭnis, f. *solicitude, anxiety*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. isthaec mihi res solicitudini est, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 22. mordaces solicitudines, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 4. levare diris pectora solicitudinibus, Id. Epod. 13, 10.—SOLICITĀRE (solo cĭtare, *i. e.* ex suo loco movere, Fest.) humum ferro, *to stir, to plough*, Tibul. 1, 8, 30. *so* solicitanda tamen tellus *sc.* est, *must be turned*

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turned up, Virg. G. 2, 418. aquas *v.* freta remis, *to trouble, to disturb*, i. e. *to row*, ib. 2, 503. alvum purgatione, *to purge*, Celf. 5 pr. ſtamina pollice, *to touch* or *ſtrike the ſtrings of the harp, to play*, Ov. M. 11, 170. forem, *to endeavour to open*, Id. A. 3, 1, 50. feras arcu, *to chace*, Ov. A. 1, 7, 14. pacem, *to diſturb*, Liv. 34, 6. *conf.* 21, 10. animum, *to trouble* or *diſquiet, to make ſolicitous*; ea curâ quietos ſollicitat, *diſturbs their repoſe*, Virg. A. 4, 380. aliquem precibus, *to ſolicit*, Ov. M. 9, 682. aliquem bello, *to attack*, Id. F. 5, 40. eum *v.* animum ejus ad ſcelus, *to tempt, to ſolicit*; *ſo* ſolicitant haec toreumata furem, Mart. 12, 75. aves ad ſe, *to allure*, Plin. 8, 23.— SOLICITĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a ſoliciting*, Cic. Cat 3, 9.—*ſolicitude*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 26.—SOLICITĀTOR, oris, m. *an allurer* or *enticer*, Senec. contr. 15.

SŌLIDUS, a. *ſolid, firm*; ſolidoque adamante columnae, Virg. A. 6, 552. quod ſolidum eſt flectique nequit, mutatur in oſſa, Ov. M. 1, 409. eruimus terrâ ſolidum pro frugibus aurum, Id. A. 3, 8, 53. ferrum, Id. M. 9, 613. moenia ſtructa ſolido ſaxo, ib. 6, 373. Vaſa auro ſolida, *made of ſolid gold*, Tac. An. 2, 33. *ſo* ſolidi auro crateres, Virg. A. 2, 765. aere pedes ſolidi, Ov. Ep. 12, 43. ſolida humus, ib. 94. terra, Id. M. 10, 180. vidi ego, quod fuerat quondam ſolidiſſima tellus, eſſe fretum, ib. 15, 262. Hannibalem Coelius ſcribit, cum columnam aurcam, quae eſſet in fano Junonis Laciniae, auferre vellet, dubitaretque, utrùm ea ſolida eſſet, an extrinſecus inaurata, perterebraviſſe; cumque ſolidum inveniſſet, &c. Cic. Div. 1, 24. et fragili quaerens illidere dentem, offendet ſolido *ſc.* Invidia, *and ſeeking to fix her tooth on what is frail* or *ſoft, will ſtrike it againſt a ſolid*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 78.—¶ 2. *full, entire, complete*; defuntque dies ſolido anno, qui ſolſtitiali circumagitur orbe, *and* ſome *days are wanting to complete the year which is formed by a revolution of the ſun*, i. e. the lunar year wants ſeveral days to make it agree with the ſolar, Liv. 1, 19. parum ſolidus conſulatus, *not ſufficiently complete*, i. e. *not enjoyed for a whole year*, Liv. 4, 8 fin. nec partem ſolido demere de die ſpernit, *to take away a part from the entire day*, i. e. *to ſpend half of the day*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 20. *ſo* hodiernus dies ſolidus eſt; nemo ex illo quidquam mihi eripuit; totus inter ſtratum lectionemque civiſus eſt, Sen. Ep. 83. ſolida et expreſſa effigies juſtitiae, *a true* or *perfect reſemblance*; opp. *to* umbra et imagines, Cic. Off. 3, 17. *cf.* Tuſc. 3, 2. Planc. 12. felicitas ſolida, *complete*, Plin. 7, 40. *ſo* gaudium, Ter. And. 4, 23. ſolida eſt mihi gratia tecum, *I have an entire good underſtanding with you*, Ov. M. 12, 576. mens ſolida, *a fixed reſolution*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4. an tu aequum cenſes militiâ ſemeſtri ſolidum te ſtipendium accipere? *do you think it juſt that for a half year's ſervice you ſhould receive a whole year's pay?* Liv. 5, 4 m. vos quibus ſolidae ſuo ſtant robore vires, *who are in full ſtrength*, Virg. A. 2, 639. ſolida uſura, *complete intereſt, without any deduction*, Cic. Att 6, 1. ſolidior caſeus, *more ſolid*, Col. 7, 8. ſolidiſſima ſtructura, Vitr. 1, 5.— ¶ SOLIDUM *is ſometimes uſed as a ſubſt.* or *with a ſubſt. underſtood*; *as*, ut ſolidum ſuum cuique ſolvatur, *that every one may receive complete payment*, Cic. Rabir. Poſt. 17. *ſo* argentarius ab argentario ſolidum petit, Quinctil. 5, 10, 105. multos—in ſolido rurſus fortuna locavit, *in a ſolid ſtate* of happineſs, Virg. A. 11, 427. finditur in ſolidum cuneis via, *a way is made into the ſolid wood with wedges*, Id. G. 2, 79.— SOLIDĒ, adv. *ſolidly, firmly*:— SOLIDĪTAS, f. *ſolidity, firmneſs*: SOLIDĀRE, *to make ſolid*; lardum elixum ſolidat oſſa fracta, *cements*, Plin. 28, 16. illud et in naribus ignorari non oportet; non quidem cartilaginem ipſam glutinari, circà tamen carnem increſcere ſolidarique eum locum, *that part is conſolidated*, Celſ 8, 6. *ſo* boum nervos ſolidari, rurſuſque jungi, Plin. 24, 16. aedificiaque ipſa, certâ ſui parte, ſine trabibus, ſaxo Gabino Albanoque ſolidarentur, *ſhould be conſtructed*, Tac. An. 15, 43. (A. 519.) infuſo facies ſolidata veneno eſt *ſc.* Pompeii, *was hardened*, i. e. *embalmed*, Lucan. 8, 691. area tum primùm cretâ ſolidanda tenaci, *ought to be conſolidated with binding clay*, Virg. G. 1, 179.—— SOLIDĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a binding, ſoldering*, or *faſtening*, Vitruv. 5, 3. & 7, 1.— SOLIDESCĒRE, *to become ſolid*; veſica membranâ conſtat, quae vulnerata cicatrice non ſolideſcit, Plin. 11, 37 ſ. 83. *add.* Vitruv. 2, 6. & 9, 7. —— SŌLIDĬPES, ĕdis, a. *ſolid* or *whole-footed*, as a horſe, Plin. 10, 65 ſ. 84. & 73 ſ. 93. 11, 37 ſ. 45.

SOLIFER, ſoligena, &c. *vid.* Sol.

SOLIFERRUM, i, n. (ſolus & ferrum,) *a javelin of ſolid iron*, Liv. 34, 14.

SŌLĬPŪGA, ae, f. (ſol & fugio; *al.* ſolipūga,) *a kind of ant*, Plin. 22, 25 ſ. 81.

SOLISTIMUM tripudium, *a kind of augury, when chickens fed ſo greedily, that the corn given them fell to the ground and rebounded again*, Liv. 10, 40. Cic. Fam. 6, 6.

SOLITAURILIA, ium, n. *ſee* Suovetaurilia.

SŌLIUM, *a throne, a regal ſeat*, Virg. A. 1, 506. 7, 169, &c.——¶ 2. *a ſeat uſed by lawyers when they gave advice to their clients*, Cic. Leg. 1, 3. Cr. 2, 33 & 55.—¶ 3. *a baſon in a bath, or a ſeat in the baſon, where people ſat while they waſhed themſelves*, Plin. 11, 41. 28, 12. *a coffin*, Plin. 35, 12.

• SOLOECISMUS, *a ſoleciſm*, Quinctil. 1, 5.

SŌLUM, *the ground, the ſoil; the baſis or foundation*, Cic. Br. 74. Or. 3, 37. *a pavement*, Cic. Parad. 6. *the ſole of the foot*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 18. Cic. Tuſc. 5, 32. *the ſole of a ſhoe*, Mart. 9, 75. *whatever bears or ſuſtains any thing on it, as the ſea*, Virg. A. 5, 199. *the ſky*, Ovid. Met. 1, 73.—ſolum vertere, *to go into baniſhment*, Cic. Dom. 30. loquor quod in ſolum, *ſc.* venit, *whatever occurs*, Cic Fam. 9, 26. *cf.* Nat. D. 1, 23.

SŌLŬM, & ſolummŏdo, adv. *only*, *ſee* Sōlus.

SOLVĔRE, (ſolvo, ſolvi, sŏlūtum,) *to looſe, to free, to melt* or *diſſolve, to pay*; animos ſegnitiâ, *to relax by ſlowneſs*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 52. animum curâ *v.* metu, *to free from*: brachia a corpore, *to looſe, to let go his hold*, Ov. M. 11, 247. captioſa *ſc.* argumenta, *to refute*, Cic. Fin. 1, 7. *cf.* Quinctil. 2, 18, 34. coelum in Tartara, *to plunge, to reduce to* chaos, Virg. A. 12, 205. carmina, *to ſolve or explain*, Ov. M. 7, 760. certamina formae, *to determine the contest* between Juno, Minerva, and Venus, *concerning beauty*, Stat. Achil. 2, 336. colla equûm, *to releaſe, to free from* the

the yoke, Virg. G. 2 f. convivia, *to dismiss, to finish*, Ov. T. 6, 675. capillos, comam, crinem, crinales vittas, fasciam, funem, nodum, vincula, zonam, &c. *to loose, to untie* or *unbind*, vinctus est;—jube (eum) solvi, obsecro, Ter. And. 5, 4, 53. acies commissas, *to separate armies engaged*, Propert. 4, 4, 59. aenigmata, *to solve* or *explain*, Quinctil. 8, 6, 53. aes alienum, *to pay debt*, Sall. Cat. 35. agmina deductis choris, *to divide the troops into separate bands*, Virg. A. 5, 581. alvum, *to loosen, to render laxative*, Plin. 14, 18. aliquem crimine, *to free from blame*, Ov. Art. 2, 371. amores firmos, *to break off*, ib. 385. amores cantibus, *to remove by charms*, Tibul. 1, 2, 62. *add.* Propert. 1, 4, 15. ut me longa gravi solvat amore via, *may free*, Id. 3, 21, 2. inveni viam, quae mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem, *or free me from my passion for him*, Virg. A. 4, 479. arctum animum hospitiis, *to open or enlarge his narrow soul in acts of hospitality*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 83. nec corpora segnes in Venerem solvunt, *enfeeble* or *enervate*, Virg. G. 4, 199. *so* concubitus—rarus corpus excitat, frequens solvit, Cels. 1, 1, 8. corpora tum solvit tabes, *wastes, consumes*, Lucan. 6, 88. et omnes—corpora solventes, *having their bodies dissolved*, Lucr. 1, 1098. curas, *to remove, to dispel*, Ov. M. 10, 369. debita, *to pay*, Ov. F. 5, 596. dona, *to offer, to present*, Id. M. 9, 793. dolorem, *to remove*, Cels. 3, 10, 11. *cf.* 2, 7, 15. 2, 8, 40, &c. *so* ebrietatem, 2, 6, 23. febrem; inflammationem, morbum, &c. Id.—epistolam, *to open; to loose* the thread which bound it, Nep. 23, 11. et tibi sollicità solvitur illa (epistola) manu, *is opened by you*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 2. ergastula, *to open; to let loose the slaves shut up in work-houses*, Cic. Fam. 11, 10.—fidem, *to perform a promise*, Ov. M. 11, 135. *so* voti solverat antè fidem, *he had before performed what he had vowed*, Id. F. 1, 642. suam fidem solutam esse, *that he had discharged his engagements*, Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 8. *cf.* Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 6. Ov. Ep. 10, 78. tandem inventa est causa; solvisti fidem, *you have kept your promise* finely, (said ironically, i. e. *you have broken your promise,*) Ter. And. 4, 1, 19. foedera, *to violate*, Virg. A. 10, 91. jejunia, *to break one's fast*, Ov. M. 5, 534. inferias alicui, *to offer sacrifices to the manes, or ghosts of the dead*, Senec. Hippol. 1198. iras, *to lay aside*, ib. 9, 274 hoc uno solvitur ira modo, *is appeased*, Ov. Art. 2, 460. juga tauris, *to take off the yoke from the bullocks*, Virg. E. 4, 41. justa alicui, *to perform the last offices* or *funeral obsequies*, Ov. F. 5, 452. Sen. Hip. 1245. *so* justa paterno funeri, Rosc. Am. 8. *cf.* Curt. 3, 12, 15. suprema, Tac. 1, 61. lapidem, *to dissolve*, Scrib. 153. aliquem legibus, *to free* or *release from the obligation of the laws*, Liv. 31, 50. solvi legibus, Cic. Rull. 2, 36. legum, Id. Sext. 7. linguam ad jurgia, *to let loose*, Ov. 3, 261. lumina cunctorum in lacrimas, *to move, to melt*, Lucan. 8, 106. solve mares, *let loose the males*, admit them to the females, Virg G. 3, 64. membra, *to relax*, Virg. A. 12, 867. *cf.* ib. 951. & 1, 92 mentes curis, *to free*, ib. 4, 487. metum corde, *to dismiss* or *drive away*, ib. 1, 561. morem, *to drop* or *lay aside*, Liv. 1, 49. munera, *to grant, to bestow*, Ov. M. 11, 104.—¶ SOLVERE navem, *to set sail; to loose the rope, which binds the ship to the land;* querno solvunt a stipite funem, Ov. F. 4, 333. solvitur ab aggere funis, Ov. M. 14, 445. dum solvitur aggere funis, *sc.* ab, Id. Tr. 3, 9, 13. navem solvebat Ulysses, *loosed his ship* or *set sail*, Ov. Rem. A. 285. certus es, Aenea, cum foedere solvere naves, *to set sail with* the violation of your nuptial *engagement*, Id. Ep. 7, 9. illi, desperatis rebus, quum solvissent naves, ac vela ventis dedissent, *having loosed their ships and spread their sails to the winds*, Nep. 23, 8. nisi eat, te soluturum esse navim; ventum operam dare, *that you will loose your ship; that the wind is favourable*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 51. nam noctu hac soluta est navis nostra e portu Persico, *was loosed* or *sailed*, i. e. *is just arrived*, Id. Amph. 1, 1, 256.—NAVIS *is sometimes omitted;* nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, tertiâ ferè vigiliâ solvit *sc.* navem, *he set sail*, Caes. B. G. 4, 23. *so* Agamemnon solvere imperat, Cic. Div. 1, 16. nos eo die coenati solvimus, Id. Fam. 16, 9. si sciat, complures mercatores Alexandriâ solvisse, *had sailed from*, Cic. Off. 3, 12. quòd si portu solventibus, ii, qui jam in portum ex alto invehuntur, praecipere summo studio solent, Cic. Mur 2. naves—ex superiore portu leni vento solverunt, *the ships sailed*, Caes. B. G. 28. sic ubi magna novum Phario de littore puppis solvit iter, *first sets sail*, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 243.——NAVIM auster solvit, *loosened, shattered, broke*, Ov. M. 11, 664. solvere quassatae parcite membra ratis, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 2. fert bene praecipites navis modò facta *(i. e.* nova) procellas; quàm libet exiguo solvitur imbre vetus, ib. 4, 6, 35. *cf.* P. 1, 4, 17.—¶ SOLVERE nefas, *to take away the guilt* of murder by certain purifications, Ov. F. 2, 44. according to the notions of the ancients, which are beautifully expressed by Ovid; Omne nefas omnemque mali purgamina causam credebant nostri tollere posse senes. Graecia principium moris fuit; illa nocentes impia lustratos ponere facta putat, ib. 35. ah nimium faciles, qui tristia crimina caedes flumineâ tolli posse putetis aquâ! ib. 45.—vix solvi duros a corpore nexus, *I with difficulty loosed his hard grasps*, Ov M. 9, 58. segnesque nodum solvere Gratiae, *the* three *Graces slow to loose their knot* or *close union;* whence they are painted with their hands clasped to each other, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 22. veniet de plebe togatâ, qui juris nodes, et legum aenigmata solvat, *to unravel* or *explain the difficulties and riddles of law*, Juv. 8, 50.——¶ SOLVERE nivem, *to melt, to dissolve*, Ov. M. 2, 854. P. 2, 3, 89. solvuntur nives, Id. Liv. 102. *so* solvitur acris hiems gratâ vice veris, *is dissolved or relaxed*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1. nec in aëra solvi passa (est Venus) recentem animam, *to be dissolved into air*, Ov. M. 15, 845.——¶ SOLVERE obsidionem, *to raise a siege*, Liv. 27, 28 *so* obsidium, Tac. An. 3, 73. ora, *to open one's mouth* or *lips, to speak*, Ov. M. 9, 426. talibus ora docta quidem, sed non et credita, verbis, *sc.* Pythagoras, *opened his mouth, learned indeed, but not believed, in such words* as these, ib. 15, 74. *so* talibus inde modis ora indignantia solvit, *sc.* Jupiter, *opened his angry mouth*, ib. 1, 181. ternis ululatibus ora solvit

Medea

Medēa, *opened her mouth in three yells*, ib. 7, 191. ora diserta in mores alicujus, *to speak against one's character*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 20. oram, *to loose the rope that ties a ship to the land*, Quinct. ad Tryph. 3. & 4, 2, 41. —partus, *to facilitate child-birth*, Ov. F. 3, 258. pectora, *to ease*, Ov. M. 10, 369. ¶ SOLVERE pecuniam, *to pay*, Nep. 1, 7. & 5, 1. cum pater ejus litem aestimatam populo solvere non potuisset, *could not pay to the people the fine imposed on him*, ib. ut pecuniam reliquam Buthrotii ad diem solverent, Cic. Att. 16, 16. *so* solvere argentum, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 19. nummos, Cic. Off. 3, 23. permultis civitatibus pro frumento, nihil solvit omnino, Cic. Verr. 3, 72. omnia conductor solvit, Ov. A. 1, 10, 45. partem dimidiam inde Roscio me soluturum spondeo, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13. missus qui pro vectura solveret, *sc.* pecuniam, Cic. Att. 1, 3. si non solverint ex pactione, Id. Quintus frater laborat, ut tibi. quod debet, ab Egnatio solvat, *to get money from* Egnatius *to pay you*, Cic. Att. 7, 18. *cf.* ib. 5, 21. & Caecin. 6 f.—ego ad forum autem hinc ibo, ut solvam militem, *to discharge* or *pay him off*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 137.—*metaph.* neque tu verbis unquam solves, quod mihi re malefeceris, *nor shall you ever pay* or *attone by words*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 10.—cum solvendo civitates non essent, *sc.* pares *v.* idoneae, *were not able to pay*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5. *so* solvendo enim non erat, Id. Att. 13, 10. quum et privati aequum postularent, nec tamen solvendo aere alieno resp. esset, *al.* aeri; *v.* aere *for* aeri,) Liv. 31, 13. pecuniam contrivit, ut ad solvendum non esset, *sc.* habilis, Vitruv. 10, 6 f.—ille (Cupido) pharetram solvit, *he opens his quiver*, Ov. M. 5, 380. ille quidem poenas solvit, *has suffered*, ib. 1, 209. poenas meritas fidei violatae, Curt, 3, 12, 15. tempus solvendi poenarum, *for* poenas, Lucr. 5, 1224.—SOLVERE praemia promissa alicui, *to pay*, Ov. M. 14, 812. pudorem, *to banish* or *take away*, Virg. A. 4, 55. ratem, *to loose*, *to set sail*, Ov. Ep. 15, 213. *cf.* 14, 86. retinacula, *to loose the cables that fasten a ship to the shore*, Ov. Ep. 7, 55. M. 11, 712. & 15, 696. *so* vincula prorae, Id. Ep. 18, 11. terras formidine, *to free*, Virg. E. 4, 14 ventrem, *to loosen* or *relax*, Col. 9, 13, 2. *so* pruna solent duri solvere ventris onus, Martial. 13, 29. versus, *to break the verse*, *to put the words in the order of prose*, Quinctil. 1, 9, 2. *cf.* 9, 4, 49, vitam alicui, *to take away*, *to kill*, Propert. 2, 9, 39. *so* aliquem vitā, *to deprive of life*, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 5. vota servati solvent in littore nautae Glauco, &c. *shall pay their vows*, Virg. G. 1, 436. *so* vota Jovi Minos taurorum corpora centum, *paid* as *a vow*, *offered a hecatomb which he had vowed*, Ov. M. 8, 152. *cf.* 9, 707. F. 5, 932. ne votum solvat, nunc Maro vota facit, Mart. 12, 87. quod nisi factum esset, votum solvi non posse, Liv. 31, 9. *cf.* Suet. Aug. 97. vota solemnia pro incolumitate tua solvimus, Plin. Ep. 10; 44.——¶ candidaque Herculeo sententia munere facta solvit Alemoniden, *the sentence being rendered favourable by the aid of* Hercules, *acquitted* Myscelos, *the son of* Alemon, Ov. M. 15, 48. lapsaque lacertis sponte suā, *fama* est, nullo solvente, catenas, *that the chains fell from his arms, though no one loosed them*, ib. 3, 700. homines volucresque ferasque solverat alta quies, *had relaxed*, i. e *they were fast asleep*, Ov. M. 7, 186. magnis injuria poenis solvitur, *is attoned for by*, Ov. F. 5, 304.——

SŌLŪTUS, part. & adj. ancorā solutā, *being loosed*, (*al.* ancorā subtātā, *al.* -is-is, *having weighed anchor.*) Cic. Att. 1, 13. solutus a cupiditatibus, *freed*, Cic. Rull. 1, 9. *so* senatus curā belli solutus, Plin. 22, 4. jurejurando solutus, *released from*, Cic. Off. 1, 13. solutus legibus insanis, *free from the mad laws* or *rules* of drinking, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68. legibus, *freed from legal restrictions*, Cic. Manil. 21. *but* his legibus solutis, *being abrogated*, Quinctil. 11, 1, 85. solutus crimine, *acquitted from*, Cic. S. Rosc. 49. *so* scelere, Cic. Mil. 4. coetuque soluto, discedunt, *the company breaking up*, Ov. M. 13, 898. famuli soluti operum, *released* or *set free from work*, as on holy days, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 16. solutus molli languore, *relaxed by*, Ov. M. 11, 648. somno, *relaxed with sleep*, Cic. Div. 1, 57. *cf.* Liv. 5, 45. somno vinoque soluti procubuēre, *dissolved in sleep and wine*, Virg. A. 9, 189. *cf.* Ov. F. 2, 333. annis aevoque soluti, *enervated* or *weakened*, Ov. M. 8, 712. morte solutus, *set off by death*, Ov. in Ibin, 148. clamore solutus sopor, *broken by noise*, Ov. M. 3, 630. alta sopore solutus, *overpowered by deep sleep*, ib. 8, 817. filices fornace soluti, *dissolved in a furnace*, ib. 7, 147. aequor solutum, *calm*, Stat. Th. 3, 255. amor, *roaming*, Id. Silv. 1, 2, 20. soluta corpore anima, *released*, *set free*, Quinctil. 5, 14, 13. soluto et quieto sum animo, *of an easy and undisturbed* or *quiet mind*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15. *cf.* Verr. A. 1, 9. utrum ista sollicito an soluto animo legas, Cic. Fam. 15, 19 f. erat ipsa fractis capillis, *with loose hair*, ib. 3, 170. *so* crine soluto, ib. 13, 584. et moestas Acca soluta comas, Id. F. 4, 854. charta, *open*, *unfolded*, Id. Ep. 11, 4. culpa soluta mea est, *is excused*, Id. Tr. 4, 4, 10. curā solutiore, *with relaxed attention*, *with less care*, Liv. 3, 8. mea lenitas si eui solutior visa est, *too remiss*, Cic. Cat. 2, 12. libido solutior, *more free* or *unrestrained*, Liv. 2, 3. solutissimae linguae est, *petulant*, *pert*, Senec. const. sap. 11. *so* rabula solutissimus in dicendo, *very fluent*, Cic. Brut. 48. nix soluta verno sole, *melted*, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 27. cum soluta nobis est eligendi optio, *a free choice*, Cic. Leg. 1, 33. oratio soluta, *prose*; ii, quos dixi, omnes solutā oratione scripserunt, *in prose*, Varr. R. 1, 1. Plautum vel Terentium metro solutum legi credidi, *free from measure*, i. e. *I fancied I was hearing Plautus or Terence in prose*, Plin. 1, 16, 6. *cf.* Quinctil. 9, 4, 19 & 77. solutus orator, *fluent*, Cic. Brut. 47 & 48. praedia soluta, *free from any servitude*, Cic. Cull. 3, 2. risu soluto, *with unbounded laughter*, Virg. G. 2, 386. terra soluta, *loose*, Col. 2, 2, 25. solutior, Id. 5, 5, 1.—si mihi omnia essent solutissima, *if I were at perfect freedom*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. spectandi solutissimum et confusissimum morem correxit ordinavitque, *the confused and disorderly manner of viewing the spectacles*, Suet. Aug. 44. hoc non imputo in solutum, *I do not mark down this as paid*, Senec. Ep. 81. *cf.* 90. solutum existimatur alteri maledicere, *easy*, *allowable*, Cic. Fam.

Fam 6, 7, 6.——SŌLŪTĒ, adv. *freely, without restraint*, Cic. Div. 2, 48. *remissly, carelessly*, Sen. N. Q. 6. 30. Cic. Br. 80.——SŌLŪTIO, ōnis, f. *a loosing*, Cic. Or. 1, 25. *a payment* of money, Cic. Manil. 7. Off. 2, 24.——SOLŪTĪLIS, e; navis, *that may easily fall to pieces*, Suet. Ner. 34.

SŌLUS, a, um; *gen.* -ius v. -ĭus; *dat.* i; *(antiq.* soli, ae, i, Ter.) *alone, only; unaccompanied, forlorn; solitary, desert*:--SŌLUM & solummŏdo. adv. *only*: SOLITĀRIUS, a. *lonesome, solitary, without company, private, retired*: solitūdo, ĭnis, f. *solitude, retirement; a wilderness, a desert*; solitudo ante ostium, *there was no body*, Ter. And. 2, 2, 25. solitudines vastae, *deserts*, Liv. 1, 4. solitudine malè utitur, *retirement*, Sen. Ep. 10.-SOLĀRE, *to make desolate, to lay waste and destroy*; idem animus solare domos, Stat. Th. 5, 148. cernere avidâ peste solatas domos, *desolate, void of inhabitants*, Senec. Oedip. 4——SOLIVĀGUS, a. *wandering up and down alone, solitary*, Plin. 8, 7.— -OLIFERREUM, i, n. *a weapon or dart of solid iron*, (ex solo ferro,) Liv. 34. 14.

SOMNUS, i, m. *sleep*; nihil morti est tam simile, quam somnus, Cic. Sen. 22. habes somnum imaginem mortis, eamque quotidie induis: et dubitas, quin sensus in morte nullus sit, cum in ejus simulacro videas esse nullum sensum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38. dulces somni, *sweet slumbers*, Virg. G. 1, 342. ferreus somnus, *the iron sleep* of death, Id. A. 10, 745. Libra die *(for* dici) somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, *of day and night*, Id. G. 1, 207. pigro torpebant aequora somno, *with a calm*, Stat. Silv. 3, 2, 73.—somnum hercle ego hac nocte oculis non vidi meis, *I have not slept*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 81. Caninius—toto suo consulatu somnum non vidit, i. e. *was consul only for a few hours*, Cic. Fam. 7, 3. *cf.* Suet. Caes. 76. SOMNĬCULŌSUS, a. *sleepy, drowsy; slothful*, Cic. Sen. 11.—SOMNĬFER, & somnĭficus, a. *bringing* or *causing sleep*, Plin. 18, 25. & 37, 18.—SOMNIUM, i, n. *a dream*; somniorum conjector, Cic. Div. 2, 59. interpres, Id. N. D. 1, 15.—de argento somnium, eras redi, *it is a mere dream*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 50. *cf.* 3, 4, 31. Phor. 5, 6, 35.—SOMNIĀRE, *to dream*; num ille somniat ea, quae vigilans voluit? Ter. And. 5, 6, 7. amans quod suspicatur vigilans somniat, P. Syrus. nihil tam praeposterè, tam monstruosè cogitari potest quod non possimus somniare, Cic. Div. 2, 71. dies noctesque me ames,—me somnies, *dream of me*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 113. nunquam non easdem inceptias somniat, Col. 1, 8.—*passiv.* Aristoteles et Fabianus plurimum somniari *(sc.* ab hominibus) circa ver et autumnum tradunt, *that people dream a great deal*, Plin. 28, 4 s. 14.——SOMNIĀTOR, oris, m. *a dreamer*, Senec. controv. 3, 22.——SOMNIŌSUS, a. *full of dreams, troubled with dreams*, Plin 28, 19.

SONS, ntis, a. *guilty*: omnes per mortes animam sontem ipse dedissem, Virg. A. 10, 854. foedata sanguine fonti, *sc.* Hecuba, Ov. M. 13, 563. putare fontes, *the guilty*, Cic. Off. 1, 24. *cf.* Virg. A. 6, 570. fontibus opitulari, Cic. Fam. 4, 13. fontes dii, *inimical, malevolent*, Stat. Th. 5, 610. fonticus morbus, *violent, hurtful*, i. e. *the epilepsy*, Plin. 36, 19 s. 34. fontica causa, *a sufficient cause*, Fest. & Tibul. 9, 51.

SŌNUS, i, m. *a sound*; sonum arma dedēre, Virg. G. 3, 83. reddit sonum chorda, Hor. Art. 348. et comitum primas Clymenen Aethramque tuarum ausus cum blandis nuper adire sonis, *to address with soothing words*, Ov. Ep. 16, 258. atque ora sono discordia signant, *differing in sound*, i. e. *speaking a different language*, Virg. A. 2, 423. cum populus frequens laetum theatris ter crepuit sonum, *made a joyful sound, gave a shout of applause*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 26. sonus summus, medius, imus, *the highest, middle, and lowest note* of music, Plin. 10, 29.—SŌNOR, ōris, m. *a loud sound* or *noise*, Virg. A. 7, 462. & 9, 651. Tac. An. 1, 65.——SŌNŌRUS, a. *loud-sounding, noisy*; sonorae tempestates, Virg. A. 1, 53. flumina, ib. 12, 139. cithara, *shrill, melodious*, Tibul. 3, 4, 69.—SŌNĀRE, (sŏnui, sonĭtum,) *to sound, to make a noise*; toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi, Virg. A. 2, 113. ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu, *rung* or *resounded*, ib. 5, 506. tela sonant humeris, *rattle*, ib. 4, 149. ipsae jam carmina rupes—sonant, *re-echo* or *return the songs*, Virg. E. 5, 64. balatu pecorum, et crebris mugitibus amnes—sonant, *resound with*, Id. G. 3, 555. ut littus, Hyla, omne sonaret, *resounded*, Hylas, Id. E. 6, 44. nec vox hominem sonat, *sounds like a man*, Id. A. 1, 328. nec mortale sonans, *nor speaking like a mortal*, ib. 6, 50. sonabat contrarium Catulo, subagreste quiddam et planè subrusticum, *he spoke*, Cic. Brut. 74. dulce sonant tenui gutture carmen aves, *warble*, Tibul. 1, 3. 60. sonuit tinnitibus ensis acutis, *rung*, Ov. M. 5, 204. *so* ubi aures intra se ipsae sonant, Cels. 6, 7, 82 sonat in igne mica salis, *crackles*, Ov Tr. 3, 13, 16. te lyra pulsa manu, te carmina nostra sonabunt, *shall celebrate thee*, or *sound thy praise*, Ov. M. 10, 205. honestate igitur dirigenda utilitas est, et quidem sic, ut haec duo verba inter se discrepare, re unum sonare videantur, *in reality to signify the same thing*, Cic. Off. 3, 21. *so* non intelligere, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, Id. Fin. 2, 2.—asilus v. oestros acerba sonans, *making a whizzing noise*, Virg. G. 3, 149. rauca sonans amnis, *sounding hoarsely*, Id. A. 9, 125. poëtae pingue quiddam sonantes atque peregrinum, i. e. *writing dull and barbarous verses*, Cic. Arch. 10 f.—*passiv.* Halcyonum tales ventosa per aequora questus ad surdas tenui sonantur aquas, *are uttered*, Ov. ad Liv. 108. sive mendaci lyrâ voles sonari, *to be celebrated*, Hor. Epod. 17, 40.—Lucretius *hos* SONĒRE, 3, 157. & 3, 887.—et magno nobis ore sonandus eris, *to be extolled*, Ov. Art. 1, 206.—SONĬTUS ūs, m. *a sound* or *noise*:——† SONĀBILIS, e, *sounding loud*; -sistrum, Ov. M. 9, 783. *so* SŌNAX, ācis, a. Ov. M. 1, 333.—SONIVIUS, a. -ium tripudium, *when chickens eating drop their meat so that it rebounds from the ground*, Cic Fam. 6, 6.——SONĬPES, ĕdis, m. *a horse, a courser* or *steed*, Virg. A. 4, 135.

SONCHOS v. us, i, m. *sowthistle, an herb*, Plin.

* SŌPHOS, v. us, i, *a wise man*, Martial. 7, 31, 4.——SŌPHŌS, adv. *wisely, bravely*; an expression of applause to authors reciting their compositions in public, Id. 1, 4 & 50. 3, 46. 6, 48, &c.——SOPHIA, ae, *wisdom*, Sen. Ep. 89.—SOPHISTES, & -a, ae, m. *a teacher of wisdom*; *a sophist*

ſophiſt, a pretender to wiſdom, Cic. Or. 11. N. D. 1, 23.——Sophisma, ătis, n. *a ſophiſm, a deceitful argument, a falſe concluſion*, Cic. Ac. 4, 4, 24.

SŏPOR, ōris, m. *a deep ſleep; a ſleepy deſe*, Nep. 10, 2.——Sŏpōrus, n. *ſleepy, drowſy*: ſopire *to lull aſleep, to ſet at reſt*; lenitior deinde (ſtrepitus) aequaliorque accidens auribus, magnam partem hominum ſopivit, Liv. 24, 46. cuſtodemque rudem ſomni ſopiſtis, *laid at reſt, lulled aſleep*, Ov. M. 7, 213. impactus ita eſt ſaxo ut ſopiretur, *that he was ſtunned*, Liv. 8, 6. ſopitum fuiſſe regem fubito ictu, Liv. 1, 41. ſopitus vulnere, Id. 42, 16. ſopitos ſuſcitat ignes, *the dormant fires*, Virg. A. 8, 410. ſōpōrare, *to caſt into a deep ſleep*: ſoporatus, 2. *faſt aſleep*, Plin. 10, 75. *rendered ſoporific*, Virg. A. 5, 855. 6, 420. -us dolor, *mitigated*, Curt. 7.—Sŏpōrifer, *bringing or cauſing ſleep*, Plin. 9, 13.

Sorācum, *a baſket or the like to put books in.*

Sorbĕre (ſorbui, ſorptum,) *to ſup* as one does an egg, *to ſuck in, to drink up*; ſorbent praecordia flammae, *waſte* or *conſume*, Ov. M. 9, 172. Sorbĭlis, e, *that may be ſupped up*: -iles cibi, *ſpoon meats*, Col. 8, 17.—Sorbĭtio, ōnis, f. *a ſupping up; broth, a potion, any thing that may be ſupped up*, Celſ. ſorbillum, *pottage, any thing that may be ſupped*: ſorbillans, part. *ſupping*, Ter. Ad.

Sorbus, i, f. *the ſervice-tree*: ſorbum, *the fruit of the ſervice-tree, a ſorb or a ſervice-berry*, Col.

Sordes, ium, f. *gen. ſing.* ſordis, i, em, e, *filth, dirt, naſtineſs; niggardlineſs; the rabble, the mob, the meaneſt of the people*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. *a ragged dreſs*, Cic. Fam. 14, 2.—Sordĭdus, a. *filthy, dirty, naſty, ſhabby, niggardly; mean, ſordid*: -ĭdē: ſordidŭlus, a. *ſomewhat ſlovenly or naſty*:—Sordēre, ui, -, *to be dirty or naſty; to be ſlighted or deſpiſed*; ſordebat ille ſuis, Plin. 35, 10 f. 36, 14. ſordent tibi munera noſtra, Virg. E. 2, 44.——Sordescĕre, *to grow dirty*:—Sordidātus, a. *meanly dreſſed; clothed in a ragged or old garment*, as accuſed perſons uſed to be, (A. 256.)

Sōrex, icis, m. *a field mouſe*; adj. ſoricīnus.

† Sorites, *a kind of ſophiſm*; *vid.* acervus.

SŌROR, ōris, f. *a ſiſter*; nymphae ſorores, Virg. G. 2, 294. doctae ſorores, *the muſes*, Ov. M. 5, 255. ſo novem ſorores, Id. Tr. 5, 12, 45. Aoniae, ib. 4, 10, 39. tres ſorores, *the Fates*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 15. quae diſpenſant mortalia fila, Ov. Ep. 12, 3. *cf.* 15, 81. tecum, quos dederint annos mihi fila ſororum, vivere contingat, Id. A. 1, 3, 17. an dominae fati quidquid cecinêre ſorores, omne ſub arbitrio deſinit eſſe Deûm? Id. Tr. 5, 3, 17. vipereae ſorores, *the Furies*, Ov. M. 6, 662.—¶ nunc obſecro te, Milphie, hanc per dextram, perque hanc ſororem laevam, *and by its ſiſter the left*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 9. ſo interdum feſſae ſuccedit laeva ſorori, alternatque vices, Virg. Moret. 28. minus ſpecioſae *ſc.* palmae, ſed ſapore caryotarum ſorores, *ſiſters to the* caryōtae, *in taſte*, i. e. *very like* or *equal*, Plin. 13, 4 f. 9 m. junctae ſorores, *ſc.* lodices, *two ſheets joined together to make a bed-cover*, Mart. 14, 148. Sororcŭla, ae, f. *a little ſiſter*, Plaut.—Sŏrōrius, a. *of a ſiſter*; -ia oſcula, *chaſte, ſuch as may be given to a ſiſter*, Ov. M. 4, 334. 9, 5. 38. pellitur Anna domo; lacrimasque ſororia linquit moenia, *the city built by her ſiſter* Dido, Ov. F. 3, 559. -ium tigillum, *the ſiſter's beam*, Liv. 1, 26 f. & Feſtus.—Sorōriāre, *to be round and plump*, as maidens breaſts are, Plaut.—mammae ſororiantes, *ſwelling too much*, Plin. 31, 6 f. 33.—Sororicīda, ae, m. (caedo,) *a murderer of his own ſiſter*, Cic. Dom. 10.

SORS, ſortis, f. *lot, chance; a lot* or *die, any thing uſed to determine chances*; ſortes reſtant, et Chaldaei; ut ad vates veniamus, et ad ſomnia. Dicendum igitur putas de ſortibus, *ſc.* eſſe nobis, *that I ſhould ſpeak about lots*, (ſuch as were employed by the ancients to decide any doubtful point, or to form conjectures concerning futurity,) Cic. Div. 2, 41. (A. 302.) quid enim eſt ſors? *what is chance?* idem propemŏdum quod micare, quod talos jacĕre, quod teſſeras; quibus in rebus temeritas et caſus, non ratio nec conſilium valet, Cic. ib. ſitellam huc tecum afferto cum aquâ et ſortis, *for* ſortes, *bring the urn, ſome water and the lots*, Plaut. Caſ. 2, 4, 17. eccum exit foras Chalīnus intus cum ſitella et ſortibus, ib. 2, 5, 43. appone hìc ſitellam, ſortes cedo mihi, *give me the lots*, ib. 2, 6, 11. vide, ne qua illic inſit alia ſortis (*nom. for* ſors) ſub aquâ, ib. 28. num iſta populna ſors, aut abiegna eſt tua? *is your lot of poplar wood* or *fir*, ib. 32. conjicite ſortes nunc jam ambo, *caſt your lots* into the urn, (*al.* nunc jam amabo, *I pray,*) 34. uxor aequa, *make the lots equal*, i. e. ſhake them ſo, that both may have an equal chance of coming out firſt, 35. ſo dum ſitella defertur, dum aequantur ſortes, Cic. fragm. orat. pro C. Cornel. cujus generis oracula etiam habenda ſunt, non ea, quae aequatis ſortibus ducuntur, ſed illa quae inſtinctu divino afflatuque funduntur, Cic. Div. 1, 18. *cf.* 2, 33. ſortem teneo, *I have got hold of a lot*, (putting her hand into the urn,) Plaut. Caſ. 2, 6, 63. effer foras, *bring it out*, ib. oſtende, mea eſt, *it is mine*, i. e. I have gained my miſtreſs, 64.—cum Illyricum petens juxta Patavium adiſſet Geryonis oraculum, ſorte tractâ, *(having drawn a lot* from an urn,) qua monebatur, ut de conſultationibus, *(for the ſatisfaction of his queries,)* in Apŏni fontem talos aureos jaceret, evenit, ut, &c. Suet. Tib. 14. ſtat ductis ſortibus urna, *the lots being drawn* out of it, to determine what young men and virgins were to be ſent to Crete to be devoured by the Minotaur, Virg. A. 6, 22. (G. 422.) tum loca ſorte legunt, *they chuſe their places by lot*, Virg. A. 5, 132. dejectamque aerea ſortem accepit galea, *a brazen helmet received the lots thrown into it*, to determine the order in which they ſhould ſhoot, ib. 5, 490. quum ad unum omnes ferrum pugnamque poſcerent, et dejecta eſſet in id ſors, *and lots were caſt for that purpoſe*, to determine who ſhould be combatants, Liv. 21, 42. ut cujuſque ſors ceciderat, *as every one's lot fell out*, ib. praedae ducere ſortem, *to divide the ſpoil by lot*, Virg. A. 9, 268. ipſum illum clypeum crinitaſque rubentes ſorti excipiam, *I will except from the lot*, ib. 371. (A. 60.) ſorte judex in reum ductus, *being choſen by lot as one of the* judices or *jury* on the trial of C. Rabirius, for the murder of L. Saturninus, Suet. Caeſ. 12. *hence*, nec vero hac

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hac sine sorte datae, sine judice, sedes, *without the sentence of a judge*, Virg. A. 6, 431. *cf.* 1, 139. quid meruit frater? *sc.* Neptunus; cur illi tradita sorte aequora decrescunt? Ov. M. 2, 291. sorte sumus lecti, ib. 14, 251. recitatur lex, in qua scriptum erat, " ut quot essent renunciati, tot in hydriam sortes conjicerentur; cujus nomen exisset, ut is haberet id sacerdotium," Cic. Verr. 2, 51. numquid igitur oportet, nisi tres conjici, unam educi? ib. Laocoon ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos, *chosen by lot*, Virg. A. 2, 201. ut ii—in sortem conjicerentur, *should cast lots*, Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 23. cum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, *my lot came out first*, to go as ambassador into Gaul, Cic Att. 1, 19. tum praetorum provinciae in sortem conjectae, *were determined by lot*, Liv. 30, 1. sorte provinciam nactus Hispaniam citeriorem, Nep. Cat. 2. cui ea provincia sorti *(al.* sorte) evenit, Liv. 4, 37. consulum designatorum alter Flaminius, cui eae legiones, quae Placentiae hibernabant, sorte evenerant, *had fallen by lot*, Liv. 21, 63. sorte *is often omitted*; as, ib. 24, 44. 25, 42. 26, 22. 36, 2, &c. etsi ipsa sors contemnenda non est, si et auctoritatem habet vetustatis, ut eae sunt sortes, quas e terra editas accepimus; quae tamen ductae ut in rem aptè cadant, fieri credo posse divinitus, Cic. Div. 1, 18. quid igitur in his (sortibus) potest esse certi, quae Fortunae monitu, pueri manu miscentur, atque ducuntur, ib. 2, 41. omnes eòdem cogimur; omnium versatur *(i. e.* quatitur v. movetur) urnâ seriùs vociùs sors exitura, et nos in aeternum exsilium impositura cymbae *(sc.* Charontis,) Hor. Od. 2, 3, 25. *cf.* ib. 3, 1, 16.—aequaliter, aut sorte agros legionibus adsignari puto oportere, *by lot*, Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 7. *so* operumque laborem partibus aequabat justis, aut sorte trahebat, Virg. A. 1, 508. nec me sors ire jubebat, Ov. M. 13, 242.—solebat et inaequalissimarum rerum sortes in convivio venditare, *to sell lots* or *tickets*, *which entitled the purchasers to things of very unequal value*, Suet. Aug. 75. (A. 458.) *add.* Martial. 1, 4, 5.—¶ 2. *a charge conferred by lot*; as the province of a consul, praetor, the function of a quaestor, of a scribe, &c. sortem nactus est urbanae provinciae, *he obtained by lot the office of city*-Praetor, Cic. Verr. 1, 40 f. certâ sorte, *the lot* or *province of each consul being determined*, Liv. 36, 2. Romae juri dicundo *(al.* juris dicundi) urbana sors Pomponio, inter cives et peregrinos P. Furio Philo evenit, *the charge of administering justice to citizens fell to* Pomponius, Liv. 22, 35. *cf.* 25, 3. ut uni sors integra esset, quò senatus censuisset, *that the lot of one should be left disengaged, that he might be sent wherever the senate should appoint*, Liv. 42, 28. nunquam ex urbe afuit, nisi sorte, Cic. Planc. 27. Tuberonis sors conjecta est ex senatûs consulto, cum ipse non adesset, *Tubero's commission or province was allotted to him*, Cic. Ligar. 7. neque tamen, quid tantopere in hac sorte metuendum mihi esset, intelligebam, *in this destination* or *appointment by lot*, Cic. Act. 1 in Verr. 8. sortis religio, *the religious obligation of the lot*, which connected a Quaestor with a Praetor, Consul, or any governor of a province, Id. Caecil. 14. quaestor obtigit P. Cornelio Africano consuli, cum quo non pro sortis necessitudine vixit, *not agreeably to the connection which by lot subsisted between them*, Nep. Cat. 1. *cf.* Cic. Fam. 2, 19. & 13, 10. (A. 145.) scribas—video ab exspectatione sortis ad communem salutem esse conversos, *of their lot* or *destination*, under what magistrate they should officiate, Cic. Cat. 4, 7.—comitia suae sortis esse, *that it was part of his lot*, or *charge to hold the* comitia, Liv. 35, 6. *so* si id facere gravaretur, quòd non suae sortis id negotium esset, ib. cujus sortis ea cura esset, *to whose lot that business belonged*, sc. *to preside at the* comitia, Liv. 39, 6. ut suae quisque provinciae tueretur sortem, *that every one should take charge of his own province*, Id. 10, 26. illud quoque praecipuum datum sorti Macedoniae, *a particular* & *extraordinary power was granted to the consul who had the province of* Macedonia, Liv. 42, 31.—Praetorem, cujus sors fuisset, ut iret, quò senatus censuisset, Brundusium ad classem ire placuit, *whose lot it had been to go whither the senate should direct*, ib.—¶ 3. Sors acerba, *a bitter* or *cruel lot*, Senec. Herc. Oet. f. 7. aequalis, *an equal lot* or *condition*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 16. caeca, *blind chance*, Lucan. 5, 66. contempta, *a contemptible condition*, Ov. A. 2, 7, 20. crudelis, *a cruel lot* or *fate*, Sen. Octav. 3. *so* cruenta, Lucan. 4, 562. sors ista senectae debita erat nostrae, *that stroke* or *misfortune was destined to my old age*, Virg. A. 11, 1. ô sors durissima fati, *O hard destination of fate*, 9, 1046. ferrea difficilisque sors vitae, *lot* or *condition*, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 28. *so* nescia mens hominum fati, sortisque futurae! Virg. A. 10, 501. grata, *an agreeable condition*, Ov. M. 5, 272. *so* humanaeque memor sortis, quae tollit eosdem, et premit, Id. Tr. 3, 11, 67. sortemque animo miseratus iniquam, *their unkind* or *hard lot*, Virg. A. 6, 332. iniquissimâ sorte, *by a very unjust dispensation of fortune*, Liv. 38, 23. haec intentata manebat sors rerum, *this part of the universe*, i. e. *the infernal regions*, Virg. A. 10, 39. invida sors, *envious fortune* or *fate*, Lucan. 4, 503. satis, inquit, ab aevi sors mea principiis irrequieta, *my condition has been restless enough from the beginning of my life*, Ov. M. 2, 386. praedae mala sors, *a bad lot* or *share*, ib. 13, 585. miserandae sortis asellus, *of a miserable lot* or *condition*, Ov. A. 2, 7, 15. *so* ô miserae sortis, *sc.* homines v. nos, Luc. 2, 45. *so* sors tua mortalis, *sc.* est, Ov. M. 2, 56. puer in nullam sortem bonorum *(sc.* avi) natus, *to no share of his grandfather's effects*, Liv. 1, 34. (A. 533.) onerosior altera sors est, *the other lot*, i. e. *a female child*, Ov. M. 9, 675. Saturni sors ego prima fui, *the first child*, Id. F. 6, 3. *but* nobis quoniam prima animi ingeniique negata sors est, *the chief quality* or *endowment*, i. e. *wisdom* or *sagacity*, Liv. 22, 29. scire mori, sors prima viris, sed proxima cogi, Lucan. 9, 211. quî fit, Maecenas, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, illâ contentus vivat, *with that lot, state*, or *condition of life*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 1. *so* cui placet alterius, sua nimirum est odio sors, Id. Ep. 1, 14, 11. fors ubi pessima rerum, *sc.* est, *when our condition is at the worst*, Ov. M. 14, 489. gaude sorte tuâ, *in your lot* or *happy con-*

condition, Hor. Epod. 14, 15. sorte tori gaudens, *proud of her marriage* with Bacchus, Ov. F. 3, 463. calamitatis solatium est nosse sortem suam, *to know one's lot* or *condition*, Curt. 4, 10, 26. sorte secundâ aequoreæ tridentis rector Neptunus, *by the second lot*; as Jupiter by the first, was ruler of heaven; and Pluto by the third, of hell, Luc. 4, 110. suprema fors Trojae, *the last lot* or *fatal destruction*, Virg. A. 5, 190. fors ultima rerum, *extreme necessity* or *despair*, Lucan. 5, 692. *but* ultimae sortis homines, *of the lowest condition*, Suet. Aug. 19. Haec finis Priami fatorum, hic exitus illum sorte tulit, *by destiny* or *fate*, Virg. A. 2, 554.—¶ 4. SORTES Dodonei Jovis, *the oracle of Jupiter at Dodona*, Liv. 8, 24. responsa sortium, *the answer of the oracle at* Delphi, Id. 1, 56. imperia consiliaque velut sorte oraculi missa, *by the response of an oracle*, 26, 19. dictae per carmina sortes, *the responses of an oracle were given in verse*, Hor. Art. 403. placuit auxilium per sacras quaerere sortes, *by the sacred oracles*, Ov. M. 1, 368. mota dea est, sortemque dedit, *an answer*, ib. 380. *so* fors illa edita est Cracso, "Cracsus Halym penetrans magnam pervertet opum vim," Cic. Div. 56. ambiguis frustratus sortibus, *by an ambiguous answer*, Lucan. 5, 225. Italiam Lyciae jussêre capessere sortes, *the Lycian oracles*, Virg. A. 4, 345. nequicquam deûm numen, sortesque fatigant, Lucr. 4, 1233. obscurae sortis Patres ambagibus errant, *by the ambiguity of an obscure oracle*, Ov. F. 4, 260. mittitur ad tripodas, certâ qui sorte reportet, *to bring back* an answer *from the unerring oracle*, ib. 3, 855. certas ita dicere sortes, *that the infallible oracle so directed*, Id. M. 15, 647. durae sortes, *the cruel oracle*, ib. 13, 184. reddita Saturno fors haec erat, Id. F. 4, 197. *so* fors erat, *there was an oracle, it was predicted* or *foreordained*, ib. 3, 804. cum posuit jussam Phoebeis sortibus urbem, *by the oracle of* Apollo, Ov. M. 3, 130. territa sorte dei, *by the oracle of the god*, ib. 10, 567. sic dicere vates faticinasque ferunt sortes, *so they say that the prophets and the fate-singing oracles give out*, ib. 15, 436.——¶ 5. SORS, et fenus, *the principal sum* lent, *and the interest*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 122. sortem accipe, ib. 64. hei mihi, etiam de sorte nunc venio in dubium miser! *I am now in danger of losing the principal*, i. e. *the original price I paid for the music-girl*; (as well as the profit, which he considers as the interest,) Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 35. se—multiplici jam sorte exsolutâ, mergentibus semper sortem usuris, obrutum faenore esse, *that, though he had already paid the principal many times* by the repeated payments of interest, yet *while the interest always prevented him from discharging the principal, he was overwhelmed by usury*, Liv. 6, 14. sortem aliam ferte, de capite deducite, quod usuris numeratum est, *fix another principal, deduct from the capital, what has been paid by interest*, ib. 15. sorte creditum solvere, *to discharge the debt by paying* only *the principal*, ib. 36. debitor usuram pariter sortemque negabit, *will refuse to pay both interest and principal*, Martial. 5, 43.—SORTIS, is, f. *for* fors, *a lot*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 28. *whence* SORTI *for* sorte, *by chance*, ib. 2, 7, 5. & Sil. 7, 368. Virg. G. 4, 165.—SORTICŬLA, ae, f. *a small lot, a tablet* or *ticket*, Suet. Ner. 21.—SORTIRE, *to draw lots*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 43. & 7, 01.—*and oftener* SORTIRI, depon. *to cast* or *draw lots*: duae legiones de ordine agminis sortiuntur, Tac. Hist. 2, 41. consules sortiti (sunt,) uter dedicaret fanum aedem, Liv. 2, 8. senatus consules fortiri provincias jussit, *to divide by lot, to cast lots for their provinces*, Id. 7, 19. et praetores provincias sortiti sunt; P. Cornelius Sulla urbanam et peregrinam (*sc.* provinciam v. jurisdictionem sortitus est,) quae duorum antè fors fuerat, *obtained the charge of administering justice to citizens, and between citizens and foreigners, which had been formerly divided among two*, Liv. 25, 3. Patres censuerunt,—placere, consules Hispaniam citeriorem et Italiam provincias aut comparare inter se, aut sortiri, *either to settle by agreement*, or *to divide by lot*, Id. 33, 45. Praetores deinde provincias fortiri, *for* sortiebantur; C. Fabricius urbanam, C. Atinius Labeo peregrinam, &c. ib. *add.* 38, 35. 42, 31. paucos ex multis ad ignominiam sortiri, *to select by lot*, Cic. Cluent. 46. *so* aequa lege Necessitas sortitur insignes et imos, *selects*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 15. ait se judices e lege velle sortiri, *to choose by lot*, Cic. Verr. 2, 17. id ei posterâ die venit in mentem, e lege Rupilia sortiri dicas (*for* judices) oportere: educit ex urna tres, ib. *cf.* c. 15 & 16. sobolem armento sortire quotannis, *procure* or *provide*, Virg. G. 3, 71.——sortiturque domos, *and assigns by lot*, Virg. A. 5, 756. sic fata deûm rex sortitur, *disposes* or *orders*, ib. 3, 376.—nec regna vini sortiere talis, *you will not determine by throwing the dice who is to be king or president of the feast*; or rather, *you will not obtain the monarchy of wine*, i. e. *you will not be appointed director of drinking*, (arbiter bibendi,) *by* throwing *the* tali, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 18. *cf.* 2, 7, 25 (A. 437.) terrestria quando mortales animas vivunt sortita, *since earthly beings are destined to mortality*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 94. singula quaeque locum teneant sortita decenter, *let each kind of poetry keep its proper place, and the stile adapted to it*, Hor. Art. 92. delecta virum sortiti corpora, *having selected by lot*, Virg. A. 2, 18. sortiti remos, *having cast lots*, ib. 3, 510. sortitique vices, *having divided our tasks by lot*, ib. 634. *so* sortiti laborem, 8, 445. periculum, 9, 174. brevis spatium vitae sortita juventus, *having a short space of life allotted* to them, Ov. M. 3, 124. Priamusque novissima tempora Trojae sortitus, *who happened to live in*, ib. 11, 758. Tectosagi mediterranea Asiae sortiti sunt, *got possession of*, Liv. 38, 16. sortitus fortunam oculis, *having marked with his eyes a fit place for aiming the stroke*, Virg. A. 12, 920.—SORTĪTIO, ōnis, f. judicum, *a choosing by lot*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 1. praerogativae, *a casting of lots* to determine, what tribe or century should vote first, Cic. Phil. 2, 33. *so* tribuum, Varr. R. R. 3, 17. provinciarum, Cic. Phil. 3, 10. statuerunt majores nostri, ut si a multis esset flagitium rei militaris admissum, sortitione in quosdam animadverteretur, *some should be selected for punishment by casting lots*, Cic. Cluent. 46. *thus*, cetera multitudo sorte decimus quisque ad supplicium lecti, *the rest were decimated*, Liv. 2, 59 f.—SORTĪTUS, us, m. *a casting of lots*, Virg.

Virg. A. 3, 323. Cic. Dom. 19.——SORTĪTOR, ōris, m. *a caster of lots*, Senec. Troad. 982.——SORTĪTO, adv. *by lot*, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. Verr. 2, 51.—*by fate* or *nature*, Hor. Epod. 4, 1.—SORTILĒGUS, i, m. *one who predicts future events by lots, a diviner*, Hor. Art. 219. Cic. Div. 1, 58. Lucan. 9, 584.

SOSPES, ĭtis, a. *safe and sound, whole, prosperous*, Liv. 2, 13.—SOSPĪTA Juno, *propitious*, Cic. Div. 1, 2. N. D. 1, 29. Ov. F. 2, 56.——SOSPITĀLIS, e, *giving health* or *safety*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3. 18.—SOSPITĀRE, *to preserve, to save*, Liv. 1, 16. SOSPITĀTOR, ōris, m. *a preserver*, a title of Jupiter.

• SŌTER, ēris, m. *a giver of health* or *safety, a preserver from evil, a saviour*, Cic. Verr. 2, 63. SOTERIA, ōrum, n. *presents sent to friends upon their recovery from a disease* or *their escape from danger*, Mart. 12, 56. *vows or sacrifices made for the safety of a friend*, Stat. Silv. 1, 4.

SPĀDIX, īcis, m. *a scarlet or light red colour*; honesti spadices glaucique, *the best colours* for horses are *a bright bay, and grey*, Virg. G. 3, 81. *an instrument of music*, Quinctil. 1, 10, 21.

SPĀDO, ōnis, m. *an eunuch*, Plin. 21, 37. *the branch of a tree that bears no fruit*, Col. 3, 12, 15. SPADŌNIUS, a. *barren*, Plin. 15, 14 & 30.

SPARGERE (si, sum,) arenam pedibus, *to scatter*, Virg. E. 3, 87. A. 9, 629. *so* nuces, ib. 8, 30. flores, *to strew*, Id. A. 884. *so* humum florentibus herbis, Id. E. 9, 20. humum foliis, 5, 40. sparge molam, *crumble the cake*, 8, 82. corpus lymphâ, *to sprinkle*, Id. A. 4, 635. *so* flammam sanguine, ib. 11, 82. ora lacrimis, *to bedew*, Lucr. 2, 976. semen, *to sow*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18. *so* femina in solum, Senec. Ben. 1, 1. semina humo, *sc.* in, Ov. M. 5, 646. sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga fama per urbes Theseos, *had spread the name of* Theseus, Ov. M. 8, 267. *cf.* Cic. Arch 12. *so* voces in vulgus, *to spread surmises*, Virg. A. 2, 98. spargite me in fluctus, *scatter my limbs*, ib. 3, 605. *so* discerptum latos juvenem sparsère per agros, Id. G. 4, 522. membra per agros et undas, Ov. M. 13, 867. Vulcanum totis tectis, *to spread the fire over the whole house*, Id. A. 7, 77. alas coloribus, *to intersperse*, ib. 191. terras lumine, *to illuminate*, 4, 584. nox caelum sparserat astris, *had scattered* or *bespangled*, Ov M. 11, 309.—ceteri sparserant se toto passim campo, *had scattered themselves*, Liv. 37, 20. ita se in fugam passim sparserant, *had fled up and down in so scattered a manner*, 33, 15.—graves de te rumores sparsi sunt, Cic. Dejot. 9. humida mella, *to sprinkle, to infuse*, ib. 486. *so* venena, Cic. Cat. 2, 10. illa nocens spargit virus, succosque veneni, *scatters*, Ov. M. 14, 403.—sparsa per orbem gens, *scattered*, Virg. A. 1, 602. *so* sparsae per aequor Cyclades, ib. 3, 126. Ov. M. 2, 264. jacent collo sparsi sine lege capilli, *loose* or *scattered*, Ov. Ep. 15, 73. raris jam sparsus tempora canis, *having his temples covered with thin grey hairs*, Ov. M. 8, 567. *so* aemula nec dum temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Virg. A. 5, 416.—caput sparsum lymphâ, *sprinkled*, Ov. M. 5, 544. *so* 3, 194. humus sparsa rore, Id. F. 1, 312.—*metaph.* sale humanitatis sparsae literae, Cic. Att. 1, 13. manus sparsae cruore, *besprinkled, besmeared*, Virg. A. 4, 665. *so* et sparsos fraternâ caede Penates, *stained*, ib. 21. sanguine cernis adhuc sparsoque infecta cerebro, *sc.* arma, *stained with blood and spattered brains*, 5, 413. sparsis pellibus albo, *being spotted with white*, Id. E. 2, 41. virgo sparso ore, *wide-mouthed*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18. hederae minor acinus, et sparsior racemus, *broader*, Plin. 16, 34. SPARSIO, ōnis, f. *a scattering*, Stat. Silv. 1, 6, 66. *a sprinkling*, Senec. Nat. Q. 2, 9. Martial. 5, 26, 7.—SPARSIM, adv. *in a scattered manner, here and there, up and down*, Plin. 36, 7.

SPARTUM, i, n. *a kind of Spanish broom*, Plin. 19, 2. Col. 9, 4. 11, 2.——SPARTEUS, & spartarius a. *of broom*: spartarium, i, n. *a field of* spartum: sparteŏli, olōrum, *soldiers that watched the city for fear of fire*, Schol. in Juv. 14, 305.

SPĀRUM, i, n. & spārus, i, m. *a kind of dart or lance used in war, a spear*, Virg. A. 11, 682. Sall. Cat. 56. Nep. 15, 9.—SPĀRUS, i, m. *a kind of fish*, Plin. 9, 51. sparŭlus, Ov. Halieut. 106. *a fish of small value*, Mart. 3, 60.

SPASMOS *v.* us, i, m. *a spasm, a convulsion, a violent or immoderate contraction of the sinews*, i. e. *the cramp*:—SPASTICUS, a. *afflicted with the cramp*, Plin. & Cels.

SPĀTĀLIUM, *a woman's bracelet*, Plin. 13, 25. 52.

SPĀTHA, ae, f. *a long sword*, Tac. Ann. 12, 35.—¶ 2. *a slice* or *reed* for stirring any boiling liquid, Col. 12, 41, 3. permiscentes spathâ coquebant, Plin. 23, 7.—¶ 3. *an instrument used by weavers for knocking the threads of a web together*, Senec. Ep. 90.—¶ 4. *the branch of a palm tree, on which the dates hang*, Plin. 16, 26.—SPATHŬLA, ae, f. *a spattle* or *slice for spreading plasters*; spathula lignea, *a wooden* spatha, used for replacing a dislocated shoulder, Cels. 8, 15, 7.—SPATHALIUM, i, n. *a branch of the palm-tree, with the dates hanging on it*, Martial. 13, 27.—SPĀTHE, es, f. *a kind of tree, resembling the palm-tree*, Plin. 12, 28. & 23, 5.

SPĀTIUM, i, n. *a space* of ground *or* time; properly *the ground for running a race, a course*; in spatio decurrere, Nep. 18, 5. spatio extremo, *in the end of the race*, Cic Sen. 5. addunt se in spatia, *they rush into the plain* or *race-ground*; (*al.* addunt in spatio, *they quicken their swiftness, as they run,*) Virg. G. 1, 513. Quinctil. 8, 3, 78. hic (equus) vel ad Elei metas et maxima campi sudabit spatia, *he will either sweat at the goal and in the large course* or *race-ground of the Elean plain*, ib. 3, 203. sed nos immensum spatiis confecimus aequor, *we have finished our course over a plain of immense extent*, i e. we have *completed* an extensive subject, ib. 2, 541. verum ego haec ipse equidem spatiis exclusus iniquis praetereo, *I pass over this subject* (of gardens and trees) *being confined to too narrow a space* or *race-ground*, (restrained by the narrow bounds which I have prescribed to myself, wishing not to make my poem too long,) ib. 4, 147. *cf.* 116. & Columel. 10 praef. corripiunt spatia, *the racers start, snatch the first ground, spring quickly forward*, Virg. A. 5, 316. inde alios ineunt cursus, aliosque recursus adversis spatiis, *in opposite grounds* or *places of the plain*, ib. 584.—Academiae spatia, *the race-ground*

or *walks*, Cic. Fin. 5, 1.—*metaph.* fateor, me oratorem, si modò sim, aut etiam quicunque sim, non ex rhetorum officinis, sed ex Academiae spatiis exstitisse, *from the walks*, i. e. *from the discipline of the Academy*, or *from the philosophy of* Plato, Cic. Or. 3. *cf.* Quinctilian. 12, 2, 23. quoniam—me ex comparato et constituto spatio defensionis, in semihorae curriculum coëgisti, i. e. *you have restricted my speech to the space of half an hour*, Id. C. Rabir. 2. deflexit enim jam aliquantulùm de spatio curriculoque consuetudo malorum, Cic. Am. 12. ô! fragilem fortunam, et inanes nostras contentiones, quae in medio spatio saepe franguntur et corruunt, Id. Or. 3, 2. ut nostrum cursum perspicere possis, et videre quem admodum simus in spatio Q. Hortensium ipsius vestigiis persecuti, *how closely I trod on the heels of* Hortensius *in the course*, Cic. Brut. 90. te verò, meo quem spatiis propioribus actas insequitur, *at a smaller distance*, Virg. A. 9, 275. prope jam excurso spatio, *my race being now almost finished, in the last stage of my life*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6. istuc mens animusque fert, et amat spatiis obstantia rumpere clausira, *to break through the barriers that obstruct my way*, i. e. to remove the obstacles, which prevent me from going to the country, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9.—seu septem spatiis Circo meruêre coronam, *sc.* equi, *by seven rounds, by riding seven times round the* Circus, Ovid. Hal. 68. singulos missus a septenis spatiis ad quinos corripuit, *he shortened each match or race from seven rounds to five*, Suet. Dom. 4. *cf.* Senec. Ep. 30. (A. 342.)—duobus spatiis tribusve factis, *sc.* in. ambulatione, *after two or three turns, having twice or thrice walked from one end of the walk to the other*, Cic. Or. 1, 7. si uno basilicae spatio honestamur, *if we are honoured with their company for one turn in a portico or piazza*, Cic. Mur. 34. effusos egerat Romanos, toto quantum foro spatium est, *over the whole space* or *extent of the* forum, Liv. 1, 12. jamque tenebat nox medium caeli spatium, Hor. S. 2, 6, 101.—dic quibus in terris—tres uteat caeli spatium non amplius ulnas, *sc.* quàm, *in what part the space of heaven extends no more than three ells*, Virg. E. 3, 105. tantum spatii de monte tenebas, *so great a part of the mountain*, Ov. M. 1, 440. Scorpios—porrigit in spatium signorum membra duorum, *through the space of two signs*, ib. 2, 197. tritumque relinquunt quadrijugi spatium, *the horses leave the beaten road*, ib. 168. spatio terrae propriore feruntur, ib. 207. ulterius medio spatium sol altus habebat, *had reached that space of heaven beyond the middle*, ib. 417. crescit et oris et colli spatium, *the length*, ib. 673. *so* dat spatium collo, ib. 3, 195. neve viae spatium te terreat, 8, 794. hominis spatium a vestigio ad verticem, *the measure* or *height*, Plin. 7, 17. Romanae spatium est urbis et orbis idem, *the extent of the Roman empire*, Id. F. 2, 684. ubi circulus axem ultimus extremum spatioque brevissimus ambit, *the last circle* and shortest *in compass*, i. e. *the north polar circle*, Ov. M. 2, 517. positae spatiis aequalibus Horae, *at equal distances*, ib. 26. quod spatium tectis sublimibus, *what is the height of the lofty buildings*, Juvenal. 3, 269. nec tutus spatio est elephas, *by its size* or *height*, Lucan. 9, 672. incidit Adriaci spatium admirabile rhombi ante domum Veneris, *an Adriatic turbot of a wonderful size happened* to be caught *before the temple of* Venus, Id. 4, 39. si breve parvi fortita est lateris spatium, *if she has got a short waist*, 6, 504. spatium lustrabit utrumque metarum, *she will survey the* Circus *between both goals*, i. e. *from one end to the other*, ib. 581. spatio post deinde relicto, *a space being left* between them, Virg. A. 5, 321. spatia et si plura supersint, *and if more space* or *ground had remained*, ib. 325. grana ciceris, ex spatio distante missa, *thrown from a distance*, Quinctil. 2, 20, 3. iter facientibus multum detrahunt fatigationis notata inscriptis lapidibus spatia, *mile-stones*, Id. 1, 5, 22. majora spatia, *greater spaces, areas* or *surfaces*, Col. 5, 1, 4. non est aptus equis Ithacae locus, ut neque planis porrectus spatiis, *as being neither extended into champaign grounds*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 42. in promontorio, quod in aliquantum maris spatium extenditur, Liv. 29, 35. spatio contracta brevi terra, *an isthmus*, Ov. F. 6, 495. ille (Ulysses) brevi spatio multis erravit in annis, inter Dulichias Iliacasque domos, *in a short course* or *voyage between Troy and Ithaca*, Id. Tr. 1, 4, 59. interius spatium, *an inner room*, Id. M. 7, 670. ¶ 2. SPATIUM brevis vitae, *the time*, Ov. M. 3, 124. in tam brevi spatio, *in so short a time*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 2. spatio brevi spem longam resecces, *considering the shortness of life do not cherish distant hope*, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6. mille ducentae togae—brevi spatio missae, *in a short time*, Liv. 29, 36. *so* breve intra spatium, *soon after*, Quint. 10, 1, 7. quo brevius spatium nobis ad furta dabatur, hoc magis est cautum, ne foret illud iners, *the shorter* or *less time*, Ov. Fp. 18, 109. da spatium vitae, *length*, Juv. 10, 188. respicere ad longae jussit spatia ultima vitae, *the last stage*, ib. 275. qui spatium vitae extremum inter munera ponat naturae, *the end*, ib. 358. cunctantem spatio longius annuo, *longer than a year*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 11. septima nox agitur, spatium mihi longius anno, Ov. Ep. 18, 25. sub ipsum nascendi spatium, *about the time of their birth* or *first formation*, Ov. M. 1, 427. paullum sumeret spatii ad consultandum, *a little time*, Liv. 24, 22. regem spatium initiorum Cereris, ut sacris interesset, tenuit, *the celebration of the mysteries of* Ceres, *detained the king*, Liv. 31, 49. vix explicandi ordinis spatium Etruscis fuit, *had scarcely time to form their ranks* or *to draw up their army*, Liv. 2, 46. ut rem in posterum diem differret, et irae suae spatium et consilio tempus daret, *should allow time for his anger to abate, and room for deliberation*, Liv. 8, 32. *so* tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori, Virg. A. 4, 433. da breve saevitiae spatium pelagique tuaeque, Ov. Ep. 7, 73. quosdam (morbos) post sexagesimum vitae spatium non accidere, *after the 60th year of* one's *life*, Plin. 7, 50 s. 51.—¶ 3. *the quantity of a syllable, the measure of a foot*, or *the length of a period*; praeterea quae (vitia) fiunt spatio, sive cum syllaba correpta producitur, seu longa corripitur, *the faults* or *deviations which are made in quantity*, Quinctil. 1, 5, 18. Trochaeus est eodem

dem spatio quo choraeus, *of the same measure* or *quantity, takes up the same time in pronouncing*, Cic. Or. 57. nam rythmi, id est numeri, spatio temporum constant, metra etiam ordine, *rythms or numbers* (in prose) *consist of a certain space of time, metres* (or verse) *also of a certain order* to which they are restricted, Quinct. 9, 4, 46. rythmo indifferens est, dactylusne ille priores habeat breves an sequentes; tempus enim solum metitur, ut a sublatione ad positionem iisdem sit spatiis pedum, *for the* prosaic rythmus *attends only to the time, that the feet be of the same measure, or take up the same space of time in pronouncing, from the raising to the setting down* of the hand or foot in beating time, i.e. *from beginning to end: so that a* dactyl, anapaestus, amphibrachys *or* spondeus, *may be indifferently used* in prose: (for the three last were anciently included under the general name of DACTYL,) ib. 48. in versu pro *dactylo* poni non poterit *anapaestus* aut *spondeus*, ib. *so* sunt et illa discrimina, quòd rythmis libera spatia, metris finita sunt, ib. 50. poëma nemo dubitaverit imperito quodam initio fusum, et aurium mensurâ, et similiter decurrentium spatiorum observatione esse generatum, mox in eo repertos pedes, ib. 114.—enimverò spatia ipsa —quod possint, nisi aurium, habere judicium? *the length* or *extent of the periods themselves*, ib. 118.—spatia (vocis) lentiora aut citatiora, *spaces* or *measures*, Id. 11, 3, 17.—eademque musicis ratio est, qui cùm in citharâ quinque constituerunt sonos, plurimâ deinde varietate complent spatia illa nervorum, *fill up with great variety the spaces* or *intervals from one tone* or *string to the other*, Id. 12, 10, 68.——SPATIOSUS, a. *spacious, large*; -a porticus, Ov. Art. 1, 491. insignis portu, quo non spatiosior alter, Sil. 8, 482. aedificia spatiosiora ad conventus excipiendos, Vitr. 6, 8. amnis ore spatiosus, *with a broad mouth*, Plin. Bos stetit, et tollens spatiosam cornibus altis ad caelum frontem, *her large forehead*, Ov. M. 3, 20. spatiosi corporis hostis *sc.* serpens, *of a vast body* or *bulk*, Ov. M. 3, 56. ostendens spatiosum guttura mergum, *with a long throat*, ib. 11, 753. parva necat morsu spatiosum vipera taurum, *big, large*, Ov. Rem. 421. omnibus Andromachae visa est spatiosior aequo, *too tall* or *big*, Id. Art. 2, 645. in masculis iter urinae spatiosius et compressius, *the urinary passage is longer and narrower*, Cels. 4, 1, 36. at si passa fores (*sc.* capillos) quid erat spatiosius *(al.* speciosius) illis, *more beautiful*, Ov. A. 1, 14, 3. spatiosissima sedes, *most noble* or *magnificent*, Plin. Pan. 63, 7.—¶ 2. *long, lasting*; -um aevum, *a long life*, Ov. M. 8, 529. *so* bellum, 13, 206. nox, Id. Ep. 1, 9. senectus, Id. M. 12, 186. tempus, A. 1, 8, 81. vetustas, *remote antiquity*, M. 15, 623. spatiosae claraeque voces, *long and sonorous words*, Quinct. 9, 4, 135.—SPATIŌSĒ, adv. et in Creta autem non spatiosè nascitur *sc.* dictamnum, *extensively, the ground that produces it is but of small extent*, Plin. 25, 8 f. 53. illa spatiosius et uberius volumine amplecti, *more largely, and copiously*, Plin. Ep. 3, 18. dum loquor, increvit latis spatiosius undis, *sc.* amnis *v.* alveus fluvii, *it increased more largely* or *abundantly*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 85. tu quoque, qui aestivos spatiosius exigis ignes, Phoebe, *who drivest* or *spreadest more widely the summer heats*, i. e. *who in summer movest in a larger* or *more extensive circle*, Prop. 3, 20, 11.——SPATIĀRI, *to walk up and down*, Virg. A. 4, 62. hìc ego dum spatior, Ov. A. 3, 1, 5. in porticu, Id. Tr. 2, 285. dum per littora lentis passibus, ut soleo, summâ spatiarer arenâ, *I walked on the surface of the sand*, Id. M. 2, 574. *cf.* P. 4, 4, 11. F. 5, 469. hìc modò conjunctis spatiantur passibus ambo, *they walk together*, M. 11, 64.—neve sit errandum lato spatiantibus arvo, *and lest they should miss one another wandering over the wide* plain, ib. 4, 87. et lato spatiantem flumine Gangen, *flowing*, Id. Tr. 5, 3, 23. *so* certis tamen diebus auctu magno per totam spatiatus Aegyptum, *sc.* Nilus, fecundus innatat terrae, Plin. 5, 9.—spatiantes alae, *expanded wings*, Ov. M. 4, 364. et spatiantia passim brachia compescit, *reduces* or *prunes the branches spreading every where*, ib. 13, 629. *so* intus, ut in metallis, spatiante venâ, *sc.* albae cretae, Plin. 17, 8.

SPĔCĔRE, (specio, xi, ctum,) *to see*, Varr. L. 5, 8.

SPĔCIES, ēi, f. (*a* specio,) *an appearance*; ea, quae in specie posita sunt, motus corporis, habitus et forma, Cic. Or. 1, 29. promissa barba et capilli efferaverant speciem oris, *had given his countenance a savage appearance*, Liv. 2, 23. esse aliquem humanâ specie et figurâ, Cic. Rosc. A. 63. similiter his et Scorpiones terrestres vermiculos ovorum specie pariunt, Plin. 11, 25. doloris speciem ferre non possunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. *so* si primam speciem appropinquantis terroris sustinuisset, Liv. 44, 6. justi belli species, *the appearance of a regular battle*, opp. *to* imago *v.* simulacrum pugnae, Id. 40, 6 & 9. plurimique ibi a fallaci equitum specie agasonibusque excepti sunt, *most of them were intercepted by muleteers, who personated horsemen*, Liv. 7, 15. speciem atque opinionem pugnantium praebere, Caes. B. G. 3, 25. speciem, quam quaesierat, hosti fecit, *made the enemy imagine what he wished*, Liv. 36, 10. causas in speciem irae habens, *ostensible* or *pretended reasons*; opp. *to* revera, Liv. 36, 6. speciem ridentis praebere, *to appear to smile* or *laugh*, 21, 3. semper aliquam fraudi speciem juris imponitis, 9, 11. senatus ille, quem qui *ex regibus constare* dixit, unus veram speciem Romani senatûs cepit, *formed a just idea* or *opinion*, ib. 17. galeae cristatae, quae speciem magnitudini corporum adderent, *which might give them the appearance of greater stature*, ib. 40. cujus triumpho longè maximam speciem captiva arma praebuere, *afforded the greatest splendor*, ib. ut speciem legationis adjiceret, *that he might increase the splendor* or *dignity*, 32, 36. vasa usui magis quam ornamento in speciem facta, *more for use than for shew*, 41, 18. insignis facie, *remarkable for his beauty*, Virg. A. 9, 336. *so* i nunc et juvenis specie laetare tui, Juv. 10, 310. *so* illud ipsum, quod honestum decorumque dicimus,—animos omnium naturâ et specie sua commovet, *by its beauty*, Cic. Off. 2, 9.—specie liberum esse, non re, *to be free in appearance, not in reality*, Liv. 35, 31. amicitiae specie deceptus, Tac. An. 1, 10. maxima pars vatum decipimur specie recti,

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Hor.

Hor. Art. P. 25. specie quadam reip. lapsi, *by an appearance of patriotism*, or *of supporting the republic*, Cic. Marcel. 6 f. speciem boni viri prae se ferre, Cic. Off. 2, 11. spargere radios fulgentes in orbem ad speciem sideris, Plin. 37, 10. est Paeantidibus gemmis species aquae glaciatae, ib. praeclara classis in speciem, *to appearance*, Cic. Verr. 5, 33.—¶ specie rixae, in se omnes apparitores regios convertunt, *by an appearance* or *pretext*, Liv. 1, 40. *so* celatâ morte Tarquinii, per speciem alienae fungendae vicis, suas opes firmavit Tullius, ib. 41. contra eos summâ ope nitebatur pleraque nobilitas, senati specie pro sua magnitudine, *under pretence of* supporting *the senate*, Sallust. Cat. 38. cujus rei species erat acceptio frumenti, *the pretence* or *pretext*, Id. Jug. 29.—illam alteram (partem Numidiae) specie, quàm usu, potiorem,—Adherbal possedit, *better* or *more valuable in appearance, than in reality*, ib. 16.—¶ formam adhuc habetis, Quirites, et speciem ipsam tyrannorum, *the external appearance, show*, or *splendor*, Cic. Rull. 2, 13. fuit pompa, fuit species, Cic. Pis 11. magis specie et motu, atque ipso amictu capiebat homines, quam dicendi copiâ, Cic. Brut. 62. *cf.* Or. 1, 29. 2, 74, &c. si fortunatum species et gratia praestat, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 49.—¶ non tulit hanc speciem furiatâ mente Choraebus, *this appearance or sight*, Virg. A. 2, 407. tum variae eludent species atque ora ferarum, *various forms and appearances*, Id. G. 4, 406. vertuntur species animorum, *the images of their minds are changed*, ib. 1, 420. non prius destitit insequi, quàm species barbarae mulieris humanâ amplior victorem tendere ultra sermone Latino prohibuisset, *the form* or *figure*, Suet. Cl. 1. *so* altera (Messalina)—sibi quoque eandem speciem aliquot jam noctibus obversari retulit, ib. 37. nec solùm nullam ei oblatam caelestium speciem, sed &c. Liv. 1, 31. *cf.* 26, 19. species quae per somnum erat oblata, Curt. 3, 3, 7. at enim dum videntur, eadem est in somnis species horum et eorum, quae vigilantes videmus, Cic. Acad. 4, 17. quum identidem species et umbrae insontis interempti filii eum diris agitarent, *the apparition of the shade of his innocent murdered son*, Liv. 40, 56.—navium longarum species, quae nullae erant, visae sunt, 24, 44.—¶ ergo si tantis intervallis nostra species potest id animadvertere, *our sight*, Vitruv. 9, 4. *cf.* 3, 2. & 5, 9.—¶ species ex aere vetus, *a statue* or *image*, Cic. Div. 1, 12. *so* hanc speciem Praxitèles caelavit argento, ib. 36.—¶. In divisione formae sunt, quas Graeci ἰδέας vocant; nostri species appellant, *forms* or *sorts*, *of a* genus;) non pessimè id quidem, sed inutiliter ad mutandos casus in dicendo: nolim enim, ne si Latinè dici possit, *specierum* et *speciebus* dicere; et saepe his casibus utendum est, at *formis* et *formarum* velim, Cic. Top. 7. homo species est *sc.* animalis; equus species est *sc.* animalis; equus species est, canis species, &c.—nunc primum illud genus quaerimus, ex quo ceterae species suspensae sunt, Senec. Ep. 58.—hoc ergo genus (τὸ ὄν, ens, v. quod est,) est primum et antiquissimum genus, et, ut ita dicam, generale; cetera genera quidem sunt, sed specialia, tanquam MODO genus est; habet enim in se nationum species, *Graecos*, *Romanos*, *Parthos*; colorum, *albos*, *nigros*, *flavos*; habet singulos, *Ciceronem*, *Catonem*, *Lucretium*. Itaque quà multa continet, in genus cadit; quà sub alio est, in speciem, ib. harum singula genera minimùm in binas species dividi possunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 3. *cf.* 1, 9, 4. &c. obtinendum etiam, ne quid in eâ (propositione) desit, ne quid supersit: supersetne autem sic ferè, cum aut in species partimur, quod in genera partiri sit satis; aut, genere posito, subjicitur species, ut, *Dicam de virtute, justitiâ, continentiâ*: cum justitia atque continentia virtutis sint species, Quinctil. 4, 5, 27. species senae singulis contribuuntur generibus, Col. 1, 2, 11.—ejus (hydropis) tres species sunt, *three species* or *sorts*, Cels. 3, 21, 2. hos (morbos) autem in duas species diviserunt, ib. 3, 1, 2, apud Graecos nomen morbi, prout species est, 4, 4, 2. &c.—quid enim est majus, quàm, cum tanta sit inter oratores bonos dissimilitudo, judicare, quae sit optima species et quasi figura dicendi, Cic. Or. 1. nulla praecepta ponemus, sed excellentis eloquentiae speciem et formam adumbrabimus, *we shall describe the nature and form*, Cic. Or. 14. quidquid est igitur, de quo ratione et viâ disputetur, id ad ultimam sui generis formam speciemque redigendum, ib. 3.—mentem volebant rerum esse judicem: solam censebant idoneam, cui crederetur; quia sola cerneret id, quod semper esset simplex, et uniusmodi, et tale, quale esset, hanc illi *ideam* appellabant, jam a Platone ita nominatam: nos rectè *speciem* possumus dicere, Cic. Acad. 1, 8.—¶ primâ specie, *i. e.* primo aspectu, *at first sight*, Id. Or. 3, 25.—in specie fictae simulationis, sicut reliquae virtutes, ita pietas inesse non potest, *in the vain show* or *superficial appearance of hypocrisy*, Cic. N. D. 1, 2. *so* haec signa probitatis, non fucata forensi specie, sed domesticis inusta notis veritatis, Id. Planc. 12.—¶ propositâ vitae ejus velut summa, *(having given as it were a summary account of his life;)* partes sigillatim, neque per tempora, sed per species, exequar, *I shall relate the several parts distinctly, not in the order of time, but under specific heads* or *by throwing things of like nature together*, Suet. Aug. 9. *cf* Paterc. 1, 14.—SPĔCĬĀLIS, e, *special*, *particular*, Quinctil. 3, 5, 9.—SPECIALITER, adv. *particularly*, Col. 3, 9 f.—SPECIŌSUS, a. *fair* or *beautiful to the sight*, *showy*, Plin. 13, 4. si plenior aliquis, et speciosior, et coloratior factus est, *has become more plump, looks better, and of a more florid complexion than usual*, Cels. 2, 2. mulier speciosa, Ov. Art. 3, 421. speciosissimus homo, Quinctil. 8, 4, 23. corpora speciosa et robusta, Id. 11, 3, 26. corpora speciosissima, 5, 12, 21. fabula speciosa locis, *a play showy with common places*, Hor. Art. P. 319. miracula, *striking*, ib. 144. vocabula, *expressive names of things*, Id. Ep. 2, 2, 116.—dictu speciosa, *specious*, *plausible*, Liv. 1, 23. minus speciosa criminatio, *a less plausible ground of accusation*, ib. 54. aliorum speciosiora primo aspectu consilia semper visa, Id. 28, 40. conjugiumne vocas, speciosaque nomina culpae imponis, Medea, tuae? *and put plausible names on thy crime*, Ov. M. 7, 69.—SPECIŌSE, adv.

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adv. *sewily, splendidly*; et equus tuus speciosiùs instratus erit, quam uxor vestita, Liv. 34, 7. adde, virilia quod speciosiùs arma non est qui tractet, *there is no one who handles martial arms more gracefully*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 52. aciem, quam speciosissimè potuit, instruxit, Caes. Afr. 48.

SPECILLUM, *a surgeon's instrument: see* speculum.

SPECIMEN, inis, n. *(a* specio,) *an example, a model, a pattern*; ceteris specimen esto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3. specimen innocentiae, Id. Pis. 39. num dubitas, quin specimen virtutis capi debeat ex optimâ quaque naturâ, Id. Tusc. 1, 14. hoc specimen prudentiae, quòd, &c. *a specimen* or *proof*, Nep. 25, 3. *so* specimen ceteris dare, Cic. Caecil. 8. tale dabit specimen, i. e. *you will know by this experiment*, Virg. G. 2. 241.

SPECTĀRE, *(ab antiquo* specio, Varr. L. L. 2, 8.) *to behold, to look to* or *upon, to view* or *eye* a thing; here, ne me spectes; me impulsore haec non facit, Ter. Eun 5, 6, 18. importunitatem spectate aniculae, *behold the eagerness of the old woman*, Id. Aud. 1, 4, 4. *so* audaciam meretricum specta, Eun. 5, 6, 24. spectatum (ludos) veniunt; veniunt spectentur ut ipsae, Ov. Art. 1, 99. quum spectatum ludos iret, Nep. 21, 2. ut propiùs spectes lacrimosa poëmata Pupi, *that you may view from a nearer seat*, i. e. *from the orchestra*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 67. (A. 7.) spectatum admissi, Hor. Art. 5. vox praeconis irrisa est, invitantis more solenni ad ludos, "quos nec spectâsset quisquam, nec spectaturus esset," Suet. Cl. 21. (A. 177.) cum laxati curis sumus, ut spectare aliquid velimus et visere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19. hunc intuentur, hunc spectant, Quinctil. 11, 3, 72. vir bonus, omne forum quem spectat et omne tribunal, *views* with admiration, reverence or respect, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 57. cùm modò me spectas oculis, lascive, protervis, Ov. Ep. 17, 77. constiterat quocunque modo, spectabat ad Io, Id. M. 1, 628. spectantque ad lumina solis, ib. 767. longum spectabat in aequor, Id. Rem. 595. in undam, M. 3, 499. se in aqua, ib. 505. Jupiter, arce suâ totum cum spectet in orbem, nil nisi Romanum, quod tueatur, habet, Ov. F. 1, 85. in omnem partem, Quinctil. 2, 12, 2. ipse (Caesar) Graeciam spectare potiùs quàm Hispanias videtur, *to look towards, to intend going to*, Cic. Att. 9, 15.—ora quae spectat aestivum orientem, *lies* or *points towards*, Plin. 6, 17 s. 20. *so* urbs ad occasum solis spectans, ib. 13 s. 16. Belgae—spectant in septemtriones et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septemtriones, ib. quum dixisset, sepulchrum dirutum proram spectare, *that the prow pointed to a ruined sepulchre*, Liv. 30, 25. sub quo fere cervix replicatur, retroque caput ad reliquum corpus spectat, *in this case the neck is generally doubled, and the head turns back upon the body*, Cels. 7, 29, 29. ut pili sursum spectent, *may point upwards*, Id. 7, 7, 89. extrà enim pes ultimus spectat, *the toes point outward*, Id. 8, 20, 4. *so* ex alterâ parte multi gestus necesse est in sinistrum eant, ut ad judicem spectent, Quinctil. 11, 3, 135.—¶ 2. SPECTĀRE animum alterius ex suo, *to judge of*, Ter. And. 4, 1, 22. nemo illum (servum) ex trunco corporis spectabat, sed ex comico artificio aestimabat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10. quem si tu ex censu spectas, eques Romanus est; si ex vita, homo clarissimus, &c. ib. 14. ex meo otio tuum specto, Cic. Att. 12, 39. neve haec nostris spectentur ab annis, *be judged of* or *estimated*, Virg. A. 9, 235. spectatur in ignibus aurum, *is tried* or *examined*, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 25. in dubiis homines spectare periclis convenit, adversisque in rebus noscere, qui sint, Luer. 3, 55. non igitur ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantiâ, *we are not to judge of philosophers from single* or *detached expressions, but from the continual train and consistency of their* sentiments, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10 f.——¶ 3. SPECTĀRE fortunam, *to regard, to mind* or *value, to attend to*, Cic. Div. 2, 37. ad suam gloriam, quàm ad salutem reip. Id. Sext 16. si ad vitulam spectes, nihil est quòd poenia laudes, *if you consider* (the value of) *the heifer, the cups bear no proportion to her*, Virg. E. 3, 48. Pompeius statuisse videtur, quid vos in judicando spectare oporteret, *to have in view, to regard*, Cic. Mil. 6 f. *so* qui non honoris gradum spectaret, ib. 9. non idem semper dicere, sed idem spectare debemus, Id. Fam. 1, 9. vos, adolescentes, qui dignitatem, qui remp. qui gloriam spectatis, Id. Sext. 23. possunt in pactionibus faciendis non legem spectare censoriam, sed, &c. Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 12. in judice spectari et fortuna debet et dignitas, *to be regarded*, Cic. Phil. 1, 8. *so* rem, non hominem, spectari oportere, A. ad Heren. 1, 6.—ad imperatorias laudes a puero SPECTARE, *to desire, to aim* or *aspire at*, Cic. Vat. 10. de me sic existimes, ac tibi persuadeas vehementer velim, me,— ut primùm forum attigerim, *(i. e.* a primâ adolescentiâ; *vid.* A. 415) spectâsse semper, ut tibi possem quàm maximè esse conjunctus, *I was desirous* or *ambitious, I made it my study or endeavour*, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 6. juvenes magna spectare, et ad ea rectis studiis contendere debent, Cic. Off. 2, 13. nihil nisi sempiternum spectare, Id. C. Rabir. 10.—¶ 4. ad vim SPECTARE coepit, *to tend* or *point*, Liv. 1, 9. *so* hoc longè aliò spectabat, atque videri volebant, *tended to a quite different* purpose, Nep. 2, 6. quorsum igitur haec spectat oratio? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25. ad te unum omnis mea spectat oratio, *is directed*, Cic. Dejot. 2. quae scripta sunt, eò spectant, ut te horter et suadeam, Ic. Fam. 13, 4, 6. *cf.* Ac. 4, 47. Fin. 3, 10. consilium ejus ad bellum spectat, Cic. Att. 15, 4. ad arma rem spectare, ib. 14, 5. nam omnia utriusque consilia ad concordiam spectaverunt, Id. Fam. 4, 2, 6. si barbarorum est, in diem vivere, nostra consilia in sempiternum tempus spectare debent, Id. Or. 2, 40. spectat res ad interregnum, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1. spectat ad rebellionem gens, Liv. 34, 56. plebs ad defectionem spectare, Id. 23, 6. *cf.* 6, 33. omnis longus tumor ad suppurationem ferè spectat, *tends*, Cels. 2, 7, 83. *so* in iis autem negotium magis est, quae per se, vitio intus orto, intumescunt, et ad suppurationem spectant, 7, 2, 1. beneficia, quae ad singulos spectant, *pertain*, Cic. Off. 2, 21. *so* semper aliquid anquirunt, *(al.* inquirunt,) quod spectet, et valeat ad bene beatèque vivendum.

ib,

ib. 2.—jam enim ab scelere ad aliud spectare mulier scelus, *prepared to proceed*, Liv. 1, 47.—atque omnia illa et prima et media verba spectare debent ad ultimum, *all the words* of a sentence *ought to have a reference to the close*, Cic. Or. 59.—spectante populo, *in the sight of the people*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 60. me vestigia terrent, omnia te adversùm spectantia, nulla retrorsum, *all pointing towards you, none backwards*, ib. 2, 1, 75. argumenta ad id, quod in judicium venit, spectantia afferri debent, *pertaining, relating*, Cic. Or. 2, 30 f.——SPECTANDUS in certamine Martio, *worthy of being beheld* or *admired*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 27. spectandus nigris oculis, nigroque capillo, *remarkable* or *distinguished*, Id. Art. 37. quo spectanda modo, quo sensu credis, et ore? *ought they to be viewed or looked upon*, Id. Ep. 1, 6, 8.—spectandae an exigendae sint vobis prius, *sc.* comoediae, *whether they ought rather to be approved* or *disapproved*, Ter. And. prol. f.——SPECTĀTUS, part. & adj. et quid se deceat, spectatas consulit undas, *she consults the waters looked into*, to see *what becomes her*, Ov. M. 4, 312. multaque me fugiant primis spectata sub annis, *seen* by me *in my youthful years*, ib. 12, 183. spectatosque diu vultus invita reliquit, *long gazed upon* by her, 10, 662. ut caperet spectatae gaudia formae, *to enjoy the pleasure of gazing on her beauty*, 14, 653. fabula, quae posci vult, et spectata reponi, *a play which would be in request, and after being* once *seen would be exhibited anew*, Hor. Art. 190. spectatum satis, *sufficiently proved* or *tried*, Id. Ep. 1, 1, 2. *so* belli spectata domique virtus, *signalized in peace and war*, ib. 2, 1, 230. rebus spectata juventus, *tried* or *approved in action*, Virg. A. 8, 251. *so* vir factis maxime, cujus dextera per ferrum, pietas spectata per ignes, Ov. M. 14, 109. juvenis virtus per tot spectata labores, 5, 243. Tyndaridae geminae, spectatus cestibus alter, alter equo, *the one* (Pollux) *famous for* boxing with *gauntlets, the other* (Castor) *for horse*-manship, 8, 410. (A. 287.) ni virtus fidesque vestra spectata mihi foret, *were known to me by experience*, Sall. Cat. 20. satis jam, satis, Simo, spectata erga te amicitia est mea, *has been enough proved*, Ter. And. 5, 1, 1 *so* spectatum satis putabam *sc.* eum, ib. 1, 1, 64. nam is mihi est profectò servus spectatus satis, *of approved fidelity*, Ter. Ad. 5, 65. integritatis probatae vir, *of approved integrity*, Liv. 26, 49. qui pecuniâ non movetur,—hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur, *tried* or *proved* (as it were) *by fire*, Cic. Off. 2, 11. quo non spectatior alter, *more worthy* or *respectable*, Sil. 1, 440. Plin. 11, 1. & 36, 12. *so* spectatissimus vir, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 24. spectatissima foemina, *choice, excellent*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50.—id cuique spectatissimum sit, quod nec opinato viri adventu occurrerit oculis, *let that be most approved of by every one* of us, Liv. 1, 57.—SPECTĀTĒ, adv. *remarkably*; issimè, Plin. 21, 1.—SPECTATIO, ōnis, f. *a viewing* or *beholding*, Vitr. 10 pr. apparatus spectatio tollebat omnem hilaritatem, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 7.—¶ 2. *a trial, proof*, or *essay* of the value and purity of metals; deductiones certis nominibus fiebant; pro spectatione et collybo, Cic. Verr. 3, 77.—Macedonicum bellum nomine amplius, quam spectatione gentis fuit, *greater on account of the name than the consideration* or *respect due to the nation*, Flor. 2, 7.—SPECTĀTOR, ōris, m *a beholder, a spectator*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 215. Art. 223. nunc, spectatores, Jovis summi causâ, clarè plaudite, Plaut. Amph. f. quid? Laceedaemonios injustè imperantes, nonne repentè omnes ferè socii deseruerunt, spectatoresque se otiosos praebuerunt Leuctricae calamitatis? *unconcerned spectators*, Cic. Off. 2, 7, f. spectator certaminis, Quinctil. 10, 5, 19. Archimedes, unicus spectator caeli siderumque, *a singular observer, singularly skilled in the science of astronomy*, Liv. 24, 34. cum ipsum me nōris, quam elegans formarum spectator siem, *how nice a judge I am of beauty*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18. ac si quem potuit spatiosa senectus spectatorem operum multorum reddere, *a spectator* or *observer*, Ov. M. 12, 187. cur ego non adsum spectator laudum tuarum? Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 5.—SPECTĀTRIX, īcis, f. dea atque hominum, *sc.* Fortuna, *O observer, O thou who seest all the deeds of gods and men*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 12. neque enim tibi turba verenda est spectatrix scelerum, *nor need you regard the crowd that sees your crimes*, Lucan. 3, 129.—SPECTABILIS, e; undique campus, *that may be seen, visible*, Gr. M. 3, 709. *so* corpus, Id. Tr. 3, 8, 35. aliubi favi cerā spectabiles gignuntur, ut in Pelignis, Sicilia; aliubi mellis copiā, ut in Creta, &c. *remarkable for*, Plin. 11, 14. aureus ille aries villo spectabilis aureo, *remarkable for his golden fleece*, Ov. Ep. 12, 20. *so* 6, 49. auro, *shining or adorned with gold*, ib. 9, 127. multo auro, ib. 13, 53. vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro, M. 6, 166. puer facie spectabilis, *remarkable for beauty*, Id. F. 4, 223. heros, *comely, handsome*, M. 7, 496. roseo spectabilis ore, *comely to look on with her ruddy face*, ib. 7, 705. ipse super currum placido spectabilis ore, *graceful*, P. 2, 2, 81. caelo spectabile sidus, *a beautiful constellation in the heavens*, (al. spectabere,) Id. Art. A. 1, 557. signum, *a beautiful statue*, Juvenal. 8, 110. victoria pulchra et spectabilis, *notable, remarkable*, Tac. Agr. 34.——SPECTACŬLUM, i, n. *a spectacle* or *show*; barbara Pyramidum sileat miracula Memphis, Martial. de spectaculis, 1. quis spectacula non putet deorum? Id. 1, 105, 11. tot spectacula, 6, 4. spectacula magnifica edidit, Suet. Dom. 4. id spectaculi genus *i. e.* munus gladiatorium, Cic. Sext. 58. populi sensus maximè theatro et spectaculis perspectus est, Cic. Att. 2, 19. amantur scenae spectacula, Ov. Art. 3, 351. in scenam prodire, et populo esse spectaculo, Nep. praef. *cf.* Cic. Fin. 5, 18. non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula posci, *does not admit of such spectacles*, Virg. A. 6, 37. in minimè gratum spectaculum animo intenduntur, Liv. 1, 25. *cf.* 1, 28. rerum humanarum spectaculum praebeo, Sall. Jug. 14, 23. tum spectaculum horribile campis patentibus, *sc.* in, ib. 101. f. homini nostra incommoda spectaculo esse nollem, Cic. Att. 10, 2. circuitus solis et lunae praebent hominibus spectaculum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. *cf.* 56.—¶ 2. plur. *seats, benches* or *scaffolds*, whence the spectacles were seen; loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi

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quisque faceret, rori dicti, Liv. 1, 35. tantus est ex omnibus spectaculis plausus excitatus, Cic. Sext 58. *cf.* Mar. 34. resonant spectacula plausu, Ov. M. 10, 668. oxoritur ventus turbo, spectacula ibi ruunt, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47. cunei et gradus spectaculorum, Vitr. 5, 6. e spectaculis detractus, *dragged from his seat*, Suet. Cal. 35. *so* se proripuit e spectaculis, ib. *cf.* Dom. 10. Ner. 32. quamvis non modico caleant spectacula sole, *the seats* of the amphitheatre, Martial. 12, 29, 15. ruina spectaculorum apud Fidenas, *the fall of the amphitheatre*, Suet. Cal. 31. Tib. 40. cuneis an habent spectacula totis quod securus ames, *the theatre* or *amphitheatre*, Juvenal. 6, 61.—— Spectāmen, inis, n. *a specimen, a mark* or *proof*, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 1.—Spectātīvus, a. *speculative, contemplative*, Quinctil. 3, 5.—— Spectio, ōnis, f. (specio,) *a looking* or *beholding*; nos (augures) nunciationem solum habemus, consules et reliqui magistratus etiam spectionem, *we* augurs *have only the power of declaring* (what omens appear; when employed by a magistrate;) *the consuls and other magistrates* (if augurs,) *have also the right of observing the auspices*, (when they think proper,) Cic. Phil. 2, 52. (A. 88.)—Spectrum, i, n. *the form* or *image* of a thing represented to the intellect, *a spectre, an idea*, Cic. Fam. 15, 16 & 19:—— Spĕcŭla, ae, f. *a high place for viewing things from, a watch-tower*, or *beacon*; praedonum adventum significabat, ignis e specula sublatus, Cic. Verr. 5, 35. multò enim antè, tanquam ex aliquâ specula, prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. dat signum specula Misenus ab altâ aere cavo, Virg. A. 3, 2, 239. ipse in Tifaeo (mons est in altitudinem ingentem cacuminis editi,) speculam posuit, *he placed a beacon*, Liv. 28, 5. regina e speculis ut primùm albescere lucem vidit, ib. 4, 586. praeceps aërii speculâ de montis in undas deferar, *from the top*, Id. E. 8, 59. in speculis omnis Abydos erat *was on the watch*, or *beheld the ship departing*, Ov. Ep. 18, 12. nunc autem homines in speculis sunt, *are on the watch*, Cic. 1 Act. in Verr. 16. *so* regem semper in speculis fuisse, *i. e. watched* or *observed all your actions*, Id. Dej. 8.—Spĕcŭla, ae, f. dim. *small hope*, vid. Spes.—Spĕcŭlāri, *to view, to espy, to observe* as from a watch-tower, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 82. Annibale jam terrae appropinquante, jussus e nautis unus adscendere in malum, ut specularetur, quam tenerent regionem, Liv. 30, 25. densâ speculabar ab ulmo, quid facerent, *I observed what they were doing*, Ov. M. 558. ipse procul montis sublime cacumen occupat, unde sedens partes speculetur in omnes, *he looks around him on all sides*, ib. 1, 667. nec, quod speculer, habebam, *nor had I now any thing to find out* or *enquire after*, 13, 247. quem dum speculatur, *he watches* or *lies in wait for*, Nep. 14, 4. multorum te etiam oculi et aures non sentientem, sicut adhuc fecerunt, speculabuntur atque custodient, *shall watch* or *observe and guard*, Cic. Cat. 1, 2 f. *cf.* Flacc. 24. nube cavâ speculantur amicti, quae fortuna viris *sc.* sit, *th y observe*, Virg. A. 1, 516. *so* et Aruntem tumulo speculatur ab alto, ib. 11, 853. nec frustra signorum obitus speculamur et ortus, *nor is it in vain that we observe the setting and rising of the signs* or *constellations*, Id. G. 1, 257. jam vacuo laetam coelo speculatus—columbam, *having spied* or *beheld*, Id. A. 5, 515. tum iste se comperisse ait, eum speculandi causâ in Siciliam ab ducibus fugitivorum esse missum, *for the sake of spying* or *as a spy*, Cic. Verr. 5, 62. *so* legati ad eum, per speciem pacis petendae, speculatum venerunt, Liv. 40, 25. fortunam seditionis alienae speculabantur, *they waited the issue of the mutiny undertaken by others*, Tac. Ann 1, 31. speculati noctem incustoditam, *having found him one night unguarded*, ib. 2, 40. speculatusque omnia cum curâ, *having examined*, Liv. ut elicere omnia arcana, speculariique abditos ejus sensus possit, *and pry into* or *discover*, Id. 40, 21.—Pyrrhum adit speculaturus consilia ejus de Sicilia, *to find out* or *discover*, Justin. 18, 2. *so* mittunt ad speculandos ejus animos Hamilcarem, ib. 21, 6.—Speculabundus ex altissimâ rupe signa, *eagerly looking out for, watching to see the signals*, Suet. Tib 65. ubi speculabundus substiterat, *waiting for the issue of the business*, Id. Tac. 4, 50.—Spĕcŭlātor, ōris, m. *a careful beholder, a watchful observer*, Cic. N. D. 1, 30. & 2, 56. quem procul ut vidit tumulo speculator ab alto, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 11.—¶ 2. *a messenger, a scout*, Liv. 31, 24. hac re statim Caesar per speculatores cognitâ, *by his scouts*, Caes. B. G. 2, 11. undique simul speculatores citi se ostendunt, qua re hostes adesse intelligitur, Sall. Jug. 101 ——¶ 3. *a spy*, Cic. Verr. 5, 63. utraque domus speculatorum et proditorum plena erat, Liv. 40, 7. *cf.* ib. 14. proditorem nolo dicere; certè speculatorem habemus in sinu, ib. 5. castra ut Danaûm speculator adiret, Virg. A. 12, 349. *cf.* Hirt. B. Afr. 35. Hisp. 14. Suet. Aug. 27.—¶ 4. plur. *a kind of soldiers, employed to guard the person of the emperor*, Tac. H. 1, 24 & 25, 2, 11 & 33. Suet. Aug. Cal 36. Galb. 18. *and in the infliction of capital punishment*, Sen. Ben. 3, 25. Ir. 1, 16.—Spĕcŭlātrix, īcis, f Furiae dea sunt, speculatrices, credo, et vindices et facinorum et sceleris, *observers*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18. cella Dicarchaei speculatrix villa profundi, *commanding a prospect of*, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 3.—Speculatōrius, a. -ia navigia, *spy-sloops*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 *so* -iae naves, Liv. 30, 10. *cf.* 35, 26. -ia caliga, *a sort of shoe used by the soldiers called* speculatores, Suet. Cal 52.—Spĕcŭlātus, ūs, m. (found only in the abl.) feles quàm occulto speculatu in musculos exsiliunt! *by how secret a watching* or *lying in wait*, *al.* quàm occultè speculatae,) Plin. 10, 73 f. 94.—Spĕculābĭlis, e, *that may be seen*, Stat. Theb. 12, 624.—— Spĕcŭlum, i, n. (specio,) *a mirror*; inventa sunt specula, ut homo ipse se nosceret, Sen. Nat. Q. 1, 17. ad hoc rerum facultatem nobis dedit: fons cuique perlucidus aut laeve saxum imaginem reddit, ib. ferrum primò in usu fuit, &c.—postea rerum jam potiente luxuriâ, specula totis paria corporibus, auro argentoque caelata sunt, denique gemmis adornata, ib. inspicere tanquam in speculum vitas hominum jubeo, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61. *cf.* Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 1. Phaedr. 3, 8, 14. ille tenet speculum pathici gestamen Othonis,

Juv.

Juv. 2, 99. nobile ſpeculum gemmato auro, Stat. Silv. 3, 4, 94. ſpecula parietum, *mirrors* or a kind of *looking-glaſſes* inſerted in the walls of bed-rooms, Plin. 36, 26 ſ. 67. *cf.* Vitr. 7, 3. Sen. Ep. 87. ſpecula in cubiculo nitentia, *(ſed. al. al.)* Plin. 35, 1. ſpeculum conſulere, Ov. Art. 3, 136. ſpectare, ib. 507. ſpeculo credere, ib. 1, 307. placere, 3, 681. flet quoque, ut in ſpeculo rugas aſpexit aniles, Id. M. 15, 232. ſi quis velit, poſſit iſtius tanquam in ſpeculo, vitam intueri, Cic. Piſ. 29.—*metaph.* infantes, pueri et beſtiae, quae Epicurus putat eſſe ſpecula naturae, Cic. Fin. 2, 10.—SPECILLUM, i, n. *a chirurgical inſtrument for ſearching wounds and ulcers, a probe*; Aeſculapiorum primus—ſpecillum inveniſſe, primuſque vulnus dicitur obligaviſſe, Cic. N. D. 3, 22. ante omnia autem ſpecillum demitti in fiſtulam convenit, ut quò tendat, et quam altè perveniat, ſcire poſſimus, Celſ. 5, 28. *cf.* 7, 7, &c. ſpecillum lanâ involutum, Id. 6, 8. ſpecillum auricularium, *an ear-picker*, Id. 6, 7, 7 & 9. hinc quo oculos inungimus, quibus ſpeximus, ſpecillum, *an inſtrument for ſpreading eye-ſalve*, Varr. L. L. 5, 8.——SPECULĀRIS, e; lapis, *a kind of tranſparent ſtone*:—SPECŪLĀRIA, ium v. iorum, *windows made of that ſtone, (vid. A. 259.)*

SPĒCUS, ūs, m. & f. & ſpecus, ind. n. *a den, cave*, or *lurking place*; eſt ſpecus in medio, virgis ac vimine denſus, Ov. M. 3, 29. tenebroſo caecus hiatu, 7, 409. exeſi ſtructurâ punicis aſper, Id. F. 4, 495. ex infimo ſpecu vocem reditam ferunt, Liv. 1, 56. hic ſpecus horrendum, Virg. A. 7, 568. ſpecus ingens exeſi latere in montis, Id. G. 4, 418. ipſi in deſoſſis ſpecubus ſecura ſub altâ otia agunt terrâ, ib. 3, 386. inviſum caelo ſpecus, Sil. 13, 425. ſpecus ſodere, *ſubterrancous paſſages* or *mines*, Vitruv. 10, 22. *ſo* ſpecu facto, ad ſtationes Romanas itinere occulto perveniunt, Liv. 10, 10. dummodo perducet ſpecus e piſcinis in mare, Varr. 3, 17, 9. ſpeeus ſubterranei, *water-pipes* or *aqueducts*, Cic. Att. 15, 26.—ſpecus vulneris, *the cavity* or *hollow*, Virg. A. 9, 700. ſpecus ultima *ſc.* ſerpentis, *the lowe ſt part of his belly*, (ſed. al. al.) Sil. 6, 276.

SPĒLAEUM, *a den of wild beaſts*, Virg. E. 10, 52.

SPĒLUNCA, ae, f. *a hole in a rock, a cave* or *den*.

SPERNĔRE, (ſprēvi, ſprētum,) *to deſpiſe* or *diſdain; to ſlight, to ſcorn, to contemn*; nos ſprevit, et pro nihilo putavit, Cic. Phil. 13, 9 f. ſperne voluptates, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 55. qui omnia prae divitiis humana ſpernunt, Liv. 3, 26. ob haec facta abs te ſpernor, Ter. 1, 2, 91. quot modis contemtus, ſpretus, Id. And. 1, 5, 13. veritas auſpiciorum ſpreta eſt, ſpecies tantum retenta, Cic. N. D. 2, 3.—Polybius haudquaquam ſpernendus auctor, *a reſpectable author*, Liv. 30, 45. *cf.* 4, 20 f.—SPERNAX (ācis, a.) mortis, *deſpiſing*, Sil. 8, 465.—SPRĒTOR, ōris, m. *a deſpiſer*, Ov. M.

SPES, ſpei, f. *hope; the expectation of good*; ſpes eſt exſpectatio boni futuri, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 37. jam me ſpes haec fruſtrata eſt, Ter. And. 2, 2, 37. in te ſpes omnis nobis ſita eſt, Id. Ad. 3, 4, 9. quanto minus ſpei eſt, tanto magis amo, Eun. 5, 9, 23. plus ſpei video, quàm volo, Heaut. 4, 1, 46. praeter ſpem evenit, *contrary to hope or expectation*, And. 2, 6, 5, &c. ego ſpem pretio non emo, Ad. 2, 2, 11. ut animus in ſpe atque in timore uſque antehac attentus fuit, ita, &c. And. 2, 1, 3. vae miſero mihi, quantâ de ſpe decidi! Heaut. 2, 3, 9. ſpemque metumque inter dubii, Virg. A. 1, 218. utque ſalutis ſpes abiit, *when hope of recovery was gone*, Ov. M. 7, 565. eripit etiam ſpem, quae ſola hominem in miſeriis conſolari ſolet, Cic. Cat. 4, 4. ſpem vultu ſimulat, premit altum corde dolorem, Virg. A. 1, 209. quo quidem tempore ſpem maximam reliquarum peccatorum nactus eſt, *the greateſt hope of impunity*, Cic. Verr. 2, 22. ſi eſt aliquid in ſpe, Cic. Att. 3, 23. dum in ſpe pax fuit, *was hoped or expected*, ib. 8, 15. *ſo* in ſpe Hannibali fuit defectio Tarentinorum, Liv. 25, 7. ſum ſpe bonâ, Cic. Fam. 12, 27. plenus ſpei bonae atque animi, Caeſ. B. C. 2, 5. illi pariter laeti, ac ſpei bonae pleni, Sall. Jug. 113. ſimul divinae humanaeque ſpei pleni, *i. e* ex diis hominibusque, Liv. 10, 40. ſpes ad irritum cadit, 2, 6.—*plur.* ſpes meae ubi ſunt? Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 28. ō ſpes fallaces! Cic. Mil. 34. has ſpes cogitationeſque ſecum portantes urbem ingreſſi ſunt. Liv. 1, 34. ſpes jubet eſſe ratas, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 17.—¶ 2. *the apprehenſion of evil*; dum ſpes nulla necis, *ſc.* erat, *no fear*, Stat. Th. 9, 129. caelo languente, fretoque, naufragii ſpes omnis abit, *there being a perfect calm, all fear of ſhipwreck ceaſes*, (but the fear of famine ſeized them,) Lucan. 5, 454. omnium ſpe celeriùs Saguntum oppugnari allatum eſt, *word was brought ſooner than any one expected or apprehended*, Liv. 21, 6. *ſo* mala res, ſpes multo aſperior, *ſc.* eſt, *our condition is bad, our hope* or *expectation*, i.e *our fear, much worſe* or *more deſperate*, Sall. Cat. 20, 13. *utpote* hominibus, quibus mala abunde omnia erant, ſed neque res, neque ſpes bona ulla, *who had neither fortune, nor any good hope*, ib. 21. ſine re, ſine fide, ſine ſpe, Cic. Coel. 32.—¶ 3. aedes Spei, *the temple of* the goddeſs *Hope*, Liv. 21, 62.——SPĔCŬLA, ae, f. *ſmall* or *little hope*; ecquid, quod mandavi tibi, eſt mihi in te ſpeculae, Plaut. Perſ. 2, 5, 9. *cf.* Moſt. 3, 1, 112. Caſ. 2, 4, 27. aliquid ex ejus ſermone ſpeculae deguſtârat, Cic. Cluent. 26. in communibus miſeriis hac tantùm delectabar ſpeculâ, Id Fam. 2, 16, 15.—SPĔRĀRE, *to hope*; ſpero fore, ut contingat id nobis, Cic. non ſperaverat Annibal, fore ut, &c. Liv. 28, 44. ſperabam jam deſerviſſe adoleſcentiam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 71. bene de aliquo, Nep. 1, 1. una ſalus victis, nullam ſperare ſalutem, Virg. A. 2, 354. *cf.* 1, 451. jubeo te bene ſperare et bono animo eſſe, Cic. Dejot. 14. grata ſuperveniet, quae non ſperabitur hora, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 14.—¶ 3. SPERO haec ſatis vobis moleſta et putida videri, *I fear*, Cic. Or. 3, 13. *ſo* te tam mobili in me meoſque eſſe animo, non ſperabam, *I did not expect, imagine*, or *fear*, Id. Fam. 5, 1. at ſperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, *ſc.* fore, Virg. A. 1, 543. et tantos rumpi non ſperet amores, ib. 4, 292. hunc ſi tantum potui ſperare dolorem, et perferre potero, ib. 419. *cf.* Quinctil. 8, 2, 3. qui ſperaret, poſt Carthaginem, aliquod in Africa bellum? *who could expect* or *fear*, Flor. 3, 1. jam quartânam ſperantibus aegris, Juvenal

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4, 57.—SPERĀTA *is used as a term of endearment*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 44. Poen. 5, 4, 97.

* SPEUSTICUS(a.) panis, *hastily baked*, Plin. 18, 12.

* SPHAERA, ae, f. *a sphere* or *globe*, Cic. N. D. 2, 18.—SPHAERISTERIUM, i, n. *a round place in a bath*, where people exercised themselves at ball or the like; a tennis-court, a bowling green, or any such place, Suet. Vesp. 20. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12 & 5, 6, 27.—SPHAEROMACHIA, ae, f. *a contest* or *match in playing at tennis, hand-ball*, or *bowls*, Senec. Ep. 80 f. 81. Stat. Silv. 4 praef.—SPHAEROĪDES, is, a. *round like a sphere*, Vitr. 8, 6.

* SPHINX, ngis, f. *an Aethiopic animal resembling an ape, a monkey*, Plin. 8, 21.—¶ 2. *a poetic monster*, that infested the high road near Thebes, proposing riddles to those that passed by, and killing such as could not explain them, Lactant. in Stat. Th. 1, 66. *cf.* 2, 505. 4, 87. 10, 653. & 11, 490. terruit Aoniam volucris, leo, virgo, triformis Sphinx, volucris pennis, pedibus fera, fronte puella, Auson. Edyll. 11, 41. (*vid.* G. 429.) Cicero, cum ei testem in judicio Verris roganti dixisset Hortensius, "Non intelligo haec aenigmata,"—"Atqui debes, inquit, cum Sphingem domi habeas."—acceperat autem ille a Verre sphingem aeneam magnae pecuniae, Quinctil. 6, 3, 98. Augustus inter initia sphinge signavit, *used the figure of a* sphinx *for his seal*, Plin. 37, 1.—SPHINGA, ae. f. & Sphingium, i, n. *a sphinx*, Mela, 3, 9. Plin. 6, 29. & 10, 72.

* SPHRĀGIS, idis, f. *the best kind of vermilion*, Plin. 35, 6 f. 14. Cels. 5, 20 & 26.—*a gem of a green colour, good for sealing*, ita dicta, quod eâ optimè signemus, Plin. 37, 8 f.

SPĪCA, ae, f. & Spīcum, i, n. *an ear of corn* or *spike*; spica, quam rustici vocant specam, a spe videtur nominata, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2. *cf.* Cic. Sen. 15.—¶ 2. *a clove of garlic*; habet enim velut allium plures cohaerentes spicas, *several cloves sticking together*, Col. 11, 3, 20. Cato, 70. *of spikenard*, Plin. 12, 12. &c.—¶ 3. *a bright star in the left hand of* Virgo, Cel 11, 2, 65. Catf. German. ex Arato, v. 95. *cf.* Cic. N. D. 2, 42 f. SPICEUS, a. -ea corona, *made of the ears of corn*, Hor. carm. saecul. 78. *so* serta, Ov. M. 2, 28. spicea messis, *the spiky harvest*, Virg. G. 1, 314. SPICĀRE, *to sharpen at the end like an ear of corn*, Grat. v. 118. grana in stipulâ crinito textu spicantur, *the grains of barley on a stalk are contained in an ear* or *spike, like plaited hair*, Plin. 18, 7 f. 30 f. aliud rursus spicatarum genus herbarum, *that have spikes* or *ears*, Id. 21, 17. & 24, 15.—pavimentum spicata, testacea, *made of small bricks joined together side-wise, in the form of an ear of corn*, Plin. 36, 25 f. 62 f. *cf.* Vitruv. 7, 1 f.—† SPICĪFER, ĕra, um, *bearing* or *producing ears of corn*, Martial. 10, 74. Sil. 3, 403. dea spicifĕra, *i. e.* Ceres, Senec. Herc. Oet. f. 5.—SPICILEGIUM, i, n. *a gleaning*, or *gathering of the ears of corn after reaping*; messe factâ, spicilegium venire oportet, Varr. R. R. 1, 53.

SPĪCŬLUM, i, n. (*a* spicae similitudine,) *a dart* or *javelin*, Virg. A. 5, 307. 7, 165. 11, 676.—¶ 2. *an arrow*, ib. 11, 654. spicula de pharetrâ promit acuta suâ, Ov. Art. A. 3, 516. certaque direxit spicula, *sc.* arcu, Id. M. 12, 606. volucresque petendo exercet spicula, ib. 13, 54. tincta venenis spicula, Id. Pont. 4, 10, 31. calami spicula Gnosii, *arrows* made *of Gnossian* or *Cretan reed*, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 17. *cf.* Ov. 7, 778.—¶ 3. *the head or point of a spear* or *dart*; hastarum spicula, Ov. M. 8, 375. Epaminondas sibi avelli jubet spiculum, posteaquam percontanti dictum est clypeum esse salvum, Cic Fam 5, 12 *cf.* Nep. 15, 9.—¶ 4. *the sting of a bee* or *wasp*, Virg. G. 4, 74 & 237. defigunt spicula crabrones nudo vertice, Ov. F. 3, 754.—SPICŬLĀRE, telum, *to sharpen*, Plin. 11, 2.—SPICŬLĀTOR, ōris, m. (*al.* speculator,) *a spearman*, *a halberdier*, one of those who guarded the emperor, Suet. Cl. 35.

SPĪCUM, *an ear of corn*, Cic. Sen. 15. *see* Spica.

SPĪNA, ae, f. *a thorn, a prickle*; consertum tegmen spinis, Virg. A. 3, 594. carduus et spinis surgit paliurus acutis, *with sharp prickles*, Id. E. 5, 39.—¶ 2. *the prickle* of an animal; animantes aliae villis vestitae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. *as of a hedgehog* or *porcupine*; ex eodem genere sunt echini quibus spinae pro pedibus; ingredi est his, in orbem volvi, *they roll instead of walking*, Plin. 9, 31 f. 51. hystrices generat India et Africa spinâ contectas, *covered with prickles* or *quills*, Id. 8, 35 f. 53.—¶ 3. *the spine* or *back-bone*; spina lumbis annectitur; ossea, sed tereti structurâ, Plin 11, 37 f. 67 spinae curvamen, *the bend of the back bone*, Ov. M. 3, 66. crates, *its contexture* or *wattling*, ib. 8, 806. at duplex agitur per lumbos spina, *sc.* equi, *a double spine goes through his loins*, Virg. G. 3, 87. *cf.* Varr. 2, 7, 5. Col. 6, 29, 2.—¶ 4. *a subtlety* or *difficulty*, Cic. Fin. 4, 28. Tusc. 4, 5.

SPĪNEUS, a. *of thorns, thorny*; spinea vincula, Ov. M. 2, 790.—SPĪNŌSUS, a. *full of thorns* or *prickles, thorny*; in spinosis locis pascuntur, Varr. R. R. 2, 3. spinosae herbae, *prickly*, i. e. *thistles*, Ov. M. 2, 810. arbor spinosior, Plin. 24, 12. quidquid spinosum est, *prickly*, Cels. 8, 4, 5 f. spinosum differendi genus, *obscure, crabbed* or *difficult*, Cic. Fin. 3, 1. spinosa quaedam et exilis oratio, Cic. Or. 1, 83. haec enim spinosiora, Id. Tusc. 1, 8. *so* Cic. Or. 32.—SPĪNĒTUM, i, n. *a place set thick with thorns* or *briars, a thicket of thorn bushes, a brake*, Virg. G. 2, 9. Plin. 10, 74 f. 95.

† SPINĪFER, ĕra, um, *bearing prickles, prickly*, Cic in Arat. v. 178.—SPINEA, *v.* SPINEŎLA, ae, f. *a kind of rose*, Plin. 21, 4.

SPINTER *v.* spinther, ēris, n. *a clasp or buckle; a bracelet*; jubeas reconcinnarier, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 1.

SPINTRIAE, ārum, m. *vile libidinous persons.*

SPINTURNIX, icis, f. *a kind of inauspicious bird*: Plin. 10, 3.—SPINTURNICIUM, a *name given to an ill-looked person*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 2.

SPĪNUS, i, f. *the sloe-tree or black thorn*, Virg. G. SPIONIA, ae, f. *a kind of vine*, Col. spionicus, adj.

SPĪRA, ae, f. *a wreath* or *fold, any thing curled or twisted*; in spiram se colligit anguis, Virg. G. 2, 154. spirisque ligant ingentibus *sc.* eum, Id. 2, 216.—*a twisted ribband*, Juvenal. 8, 208. Plin. 19, 35.—*a wreathed circle round a column*, Vitruv. 3, 2 & 3. Plin. 36, 23.—*a kind of sweet-cake*, *or small loaf of bread*, Cato, 77.

SPĪRĀRE, *to breathe*, Plin. 9, 7. insecta multi negarunt spirare, &c. Plin. 11, 3. mali morbi

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bi testimonium est vehementer et crebrò spirare, Cels. 2, 4. lux micat ex oculis, spirarque e pectore flamma, *flame breathes* or *issues from his breast*, Ov. M. 8, 356.—cum Paris Oenone poterit spirare relictâ, *i. e.* vivere, Ov. Ep. 5, 29. *so* dum spirare potero, *i. e.* dum vivam, Cic. N. D. 3, 40. dum animâ spirabo meâ, Id. post. red. ad Quir. 10.—spirare valentiùs Eurus coepit, *to blow*, Ov. M. 11, 481. aequatae spirant aurae, Virg. A. 5, 844. di—spirate secundi, *breathe* or *blow propitiously*, i. e. make favourable winds to blow, ib. 3, 529. nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos, 562. quâ vada non spirant, *where the waters do not boil*, 10, 291. austri clementiùs spirant, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 27. odoratis floribus arae spirant, *breathe with*, ib. 3, 3, 211. at illi dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura, *a fragrant gale breathed from his hair*, Virg. G. 4, 417.—ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem spirave re, *breathed, emitted, sent forth* or *exhaled a divine odour*, Virg. A. 1, 404. quid habes illius, illius (Lyees,) quae spirabat amores? *what have you* remaining *of her, who breathed loves?* i. e. *by your charms inspired all with love*, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 19. ira spirat sanguinem, *breathes after, thirsts for, desires*, Senec. Thyest. 504.—videtur Laelii mens spirare in scriptis, *to breathe*, Cic. Or. 25.—nam spirat tragicum satis, *he* (the Roman poet) *breathes a tragic spirit enough*, i. e. *has a genius for tragic poetry*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166. Mago quatit currus, et fratrem spirat in armis, *has the bold spirit of his brother* Annibal, Sil. 3, 240. ita quae inerat quaedam adhuc ex pastoribus feritas, quidam spirabat indomitum, *breathed* or *discovered something of an invincible spirit*, Flor. 1, 22.—altum quidem et sublimè spirare se credunt, Senec. Ir. 1, 16. magnum spiramus amantes, Propert. 2, 15, 53.—si facilis spiraret Cynthia nobis, *should be favourable* or *kind*, ib. 2, 24, 5.—endo (in) mari spirat fons dulcis aquaï, *bursts forth*, Lucr. 6, 890.—tauri spirantes naribus ignem, *breathing fire from their nostrils*, Virg. G. 2, 140. *cf.* Lucr. 5, 29. *so* tum flammam tetro spiranteis ore Chimaeras, Lucr. 2, 704. spirantemque ignibus ipsum *sc.* Cacum, Virg. A. 8, 304. et graviter spirantis copia thymbrae, *plenty of strong scented savory*, Id. G. 4, 31. spirantia signa, *breathing statues*, i. e. *so admirably framed, that they seemed to breathe*, ib. 3, 34. *so* excudent alii spirantia molliùs aera, Id. A. 6, 847. spirantia consulit exta, *sc.* pecudum, *their breathing entrails, palpitating*, as if still alive, ib. 4, 64. dum movet hic calidus spirantia corpora sanguis, *living*, Lucan. 1, 363. *so* spirantesque invenit artus, 3, 735. ut in vivi et jam spirantis caput bustum suis manibus imponeret, Cic. Dom. 52. *cf.* Mil. 33. spirantes dimovet auras, *the vital air*, Virg. A. 9, 645, & ibi Serv. *so* cum spirantes ducimus auras, Lucr. 6, 1127. fervetque fretis spirantibus aequor, *the sea rages with boiling* or *agitated waves*, Id. G. 1, 327.—spirans immane, *for* immaniter, *breathing terribly*, i. e. *actuated by fury* or *a desire of revenge*, Id. A. 7, 510. ibam altum spirans, *meditating great things*, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 11. *so* spirantibus altiùs Poenis, Flor. 2, 2. fratris spirans ingentia facta Asdrubal, *ardent to equal*, Sil. 14, 411. spirantes praelia dira, *meditating, thinking on* or *planning*, ib. 17, 402. *so* spirans ingentia Poenus (*al.* sperans,) ib. 540. spirans tribunatum, *breathing the spirit of a tribune*, i. e. *possessing the haughtiness* or *arrogance of a tribune*, Liv. 3, 46. immunditiae tetrum odorem spirantes, *impurities emitting a noisome smell*, Col.

SPIRITUS, ûs, m. *breath*, or *the act of breathing*, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 54 & 55. spiritus oris obstruitur, *the breath of his mouth is shut up*, Virg. G. 4, 300. *so* spiritus oris tendere vesicam solet, Ov. M. 15, 303. taurorum spiritus ignis erat, Id. Ep. 12, 42. spiritus infelix peregrinas ibit in aûras? ib. 10, 121. *cf.* Tr. 5, 6, 19 vitam et spiritum ducere, *to live and breathe*, Cic. Manil. 12. Demosthenes summâ voce versus multos uno spiritu pronunciare consuescebat, *at one breath*, Cic. Or. 1, 61. latere petitus imo spiritus, *breath drawn* or *a sigh heaved from the bottom of the breast*, Hor. Epod. 11, 10. *so* attractus ab alto spiritus, *breath fetched deep*, Virg. G. 3, 506. ad extremum spiritum, *to one's last breath*, Cic. Sen. 9. ut filiorum extremum spiritum excipere sibi liceret, *to catch the last breath*, Cic. Verr. 5, 45. *cf.* Virg. 4, 684. spiritum recipere, *to take breath, to respire*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 39. spiritus nec brevis, nec parum durabilis, nec in receptu difficilis, ib. 32. spiritus quoque nec crebrò receptus concidat sententiam; nec eò usque trahatur, donec deficiat. exercendus autem est, ut sit quàm longissimus, &c. ib. 53 & 54.——¶ *air*; proximum (igni elementum) SPIRITUS, quem Graeci nostrique eodem vocabulo aëra appellant, Plin. 2, 5 s. 4. nam ut aqua piscibus, ut sicca terrenis, (ita) circumfusus nobis spiritus *(air)* volucribus convenit, Quinctil. 12, 11, 13. *so* nam cùm tribus rebus ánimantium vita teneatur, cibo, potione, spiritu; ad haec omnia percipienda os est aptissimum, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. in pulmonibus autem inest raritas quaedam, et assimilis spongiis mollitudo, ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, *to draw in the air*, ib. 55. sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, et spiritus per arterias, ib. si sanguis in eas venas, quae spiritui accommodatae sunt, transfunditur, *i. e.* in arterias, Cels. 1 pr. 27 *cf.* ib. 96. eodem tempore suscipimur in lucem, et hoc caelesti spiritu augemur, Cic. Ar. resp. 27. potestne hujus vitae haec lux, Catilina, aut hujus caeli spiritus esse jucundus? *the air*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6. spiritum esse qui moveat terram, et plurimis et maximis auctoribus placet, *many authors think that it is the air which causes earthquakes*, Senec. Nat. Q. 6, 12. sic evenit, ut terrae, spiritu luctante, et fugam quaerente, moveantur, ib. spiritus quò non porvenit? Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2. ne spiritus introire possit, Columel. 12, 16, 5. & 45, 6. si in spiritu vitium est, *if the fault* or *cause of the disease lies in the* inspired *air*, Cels. 1 pr. 26. *cf.* 7, 14, 15. spiritus pressus cedit, sed protinus redit, *air yields to pressure, but quickly returns*, 7, 14, 14. neque est *(sc.* copia v. potestas) levare tenta spiritu praecordia, *nor can I relieve my lungs distended with air*, Hor. Epod. 17, 26. alter eo—punctum temporis frui vitâ, et hoc communi spiritu non putat oportere, *this common air*, ibi

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4, 4.—¶ 3. *spirit, life* or *breath;* aër vitalem et salutarem spiritum praebet animantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 45. Sextum Pompeium, Antonius, quum dignitatis quoque servandae dedisset fidem, etiam spiritu privavit, *deprived of life*, Paterc. 2, 87. non est viri, minimèque Romani, dubitare, eum spiritum, quem naturae debeat, patriae reddere, *that life*, Cic. Phil. 10, 10.—¶ 4. *the spirit* or *soul;* dum spiritus hos regat artus, *while a soul shall actuate these limbs*, Virg. A. 4, 336. principio caelum ac terras, camposque liquentes—spiritus intus alit, *a spirit* or *soul*, ib. 6, 726. *i. e.* Deum namque ire per omnes terrasque tractusque maris, caelumque profundum, &c. Id. G. 4, 221. *according to the opinion of* Pythagoras; Deum esse spiritum omnibus partibus immixtum, Quinctil. 7, 3, 5. *(vid.* G. 14.) spiritus orbis, Col. 10, 197. sacer intra nos spiritus sedet, Senec. Ep. 41. nec verò haec tua vita ducenda est, quae corpore et spiritu continetur, *which consists in the union of soul and body*, Cic. Marcel. 9. dissociatio spiritûs corporisque, Tac. An. 16, 34. nam si morte carens vacuum volat altus in auras spiritus, et Samii sunt rata dicta senis (Pythagorae,) *the soul*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 62. altior humano spiritus ille malo est, *my mind is superior to human misfortunes*, ib. 4, 1, 44.—¶ 5. *a vapour, a stench*, or *smell, wind*, &c. spiritus letales alibi, aut scrobibus emissi, aut ipso loci situ mortiferi, &c. *vapours* or *steams*, Plin. 2, 93 s. 95. cum spiritus unguenti suaves diffugit in auras, *the odour* or *smell*, Lucr. 3, 223. spiritus teter, saniesque manat ore trilingui *sc.* Cerberi, *a shocking steam*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 19. praestat eligere sationi silentis, vel certè placidi spiritûs diem, *to chuse for planting a perfectly calm day, or at least when there only breathes a gentle breeze*, Col. 3, 19, 3. tibiae, quae graviorem spiritum reddunt, *a graver sound*, Quinctil. 1, 11, 7. quis enim sine intensione spiritûs cantus est? *of the air*, Sen. N. Q. 2, 6, &c. alvus verò cum multo spiritu redditur, *the belly is discharged with much wind*, Cels. 2, 7, 32. ventre vehementer intento creber intus ex motu spiritûs sonus est, *a frequent rumbling within from the motion of the air* or *wind*, Id. 3, 21, 2. si extremum alvum spiritus sequitur, *if wind is discharged at the end of a stool*, ib. 2, 8, 29. spiritum a vento modus separat, vehementior enim spiritus ventus est; invicem spiritus leviter fluens, aer, Senec. N. Q. 5, 13 f.—¶ 6. *spirit, vigour of mind, genius; courage, ambition, elevation of mind, pride, haughtiness, arrogance*, &c. ô mihi tam longae maneat pars ultima vitae, spiritus et, *(sc.* maneat mihi, *i. e.* ingenii vis vigorque poëticus,) quantum sat erit tua dicere facta, Virg. E. 4, 54. *so* spiritum Phoebus mihi —dedit, *a spirit* or *genius for poetry*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 29. spiritum Graiae tenuem Camoenae Parca non mendax dedit, *a small spirit of the Grecian muse*, i. e. *a little genius for Grecian* or *lyric poetry*, ib. 2, 16, 38. idcirco quidam, comoedia, necne poëma esset, quaesivêre; quòd acer spiritus ac vis nec verbis nec rebus inest, *because it has neither in its stile nor subject-matter the bold* or *sublime spirit and strength* of expression, which are the characteristicks of poetry, Hor. S. 1, 4, 46. divina signa decoris, ardentesque notate oculos; qui spiritus illi, *sc.* sit, *what a spirit* or *what dignity of air she has*, (al. *what a* fragrant *breath,)* Virg. A. 5, 648. corpore majorem rides Turbonis in armis spiritum et incessum, *the stately air and gait*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 311. latiùs regnes, avidum domando spiritum, quàm, &c. *you may possess a more extensive dominion by subduing your greedy* or *ambitious spirit*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 10. nobilitate vestrâ dignos spiritus capiatis, *assume an elevation of mind*, Curt. 5, 8, 16. majore spiritu de divinis rebus, quàm humanis loquendum est, Quinctil. 12, 2, 20. his adjicio praeceptores ipsos non idem mentis ac spiritûs in dicendo posse concipere, singulis tantùm praesentibus, quòd illâ celebritate audientium instinctos, *can never speak with the same energy and spirit to one scholar, as when animated by a number of students*, Id. 1, 2, 29. cetera majoris operis ac spiritûs, *of greater difficulty and importance*, Id. 1, 9, 6. ex magnitudine rerum spiritum ducere, *to derive an elevation of thought from the importance of the subject*, 1, 8, 5. res enim gestae, credo, meae me nimis extulerunt, ac mihi nescio quos spiritus attulerunt, *pride* or *haughtiness*, Cic. Sull. 9. *cf.* Ver. 3, 9. remittant spiritus, *let them lower their pride*, Id. Flacc. 22. ipse autem Arioviſtus tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumserat, ut ferendus non videretur, *had assumed so much pride and arrogance*, Caes. B. G. 1, 33. quum et spiritus plebes sumpsisset, *had assumed new courage*, Liv. 4, 54. alicui spiritus facere, *to inspire too great confidence* or *arrogance*, Liv. 30, 11. quorum se vim ac spiritus etiam fregisse, *had broken their strength and spirits*, Id. 26, 24. quae civitas est in Asia, quae—unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere posset, *which could bear the pride and haughtiness*, or *satisfy the avarice of one military tribune*, Cic. Manil. 22. hunc Capuae Campano supercilio ac regio spiritu cum videremus, *possessed of Campanian pride and regal arrogance*, Cic. Rull. 2, 34.—Spirābĭlis, e, *vital;* per sidera testor, per superos, atque hoc caeli spirabile lumen, Virg. 3, 600. animum illum spirabilem, si quis quaerat, unde habeamus, *that living soul*, Cic. N. D. 2, 6 f. *cf.* ib. 36. Tusc. 1, 17 & 29.—Spirāmen, ĭnis, n. *a breathing hole* or *passage of the breath;* spiramina naris aduncae, Lucan. 2, 183. reficit spiramina fessi ignis, *the vents*, Stat. Th. 12, 268.—Spiramentum, i, n. *a vent* or *air-hole;* seu plures calor ille vias, et caecа relaxat spiramenta, *opens the hidden pores*, Virg. G. 1, 90. neque illae (apes) nequicquam in tectis certatim tenuia cerâ spiramenta linunt, *smear with wax the small chinks in their houses*, ib. 4, 39. spiramenta animae, *the breathing engines* or *organs of the soul*, i. e. *the lungs*, Id. A. 9, 381. circumlito spiramento in caminis, *the vent*, Plin. 34, 10. nam sive est animal tellus, et vivit, habetque spiramenta locis flammam exhalantia multis, *air-holes* or *passages for her breath*, Ov. M. 15, 243.—spiramenta temporum, *spaces of time for breathing, respites*, Tac. Agric. 44.—Spiracŭlum, i, n. *a breathing-hole;* hìc specus horrendum et saevi spiracula Ditis monstrantur, *the vent-holes of the cruel* Pluto, Virg. A. 7, 568.

568.—Spiritālis, -āle machinae genus, *that is moved by the air* or *wind*, Vitruv. 10, 1.

SPISSUS, a. *thick*; aër, Ov. M. 1, 23. ager, Virg. G. 2, 230. liquor lactis, Ov. M. 12, 38. sanguis, ib. 11, 367.—spissa arena, Virg. A. 5, 336. caligo, Ov. M. 7, 528. coma, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 25. corona non tam spissis viris, *a ring* or *circle not so thick of men*, Virg. A. 9, 509. grando, Ov. M. 9, 222. laurea spissa ramis, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 9. nubes, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 30. regio, opp. *to* solutior humus, Col. 2, 2. tunica, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 46. vestis, Plin 8, 48. umbra, Virg. A. 2, 621.—spissum amomum, Ov Ep 21, 166. ceratum, Scribon. 81. mel, ib. 82. semen spissius, *too thick*, Col. 4, 33. solum, *strong, tough*, Plin. 18, 20. spissi litoris Antium, *situate on a firm* or *solid shore*, Ov. 15, 718. *so* spississima ex omni materie, ideo et gravissima, judicatur ebenus, *is reckoned the firmest or most solid of all timber, and therefore also the heaviest*, Plin. 16, 40. probatio ejus (aspalithi.) in colore rufo vel igneo, tactuque spisso, *in being hard* or *massy to the touch*, Plin. 12, 24 § 52.—spisso vimine quali, *close-woven basket*, Virg. G. 2, 241.—spissa theatra, *crowded*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 41. *so* sedilia, Id. Art. 205.—¶ *slow*; omnia adhuc tarda et spissa, Cic. Att. 10, 18. spissum sane opus et operosum, Id. Q. fr. 2, 14 si est spissius, Id. Or. 3, 36. *cf.* ib. 2, 53. sin id erit spissius, (*al.* serius.) Id. Fam. 2, 10, 8. spissum istud amanti est verbum *veniet*, nisi venit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 73. *cf.* Poen. 3, 3, 47.—Spissè, adv. *thickly*, Plin. 35, 25. spissius serere, Col. 2, 9.—¶ 2. *slowly, with difficulty* or *much ado*, Cic. Brut. 36.—Spissĭtas, ātis, & spissĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. *thickness*, Plin. 18, 30. Vitr. 2, 9.—nubes est spissitudo aëris crassi, Senec. Nat. Q. 2, 30.—Spissāre, *to thicken, to make thick*; spissat sanum corpus aquilo, *braces, stops the pores of*, Cels. 2, 1, 24. aër modo spissat se, modò expandit, Senec. Omne lac igne spissatur, *is thickened*, Plin. 11, 41. farinae modo spissatur in panem, Id. 13, 4 § 9. humor spissatus, Id. 2, 49. spissatae nubes, Lucan. 4, 77. ignis enim densum spissatus in aëra transit, *fire condensed passes into thick air*, Ov. 15, 250.—Spissātio, onis, f. *a thickening*, Senec. Ep. 86. sub. fin.—Spissamentum, i, n. *a stuffing put above pickled fruits to keep them from rising above the brine*; tum spissamento facto de arundinum foliis, olivam premito, ut infra jus mersa sit, Columel. 12, 47, 4. fomiculi spissamento deprimunt baccam, ib. 6. *add.* 12, 7, 3. 12, 9, 2. 12, 16, 5. 12, 46, 2. & 12, 48, 5.—firmiori spissamento opus est, quàm usum in sociis Ulysses ferunt, *there is need of a firmer stuffing*, Sen. Ep. 31.—Spissescĕre, *to thicken, to grow* or *become thick*, Cels. 5, 27, 4. Lucan. 6, 175. † Spissigrădus, a. *going slowly*; homines spissigradissimi, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 3.

* Spithăma, ae, f. *a span*, the length from *the thumb's end to the end of the little finger*: spithamaeus, a. *of the measure of a span*; supra hos extremâ in parte montium, spithamaei Pygmaei narrantur ternas spithamas longitudine, hoc est, ternos dodrantes non excedere, *three spans high*, that is, *not exceeding three times nine inches*, Plin. 7, 2.

* Splanchnoptēs, ae, m. *the statue of a slave represented as roasting the entrails of a beast*, Plin. 2, 217. & 34, 8.

* Splen, ēnis, m. *the milt or spleen*: Splēnĭcus v. Splenĕticus, a. *sick of the spleen, splenetick*, Plin. 20, 9 § 348 & 36.

Splendēre, dui, -, *to shine*; nullus argento color est,—nisi temperato splendeat usu, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 4. purpureus pannus, latè qui splendeat, Id. Art. 15. splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus, Virg. A. 7, 9.—*metaph.* virtus splendet per se semper, Cic. Sext. 28.—ut faveat Q. Fabii gloriae, quae modò non suâ contumeliâ splendeat, *provided its lustre did not reflect dishonour on himself*, Liv. 10, 24. *so* alienâ invidiâ splendens, *deriving lustre from the odium of another*, Id. 22, 34.—urit me Glycerae nitor Pario marmore purius splendens, *shining*, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 6. splendenti lancea ferro, *a lance* pointed *with bright steel*, Ov. M. 3, 53. hoc (dictamno) suscum labris splendentibus amnem inficit, *with this he tinctures with a blackish colour the water in the shining vase*, Virg. A. 12, 417.—Splendescĕre, *to become shining*; vomer attritus sulco splendescit, Virg. G. 1, 46. succo pinguis olivae splendescunt, *they shine*, Ov. M. 10, 177. *so* vidimus Aetnaeâ caelum splendescere flammâ, Id. P. 2, 10, 23. canorum illud in voce splendescit etiam in senectute, *is graceful* or *becoming*, Cic. Sen. 9.—Splendor, ōris, m. *brightness, splendour; dignity, renown*; splendor equester, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48. splendore equiti Romano nemini cedit, *he is inferior in dignity to*, Id. Fam. 12, 27. *cf.* 1, 3. Sext. 65. Plane 13.—Splendĭdus, a. *bright, shining*; *splendid, noble, illustrious*; eques Romanus splendidus, Cic. Pis. 2, 18. Maecenas equestri, sed splendido genere natus, Paterc. 2, 88.—splendidissimum videri, quod animo magno elatoque factum sit, Cic. Off. 1, 18. mater quàm splendidissimis nuptiis jungi puellam malebat, Liv. 4, 9.—fons splendidior vitro, *clearer*, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 1. splendidior, quàm cetera sidera, Lucifer, *brighter*, Ov. M. 2, 723.—cum semel occideris, et de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria, *when once you are dead, and* Minos *has passed a solemn* or *awful sentence concerning you*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 21.—Splendĭde, adv. *splendidly, nobly*; acta aetas honestè et splendidè, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25. splendidè mendax, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 32. nata splendidè femina, Plin. Ep. 6, 33. splendidissimè natus, Sen. Ep. 47. locuti sunt simpliciter & splendidè, *cleerly* or *perspicuously*, Cic. Or. 2, 16.

Splenĕticus & splenicus, a. *splenetic; sick* of splen.

Splenium, i, n. *a patch* or *plaster*, Plin. 29, 6. candidum splenium in hoc, aut illud supercilium transferebat, Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 2. *cf.* Martial. 2, 29.

Spleniātus, cur spleniato saepe prodeam mento, *with a patch on my chin*. Id. 10, 22.

* Spŏdium, i, n. *the dross, ashes or soot, of furnaces, where brass or lead is melted*, Plin. 32, 10.

Spŏlium, i, n. *spoil taken from an enemy*: tergemini nece Geryonis spoliisque superbus, *sc.* Hercules, Virg. A. 8, 202. hasta Acoetis spolium, ib. 12, 94. ut spolia conspexit amici *sc.* Hectoris, 1, 486. spoliis orientis onustus, ib. 289. spoliis se quisque recentibus armat, 2, 395. barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi, ib. 504.

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victores praedâ Rutuli spoliisque potiti, 9, 450. ampla spolia refertis, *you gain*, 4, 93. *cf.* 10, 862. illud natura non patitur, ut aliorum spoliis nostras opes augeamus, Cic. Off. 3, 5. sese confulatum ex victis illis spolia cepisse, Sall. Jug. 84. ferarum spolia, *the skins*, Lucr. 5, 952. *so* spolium leonis, Ov. M. 3, 81. viperei referens spolium memorabile monstri *sc.* Persei, *i. e.* caput Medusae, ib. 4, 614. sume spolium mei juris, *the spoil at my disposal*, Ov. M. 8, 426. spolium ferae, *the head of the Calydonian boar*, Ov. Ep 4, 100. spolium pecudis, *i. e.* vellus auratae ovis *v.* arietis, *the golden fleece*, ib. 6, 2 & 13.—spolium serpentis, *the cast skin or slough:* cum lubrica serpens exuit in spinis vestem, &c. Lucr. 4, 60.—spolia opima, *the spoils taken by a Roman general from the general of the enemy, whom he had slain in battle*, Liv. 1, 10. & 4, 20. aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis ingreditur, Virg. A. 6, 855. (A. 386.)——SPŎLIĀRE aliquem vestitu, *to strip, to deprive of*, Cic. Off. 3, 6. *so* victum spoliare parabat, *sc.* armis, Ov. M. 12, 143. dictator spoliari magistrum equitum jussit, *sc.* vestitu, Liv. 32, 8. *cf.* Verr. 4, 40. Apollonium omni argento optime facto spoliasti, *you robbed of all his plate*, ib. 17. *so* fatali nata parentem crine suum spoliat, *robs her father of his fatal hair*, Ov. M. 8, 85. (G. 375.) penetralia donis, *to rob the house of its ornaments*, ib. 12, 245. Scylla—in Circes odium, sociis spoliavit Ulyssem, *deprived* Ulysses *of his companions*, ib. 14, 71. *so* aliquem conjuge, Id. P. 4, 11, 7. seu mea falx ramo lucum spoliavit opaco, *has lopped a branch from a sacred grove, (which was thought impious,)* Ov. F. 4, 753. aliquem vitâ, *to bereave of life, to kill*, Virg. A. 6, 168. Ov. in Ibin, 623. animum sanitate, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10. virtutem suo decore, *to deprive of*, Id. Ac. 1, 9 *so* vitem pampinis, Col. 11, 2. urbes populis, Stat. Th. 4, 36.—fana sociorum, *to plunder*, Cic. Sull. 25.—terra spoliatur lumine, *is deprived of*, Lucr. 4, 378. *so* corpora spoliata colore, ib. 2, 851. corpus spoliatum lumine, *deprived of life*, Virg. A. 12, 935. cedit *sc.* navis, quoniam spoliata magistro est, *deprived of her pilot*, ib. 5, 224. spoliata armis, *i. e.* clavo, *deprived of her rudder*, 6, 355.—nihil illo regno spoliatius, *more pillaged*, Cic. Att. 6, 1.—SPŎLIĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a spoiling, pillaging* or *plundering*, Liv. 29, 8.——SPŎLIĀTOR, ōris, m. *a plunderer* or *pillager*, Cic. Verr. 4, 36. *so* SPOLIATRIX, īcis, f. Cic. Coel. 21. Martial. 4, 29.——SPOLIĀRIUM, i, n. *a place adjoining to the* arena *of an amphitheatre*, to which those gladiators, who were killed or mortally wounded, were dragged by a hook, Sen. Ep. 93. Prov. 3. Plin. Pan. 36. (A. 350.)

SPONDA, ae, f. *a bed-stead*, or *the side of a bed*, Ov. M. 8, 656. Mart. 3, 91.—*a bed* or *couch*, Virg. A. 1, 698. Hor. Epod. 3, 22.—orciniana sponda, *a bier*, Mart. 10, 5.

SPONDAEUS *v.* Spondēus, i, m. *a spondee* or *foot of two long syllables*, Cic. de Or. 3, 47. & Or. 4. Hor. Art. 256. Quinctil. 9, 4.—adj. SPONDĀICUS.——SPONDALIA, ium, n. (*al.* Spondilia *v.* spondaulia, ōrum,) *hymns which were sung, accompanied with musical instruments, in the time of a sacrifice*, Cic. Or. 2, 46.

SPONDĒRE, (spondeo, spŏpondi, sponsum,) *to promise* or *undertake, to be surety for another, to pledge one's credit, to bind himself, to engage to pay* or *perform*; scire velim quando dicar spopondisse, pro patre, an pro filio, Cic. Att. 12, 15. *cf.* ib. 18. Fam. 1, 9.—spondeo digna tuis ingentibus omnia coeptis, *I promise*, Virg. A. 9, 296. *so* si mihi Jupiter auctor spondeat, *should promise to me by his authority*, ib. 5, 18. aut quae jam spondet fortuna salutem? ib. 12, 637.—natam, *to betrothe, to promise to give in marriage*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 74. si vult Demipho dare, quantum ab hac accipio, quae sponsa est mihi, *who is bethrothed to me*, Ter. Phor. 4, 3, 52. scis sponsam mihi? *sc.* Pamphilam esse, Eun. 5, 9, 6. si qua tibi sponsa est, Ov. M. 4, 326.——SPONSUS, i, m. *a betrothed husband*, Cic. Inv. 2, 26. Ov. M. 5, 229. sponsi Penelopes *v.* -pae, *the suitors* or *wooers*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28.——SPONSA, ae, f. *a betrothed wife, a bride*; sponsam haec tuam amat, Ter. And. 2, 1, 24. sponsae pater intervenit, 4, 3, 17. huc venisti sponsam praereptum meam? *to carry off my bride* or *mistress*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 14. sua cuique sponsa, mihi mea, *sc.* est, i. e. *every man, in his own way*, Cic. Att. 14, 20.—SPONSĀLIA, ium, n. *the espousals*, a meeting of friends, to settle the articles of a marriage-contract, or the feast on that occasion, Suet. Aug. 53. Cl. 12. Gell. 4, 4. (A. 463.)—¶ 2. *marriage-presents*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 3.——SPONSIO, ōnis, f. *a promise* or *engagement*, Cic. Leg. 2, 16. *a stipulation* or *bargain*, Plin. 7, 37. & 9, 32. non foedere pax Caudina, sed per sponsionem facta est, *by a convention* or *compact*, Liv. 9, 5. neque ego inficias eo (*i. e.* neque nego,) tam sponsiones, quam foedera sancta esse, Liv. 9, 9. non indignitas rerum sponsionis vinculum levat, ib.——¶ 2. *an obligation* given by two parties in a process at law, to pay a certain sum of money, when the cause was determined. (*vid.* A. 233.) *an action* or *cause*, (ib.)——SPONSOR, ōris, m. *a surety*, Cic. Fam. 6, 19. Nep. 25, 9. sponsio neminem praeter sponsorem obligat, Liv. 9, 9.—SPONSUM, i, n. *a promise, a bond* or *stipulation*, Cic. Quint. 9.——*so* SPONSUS, ūs, m. Phaedr. 1, 16, 1. Cic. Att. 12, 19.

SPONDȳLIS, is; & -e, es, f. *a kind of serpent*, Plin. 27, 13 f. 118.

SPONDYLION, *v.* ium, *a kind of herb*, Plin. 22, 26.

SPONDȳLUS *v.* sphondȳlus, i, m. *a knuckle, the turning joint of the chine or back bone*, Celf. 3, 18.—¶ 2. *a kind of shell fish*, Plin. 32, 11.—¶ 3. *the hard white on an oyster*, Plin. 32, 6. Col. 8, 16.

SPONGIA, ae, f. *a sponge*: SPONGIŎLA, *a little sponge*:—SPONGIŌSUS, a. *spongy, like a sponge, full of small holes* or *eyes*: spongites, ae, m *a gem like a sponge*, Plin. 37, 10.

SPONSUS, *betrothed, promised*; sponsa, &c. *see* Spondēre.

SPONTE, abl. *rar.* spontis, gen. f. (*a* spondeo, Varr. L. L. 7, 10) sponte suâ, *of his or their own accord or free will*; so sponte meâ, tuâ; *but hardly ever*, sponte nostrâ, vestrâ: homo sponte suae, *at his own disposal*, Cell. 1, 1. arbor suae spontis, *growing of itself without being planted*,

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ed, Col. 9, 4, 2.——SPONTĒ, adv. *willingly, naturally*: SPONTĀNEUS, a. *voluntary, spontaneous, natural*; -anea insania ebrietas est, Sen. Ep. 121.

SPORTA, ae, f. *a basket; a bird-cage*: sportŭla & sportella, *a little basket or pannier: a portion of meat anciently given to clients by their patron on solemn occasions, which they used to carry home in a small pannier or basket; afterwards, a dole or small gratuity in money.* (vid. A. 74 & 415.)

SPRETOR, *a despiser*; spretus, &c. *see* spernere.

SPŪMA, ae, f. *foam, froth*:—SPUMEUS, a. *foamy, frothy, like foam*: SPUMŌSUS, a. *full of foam, froth* or *scum, foamy*:—† SPUMĪFER, & spumiger, *bearing froth* or *foam, casting out foam*: SPŪMĀRE, *to foam*; *to ferment as wine does*:—SPUMĀTUS, part. *covered with foam*, Cic. Div. 1, 7.—SPUMĀTUS, ūs, m. *a foaming*:——SPUMESCĔRE, *to begin to foam* or *froth*, Ov. Ep. 2, 87.

SPUĔRE, (spui, spūtum,) *to spit*:—SPŪTUM, i, n. *spittle*: SPŪTĀRE, *to spit often, to sputter, to spawl*; SPŪTĀTOR, ōris, m. *a spitter, a spawler*: SPUTATILĬCUS, a. *worthy to be spit at, contemptible*, Cic. Br. 74.

SPURCUS, a. *filthy, nasty, dirty; mean, despicable; obscene*: -cē: -citia, & -cities, ēi, f.—spurcidicus, -ĭci versus, *obscene, indelicate*, Plaut. Capt. pr. 56.

SQUĀLĒRE, ui, -, *to be foul or dirty, from neglect; to be in mourning: to be full of weeds* for want of husbandry:—SQUĀLENS, & squalĭdus, a. *foul, dirty, loathsome; overgrown with weeds, uncultivated, rugged, unpleasant*: ĭdē:—SQUĀLOR, ōris, m. *foulness; ruggedness; the garb of mourners or criminals.*

SQUĀLUS, i. m. *a kind of rough fish*, Plin. 19, 24.

SQUĀMA, ae, f. *the scale of a fish, serpent or other beast; a mail* or *little thin plate in a coat of mail*, Virg. A. 9, 707 11, 770.—squama aeris, *the sparks, scales* and *offal of brass* blown from it in melting, Plin. 16, 10. 34, 11. *so* ferri, 34, 15. SQUAMEUS & squamosus, a. *scaly, full of scales*: squamātim, adv. *in the form of scales*:—† SQUAMĪFER, & squamiger, *bearing or having scales.*

SQUATĪNA, & squatus, *a skate* or *a sole-fish.*

SQUILLA, ae, f. *a sea onion* or *sea-leek*, Plin. 19, 5.—*a lobster, a prawn* or *shrimp*, Plin. 9, 51 & 42. Hor. S. 2, 4, 58. Cic. Fam. 5, 1. 14, 5. &c. Tac. H.

ST, interj. *hist, hush*; a word requiring silence.

STĂBĬLIS, e, (ĭs,) *firm, steadfast, stable, steady, fixed, determined; durable, permanent*: -ĭlĭter: -ilitas:—STABĪLĪRE, *to make stedfast, stable or sure; to establish, to settle, to fix*: stabilimen & stabilimentum, *a stay or support*, Cic N. D. 3, 27.

STĂBŬLUM, i, n. *any standing or resting place, a stable, an ox stall, a sheep cote, a bee-hive, a roost for fowl, a den, a place of refuge* or *shelter, a retreat*: STABŬLĀRIUS, i, m. *a keeper of a stable, an ostler*: stabŭlāre, *to house beasts*: stabulāri, & -āre, *to stable or stand in a stable* or *stall, to kennel, to roost*:—STABULĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the stabling or housing of beasts*, Columel. 6, 3.

* STACHYS, yos, f. *wild sage, an herb*, Plin. 24, 15,

* STACTE, es, f. *the oil of cinnamon or myrrh.*

STĀDIUM, i, n. *a furlong*, 125 *paces*, or 625 *feet*, Plin. 2, 23.—*a place nearly in the form of a circus for the running of men as well as of horses, a course*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. Suet. Ner. 53.—STADIODRŌMUS, i, m. *the race ground*, Plin. 34, 8.

STAGNUM, i, n. *standing water, a pool or pond, a lake; the deepest part of the sea*:—STAGNĀRE, *to stand as water in ponds; to overflow or to be overflowed; to strengthen*, Justin. 37, 2.—STAGNANS, *standing still, stagnant*:—STAGNĀTUS, a. *overflowed*, Col. 10, 11.—STAGNŌSUS, a. *like standing water, stagnating*, Sil.

STAMEN, ĭnis, n. *a thread; the warp of a web; cloth; the string of an instrument*, Ov. M. 11, 169.—*the chive* or *filament of a flower*, Plin. 21, 5.—*the grain or vein of wood*, Plin. 16, 38.—STAMĬNEUS, a. *of or like threads; thready*, Plin.

* STAPHIS, ĭdis, f. *a kind of wild vine.* Plin.

STANNUM, i, n. *tin, pewter*: stanneus, a. *of tin.*

* STAPHILĪNUS, i, m. *a parsnep, a carrot*, Col.

* STAPHYLODENDROS, i, f. *a kind of nut-tree.*

* STAPHYLŌMA, ătis, n. *a disease in the eye.*

STĀRE, (sto, stĕti, statum,) *to stand*, not to sit or lie; *to stand still*, not to move, run or fly, &c. hi stant ambo, non sedent, Plaut. Capt. pr. 2. stant oves circum, Virg. E. 10, 16. campo stetit agmen aperto, Id. G. 2, 280. stabit hircus ad aram, ib. 395. adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia Antipŏdes, Cic. Acad. 4, 39. sto expectans, si quid mihi imperent, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 46. dum ante ostium sto, ib. 5, 2, 4. quid hic stamus? cur non imus hinc, ib. 3, 2, 12. eamus ergo ad coenam; quid stas? ib. 6. sta illico, *stop, stand still*, Id. Phor. 1, 4, 18. *so* state, viri; quae causa viae? Virg. A. 9, 376.——¶ 2. STARE ab aliquo, *to stand by, to side with, to favour, to support* or *defend*; a senatu, et a bonorum causa, Cic. Brut 79. a se potius quam ab adversariis, Id. Inv. 1, 43. quum saepe a mendacio contra verum stare homines consueverint, ib. 1, 3. coacti sunt ab his stare, quos reliquerant, Nep. 14, 6. quum in acie stare ac pugnare decuerat, in castra refugerunt, *to stand firm in their post, to maintain their ground*, Liv. 22, 60. f. *so* cum ei, qui steterit *sc.* in acie, nihil tale evenerit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. et primo haud impari stetere acie, *they stood their ground with little advantage on either side*, Liv. 26, 44. si stantibus vobis in aciem armatis repente deligendi duo imperatores essent, *while standing armed* or *preparing for battle*, Id. 24, 8. tu, mi Cicero, quod adhuc fecisti, ident praesta, ut vigilanter nervosèque nos, qui stamus in acie, subornes, *who are in arms* or *fight* for the rep. Cic. Fam. 10, 13, 14. stant acies, *the armies* stand in order of battle, ready to engage, Ov. F. 3, 209. *so* jam stabant acies ferro mortique paratae, ib. 215. stetit ordine certo infelix acies, Lucan. 7, 216. qui in acie nunquam steterunt, *who never saw a field of battle*, Plin. 2, 7. dum stat acies, *while the battle is fighting*, i. e. while the altercation or dispute goes on with keenness, Quinctil. 6, 4, 17. nos vero armatos stare in acie,—decet, *to stand firm in order of battle*, ib. 10, 1, 29. armatum semper, ac velut in procinctu, *prepared for action*, ib. 12, 9, 21. acie victa, in qua steterat, *the army being conquered, in which he had fought*, 7, 2, 26. stat ferri acies mucrone coruscо stricta, *their swords are drawn*, Virg. A. 2, 333.—stare ad curiam, *at* or *near*, Cic. Cat. 2,

3.—*so* ad undam, Virg. G. 4, 355. alicui ad cyathum et vinum, *to act as a cup-bearer*, Suet. Caes. 49. cum positâ stares ad verbera veste, *you stood ready to be scourged*, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 19. adversus commoda populi, *to oppose*, Nep. 19, 4. stat ager sentibus, *is set thick* or *covered with*, Caecil. apud Non 4, 421.—STAMUS animis, *we are in good spirits*, i. e. *I do not lose courage*. Cic. Att. 5, 18. *but* cum prudens sceleris ob titulos admittis inanes, stas animo? *are you sound in your judgement, right in your head*, or *in your senses?* Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 213.—jam pulvere caelum stare vident, *they see the air* or *sky stand thick* or *overspread with dust*, Virg. A. 12, 408. ubi stare coeperit cancer, *when the gangrene begins to stop*, Cels. 7, 27, 13. stant belli causae, *are fixed*, Virg. A. 7, 553. ita anceps dicitur certamen stetisse, *to have continued so doubtful*, Liv. 8, 38 m. ibi stetit classis, *sc.* in Cephalenia, *lay* or *halted*, Liv. 42, 48. classem instructam paratamque in portu stare, *lay in the harbour equipped and ready* for sea, Id. 37, 11. nec ante hostium portus in salo stare poterant, *they could not ride in the road* or *sea*, ib. 16. stant salo Tyrrheno classis, *my fleet rides in the Tuscan sea*, Virg. A. 6, 797.—obstupui steteruntque comae, *for* steterunt, *my hair stood on end*, ib. 2, 774. & 3, 48. *so* stabantque comae, Ov. M. 7, 631.—Omnes cupiebant Caesarem, abductis praesidiis, stare conditionibus iis, quas tulisset, *to stand to* or *abide by the terms, which he proposed*, Cic. Att 7, 15. *so* conventis, Id. Off. 3, 25.—his (caestibus) magnum Alciden contra stetit, *with these he stood against* or *contended with*, Virg. 5, 414. *so* stetimus tela aspera contra, ib. 11, 282.—dixit, et adversi contra stetit ora juvenci, *over against*, 3, 477. quum is contra populi studium stetisset; *stood*, or *stood up against*, Cic. Br. 34. *so* hic (C. Curio) primo pro Pompeii partibus, id est, ut tunc habebatur, pro rep. mox simulatione contra Pompeium et Caesarem, sed animo pro Caesare stetit, Paterc. 2, 48.——STANT mecum vota sororis, *stand with me, are in my favour*, Ov. M. 7, 54. nam ni haec ita essent, cum illo haud stares, Phaedria, *you would not vindicate* or *defend him*, Phor. 2, 1, 39. qui nobiscum adversus barbaros steterunt, *have sided, acted* or *fought*, Nep. 17, 5. *cf.* 18, 8. cum dii prope ipsi cum Annibale starent, Liv. ratio et fortuna cum aliquo stat, Id. si quid ab aequitate eâ, quae cum adversario staret, derogâsset; Cic. Inv. 2, 48. *cf.* Fin. 4, 16 f.—vertitur in volucrem, cui stant in in vertice cristae, *stand*, Ov. M. 6, 672. viden' ut geminae stant vertice cristae, *two plumes*, Virg. A. 6, 779. omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis, *centers in, is fixed upon*, Virg. A. 1, 646. si quis aut privatus aut publicus eorum (Druidum) decreto non steterit, sacrificiis interdicunt, *do not abide by* or *obey their sentence*, Caes. B. G. 6, 12. stat sua cuique dies, *is fixed*, Virg. A. 10, 477. multosque per annos stat fortuna domus, *the fortune of their family subsists*, Virg. G. 4, 209. Fabula stat, *the play succeeds* or *is approved*; quod si intelligeret, cum stetit olim nova, actoris operâ stetisse magis, quàm suâ, *that his play, when first represented, owed its success more to the merit of the actor, than its own*, Ter. Phor. pr. 9. in his (fabulis,) quas primùm Caecilî didici novas, partim sum earum exactus, partim vix steti, *in the plays of* Caecilius, *which I first learned* or *acted, I was in some of them hissed off* the stage, *in others I hardly maintained my ground*, Id. Hec. prol. 7. (stat fabula, dum placet, Donat. ib.) fecurus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, *regardless whether his play fall, or stand with an upright ancle*, i. e. *whether it be liked or disliked*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176. STARE in fide, *to keep* or *perform a promise*, Cic. C. Rabir. 10. et stetit ad finem longa tenaxque fides, *your fidelity continued*, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 14. et cum fortuna statque cadit que fides, Id. P. 2, 3, 10. meritò iratum arbitror *sc.* eum esse, cùm apud te parum stet fides, *since his word is not trusted* or *his integrity is questioned by you*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 62. nisi fide staret respublica, opibus non staturam, *unless the state could be supported by its credit, it would not by its wealth* or *money*, Liv. 23, 48. aut bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti, *and gratitude for my former kindness remains in their hearts*, Virg. A. 4, 539.—STARE oportet eo, quod iit judicatum, *to stand by, to adhere to* or *comply with*, Cic. Fin. 2, 12. si in eo, quod ostenderat, non stabit, *if he will not stand to what he had offered*, Cic. Att. 2, 4.—cùm ille impetus stetit, *has stopped*, Quinctil. 9, 4, 61.—STARE in aliquem, *to oppose, to fight against*; nec steterunt in te virque paterque meus, Ov. Ep. 7, 166. ingenium vultu statque caditque tuo, Ov. F. 1, 18. stetit inguine ferrum, Id. M. 5, 132. hodie stat Asia Luculli institutis servandis, *subsists by observing*, Cic. Ac. 4, 1. tuo potiùs stabam judicio, quàm meo, *I depended on*, Cic. Att. 8, 4. *so* meoque judicio multo stare malo, quam omnium reliquorum, ib. 12, 21. ex eo quo stabant loco recesserunt, *in which they stood*, Caes. B. G. 5, 42. stare loco nescit, *he cannot stand still*, Virg. G. 3, 84. in Caesare erat—nescia virtus stare loco, *a restless ambitious valour, always aspiring at something higher*, Lucan. 1, 144. cum placidum ventis staret mare, *when the calm sea was not disturbed by the winds*, Virg. E. 2, 26. & Senec. Nat. Q. 5, 1. mens (Caesaris) sterit in dubio, *remained in suspense*, Lucan. 7, 248. nec mihi videntur errare, qui ipsam rerum naturam stare ordine putaverunt; quo consuso peritura sint omnia, *is maintained* or *preserved by the order* and symmetry of its parts, Quinctil. 7 pr. 3. decem naves regiae ad Thronium in sinu Maliaco stabant, *rode*, or *lay at anchor*, Liv. 36, 20. meliusque ulrà, quàm citrà stat oratio, *it is better to say more of a thing, than less; to magnify than diminish it*, Quinctil. 8, 6 f.—quin tu, Spuri Posthumi, si deos esse censes, aut omnia irrita facis, aut pacto stas? *why do you not undo all that has been done, or fulfil your agreement?* Liv. 9, 11. per quos homines ordinesque steterim, *I was supported*, Cic. Fam. 13, 30. praelia stant mihi cum domina mea, *remain, continue*, Prop. 3, 5, 2. aut quibus in campis Mariano praelia signo stent, *for* Mariana signa stent praelio, *the standards are displayed for battle*;—*or* praelia *for* acies, *the army stands in array*, Prop. 3, 3, 44. *cf.* Plin. 10, 4. ibi aliquamdiu atrox pugna stetit, *there was*, Liv. 29, 2. diu pugna neutro inclinata stetit

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tit, *was fought with doubtful success*, ib. 27, 2.— Trojaque nunc stares, *thou shouldst now remain*, Id. A. 2, 56. ait, Ligarium non pro Cn. Pompeio, sed pro Juba atque Afris inimicissimis populo Romano stetisse, *had supported* or *favoured* Quinctil. 11, 1, 80. deinde stat progressus, *their progress stops*, 1, 3, 5. stetit aequore puppis, *stood still*, Ov. M. 3, 660. et melius nullâ stat mea puppis aquâ, *rides at anchor*, Id Ep. 18, 208 *cf.* Id. Sab. 2, 28. stat*que* canum rabies, *continues*, Ov. M. 14, 66. tantisper tutelâ mulicbri res Latina et regnum avitum paternumque puero stetit, *was preserved*, Liv. 1, 3. *so* virtute tuâ fideque—hoc bello resp. stetit, ib. 4, 40 regnum eorum novum fraternâ stare concordiâ, *depended on*, 45, 19. atque utinam respublica stetisset quo coeperat statu, *had continued*, Cic. Off. 2, 1.—stetit sanguis, *the blooding is stopped*, Plin. Ep. 8, 1. stat sententia, *sc.* mihi, *I am resolved*, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 18. sic stat sententia, *thus stands my resolution, I am determined*, Ov. M. 1, 243. et stat sententia, *my resolution is fixed*, ib. 8, 67. stetitque in eâdem sententiâ, *he stood firm* or *continued in the same opinion*, Liv. 4, 44. quod eis respondi, eâ omnes stant sententiâ, *they all abide by my opinion*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 35.—omnis spes Danaûm, et coepti fiducia belli Palladis auxiliis semper stetit, *depended on*, Virg. A. 2, 163. stat vi terra suâ; vi stando Vesta vocatur, *stands* or *is supported*, Ov. T. 6, 299. stabis de marmore tota, *you shall stand at full length in marble*, i. e. *an entire image of marble shall be erected to you*, Virg. E. 7, 32. stat ferrea turris ad auras, *rises high in the air*, Id. A. 6, 554. stat victoria tecum, *victory declares for you*, Ov. Ep. 10, 105. *so* victoria tecum stabit, Id. Art. 2, 540. in Asia totius Asiae steterunt vires, *in the battle fought in Asia, the strength of all Asia stood* combined, Liv. 37, 59.—hac arte in patria steti, *by my skill in the art of war I supported my character* or *maintained my reputation*, Liv. 5, 44. *so* dum stetimus, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 17. & 5, 14, 21. cum me ex repub. expulissent ii, qui illam cadere posse, stante me, non putârunt, *while I preserved my credit or dignity*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 3. eorum auxilio, qui, me stante, stare non poterant, *who could not be secure, while I retained my influence in the state*, ib. 7, 2, 6.—cum in senatu pulcherrimè starcmus, *when I had the best grounds to hope for a successful issue* of your cause, ib. 1, 4.—qui domi stare non poterant, *could not remain in their country* on account of debt, Cic. Flacc. 6. *cf.* Pis. 6. qui homines, si stare non possunt, corruant, *if they cannot stand or support themselves*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10. neque enim dissimulabat, nisi principem se stare non posse, Suet. Oth. 5.—¶ 3. multorum sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poenis victoria stetit, *cost*, Liv. 23, 30. quòd si extemplò rem fortunae commisisset, haud scio an (*sc.* non) magno detrimento certamen staturum fuerit, *sc.* ei, *I know not whether the contest would not have cost him great loss*, i. e. he probably would have fought with great disadvantage, Liv. 3, 60. *so* magno mihi seu ratio haec seu facilitas stetit, *this instance either of my judgement or good nature has cost me dear*, Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 8. haud illi stabunt Aencia parvo hospitia, *his* league of *friendship with* Aeneas *shall cost him not a little*, Virg. A. 10, 494. *cf.* Hor. S. 1, 2, 122. Sil. 17, 83. Polybius scribit centum talentis eam rem Achaeis stetisse, Liv. 34, 50. utrique (Bruto et Cassio) vindicta libertatis morte stetit, *the defence of liberty cost both of them their lives*, Paterc. 2, 64. tunc res immenso placuit statura labore, Stat. Th. 3, 381. stet mihi ne magno tua gloria, Ov. M. 10, 547. stabuntque tibi tua foedera magno, 7, 487. *cf.* 12, 68.—— ¶ 4. STAT (imperf.) mihi, morbum alere desinere, *I am resolved*, Nep. 25, 21. *so* stat casus renovare omnes, Virg. A. 2, 750. stat conferre manum Aeneae, *in dat. for* cum Aenea, ib. 12, 678. stat nece maturâ tenerum pensare pudorem, *I am determined to repair my ruined honour by a speedy death*, Ov. Ep. 2, 143. *cf.* Id. F. 4, 602. neque adhuc stabat quò potissimùm, *sc.* nos converteremus, Cic. Att. 3, 13. modò stet nobis illud, unà vivere in studiis nostris, Id. Fam. 9, 2. non stat per me, quo minus coelum intelligas, et caelestia scias, *it is not owing to me, that*, &c. Plin. 18, 28 f. 68. finis certaminis fuit, postquam apparuit utrisque, nihil per alteros stare, quo minus incepta persequerentur, *that they were not hindered by the other party from prosecuting their designs*, Liv. 6, 33. si poterit fieri, ut ne pater per me stetisse credat, quò minùs hae fierent nuptiae, volo, *that it was not owing to me*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 16. ostenderent, prioribus praeliis per duces, non per milites, stetisse, ne vincerent, *that it was the fault of the leaders, not of the soldiers, that they did not conquer*, Liv. 3, 61. per utros stetisset, quò minus discederetur ab armis, adversus eos se pro alteris pugnaturos, *which power of the two parties did not agree to a cessation of hostilities*, Liv. 9, 14. adeò graviter est ab consule increpitus, ut per eum stetisse diceret, quò minùs accepta ad Cannas redderetur hosti clades, *that it was owing to him*, or *that he was the cause*, Liv. 2, 4, 17.—deserui, tempestatibus, fluminibus, valetudine impeditus, id est, non per me stetit, sed per illa, *it was not owing to me, but to those circumstances*, Quinctil. 3, 6, 77. *so* de qua ignorantiâ meâ non queror, per quam stetit, ut tibi pro eodem homine saepius obligarer, *it was owing*, Plin. Ep. 10, 22.—¶ 5. STATUR a me, a te, &c. imp. *I stand, you stand*, &c. quid agitur? *sc.* a te, *what are you doing?* statur, *sc.* a me, *I am standing*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40. *so* Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 42. pacto statur, *sc.* ab illis, *they stand to* or *by their agreement*, Ov. F. 4, 818. quamquam, etsi priore foedere staretur, satis cautum erat Saguntinis, *though, if even the former treaty were adhered to*, Liv. 21, 19. quae pars major erit, eo stabitur consilio, *on which ever side the majority shall be, their opinion* or *judgement shall be followed*, Id. 7, 35. per quem populum stat, quo minus legibus dictis stetur, ut eum ita Jupiter feriat, quem admodum a fecialibus porcus feriatur, *that* Jupiter *may so strike that people, by whose means the terms agreed on shall be violated*, Liv. 9, 5. nec quisquam aequalis temporibus illis scriptor exstat, quo satis certo auctore stetur, *sc.* a nobis, *on whose authority we can certainly rely*, Id. 8, 40 f. nunc amâ rerum standum est, *sc.* nobis, *we must abide*

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abide by the reports of tradition, 7, 6. qui alieno jurejurando ſtari, quàm ſuo, malit, *that the oath of another ſhould be relied on rather than his own*, Quinctil. 5, 6, 4. quare ſi verbis legis ſtari non poteſt, voluntate ſtandum eſt, *if you cannot rest your defence on the words of the law, you muſt keep to its ſpirit* or *meaning*, ib. 3, 7, 10. *cf.* 7, 1, 49. 7, 6, 7 & 12.——STANS celsâ in puppe, Virg. A. 3, 527. ſtans pede in uno, Hor. S. 1, 4, 9. in curru dux, Ov. P. 3, 4, 35. turrim in præcipiti ſtantem aggreſſi, Virg. A. 2, 460. armati ſtantes in limine, ib. 485. ſtans pro caſtris hoſtium acies, Liv. 27, 18. conſedêre duces, et vulgi ſtante coronâ, *a ring of the common ſoldiers ſtanding by*, Ov. M. 13, 1. freta ſtantia, *the ſtill ſea*, ib. 7, 201. vina ſtantia gelu, Ov. P. 4, 7, 8. ſtantes paludes, *ſtagnant pools*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 9. ſtantem urbem reliquit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1.—me ſtante *while I was ſpeaking* or *pleading*, Cic. Or. 63. *ſo* cum mihi ſtanti minaretur, Id. Har. R. 4. non eſt ſtantibus neceſſe omnibus dicere, Id. Marcel. 11.—quae finis ſtandi, *ſc.* erit? Virg. A. 5, 384. cui ſtandi vulnera vires non dederant, nullo tardatus vulnere fugit, Ov. M. 13, 80. epiſtolis Domitiani ſtandum eſt, *regard muſt be paid to*, or *you muſt abide by*, Plin. Ep. 10, 66 f.—STĀTUS, part. adj. *ſtated, fixed, appointed*; ſtatus dies cum hoſte, Cic. Off. 1, 12. ſtatus ſacrificii dies, Flor. 1, 13. *add.* Plin. 10, 29. Plin. Ep. 9, 39. ſtatae ſolemneſque ceremoniae, Cic. Har. R. 9. *cf.* Tuſc. 1, 47. ſtati ſiderum curſus, Plin. 18, 29. ſtata ſacra, Ov. F. 2, 528. ſigna, ib. 1, 310. tempora, Lucan. 10, 240. ut hi ludi in perpetuum in ſtatam diem voverentur, Liv. 27, 25. temporibus ſtatis, 28, 6. quod velut ſtatum favoniis tempus eſſet, 37, 23.——¶ 2. *the figure* or *poſture of the body*; tum equidem os tuum impudens videre vellem, qui eſſet ſtatus, *what was your figure* or *air*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 50. ſtatus erectus et celſus, *an erect poſture*, Cic. 18. illo ſtatu Chabrias ſibi ſtatuam fieri voluit, *in that poſture*, Nep. 12, 1. ex quo factum eſt, ut poſtea athletae caeterique artifices his ſtatibus in ſtatuis ponendis uterentur, ib. minaci Porphyrion ſtatu, *of a threatening ſtature, of an immenſe height* or *bulk*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 52. ſtatus altior in gallinaceis quaeritur, *a greater height*, Col. 8, 2, 9. *cf.* 1, 9, 3. 7, 12, 9. &c.—¶ 3. STĀTUS, ūs, m. *a ſtanding*; ſtatus, inceſſus, ſeſſio, &c. Cic. Off. 1, 35. or *the place where one ſtands*, *whence* adverſarium de loco dejicere, *to force from his place*, i. e. *to get the better of*, *to vanquiſh*, Cic. Or. 37. *ſo* de ſtatu movere, Liv. 30, 18. in ſtatu ſtat ſenex ut moechum adoriatur, *ſtands ready*, in alluſion to the poſture or attitude into which gladiators put themſelves for offence and defence, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 12. (vid. A. 350.) *cf.* Cic. Caecin. 15. Cluent. 38. Tuſc. 3, 7. deducerent de vitae meae ſtatu, *from my plan of life*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4. ¶ 4. *a ſtate* or *condition*; quum in ſtatu hoc res eſſet, Liv. 32, 11. pejore ſtatu res eſſe non poſſunt, Ter. A. 3, 2, 46. quis Latio antiquo fuerit ſtatus, Virg. A. 7, 38. ſcito nihil fuiſſe tam infame,—quàm hunc ſtatum, qui nunc eſt, Cic. Att. 2, 19. Dîtis Iſſilius vitae ſtatum commutatum ferre non potuit, Nep. 10, 4. quietae civitatis ſtatus, *for* quietus, Liv. 21, 10. *ſo* turbatae urbis ſtatus, 3, 18. in hoc ſtatu regum res erat, 33, 42. quo in ſtatu provincia eſſet, 35, 8. nullius civitatis ſtatum fortunatiorem beatioremve fore, 24, 28. ſtatu ſuo gaudere, 34, 22. in hoc ſtatu rerum a cepiſſet eos, ib. 51. offerre ſalutem in diſcrimen pro ſtatu civitatis, Cic. Sext. 1. ſtatus reip. maximè judicatis rebus continetur, Id. Sull. 22. ſtatûs (reip.) converſio, Id. Dom. 18. hoc viderint ii, qui nulla ſibi ſubſidia ad omnes vitae ſtatus paraverunt, *for every condition of life*, whether proſperous or adverſe, Cic. Fam. 9, 6. ſe et ſuum ſtatum conſervare; opp. *to* alienari ab interitu, iiſque rebus, quae interitum videantur afferre, Cic. Fin. 3, 5. agnationibus familiarum diſtinguuntur ſtatus, &c. Cic. Leg. 1, 7 —ſtatum dignitatis non obtinebam, *the place of honour I deſerved*, i. e. *the conſulſhip*, Sall. Cat. 35. quòd honeſto otio tenueris et ſtatum et famam dignitatis tuae, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 11. ſtatus caeli locique, *the ſtate* or *temperature*, Col. 3, 7, 9. ſtatus caeli humidus, Col. 2, 10, 13. pluvius, 11, 7, 2. incertus, 11, 2, 97. ſtatum coeli notare gubernatores poſſunt, Liv. 24, 25.—¶ 4. *the chief point or ſtate of a cauſe*, *on which the whole turns*; refutatib accuſationis, in qua eſt depulſio criminis, Graecè στασις dicitur, Latinè STATUS appellatur, &c. Cic. Top. 25. *vid.* Quinctil. 3, 5, 16. 3, 6, 1 &c.——STĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the act of ſtanding*, or *a place where one ſtands*, *a ſtation*; Veneris ſtella et ſtationes duas, matutinam veſpertinamque, ab utroque exortu facit, a longiſſimis diſtantiae ſuae finibus, *makes two ſtations*, i.e. *appears to be twice ſtationary*, or *to ſtand ſtill*, *in the morning and evening*, *when at the greateſt diſtance from the ſun*, Plin. 2, 15 ſ. 12.—principio ſedes apibus ſtatioque petendae, *a ſeat and ſtation* or *place*, Virg. G. 4, 8. deprenſis olim ſtatio tutiſſima nautis, *ſometimes a very ſafe ſtation for mariners overtaken* by a ſtorm, or *in diſtreſs*, ib. 421. ſtatio male fida carinis, *an unſafe ſtation* or *road for ſhips* to ride at anchor, Id. A. 2, 23. apricis ſtatio gratiſſima mergis, *an agreeable ſtation for cormorants baſking in the ſun*, ib. 5, 128. fluctibus ejectam tutâ ſtatione recepi, Ov. Pp. 7, 89. claſſem tenere in ſtatione, Liv. 31, 23. ſtationem navium infeſtam hoſti facere, ib. 17. qua vehimur navi, fertur, dum ſtare videtur; quae manet in ſtatione, ea praeter creditur ire, *for* praeterire, Lucr. 4, 389. *cf.* 396. urbs, portus, STATIO, quae extra urbem eſt, *the road without the city*, Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 4. ſtationem et omnes portus timens, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 6. a Salonis ad Oricī portum ſtationes littoraque omnia claſſibus occupavit, ib. 8. *metaph.* exitialemque tempeſtatem fugientibus ſtatio pro portu foret, *they would be contented with a road inſtead of a harbour*, Paterc. 2, 72.—¶ 2. *a ſtation* or *poſt*, *a ſentry* or *guard*; ſtationem agere pro vallo, *to mount guard*, *to watch*, Liv. 35, 29. qui pro portis caſtrorum in ſtatione erant, *were on guard*, Caeſ. B. C. 4, 32. ſtationem in caſtris agebat Julius Martialis tribunus, *was commanding officer*, Tac. H. 1, 28. cohors, quae in palatio ſtationem agebat, *was on duty*, ib. 29. ubi quum ſtationibus quieti tem-

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pus tererent, *in their camps*, Liv. 7, 26. stationes infrequentes relictas, *that the guards left were not numerous*, or *that few troops were left to guard the camp*, ib. 37. moremque simul noscerent stationum vigiliarumque, *should observe the method of* fixing *their outposts and watches*, 30, 4. ubi stationem magis segnem, quàm pugnam futuram cernebat, *an inactive post*, where the troops could not act, 27, 48. caput Asdrubalis projici ante hostium stationes—jussit, *sc.* Nero, *to be thrown before the advanced guards* or *outposts of the enemy*, ib. 51. dispositâ statione per ripas Tiberis, *having placed guards*, Suet. Tib. 72. *so* dispositis per opportuna loca stationibus, Suet. Aug. 32. statione relictâ, *(having left his post,)* ipse comes Niso graditur, Virg. A. 9, 222. vetat Pythagoras, injussu imperatoris, id est dei, de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. Sen. 20. centuriones, statione desertâ itidem, ut manipulares, capitali animadversione puniit, *that deserted their post, while on guard*, Suet. Aug. 24.—fungi periculosâ statione, *to discharge a dangerous task*, Sen. tr. an. 11. *so* statio laboriosa, Plin. Pan. 86. ut stationi paternae succederet, *to his father's charge*, *post* or *station*, i. e. *that he should undertake the government of the empire*, Paterc. 2, 124.—antea senatus assiduam stationem eo loci peragebat, qui hodie quoque Senaculum appellatur, Val. Max. 2, 2, 6.—functus longissimâ statione mortali, i.e. *having finished a very long life*, ib. 131. *so* cum statione peractâ astra petes ferus, Lucan. 1, 45. quòd aliter perventurus ad susceptam stationem non fuerit, *to the station he was in*, Suet. Cl. 38.—tenuique in statione manus, *on guard*, in the attitude of one ready to engage in boxing, Ovid. Met. 9, 34.—¶ 3. STATIŌNES, *places of public resort, chiefly round the* Forum, *where people met for the sake of conversation, amusement*, or *the like*, Juv. 11, 4. stationes municipiorum, *a place in the* Forum, *where the citizens* or *ambassadors of the* municipal *towns met*, Plin. 16, 44 l. 86. itaque prenso amicos, supplico, ambio domos, stationesque circumeo, *I solicit all my friends, and go round places of public resort*, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 5. plerique in stationibus sedent, tempusque audiendi fabulis conterunt, ib. 1, 13, 2. objectum est quòd tabernas tres de domo suâ circa forum civitatibus ad stationem locâsset, *for the* use of their deputies at Rome, Suet. Ner. 37.—STATIONĀLIS, e, *stationary, standing still*, Plin. 2, 15. STATĪVUS, a. castra stativa, *a standing camp*, in which an army remained for some time, and therefore fortified *it* with greater care than an dinary encampment, Caes. B. C. 3, 30 & 37. Cic. Verr. 5, 12.—*oftener* STATĪVA, ōrum, *without* castra; quietis stativis *(sc.* castris) manserunt, Liv. 39, 30. in iis stativis, 2, 57. stativa nostra munimento satis tuta sunt, 9, 23. stativa conjuncta classi, 29, 34. aliud pro castris stativum erat praesidium, *another guard was posted*, 44, 40. haec vigilia, haec custodia, hoc praesidium stativum, Cic. Phil. 12, 10.—urbes, stativa, portus, *stations for ships*; *(al.* stagna, *ponds,)* Cic. Rull. 2, 15.—STATARIUS, a. *standing still, quiet*; date potestatem mihi, statariam *(sc.* comoediam) agere ut liceat per silentium, *to act a quiet* or *peaceable part*, Ter. Heaut. prol. 36. & ibi Donat. (A. 355.) actor statarius, *the actor of such a play*, Cic. Brut. 30. C. Piso statarius et sermonis plenus orator, *a calm dispassionate speaker*, ib. 66. statarius uterque miles, ordines servans, *both* the Roman and Macedonian *soldiers* were used to *steady* combat or to stand firm, and to *keep their ranks*, Liv. 9, 18.——STATOR, ōris, m. *a slave or freedman who stood by his master ready to execute his orders*; *the courier* of a magistrate, Cic. Fam. 2, 17 & 19.—¶ 2. *a supporter* or *preserver*, an epithet of Jupiter, Cic. Cat. 1, 5. Senec. Ben. 4, 7.—but Livy *derives* STĀTOR *from* Sisto, 1, 12.

STĀTĒRA, ae, f. *a balance*, Cic. Or. 2, 38.

STATICE, es, f. *a kind of herb*, Plin. 26, 8.

STĀTICŪLUM, i, n. *a small statue, figure* or *image*, affixed to chariots and cups for the sake of ornament, Plin. 34, 17 s. 48. & 37, 10 s. 54. *cf.* Cic. Verr. 4, 23. (Vid. A. 455.)—STĀTICŪLUS, i, m. *a kind of dance*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 43.

STĀTIM, adv. *immediately, forthwith, straightway*, Cic. Phil. 2, 18. statim ut ille praetor est factus, *as soon as*, Id. Fam. 1, 9. *cf.* Suet. Ner. 20.—¶ 2. *statedly, constantly*, Ter. Phor. 5, 3, 7.—STĀTIM, *still, on the spot*; statim stant signa, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 120. *cf.* 84.——STATIO, &c. *see* STĀRE.

STĀTUĒRE (ui, ūtum; *facere ut aliquid* stet,) eum ante oculos, *to set* or *place*, Cic. Or. 1, 51. *so* aliquem procul in conspectu, Liv. 39, 49. aras e cespite, *to set up, to raise* or *erect*, Ov. M. 7, 240. *so* calamos pro columnis, Id. F. 3, 529. machinas, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 137. opera, Nep. 1, 7. statuam, Cic. Phil. 9, 5. signum, Cic. Cat. 3, 9. tabernaculum, Nep. 18, 7. Liv. 39, 46. templa, *to build*, Propert. 2, 6, 25. templa tibi statuam, Ov. M. 14, 128. terminos, *to fix*, Liv. 21, 44. tumulum, *to erect a tomb*, Virg. A. 6, 380. urbem praeclaram, *to raise* or *build*, 4, 655. equus Curtium in vado statuit, *set* or *placed*, Liv. 1, 13. capite in terram statuerem *sc.* eum, *I would dash his head against the ground*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 18. pocula bina novo spumantia lacte quotannis, craterasque duo statuam tibi pinguis olivi, *I will offer* or *consecrate*, Virg. E. 5, 68. mediâ statuaris in urbe, *mayest thou be set up*, i. e. *may thy statue be erected*, Ov. Ep. 2, 67.—¶ 2. *to resolve, to appoint* or *ordain*; statuit congredi, *he resolved to engage*, Nep. 14. 8. statuerunt belli finem facere, 21, 1. statuit accuratiùs sibi agendum cum Pharnabazo, 7, 10. nondum enim statuerat, eum conservaret necne, *sc.* an, 18, 11. velle mori statuit, Ov. M. 10, 132. iste statuerat ut non adesset, Cic. Verr. 1, 1. causam sibi esse dicendam, ib. 5, 39. locum colloquio, *to appoint*, Liv. 28, 35. stipendium alicui de publico, 1, 20. finem orationi, *to put a restraint upon, to tie up one's tongue*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 21. si nunquam avarè pretium statui arti meae, *set* or *fixed*, i. e. *if I have never for gain overrated my abilities*, ib. prol. 41. & Heaut. prol. 48. exemplum statuite in me, ut, &c. *set an example, establish a precedent in me*, ib. 51. aliquid triste, *to determine*, Ov. P. 2, 2, 119. Divitiacus Caesarem obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. res privatas, *to decide private causes* as a judge, Ov. Tr. 2, 95. Jupiter esse pium statuit

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finit, quodcunque juvaret, *hat made pleasure the case of piety*, Ov. Ep. 4, 133. sic dî statuistis, Id. M. 4, 661. modum statuit natura cupidinibus, *has set bounds*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 111. *so* quis est, qui alienae statuat modum industriae, Cic. Fin. 1, 1. quis finem statuet, aut quis moderabitur, *sc.* ei? *who shall set limits, or restrain him?* Sall. Cat. 51, 37. decreto modum nuptiarum sumptibus statuunt, Justin. 21, 4. vitae quoque finem eundem illi, quem gloriae statuit, *sc.* fortuna, Curt. 10, 5, 36. ut desiderio tuo velis a me modum statui, Senec. Helv. 1.—satis visum de Vistillia statuere, *to proceed against, to pass sentence on*, Tac. An. 2, 85. in Macrinam exsilium statuitur, *she is condemned to banishment*, ib. 6, 18. eorum, qui de se statuebant, humiabantur corpora, *who fell by their own hands*, ib. 29. Claudius jus statuendi etiam de procuratoribus dederat, *sc.* Quadrato, *power to try and pass sentence on*, ib. 12, 54. *cf.* 3, 70. crebrescebat per urbes licentia atque impunitas asyla statuendi, *of appointing sanctuaries*, ib. 3, 60.—STATUTUM est, imp. *sc.* a me de re, *I am fixed* or *determined*, Cic. Att. 12, 18. si habes jam statutum, quid tibi agendum putes, *if you have resolved*, Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 10. *so* neque enim statuti quid in tantâ perturbatione habere potuisti, ib. 12, 25, 12. statutâ die, *on the day appointed*, Liv. 31, 29. ad statutam horam, Justin. 1, 10. statuto loco, Cic. Har. resp. 15.—statuti pali, *set up, fixed in the ground*, Varr. R. R. 1, 14.—STATŪTIO, ōnis, f. *a placing* or *fixing*, Vitr. 10, 5 f.

STĀTUA, ae, f. *a statue*, an image of metal, ivory or stone, Cic. Phil. 9, 6. 5, 15. statuas et imagines, non animorum simulacra, sed corporum, studiosè multi summi homines reliquerunt, Cic. Arch. 12. *cf.* Nep. 12, 1. 16, 5. Suet. Tib. 26. Oth. 1. declaratur studium bellicae gloriae, quod statuas quoque videmus ornatu ferè militari, Cic Off. 1, 18. in Scipionum monumento tres statuae sunt; quarum duae P. & L. Scipionum dicuntur esse, tertia poëtae Q. Ennii, Liv. 38, 56.—STATUAE equestres, Plin. 34, 5. Liv. 2, 13. 8, 13. 9, 43, &c. Paterc. 1, 11. & 2, 61. Justin. 11, 6.—pedestres, Cic. Phil. 9, 6. Plin. 34, 6.——loricatae, ib. 5. Liv. 23, 19.—laureatae, Tac. An. 4, 23. H. 2, 35.—statuae triumpali effigie, Suet. Aug. 31.—stantes in curribus, Juv. 8, 3. *cf.* Plin. 34, 5. Tac. A. 40.—STATUARIUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to statues*; -aria ars, *the art of making statues, statuary*, Plin. 34, 7. & 36, 5.—*fitener without* ars, Plin. 35, 12. 36, 5. &c.—STATUĀRIUS, i, m. *a statuary* or *maker of statues*, Quinct. 2, 21. Plin. 34, 7. Senec. Ep. 88.——————————

STĀTŪMEN, inis, n. *the prop of a vine*, Col. 4, 16. 6, 19. &c.—*a buttress* or *support*, Vitr. 7, 1. Statumina navis, *the ribs*, Caes. B. C. 1, 54.—— STATUMINĀRE vineam, *to prop*, Plin. 17, 22.—*to line* or *floor*, Id. 18, 6. Vitr. 7, 1. -ātio, ib.

STATŪRA, ae, f. (*a* sto,) *stature, size, bigness*.

* STEATŌMA, ātis, n. *a kind of swelling*, Cels.

* STĒGA, ae, f. *the deck* or *hatches of a ship*, Plaut.

* STEGNUS, a. *costive, bound*, Plin. 23, 7 f. 63.

* STĒLA, ae, f. *a pillar* or *monument*, Plin. 6, 28 f. 32.—stēlis, idis, f. *a kind of mistletoe* on the fir-tree, Id. 16 f.

STELLA, ae, f. *a star*; sunt autem stellae naturâ flammeae, Cic. N. D. 2, 46. alto sub aethere fixae stellae, *the stars fixed in the high heaven*, Ov. M. 2, 205. according to the notions of the ancients, (G. 12.) errantes stellae, *the planets*, ib. 1, 13. quae errare dicuntur, ib. 2, 46. quarum (stellarum) tantus est concentus ex dissimillimis motibus, ut, cum summa (stella) Saturni refrigeret, media Martis incendat, his interjecta Jovis illustret et temperet, infraque Martem duae (*sc.* Venus et Mercurius) soli obediant, ipse sol mundum omnem suâ luce compleat, ab eoque luna illuminata;—quae copulatio rerum, et quasi consentiens ad mundi incolumitatem coagmentatio rerum, quem non movet; hunc horum nihil unquam reputaviſſe certò scio, ib. facilè vincunt magnitudinem terrae stellarum globi, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3. stella cadere videtur, Ov. M. 2, 322. *so* saepe etiam stellas vento impendente, videbis praecipites coelo labi, *to fall from heaven* apparently, Virg. G. 1, 365. *cf.* Id. A. 2, 694. Lucan. 5, 561. Plin. 18, 35 f. 80. quid vetat et stellas, ut quaeque oriturque caditque, dicere? Ov. F. 1, 395. etiam si dinumerare se stellas, aut metiri mundi magnitudinem posse arbitretur, Cic. Off. 1, 43. stellae nunquam tangentes acquor, i. e. *the stars round the north pole, which never set* to us, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 3.—¶ 2. *a constellation* or *cluster of stars*, Ov. F. 3, 793. 5, 112.—¶ 3. *the star-fish*, Plin. 9, 60.—¶ 4. *any thing like a star*, sic instituenda est putatio, ut vitis in stellam dividatur, *in the form of a star*, Col. 4, 17, 4. *so* 4, 16, 3. nam stella, quam diximus Graecae literae (x) faciem obtinere, pariter imae fossae solum metitur, atque perlibrat, *the star*, i. e. *two rules decussated* or *joined together in the form of the Greek letter* x, *at the same time measures the ground of the bottom of the trench, and tries its level*, Col. 3, 13, 13.—stella denticulata, *a denticulated star*, a part of a grinding machine, Plin. 18, 10 f. 23.—adfixâ arbori stellâ, *a part of a vine-press*, 31 f. 74.—STELLANS, ntis, a. *shining, studded* or *adorned with stars, starry*; stellantis regia caeli, Virg. A. 7, 201. ora stellantia Tauri, Ov. F. 5, 603. *cf.* Cic. Div. 1, 11 & 12. et gemmis caudam stellantibus implet, *adorns the tail* of the peacock *with the sparkling gems* or *eyes of* Argus, i. e. with bright spots like stars, Ov. 1, 723. et numerosa linunt stellantem splenia frontem, *numerous patches mark his bright forehead*, Martial. 2, 29, 9. Tungri, civitas Galliae fontem habet insignem, plurimis bullis stellantem, *a remarkable spaw, rising with a number of bubbles like stars*, Plin. 3, 2 f. 8.—STELLĀRI, *to be marked*, as it were, *with stars*; quoniam ferè stellarum Hyadum et numero et dispositione stellantur, *sc.* aureae guttae, *the golden spots* or *drops*, in the gem, *are marked both in the number and order of the stars* called Hyades, Plin. 37, 7 f. 28.—— STELLĀTUS Argus, having his head *set* or *filled with* eyes like *stars*, Ov. M. 1, 664. salamandra animal, lacerti figurâ, stellatum, *marked with spots like stars*, Plin. 10, 67. scōpos nitro similis est, aureis guttis stellata, *marked* or *variegated with drops* or *specks of gold like stars*, Plin. 37, 10 f. 54. *so* Poenicorum pleraque sunt genera: est stel-

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ſtellata nunc ſanguineis, nunc auratis guttis, &c. ib. ſ. 66. atque illi (Aeneae) ſtellatus jaſpide ſulvâ enſis erat, *ſhining with yellowiſh jaſper*, i. e. the hilt of his ſword was ſtudded with gems of jaſper ſparkling like ſtars, Virg. A. 4, 261 — nec verò Atlas ſuſtinere caelum, nec Prometheus affixus Caucaſo, nec ſtellatus Cepheus cum uxore (Caſſiopēia,) genero (Perſeo,) filiâ (Andromēdâ) traceretur, niſi caelestium divina cognitio nomen eorum ad errorem fabulae traduxiſſet, *nor would* Cepheus *be ſaid to have been tranſlated into a ſtar*, or rather *into a conſtellation* or *cluster of ſtars*, &c. Cic. Tuſc. 5, 3. (vid. G. 89 & 397.)——STELLĪFER & ſtelliger, ĕra, um, *bearing ſtars, ſtarry*; ſtelliferum caelum, Cic. ſomn. Scip. 5. *ſo* ſtelliger polus, Stat Th. 12, 565. axis, Id. Silv. 3, 3, 77.——STELLIO, ōnis, m. *a kind of lizard, having his back variegated with ſpots like ſtars*; aptumque colori nomen habet, variis ſtellatus corpora guttis, Ov. M. 5, 461. *add.* Plin. 30, 10. Col. 9, 7, 5. Virg. G. 4, 243.

* STEMMA, ătis, n *(i. e.* corona,) *a ſtem* or *pedigree, the lineage of one's anceſtors*; properly *a genealogical delineation*, or, as we call it, *a tree of one's family from its origin, with all its branches deſcribed on a table, which uſed to be placed in the moſt conſpicuous part of the* atrium, (chiefly under the emperors; for it does not appear to have been uſed under the republic;) qui imagines in atrio exponunt, et nomina familiae ſuae longo ordine, ac multis ſtemmatum illigata flexuris, in parte primâ aedium collocant, noti magis, quàm nobiles ſunt, Senec. Ben. 3, 28. ſtemmata verò lineis diſcurrebant ad imagines pictas, *the pedigree of each was marked below his image and joined to it by a line*, Plin 35, 2. Caſſio Longino juris conſulto *ſc.* objectum eſt quòd in vetere gentili *(al.* gentis) ſtemmate C. Caſſii percuſſoris Caeſaris imaginem retinuiſſet, *a delineation*, Suet. Ner. 37. imperator verò ſtemma in atrio propoſuit, quo paternam originem ad Jovem, maternam ad Paſiphaën Minois uxorem referret, Id. Galb. 2. ſtemmate materno felix, *fortunate in his nobility by the mother's ſide*, Stat. Silv. 4, 4, 7. non tibi clara quidem, ſenior placidiſſime gentis linea, nec proavis demiſſum ſtemma, i. e. *you are not deſcended from noble anceſtors*, ib. 3, 3, 44. famulum genus,—cui major ſtemmate juncto *(al.* cuncto) libertas ex mente fuit *(al.* fluit,) *a ſlave who had a freedom of mind ſuperior to nobility*, ib. 2, 6, 11. ſtemmata quid faciunt? *what does antiquity of family* or *a long train of anceſtors avail?* Juv. 8, 1. an deceat pulmonem rumpere ventis, ſtemmate quòd Tuſco ramum millefime ducis? *ought you to be puffed up with pride, becauſe you derive your deſcent from a Tuſcan noble family through a thouſand generations?* (milleſime, *vocativ. for* milleſimus,) Perſ. 3, 28. *probably alluding to* Maecenas atavis edite regibus, *ſc.* Etruriae, Hor. Od. 1 pr. atria Piſonum ſtabant cum ſtemmate toto, i. e. *the noble family of the* Piſones *remained*. (to which I might have paid court,) Martial. 4, 40. totum regni Perſici ſtemma percenſe, *the lineage of the Perſian kings*, Sen Ben. 7, 3.

STERCHTHRON, i, n *the herb ſengreen*, Plin. 25, 13.

* STEPHĀNOS, i, m. properly *a chaplet of a garland;—a kind of laurel*, Plin. 15, 30 ſ. 39.—STEPHĀNĪTAE *ſc.* vites, *a kind of vines*, Col. 3, 2. *ſo* STEPHANĪTIS, ĭdis, f. Plin. 14, 3 ſ. 4, 9.—STEPHANŌMĒLIS, is, f. *a kind of herb*, Plin. 26, 13 ſ. 84.—STEPHANOPLŌCOS, i, c. g. *a maker of garlands*; ſtephanopōlis, is, f. *a ſeller of garlands*;—names given to a famous picture, made by Pauſias, of one Glycĕra, who made and ſold garlands, Plin. 35, 11 ſ. 39.

STERCUS, ŏris, n. *dung, ordure*;—STERCŌRĀRIUS, & STERCORĔUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to dung*: ſtercŏrōſus, a. *full of dung*:——STERCŌRĀRE agrum, *to dung*, Cic. Sen. 15. ager, ſi non ſtercoratur, alget; ſi nimiùm ſtercorātus eſt, aduritur, Plin. 18, 23 ſ. 53.——STERCORĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a dunging*, ib. modicâ ſtercoratione terra refoveatur, Col. 2, 1 f.—STERQUILĪNIUM, i, n. *a dunghill*, Col 1, 6.—*uſed as a term of reproach*, Plaut. Perſ. 3, 3. 3. Ter. Phor. 3, 2, 4.

* STEREOBĀTAE, ārum, m. *walls built above ground to ſupport pillars*; ſo *called, becauſe they ſuſtain the whole weight*, (nam excipiunt onera,) Vitruv. 3, 3.

STĔRĪLIS, e, *barren, incapable of bearing fruit or of producing young*; ſterilis arena, Virg G. 1, 70 agri, ib. 84. orni, 2, 111. platāni, ib. 70. vacca, Id. A. 6, 251. juvenca, Ov. F. 5, 253. ſterilis in gignendo, Plin. 11, 39. omnia pinguia ſteriliora, Id. vir ſterilis, *i. e.* caſtratus, Catul. 61, *(al.* 62.) 69. *ſo* ſteriles boves, Tibul. 2, 3, 8. ſterilia ova, *addle eggs*, not producing chickens, Plin. 10, 60.—nec ſterilem ſeges ſentiet rubiginem, *the blaſting mildew*, which makes barren, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 6. *cf.* Virg. G. 1, 150.—amator ſterilis, *who has nothing to give his miſtreſs*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 3. *ſo* amicus, *who gives no preſents*, Martial. 10, 18. heu ſteriles veri, *how barren or ignorant of the truth*, Perſ. 5, 75. ſeculum virtutum ſterile, Tac. H. 1, 3. quod momentum, quod immo temporis punctum aut beneficio ſterile, aut vacuum laude? Plin. Pan. c. 56.—ſterilis hinc proſpectus uſque ad ultimam plateam probè eſt, *i. e. there is nobody to be ſeen*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 15.—STERILĪTAS, ātis, f. *barrenneſs*, Cic. Div. 1, 57.—annonae, *dearth* or *ſcarcity*, Col. 2, 10.—STERILESCĔRE, *to grow* or *become barren*, ſterileſcunt tactae fruges, Plin 7, 15. caprae pinguedine ſterileſcunt, Id. 8, 50 *cf.* ib. 16. STERĪLUS, a. *barren*; et ſopitu ſterila, et ſucco jejuna feruntur, *void of*, *(al.* ſterilia,) Lucr. 2, 84.

STERNĔRE (ſterno, ſtrāvi, ſtrātum,) lectos, *to ſpread* or *cover the couches* on which people reclined at table, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 73. (A. 437.) *ſo* lectulos jube ſterni nobis, Id. Ad. 2, 4, 21. ſtravit pellibus haedinis lectulos Punicanos Cic. Mur. 36. lectum illum genialem, quem biennio antè filiae ſuae nubenti ſtraverat, in eadem domo ſibi ornari et ſterni jubet, Cic. Cluent. 5 f. *ſo* ſternere torum, Ov. M. 6, 431. veſtes *ſc.* in toro, *to ſpread*, ib. 8, 658.—congeriem ſilvae Nemeaeo vellere, *to cover the pile of wood* or *the funeral pile with the Nemean* lion's *ſkin*, ib. 9, 236. ſternitur ecce torus, *the funeral couch is ſpread*, Ov. Liv. 316. (A. 472, 475 & 481.)—equos, *to equip* for riding; we ſay, *to ſaddle*,

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ste, (though the Romans did not use saddles like ours,) Liv. 37, 20. (A. 369.)—humum stipulâ silicumque manîplis, *to strow* or *cover*, Virg. G. 3, 298. *cf.* A. 4, 444. *so* nemus foliis et littus algâ, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 9. humum *sc.* cadaveribus, ib. 4, 14, 32. campos arboribus, Lucr. 1, 275. aere atque argento sternunt iter omne viarum, 2, 626. virgas *sc.* in humo, *to spread*, Ov. M. 4, 743. sternit arena solum, *the sand covers the ground, is strewed upon it*, Id. Tr. 2, 282. sternitur omne solum telis, *is strewed with weapons* Virg. A. 9, 666. sternitur in duro vellus utrumque solo, *is spread*, Ov. F. 4, 654. strata est tellus Romana Sabinis corporibus, strataque suis, *was strewed* or *covered*, Ov. M. 14, 800. ante aras terram caesi stravere juvenci, *covered*, Virg. A. 8, 719 placidi straverunt aequora venti, *smoothed*, ib. 5, 763. *so* sternet et aquoreas aequore nata (*sc.* Venus) vias, *will smooth*, Ov. Ep. 160. *cf.* 7, 49. sternitur interdum pontus, *is smoothed*, Ov. M. 11, 501. maria pontibus, *to make the sea passable by a bridge* of boats, Justin. 2, 10 f. *so* ille quoque ipse (*sc.* Xerxes,) viam qui quondam per mare magnum stravit, Lucr. 3, 1043.—ventos, *to calm*, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 10.—¶ 2. Sternĕre aliquem humi, *to cast* or *throw down, to lay flat on the ground*, Ov. M. 7, 477. *to overthrow, to mow down, to kill*, Ov. M. 12, 255. *so* jam curru instabat Achilles, Troïque Peliacae sternebat cuspidi ictu agmina, ib. 12, 74. *cf.* ib. 604 vecte eum stravit, *knocked him down*, ib. 452. *so* eum robore, 351. meque altâ sternit a renâ *sc.* in, *and lays me along on the deep sand*, ib. 9, 84. *cf.* 10, 716. sternitur et Menelaus, *is also slain*, 5, 128. sternuntur per vias corpora *are strewed, lie slain*, Virg. A. 2, 364. hunc imitare miles, aiebat; et circa jacentem ducem sterne Gallorum catervas, Liv 7, 26 turbam invadite, ac sternite omnia ferro, Id. 24, 38. quem neque fas igni cuiquam nec sternere ferro, *to overthrow, to kill*, Virg. A. 7, 692. stravit ferro pecus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 202. irae Thyestem exitio gravi stravêre, *destroyed*, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 18. ter letho sternendus erat, *to be overthrown* or *slain*, Virg. A. 8, 566. aversos sternere morti, *to put to death those that fled*, ib. 12, 464. *so* viros cade, 10, 119. sternitur alieno vulnere, *he is slain*, or *falls by a wound aimed at another*, ib. 781. cum—rapidus montano flumine torrens sternit agros, sternit sata laeta, boumque labores, *overwhelms*, 2, 306. ille tuus genitor (Hercules) Messenia moenia quondam stravit, *demolished*, Ov. M. 12, 550. sternens trabes, *levelling* or *overturning trees*, 9, 209. sternitur nemus, *is laid level*, 8, 340. sternuntur gravidi longo cum palmite foetus, *the heavy grapes with the long vine branches are beaten down*, ib. 294. sternuntur segetes, *the corns are laid flat*, 1, 272.—stravit corda pavor, *sunk, depressed, overwhelmed*, Virg. G. 1, 331. sternunt se somno diversae in littore phocae, *lie asleep in different parts*, ib. 4, 432. *so* fessique somno ac vigiliis sternunt corpora passim, Liv. 21, 47.—huc est intrò latus lectus; stramentis stratus est, *it was covered with* bed-*clothes*, as we say, *was made*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30. stratoque super discumbitur ostro, *sc.* ab illis, *they recline on the purple spread* below them, i. e. *on couches covered with purple*, Virg. A. 1, 700. strati baccis silvestribus agri, *strewed with wild berries*, Id. G. 2, 183. examini similem stratis porrexit in herbis, *she* (Medea) *stretched him* (Aeson) *like one dead on the herbs laid below him*, Ov. M. 7, 254. membra sub arbuto stratus *sc.* secundum, *having his limbs stretched*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 21. *so* strati per cubilia, *stretched on their couches*, Tac. An. 1, 50. stratus equus, *equipped* for riding, Liv. 28, 14.—stratum militari labore iter, *a road paved* or *made*, Quinctil. 2, 13, 16. strata viarum, *i. e.* viae stratae, *paved streets* or *causeways*, Virg. 1, 426. dextrâ viâ stratâ defensa est virgo Vestalis, *on the right hand of the causeway*, Liv. 8, 15.—Dardania stratus dexterâ, *slain*, Virg. A 10, 326. strati caede hostes, *slaughtered*, Liv. 4, 29. strati in littore tauri, *laid dead*, Ov. M. 11, 594. strata bellua, *the slaughtered monster*, Id. Ep. 10, 106.—strata jacent passim suâ quaeque sub arbore poma, *lie scattered*, Virg. G. 2, 53.—alter (Pompeius,) is, qui nos sibi quondam ad pedes stratos ne sublevabat quidem, *laid* or *lying prostrate*, Cic. Att 10, 4. *so* stratum jacere, Quinctil. 6, 1, 34. et nunc tibi stratum silet aequor, *the sea being smoothed* or *levelled, is calm*, Virg. G. 4, 397. *so* stratâ aequaliter undâ, Ov. Ep. 7, 49. stratis muris, *being thrown down*, Liv. 31, 48. stratis militum odiis, *being appeased*, Tac. H. 1, 58.—Sternendus; -ae viae, *to be paved*, Suet. Aug. 30. Strātum, i, n *a bed* or *couch for sleeping on*, Liv. 21, 4. or *for reclining on at meat*, Nep. 17, 8. strato surgit Palinurus, *rises from his bed*, Virg. A. 3, 513. corripio e stratis corpus, *I spring* or *rise quickly*, ib 176. *so* stratisque Perseus exsiluit, Ov. M. 5, 35. stratisque excita juvencus, Lucan. 1, 239. stratisque relictis incubat *sc.* Dido, *reclines* or *lies on the couch left* by Aeneas, Virg. A. 4, 82. stratisque reponunt, *sc.* eam, *lay her on a couch*, ib. 392. lecti mollia strata, *a soft mattress* or *quilt*. or *any thing laid on a bed*, Lucr. 4, 847. ¶ 2. *a covering put on the back of a horse, when one rode on him, a kind of saddle*; equum emptum rus solvi jubet stratum, Suet. Ep. 81. frenos et strata equorum Pelethronium inveniisse dicunt, Plin. 7, 56. purpureusque albi stratis insignia pictis terga premebat equi *sc.* Minos, *rode on a horse distinguished by an embroidered covering* or *housing*, Ov. M. 8, 33.—¶ 3. *a pavement*, Vitruv. 10, 19.—Strātūra, ae, f. *a paving of highways, streets* or *causeways*, Suet. Cl. 24.—Strātus, ūs, m. *a strowing* or *spreading*; stramentum a *stratu*, quòd substernatur pecori, Varr. R. R. 1, 5, 3.—Sternax (ācis,) equus, *i. e.* qui sternit sessorem *a foundering horse*, that throws his rider, Virg A.

STERNŪĔRE, ui, ūtum, *to sneeze* or *sneese*, Plin. 7, 6. & 28, 6. hoc ut dixit, Amor sinistrâ, ut antè, dextram sternuit approbationem *(al.* ut antè dextrâ,) *Cupid gave a lucky omen by sneezing*, Catul. 45. (al. 46.) 9, & 18. *so* tibi nascenti—argutum sternuit omen Amor, Propert. 2, 3, 24. sternuit et lumen (posito nam scribimus illo,) *the wick in the lamp* or *taper has crackled, (for it burns beside me, as I write,)* sternuit; et nobis prospera signa dedit, Ov. Ep. 19, 151. quid sternuentes salutamus? *why do we salute* or *wish health*

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health to those that sneeze? (as is the custom still with some, when a child sneezes, to say, "save *or* bless the child:") quod etiam Tiberium Caesarem, tristissimum (ut constat) hominum, in vehiculo exegisse tradunt: et aliqui nomine quoque consalutare, religiosius putant, *to wish them health by naming them*, Plin. 28, 2 f. 5.—STERNŪTĀRE, *to sneeze often, to sneeze*, Plin. 10, 3. 28, 8. STERNUTAMENTUM, i, n. *sneezing* or *neesing*; quae si suscipiamus, pedis offensio nobis, et abruptio corrigiae, et sternutamenta erunt observanda, Cic. Div. 2. 40. sternutamentum movere v. evocare, *to cause sneezing*, Plin. & Cels.—eadem (radix) sicca concisa, sternutamentum est, *makes one sneeze*, Plin. 25, 13 f. 109.

STERTĒRE, ui, -, *to snore* or *snort*, *to breathe hard through the nose*, as men in sleep; stertitque supinus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 19. diem totum stertebat, *i. e.* dormiebat, ib. 1, 3, 18. stertit noctesque et dies, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 49.—et vigilans stertis, nec somnia cernere cessas, Lucret. 3, 1061. doctus et ad calicem vigilanti stertere naso, *to pretend to sleep, to snore over his glass*, Juv. 1, 57.——totis praecordiis stertens, *snoring from the bottom of the breast*, Quinctil. 4, 3, 123.

STĪBADIUM, i, n. *a kind of parlour*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

STIBIUM, i, n. *antimony*, Plin. 33, 6. Cels. 6, 6.

• STIGMA, ătis, n. *a mark* or *brand*, imprinted on the forehead chiefly of fugitive slaves; quis fugitivo stigmata scripserit, Quinctil 7, 4, 14. deformati stigmatum notis, Suet. Cal. 27. stigmata alicui inscribere, Senec. Ben. 4, 37. stigmate dignum credere, *to judge one worthy of being branded* as a slave, Juv. 10, 183. stigmata delentur fimo columbino ex aceto, Plin. 30, 4 f. 10. tristia servorum stigmata delet Heros, Mart. 10, 56, 6. *cf.* 6, 64, 26. & 12, 62, 11.—Catullum, a quo sibi versiculis de Mamurrâ perpetua stigmata imposita non dissimulaverat, satisfacientem, eâdem die adhibuit caenae, *a perpetual mark of infamy* or *slur*, Suet. Caes. 73.—STIGMATIAS, ae, v. -ICUS, i, m. *a slave* or *malefactor who had been branded* or *marked on the forehead*, Cic. Off. 2, 7.—STIGMŌSUS (a.) cicatrice Vitellianâ, *stigmatised by the scar of a wound he received in the cause of* Vitellius; an expression which seems to be disapproved of by Pliny, Ep. 1, 5, 2.

STILLA, ae, f. *a drop*, Cic. Fin. 3, 14 —— STILLĀRE, *to drop* or *trickle down*; flavaque de viridi stillabant ilice mella, Ov. M. 1, 112. omnisque—sanguineis stillavit roribus arbor, Lucan. 7, 837. *so* coma stillabat Tyrio rore, Tibul. 3, 4, 28. cum multo stillaret penula nimbo, *dropped with much rain*, Juvenal. 5, 79. Africa Ammoniaci lacrimam stillat in arenis suis, Plin. 12, 23. etiam stillabit amicis ex oculis rorem, *he will even let fall a dewy tear*, Hor. Art. 429. nam cum facilem stillavit in aurem exiguum de nataraе, patriaeque veneno, limine summoveor, *when he has infused into the easy ear* of my patron *a small drop of his own or his country's venom*, i. e. *of flattery and slander*, Juv. 3, 122.—culter stillans sanguine, *dropping*, Ov. F. 2, 859. *cf.* Am. 1, 8, 11. ille (Brutus) qui stillantem (*sc.* sanguine) prae se pugionem tulit, Cic. Phil. 2, 12. acre malum semper stillantis oculi, *the sharp rheum always dropping from his eye*, Juv. 6, 109.—inde fluunt lacrimae; stillataque sole rigescunt de ramis electra novis, *the amber dropping* or *dropped*, Ov. M. 2, 364. *so* stillataque cortice myrrha, ib. 10, 501.—STILLATIM, adv. *by drops*:—STILLATITIUS & stillativus, a. *that drops, dropping*, Plin. 16, 11.—STILLICIDIUM, i, n. (cado,) *the dropping of the eaves of a house*; stillicidium stillatim cadit, Varr. L. L. 4, 5. de stillicidiorum jure, Cic. Or. 1, 38. Leg. 1, 4. Quinctil. 8, 3, 14. Plin. 17, 12. & 25, 3. Senec. Ep. 102.

STIMMI, v. stibi, ind. *antimony*; *see* stibium.

STĪLUS, i, m. *an iron pencil*; *a style*; *see* Stylus.

STIMULUS, i, m. *rar.* Stimŭlum, i, n. *a sharp-pointed stick* to make oxen go faster, *a goad*; stimulo lacessere juvencum, Col. 2, 2, 26. aut stimulo tardos increpuisse boves, Tibul. 1, 1, 10. si hodie fustem ceperis, aut stimulum in manum, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 9. stimulum in manu est, Id. Men. 5, 2, 112. saepe manu stimulos rigidâ portabat, Ov. M. 14, 647. stimulis negantem agens equum, Lucan. 8, 3. stimuloque domans (equos) et verbere saevit, *vents his fury on them with the goad and the lash*, Ov. M. 2, 399. insciția est adversum stimuli calces *sc.* jactare, *to kick against the goad*, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 28. *cf.* Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 55. parce, puer, stimulis, et fortius utere loris, *spare the goad, do not apply it*, Ov. M. 2, 127. —¶ 2. metaph. *any thing that sharply touches* or *moves the mind*; *a spur* or *sting*, *an incitement* or *incentive*; acres stimuli, *sharp spurs* or *incentives*, Ov. Art. 2, 444. *so* stimulosque furenti adjiciunt, Id. M. 1, 244. stimulosque in pectore caecos condidit, *hid* or *lodged secret stings in her breast*, ib. 726. nae ista (meretrix) stimulum longum habet, quae usque illinc cor pungit meum, *a long sting*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3 f. urget enim dominus mentem non lenis, (*sc.* te, *i. e.* dominatur tibi libido,) et acres subjectat lasso stimulos, versatque negantem, *applies the goad* or *spurs to you wearied, and drives you on reluctant*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 94. sed nulla magis vires (equorum) industria firmat, quàm venerem et saeci stimulos avertere amoris, *to keep away from them venery and the stings of blind lust*, Virg. G. 210. si omnia fugiendae turpitudinis, adipiscendaeque honestatis causâ faciamus, non modo stimulos doloris, sed etiam fulmina fortunae contemnamus libebit *sc.* ut, *the stings of pain*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27. haec non hostili modò odio, sed amoris etiam stimulis, amatam apud aemulum cernens, quum dixisset, *actuated by the stings of jealousy*, Liv. 30, 14. injusti stimulis agitatus amoris, *by the stings of a criminal passion*, Ovid. F. 2, 779. *cf.* M. 6, 480. nec non Patrum Saturnia mentes invidiae stimulo fodit, Sil. 7, 512. fic fatur; et acres irarum movit stimulos, Lucan. 2, 324. *cf.* 1, 263. novercales stimuli, Tac. An. 1. nec prius hi mentem stimuli, quàm vita, relinquent, Ovid. P. 1, 2, 75. ea frena furenti concutit, et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo, Virg. A. 6, 101. talem—reginam Alecto stimulis agit undique Bacchi, *so goads* or *drives on the Queen by the stings* or *stimulating fury of* Bacchus, 7, 405. et arrectae stimulis haud mollibus irae, *their rage was instigated by keen incitements*, 11, 452. hic ego

quid

quid praedicem, quibus hic (Clodius) rebus consulem ad rem gerendam excitârit, quos stimulos admoverit homini, *what incentives he applied to him*, Cic. Sext. 5. *so* addit ad dicendum etiam pudor stimulos, Quinctil. 10, 7, 16. agrariae legis tribuniciis stimulis plebs furebat, *was inflamed by the instigations of the tribunes on the subject of the agrarian law*, Liv. 2, 54. is risus stimulos parvis mobili rebus animo muliebri subdidit, *as the female mind is apt to be moved by small things, that laugh stung her to the quick*, ib. 6, 34.—STIMŪLĀRE, *to goad; to incite, to instigate*; nobilis hunc Durius stimulabat in aequore currum, *i. e.* hos equos, *drove on the plain*, Sil. 16, 366.—magis me nunc amicae dicta stimulant, *have more influence* or *weight with me*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 11. ingens cupido animum stimulat, *incites, stimulates*, Curt. 4, 7, 8. *so* tum avita quoque gloria animum stimulabat, Liv. 2, 22. *cf.* 15. mox ubi se saevae stimulavit verbere caudae *sc.* leo, Lucan. 1, 208. se quisque stimulant, Tac. An. 6, 35. incitare et stimulare aliquem, Liv. 3, 68. hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis postulat, *troubles* or *disturbs*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2. *so* congressus hujus me stimulat, Id. Att. 9, 15. me haec solitudo minus stimulat, ib. 12, 13. *cf.* 13, 28. antea simultas me stimulabat, ut caverem, *induced*, Id. Fam. 3, 12.—stimulat cava tibia mentes, *agitates, stimulates*, Lucr. 2, 620. *cf.* Virg. 4, 302.—jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulor, versor in amoris rotâ, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 4.—stimulatur fulgure fulgur, *is propelled* or *driven forward*, Lucr. 4, 191.—STIMULĀTIO, ōnis, *f. an excitement*; Plin. 35, 2. Tac. H. 1, 90.—STIMULĀTOR (ōris, m.) seditionis, *an exciter, (al.* instimulator,) Cic. Dom. 5.—*so* stimulātrix, īcis, f. Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 62.

STINGĔRE & stinguĕre, *to extinguish*, Lucr. 4, 1091. & 1, 667.

STĪPĀRE, *to fill up close, to stuff* or *cram*; si pon sperant ceras omnes liquoribus stipare, foetibus explent *sc.* apes, Col. 9, 13. aliae (apes) purissima mella stipant, et liquido distendunt nectare cellas, Virg. G. 4, 164. *cf.* A. 1, 432. stipatque carmis ingens argentum, *stows on board the ships*, ib. 3, 465. *so* quorsum pertinuit stipare Platona Menandro, *i. e.* arctare in vehiculo eorum libros, *to stow* Plato *on* Menander, Hor. S. 2, 3, 11. pruniscque Damasci stipantur calathi, *are filled*, Col. 10, 404.——¶ 2. *to encompass* or *environ, to attend on, to guard*; omnes circumstant fremitu denso, stipantque frequentes *sc.* regem suum, Virg. G. 4, 216. senatum stipârit armis, *(al.* stipaverit armatis, *sc.* Antonius,) *surrounded*, Cic. Phil. 3, 12. stipatus choro juventutis, Cic. Mur. 24. non usitatâ frequentiâ stipati sumus, Id. Mil. 1. regina ad templum incessit—magnâ juvenum stipante catervâ, *attending on* or *guarding her*, Virg. A. 1, 497. *so* an Tyriis, omnique manu stipata meorum insequar? *(al.* inferar,) *attended by*, ib. 4, 544. comitum turbâ stipata suarum, *sc.* Diana, Ov. M. 3, 186. *cf.* P. 3, 1, 143. manu gladiatorum stipatus, Paterc. 2, 58. namque omnis eum (Turnum) stipata tegebat turba ducum, *surrounded him in a close body*, Virg. A. 11, 12. stipata phalanx, *close*, Liv. 38, 18. *so* stipatum tribunal, *crowded, full of people*, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 4.——STIPĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a surrounding* or *guarding*;—mirum in hac alite (anserc,) a Morinis usque Romam pedibus venire: fessi (anseres) proferuntur ad primos; ita ceteri stipatione naturali propellunt eos, *by naturally crowding together, push them forward*, Plin. 10, 22 s. 27. ejus (Autronii) stipatio, *his number of attendants*, Cic. Sull. 23. tantâ stipatione cetera tenebantur, *other places were filled with so great a crowd or assemblage of people*, Plin. Ep. 4, 16. *cf.* Senec. N. Q. 5, 3 f. Quinctil. 5, 14, 27.—STIPĀTOR, ōris, m. *an attendant, a guard*, Cic. Off. 2, 7. Verr. 3, 26. stipatores corporis, Id. Dom. 5. Rull. 2, 13.

STIPENDIUM, i, n. *(a* stipe pendendâ,) *the pay of soldiers*, Plin. 33, 3. stipendium facere et merere *v.* -ĕri, *to serve as a soldier*; quum stipendium pedibus propter paupertatem seciffet, *had served among the foot*, Liv. 3, 27. equis se suis stipendia facturos promittunt, *that they would serve on horses of their own, provided at their own expense*, Id 5, 7. primum stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque, *he served his first campaign at the age of* 17, Nep. 24, 1. multa stipendia habere, *to have served many campaigns*, 31, 8. *sq* plurimorum stipendiorum milites, 29, 1. explere stipendia, *to complete the time of one's service*, Tac. An. 3, 3. placitum (est) missionem dari vicena stipendia meritis, *that a discharge should be given to those who had served twenty campaigns*, ib. 2, 36. causas stipendiis (*sc.* emeritis) missorum cognoscebant, *of those who had been discharged*, Liv. 43, 15. sextusdecimus stipendii annus finem adferret, Tac. Ann. 1, 17. Numida in castris Romanis auxiliaria stipendia meritus, *having served as an auxiliary*, ib. 2, 52. angustias stipendii incusant, *the smallness of their pay*, ib. 1, 35. Flaccus, vetus stipendiis, *a man of military experience, who had been long in the service*, ib. 2, 66 quadragesimum id stipendium Caecina parendi, aut imperitandi habebat, *had served forty years as an inferior officer or commander*, ib. 1, 64. *cf.* 3, 33. homo veteris profectusque ac multarum imaginum, et nullius stipendii, *that has not served one campaign, of no experience in war*, Sall. Jug. 85, 10.——*metaph.* at illa quanti sunt, animum tanquam emeritis stipendiis libidinis, ambitionis, contentionis, inimicitiarum, cupiditatum omnium, secum esse, secumque, ut dicitur, vivere? *having, as it were, served out the time*, i. e. *being freed from the power* or *dominion of*, Cic. Sen. 14.——STIPENDIUM Caesari decretum est *sc.* a senatu, *money to pay his soldiers*, Cic. Fam. 1, 25. *cf.* Balb. 27. *so* cum referretur de stipendio Cn. Pompeii, Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 9. stipendium, alia, quae bello usui forent, decernuntur, Sall. Jug. 27 f. *cf.* 36 & 86. Cic. Pis. 36. centuriones cum epistolis ad civitates Galliarum misêre, auxilia ac stipendia oraturos, Tac. H. 4, 36 f.—¶ 2. *a tribute* or *tax* imposed on the vanquished by the victors, sese—stipendium capere jure belli, quod victores victis imponere consuêrint, *that he levied a tribute by the right of war*, Caes. B. C. 1, 44. *cf.* ib. 36. omnem Galliam—in provinciae

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vinciae formam redegit, eique quadringenties stipendii nomine impositurit, Suet. Caes. 25. cf. Eutrop. 6, 14.——¶ *any tribute;* populi, nationes stipendia pendere *sc.* iis, *paid tribute to them*, Sall. Cat. 20, 7. *so* pauperes satis stipendii pendĕre, si liberos educarent, *paid enough of tribute*, Liv. 2, 9. quaestores ab auguribus pontificibusque, quod stipendium per bellum non contulissent, petebant, *demanded the tribute*, 33, 42.—— *hence*, indomito dira ferens stipendia tauro. *bringing the direful tribute*, i. e. seven young men, and seven young virgins to be devoured by the Minotaur, Catull. 63, *(al.* 62) 173. (G. 422.) quod me manet stipendium? *what penalty* or *punishment awaits me?* Hor. Epod 17, 36.—— STIPENDIĀRIUS, a *tributary;* provinciam nobis stipendiariam fecit, Flor. 2, 17, 7. factâ Aegypto stipendiariâ, Paterc. 2, 39. reliquaeque civitates stipendiarias haberent, Caes. B. G. 7, 30. *cf.* 7, 33. stipendiarium oppidum, Plin. 5, 4. ille de stipendiario Thrace miles, *a* Roman *soldier of* or *from having been a stipendiary Thracian*, Flor. 3, 20, 8.—Those were properly called STIPENDIARII, who paid annually to the Roman people a certain sum of money; and were distinguished from those termed VECTIGALES, who paid tithes or other taxes, which depended on contingent circumstances, Cic. Verr. 3, 6. Balb. Caecil. 3. but this distinction is not always observed, (A. 70.)——STIPENDIĀRI regi, *to serve* as a soldier by receiving pay, Plin 6, 19.

STĪPES, ĭtis, m. *a stake* fixed in the ground, Caes. B. C. 1, 27. Ov. F. 2, 642. stipitibus duris agitur *sc.* ab illis, imp. *they fight with hard clubs*, Virg. A. 7, 524. hic torre armatus obusto, stipitis hic gravidi nodis, *with a strong knotted club*, ib. 507.—de stipite manat cruor, *from the trunk of the tree*, ib. 3, 44. altè consternunt terram, concusso stipite, frondes, *the trunk being shaken*, 4, 444.—¶ 2. *a blockhead* or *fool*, *a dunce* or *dolt*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4. Cic. Pis. 9.

STIPS, stĭpis; v. stĭpis, is, f. *a small piece of money* or *coin given in alms*, or *as an offering to some divinity*, *an* AS; stipendium. ab *stipe* dictum, quod aes quoque *stipem* dicebant: nam quòd asses librae pondo erant, qui acceperant majorem numerum, non in arcâ ponebant, sed in aliqua cella *stipabant*, id est, componebant, quò minus loci occuparent. A stipando stipem dicere coeperunt:—dis cum thesauris dant, *(al.* in thesauros assem dant,) *stipem* dicunt, *when they gave an offering to the treasures of the gods, they call it* STIPS, Varr. L. L. 4, 36. *cf.* Plin. 33, 3 f. 13. Augustus militi timidè libellum porrigenti, *(presenting a petition:)* " noli, inquit, dubitare, tanquam elephanto assem des," *as if you were giving an* as *to an elephant*, Quintil. 6, 3, 59.—ut quendam joco corripuerit, quòd sic sibi libellum porrigere dubitaret, quasi elephanto stipem, *as if he were offering an* as *or a piece of money to an elephant*, Suet. Aug. 53. *cf.* Macrob. Sat. 2, 4. stipesque quas populus dedisset *sc.* elephanto, servatae, et in sinum effusae, *the pieces of money which the people gave* to the elephant, *were kept* by him in his proboscis, *and poured out into the bosom* or lap of the person he *liked*, Plin. 8, 5. ludos (Apollinares) praetor in circo maximo quum faceret, quum facturus esset, edixit, ut populus per eos ludos stipem Apollini, quantum commodum esset, conferret, *should contribute money, according to their ability, as an offering to* Apollo, Liv. 25, 12 f. populus Romanus stipem spargere coepit, Sp. Posthumio, Q. Marcio cos. a. u. 568. *to scatter money*, i. e. *to give voluntary largesses* or *contributions*, Plin. 33, 10 f. 48. ex nocturno visu etiam stipem quotannis die certo emendicabat a populo, cavam manum asses porrigentibus praebens, *he begged an alms*, Suet. Aug. 91 f. in sublicium pontem me transfer, et inter egentes abige; non ideo me despiciam, quòd in illorum numero confideo, qui manum ad stipem porrigunt, *stretch out their hand for an alms*, Senec. de vit. beat. c. 25. *cf.* Juvenal. 5, 8. 4, 116. & 14, 134. edixit et strenas ineunte anno se recepturum; stetitque in vestibulo aedium Kal. Jan. ad captandas stipes, *to receive the presents* of the people or *their new year's gifts*, Suet. Cal. 42. stipis adjice cassam, *tell the reason of* sending *money* as a new year's gift, Ov. F. 1, 189. *cf.* 219.—antè deum matrem cornu tibicen adunco cum canit, exiguae quis stipis aera neget? *who can refuse to give a small offering?* Ov. P. 1, 1, 39. dic, inquam, parvâ cur stipe quaerat opes? *why she* (i. e. Cybĕle or *her priests*) *seeks wealth by this small alms* or *offering*, Ov. F. 4, 350. contulit aes populus, de quo delubra Metellus fecit, ait; dandae mos stipis inde manet, *the people contributed money, wherewith* Metellus *built a temple* to Cybele, *whence the custom of giving an alms* or *offering* to that goddess still *remains*, Ov. F. 4, 350. largificâ stipe ditantes *sc.* deam, Lucr. 2, 627. (A. 315.) praeter Idaeae matris famulos, eosque justis diebus, ne quis stipem cogito, *let no one collect an offering* or *alms* for any deity, *except the priests of* Cybĕle, *and these only on certain days* annually, Cic. Leg. 2, 9. *so* stipem sustulimus, nisi eam, quam ad paucos dies propriam Idaeae matris excepimus; implet enim superstitione animos, et exhaurit domos, ib. 16. nihil de collatione dicere *sc.* le, stipis verius, quàm decimae, *that he said nothing about the contribution of* what in reality had more the appearance of *an alms* or *offering* to a god, which was voluntary; *than of the tenth* part of the spoil of Veji, which in consequence of his vow was due to Apollo, Liv. 5, 25.—omnes ordines in lacum Curtii quotannis ex voto pro salute ejus stipem jaciebant, *people of all ranks, in consequence of a vow, threw a piece of money every year into the Curtian lake for his safety*, Suet. Aug. 57. omnia deorum *sc.* sunt; tamen diis posuimus donum, et stipem jecimus, *and have thrown a small piece of money* to render the deity propitious, Senec. Ben. 7, 4. in haec ora *(i. e.* in venas Nili, ut vocantur,) stipem sacerdotes, et aurea dona praefecti, quum solenne venit sacrum, jaciunt, Id. N. Q. 4, 2. *cf.* Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 2. *(vid.* A. 28.)—¶ 2. Abdolominus—ob inopiam suburbanum hortum exiguâ colens stipe, *for a small hire*, Curt. 4, 1, 19. villaticae pastiones, sicut pecuariae, non minimam colono stipem conferunt, *the feeding of* small animals, hens, geese, &c. as *of cattle*, in a

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farm, bring no small profit to the husbandman, Columel. 8, 1, 2. fructum non ex stipe advocationum, sed ex animo suo petet, *not from the fee of pleading*, Quinctil. 1, 12, 18. ancilla mercenariae stipis, *i. e.* meretrix, Plin. 10, 63 f. 83. sotillare miserum parvâ stipe, *by a small relief* or *alms*, Lucan. ad Pis. 114.

STIPŬLA, ae, f. *stubble, straw*; meridie ipso fac am ut stipulam colligat, *I will make her gather stubble*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 62. *so* utque leves stipulae demptis adolentur aristis, *the light stubble*, Ov. M. 1, 492. atque levem stipulam crepitantibus urere flammis, Virg. G. 1, 85. *cf.* 289 & 321. 3, 99. frumenta in viridi stipulâ lactentia turgent, *on the green stalk* or *stem*, ib. 1, 315.—multâ duram stipulâ sternere humum, *with a good quantity of straw*, ib. 3, 297. proximum fit e milii semine maturo cum ipsâ stipulâ, *of the ripe seed of millet with the stalk* or *straw*, Plin. 14. 16 f. 19. tamen una (domus) recepit *sc.* eos, parva quidem, stipulis et cannâ tecta palustri, *covered with straw and reeds that grow in marshes*, Ov. M. 8, 630. *so* quae nunc aere vides, stipulâ tunc tecta videres, Id. F. 6, 261. curia—de stipula, Tatio regna tenente, fuit, Id. Art. A. 3, 118. nec pudor in stipulâ placidam cepisse quietem, *on straw*, Id. F. 1, 205. *cf.* 3, 185. stipulae fabales, *the straw of beans*, 4, 725. de stipula acervus erit, Id. A. 1, 8, 90. flamma de stipula fuit, *of straw*, Tr. 5, 8, 20.—non tu in triviis, indocte, solebas stridenti miserum stipulâ disperdere carmen, *to spoil a wretched tune with a screaking straw* or *pipe made of straw*, Virg. E. 3, 27.—— STIPŬLĀRI, *to stipulate, to make a bargain* in a set form, (A. 231 & 234.) reliquum est, ut stipulatum se esse dicat, *that he stipulated* or *contracted*; stipulatus es? ubi? quo praesente? Cic. Rosc. Com. 5.—*passiv.* haec pecunia necesse est, aut data, aut expensa lata, aut stipulata sit, *sc.* ut, *promised by contract*, ib.—STIPŬLĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a stipulation* or *contract*; ut ea pecunia ex stipulatione debeatur, Cic. Leg. 2, 21. stipulationum formulae, ib. 1, 5. stipulatione aliquem alligare, Id. Rosc. C. 12. stipulationes infirmare aut convellere, Id. Caecin. 18. etsi stipulationes nondum legeram, Id. Att. 16, 11. pecuniam sine foenore, sineque ulla stipulatione ei credidit, Nep. 25, 9. stipulatu, *by stipulation* or *covenant*, (*al.* adstipulatu,) Plin. 7, 47. *cf.* Quinctil. decl. 12.—STIPULATIUNCŬLA, ae, f. *a small stipulation*, Cic. Or. 1, 58.—STIPŬLĀTOR, ōris, m. *a stipulator* or *contractor*, Cic. Quint. 18. Suet. Vit. 14.

STIRIA, ae, f. *an icicle*, Virg. G. 3, 366. destillantes hiberno gelu stiriae, Plin. 34, 12.—turpis ab invisо pendebat stiria naso, *a dut of snivil*, Martial. 7, 36.

STIRPS, (*rar.* stirpes) stirpis, c. g. *the root, stem, stock* or *stalk of a tree or plant*; ex imo stirpe, *from the lowest part of the stem* or *trunk*, Col. 5, 9, 13. Virg. A. 12, 208. *so* nec non et sterilis, quae stirpibus exit ab imis, *which rises barren from the bottom of the plant*, Virg. G. 2, 53. admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, *the scar marked on the bitten stem*, ib. 379. huic (buri) a stirpe pedes temo protentus in octo—aptatur, *to the end of this is joined a beam eight feet in length*, ib. 1, 171. antiquasque domos avium cum stirpibus imis eruit, *overturns from the very root*, Virg. G. 209. stirpesque raptas, *and trunks of trees forced away*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 37. per stirpes aluntur suas *sc.* plantae, *by means of their roots*, Cic. N. D. 2, 32. quae a terra stirpibus continentur, ib. 33. stirpes enim terrae inhaerent, ib. collectae cum stirpibus plantae, Col. 5, 6, 9. te praetore, Siculi milites palmarum stirpibus, *(i. e.* radicibus,) praedones Siculo frumento alebantur, Cic. Verr. 5, 38.—¶ 2. *a plant* or *tree*; Theophrastus autem stirpium naturas *sc.* persecutus est, omniumque ferè rerum, quae e terra gignerentur, causas atque rationes, *of plants*, Cic. Fin. 5, 4. cum arborum et stirpium eadem paene natura sit, *of trees and plants*, ib 11. non enim jam stirpis *(i. e.* vitis) bonum quaeret, sed animalis, ib. 14. *cf.* Id. N. D. 2, 51 &c. Leg. 1, 1. hanc (vitem) nos caeteris stirpibus jure praeponimus, *to* all *other stems* or *trees*, Col. 3, 1, 3. *so* probatissimum genus stirpis, *i. e.* vites, ib. 3, 5, 4.—¶ 3. *a branch* or *shoot, a stump* or *any part of a tree*; stirpeis committere ramis, *to ingraft shoots*, Lucr. 5, 1364. exempta stirpe, si forte surculum calcaverit, *the shoot* or *stick being taken out*, Col. 6, 15, 1. hic stirpes obruit arvo, *plants, branches*, (or according to others, *trunks with the roots,*) Virg. G. 2, 25. trunco stirpem dodrantalem relinquas, *leave a stump on the trunk three fourths of a foot long*, Col. 5, 6, 12. *cf.* ib. 13 & 14.—¶ 4. *a stock* or *family, a race, lineage* or *offspring*; hic *(sc.* Arpini) enim orti stirpe antiquissimâ *sc.* fumus, Cic. Leg. 2, 1. qui aliquamdiu propter ignorationem stirpis ac generis in famulatu fuerunt, Id. Amic. 19. *cf.* Rabir. Post. 1. Or. 1, 39. Top. 6. Juniam familiam a stirpe ad hanc aetatem enumeravit, *from its origin*, Nep. 25, 18. egregiâ Priami de stirpe Diores, *from the illustrious race* or *family*, Virg. A. 5, 297. *so* seque ortum antiquâ Teucrorum a stirpe volebat, ib. 1, 626. quae vos a stirpe parentum prima tulit tellus, 3, 94. jam a stirpe socius et amicus populo Romano, *by descent*, Sall. Jug. 14, 2. brevi (tempore) stirps quoque virilis ex novo matrimonio fuit, *a male offspring* or *child, a son*, Liv. 1, 1. nunc solus (filius,) quondam minimus de stirpe virili, *the youngest of all my male issue*, Ov. M. 13, 529. extinctum cum stirpe Amphiona lugent, *with his issue* or *offspring*, Ov. M. 6, 402. *cf.* Liv. 9, 29. neque vero stirps mihi potest deesse, *issue* or *children*, Nep. 15, 10. *so* neque in tam multis annis, cujusquam ex suâ stirpe funus vidit, *of his issue*, i. e. of his children or grand children, Id. 21, 3. *but* neque aliud huic defuit, quam generosa stirps, *a noble descent* or *ancestors*, ib. 18, 2. stirpe Latoïa, *i. e.* Apollo, *the son of* Latona, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 3. regnum adeò stabile ac firmum reliquit, ut ad tertiam stirpem possessio ejus descenderit, *to the third generation, to his grandsons*, Liv. 33, 21. nondum exoleta stirpe gentis, *the offspring of the nation not being extinct*, Liv. 37, 8. nec, genus unde novae stirpis revocetur, habebit, *and shall not know, whence a new breed* of bees *may be produced*, Virg. G. 4, 284. heu stirpem invisam! *ah hated race!* Id. A. 7, 293. *cf.* 4, 622.—¶ 5. *the origin* or *foundation of a thing*; re-

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repetam stirpem juris a natura, Cic. Leg. 1, 6. firmatâ jam stirpe virtutis, Id. Lael. 32. differo eam partem, quae est quasi stirps hujus quaestionis, Cic. Fin. 4, 2.—Carthago ab stirpe interiit, *from the foundation, utterly*, Sall. Cat. 10. *so* ab stirpe exstincta est gens, *the family was utterly extinguished*, Liv. 9, 34. *cf.* 34, 2.—STIRPITUS, adv. *from the root, utterly*; hunc errorem, quasi radicem omnium malorum, stirpitùs philosophia se exacturam pollicetur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38.—— STIRPESCĔRE, *to grow to a stem, to become hard*, Plin. 19, 8 s. 42.

STĪVA, ae, f. *the plough tail* or *handle*, Virg. G. 1, 174.

STLĀTA, *for* lata *sc.* navis, *a kind of broad ship*, Festus:—STLATĀRIUS, a. *brought by sea, foreign*; spondet enim Tyrio stlataria purpura filo, *a robe of foreign purple procures him credit*, (al. *for* lata purpura, *the robe of a senator, called* latus clavus,) Juv. 7, 134.

STLOPPUS v. stlŏpus, i, m. *the sound made by one when he blows up his cheeks*, Pers. 5, 13.

* STOEBE, es, f. *a kind of prickly shrub*, Plin. 21, 15.

* STOĪCI, ōrum, m. *stoics, philosophers, so called*, Cic. Fin. 3, 3. (*a στοα, porticus, in qua primùm docuit Zeno*; *vid.* G. 291.)——STOĪCUS, a. *of a stoic, stoical*; libri stoici, *of the stoics*, Hor. Epod. 8, 15. *so* stoïca dogmata, Juv. 13, 121.—STOĪCĒ, adv. *like a stoic*, Cic. Parad. 1. Mur. 74. STOĪCĪDA, ae, m. *for* Stoïcus, *a stoic*, Juv. 2, 65.

STŌLA, ae, *a matron's outer robe*; ad talos stola demissa, Hor. S. 1, 2, 99.—— STOLĀTUS, a, *dressed in a* stola; -ata mulier, *rich, noble*, Hor. ib. 82. -atae mulieres, *the statues of matrons*, Vitr. 1, 1. stolatus pudor, *the modesty of a matron*, Martial. 1, 36. Ulysses stolatus, *in a matron's dress*; a name given to Livia, Suet. Cal. 23.

STŎLO, ōnis, m. *a shoot, branch, twig* or *scion* springing out of the root, or side, of the stock of a tree; Varr. R. R. 1, 2. Plin. 17, 1. & 27, 13.——¶ *a fool* or *blockhead*, Auson. Ep. 4, 92.——STŎLĬDUS, a. *foolish, dull, doltish, silly, blockish, sottish*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34. And. 3, 1, 12. Cic. Top. 14. neve in me stolidae convicia fundere linguae admiremur eum (*sc.* Ajacem,) Ov. M. 13, 306. nullum est hoc stolidius saxum, *more senseless* or *stupid than this* dolt or lack-wit, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 33. pecus stolidum, Propert. 2, 16, 8. -risit, et, ô vatum stolidissime, falleris, inquit, Ov. M. 13, 774. dux ipse, inter stolidissimos, Liv. 22, 28.—STOLIDĒ, adv. *foolishly*, Liv. 25, 19.—STOLIDĪTAS, ātis, f. *folly, stupidity*; quadam stoliditate barbaricâ, Flor. 3, 3, 12. *cf.* 4, 12, 16.

STŌMACHUS, i, m. *the meat pipe*, by which the meat goes down into the ventricle; summum gulae fauces vocantur, extremum stomachus, Plin. 11, 37 s. 68. linguam autem ad radices ejus excipit stomachus, quò primùm illabuntur ea, quae accepta sunt ore, Cic. N. D. 2, 45. *cf.* Cels. 4, 1.—¶ 2. *the stomach* or *ventricle in which the meat is digested*; subsidentis stomachi est, multa deguslare, Sen. Ep. 2. acrimoniam stomachi rosionesque sedant nuclei nucis pineae, Plin. 23, 8. defectus stomachi excitat inula, Id. 9, 5. dissolutio stomachi, *i. e.* vomitus, ib. 48. *cf.* Cels. 4, 5. jejunus stomachus raro vulgaria temnit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38. nectar et ambrosiam, latices epulasque deorum, det mihi formosa grata Juventa *(i. e.* Hebe, *the cup-bearer of* Jupiter,) manu, non tamen exacuet torpens sapor iste palatum, stabit et in stomacho pondus inerte diu, Ov. P. 1, 10, 14. latrantem stomachum bene lenit cum sale panis, *appeases a craving appetite*, Hor. ib. 18. rapula, lactucae, radices, qualia lassum pervellunt stomachum, *such things as stimulate* or *excite a palled* or *languid appetite*, ib. 2, 8, 9. *cf.* 2, 2, 43 & 75. imbecillus stomachus v. -o, Cels. 1, 2. laborare stomacho, *to have a pain in the stomach*, Id. 1, 8.—¶ 3. *a liking* or *disliking of a thing*; *humour, inclination, appetite*; *anger, passion*; in hoc agello, si modò adriserit pretium, Tranquilli mei stomachum multa sollicitant, *are extremely suitable to his taste, make him fond to purchase it*, Plin. Ep. 1, 24. *cf.* 6, 14. non rationem, sed stomachum tibi narro, *I do not give a reason, but* simply *tell you my taste*, ib. 9, 17. ludi apparatissimi, sed non tui stomachi, conjecturam enim facio de meo, *but not to your liking* or *taste, not such as you would relish*, Cic. Ep. 7, 1, 5. stomacho est Magnus *(i. e.* Pompeius) nunc ita languenti, ut vix quod sibi placeat, reperiat, i. e. *Pompey is in so delicate circumstances, that he can scarcely find any measures to his satisfaction*, ib. 8, 13. consuetudo diuturna callum jam obduxit stomacho meo, *has hardened me into a less exquisite sensibility*, ib. 9, 2, 8. non—ut mihi stomachum facerent, quem ego funditus perdidi, *not that they could excite my anger* or *indignation, which I have entirely laid aside*, or *am not susceptible of*, ib. 1, 9, 21. locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitabat olim, concalluit, *anger, passion*, Cic. Att. 4, 16. *so* epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, Id. Q. fr. 3, 8. in quo tamen ille mihi risum magis, quàm stomachum movere solet, Id. Att. 6, 3. *cf.* 5, 1. 16, 2. &c. Mur. 13. gravis Pelidae stomachus cedere nescii, *the destructive wrath of the inexorable* Achilles, Hor. 1, 6, 6.—hoc adspersi, ut scires, me tamen in stomacho solere ridere, *that I can smile in the midst of my indignation*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 19.—STOMACHŌSUS, a. *angry, passionate*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12. stomachosiores meas literas quas dicas esse, non intelligo, *what you call my angry letters*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 14. *add.* Cic. Or. 69. *acrimonious, severe*, Cic. Brut. 67.—STOMACHŌSĒ, adv. *angrily*; rescripsi-stomachosius, Cic. Att. 10, 5.——STOMACHICUS, a. *troubled with a pain in the stomach*, Plin. 20, 9. 25, 5. &c. Sen. Ep. 24.—STOMACHĀRI, *to be angry* or *greatly displeased*; id equidem adveniens mecum stomachabar mecum, *I was fuming* or *storming about that*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 31. amariorem enim me senectus facit: stomachor omnia, *I am chagrined* or *fret at every thing*, Cic. Att. 14, 21. sive quid stomachor, *if I am out of humour with any thing*, Suet. Tib. 21. *so* sed stomachabatur senex, si quid asperius dixeram, Cic. N. D. 1, 33. et pravè sectum stomacheris ob unguem, *are disgusted* or *displeased at*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 104. itaque jucundissimis tuis literis, stomachatus sum in extremo, *I was vexed at the end of it*, Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 3.

* STŎMĀCĀCE, es, f. *a soreness of the mouth*, the

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the scurvy, Plin. 25, 3.—STOMĂTĪCUS, a. *having a sore* or *canker in the mouth*, Id. 24, 14.—STOMATĪCE, es, f. *a medicine for sores in the mouth*, Plin. 23, 6 f 58.

* STOMŌMA, ătis, f. *a kind of scales* or *powder coming from brass in beating*, Plin. 34, 11.

STŌREA, v. -ia, ae, f. *any thing spread on the ground*, *a mat*, Liv. 30, 3 f. Plin. 15, 16 f. 18.

STRĂBO, ōnis, m. & Straba, ae, f. *a goggle-eyed person*, *one that looks asquint*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29. Ov. Art. A. 2, 659.

STRĀGES, is, f. (sterno,) *a felling*, *a cutting down to the ground*, properly *of trees*, Sil. 3, 205. Virg. A. 12, 454. *a slaughter*, *massacre* or *carnage*, *havock*, *a multitude* or *heap of men slain*; per arma, per viros late stragem dedere, *made dreadful havock*, Liv. 8, 30. *so* Virg. G. 3, 247. procubuisse super confusae stragis acervum, Virg. A. 6, 504. cruenta strages, Lucan. 2, 212. impulsi retro ruere alii super alios, stragemque inter se caede ipsâ saeviorem dare, *make a more shocking carnage* or *havock of one another*, *than was made by the enemy*, Liv. 7, 23 f. complete eâdem strage campos, qua montes replêstis, ib. 24 m. postquam ad Cimbros, stragemque volabant corvi, *the heap of carcases*, Juv. 8, 251. ruinae igitur similem stragem eques, quâcunque pervaserat, dedit, Liv. 4, 33. impetu facto, strage ac ruinâ fudere Gallos, *with carnage and tumbling them over the rock*, Id. 5, 43. momentoque temporis strage armorum septa via est, *was blocked up by a heap of arms*, 35, 30. multis sacris profanisque locis stragem fecit tempestas, *a dreadful havock*, 40, 2. raptim ex ipsa ruinae strage congestis saxis, *having gathered stones from the rubbage of the fallen wall*, Liv. 42, 63. strage obstantis molis refusus Tiberis, *being forced back by the heap of the opposing mass*, i. e. *of the rubbage that fell from the bridge*, Tac. H. 1, 86.

STRAGŬLA vestis, & stragŭlum i, n. (sterno,) *fine cloth adorned with purple and embroidery*, *for covering couches or the like*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46. Tusc. 5, 21. Phil. 2, 27.

STRĀMEN, ĭnis, n. & stramentum, i, (*a* stratu, quòd substernatur pecori, Varr. R. R. 1, 50.) *straw*, *litter*; *any thing spread or strewed on the ground for resting on*; hîc juvenem agresti sublimem stramine ponunt, Virg. A. 11, 67. tecta stramine casa, Ov. M. 5, 447. quies somnusque in stramentis erat, Plin. 18, 3. hibernae stabulationi boum praeparanda sunt stramenta, Col. 6, 3. in casas, quae more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, Caes. B. G. 6, 42. si stramentis incubet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 117.—STRAMINEUS, & stramenticius, a. *of straw*; *thatched or made with straw*; casae stramineae, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 18. stramineâ posset dux habitare casâ, Propert. 2, 16, 20. casae stramenticiae, Hirt. B. Hisp. 16. tectum stramenticium, Petron. 63.——STRAMENTĀRIUS, -iae falces, *for cutting down straw* Cato, 10.

STRANGŬLĀRE, *to choke*, *to stifle* or *strangle*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. & 8, 15.—*to ruin*, *to destroy* or *kill*; sed plures nimiâ congesta pecunia curâ strangulat, Juvenal. 10, 3. strangulat segetes nimia terrae laetitia, Quinctil. pr. 8.—naturâ strangulante sonitum, Plin. 2, 43.—Fabius in lactis haustu uno pilo strangulatus est, *was choked*, Plin. 7, 7. *cf* 32, 10. Tac. An. 6, 25 & 39. Plin. Ep. 2, 11.——STRANGULĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a choking* or *strangling*, Plin. 20, 15. *add.* 21, 20. 36, 19.—STRANGŬLĀTUS, ûs, m. *a stoppage*, *an hysterical passion*, Plin. 20, 18.

* STRANGŪRIA, ae, f *the strangury*, *the making of water with difficulty and pain*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19. Plin. 24, 13.

* STRĂTĒGUS, i, m. *the general of an army*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 6. *the master of a feast*; stratagum te facio huic convivio, Id. Stich. 5, 4, 20. STRATĒGIA, ae, f. *the office of a general*, or *a district under his command*, Plin. 4, 11. & 6, 9.—— STRATĒGĒMA, v. stratagema, ătis, n. *a stratagem*, *an artful contrivance in war*, Cic. N. D. 3, 6. Att. 5, 2. Val. Max. 7, 4 pr.

* STRĂTIŌTES, ae, m. *milfoil*, *an herb good for healing the wounds of soldiers*, Plin. 24, 18.—— STRATIOTĪCUS, a. *soldierlike*, *military*, Plaut. Ps.

STRĀTUS, part. (*a* sterno,) *strowed*, *scattered*; stratus membra, *sc.* secundum, *stretched*, *laid along*; ei ad pedes, *laid prostrate*; stratum aequor, *calmed*, *quieted*; strata via, *paved*; stratus dextrâ Dardanâ, *killed*: strātum, i, n. *a couch*, *a cloth laid on horses*; *a paved way*; strata viarum, *i. e.* stratae viae, *the causeways*, or streets, Virg. A. 1, 422. stratūra, ae, f. *the paving of highways*; *see* STERNĔRE.

STRĒNA, a. *a new-year's gift*, Suet. Cal. 42.

STRĒNUUS, a. *stout*, *brave*, *manful*, *active*, *strenuous*, *vigorous*, *valiant*; *nimble*, *vigilant*: strenuus et fortis, causîsque Philippus agendis clarus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 46. strenua nos exercet inertia, ib. 1, 11, 28. celeriter ïsti et redïsti, ut cognosceret te, si minus fortem, attamen strenuum, *active*, Cic. Phil. 2, 32.—*compar.* nam strenuiori deterior si praedîcet suas pugnas, de illius ore fiunt fordidae, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 10.—*superl.* ex agricolis et viri fortissimi, et milites strenuissimi gignuntur, Cato, R. R. praef. *cf.* Plin. 18, 5. Sallust. Cat. 60. Tac. H. 4. 69.—STRĒNUĒ, adv. *bravely*, *actively*, *quickly*:—STRĒNUĪTAS, ātis, f. *activity*, *nimbleness*; strenuitas antiqua manet, Ov. M. 9, 320.

STRĔPĔRE, ui, ĭtum, *to make a noise*; rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu, *sounded*, Virg. A. 8, 2. *so* jam litui strepunt, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 18. strepit omnis murmure campus, *buzzes with the humming noise* of bees, ib. 6, 709. quum advesperascit, in alveo strepunt, *sc.* apes, *they buzz*, Plin. 11, 10. haec quum sub ipso vallo portisque strepterent, *uttered loudly* or *bawled out*, Liv. 2, 45 m. strepunt aures clamoribus plorantium, *ring*, Liv. 22, 14. strepit convivium canticis, Quinctil. 1, 2, 8. quum omnia terrore ac tumultu strepterent, Liv. 25, 5. strepit aequor placidum mille navium carinis, Tac. An. 2, 23.—STRĔPĬTUS, ûs, m. *a confused noise*; tum vero non strepitu, sed maximo clamore suam pop. Rom. significavit voluntatem, Cic. 1 act. Verr. 15. hastas,—vitabis, strepitumque, *and the noise of war*, Hor. Od 1, 15, 8 concursus hominum, sorique strepitus, Id. Brut. 92. ipso terrore equorum, [illegible] strepitu rotarum ordines plerumque [illegible] *the rumbling* or *rattling noise*, Caes. B. G. 4, 33. arboris

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boris ſtrepitus, Plin. 16, 42. fluminum, Cic. Leg. 1, 6. tonitruum, Id. Fam. 8, 2. acerbus plagarum ſtrepitus, *the ſad noiſe of blows*, Juv 14, 19. teſtudinis aureæ dulcis ſtrepitus, *the ſweet ſound*, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 17. vino, ſtrepitibus, clamoribuſque nocturnis attoniti, *by the ſounds* of muſical inſtruments, Liv. 39. 25. audis quo ſtrepitu janua —remugiat ventis? *what a noiſe your door makes with the winds?* Hor. Od. 3, 10, 5 audiat invidus dementem ſtrepitum Lycus, ib. 3, 19, 23. ingens valvarum ſtrepitus, *the rattling of the folding-doors*, Id. S. 2, 6, 112. populares ſtrepitus, *the noiſe of the people*, Id. Art. 82. ille volat, nullos ſtrepitus facientibus aliis, *making no noiſe*, Ov. M. 11, 650. *cf.* 7, 840. 14, 782. fit ſtrepitus tectis, *ſc.* in, Virg. A. 1, 725. miratur portus, ſtrepitumque, *ſc.* populi, ib. 422, conſonat omne nemus ſtrepitu, *with the melody of their ſongs*, 8, 305. conſtitit Aeneas, ſtrepitumque exterritus hauſit, *liſtened to the din* or *noiſe*, Virg. A. 6, 559.——STRĔPĬTĀRE, *to make a great* or *frequent noiſe*; inter ſe foliis ſtrepitant, *they ruſtle among the leaves*, Virg G. 1, 413. alae ſtrepitantes, *flapping wings*, Tibul. 2, 2, 37. arma ſtrepitantia, *clashing*, Id. 2. 5, 73. Sil. 9, 280. fragore gravi ſtrepitans lupus, Ov. M. 11, 365.

* STREPSICĔROS, ōtis, m. *a kind of goat with writhed horns*, Plin 8, 53.

STRIA, ae, f. *a chamfer or channel, a ſmall gutter* or *furrow on a column; properly the eminence or height between two channels*, Varr. R. R. 1, 29. Vitruv. 3, 24. Plin. 22, 22.—STRIĀRE, *to make* ſtriae *on a column; to channel, to chamfer*, Vitruv. 4, 3. ſtriātus, a. *channeled, marked with* ſtriae, Plin. 21, 5.—STRIATŪRA, ae, f. *a channeling or chamfering*, Vitruv. 4, 3.

STRIBLĪTA, ae, f. (*al.* ſcriblīta) *a tart* or *cake twiſted about like a rope*, Cato, 78.

STRICTUS, *lopped, cloſe, conciſe*; *ſee* Stringere.

STRĪDĔRE, (ſtrīdeo, idi; & ſtrīdo, ĕre,) *to creak* or *ſcreak; to whizz, to hiſs; to buzz, to hum; to roar, to howl*; foribus cardo ſtridebat ahenis, *creaked*, Virg. A. 1, 449. ſtridentque haſtilibus aurae, *the air hiſſes* or *whizzes*, ib. 12, 691. mirabile monſtrum aſpiciunt, liquefacta boum per viſcera toto ſtridere apes utero, *bees humming in the putrid bowels of the oxen through their whole belly*, Virg. G. 4, 556. ut mare ſollicitum ſtridet refluentibus undis, *as the troubled ſea murmurs at the reflux of its waters*, Id. G. 4, 262. ſtridunt ſilvae, *the woods roar*, Id. A. 2, 418. infixum ſtridet ſub pectore vulnus, *hiſſes*, 4, 689. *ſo* ipſe cruor, gelido ceu quondam lamina candens tincta lacu ſtridit, Ov. M. 9, 171. *cf.* 12, 279. pars (*ſc.* membrorum) verubus ſtridet, 6, 646. ſtridit in igne merum, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 12. ſtridunt aquilone rudentes, *crack*, Id. Tr. 1, 11, 19. *ſo* quum ſtridunt funes, curvatur arbor, gubernacula gemunt, *the cordage cracks, the maſt is bent, the rudder groans*, Plin. 9, 26, 4. ubi is, qui mentis ſuae non eſt, dentibus ſtridet, *grinds his teeth*, Celſ. 2, 6, 12. tum in lecto quoque videres ſtridere ſecretâ diviſos aure ſuſurros, *you might obſerve on every couch divided whiſpers buzzing in each ſecret ear*, i. e. *a whiſper going round*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 78. tum niger in portâ ſerpentum Cerberus ore ſtridit, *hiſſed from the mouth of the ſerpents*, (which ſurrounded his head; but barked or howled from his own mouth,) Tibul 1, 3, 72 *cf.* Hor. Od. 3, 11, 17. Virg. A. 6, 419.—bellua Lernae horrendum ſtridens, *the ſnake of* Lerna *hiſſing dreadfully*, Virg. ib. 288. ſtridentes cardine portae, *grating* or *creaking on their hinge*, ib. 573. ſtridenti ſtipulâ, *with a ſcreaking ſtraw* or *pipe*, Id. E. 102. ſtridentia aera, *the hiſſing braſs*, Id. G. 4, 172. animalia—ſtridentia pennis, *i. e.* apes, *buzzing*, ib. 310. *cf.* Ov. M. 15, 384. ſtridentia plauſtra, *the rattling waggons*, Virg. G. 3, 536. Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 59. et tenues ſtridente foramine longè ejaculatur aquas *ſc.* fiſtula, *the pipe throws out water at a ſmall hiſſing hole*, Ov. M. 4, 122. ſtridens aquilone procella, *howling* or *roaring*, Id. A. 102. cycni ludunt ſtridentibus alis, *with flapping wings*, ib. 397. aëra carpebat tenerum ſtridentibus alis, *ſc.* Perſeus, *cut the yielding air with hiſſing wings*, Ov. M. 4, 616. Famа volat—ſtridens, *buzzing*, 4, 185. ſtridens funda, *the hiſſing ſling*, 9, 586. ferrae ſtridentis acerbus horror, *of the creaking, ſcreaking* or *grating ſaw*, Lucr. 2, 410.——STRĪDOR, ōris, m. rudentum, *the cracking*, Virg. A. 1, 87. aquilonis, *the whiſſling* or *roaring*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 28. *cf.* Div. 1, 7. ferrae, *the grating*, ib. 5, 40. ſerpentis, *the hiſſing*, Ov. M. 9, 65. januae, *the creaking*, ib. 11, 608. et vulnere ſanguis inuſtus terribilem ſtridore ſonum dedit, *by its hiſſing* or *whizzing*, ib. 12, 276. iidem (elephanti) minimo ſuis ſtridore terrentur, *by the leaſt grunting of a ſwine*, Plin. 8, 9. cum rauco ſtridore, *with a hoarſe noiſe*, 8, 287. & 14, 10. *ſo* cum ſtridore acuto, *with a ſharp* or *loud noiſe*, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 15. magno ſtridore, Virg. G. 1, 407 magnis ſtridoribus, 2, 162. tantam habet invidiam, ut veri et fortis tribuni pl. ſtridorem unum ferre non poſſit, Cic. Rull. 2, 26.—STRĪDŬLUS, a. -a plauſtra, *creaking*, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 30. fax, *crackling, noiſy*, Ov. M. 10, 6. cornus, *the whizzing* or *twanging ſhaft* of the dart, Virg. A. 12, 267. vox, *ſcreaking*, Sen. Ep. 56.

STRĪGA, ae, f. *a ridge of land*, Hygin.—*a row of things laid in length*, Feſtus—*a cock of hay*, (*al.* ſtria,) Col. 2, 19, 2.—STRĪGĀRE, *to reſt in working, to take breath*, as oxen ſometimes do at the end of a furrow in ploughing, Plin. 18, 19 ſ. 49. Senec. Ep. 31. Phaedr. 3, 7, 9. (A. 573.)——STRĪGŌSUS, a. *lean, lank, thin*, Col. 6, 37. & 7, 12. ſtrigoſiores equi, *leaner* than any they had ſeen before, Liv. 27, 47. ut et largi ſit uberis, et non ſtrigoſiſſimi corporis *ſc.* capra, Col. 7, 6 f. *metaph.* verum eſt genere toto ſtrigoſior *ſc.* Lyſias, *he is in general weaker* or *more feeble* than Cato, Cic. Brut. 16.

STRĪGIL v. STRĪGĬLIS, is, f. (*a* ſtringendo,) *a curry-comb or ſcraper*, uſed in baths for rubbing off ſweat and filth from the body, Suet. Aug. 80. (A. 443.) Val. Max. 9, 14.

STRINGĔRE (ſtrinxi, ſtrictum,) frondes, *to ſtrip the leaves* from bough, Virg. E. 9, 61. *ſo* tum ſtringe comas, tum brachia, *then ſtrip the leaves* or *ſhoots, then prune the branches*, Id. G. 3, 368. ſed tamen et quernas glandes tum ſtringere tempus, et lauri baccas, oleamque, cruentaque myrta, *to pull* or *pluck, to gather*, ib. 1, 305

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so oleam. ubi nigra erit, stringito, Cato, 65. *cf.* Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 1 & 2. agricola, et fragili jam stringeret hordea culmo, *was cutting down* or *mowing*, Virg. G. 1, 317.—stringere remos *sc.* in silvis, *to cut*, Id A. 1, 552. *so* jam nautica pubes aut silvis stringunt remos, *hew* or *cut smooth, prepare* for sailing, Sil. 6, 352.—coluber fugientis *(sc.* nymphae) adunco dente pedem stringit, *strikes* or *wounds*, Ov. M. 11, 776. hunc primo levis hasta Themillae strinxerat, *had slightly wounded*, Virg. A. 9, 577.—nunc stringam metas interiore rotâ, *I will graze upon* or *touch*, Ov. A. 3, 2, 12. *so* littus ama, et laevas stringat, sine, palmula cantes, *sc.* ut, *keep near the shore, and let your oar graze upon* or *brush along the rocks on the left hand*, Virg. A. 5, 163. et extento stringit vestigia rostro *sc.* canis, *grazes upon the heels* of the hare, *is almost close up to her, with his extended nose* or *snout*, Ov. M. 1, 536. stringebat summas ales miserabilis undas, *grazed upon* or *skimmed along the* surface of the water, ib. 11, 733. ne possent tacto stringere ab axe latus *sc.* currus, *that they might not be able to touch one another in passing*, Propert. 3, 11, 24.—stringebant magnos vincula parva pedes, *the small shoes* of Omphale *pinched the large feet* of Hercules, Ov. Tr. 2, 324.—strinxerit ut nomen fabula nulla meum, *hurt my reputation*, Id. Tr. 2, 350.—hunc si perconteris, avi cur atque parentis praeclaram ingratâ stringat malus ingluvie rem, *why he wickedly spends* or *wastes the noble estate*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 8.—atque animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago, *deeply touched* or *affected*, 9, 294.—¶ Stringĕre ensem, *to draw, to unsheath*, ib. 10, 569. *so* ferrum, Plin. Ep. 3 16, 6. haec ubi dicta dedit, stringit gladium, Luv. stringite, ait, gladios, Ov. M. 7, 333. procul inde omnibus abire jussis, cultrum stringit, Liv 7, 5.—exiguâ cum summum (aequoris) stringitur aurâ, *when the surface is ruffled* or *brushed by a small breeze*, Ov. M. 4, 136. *so* summave cum tepido stringitur unda Noto, Id. A. 1, 7, 56. ut mare fit tremulum, tenui cum stringitur aurâ, Id. Ep. 11, 75. spiritus hic membris exeat ante meis, quàm tua delicto stringantur pectora nostro, *be distressed*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 21. liber in adversos hostes stringatur iambus, *let an* iambus *be drawn*, as a sword, i. e. *let a satirical poem be written*, Id. Rem. 377.—ego sum, pleno quem flumine cernis stringentem ripas, *brushing* or *gliding along the banks with my full stream*, Virg. A. 8, 63. stringentia corpus tela, *grazing on his skin*, 10, 331.—Strictus ensis, *a drawn sword*, Ov. Ep. 7, 185. M. 8, 207. *so* stricti cultri, Id. F. 1, 320. gladii, M. 15, 900. mucrones, F. 3, 231. strictum ferrum, Ep. 3, 145. 11, 3. strictis agmina telis, *troops with weapons drawn* or *prepared* for battle, Id. M. 3, 535. *so* stat ferri acies mucrone coruſco, parata neci, Virg. A. 2, 334. alii strictis mucronibus imas obsedere fores, *with drawn swords*, ib. 449. inter se strictas conserere manus, *turned against each other their armed* right *hands*, Ov. Ep. 12, 100. non timeo strictas in mea fata manus, *armed for my destruction*, Id. Am. 1, 6, 14. *cf.* Tr. 5, 2, 30.—folia ex arboribus stricta, *stript*, Caes. B. C. 3, 58. *so* bovem strictis frondibus exples, *with leaves stript* from the boughs, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28. strictis rubis vixêre, *they lived on berries gathered from the brambles*, Liv. 23, 30. stricta matutino frigore vulnera, *pinched by the morning cold*, Id. 22, 51.—strictior Calvus, numerosior Asinius, splendidior Caesar, *more close, concise* or *nervous*, Dial. de orat. 25.—sed tamen est artis strictissima janua nostrae, *straitest, narrowest*, i. e. *the first precept* or *rule is the most difficult*, Ov. Rem. 233.—Stricte, adv. *strictly, rigidly*; observare stricte, ne plus reddat, quàm acceperit, Cic. Am. 16.—Strictim, adv. *closely*; strictim attondere, *to shave* or *clip close to the skin*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18.—¶ *briefly, slightly, by the by*; quem (librum) tu Corcyrae, ut mihi aliis literis significas, strictim attigisti, *you slightly glanced over at* Corcyra, Cic. Att. 2, 1. posuistis enim, atque id tamen titubanter et strictim, *you have alledged, though with hesitation and in a superficial manner* or *briefly*, Cic. Coel. 7. *so* quam (copiam ornamentorum) quasi per transennam praetereuntes strictim aspeximus, *we have viewed* or *examined superficially*, Cic. Or. 1, 35. ea, quae copiosissimè dici possunt, breviter a me strictimque dicuntur, Cic. Cluent. 10. quibus de quaestionibus tu quidem strictim, nostri autem multa solent dicere, Id. N. D. 3, 8. *cf.* Suet. Tib. 73.—Stricūra, ae, f. *a bar of steel*, or *a mass of iron* in the furnace, Virg. A. 8, 421. Plin. 34, 14 s. 41.——Strictor, ōris, m. *one who pulls* or *crops olives from the tree, a cropper*; opp. *to* legulus, *one who gathers them when they fall* or *are beaten down*, Cato, 144.—Strictīvus, a. -ae oleae, *pulled* or *plucked with the hand*; opp. *to* caducae, ib. 146.——Stringor, ōris, m. *a coldness* or *chillness*, Lucr. 3, 693.

STRIX, ĭgis, f. *a screech-owl*, an ominous bird; quod trepidus bubo, quod strix nocturna queruntur, Lucan. 6, 689. semper et e tectis strix violenta canat, Tibul. 1, 5, 52. *cf.* Hor. Epod. 5, 20. Ov. F. 6, 139. fabulosum enim arbitror de strigibus, &c. Plin. 11, 39 s. 95.—¶ 2. *a bag, a mischievous woman*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 31. Petron. c. 134.—¶ 3. *a channel, furrow* or *hollow streak on a column*, Vitruv. 4, 4.

* Strŏbilus, i, m. *a kind of pine-tree*, Plin. 16, 10.—¶ 2. *an artichoke*, Dioscor. 1, 76.—¶ 3. *a kind of whirlwind*, Plin. 2, 48.

Strŏbus, i, m. *an odoriferous tree*, Plin. 12, 17.

Strombus, i, m. *a kind of shell-fish*, Plin. 32, 11 s. 1.

* Strongўle, es, f. *a kind of alum*, Plin.

* Strŏpha, ae, f. *v.* strŏphe, es, f. *an artificial excuse, an evasion* or *subterfuge*, Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 6. Martial. 3, 7. & 11, 8.—in later writers, *a strophe* or *stanza*.

Strŏphium, i, n. *a girdle* or *belt*, Cic. resp. Har. 21.—*a bandage round a woman's breast*; non tereti strophia lucentes, *(al.* lactantes *v.* lactentes) vincta papillos, Catull. 63, 65.—*a garland, a chaplet* or *crown, (al.* stroppus *v.* struppus.) strophio rosea nectæ caput. Virg. Cop. 32. *cf.* Plin. 21, 2.—Strophiŏlum, i, n. *a small garland*, ib.—Strophiārius, i, m. *a maker of garlands* or *girdles*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 42.

* Strŏphos, i, m. *a pain in the intestines*, Cels. 6, 2.—Strophus & stroppus *v.* struppus, i, m. *a strap* of cloth or leather, Vitr. 10, 8.

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STRUĔRE, (ſtruo, xi, ctum.) *to put in order, to build* or *frame*; aciem, *to draw up an army* in order of battle, *to ſet in array*, Virg. A. 9, 42. aggerem, *to raiſe* or *caſt up a mount*, Caeſ. B. G 8, 41. altaria ſuis donis, *to heap the altars with proper offerings*, Virg. A. 5, 54 arcum, *to build*, ſtructi et arcus, circum latera Martis Ultoris, cum effigie Caeſarum, *i. e.* Germanici et Druſi, *triumphal arches were raiſed*, Tac. An. 2, 64. bellum, *to prepare for*, Cic. Att. 9, 12. cauſas, *to frame* or *deviſe pretexts*, Tac. An. 2, 41. conſilia, *to form plans*, Liv. 2, 3. controverſiam de nomine ac vocabulo, *to raiſe a diſpute*, A. ad. Heren. 2, 28. convivia, *to prepare*, Tac. An. 15, 37. *ſo* epulas, ib. 55. copias, *to levy*, Caeſ. B. C. 3.—crimen alicui, *to raiſe an accuſation againſt any one*, Tac. H. 1, 58. nam neque congeſtae ſtruxere cubilia frondes, *compoſed* or *formed*, i. e. *they found no leaves in the deſart to make couches*, Lucan. 9, 841. dolos, *to contrive*, Senec Oct. 11, domos, *to build*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 19. fercula, *to prepare* or *make ready*, Col. 5 praef. inſidias alicui, *to lay ſnares*, Ov. M. 1, 198. mendacium, *to contrive*, Liv. 23, 34. montes ad ſidera, *to pile up*, Ov. M. 1, 153. odium in alios, *to raiſe*, Cic. Or. 2, 51. penum, *to put the diſhes in order*, Virg. A. 1, 704. periculum ruinae, *to erect what may occaſion ruin* or *a fall*, Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 8. piram, *to rear*, Virg. A. 6, 215. poenas illi, *to prepare*, Ov. Sab. 1, 79. *ſo* ſolicitudinem ſibi, *to create, to cauſe*, Cic. Att. 5, 21. verba, *to arrange, to put in order*, Cic. Or. 3, 31 & 43.—num me fefellit hoſce id ſtruere, *that they were hatching* or *contriving*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 3. ultroque ſtruebantur, qui monerent perfugere ad Germaniae exercitus, *perſons were ſuborned* or *employed by* Sejanus, Tac. An. 4, 67.—variis mox criminibus, ſtruente Tiberio, circumventi ſunt, *they were cut off, by the contrivance of* Tiberius, ib 1, 13.— STRUCTI utrinque ſtabant, *in battle order*, Liv. templa Dei ſaxo venerabar ſtructa vetuſto, *built*, Virg. A. 3, 84. *ſo* domus regiae e latere ſtructae, *built of brick*, Vitr. 2, 8. ſcena in tempus ſtructa, Tac. An 14, 20.—laetior eluxit ſtructos ſuper ignis acervos, *piled up*, Tibul. 4, 1, 134.—ſcripſit ad Tiberium, ſtructas ſibi inſidias, *ſc.* eſſe, *that ſnares* or *a plot was laid for him*, Tac. An. 2, 65.— haec, niſi collocata, et quaſi ſtructa, et nexa verbis, *compoſed*, Cic. Or. 41. bene ſtructa collocatio, *an harmonious arrangement*, ib. 70.——STRUCTOR, ōris, m. *a builder*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 6. ſtructores noſtri aut frumentum profecti, *my workmen* or *builders having gone* to Rome *for corn*, (which poor citizens received gratis by the CLODIAN law, A. 196.) Cic. Att. 14, 3.—*a carver* of meat, Martial. 10, 48, 15. Juvenal. 11, 136.—STRUCTŪRA, ae, f. *a ſtructure* or *building*, Liv. 21, 11. Col. 1, 5 f.—*the ſtructure* or *arrangement* of words and ſentences, Cic. Or. 43, 44 &c. Brut. 8. opt. d. g. 2.—*the compoſition* of a poem, Ov. P. 4, 13, 4.—— STRUCTĬLIS, e, *conſtructed, built* or *made of ſeveral parts* or *pieces*; -es columnae; veſtuſſimi auctores vivam ſepem ſtructili praetulerunt, *preferred a quickſet hedge to a built wall*, Col. 11, 3, 3.—STRUES, is, f. *an heap*, Liv. 21, 27.—Plautus *has* STRUIX, icis, f. Men. 1, 1, 26.

STRŪMA, ae, f. *a wen* or *ſwelling*, which grows chiefly on the neck, and alſo in the armpits, &c. *the* ſcrophŭla, Celſ. 5, 28, 102 & 105. guttur homini tantùm, et ſuibus intumeſcit, aquarum quae potantur plerùmque vitio, Plin. 11, 37 f. 68.—*uſed as a term of reproach*; ſellâ in curuli ſtruma Nonius ſedet, *i. e.* ſtrumâ laborans, Catul. 50, 2. *cf.* Cic. Att. 2, 9. Sext. 65. STRUMŌSUS, a. *having a ſwelled neck*, Juv 10, 309.—STRUMEA, ae, f. a ſpecies of ranunculus, *good for curing ſcrophulous ſwellings*, (quoniam medetur ſtrumis,) Plin. 25, 13. & 27, 8 f. 44.

STRUPPI, ōrum, m. *ſtraps of leather*, Gell. 10, 3.

* STRUTHIUM, i, n. *fullers herb*, Plin. 19, 3 f. 18.

* STRUTHIOCAMĒLUS, i, m. *an oſtrich*, Plin.

* STRYCHNUS, v. -um, *a kind of herb*, Plin.

STŪDĒRE, ui, -, *to ſtudy, to deſire, to endeavour*; with the dat. *to favour, to apply* or *attend to*; dum ſtudeo obſequi tibi, penè illuſi vitam filiae *while I ſtudy* or *deſire to pleaſe you*, Ter. And. 5, 1, 3. dum tibi ſororem ſtudeo reddere et reſtituere, *I endeavour* or *do all I can*, Id. Eun. 4, 6, 7. *ſo* dum ſtudes dare verba nobis, ib. 5, 5, 8. illis dum ſtudeo, ut quàm plurimum facerem, Id. Ad. 5, 4, 14. *cf.* ib. 5, 7, 2. Eun. 2, 3, 21. ſtudet par pari referre, *he ſtrives to make a due return*, Ad. 1, 1, 48. horum ille nihil egregiè praeter caetera ſtudebat, et tamen omnia haec mediocriter, *he ſtudied, minded*, or *purſued*, And. 1, 1, 32. odio ſuarum rerum mutari omnia ſtudent, *they wiſh* or *deſire*, Sall. Cat. 37. *ſo* ſcire igitur ſtudeo, quid egeris, Cic. Att. 13, 20. ſtudeo ex te audire, quae, &c. Id. Partit. 1. ego vero iſtis obſequi ſtudeo, Id. Or. 1, 23. quos quidem ego non tam ulciſci ſtudeo, quàm ſanare, Id. Cat. 2, 8. unum ſentitis omnes, unum ſtudetis, *you have all one opinion, one wiſh*, Cic. Phil. 6, 7. eòque, quò ſtuduerat, venit, *reached the place he wiſhed*, Nep. 14, 4. *ſo* qui cùm tempore ipſo, quo ſtuduerant perveniſſent, *at the very time which they had intended*, ib. 16, 2. per me—conficies quod ſtudes, *you ſhall accompliſh what you deſire* or *wiſh*, Id. 9, 3 f. *cf.* 18, 11. dum primus ſtudet portum intrare, *he tries* or *endeavours*, ib. 12, 4. *ſo* hanc (invidiam) ille non lenire obſequio, ſed acerbitate opprimere ſtuduit, Id. 10, 6 f. *cf.* 14, 7.—¶ 2. STUDĒRE alicui, *to favour*; cui ſtudeat, deus omnis habet *ſc.* aliquem, *he one whom he favours* or *fickles for*, Ov. M. 9, 425. *ſo* ſtuduit Catilinae Coelius, *favoured, ſided with, was attached to*, Cic. Coel. 5. multi boni adoleſcentes ſtuduerunt illi homini nequam *ſc.* Catilinae, ib. 4. neque ſtudere, neque odiſſe, ſed minimè iraſci decet, *to favour* or *to be partial*, Sall. Cat. 51, 13.—STUDĒRE rebus alicujus, *to favour his intereſt*, Nep. 6, 1. qui adverſariae factioni quò faciliùs reſiſterent, Laconum rebus ſtudebant, *favoured the intereſt of the Lacedaemonians*, Id. 16, 1. Coelium—ſtuduiſſe praeturae *ſc.* Beſtiae, *favoured* or *aſſiſted* him when candidate for the praetorſhip, Cic. Coel. 11. *ſo* cum ſe ſtuduiſſe petitioni Sulpicii contra honorem Murenae diceret, *that he ſupported the application of* Sulpicius *for the conſulſhip*; ſtudere novis rebus, *to ſtudy new things*, i. e. *to plot a revolution in the ſtate*, Cic. Cat. 1, 1. *ſo* Dumnorix, cu-

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cupiditate regni adductus, novis rebus ſtudebat, Caeſ. B. G. 1, 9.—STUDĒRE juri civili ab adoleſcentia, *to ſtudy* or *apply to*, Cic. Leg. 1, 4. *ſo* medicinae, Quinctil. 7, 2, 17. et quum Latinis ſtudebimus literis, non reſpiciamus ad Graecas, i. e. *muſt we be confined to the ſtudy of the Latin Language, without a retroſpect to the Greek?* Id. 1, 12, 6. Quinctilian adviſes in teaching boys to begin with Greek, and then to join the Latin and Greek together, 1, 1, 12. nemo ferè ſtuduiſſe eſt ſcientiae (*ſc.* mathematicae) vehementiùs videtur, quin, quod voluerit, conſecutus ſit, Cic. Or. 1, 3. ſi optimis a pueritiâ diſciplinis atque artibus ſtuduiſſes, *if you had ſtudied the beſt ſciences and arts*, Cic. Caecil. 12. in hoc orationum genere, cui nunc ſtudet, Id. Or. 13. Demoſthenes ita balbus erat, ut ejus ipſius artis, (*ſc.* rhetoricae) cui ſtuderet, primam literam non poſſet dicere, Id. de Or. 1, 61. videtur exquiſitiùs, quam vulgus hominum ſtuduiſſe literis, quibus fons perfectae eloquentiae continetur, Id. Brut. 93. cùm verò etiam literis ſtudere incipit, *al.* literas, Id. poſt. red. in Senat. 6. ſed quia ſtudebat laudi et dignitati, multùm in virtute proceſſerat, *aimed at, purſued*, Cic. Fin. 4, 24. qui virtuti ſtudent, levantur vitiis, levantur erroribus, ib.—maximèque cruciantur, cum ſero ſentiunt, fruſtra ſe aut pecuniae ſtuduiſſe, aut imperiis aut opibus, aut gloriae, *ſtudied* or *did their utmoſt to obtain*, ib. 1, 18. quid te facere? *ſc.* illam anum patri nuntiare vis tuo; cui rei, cui gloriae, cui virtuti ſtudere? patrimonione augendo? an juri civili? an rei militari? an eloquentiae? Cic. Or. 2, 55. et apes magis mellificiis, quàm foetibus ſtudent, *are more intent on making honey, than brooding*, Col. 9, 13, 13. feſtinamus omnes, lectis ſternendis ſtuduimus, munditiiſque apparandis, Plaut. Stich. 5, 3, 5. literae, quibus ſemper ſtudui, *learning, which I have always cultivated*, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 10. *ſo* artes, quibus ſtuduiſti ſemper ipſe, ib. 1, 7 f. poſteaquam illi arti, (*i. e.* eloquentiae,) cui ſtudueram, nihil eſſe loci, neque in curiâ neque in foro viderem, ib. 4, 4, 13. dum centum ſtudet auribus virorum, *while he ſeeks to pleaſe*, i. e. *while he pleads before the* centumviri, Martial. 10, 19. quidam pictores in id ſolum ſtudent, ut &c. *ſtudy, attend to*, Quinctil. 10, 1, 6. *ſo* ſciens, in quam rem ſtudendum ſit *ſc.* ei, *what he ought to ſtudy* or *attend to*, 12, 6, 6.—parentem habere avarum, qui te nec amet, nec ſtudeat ſui, *nor minds* or *takes care of himſelf*, Cic. N. D. ex poeta, 3, 29.—¶ 3. STUDĒRE *by itſelf, is often put for* literis et optimis diſciplinis ſtudere, *by authors who wrote after the time of* Auguſtus, *but not before; thus*, ſtudes? an piſcaris? an venaris? an ſimul omnia? *are you employed in the pleaſures of ſtudy*, &c. Plin. Ep. 2, 8. *cf.* 4, 14, 3. hunc ego, quum ſimul ſtuderemus, arctè familiariterque dilexi, *while we ſtudied together*, Id. 2, 13, 5. eadem epiſtola et ſtudere te et non ſtudere ſignificat, *that you do and do not ſtudy*, 7, 13. negat enim te ſtudere, ſed eſt tam polita, quae nihil a ſtudente, non poteſt ſcribi, *by one that ſtudies*, ib. non eſt, quòd poſt cibum ſtudeas, &c. *it is not proper to ſtudy after meat*, Senec. Ep. 94. ita demum ſtudere liberos ſuos credunt *ſc.* eloquentiae, Quinctil. 2, 7, 1. quis mihi bonus parens ignoſcat, ſi ſtudere ampliùs poſſum, i. e. *if I can compoſe any more books*, Id. 6 pr. 4. Demoſthenes diligenter apud Andronicum hypocritem ſtuduit *ſc.* actioni, *ſtudied* pronunciation or delivery *under* Andronicus, *the comedian*, ib. 11, 3, 7. nunc computamus annos, non quibus ſtuduimus, ſed quibus viximus, Id. 12, 11, 19. ſtudendum verò ſemper, et ubique, *ſc.* eſt nobis, ib. 10, 7, 27. *cf.* 10, 3, 29. in emendando quae corrigenda erunt, non acerbus, minimèque contumeliosus *ſc.* magiſter eſſe debet; nam id quidem multos a propoſito ſtudendi fugat, 2, 2, 7. utiliuſne ſit domi atque intra privatos parietes ſtudentem continere, an frequentiae ſcholarum, et velut publicis praeceptoribus tradere? i. e. *to educate a boy privately*, or *ſend him to a public ſchool*, 1, 2, 1. *cf.* 1, 12, 14.—STUDĒTUR, imp. non provinciae, ſed nomini ſtudebatur, *ſc.* a Caeſare, *a province was not ſought for, but renown*, i.e. he did not wiſh to reduce Britain to the form of a province, but to procure glory from the conqueſt of it, Flor. 3, 10.

STŪDIUM, i, n. *an earneſt application of mind to any thing, ſtudy; eagerneſs, fondneſs, deſire; care, diligence; favour, partiality; any object of ſtudy, an art* or *ſcience, a manner of life, exerciſe*, &c. ſtudium eſt animi aſſidua et vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata magnâ cum voluptate occupatio, ut philoſophiae, poëticae, geometriae, literarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 25. ſtudium ſapientiae, quae philoſophia dicitur, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 1. omnes, qui in rerum contemplatione ſtudia ponebant, ſapientes et habebantur et nominabantur, ib. 5, 3. ad eas te referas artes, quibus a primis temporibus aetatis, ſtudium tuum dediſti, *to which you have applied* or *have been devoted*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 13. ſtudium agricolationi dare, *to ſtudy huſbandry*, Col. 1, 1. mori videbamus in ſtudio dimetiendi paene caeli atque terrae C. Gallum, Cic. Sen. 14. quid in levioribus, ſed tamen acutis? *ſc.* dicam, *in ſtudies of leſs importance*; as the compoſing of plays, &c. ib. quid de P. Licinii Craſſi et pontificii et civilis juris ſtudio loquar? atque haec quidem ſtudia doctrinae *ſc.* ſunt, *ſtudies of learning*, ib. *ſo* priſtinis orbati muneribus, haec ſtudia renovare coepimus, Id. D. 2, 2. Hirtius—iis ſtudiis, in quibus nos a pueritia viximus, deditus, *devoted to thoſe ſtudies*, Id. Fat. 1. quamobrem pergite, ut facitis, adoleſcentes, atque in id ſtudium, (*ſc.* eloquentiae,) in quo eſtis, incumbite, ut et vobis honori, et amicis utilitati, et reipublicae emolumento eſſe poſſitis, Id. Or. 1, 8 f. nam perire omne tempus arbitrabatur, *ſc.* Plinius, quod ſtudiis non impertiretur, *he thought all time loſt, that was not given to ſtudy*, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 16. neque enim ita generati a naturâ ſumus, ut ad ludum et jocum facti eſſe videamur, ſed ad quaedam ſtudia graviora atque majora, Id. Off. 1, 29. ſtudiis florentem ignobilis otii, *for* otii, Virg. G. 4, 564. laſſus ſtudio venandi, *with the exerciſe of hunting*, Ov. M. 3, 413. ſtudiiſque virilibus aevum exigit, *in manly exerciſes*, ib. 12, 208. ſtudiiſque aſperrima belli urbs,

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in the exercises or *arts of war*, Virg. A. 1, 14. et teneræ nimis mentes asperioribus formandæ studiis, *by rougher studies, by more laborious exercises*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 54.—sunt pueritiæ certa studia; sunt et ineuntis adolescentiæ; sunt etiam mediæ ætatis: sunt extrema quædam studia senectutis, Cic. Sen. 20 f. Archias se ad scribendi studium se contulit, *to the study of writing* verses, Id. Arch. 3. animum ad aliquod studium adjungere, *to some study* or *darling pursuit*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 39. repente ad studium hunc se adplicâsse musicum, *to the study of music*, i. e. *to the art of dramatic composition*, Id. Heaut. prol. 23. ne illum ab studio abducerem, *not to discourage him from writing plays*, Id. Hec. alter prol. 11. prope jam remotum, injuriâ adversariûm, (*for*—ōrum,) ab studio, atque ab labore, atque arte musicâ, ib. 15. *cf.* Phor. prol. 2 & 19.—viris esse advorsas aequè studium est *sc.* mulieribus, *it is no less their study to cross their husbands*, Id. Hec. 2, 1, 5. qui in tutelam meam studium suum commisit, *who has committed his performance* or *play to my defense*, ib. alt. prol. 45. utrùm studione id sibi habet? *does he take pleasure in that? does he do it on purpose?* Id. Ad. 3, 3, 28. is adeò dissimili studio est, *of a very different turn, temper* or *disposition*, ib. 1, 1, 16. hinc sciri potuit—quo studio vitam suam, te absente, exegerit, *in what manner* or *employment*, Heaut. 2, 3, 39. satias jam tenet (me) istorum studiorum, *I am now indifferent about those enjoyments*, Hec. 4, 2, 19. vide quam iniquus sis prae studio, dum efficias id quod cupis, *through eagerness to effect*, Id. And. 5, 1, 6. eorum obsequi studiis, *to comply with their inclinations* or *humours*, ib. 1, 1, 37.—Di deaeque omnes, studium quibus arva tueri, *whose employment* or *charge it is to protect the fields*, Virg. G. 1, 21. sin armenta magis studium vitulosque tueri, *it is your design* or *desire to rear kine* or *calves*, 2, 195. sin ad bellum magis studium *sc.* est, *your inclination* or *mind is rather bent to war*, 3, 179. hic amor, hoc studium, *this is your delight, this your ambition*, Id. A 11, 739.—*so* studia gentis, *the employments of the people*, i. e. *of the state*, Id. G. 4, 5. labitur infelix studiorum victor equus, *unhappy in his toils*, 3, 498. tu quos (boves) ad studium atque usum formabis agrestem, *to the labour and use of husbandry*, ib. 163. omni studio, *with the utmost care* or *attention*, 318. *so* immi studio, Id. E. 2, 5. undique visendi studio Trojana juventus circumfusa ruit, *from an eager desire of seeing*, Virg. A. 2, 63. *so* fugae studio, 4, 400. studio recolens *sc.* eas animas, *reviewing with attention*, 6, 681. tum studio effusae matres, *pouring out with eagerness* to see the combat, 12, 131. equidem efferor studio patres vestros videndi, *I am transported with a desire*, Cic. Sen. 23.—illa gradum studio celerabat anili, *with the dispatch* or *speed of an old woman*, Virg. A. 4, 641. studiisque faventum consonat omne nemus, *with the eager acclamations*, 5, 148. *so* cunctique sequentem instigant studiis, ib. 228. *cf.* ib. 450. scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus, *is divided into contrary opinions*, 2, 39.—studium tuum curaque de salute meâ, *your concern*, Cic. ad Brut. 15. neque enim de meo erga te studio dubitare debes, *of my zeal to serve you*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 15. quantum meum studium exstiterit dignitatis tuae vel tuendae vel etiam augendae, non dubito, quin ad te omnes tui scripserint, *my zeal either to defend or even to encrease your dignity*, ib. 5, 8. *so* pro meis in vos singularibus studiis, Cic. Cat. 4, 11. quo quisque animo vel studio fecerit, ponderandum, *with what intention or purpose*, Cic. Off. 1, 15. studium populi, non judicium, *inclination*, Id. Planc. 4. *so* id, in quo est omnis vis amicitiae, voluntatum, studiorum, sententiarum summa consensio, Id. Amic. 4.—mulieres nostrae (*i. e.* uxor et filia) Formias venerunt, tuaque erga se officia, plena tui suavissimi studii, attulerunt, *and have told me the good offices you did them with your usual most obliging kindness*, Cic. Att. 7, 18. sint hae res, de quibus disputant, in aliis quibusdam studiis, *in other arts* or *sciences*, Cic. Or. 1, 11.—fuit ex eodem studio vir eruditus, Q. Tubero, *from the same school* or *sect* of philosophers, the Stoics, Id. Mur. 36. recentibus praeceptorum studiis flagrans, *inflamed by the recent study of their maxims*, ib. 31.—studium testium, *partiality*, Cic. Flac. 10. *so* qui testes sine aut ullo studio dicebant, aut cum dissimulatione aliquâ cupiditatis, ib.—studio et suffragio suo, *by his interest, support* or *favour*, Id. Rull. 2, 7. quod studium, quem favorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus, Id. Rosc. C. 10.—jam nunc mente et cogitatione prospicio, quae tum studia hominum, qui concursus futuri sint, *what will be the eager curiosity of the public*, Id. Caecil. 13. studio minuente laborem, *his curiosity* or *desire* to see unknown places, Ov. M. 4, 295. *so* studio fallente laborem, *their eagerness preventing* all sense of *fatigue*, ib. 6, 60. molliter austerum studio fallente laborem, *your keenness on the diversion making you not think of the labour*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 12. naturae studia, *natural propensities* or *passions*, Cic. Coel. 5 f. vigebant etiam studia rei militaris *sc.* apud Catilinam, *martial exercises were also much attended to*, ib. quibus militia in studio est, *who are fond of*, Id. Tusc. 2, 15.—ei studio, quod quisque agere velit, consultissimum rectorem adhibet, *every one uses the ablest director in that study* or *profession, which he means to prosecute*, Col. pr. 4. considera, quae studia a patribus familiis maxime laudantur, *what studies* or *employments*, Cic. S. Rosc. 16. ne per insolentiam quis existumet, memet, studium laudando, extollere, *that I through vanity magnify myself, by praising my employment*, Sall. Jug. 4. sed a quo incepto studio me ambitio mala detinuerat, eodem (*for* ad idem studium) regressus, *having returned to the same study* or *undertaking*, Id. Sall. 4. studio ad rempub. latus sum, *I was carried by inclination to state affairs, to sue for public offices*, ib. 3. nam uti cujusque studium ex aetate flagrabat, *as every one's passion was fired according to his age*, ib. 14. ea res in primis studia hominum accendit, *inflamed an eager desire among the people*, ib. 23. Silanum—certè scio, quae dixerit, studio reipublicae dixisse, *from zeal for the* safety of the *state*, ib. 51, 16. uti studiis civilibus bellum atque vastitas Italiae finem faceret, *put an end to civil animosities* or *domestic broils*, Id. Jug. 5. studia partium,

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tium, *the keenness* or *fury of parties, party-spirit, party rage*, ib. 42 & 73. non enim consiliis solum et studiis, sed armis etiam et castris dissidebamus, *we differed not only in our sentiments and wishes*, Cic. Marcel. 10.—coërceri tamen ab effuso studio nequit *sc.* consul, *could not be restrained from his immoderate zeal* in favour of his brother, Liv. 39, 32. magnis contentionibus tribunorum quoque plebis, qui aut contra consulem, aut pro studio ejus pugnabant, comitia aliquoties turbata *sc.* erant, *who either opposed the consul, or supported his measures*, ib. moderatis studiis, non vi Claudianâ, inter plebeios certatum est, *the contest between the plebeian candidates was conducted with moderate zeal, not with intemperate violence like that of* Claudius, ib. quorum verò studio teneretur, omnibus ad insaniam favit, *such as he took a fancy for*, or *was fond of*, Suet. Cal. 55.—STŬDIŌSUS, a. *careful, attentive*; homo et acutus, ut Poenus, et valde studiosus ac diligens, Cic. Ac. 4, 31.—¶ 2. *desirous, fond*; mulier studiosa placendi, Ov. Art. 3, 423. studiosus audiendi, *fond of hearing* others speak, Nep. 15, 3. quare studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen relegamus, *those desirous to know* the character and actions of Cato, Id. 24, 3 f. studiosus literarum, *a lover of learning*, Id. 25, 1. si qui incunte aetate venandi aut pilae studiosi fuerint, *fond*, Cic. 20. rex fuit, utilium bello studiosus equorum, *fond of horses useful for war*, Ov. M. 14, 321.—nec fuit arborei studiosior altera foetûs, *more fond of the fruits of trees*, ib. 625. ille (Pompeius) restituendi mei, quàm retinendi studiosior, Cic. Cat. 8, 3. *cf.* Id. Fam. 5, 19. M. Cato, studiosissimus philosophiae, Id. Fin. 4, 22. existimationis meae studiosissimum, cupidissimumque cognovi, Id. Verr. 4, 47. studiosissimus homo natandi, Id. Fam. 7, 10, 6.—¶ 3. *studious, fond of learning*, sometimes used as a subst. for, *a studious person, a bookish man, a student, a learner*; quid studiosa cohors operum struit? *what works is the studious retinue* of Tiberius *preparing?* Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 6. *so* studiosi juvenes, Quinctil. 12, 11. 31 f. studiosus juvenis, 10, 3, 32. putavi mihi suscipiendum laborem, utilem studiosis, mihi quidem ipsi non necessarium, *useful to the learners* of any art, Cic. opt. gen. 3. Galbam, Africanum, Laelium, doctos fuisse traditum est, *(men of learning, learned men,)* studiosum autem eum, qui iis aetate anteiret, Catonem, *studious, desirous of learning*, Id. Tusc. 1, 5. est enim haec quoque studiosis non injucunda cognitio, *to men of letters*, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 2. studiosi tres *sc.* libri, *three books on oratory*, (ita dicti, quia plurimum *studii* ad eloquentiam requiritur,) ib. 5. itaque soleo ridere, quum me quidam studiosum vocant, *a studious man*; qui si comparer illi, (Plinio Majori, avunculo suo,) sum desidiosissimus, ib. 19. ex copia studiosorum circumspicias praeceptores, *from amongst the number of men of letters, look out for* proper *teachers*, Id. 4, 13, 11. colit studia, studiosos amat, *he studiously cultivates the polite arts* himself, *and loves those who do so*, Id. 8, 12. nota sunt enim jam studiosis haec lumina, *these ornaments* or *beauties* of stile *are known to the votaries* of eloquence, Quinctil. 12, 10, 62. *so* facile est studiosis, judicare, &c. *it is easy for students*, 10, 1, 45.—studiosa disputatio, *a literary dispute*, upon some philosophical question, Id. 11, 1, 70. STUDIOSUS is sometimes, though more rarely, construed with the dative; *as*, qui nisi adulterio, studiosus nullae rei aliae est, improbus, *whose whole study is employed about nothing but intrigue*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 207. fuit rex (Philippus) armorum, quam conviviorum apparatibus studiosior, *more attentive to, fonder of*, Justin. 9. 8.—STŬDIŌSĒ, adv. *diligently, carefully, attentively*; texentem telam studiosè ipsam offendimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44. multas ad res perutiles Xenophontis libri sunt, quos legite, quaeso, studiosè, ut facitis, Cic. Sen. 17. ut homines te non solum audiant, verùm etiam libenter studiosèque audiant, *with pleasure*, Cic. Caecil. 12. cum studiosè pilâ luderet, *eagerly, was noted for his keenness in playing at ball*, Id. Or. 2, 62. atque is cum pilâ ludere vellet, studiosè enim id factitabat, *for he was very fond of that diversion*, Id. Tusc. 5, 20. ego cum antea studiosè commendabam Marcellum, tum multò nunc studiosiùs, *more warmly* or *strongly*, Cic. Fam. 13, 54. *so* Numestium, ex literis tuis studiosè scriptis, libenter in amicitiam recepi, *in consequence of your strong recommendation*, Id. Att. 2, 20. petis, ut libellos meos, quos studiosissimè comparâsti, recognoscendos emendandosque curem, *you ask me to review and correct my books, which you have collected with great care* or *pains*, Plin. Ep. 4, 26.

STULTUS, a. *(q. stolidus,) foolish*; s. *a fool*; dies stulti praetereunt, *spent in folly*, Tibul. 1, 4, 3. *so* stulta juventa, Id. 3, 7. stultissimus homo, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 12. stulto stultior, Id. Curc. 4, 3, 19. stultior stultissimo, *the greatest fool in the world*, Amph. 3, 2, 26. *cf.* Liv. 45, 23.—stultorum plena sunt omnia *sc.* loca, *of fools*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. *cf.* 7, 29.—STULTĒ, adv. *foolishly*; factum a nobis stultè est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 8. haec et dicuntur et creduntur stultissimè, Cic. N. D. 2, 28.—STULTITIA, ae, f. *folly*; summum omnium malorum stultitia, Cic. N. D. 3, 32. non enim omnis error stultitia dicenda est, ib. 43. est enim proprium stultitiae aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum, Id. Tusc. 3, 30.—stultitiâne erret, nihilum distabit, an irâ, Hor. S. 2, 3, 210.—STULTILŌQUUS, a. *speaking foolishly*; s. *a foolish talker* or *babbler*; tace, stultiloque, Plaut. Perf. 4, 3, 45.—STULTILOQUIUM, i, n. *foolish discourse, talk* or *babbling*, Id. Mil. 2, 3, 25. *so* stultiloquentia, Trin. 1, 2, 185.—STULTIVIDUS, a. *foolishly desirous to see what is not to be seen*, Id. Mil. 2, 3, 64.

STŪPA, stuppa, *v.* stȳpa, ae, f. *the coarse part of flax, tow, burds*: quod lini cortici proximum est, Plin. 19, 1 f. 3. stupa vomens tardum fumum, Virg. A. 5, 682. *cf.* Lucr. 6, 880. Liv. 21, 8. 36, 6. & 42, 64. Suet. Ner. 38.—STUPEUS *v.* stuppeus, a. *of tow* or *hards*; stupea vincula, Virg. A. 2, 236. flamma, 8, 694. stupea praerumpit Phrygiae retinacula classis, *she breaks the hempen cables that fastened the Phrygian fleet to the shore*, Ov. M. 14, 547.—STŪPĀRIUS (a.) malleus, *a mallet for beating lint*, Plin. ib.

STŪPĒRE, (stŭpeo, ui, -,) *to be stupid, torpid* or *be-*

rubens hyacinthus, *for* suaviter, Virg. E. 3, 63. *cf.* 4, 43. *so* suavĕolens amaracus, *sweet-smelling*, Catul. 62, 7.—† suavĭlŏquens, & -quus, a *speaking* or *sounding sweetly*, Cic. Brut. ex poëta, 15. Lucr. 2, 528. *so* SUAVĬDĭCUS, a. Lucr. 4, 181.—SUAVĬLOQUENTIA, ae, f. *sweet speaking*, Cic. Brut. SUĀVIUM & sāvium, i, n. *a kiss*, *a fond* or *amorous salute*, Hor. Epod. 3, 21. Cic. Att. 16, 11. ô Thais mea, meum suavium, quid agitur, *my darling*, *sweetest* or *dearest creature*, *how goes it?* Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3.——SUAVIŎLUM, i, n. *a little kiss*; suaviolum dulci dulcius ambrosiâ, Catul. 97, 2.—SUĀVIĀRI, *to kiss*, Cic. Att. 16, 3.——SUAVIĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a kissing*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 8.

SUB, praep. *under*; (quando *ad locum* significat, accus. jungitur; quando *in loco*, ablativo, *Prisc.* sed hoc non est perpetuum:)—et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago, *under* or *to*, Virg. A. 4, 654. *so* sic juvat ire sub umbras, ib. 660. illum—medium ferit esse sub alvum, *under*, Ov. M. 12, 389. *so* flumina, sub terras Phrygio labentia luco, 1, 189. *cf.* 5, 504 nec me indeploratum sub inania Tartara mitte, *to*, 11, 670. velut sub jugum missi juvenem, *under*, Liv. 1, 26 f. sub hoc jugo dictator Aequos misit, 3, 28 f. ire sub juga, *to submit to the yoke*, Ov. Ep. 6, 10. sub juga trahi, *to be forced under the yoke*, Id. Art. 1, 318. *so* vocare boves sub juga, Id. Am. 1, 13, 16. missi sub muros ad colloquium, *to* or *under*, 44, 45.—atque sub adventum spirantis lenè Favoni sole remolliscit, quae frigore constitit unda, *at* or *upon the coming*, 9, 660. sub tempus pueros venatum ablegavit, *a little before the time*, Liv. 1, 35. *so* sub equestris finem certaminis coorta est peditum pugna, Id. 22, 47. sub judicii tempus, 4, 44. sub adventum Praetoris Romani Poenus agro Nolano excessit, *at the approach*, 23, 15. sub adventu hostis, Flor. 2, 11. sub lucis ortum, 7, 27. & 27, 15. sub lucem *sc.* solis, *at the rising of the sun*, Virg. 1, 445. *so* primi sub lumina solis et ortus, Id. A. 6, 255. prima vel Autumni sub frigora, *about the first cold*, i. e. *at the end of Autumn*, Id. G. 2, 321. sub ipsum finem *sc.* cursûs, *near the very goal*, Id. A. 5, 317. lenesque sub noctem susurri, *at the approach of night*, *in the dusk of the evening*, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 19 *so* Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit, Caes. B. C. 1, 28. sub vesperum Caesar portas claudi militesque ex oppido exire jussit, *towards evening*, Id. B. G. 2, 33. sub horam pugnae, *just before*, Suet. Aug. 16. *so* sub ipsum funus, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 18. Mense Decembri sub dies festos, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 1, forte sub hoc tempus, *about this time*, Id. Ep. 2, 2, 34. *so* sub idem tempus, Suet. Tib. 58. sub ipsum nascendi spatium, *about the time of their first formation*, Ov. M. 1, 427. sub ipsum Arcturum, *about the rising of* Arcturus, Virg. G. 1, 67. id vos sub legis superbissimae vincula conjicitis, *that you put under the restraints of a most tyrannical law*, Liv. 4, 4—sub eas (literas) statim recitatae sunt tuae, *after*, Cic. Fam. 10, 16. *so* cum ex Gallia coactus esset dicere Pompeius se legionem abducturum, sed non statim sub mentionem et convicium obtrectatorum, ib. 8, 4, 9.——¶ 2. Sus arbore sedere, *under*, Ov. M. 4, 95. *so* recubans sub tegmine fagi, Virg. E. 1, 1.—sub Idaeis antris, *under* or *in*, Ov. ib. 289. natae sub aequore virgae, ib. 742. sub nede Saturni, *at* or *near*, Suet. Oth. 6. sub aliquo perpeti multa, *under*, Ov. M. 7, 5. nobilitas sub amore jacet, *is subject to*, Ov. Ep. 4, 161. sub primis annis, *in*, Id. M. 12, 183. sub armis, *under* or *in arms*, *armed*, Liv. 9, 37. Virg. G. 3, 116. sub castris Afranii constitit, *near*, Caes. B. C. 1, 41. sub corona venière, *they were sold as slaves*, Liv. 9, 42. *so* venditi sub hasta, 23, 38. (A. 53.) sub dio v. divo, *under* or *in the open air*, Varr. R. R. 3, 14. Col. 1, 8 Virg. G. 3, 434. Hor. Od. 2, 3, 23. sub dominâ meretrice, *under the command of*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 25. sub ditione Ascanii, *under the dominion* or *power*, Ov. M. 14, 609. *so* erant autem sub eo, &c. Liv. 38, 14. sub hac exceptione, Plin. Ep. 1, 2. sub excessu Tiberii, *a little before*, Suet. Ner. 5. *so* sub exitu vitae, Id. Cl. 43. sub furcâ caesum medio egerat circo, *under*, i. e. *carrying a* furca, Liv. 2, 36. ubi primum sub jactu teli fuerunt, *within a weapon's cast*, *within reach* or *throw of a dart*, Liv. 43, 9 f. 10. *so* ne sub ictu superstantium in rupibus piratarum essent, 37, 27. sub ictu rem habere, *within reach*, Senec. Ep. 73 f. curvam servans sub imagine falcem, *under*, Virg. A. 7, 179. sub imagine somni, *under an image* or *representation of sleep*, i. e. *in a dream*, Ovid. Met. 9, 685. Ep. 16, 45. falsâ sub imagine, *under a borrowed shape*, sc. *of a swan*, ib. 17, 45. *but* nec falsâ Clymene culpam sub imagine celat, *under a false pretence*, Ov. M. 2, 37. humana sub imagine, *under a human shape*, Ov. M. 1, 213. *so* sub imagine cervi, ib. 3, 250. signum erat in folio residens sub imagine Tulli, *a statue of* Servius Tullius, Id. F. 6, 613. whom Ovid calls the 7th king of Rome, instead of the sixth; counting Tatius as one of the kings, ib. 624.—sub Jove mundus erat, 1, 114. sub imperio alicujus esse, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 4. difficilem tenui sub iniquo judice causam, *before a partial* or *prejudiced judge*, Ov. M. 13, 190. *so* judice sub Tmolo certamen venit ad impar, ib. 11, 156. Marso sub judice palles, Pers. 5, 80. sub luce, *at break of day*, Ov. M. 494. sub assidua militia fuerat, *he had been in constant service*, Liv. 42, 52. Vacentii sub manu ut essent, *at hand*, *near*, *ready*, Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 5. et quò celerius, ac sub manum annuntiari cognoscique posset, quid in provincia quaque gereretur, *and to have the speedier intelligence*, Suet. Aug. 49.—lepidè hoc succedit sub manus negotium, *succeeds rarely in my hands*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 59 & 4, 4, 7.—Judaei sub ipsos muros struxere aciem, *under*, Tac. H. 5, 11.—sub monte Albano, *on*, Liv. 1, 3. *so* Arcadiae gelidis sub montibus, Ov. M. 1, 689. *cf.* 2, 702. sub nocte atrâ, *in*, ib. 5, 71. sub noctem, *at*, *on the approach of*, 4, 79. *cf.* 11, 420. sub eodem nomine mansit, *under*, *continued to be called by*, 1, 410. pilum sub oculo adactum in vitalia capitis venerat, *under*, Plin. 8, 7. et jam lucescebat, omniaque sub oculis erant, *exposed to view*, Liv. 4, 28. *so* tanto sub oculis accepto detrimento, *before their eyes*, *in their sight*, Caes. B. C. 1, 71. sub oculos venire, *under inspection*, Quinctil. 7, 2, 5. sub orientem secutus Armenios, *to*, Flor. 3, 5, 27. sub poena mortis denuntiare, *under* or *on pain of death*, Suet.

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Cal. 48. *cf.* Id. Tib. 36. sub radicibus montis, *at* or *on the foot of a mountain*, Nep. 1, 5. sub ipso hostis recessu, *after*, Flor. 3, 6. sub hoc sacramento sex et triginta annos militavi, *under the obligation of this oath*, Liv. 35, 19. Pannonii, nondum sub signis, *under standards*, i. e. *not yet divided into cohorts* or *companies*, Tac. H. 2, 14. sub hoc (somno) enim plerique (insani) sanescunt, *in sleep, recover while asleep*, Cels. 3, 18, 41. plurimique sub frigido sudore moriuntur, *in* or *with*, Id. 5, 26, 227. altera (Vestalis) sub terra, ut mos est, ad portam Collinam necata fuerat, *al.* sub terram, *had been buried alive*, Liv. 22, 57. *so* Gallus et Galla, Graecus et Graeca, in foro boario sub terrâ vivi demissi sunt in locum saxo consceptum, ib. sub obscuris vallibus, *in*, Virg. A. 9, 244. *so* sub umbrosis vallibus Idae, Ov. Art. 1, 289. caneret valle sub imâ, Tibul. 2, 3, 19.—et te sub gelido nutritum, Tulle, Velino, *near*, Sil. 4, 183. *so* sub amne Volturno signa concurrunt, Flor. 3, 27.—quo deinde sub ipso ecce volat—Diores, *close after whom*, Virg. A. 5, 322. *so* sub hac pessimi exempli victoria, *after*, Liv. 2, 55. *cf.* 45, 10. poena placet diversa, genus mortale sub undis perdere, *under*, Ov. M. 1, 260. sub urbe est agelli paullulum, *a little farm near the town*, Ter. A. 5, 8, 27. *cf.* Varr. R. R. 1, 50. sub acerbo vulnere vitam exhalare, *under* or *by*, Ov. M. 5, 62.

Sŭb-absurdus, a. *somewhat absurd*: -dè, Cic.

Subacousāre, *somewhat to blame*, Cic. Planc.

Sŭbăcĭdus, *somewhat sour* or *sharp*, Plin. 12, 15.

Subactus, *subdued*, &c. *see* Subĭgĕre.

Sŭbadmŏvēre, *to put* or *bring gently to*, Col.

Subaerātus, a. *that is brass within, and gold* or *some other metal without*, Pers. 5, 106.

Subăgĭtāre, *to tamper* or *toy with*, Terent. Heaut. 3, 3, 6. -ātio: -ātrix, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 4.

Subagrestis, e, *somewhat rude* or *rustick*; scnabat subagreste quiddam, Cic. Brut. 74.

Subalbicans, & subalbĭdus, a. *a little white.*

Sŏbalpīnus, a. *under* or *near the Alps*, Plin.

Subămārus, a. *somewhat bitter, bitterish.*

Subăquĭlus, a. *somewhat brown of colour.*

Subărāre, *to plough up*, Plin. 16, 27. -ātor.

Subāre, (de suibus dictum, quum libidine pruriunt,) Plin. 10, 62. Lucret. 4, 119. -ātio, Plin.

Subarescens, *being somewhat dry.*

Subaroganter, adv. *somewhat arrogantly.*

Subasper, ĕra, um, *somewhat sharp*, Cels. 5, 28.

Subassentiens, *yielding* or *agreeing*, Quinct.

Subauratus, a. *gilt*, Petron. 32.

Subauscultāre, *to listen, to hearken*: -ātor.

Subaustērus, *somewhat tart* or *stale.*

Subballio, ōnis, m. *an underprocurer*, Plaut

Subbĭbĕre, *to drink a little*, Suet. Ner. 20.

Subcaerŭleus, -eus, a. *bluish*, Cels. 6, 5 f.

Subblandīri, *to flatter a little*, Plaut.

Subcandĭdus, *somewhat white*, Plin. 27, 8 & 12.

Subcāvus, *hollow underneath*, Lucr. 6, 556 & 682.

Subcenturio, ōnis, m. *an undercenturion*, Liv.

Subcermĕre, *to range* or *bolt meal*, Plin. 18, 11.

Subcingĕre, *to undergird*; *see* Succingĕre:—

Subcingŭlum, *a bracing-girdle, a belt, a circingle.*

Subcoenāre, *to sup* or *eat below*, Quintil.

Subcontumeliōsè, adv. *somewhat reproachfully*, Cic. ad Attic. 2, 7.

Subcrescĕre, *to grow under*, Cels. 7, 7, 68.

Subcrispus, *somewhat curled* or *frizzled*, Cic.

Subcrūdus, *half-raw, purboiled*, Cato, 156.—*not fully ripe*, Cels. 6, 13.

Subcruentus, a. *somewhat bloody*, Cels. 4, 18.

Subcŭneātus, *somewhat like a wedge*, Vitr.

Subcustos, ōdis, m. *an underkeeper*; -odem hunc ablegavit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 54.

Subdebĭlis, e, *somewhat weak*, Suet. Vit. 17. subdebilitātus, *somewhat weakened*, Cic. Att. 11, 5.

Subdeficiens, *somewhat fainting*, Curt. 7, 7, 20.

Subdiālis, e, *under the open air*, Plin. 36, 15.

Subdiffĭdĕre, *to distrust a little*, Cic. Att. 15, 20.

Subdifficĭlis, e, *somewhat difficult*, Cic. Amic.

SUBDĔRE (subdo, dĭdi, dĭtum,) ignem fornaci, *to put under*, Cato, 38. *so* 6. caput fonti, Ov. M. 11, 141. se aquis, 4, 721. pontus, qui Solis anhelis aequora subdit equis, *holds its waters under*, i. e. into which the horses of the Sun plunge, when he sets, ib. 4, 634. quorum oculos Jupiter exosus, fraternis subdidit undis, *thrust under his brother* Neptune's *waters*, 7, 367. inque sinum praecordia ad intima subdit *sc.* anguem *plunges it deep*, Virg. A. 7, 347.—nunc opus est celeri subdere calcar equo, *to put* or *apply*, Ovid. Rem. 788. *cf.* Art. 2, 732. P. 2, 6, 38. ingenio stimulos subdere fama solet, *to afford incitements*, Id. Fr. 5, 1, 7. *so* id nobis acriores ad studia dicendi faces subdidit, Quinctil. 1, 2, 25. ignem ac materiam seditioni, Liv. 8, 30 & 32. spiritus alicui, 7, 40. stimulos muliebri animo, 6, 34.—rem oculorum subdere visu, *for* visui, *to bring under the sight*, i. e. *to see*, Lucr. 5, 102. vereor, ne sit incautum, rem tam magnam iisdem temporibus, iisdem casibus subdere, *to entrust, to venture so great a* part of my *property under the same climate, and the same casualties*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 4.—in Hirtii locum me subdas, *substitute* or *chuse me*, Cic. Fam. 10, 21 f. *so* quis in meum locum judicem subditit, Id. Dom. 32. ut meum tergum stultitiae tuae subdas succidaneum, *i. e.* substituas, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 37.—falsis (criminibus) reum subdere, *to accuse falsely*, Tac. An. 1, 39.—testamentum ei, *to forge*, ib. 14, 40.—subdebantur crimina majestatis *sc.* ei, *a charge of high treason was brought against him*, ib. 3, 67. feminae imperio subdi, *to be subjected to*, ib. 12, 40. id genus animalium (*sc.* tauri) aratro subditur, *is yoked*, ib. 24. subdita flamma rogo *sc.* est, *was put under*, Ov. F. 4, 856. *cf.* M. 9, 234. mediisque carina subdita navigiis, *the keel put below the middle of the ship*, ib. 14, 553. ubi subdita flamma medullis, *sc.* est, *was insinuated into*, Virg. G. 3, 271. qui post edictum tuum in locum eraforum subditi fuerant, *substituted*, Plin. Pan. 25, 3. *so* quos in eorum locum subditos domi suae reservavit, Cic. Verr. 1, 5.—Subditis ignibus aquae efferveſcunt, *put under*, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. radiis juga subdita matutinis, *lying under, exposed to*, Ov. M. 1, 62. vincula galeae subdita mento, *being put under*, ib. 12, 141. *cf.* 8, 662. subditum se suspicatur *sc.* esse *a suppositious child, a foundling*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 11.—

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Sub-

SUBDĬTĪVUS & subdititius v. -icius, a. *suppositus, counterfeit* Cic. Verr. 5, 27. Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 3 c.

SUBDIU, adv. *in the day time*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 79.

SUBDŎCĒRE, *to teach somewhat, or now and then*; Ciceronem nostrum meo labore, Cic. Att. 8, 4.

SUBDŎLUS, *cunning, crafty, deceitful*: -ŏle.

SUBDŌMĀRI, *to be tamed*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 112.

SUBDUBĬTĀRE, *to be somewhat doubtful* Cic. Att.

SUBDŪCĔRE (xi, ctum,) ignem *sc.* aheno, *to take away from below*, Cato, R. R. 105.—inde (ex puteo coenam) coctam sursum subducemus corbulis, *we will draw it up from thence, when dressed, in baskets*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 4. ita subducito sursum animam quàm plurimùm poteris, *draw up breath through your nostrils as much as you can*, Cato, R. R. 157, 15. rapidus (fluvius) raptori pueri subduxit pedes, *carried the stealer of the boy off his feet, snatched him away*, Plaut. Men. prol. 65.—Caesar suas copias in proximum collem subducit, *draws off, leads up*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 & 24. *so* Asdrubal in collem satis arduum, tutumque flumine etiam objecto tum copias subducit, Liv. 23, 26. *but* spatium consuli dedit ad subducendum agmen in locum aequiorem, *to bring* or *lead down*, Liv. 7, 34. per dies aliquot nihil ultra motum, quam ut hae duae turmae ostenderentur, dein subducerentur, ubi equitatus hostium castris procucurrisset, *should retreat* or *be withdrawn*, Id. 40, 30. optimum quemque armatum in primam aciem subducit, *he removes* or *withdraws*, Sall. Cat. 59.—SUBDUCERE naves in aridum *sc.* solum, *to draw* or *haul up on dry ground*, ib. 4, 29. *so* etsi res erat multae operae ac laboris, tamen commodissimum esse statuit naves subduci *sc.* in aridum, ib. 5, 11. naves reliquas subduci, et refici jubet, Id. B. C. 3, 23. classem antea Uticae hiemis gratiâ subduxerat, Hirt. B. Afr. 62. nonnullasque naves ad reficiendum subduxit, Id. B. Hisp. 40. quas naves, Uticae ex praedonum bello subductas, P. Attius reficiendas hujus belli causâ curaverat, Caes. B. C. 2, 23. *so* quassatam ventis liceat subducere classem, Virg. A. 1, 551. *cf.* 3, 135. classem Lacedaemoniorum, quae subducta esset ad Gytheum, clam posse incendi, Cic. Off. 3, 11. classe, quae Corcyrae subducta erat, Liv. 31, 22.—¶ 2. SUBDUCERE vela, *to furl the sails, to draw up and bind them close to the sail-yards*; vela subduci jubet, Id. B. Alex. 45. *cf.* Sil. 6, 325. Lucan. 6, 287. *so* dumque parant torto subducere carbasa lino, *to furl the sails with the twisted rope*, Ov. F. 3, 587. sponte tamen properant alii subducere remos, *to pull up the oars*, and fix them in the ship, Ov. M. 11, 486.—quà se subducere colles incipiunt, *to sink, to decrease* or *decline*, Virg. E. 9, 7.—¶ 3. et nos ergo manum ferulae subduximus, *I have withdrawn my hand from below the* ferula, *I fear no* ferula *now*, I am no longer a school-boy, I can write with freedom, Juv. 1, 15. nec frustum capreae subducere, nec latus Afrae novit avis nostri tyrunculus, *my raw lad* or *slave knows not how to take* or *cut off a piece of a goat, or the wing of a turkey*, Id. 11, 142. subduc unum diem cibum athletae,—ferre (se) non posse clamabit, *take away food from an athlete*, &c. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17.——¶ 4. SUBDUCERE animam morti, *to free from*, Ov. quos praesenti periculo fortuna subduxit, *rescued from*, Paterc. 2, 72. *so* hunc tegere, et dirae valeam subducere pugnae, Virg. A. 10, 50. subducant oneri colla pertusa boves, *let the oxen disengage their galled necks from the burden* or *yoke*, Ov. P. 1, 5, 24.—flammea subduxi medicato lumina somno, *I closed* or *shut the fiery eyes of the dragon in sleep*, Id. Fp. 12, 107. si nimbus, et atrae sidera subducunt nubes, *obscure* or *prevent the sight of the stars*, Lucan. 6, 519. —se subducere nimbo, *to remove from the storm* or *tempest*, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 27. plantas ab aequore, *to withdraw, to draw back*, F. 5, 611. *so* se a vulnere, M. 7, 781.—rerum pulcherarum fundamenta subducere, *to take away*, Cic. Fin. 4, 15. vires subduxit Achivis, *he took away* part of their *strength from the Greeks*, Ov. ib. 13, 61. ¶ 4. fidum capiti subduxerat ensem *sc.* Helena, *she had secretly withdrawn* or *stolen my trusty sword from below my head*, Virg. A. 6, 524. *so* quum dormiscit, ei subduco annulum, *I filch from him*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 87. *so* clinicus Herodes trullam subduxerat aegro, *had stolen* or *pilfered from his patient*, Martial. 9, 98. *cf.* 8, 59, 9. 12, 29, 8. &c. obsides Porsenae dedistis; furto eos subduxistis, *you privily took them away*, Liv. 9, 11.—cum eo clam te subduxti mihi, *you withdrew*, or *slunk away from me*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 25. *so* hoc est signi, ubi primùm poterit, se illinc subducet, scio, ib. 4, 1, 14. tempus est subducere hinc me, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 62. se qui clam cum paucis barbaris pecuniae onustus subducit, Hirt. B. Afr. 93.—¶ 5. SUBDUCERE rationem *v.* es, *to cast up an account, to calculate* or *compute*, Cic. Att. 5, 21. Fam. 1, 9. Col. 5, 2. siderum micantium subducere numerum, *to count*, Catul. 60, 208. ibo intro, atque intus subducam ratiunculam, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 89.—*passiv.* nunc terrae subducitur aurum, *is dug up from the earth*, Ov. Art. 1, 123. jam mihi subduci facies humana videtur, *human shape seems to be withdrawing from me*, Ov. M. 2, 661. caerulae propulsae subducitur unda carinae, *is withdrawn from below the ship* when *pushed forward*, Ov. Fp. 6, 67. et succus pecori, et lac subducitur agnis, *is taken away* or *stolen from*, i. e. *the cattle are defrauded of their nourishment, and the lambs of their milk*, Virg. E. 3, 7. subductum est enim omnibus ventis *sc.* cubiculum, *is removed from*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10.—post ignem aetheriâ domo subductum, *after the fire was stolen from the celestial mansion*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 30. aut cistam effractam, et subducta viatica plorat, *the stealing of his money* or *provisions for a journey*, Id. Ep. 1, 17, 54. tunicis subductis, *having his tunic tucked up*; opp. to demissis, Id. S. 1, 2, 26.—ne collapsa ruant subductis tecta columnis, *lest the house fall, when the pillars* supporting it *are taken away*, Juvenal. 8, 77. subducta ad manes imos descendimus undâ, *the water being withdrawn from below*, Virg. A. 3, 565.—subductumque in concionem—accusavit *sc.* quaestorem, *having brought him forth into an assembly of the people*, Liv. 33, 46. supercilliis subductis, *having knitted his brows*, i. e. *with a frown*, Senec. Ben. 1, 1. *so* nunc volo subducto gravior procedere vultu, *with a lowering, gloomy* or *frowning*

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frowning look, Propert. 2, 10, 9. recentiâ (mentae) succus narium vitia spiritu subductus emendat, *being drawn up with the breath*, Plin. 20, 14 f. 53. *so* naribus subductum. caput purgat, Id. Medea modò et Atreus commemorabantur a nobis, initâ subductâque ratione, nefaria scelera meditantes, *after having stated and balanced accounts*, i. e. after weighing with themselves the reasons of their conduct, Cic. N. D. 3, 29. *so* circumspectis rebus meis omnibus, rationibusque subductis, summam feci cogitationum mearum omnium, *after maturely examining my situation in all its circumstances and relations*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 22. voluptatum calculis subductis praelium ineunt, *having calculated* or *computed the pleasure they should feel*, Cic. Fin. 2, 19. nunquam ita quisquam bene subductâ ratione ad vitam fuit, *had so well adjusted* or *regulated his measures*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 1.——SUBDUCTIO, ōnis, f. *a drawing* or *bringing up*; ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque, paullo facit humiliores *sc.* naves, *for the convenience of loading and haling up ashore*, Caes. B. G. 3, 1. *cf.* Vitruv. 10, 5.—his subductionibus, quas isti docent, *by these contrivances* or *artifices*, Cic. Or. 2, 30.—SUBDUCTĀRIUS (a.), *funis, the rope of a crane which serves to draw* or *lift up things*, Cato, R. R. 12 & 68.

SUBDULCIS, e, *somewhat sweet, sweetish*, Plin.

SUBDŪRUS, a *somewhat hard*, Cic pet. Cons. 12.

SUBĒDĒRE, *to eat* or *wear away below*; e scopulo, quem rauca subederat unda, se dedit in pontum, Ov. M. 11, 783.

SUB EO, īvi & -ii, itum, *I undergo*, *see* subire.

SUBER, ĕris, n. *the cork-tree*, Plin. 16, 8.

SUB ERIGĔRE, *to raise up a little*, Sil. 15, 155.

SUBERRĀRE, *to wander* or *flow under*, Claudian.

SUB-ESSE, *to be under*; suberant tecto abiegnae trabes, *were under the roof*, Plin. signa, quibus terrarum generibus suberunt aquae, Vitr. 8, 1. jaculum de parte sinistrâ venit; et inferiùs, quàm collo pectora subsunt, Cyllare, te fixit, *pierced thee*, ô Cyllarus, *a little lower than* where *the breast is below the neck*, Ov. M. 12, 420. Vesta eadem est, quae Terra; subest vigil ignis utrique, *under both*, i. e. a fire always burns in the temple of Vesta, and there is fire concealed under the earth, Id. F. 6, 267. siccâque terra subest *sc.* Cereri, *is under* her, as she flies, ib. 4, 570. pictura, cui subest fonticulus, *below which*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 22. *cf.* ib. 30. suberat edicto senatûs consultum, *was subjoined* or *annexed to*, Id. 5, 21. aries candidus,—nigro subest udo tantùm cui lingua palato, *which has only a black tongue under his moist palate*, Virg. G. 3, 388. quippe solo natura subest, *for there is a natural force* or *latent vigour in the soil*, fit for producing such trees, ib. 2, 49. *cf.* Quinctil. 10, 2, 11. pauca tamen suberunt priscae vestigia fraudis, *will remain*, Virg. E. 4, 31.—causa subest, *there is a cause* either latent or obvious; *thus*, parva quidem causa, sed apta subest, Ov. F. 2, 514. causaque, cur jubeat, (discite,) certa subest, ib. 4, 140. *cf.* 568. non ex difficili causa petenda subest, 5, 350. huic signo fabula nota subest, *is included under this sign*, ib. 604. hinc videt, &c.—claraque dispositis acta subesse viris, *that the famous actions* of each *are* marked *below* their statues, ib. 566. mox didici curvo nulla (simulacra) subesse tholo, *that there are no images in the temple of* Vesta, ib. 6, 296. lucus Aventino suberat, *there was a grove at the foot of* mount Aventine, ib. 3, 295. qui semel est lacsus fallaci piscis ab hamo, omnibus unca cibis aera subesse putat, *that crooked brass is* concealed *under*, Id. P. 2, 7, 10.—suberat tamen vigor animi *sc.* ei, *he had*, Tac. An. 3, 30.—si ulla spes nostrae salutis subesset, *if there was* or *remained*, Cic. Att. 3, 25. si quid intra cutem subest vulneris, *is concealed*, i. e. if any ill humours lie concealed in the army of Lepidus, Id. Fam. 10, 18, 8. quoniam subesse aliquid potas, quod cavendum sit, *that you have some reason to be on your guard*, or *that there is some latent danger, to be guarded against*, Cic. Marcel. 10 f. non temere fama nasci solet, quin subsit aliquid *sc.* causae, *without some cause*, A. ad. Heren. 2, 8. intelligatur aliquam subesse ejusmodi causam, ut, &c. Cic. Fin. 5, 10. cum verò de imperio certatur, belloque quaeritur gloria, causas omnino subesse tamen oportet easdem, quas dixi paulo ante justas causas esse bellorum, Id. Off. 1, 12.— templa subsunt mari, *there is a temple hard by the sea*, Ov. M. 11, 359. *so* myrtea silva subest, ib. 234, hortus suberat, Id. F. 2, 703.—suberant sacra Palis, *the festival of* Pales, *was at hand* or *near*, ib. 3, 295. *so* ludorum Megalensium spectaculum suberat, Tac. An. 3, 6. cum dies comitiorum subesset, Cic. Mil. 16.—quod ago, assequitur, subest, subsequitur, *in all I do, one success follows another*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 2.

SUBEUNDUS, part. *to be undergone*; *see* Subire.

SUB- (*v.* suf-) FERVĔFACĔRE, *to make a little hot*, Plin. 18, 11 f. 26. affirmant lapillos, qui subfervefiant, unà rumpi, Id. 27, 9.—subfervefactus, *made somewhat hot*, Id. 14, 9. 24, 7. & 28, 9.

SUBFUSCUS, a. *somewhat brown, dusky*, Tac.

SUBGRANDIS, e, *somewhat large*, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 1.

SUBGRĀVIS, e, *somewhat unpleasant*, Plin. 27, 9.

SUBGRUNDA *v.* suggrunda, ae, f. & -ia, ōrum, n. *the eaves* of a house, which keep the walls from rain, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 5. Vitr. 2, 9. Plin. 25, 13 f. 102.—SUBGRUNDĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the making of house-eaves*, Vitruv. 4, 2.

SUBHAERĒRE, *to stick* or *cleave*, Cels. 5, 28.

SUBHORRIDUS, a. *somewhat rough and overgrown with hair*, Cic. Sext. 9.

SUBHUMIDUS, a. *somewhat moist*, Cels. 3, 6.

SUBJĂCĒRE, ui, -; *to be* or *lie beneath*; Tusci Appenino subjacent, Plin. 5, 6. causa, cui plurimae subjacent lites, *under which many questions are comprehended*, Quinctil. 3, 6, 27 & 41. *so* subjacet utilitati etiam illa defensio, 7, 4, 12 & 41. *cf.* 8, 3, 81.

SUBJACTĀRE & subjectāre, *to throw up*; *to put under*; subjectus, &c. *see* Subjicĕre.

SUBIENS, entis, part. *undergoing*; *see* Subire.

SUBIGĔRE (subigo, ēgi, actum; ago,) *to bring under*; postea vero quàm in Asiâ Cyrus, in Graeciâ Lacedaemonii et Athenienses coepêre urbes atque nationes subigere, *to subdue, to conquer*, Sall. Cat. 2. *so* illius virtus reges, gentesque subegit, Ov. M. 11, 399. dimidiam partem nationum usque omnium subegit solus intra vi-

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ginti dies, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 77. dirum qui contudit Hydram, notaque fatali portenta labore subegit, *i. e.* Hercules, *who crushed the dreadful* hydra, and subdued *the* well *known monsters by a labour ordained him by fate*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 11. (G. 398.) Gallias Caesar subegit, (Nicomedes Caesarem, *i. e.* stupravit,) Suet. Caes. 49. ad deditionem Volscos subegit *sc.* Camillus, *reduced*, Liv. 6, 2 f. *so* in deditionem, *(al.* ditionem,) 28, 43. urbes circà omnes, quae Carthaginiensium ditionis erant, partim vi, partim metu subegit, Id. 39, 9. quos armis subegimus, atque in ditionem nostram redegimus, Cic. Balb. 10.——¶ 2. SUBIGITQUE fateri *sc.* eos *v.* quemque, *forces, constrains* or *compels*, Virg. A. 6, 567. *so* dulcibus illa *(sc.* faemina bos) quidem illecebris, et saepe superbos cornibus inter se subigit decernere amantes *sc.* tauros, *impels her proud lovers to contend*, Id. G. 3, 218. subigere sues in umbrosum locum, *to drive*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6. nec tu me quidem unquam subiges reddituri ut reddam tibi, *nor will you ever force me to repay to you, what I have paid*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 8. *so* qui subegi, foenore argentum ab danistâ ut sumeret, Id. Most. 3, 3, 14. nam eum pater ejus subegit, Id. Cist. 1, 1, 103. *cf.* Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 16. extractum cubili Caetarem tradere vexillum, intento mortis metu, subigunt, *they force*, Tac 1, 39. *cf.* 14, 14. se invitos quicquam, quod minus placeat Tullo, dicturos, sed imperio subigi, *but that they were forced by their orders* or *instructions*, Liv. 1, 22.——¶ 3. SUBIGĔRE classem ad moenia, *to bring up*, Sil. 15, 218. inde naves in flumine Vulturno comprehensas subigi ad id, quod jam antè praesidii causâ fecerat, castellum jussit, *to be brought up*, Liv. 26, 7. non aliter, quàm qui adverso vix flumine lembum remigiis subigit, *drives* or *forces up a boat with oars*, i. e. *rows with difficulty against the stream*, Virg. G. 1, 202. ipse (Charon) conto ratem subigit, *works* or *directs, shoves* or *pushes forward his boat with a pole*, Id. A. 6, 302. ast alius *(i. e.* Sisyphus) subigit saxum contra ardua montis, *rolls up a stone*, Sil. 13, 610.—¶ 4. SUBIGĔRE terram, *to till* or *plough*; ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni, Virg. G. 1, 125. fortè boves presso subigebant vomere terram, *were tilling the ground with a ploughshare pressed* or *stuck* into it, Ov. M. 11, 31. cum terrae subigerentur fissione glebarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. homines—agris subigendis exercitati, *i. e.* aratores, Id. Rull. 2, 31.—ager bipalio priùs subigi debet, *to be digged* or *broken up with a spade*, Col. 3, 3, 3.—¶ 5. SUBIGĔRE farinam, *to knead* or *work with the hands*, Cato, R. R. 74. quidam ovis aut lacte subigunt *sc.* siliginem, *knead, mix* or *incorporate the flour with the eggs or milk*, Plin. 18, 11 f. 27. nunc fermentum fit ex ipsâ farinâ, quae subigitur, priusquàm addatur sal, 18, 11 f. 26.—primum corium pavimenti pilis subigere, *to beat the first coat of a floor with pestles*, Cato, R. R. 18, 7. emplastrum manibus, *to make up a plaster*, Scribon. 201 & 259. terga boum multo oleo et vino, *to rub and soften*, Col. 6, 13, 3. saepe plus prodest pressa manu subegisse terga (equorum,) quàm si largissimè cibos praebeas, *to have carried and rubbed their backs strongly*, ib. 30, 1. subiguntque in cote secures, *they grind* or *sharpen*, Virg. A. 7, 627. seu digitis subigebat opus *i. e.* lanam, *or teazed the wool with her fingers*, Ov. M. 6, 20.—da validis juvenum pariter subigenda lacertis, *sc.* cerussam, iridem, &c. *to be beaten* or *pounded together*, Ov. med. fac. 75.——SUBACTUS. part. *subduced*, Cic. Font. 1. te memorant, Gange totoque oriente subacto, primitias magno sepositisse Jovi, *having subdued* India, Ov. F. 3, 729. namque ut opes nimias mundo fortuna subacto intulit, &c. *being subdued*, Lucan. 1, 160.—¶ 2. SUBACTUS multitudine periclitantium, *forced*, Tac. An. 6, 16. *so* vi amoris subactus, ib. 13, 15. insidiisque subactus, *forced by the artifices* of his foe, Virg. A. 12, 494.——¶ 3. humus subacta, *often ploughed, well cultivated*, Cic. Sen. 17. *so* cum terra gremio mollito ac subacto semen sparsum excepit, ib. 15. *bene* subacto mihi ingenio opus est, ut agro non semel arato, sed novato atque iterato, *give me a genius well cultivated, like a field*, Cic. Or. 2, 30. scrobes subactae, *well prepared trenches*, Virg. G. 2, 50. loci minus subacti, *not well enough ploughed*, Plin. 18, 8 f. 19.—ipsi a pueris eruditi artibus militiae, tot subacti atque durati bellis, *exercised and hardened*, Liv. 42, 52.—¶ 4. emplastrum ex aceto subactum, *softened with vinegar*, Cels. 6, 3, 3. candidi panis interior pars ex vino subacta, *mixed up with wine*, Id. 6, 6, 36. *cf.* 189. *so* farina ex aqua frigidâ subacta, 7, 22. 3.—milii praecipuus ad fermenta usus, e musto subacti ad annuum tempus, *the meal of millet is particularly good for* making *leaven, which when wrought up* or *kneaded with new wine, will keep for a year*, Plin. 18, 11 f. 26.—SUBACTUS, ûs, m. *found only in the abl.* optimum frumentum, quod in subactu congium aquae capiat, *in kneading*, Plin. 18, 7 f. 12.——SUBACTIO, ōnis, f. *the act of cultivating* or *improving*; subactio autem est usus, auditio, lectio, literae, *the means of cultivating the genius are practice* or *experience, hearing, reading, writing*, Cic. Or. 2, 30.—¶ 2. *a beating, working* or *kneading*, Vitruv. 7, 3.

SUBJICĔRE (subjicio, ēci, ectum; jăcio,) ignem fornaci, lignis et sarmentis, *to put under* or *below*, Cic. Verr. 1, 27. et subjici *(for* subjici) jubet ociùs ignes *sc.* pirae, *to be put below*, Sil. 13, 298. subactam brisam prelo, *to put the kneaded mass of bruised grapes under the press*, Col. 12, 39. protinus prelo subjicerentur solidae, *sc.* olivae, Plin. 15, 6. sacculum pulvino, Senec. Ben. 2, 10—brachia collo, Ov. A. 3, 7, 7. altera (nympha) depositae subjecit brachia pallae, *held the robe which* Diana *put off*, Ov. M. 3, 167. cum foret Aeneae cervix subjecta parenti, *was placed under*, i. e. *when he bore on his shoulders*, Id. P. 1, 1, 33. subjecta lacertis brachia sunt, brachia *are put under* our lacerti, Ov. M. 14, 304. *(see* BRACHIUM.) nunc senior gladioque latus, scutoque sinistram, canitiem, galeae, subjicioque meam, i. e. *I put a sword on my side, a shield in my left hand, and a helmet on my head*, Id. Tr. 4, 1, 74. ramea costis subjiciunt fragmenta, thymum, cassaque recentes, *they put or lay under his ribs, sprigs*, &c. Virg. G. 4, 304. pedibusque rotarum subjiciunt lapsus, *i. e.* labentes rotas, *they put rolling wheels under*

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under its feet, Id. A. 2, 236. *so* verubus prunas, 5, 103. adorea liba epulis, 7, 110. ventri quoque, et sub femina manum subjicere convenit, Col. 6, 2, 6. ii parum habet lactis mater, ut subjiciat (agnos) sub alterius mammam, *set them to suck another*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20. circiter meridianos aestus, dum deferveseant, sub umbriferas rupes, et arbores patulas subjiciunt *sc.* oves, *they put them*, ib. 2, 2, 11. atque ita facta collyria subjiciuntur *sc.* jumento, *clysters* or *suppositories are administered* to him, Col. 6, 30, 8.—Subjicere bona civium voci praeconis, praeconi, *v.* sub praecone, *to expose to public sale by auction*, Cic. Off. 2, 23. de hortis Scapulanis hoc videtur effici posse,—ut praeconi subjiciantur, Cic. Att. 12, 37. ut rex Cyprius cum bonis omnibus sub praecone subjiceretur, Cic. Dom. 20. *cf.* Id. Quint. 15. (the praeco or crier stood on a stone, that he might be seen by all present, Cic. Pis. 15.) auctione propositâ, reliquias omnium spectaculorum subjecit, *(sc.* voci praeconis *v.* sub praecone,) et venditavit, *he exposed to sale what remained* of the furniture *of all his spectacles* or public shews, Suet. Cal. 38.—deferam non in planum modò aedes, sed colli etiam subjiciam, *I will not only bring down my house to the plain, but will even place it under the hill*, i. e. I will build it at the foot of the hill, Liv. 2, 7.—* Subjicere ova gallinae, *to set a hen*; plus vicena quina *(sc.* ova gallinae) incubanda subjici vetant, Plin. 10, 53 f. 74. subjici impari numero debent *sc.* ova, ib. 54 f. 75.—* Subjicere se imperio alicujus, *to subject to* or *submit, to put under*, Cic. Off. 2, 6. *so* si nos sub eorum potestatem subjicienius, A. ad Heren. 2, 31. cetera quoque omnia publica privataque sacra pontificis scitis subjecit, *he put under the cognizance* or *subjected to the determination of the pontiff*, Liv. 1, 20. id sacerdotium Pontifici subjecêre, *they subjected*, Liv. 2, 2. totam Siciliam ipsi (Romani) habent, vectigalemque provinciam securibus et fascibus subjecêre, *i. e.* suo imperio, Id. 31, 29. felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas, atque metus omnes, et inexorabile fatum subjecit pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis avari! *happy* (was the man, i. e. Epicurus,) *who—cast beneath his feet*, i. e. *entirely conquered*, Virg. G. 2, 492. *cf.* Lucr. 1, 49—150. in valle inferiore pedibus penè hostium aciem subjecit, *he placed his army almost under the feet of the enemy*, Liv. 38, 46.—in rostris quoque simili religione ipse te legibus subjecisti, *by a similar oath you subjected yourself to the laws*, Plin. Pan. 65. tum iste *sc.* Antonius—cervices suas ei subjecit securi, qua multi in minoribus peccatis occiderunt, *subjected his neck to that ax*, i. e. by opposing the decree of the senate exposed himself to that danger, Cic. Phil. 2, 21. terram ferro, *i. e.* vomeri, *to subject to the plough-share, to plough*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18. herbarum subjecta potentia nobis *sc.* est, *is subjected to me*, Ov. M. 1, 522.—subjicerer iisdem praeliis, *I should be exposed*, Cic. Att. 8, 15. virgis caedi, alii securi subjici, *for* subjiciebantur, *some were scourged, others beheaded*, Liv. 3, 37. quae *(sc.* civitas Romana) ideo omnibus rebus incipiendis gerendisque deos adhibet, quia nullius calumniae subjicit ea, quae dii comprobaverunt, *exposes to the calumny of no one*, i. e. *puts in the power of no one to blame*, Liv. 38, 48. qui *(sc.* orator) scelus fraudemque nocentis possit dicendo subjicere—odio civium, *to expose*, Cic. Or. 1, 46. *so* fortunas innocentium fictis auditionibus, Cic. Planc. 23. si invidiae subjecta esset *sc.* lex, *exposed to* odium, *made unpopular*, Liv. 4, 58 f. cum omnes a meis inimicis faces meae invidiae subjiciuntur, *all arts are used to raise* odium *against me*, Cic. Mil. 35.——* Subjicere partes generibus suis, *to rank* or *class* particular *parts under their* genus *or kind*; sed singulis perturbationibus partes ejusdem generis plures subjiciuntur; ut aegritudini, invidentia *v.* invidia, aemulatio, obtrectatio, misericordia, angor, &c. *several parts* or species *of the same kind are included under each perturbation*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7. sub metum autem subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, terror, &c. *under fear are comprehended sloth, shame, terror*, &c. ib. *so* fas, justum, pium, aequum, &c. subjici possunt honestati, Quinctil. 3, 8, 26. partes autem sunt, quae generibus iis, unde emanant, subjiciuntur, Cic. Or. 1, 42. alii vocabulum nomini subjiciunt, *include under*, Quinctil. 1, 4, 20. & 7, 3, 4. *cf.* Quinctil. 2, 21, 5. &c. 4, 5, 27. *(vid.* Species.)—diligenter oportet exprimi, quae vis subjecta sit vocibus, *what import* or *meaning is comprehended under words*, Cic. Fin. 2, 2. *so* quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subjiciatur, *what is the meaning of*, ib. huic verbo *(sc.* voluptati) omnes qui ubique sunt, qui Latinè sciunt, duas res subjiciunt, laetitiam in animo, commotionem suavem jucunditatis in corpore, *include under this word*, pleasure, *two things*, ib. 4. *so* sub hac voce quae sit subjicienda sententia, ib. 15.—et Cicero quidem in Rhetoricis judicium subjecit inventioni, *comprehends under*, Quinctil. 3, 3, 6. *cf.* Cic. Or. 14 & 15.—hic (Gorgias Leontinus) infinitam et immensam huic artificio *(sc.* arti rhetoricae) materiam subjicere videtur, *to include under rhetorick an immense variety of subjects*, Id. Inv. 1, 5.——* Subjicere aliquid oculis, *to describe a thing so as to place it before the eyes of any one*, Quinctilian. 6, 3, 38. & 8, 3, 79. saepe rem dicendo subjiciet oculis, Cic. Or. 40 f. sub aspectum omnium rem subjecit, *i. e.* ante oculos omnium posuit, A. ad Heren. 4, 47.——quum totam villam oculis tuis subjicere conamur, *to give you an idea of*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 44. non ut agros remque familiarem oculis subjiciamus, *to take a view of*, ib. 4, 1, 3. nam in ceteris actionibus existimationi hominum diligentia tantum et fides nostra *sc.* subjecta est; in hac (oratione) etiam pietas subjicietur, *my patriotism also will be manifested*, or *submitted to the judgment of the public*, ib. 2, 5, 3. et agrestium fuga, spoliatique in agris et vulnerati, foediora iis quae subjiciebantur oculis nunciantes, totam urbem ità implevêre, *reporting facts more shocking than those which were exhibited to view*, Liv. 3, 69. *cf.* 27, 26. segniùs irritant animum demissa per aurem, quàm quae sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus, *things that enter by the ear affect the mind less, than those which are presented to the faithful eyes*, Hor. Art. 181.

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cf. Cic. Acad. 1, 8.— ¶ 2. SUBJICĔRE teſtes, *to ſuborn*, Quinctil. 5, 7, 12. *ſo* indicem, Suet. Ner. 35. delatorem *v.* accuſatorem, Digeſt.—ſubjicitur etiam L. Metellus, tribunus pleb. ab inimicis Caſaris, qui, &c. *is ſet on* or *inſtigated*, Caeſ. B. C. 1, 33.—teſtamentum alicui, *to forge*, Id. 9, 2, 73. teſtamenta, credo, ſubjiciunt, Cic. Phil. 14, 3.—relictiſque *ſc.* militibus, quos non idoneos credebat, in locum eorum ſubjecit, quos ſecum ex Italia eduxerat, *he ſubſtituted*, Liv. 29, 24. cauſa ſubjiciendi pullos putatur, quòd &c. *the cauſe of* the cuckoo's *ſubſtituting his young* in place of thoſe of another bird, *i. e.* of his laying an egg in the neſt of another bird, that ſhe may hatch it, Plin. 10, 9 ſ. 11. *ui* pro ſeceſpita plumbeum cultrum ſubjiciendum curavit, *to be given him*, Suet. Tib. 35.——¶ 3. SUBJICĔRE aliquid alicui, *to ſuggeſt* or *hint*; ſi meminiſti, quod olim dictum eſt, ſubjice *ſc.* mihi, *remind me of it*, Ter. Phor. 2, 3, 40. quod mens ſuâ ſponte divinat, idem ſubjicit ratio haud fallax, *ſuggeſti*, Liv 26, 41. *ſo* cum ego unaquaque de re dicam, et diluam, ne ipſi, quae contraria ſunt, taciti cogitationi veſtrae ſubjiciatis, Cic. Cluent. 2. cupio mihi ab illo ſubjici, ſi quid praetereo, *to be reminded*, Id. Verr. 5, 10. has mihi ſpes ſubjicit fortuna populi Romani, *gives*, *inſpires*, Id. Phil. 8.—*ſo* ſpes eſt virginibus Peliâ ſubjecta creatis, *was given*, or *inſpired into the daughters of* Pelias, Ov. M. 7, 304. nec tibi ſubjiciet carmina ſerus amor, *will not dictate verſes to you*, Propert 1, 7, 20. aliud atque aliud, ita ut fieri ſolet, ubi prima quaeque damnamus, ſubjiciente animo, *ſuggeſting*, Curt. 6, 6, 27.—et quidem, cur ſic opinetur, rationem ſubjicit, *he gives* or *adds a reaſon*, Cic. Div. 2, 50. *ſo* at quae cauſa ſubjiciebatur ab ipſo hujus tam nefariae crudelitatis, Id. Verr. 5, 56.—vix pauca furenti ſubjicio, *I anſwer*, Virg. A. 3, 314.—ne longiore exordio legentem fatigemus, unum quaſi exemplum ſubjiciemus, *we ſhall add* or *ſubjoin*, Columel. 5, 11, 13. verba ex ipſis actis ſubjiciam, Plin. quem locum—ad literam ſubjeci, *I have literally ſubjoined*, Quinctil. 9, 1. 25. *cf.* 11, 1, 7. *ſo* an ſit narratio prooemio ſubjicienda, Id. 4, 2, 24. in praepoſitione (ab) B literae abſonam et ipſum S ſubjiciendo, (ut fiat ABS,) ib. 12, 10, 32. non exſpectare reſponſum, et ſtatim ſubjicere, *to ſubjoin* or *add*, 9, 2, 15. ut unumquodque genus exemplorum ſub ſingulos artis locos ſubjicere poſſis, A. ad Heren. 4, 2. hanc ideo rationem ſubjecimus, ut &c. Cic. Inv. 2, 23. jam verò, quod ſubjicit,—id cujuſmodi ſit, intelligere non poſſit, *with reſpect to what he adds*, Cic. Syll. 21. his acuit ſtimulis, ſubicitque (*for* ſubjicitque) haud mollia dictu, *ſc.* Annibal, *anſwers* his father, Sil. 1, 113.—* cum ei (Sullae) libellum malus poëta de populo ſubjeciſſet, *preſented a petition to him*, Cic. Arch. 10.—¶ 4. Parnaſſia laurus parva ſub ingenti matris ſe ſubjicit umbrâ, *ſprings* or *grows up*, Virg. G. 2, 19. *ſo* Gallo, cujus amor tantùm mihi creſcit in horas, quantùm vere novo viridis ſe ſubjicit alnus, *riſes* or *grows*, Id. E. 10, 74. corpora ſaltu ſubjiciunt in equos, *they raiſe their bodies by a leap on their horſes*, i. e. *they mount*, Id. A. 12, 288. Camillus ſubjectus a circumſtantibus in equum, *being lifted* or *ſet on horſeback by his attendants*, Liv. 6, 24. ſaluti fuit eques *ſc.* ei, qui raptim ipſe deſiluit, pavidumque regem in equum ſubjecit, *he owed his ſafety to a trooper, who nimbly leapt from his horſe, and mounted the frighted king on him*, Id. 31, 37. at illum (*ſc.* diſcum) dura repercuſſo ſubjecit in aëre tellus in vultus, Hyacinthe, tuos, *caſt it up in the reverberated air againſt thy face*, Ov. M. 10, 184.——SUBJECTUS, part. *ſet* or *put under*; tectis ſubjecti ignes, Cic. Cat. 3, 1. ſubjecto torrit igni *ſc.* artus, Ov. M. 1, 229. exiguo tinx • ſubjectos ſanguine cultros, ib. 7, 599. turba rotarum, duraque mollierant ſubjectas ungula glebas, *the clods under them*, 6, 220. *cf.* 2, 68. 13, 438 & 718. tum maximus heros aequora proſpiciens oculis ſubjecta, *lying under*, 8, 575. collis apex medii ſubjectis imminet arvis, *the top of a hill in the middle* of a plain *overlooks the fields below*, 7, 779. *cf.* ib. 638. loricamque ſimul, ſubjectaque (*ſc.* loricae) pectora rupit *ſc.* haſta, *broke through both his coat of mail and his breaſt under it*, 12, 113. *ſo* humeros ſubjectaque terga *ſc.* iis, *below them*, 13, 914. *cf.* 14, 66. *but* latos humeros ſubjectaque colla veſte ſuper, fulvique inſternor pelle leonis, *I cover my broad ſhoulders and my neck bending* or *ſtooping to* carry my father, Virg. A. 2, 721. qui (hoſtis) nunc corporibus ſuis ſubjectis undique cinxerit collem, *lying at the foot of it*, Liv. 7, 35. religio pedibus ſubjecta obteritur, *ſuperſtition put under our feet*, i. e. *vanquiſhed*, Lucr. 1, 79. terra pilae ſimilis nullo ſulcimine nixa aëra ſubjecto tam grave pendet onus, *in the air below*, or rather *ſurrounding it*, Ov. F. 6, 270. vaſta gigantëis ingeſta eſt inſula membris Trinăcris; et magnis ſubjectum molibus urget—Typhoëa, Id. M. 5, 347. *cf.* 350.—ſubjecti boves *ſc.* jugo, *put under*, *yoked* to the plough, ib. 15, 618.—alter (cingulus) ſubjectus aquiloni, *another zone placed* or *ſituate under the north*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6. *ſo* ſeptem ſubjecta trioni gens, *i. e.* ſeptemtrioni, Virg. G. 3, 381. *but* ter flamma ad ſummum tecti ſubjecta reluxit, *riſing* or *raiſed to the top of the roof*, ib. 4, 385. ¶ 2. gentes triſti ſubjectae ſervitio, *ſubjected*, Liv. 26, 49. omnes res ſubjectae ſunt naturae ſentienti, *i. e.* Deo, *ſubject to*, Cic. N. D. 2, 30. nihil autem eſt praeſtantius Deo; ab eo igitur neceſſe eſt mundum regi:—nulli igitur eſt naturae obedions, aut ſubjectus Deus, ib.—ſeoſibus aut ſub ſenſus ſubjectae res, Cic. Acad. 1, 8. 4, 23. Fin. 5, 13. eſtque illa ſubjecta quaſi materia ſapientiae, ib. 3, 18. *cf.* Or. 1, 46.—regimur quidem a te, et ſubjecti tibi, fed quemadmodum legibus, ſumus, Plin. Pan. 24. ſola virtus in ſua poteſtate eſt, omnia praeter eam ſubjecta ſunt ſub fortunae dominationem, A. ad Heren. 4, 17. parcere ſubjectis et debellare ſuperbos, *to ſpare the humble* or *ſubmiſſive*, Virg. A. 6, 853. *uſed ſometimes as a ſubſt.* neque enim, ut alia ſubjectis, ita amor imperatur, *ſubjects cannot be conſtrained to love their prince, as to do other things*, Plin. Pan. 85. nihilque magis a te ſubjecti animo factum eſt, quam quòd imperare coepiſti, *with the diſpoſition of a ſubject*, (al —ăto animo, *i.e.* obediente *v.* -ăti animi,) ib. 9. jam illa, quae etiam

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tiam in majoribus imperiis custodiuntur, considerare debebit, ne aut crudeliùs, aut remissiùs agat cum subjectis, *that he do not deal either too cruelly or remissly with those that are subject to him*, Col. 11, 1, 25.—subjecta vallium *sc.* loca, *the lower places*, Tac. An. 1, 65.——¶ 3. mare ventis subjectum, *exposed* or *liable*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24. *so* virtus subjecta sub varios incertosque casus, ib. 5, 1. nomen invidiosum, et infamiae subjectum, *(mel.* infame, et suspectum,) Id. Fin. 2, 4. per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam invidiae, *every day and hour more exposed*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 47.——¶ 3. testamenta subjecta, *forged*, Cic. Paradox. 6, 2. nec mea subjecta convicta est gemma tabellâ mendacem linis impositse notam, *nor is my ring* (i. e. *I am not*) *convicted of having affixed a false mark* or *seal to the thread on a forged deed* or *will*, Ov. M. 2, 9, 69. (5S.)—* sonitus verborum inanis, nullâ subjectâ sententiâ, *no meaning being contained under them*, Cic. Or. 1, 12.—generale quoddam decorum,—et aliud (decorum) huic subjectum, *a general* decorum, *and a particular* decorum *comprehended under the general*—quae autem pars subjecta generi est, eam sic definiunt, *the part* or species, *which is included under the* genus, Cic. Off. 1, 27.—habent insidias hominis blanditiae mali, quas ut vitemus, versus subjecti monent, *the following verses*, Phaedr. 1, 19, 2.——SUBJECTE, adv. haec, quam potest, demissimè, atque subjectissimè exponit, *as humbly and submissively, as he can*, Caes. B. C. 1, 84.—SUBJECTIO (ōnis, f.) rerum sub aspectum, *the bringing* or *placing of a thing under one's view*, Cic. Or. 3, 53.——¶ 2. *a figure of rhetorick when the speaker asks a question, and answers it himself*, A. ad Heren. 4, 23.—¶ 3. subjectio rationis, *the annexing* or *subjoining* of a reason, A. ad Heren. 4, 17—testamentorum, *a forging*, Liv. 39, 18.——SUBJECTOR, ōris, m. *a forger*, Cic. Cat. 2, 4.——SUBJECTA, ae, f. *the basis* or *bottom of an engine* or *machine*, Vitr. 10, 15.——SUBJECTO, abl. *by putting under it*, P in. 26, 15 f. 90.——SUBJECTĀRE (*v.* subjactāre) arenam altè, *to throw* or *cast up*, Virg. G. 3, 241.—*so* saxa, Lucr. 6, 700. manus, *to put up*, Ov. M. 4, 359. grana oportet e terra subjectari vallis aut ventilabris, cum ventus spiritalis, *to be raised from the ground*, i. e. *to be winnowed*, Varr. R. R. 1, 52.—urget enim dominus mentem non lenis, et acres subjectat (tibi) lasso stimulos, *applies sharp spurs to you wearied*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 94. SUBJECTĀRE, *to toy with*, Plaut. Casin. 5, 4, 2.—SUBJECTŪLUM flagri, *a constant sufferer* or *consumer of the scourge*, Id. Pers. 3, 3, 14.

SUBIMPETRĀRE, *to obtain by intreaty*, Tac. An. 4, 23.

SUBIMPŪDENS, *somewhat impudent*, Cic. Fam. 7, 17.

SUBINĀNIS, e, *somewhat empty*, Cic. Att. 2, 17.

SUBINDE, *contr.* subin', *then, thereupon, after that; now and then, frequently.*

SUBINFLUĒRE, *to blow in or under*, Sen. N. Q.

SUBINSULSUS, *somewhat silly* or *dull*, Cic.

SUBINVĪDĒRE ei, *to envy a little*, Cic. Fam. 7, 10. subinvisus, *somewhat odious*, Cic Rabir. Post 14.

SUBINVĪTĀRE, *to invite a little*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

SUBIRASCI ei, *to be a little angry*, Cic. Fam. 10, 22. subirātus, a. *somewhat angry*, Cic. Or. 1, 16.

SŬBĪRE (subeo, ii, *rar.* īvi, ĭtum,) tectum, *to go* or *come under a roof*, Caes. B. G. 1, 36 f. sic regia tecta subibat, *he entered the royal palace*, Virg. A. 7, 668. *so* tecta subimus, ib. 3, 83. regis subit ille penates, *he enters the king's house*, Ov. M. 5, 652. telluris operta subire *sc.* loca, *to enter the hidden recesses of the earth*, Virg. A. 6, 140. *so* nemorum secreta subibis, Ov. M. 1, 594. umbra subit terras, *his shade goes under the earth*, ib. 11, 61. inglorius subit portum, *he enters*, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 4. portuque subimus Chaonio, *for portui, we enter*, Virg. 3, 292. *so* cum subit illa nemus, *she enters*, Ov. M. 2, 418. sic fatur, et urbem subit, Lucan. 3, 98. tum primùm subiêre domos, Ov. M. 1, 121. casas, 5, 282. thalamos, 3, 282.—* SUBĪRE parentem humeris, *to bear, to carry*, Virg. A. 1, 707. & 4, 599. et juncti currum dominae subiêre leones, *and yoked lions came under*, i. e. *drew the chariot of the goddess* Cybele, ib. 3, 113.—jamque propinquabant castris, muroque subibant, *and were coming up to* or *entering the rampart*, 9, 371. ipse gubernaclo rector subit, *he goes up to the helm* as pilot, 5, 176. pars ingenti subiêre feretro, *went under* or *supported*, 6, 222. hic onus horret:—hic subit, et perfert, *the one shrinks from the burden, the other undertakes and carries it through*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 41. cum gravius dorso subit onus *sc.* asellus, *when he is overloaded*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 21.—* SUBĪRE ad portam castrorum, *to advance, to go up*, Liv. 34, 16. *so* ut subeunti saepe ad moenia urbis recursus pateret, 46, 42 f. inde ubi satis subisse sese ratus est, *that he had proceeded* or *gone up far enough*, 1, 27. loco iniquo subeuntibus erat ad hostes *sc.* iis, *they had to march up to the enemy over disadvantageous ground*, 2, 31. diversis partibus rex et legatus Romanus ad urbem subeunt, *make their approaches* to attack *the city*, Liv. 31, 45.—duabus simul partibus subire in adversos montes coepit, *to march up, to lead his forces up the mountains*, Id. 41, 18. subinus impositum saxis latè candentibus Anxur, *we go up to*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 25. subit in summa maria piscis, *comes up to the surface of the sea*, Plin. 9, 27. mirum maximè *sc.* id, et adversis quidem funibus subire *sc.* elephantem, *that he mounts* or *climbs up a rope*, Plin. 8, 3. necdum orbem medium Nox Horis acta subibat, Nox, *Night* (having her chariot) *driven by the* Horae *or Hours, had not yet ascended to* or *reached the middle of her course* or *the meridian of heaven*, i. e. *it was not yet midnight*, Virg. A. 3, 512. *cf.* 2, 8. & 5, 721. Tibul. 2, 1, 87.—* pone subit conjux, *comes up, follows*, Virg. A. 2, 724.——subitque argentea proles, *the silver race* or *age* [illegible] *me on* or *succeeded*, Ov. M. 1, 114.—occiduas ille (Cancer) subivit aquas, *has gone* or *sunk under*, Ov. F. 1, 314. si moriar, subeant juvenalia arvum ossa, *let my bones be buried under*, Id. P. 1, 2, 109. et subiit cineres territa flamma suos, *went under, i. e. was extinguished*, Id. F. 3, 48.—Acmenae subiit mucronem *sc.* Laufus, *came under, exposed himself to*, Virg. A. 10, 798.—omnes sententiae, verbaque omnia—sub acumen stili subeant et succedant necesse est, *sc.* ut, *must come under* and *be submitted to*, Cic. Or. 1, 33.—¶ 2. SUBĪRE laborem, *to undergo, to endure*, Cic. Att. 3, 15.

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15. duro labori, Tibul. 1, 4, 47. *ſo* cruciatum voluntarium, Cic. Off. 3, 29. nives, Virg. E. 10, 66. omne periculum, Hor. Epod. 1, 3. pericula, Ov. Ep. 20, 175. poenam dupli, Cic. Off. 3, 16. poenas ex merito, Ov. M. 5, 200. poenas meritas, Id. Ep. 12, 119. ſervitium, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 8. ſupplicia, Cic. ad Brut. 12. tempeſtatem invidiae, Cic. Cat. 2, 7. tempeſtates, Caeſ. B. G. 8, 5. verbera, Hor. S. 1, 3, 120. vim atque injuriam, Cic. prov. Conſ. 17. vincula, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 28. vituperationem, Id. Att. 14, 21. Curio omnia potiùs ſubire conſtituit, quàm id pati, Cic. Fam. 8, 11.——* SUBIRE in locum alicujus, *to come, to ſucceed*, Ov. M. 1, 130. in partes alicujus, *to undertake the part* or *taſk*, Id. P. 4, 9, 7. *ſo* et ipſe patronus has partes ſubit, *undertakes*, Quinct. 6, 1, 24. *ſo* negotium, 4, 1, 8. cujus nunc mihi ſubeunda defenſio eſt, Plin. Ep. 9, 19. *cf.* Id. pan. 44.—affectus, quos, non ut advocati, ſed ut paſſi, ſubimus, *we aſſume*, Quinctil. 11, 1, 55.—* SUBIRE auxilio alicui, *to come up to one's aſſiſtance*, Virg. A. 2, 216. plures ſubire, *for* ſubibant, *advanced* to the combat or to ſupport their friends, Liv. 30, 11.—* ubi maximè montes Cortonenſes Traſimenus (lacus) ſubit, *lies* or *approaches neareſt to*, Id. 22, 4.—quos (lucos) et aquae ſubeunt et aurae, *i. e.* per quos eunt, *go* or *paſs through*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 8.—primae legioni tertia, dextrae alae ſiniſtra ſubiit, *came up in place of, relieved*, Liv. 27, 2. *ſo* equitatu circumventi *ſc.* elephanti, infirmos aut feſſos, vulneratoſve in medium agmen recipiunt; ac velut imperio ac ratione per vices ſubeunt, *they oppoſe the enemy* or *maintain the fight by turns*, Plin. 8, 7 f.——¶ 3. SUBIT Alba Latinum, *follows, ſucceeds*, Ov. M. 14, 612. F. 4, 43.—ſubit aſpera ſilva, *a prickly wood riſes* or *ſucceeds* in place of corn, Virg. G. 1, 152. ne ſubeant herbae, *to prevent weeds from growing up*, ib. 180. ſubeunt morbi, triſtiſque ſenectus, *ſucceed*, ib. 3, 67. *ſo* curae ſubeunt, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 23.—ſubit furtim lumina feſſa ſopor, *ſleep inſenſibly ſteals upon my wearied eyes*, Ov. Ep. 19, 56. timor ſubit animum, *comes upon, ſeizes*, Liv. 39, 16. belli Macedonici ſubibat jam cura, *ſc.* animos Romanorum, *engaged their attention*, Liv. 41, 19. *ſo* religio ſubit animos, Plin. 5, 1. ſubiit regem verecundia, Curt. 5, 2. ne ſubeant animo taedia juſta tuo, Ov. P. 4, 15, 30. et mentem patriae ſubiit pietatis imago, *came into*, Virg. A. 10, 824. *ſo* ſubiit cari genitoris imago *ſc.* mentem, ib. 2, 560. ſubiit deſerta Crëuſa, 562. animum ſubiit Acëta relictus, Ov. M. 7, 170. Hectoris umbra ſubit, *ſc.* animum v. -mo, 12, 591. *ſo* nunc mihi cum carâ conjuge nata ſubit, Id. P. 1, 8, 32. animum cogitatio ſubit, Liv. 36, 20. dulcedo agrariae legis, demto auctore, ſubibat animos, 2, 42. ſubit ira cadentem ulciſci patriam, *anger prompts me*, Virg. A. 2, 575, ſpes mihi magna ſubit, *I conceive great hope*, Ov. Tr. 147. in tantis ſubeunt nec bona verba malis. *ſc.* animo v. mihi, *occur*, ib. 3, 13, 24. et ſubeant animo Latmia faxa tuo, *call to mind*, Id. Ep. 18, 62. ſpiritus et vacuas priùs hic tenuandus in auras ibit, et in tepido deſeret oſſa rogo, quàm ſubeant animo meritorum oblivia noſtro, *before I forget*, Tr. 1, 4, 13. quid ſim, quid fuerimque, ſubit *ſc.* animo, imp. *it occurs* to my mind, *I reflect* or *remember*, ib. 3, 8, 38. *cf.* 3, 3, 14. *ſo* nec mentem ſubit *ſc.* tibi, Ov. M. 12, 471.—SUBIENS, entis, part.—removent ſubeuntia nubila, *the clouds coming on*, Ov. F. 2, 493. te ſubeunte *ſc.* in oppidum, *advancing* or *going up* to beſiege it, Id. P. 4, 7, 21. lucifero ſubeunte, *on the following day*, Id. F. 6, 791. nondum ſubeunte ſenectâ, *coming on*, Sil. 7, 596. ſpectant ſubeuntem fata mariti Alceſtim, *undergoing*, i. e. *dying to ſave her huſband's life*, Juvenal. 6, 651.——SUBITURUS eundem caſum, *about to undergo*, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 13. paginâ judicium docti ſubitura principis, *about to come under* or *to undergo*, Ov. F. 1, 19. *ſo* lumina fraternas jam ſubitura manus, i. e. *about to be cloſed by the hands of a brother*, Id. Liv. 94. (A. 471.)—*paſſiv.* ut pendens liquidâ ripa ſubitur aquâ, *is gone under by*, i. e. *has a liquid ſtream running below it*, Ov. Art. A. 1, 620. Haemi exceſſitas ſex millibus paſſuum ſubitur, *is gone up to*, i. e. *the aſcent to the top of* Haemus, *is ſix miles*, Plin. 4, 11 f. 18. quaecunque mihi uni proponetur fortuna ſubeatur, *let it be undergone*, Cic. Cat. 4, 1. *ſo* inimicitiae ſunt? ſubeantur: labores? ſuſcipiantur, Id. Verr. 5, 71. ſi ſubeantur proſpera caſtra, *if a military life be fortunately undertaken*, Juv. 16, 2. ſarcina non ſubeunda fuit, *ought not to have been undertaken*, Ovid. Triſt. 5, 6, 6. *ſo* cujus nunc mihi ſubeunda defenſio eſt, Plin. Ep. 9, 19. fallendus eſt judex, et variis artibus ſubeundus, *to be amuſed*, Quinctil. 4, 5, 5.—SUBITUS, a. *ſudden, haſty, unlooked for*; ſubita oratio, *extemporary*, Cic. Or. 1, 33. *ſo* exercitationes ſubitae, ib.—propter opera inſerta multa multorum, ſubitum eſt ei remigrare Ka. Quintil. *it will hurry him*, Cic. Fam. 13, 2. ad ſubita rerum, *for ſudden emergencies*, Liv. 9, 43. relicto magiſtro equitum ad ſubita belli miniſteria, *to* anſwer *the ſudden exigencies of the war*, Id. 4, 27.——SUBITÒ, adv. *ſuddenly, on a ſudden*: —SUBITĀNEUS (a) imber, *ſudden*, Col. 1, 6. *ſo* ignis, Sen. N. Q. 7, 22.—SUBITĀRIUS, a. -arii res, *ſudden*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 70. -arii milites, *ſuddenly raiſed, ſubitary*, Liv. 3, 4 f. & 41, 18. *ſo* legiones, 31, 2. & 40, 26. ſenatum conſules vocant; jubentur ſubitarium ſcribere exercitum, *to make a haſty levy of troops, to raiſe an army with all poſſible expedition*, 3, 30. ſubitaria aedificia, *ſuddenly* or *haſtily built*, Tac. An. 15, 39.

SUBJŬGIS, e, *accuſtomed to the yoke or to draw*, Cato, 63.——SUBJUGIUM, i, n. *a thong* or *band wherewith a yoke is faſtened to a beaſt's neck*, ib. & Vitruv. 10, 8.

SUBJUNGĔRE (nxi, nctum,) tigres curru *ſor* currui, *to join* or *yoke*, Virg. E. 5, 29. gentem, *to ſubdue*, Id. A. 8, 502. *ſo* urbem ſub imperium Romanum, *to reduce*, Cic. Verr. 1, 21. *cf.* Rull. 2, 36. omnes artes oratori, *to require that an orator ſhould poſſeſs* or *underſtand*, Cic. Or. 1, 50.—aliquid alicui, *to ſubjoin*, Quinctil. 3, 3, 10. aliqua ſubjungo, *I add*, Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 7.—video in aruſpicum reſponſis haec eſſe ſubjuncta, *are ſubjoined, follow*, Cic. Ar. reſp. 17. Aeneïa puppis prima (loca) tenet, roſtro Phrygios ſubjuncta leones, *having* for an ornament *to her prow*, the

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the figure of two *Phrygian lions yoked* to the chariot of Cybēle, Virg. A. 10, 157. *cf.* inf. 253.

Sublābi, *to slip* or *slide away, to fall down and decay by little and little*; Senec. I p. 71 f. sublabitur memoria, *fails*, Id. Ir. 3, 10. quae sunt vetustate sublapsa, reparentur in melius, *have fallen to decay*, Plin. Ep. 10, 71 f. 75. sic omnia fatis in pejus ruere ac retro sublapsa referri, *falling* or *gliding away*, Virg. G. 1, 200. *cf.* A. 2, 169.

Sūblātus part. (tollo,) *taken away, removed; puffed up; educated: begotten*: Sublātē, adv. *in a lofty strain, sublimely; proudly, haughtily*: —— Sublātio, ōnis, f. *a lifting up, a taking away*; *see* Tollēre.

Sublectāre, (lacto,) *to decoy, to stroke*, Plaut.

Sublēgēre, *to choose in place of another*; baccam, quodcunque jaceret, *to gather up*, Col. 12, 50. vel quae sublegi tacitus tibi carmina nuper, *I picked up from you*, as it were, i. e. I got by heart while you were singing, without your knowledge, Virg. E. 9, 21. sermonem, *to overbear*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 98. in demortuorum locum, *sc.* senatores, *to chuse, to substitute*, Liv. 23, 23. liberi parentibus sublecti, *children stolen from their parents*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 44.

Sublēsus, a. *weak, of little value*, Plaut. Mil.

Sublevāre aliquem, *to lift* or *raise up*, Liv. 28, 20. alter is, (*sc.* Pompeius,) qui nos sibi quondam ad pedes stratos, ne sublevat quidem, Cic. Att. 10, 4. *so* caput aquâ *sc.* ex, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 22. mentum linistrâ, *to support, to hold up*, A. ad Heren. 4, 51.—aliquem auxilio, *to help, to aid*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 102. *cf.* Cic. Fam. 5, 1. Or. 2, 40. pericula hominum, *to ward off*, Cic. Mur. 4.—calamitates hominum, *to relieve*, Cic. Tusc 4, 20.—cujus (Marii) fugam pecuniâ sublevavit, *whom he relieved in his banishment*, Nep. 25, 2. fide ad alios sublevandos saepe usus est, *he used his credit to relieve others*, Id. 15, 4.—legati Vicentinorum non modo non presserunt eum, verùm etiam sublevaverunt, *not only did not urge their charge against him, but even favoured his defence*, Plin. Ep 5, 4.—laborem militum, *to lessen*, Caes. B. G. 6, 31. odia, *to diminish* or *soften*, Cic. Fam. 8, 3. *cf.* Act. 1. Verr. 16. quaestionem, *to prevent an examination by torture*, by manumitting a slave, Cic. Coel. 29. nominis novitatem dicendi gloriâ, *to compensate, to make up for*, Cic pet. cons. 1.—causam inimici, *to weaken* or *hurt*, Cic. Caecil. 4. hic status unâ omnium voce gemitur, neque verbo cujusquam sublevatur, *nor is it soothed* or *mitigated*, Cic. Att. 2, 18.—ab ipso autem Socrate sublevatus, *vindicated, defended*, Id. Tusc. 4, 37.

Sublica, ae, f. *a stake* or *pile of wood driven into the ground for building on*, Vitruv. 3, 3. Caes. B. G. 4, 17. Liv. 23, 37.——Sublicius pons, *a wooden bridge, made of piles* or *posts driven into the river*, Liv. 1, 33. Plin. 36, 15.

Sublīgāre, *to bind* or *tie below*, Plin. 17, 22. ensem lateri *v.* humeris, *to bind*, Virg. A. 8, 459. 11, 11.—Sublīgar, āris, n. & subligāculum, i, n. *a kind of girdle* or *covering round the loins, worn by players and others under the tunick*; in scenam sine subligaculo prodeat nemo, Cic. Off 1, 35. subligar Accī, Juv. 6, 70. si pudor est, transfer subligar in faciem, Martial. 3, 87. subligaria signantur opifici, *the trowsers of the workman* employed in refining frankincense *are sealed up*, to prevent him from concealing any under them, Plin. 12, 14 f. 32.

Sublīmis, e, *q.* supra limum,) *lofty, high, sublime*, -es boves, *tall*; in sublime jacēre, *aloft, on high*; sublimem rapere, *to hoist* or *trust up, and carry away*, Ter. And. 5, 2, 20.—Sublīmē, adv. *up aloft, on high*:—Sublimiter, adv. *sublimely, highly, on high*:—Sublimitas, ātis, f. *sublimity, height, loftiness*:—Sublimātus, part. *lifted up, raised high*, Vitruv. 6, 9.

Sublīnēre, (ēvi, ītum,) *to anoint* or *besmear a little*; os alicui, *to deceive, to make a fool of*:—— Sublītus, part. & sublinitus, (*a* sublinire, *obsol.*) *besmeared*; tibi os est sublitum, *you are made a fool of*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 55. sublinitum est os custodi mulieris, *was deceived* or *cheated*, Id. Mil. Sublividus, a. *somewhat black and blue*, Cels. 5, 28.

Sublūcānus, a. *about day-spring, a little before day-light*; sublucanis temporibus, Plin. 11, 12.

Sublūcēre, xi, -, *to give a little light, to shine somewhat, to glimmer*, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 5.

Sublurēre, ui, ūtum, *to wash* or *rinse, to bathe*; se calidâ aquâ, Cels. 4, 12. *cf.* Col 6, 32. cujus radices duo duabus ex partibus flumina sublue bant, *washed*, Caes. B. G. 7, 69.—Sublūtus, a. *somewhat washed, soused, soaked*, Martial. 2, 42.— Subluvies, ēi, f. *a disease in the feet of sheep between the clees, the foul*, Col. 7, 5.

Sublurīdus, a. *somewhat wan and pale*; cicatrix sublurida, Plaut. Amph. 4, 4.

Sublustris, e, *having a faint light, glimmering*; sublustri nocte in umbra, Virg.

Submānāre, *to flow softly*, Vitruv. 8, 1.

Submergēre, si, sum, *to drown* or *sink under water, to overwhelm, to dip* or *plunge*; ipsos ponto, Virg. A. 1, 40. submersas obrue puppes, ib. 79.

Submērus, a. *almost pure and without mixture.*

Subminia, *sc.* vestis, *a red vermilion garment.*

Subministrāre pecuniam ei, *to furnish* or *afford*: -ātor, *a furnisher*, Sen. Ep. 115.

SUBMITTĒRE *v.* summittere (sī, issum,) aures, *to let* or *lay down*; opp. to subrigēre, *to raise* or *set up*, Plin. 10, 48 f. 67. barbam et capi lum, *to let grow*. Senec. ad Polyb. 36. *cf.* Suet. Caes. 67. Plin. Ep. 7, 23. *so* comam, Suet. Cal. 47. crinem barbamque, Tac. G. 31. ille caput viridi fessum submisit in herba, *laid down*, Ov. M 3, 502. submitte caput cervice paratâ ferre jugum, *stoop* or *bend down*, Juv. 6, 206. clypeum, Curt. 9, 5, 18. ut videndam praeberet faciem, neve submitteret, *and not hold* or *hang it down*, Suet. Vit. 17. fasces populo submittere a Publicola traditum, *to lower the* fasces, *to the people*, in token of respect, Quinct. 3, 7, 18. vocato ad consilium populo, summissis fascibus, in concionem ascendit *sc.* Valerius: gratum id multitudini spectaculum fuit, summissa sibi esse imperii insignia, Liv. 2, 7. fasces januae literarum *(i. e.* literati hominis, Posidonii,) submisit is (Pompeius,) cui se Oriens Occidensque submiserat, Plin. 7, 30 f. 31. *hence* cum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet, fascesque summitteret, *was now yielding, and lowering the ensigns of dignity to you*, Cic. Brut. 6.—flexum genu submisit, *she put down her bended*

ad knee on the ground, Ov. M. 4, 340. *cf.* 7, 191. genua ſubmittunt *ſc.* elephanti, *they kneel*, Plin. 8, 1. ſolipĕdes inter initia paſci, niſi ſubmiſſis genibus, non poſſunt, *at firſt*, i. e. when foals, *cannot feed, without kneeling*, Plin. 11, 48 ſ. 108. ſibi deſtinatum in animo eſſe Camillo ſubmittere imperium, *to reſign the command*, Liv. 6, 6. procubuit, teneràque latus ſubmiſit in herbâ *ſc.* bos, *the cow fell down, and laid her ſide upon the tender graſs*, Ov. M. 3, 23. malum ferro ſubmittere, *to cut down the maſt*, Juv. 12, 54. oculos, *to look to the ground*, Ov. F. 3, 372. nox erat, et ſomnus laſſos ſummiſit ocellos, *ſhut* or *cloſed*, Ov. A. 3, 5, 1. pretia, *to leſſen*, Plin. 29, 1 ſ. 8 —— * ne minori (*ſc.* ovi) quadrimâ—prolem ſubmittat *ſc.* paſtor, *let him not entruſt the bringing up of her own offspring to an ewe that is under four years old*, Col. 7, 3, 15. finguli agni binis nutricibus ſubmittuntur, *each lamb is put to be ſuckled and brought up by two nurſes*, ib. 7, 4, 3. nullus (delphinus) conatur evadere, ni ſummittantur ſibi retia, *be laid for them*, Plin. 9, 8 ſ. 9. ſe patri ad genua ſubmiſit, *he threw himſelf at his father's feet*, Suet. Tib. 20. ſubmiſit ſe elephas *ſc.* in genua, *kneeled*, Curt. 8, 14, 39. quum (Pruſias) veniret in curiam ſubmiſiſſe ſe, et oſculo limen curiae contigiſſe *ſc.* Polybius tradit, *that he fell* or *threw himſelf down on the ground*, Liv. 45, 44 ſ. Magnus adorato ſubmittat Caeſare ſigna, *let Pompey lower his ſtandards* as a ſign of ſubmiſſion to Caeſar, Lucan. 6, 243. vocem, *to lower*, Quinctil. 1, 8, 1. 11, 3, 13 & 42. *cf.* Cic. Caecil. 15. gaudebat, ſi quis ſibi acrius contuenti, quaſi ad fulgorem ſolis, vultum ſubmitteret, *lowered his countenance*, or *looked down*, Suet. Aug 79.——¶ 2. *metaph.* SUBMITTĔRE animos amori, *to ſubmit* or *ſubject her mind, her reſentment* or *pride, to love*, Virg. A. 4, 414. et pugnare diu, nec me ſubmittere culpae certa fui, *and not to ſubmit* or *eaſily yield to a crime*, Ov. Ep. 4, 151. neque enim decet, aut convenit nobis, periculo ulli ſubmittere animum noſtrum, *to loſe courage at the proſpect of, to be diſcouraged by*, Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 6. ne, qui Cannenſi ruinae non ſuccubuiſſet, ad minores calamitates animos ſubmitteret, *ſhould not let their ſpirits* or *courage be depreſſed by*, Liv. 23, 25. adeò ergo obnoxios ſubmiſerant animos non infimi ſolùm, ſed principes etiam plebis, *were ſo diſpirited* or *diſheartened*, had ſunk into ſuch ſpiritleſs deſpondency, Id. 6, 34. ii qui ſuperiores ſunt, ſummittere ſe debent in amicitia, *to bring down, to lower*, Cic. Amic. 20. *ſo* ſubmittĕris in amicam ex imperatore, Plin. Pan. 85. appellavi populum, tribubus ſummiſi me, et ſupplicavi, *I humbled myſelf*, Cic. Planc. 10. ſummittere ſe in humilitatem cauſam dicentium, *to ſtoop to the humble deportment of perſons accuſed*, Liv. 38, 52. praeceptorem oportet ſubmittere ſe ad menſuram diſcentis, *to adapt himſelf to the capacity of the learner*, Quinctil. 2, 3, 7. *ſo* omiſſo ſpecioſiore illo ſtili genere, ſubmitto me ad utilitatem diſcentium, Quinctil. 7, 1, 54. *cf.* 6, 2, 16 et mihi res, non me rebus ſubmittere conor, *to adapt* or *ſuit circumſtances to myſelf*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 19. Pana jubet Tmolus citharae ſubmittere cannas, *to ſubmit his reeds to the harp*, i. e. to acknowledge his pipe to be inferior to the harp of Apollo, Ov. M. 11, 171.—¶ 3. *to ſend privily* or *underhand*; ſubmittebat iſte Timarchidem, qui moneret eos, Cic. Verr. 3, 28. *cf.* 1, 41. Suet. Caes. 43. Ner. 28 & 34. Tit. 6. percuſſores ſibi ex Hiſpania in Judaeam (Galbam) ſubmiſiſſe opinatus, *that he had privately ſent aſſaſſins to* murder *him*, Id. Galb. 23 ſ. *ſo* Latinorum populos juventutem ſubmiſiſſe ad id bellum, Liv. 6, 6. aliis citra ſenatûs populique auctoritatem, quò vellent, et quoties vellent, auxilia ſubmittens, Suet. Caeſ. 28.—— * hunc vos non ſubmittetis? *ſc.* ſucceſſorem, *will you not ſend one to ſucceed him?* Cic. prov. conſ. 4. quos laborantes conſpexerat, iis ſubſidia ſubmittebat, Caeſ. B. G. 4, 26.— * tibi tellus ſubmittit flores, *produces, brings forth, makes to grow*, Lucr. 1, 8. *ſo* non pabula tellus paſcendis ſubmittit equis, Lucan. 4, 410. *ſo* Cithaeron prata ſubmittit gregi, Senec. Oedip. 845. teneris ſubmittit gramina plantis *ſc.* tellus, *produces graſs for the nymphs to tread upon*, Val. Flac. 3, 528. vinea ſummittit capreas non ſemper edules, *the vineyard does not always afford* or *nouriſh the maſt eatable kids*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 43. nec monſtrum Colchi ſummisêre majus, *nor did* Colchis *produce*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 63.—* agni—quos arietes ſubmittere volunt, *which they wiſh to bring up* or *reſerve as rams* for breeding, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18. *ſo* haedi, trimeſtres cum ſint facti, tum ſubmittuntur, et in grege incipiunt eſſe, ib. 2, 3, 8. ſolent mares ſubmitti ad admiſſuras, 2, 3, 4. tu modò, quos in ſpem ſtatues ſubmittere gentis, praecipuum jam inde a teneris impende laborem, *beſtow the chief attention on thoſe, which you ſhall reſolve to bring up for the increaſe of their ſpecies*, Virg. G. 3, 73. *ſo* et quos (vitulos) aut pecori malint ſubmittere habendo, &c. *which they chuſe either to keep for breeding*, ib. 159. *ſo* ſubmittite tauros, *(al. ſc.* jugo, *yoke your bulls,)* Id. E. 1, 46. vitis autem foecunda, cujus progeniem ſtudemus ſubmittere, *the offspring of which we are deſirous to reſerve* or *ſet apart* for bearing fruit, Col. 3, 6, 2. nec plus quam in unum flagellum eſt ſubmittenda *ſc.* vitis, *and no more than one rod* of the plant *muſt be ſet apart* for bearing fruit, ib. 4, 14, 3. *cf.* Id. Arb. 5, 1.—SUBMISSUS, part. & adj. illi (*ſc.* milites v. exercitus Antonii) aegrè, ſummiſſis armis, ceſsêre victoriam, *having lowered their arms* in token of ſubmiſſion, Pater. 2, 85. ſubmiſſoque humiles intrârunt vertice poſtes, *entered the low door with their heads bowing*, Ov. M. 8, 638. in durâ ſubmiſſo poplite terrâ, *lowering her ham, kneeling*, ib. 7, 191. ſtantibus primis, ſecundis ſubmiſſioribus, *lower*; poſtremis etiam genu nixis, Liv. 44, 9. ſubmiſſi petimus terram, *we humbly fall to the ground*, Virg. A. 3, 93. eam (lupam) ſummiſſas inſantibus adeò mitem praebuiſſe mammas, ut, &c. *ſo gently let down her dugs*, Liv. 1, 4. ſubmiſſa barba, *a long beard*, Ov. M. 6, 715. ſubmiſſae manus, *hanging down*, 5, 235. utque ſolent famuli, cum verbera ſaeva verentur, tendere ſubmiſſas ad tua crura manus *ſc.* liceat, *ſuppliant*, Id. Ep. 20, 78. auxilium ſubmiſſa

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missâ voce rogavit, *with a humble voice*, Id. 7, 90. *so* submissa voce precari, Mart. 8, 75. submissis precibus adorare, Lucan. 8, 594. oratione submissâ loqui de pace, Caes. B. C. 3, 19. oratio submissa et infracta, Liv. 38, 14. non dubitabat, quin recenti calamitate submissiores essent futurae *sc.* civitates, *mere humble* or *submissive*, Hirt B. G. 8, 31. submissâ voce agam, tantùm ut judices audiant, *with a low* or *gentle voice*, Cic. Flac. 28. *cf.* Quinctil. 11, 3, 43, 63. &c. *so* submissum murmur, ib. f. 45. submissi sumus in prooemio, Id. 9, 4, 138. atque haec submisso dicite verba sono, Tibull. 3, 1, 22. submissum genus dicendi, *gentle, not vehement*; opp. *to* concitatum, Quinctil. 11, 1. *so* submissa oratio et lenis, ib. summissius genus dicendi—Cic. Or. 26 f. ne quid humile, submissum,—abjectumque facianus, *mean, low, groveling, crouching*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30. *cf.* Off. 1, 34. Att. 1, 17.——Submissè, adv. *with a low voice, softly*; submissiùs dicere, Cic. Or. 2, 53. *humbly submissively*, Id. Planc. 5. quanto sumus superiores, tanto nos submissiùs geramus, Cic. Off. 1, 26.——Submissim, adv. *softly*, Suet. Aug. 74.——Submissio, ōnis, f *a making low, a lowering*; ex contentione vocis, ex submissione, Cic. Off. 1, 41. *cf.* Id. Or. 25.

Submolestus, a. *somewhat troublesome*: -è.

Submŏnēre, *to warn one underhand, to put in mind, to hint*, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 22.

Supmorōsus, a. *somewhat froward* or *peevish*.

SUBMŌVĒRE v. summovēre, *to remove, to displace; to keep out*; i, lictor submove turbam, Liv. 3, 48. *cf.* 4, 50. tribuni populum summovebant, Liv. 25, 3. progredi prae turbâ occurrentium ad spectaculum non poterat *sc.* Perseus, donec consul lictores misisset, qui summovendo (*sc.* turbam,) iter ad praetorium facerent, Id. 45, 7. *cf.* Plin. pan. 76. neque consularis summovet lictor miseros tumultus mentis, et curas, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 10. marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges summovere litora, *to remove back, to extend* or *enlarge*, ib. 18, 21. *so* gurgite septeno rapidus mare summovet amnis *sc.* Nilus, *drives back*, Lucan. 8, 445. silva—frondibus, ut velo, Phoebēos submovet ignes, *keeps off the rays of the sun*, Ov. M. 5, 389. *cf.* Lucan 3, 401. populum submoverat aris, *sc.* a, *had removed* or *forced away*, ib. 6, 274. portaque vix firmâ submovet arma serâ, *keeps off*, Id. P. 1, 2, 24. *so* gentes, quas non bene submovet Ister, Id. Tr. 2, 203. *cf.* 304. & 5, 2, 44 summovet instantes *sc.* Centauros, *he drives off*, Ov. M. 12, 231. Dī te submoveant orbe suo, *banish thee from their world*, ib. 8, 97.—* Summovēre villicum negotio, *to remove* or *displace from his employment*, Col. 1, 7, 5. *so* a proconsulatu, Plin. 2, 12. a republicâ, Paterc. 2, 68. Quinctil. 11, 1, 85.—Alpes Germaniam ab Italia submovent, *separate*, Plin. 3, 19 f. 23 f. *so* si quem tellus extrema refuso submovet oceano, Virg. A. 7, 226.—ut quos natura ipsa retinere in officio non potuisset, ii magnitudine poenae maleficio submoverentur, *might be deterred from the crime* of parricide, Cic. Rosc. A. 25.—tunc arte nefandâ submota est capiti tabes, *the putrid matter was taken out from his skull*, Lucan. 8, 689.—*impersonal.* non est, (*sc.* causa,) quòd feliciorem eum judices, cui submovetur (*sc.* a lictore, *for whom way is made* or *the crowd is removed,*) quàm quem lictor semitâ dejicit, Senec. Ep. 94. *cf.* Id. de provid. 3.—summotis nubibus, *being removed*, Virg. E. 6, 38. aut alios longè summotos arcet arenâ, Id. A. 6, 316. submotâ concione, *being dismiss'd*, Cic. Flac. 7. submotus ad Istrum, *banished*, Ov. P. 3, 4, 91. *so* submotus patriâ, ib. 4, 16, 47.—submoto Lysandro, *being removed* or *ordered to withdraw*, Nep. 6, 4 f.—* turbandae rei causâ publicani per vacuum in summoto locum cuneo irruperunt, *through the empty space, from which the people had been removed*, Liv. 25, 3. *so* submoto incesserunt *sc.* in, Id. 28, 27.—Submōtor, ōris, m. *a remover* or *clearer*; submotor aditûs, i. e. *the* lictor *clearing the way*, Liv. 45, 29.—Submōtus, ûs, m. found only in the abl.—incedit (*sc.* deus Apis) submotu lictorum, *he walks* attended *with a number of lictors to make way for him*, Plin. 8, 46 f. 71.

Subnasci, *to grow up under* or *after*; atque ita subnasci sui generis plumas, Plin. 11, 23 f. 27. haec ulcera (*i. e.* ipsos adulteros,) cum ipsis membris (*i. e.* filiâ et nepte, quas ablegaverat.) absciderat *sc.* Augustus, alia subnascebantur. Senec. de brev. vit. c. 5. fructibus omnium generum ita subnascentibus, ut nunquam satietas voluptatibus desit, Plin. 5, 1. *cf.* 12, 3. 17, 27.

Subnātāre, *to swim under*, Sil. 14, 482.

Subnectĕre, xui, xum, *to tie under, to bind, to fasten*; subnectit fibula vestem, Virg. A. 1, 139. *cf.* 1, 492. 5, 313. 10, 138. ac primùm laxos tenui de vimine circlos cervici subnectit, *hangs loose collars of slender twigs about their necks*, Id. G. 3, 167. M. Servilius Nonianus princeps civitatis, non pridem, in metu lippitudinis, prius quam eam nominaret, aliusve ei praediceret, duabus literis Graecis P et A chartam inscriptam, circumligatam lino, subnectebat collo, &c. Plin. 28, 2 f. 5. antennis totum subnectite velum, *furl or tie the sails to the yards*, Ov. M. 11, 483. comam subnexus, *sc.* secundum, *having his hair tied below*, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 115.—¶ 2. *to subjoin*; his adjecerunt quidam sextam partem, ita ut inventioni judicium subnecterent, Quinctil. 3, 3, 5. subnectere plura conantem tristis coeli cum murmure vasto turbavit fragor, *to add*, Sil. 12, 602.

Subnĕgāre, *to deny or refuse*, Cic. Fam. 7, 19.

Subnīger, gra, um, *a little black, blackish*.

Subnixus, part. *resting* or *leaning on*; solio subnixa resedit *sc.* Dido, Virg. A. 1, 506. subnixus et fidens innocentiae animus, *relying* or *depending on*, Liv. 4, 42. qui ejus artis arrogantiâ subnixi ambulant, *stately, elevated*, Cic. Or. 1, 58. *cf.* Liv. 26, 15.—subnixis alis me inferam, *with arms a-kimbo*, (*al.* subnixus,) Plaut. Perf. 2, 5, 6.

* Subnōtāre, *to note* or *mark secretly, to take notice to one's self*; et non sobria verba subnotâsti, Mart. 1, 28. *cf.* 6, 82. sedeo pro tribunali, subnŏto libellos, *I subscribe* or *answer petitions*, I write shortly below each my opinion, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9. subnotare nomina, *to write* or *mark down*, Suet. Cal. 41.

Subnŭba, ae, f. *a concubine*; lecti subnuba nostri, *the intruder into my bed*, a name given to Medea by Hypsipyle, Ov. Ep. 6, 153.

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SUBNŪBILUS, a. *somewhat cloudy*, Caes. B. C. 3, 54.

SUBOBSCOENUS, a. *somewhat smutty*, Cic. Or. 26.

SUBOBSCŪRUS, a. *somewhat obscure, or difficult to be understood*, Cic. Brut. 7.

SUBŌDIŌSUS, a. *somewhat odious* or *impertinent, scarcely to be endured*, Cic. Att. 1, 5.

SUBOFFENDERE, *to offend* or *displease a little*; faecem populi, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 5.

SŬBŌLĔRE, ui, ĭtum, *to savour* or *smell a little*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 102. *to suspect* or *find out*; subolet, sentio, *he smells it out*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 48. *cf.* Trin. 3, 2, 72. num quid patri subolet? *does my father suspect any thing?* Ter. Phor. 3, 1, 10. *cf.* Id. Heaut. 5, 26.

SUBŌLES, is, f. *a shoot or young twig growing out of the roots or stocks of trees*, Col. Arb 26.

SUBŌLESCENS, part. *growing up*; *see* soboles.

SUBŌRĪRI, *to rise* or *grow up*, Plin. 2, 93. Lucr. 1, 1035. 2, 1137.—SUBORTUS, ūs, m. *a rising*.

SUBORNĀRE, *to adorn* or *dress*, Senec. Ben. 3, 28. *to supply* or *furnish*, *to aid* or *assist*, Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 14. Apuleianâ pecuniâ Brutum subornâstis, Cic. Phil. 13, 16. intelliget, quemadmŏdum subornatus in vitam venerit, *furnished*, Cic. Leg. 1, 22. *cf.* Senec. Ep. 24. *so* exorno, Sall. Cat. 36.—¶ 2. *to suborn*, *to procure by bribes*; falsum subornavit testem, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17. medicum indicem subornabit, Cic. Dejot. 6. *cf.* Id. Caecin. 25. Nep. 19, 2. subornavit etiam (T. Labienum tribunum plebis,) qui C. Rabirio perduellionis diem diceret, Suet. Caes. 12. percussores ei subornavit, Id. Aug. 10. *cf.* Id. Cal. 28. Cl. 26. Ner. 34. confessus es, a te accusatores esse instructos et subornatos, Cic. Vat. 1. itaque ad invidiam ei faciendam legatos Ambracienses in senatum subornato, criminibus introduxit, *suborned to accuse him*, properly *instructed in the crimes* which they were to lay to his charge, Liv. 38, 43. mox ei dominus aedium suam clientam sollicitandum ad militem subornat, *sends with secret instructions*, Plaut. Mil. argum. 14.

SUBORTUS, ūs, m. *the rising* of the sun, &c. ex alio lucem jactare subortu, Lucr. 5, 304.

SUBPAETŪLUS, a. *somewhat pink-eyed*: -i oculi, *having a little cast or squint*, Varr.

SUBPALLĬDUS, a. *somewhat pale*, Cels. 2, 4 f.

SUBPALPĀRI alicui, *to coax* or *wheedle*, Plaut.

SUBPERNĀTUS, part. a. *cut in the bough*, Fest.; alnus subpernata securi, *cut down*, Catul. 17, 19.

SUBPINGUIS, e, *somewhat fat*, *fattish*, Cels. 6, 4.

SUBPŬDĒRE, imp. *to be somewhat ashamed*.

SUBRANCĬDUS, a. *somewhat stale or rancid*, Cic.

SUBRAUCUS, a. *a little hoarse*, Cic. Brut. 28.

SUBREFECTUS, part. *somewhat refreshed*, Paterc.

SUBREMĪGĀRE, *to row gently*; Cymodocea—dextra puppim tenet, ac laevâ tacitis subremigat undis, *(i. e.* subnātat, Serv.) *rows* her way, *makes way*, *swims along*, Virg. A. 10, 227. *so* nautĭlos (pilcis) —ceteris subremigans brachiis, mediâ caudâ, ut gubernaculo se regit, Plin. 9, 29 f. 47.

SUBREPĔRE *v.* surrĕpĕre, psi, ptum, *to creep from under*, Cic. Sext. 59. *to creep along*, Plin. 34, 8. *to steal softly*, *unawares* or *by little and little*; jam subrepet iners aetas, *old age will insensibly come on*, Tibul. 1, 1, 71. et quaecunque meo furtim subrepet amori, Id. 4, 3, 21. siccine subrepsti mi? *for* subrepsisti mihi, Catul. 75, 3. subrepsit illi oblivio, Plin. 8, 22. hic obsillam, ne imprudenti huc ea se surrepsit mihi, *that she may not steal out without my knowledge*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 62.

SUBREPTUS, *secretly stolen*; *see* Subripĕre.

SUBRĪDĒRE, īsi, īsum, *to smile gently* or *a little*; subridet Saturius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 8. subrisi modicè lenique nutu, Martial. 6, 82. olli (*for* illi) subridens fator hominum atque deorum, *i. e.* Jupiter, Virg. A. 1, 254. ad quem subridens mistâ Mezentius irâ, ib. 10, 472. limis subrisit ocellis, Ov. A. 3, 1, 33.——SUBRIDICULĔ, adv. *somewhat ridiculously*, with some wit or pleasantry, Cic. Or. 2, 61.

SURRĪGĔRE, *v.* surrigĕre, (rexi, ctum; rego,) *to raise* or *lift up*; crista*m*, Plin. 10, 29 f. 44.—se paulatim subrigens, Plin. 9, 29 f. 47. tot subrigit aures *sc.* Fama, *she pricks up*, Virg. A. 4, 183. horrent ac subriguntur capilli, Sen. Ir. 1, 1. cuspis subrecta, Sil. 10, 253. Romanus, mucrone surrecto, *having raised the point of his sword*, Liv. 7, 10. subrecta et patula cornua, *raised upright and expanded*, Col. 7, 3, 3. *so* vitis e terrâ subrecta, Id. Arb. 4. novos montes subrectos extollere, Senec. Nat. Q. 6, 21.

SUBRIGUUS, a. *somewhat wet*, *oozy*, Plin. 17, 18.

SUBRINGI, *to grin* or *fret a little*, Cic. Att. 4, 5.

SUBRĬPĔRE. *to steal privily*, *to take away by stealth*; *to filch*; *see* Surripĕre.

SUBRŎGĀRE *v.* surrŏgāre, *to chuse in place of another*; nec collegam subrogaverat in locum Bruti, Liv. 1, 7. consul, antequam collegam sibi subrogâsset, negare (*for* negabat) passurum agi de lege. Hae tenuere contentiones usque ad comitia consulis subrogandi, Id. 3, 19. *cf.* 39, 39. Tac. An. 2, 51. statim Pansa collegam sibi subrogâsset, Cic. ad Brut. 5. P. Scipio ex provinciâ Gallia ad consules subrogandos rediit, *to elect* new *consuls*, Liv. 34, 54. *so* Consul ad magistratus subrogandos Romam venit, 35, 6.

SUBROSTRĀNI, ōrum, *men who used to saunter* or *lounge in the* Forum *near the* rostra, Cic. Fam 8, 1.

SUBRŎTĀTUS, part. a. *mounted on wheels*, Vitr.

SUBROTUNDUS, a. *somewhat round*, *roundish*.

SUBRŬBER, bra, um, *somewhat red ruddy*, Cels.

SUBRŬBĬCUNDUS, a. *somewhat red* or *blushing*, Senec. Ir. 3, 4.—SUBRŬBĔRE, *to be somewhat red*, *to look of a blushing red*, Ov. A. 2, 5, 36. Art. 2, 316.—SUBRŪFUS, a. *somewhat red*, *reddish*, Plin.

SUBRŪMUS, a. (sub ruma, *v.* -i; *i. e.* sub mammâ) -i agni, *sucking lambs*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1 & 11.—SUBRŬMĀRE, *to put to the dug*, *to make a lamb* or *calf suck a different dam from its own*, Festus; Col. 7, 43. 12, 37. *cf.* 12, 3, 9.

SUBRUĔRE, ui, ŭtum, *to cast or tumble down*, *to overthrow*; murum ab imo, *to undermine*, *to pull down from below*, Liv. 21, 11. *cf.* Caes. B. G. 2, 6. subruere est arces et stantia moenia virtus, *to overthrow*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 23. *so* ventura dies mundi subruet arces, Propert. 3, 5, 31. *cf.* Ov. M. 1, 256.—*metaph.* diffidit urbium portas vir Macĕdo *i. e.* Philippus, et subruit aemulos reges muneribus, *undermined* or *overthrew*, *ruined*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 14.—subruit haec (senecta) aevi demoliturque prioris robora, *undermines and demolishes*, i. e. *weakens and destroys*, Ov. M. 15.

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228. omnis subruitur natura *sc.* cujusque animantis, *is weakened* or *enfeebled*, Lucr. 4, 864.—subrŭta cuniculo moenia, *undermined* or *overthrown by a mine*, Liv. 21, 11.

SUBRUSTĬCUS, a. *somewhat rustick, clownish, rude*; tum etiam ipso sono quasi subrustico prosequebatur atque imitabatur antiquitatem, Cic. Brut. 48. Cotta sonabat contrarium Catulo, subagreste quiddam, planeque subrusticum, ib. 74. quod jam subrusticum videtur, olim autem politius, Id. Or. 48. pudor paene subrusticus, Id. Fam. 5, 12.

SUBRŬTĬLUS, a. *somewhat ruddy*, Plin. 10, 33.

SUBSALSUS, a. *somewhat salt, saltish*; subsalsa gustanti herba, Plin. 12, 29. Cels. 3, 12.

SUBFARCINĀTUS, *v.* suffarcinātus, a. *carrying something below one's clothes, having one's clothes stuffed out*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 10 vidi Cantharam suffarcinatam, Ter. And. 4, 4, 31.

SUBSCRĪBĔRE, psi, ptum, *to write under* or *below*; Caesar mihi literas misit, quarum exemplum subscripsi, Cic. Att. 9, 16. subscripsĕre quidam L. Bruti statuae, UTINAM VIVERES, Suet. Caes. 80. *cf.* Cic. Cluent. 36. Ov. A, 1, 11, 27. si quaeret PATER URBIUM subscribi statuis, *to be inscribed on statues*, erected to him by the title of the FATHER OF CITIES, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 28. —* SUBSCRIBERE epistolae *v.* literis, *to add to the end of a letter* a prayer for the prosperity of the person to whom it was written; as VALE, DEOS OBSECRO, UT TE NOBIS CONSERVENT, &c Suet. Tib. 21. which was always done to the emperors, Suet. Tib. 32. Dio. 57, 11. Plin. Ep 10, 1. (A. 314.)—* cum de supplicio cujusdam capite damnati ut ex more subscriberet, admoneretur, QUAM VELLEM, INQUIT, NESCIRE LITERAS, *when he was desired to subscribe* or *sign the warrant for the execution of a criminal*, Suet. Ner. 10.—* SUBSCRIBERE causam notae censoriae, *to subjoin* or *annex a reason for degrading a* senator or eques, Cic. Cluent. 42 & 45. Div. 1, 16. (A 129.)—* SUBSCRIBERE audita, *to write* or *note down*, Quinctil. 12, 8, 1. *cf.* Suet. Aug. 27. Tac. Agric. 43. numerus aratorum quotannis apud magistratus subscribitur, *is registered*, Cic. Verr. 3, 51.—¶ 2. *to accuse and subscribe the charge*; cras subscribam homini dicam, *I will bring an action* or *an indictment at law, I will commence a process* or *sue a writ against him*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 5. *cf.* Aul. 4, 10, 30. post hoc ille cum ceteris (coheredibus) subscripsit centumvirale judicium, *he raised an action* or *suit against the rest, before the* Centumviri, Plin. Ep. 5. 1, 6. *so* scis te non subscripsisse mecum, ib. 5. 10. in quodam judicio, cum venefici nomen esset delatum, et causa parricidii subscripta esset, *and an accusation of parricide was brought against him*, Cic. Inv. 2, 19.—* SUBSCRIBĔRE causae *v.* accusationi in aliquem, *to join in an accusation, to assist the chief prosecutor in proving his charge*; quo tempore Capito, patruus meus, vir ordinis senatorii, Agrippae subscripsit in C. Cassium, *concurred with* Agrippa *in accusing* Cassius, Paterc. 2, 69. *so* Fannius, qui in P. Clodium subscripserat, Cic. Att. 2, 25. neminem (neque) suo nomine, neque subscribens, accusavit, *in his own name* as principal prosecutor, *nor* as *a subscriber* or assistant in the prosecution, Nep. 25, 6. Gabinium reum de ambitu fecit P. Sulla, subscribente privigno Memmio, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 3. *cf.* Id. Verr. 1, 6. *so* nec multo post Granium Marcellum, praetorem Bithyniae, quaestor ipsius Caepio Crispinus majestatis postulavit, subscribente Romano Hispone, *subscribing* or *supporting* the charge, Tac. An. 1, 74. (A. 260.)—* *hence* quod si voto fortuna subscripserit, *if fortune shall favour* or *assist his wishes*, Col 1, 2, 3. *so* Di maris et caeli,—solvere quassatae parcite membra ratis; neve, precor, magni subscribite Caesaris irae, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 3. Scipio Africanus parum ex populi Romani dignitate esse ducebat, subscribere odiis accusationibusque Annibalis, *thought it below the dignity of the Roman people to subscribe to*, or *take part in the animosities and charges against* Annibal, Liv. 33, 47.—tuo tamen desiderio subscripsi, *I have yielded to* or *granted your request*, Plin. Ep. 10, 96. cubantis etiam luxuriae subscripsit, *he even gratified* or *administered to the luxury of the patient*, Cels. 3, 4, 12.—SUBSCRIPTIO (onis, f.) literarum, *the adding of the usual prayer to the close of a letter*, Suet. Tib 32.—¶ 2. *a registering* or *marking down* of any thing, Cic. Verr. 3, 47.—¶ 3. *the annexing of a reason to the sentence of the censors*; sometimes put for *the sentence*; illud ostendam, populi Romani suffragiis saepenumero, censorias subscriptiones esse deletas, *that the sentences of the Censors have been cancelled*, Cic. Cluent. 43. *cf.* ib. 47.—¶ 4. *a joining*, or *taking part in an accusation*;—ex illo grege oratorum, qui subscriptionem sibi postulârunt, cuicunque nominis delationem dedisse tis, *who have desired a subordinate share in the accusation, to whomsoever you should assign the part of chief prosecutor*, Cic. Caecil. 15.—SUBSCRIPTOR, ōris, m. *an assistant or second to the chief accuser*; ipse (Caecilius) nihil est, nihil potest; at venit paratus cum subscriptoribus exercitatis et disertis, Cic. ib. itaque sine ullo subscriptore descendit, et Lucium reum fecit, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. *cf.* Id. Q. fr. 3, 4.—venalis adscriptor et subscriptor tuus, *a favourer* or *flatterer*, Cic. Dom. 19.

SUBSCUS, ūdis, f. *a dovetail, a form of joining two pieces of wood together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed*; subscus ferrea, *a cramp iron*, Vitruv. 10, 10.

SUBSĔCĀRE (ui, ctum,) carnem, *to cut* or *pare away below*, Cels. 8, 2, 4. ungues ferro, *to cut* or *pare*, Ov. F. 6, 230. illa papavereas subsecat ungue comas, *cuts* or *crops*, Ov. F. 4, 438. falce coloratas subsecuitque comas, *cut the ripe corn with a hook*, Id. A. 3, 10, 12. *cf.* Art. 1, 300. Med. 36. herba subsecari falcibus debet, *to be cut with scythes*, Varr. 1, 49, 1. legumina, quae velluntur e terrâ, non subsecantur, Plin 18, 17 s. 46.—SUBSĔCīVUS, a. *cut off from something else*; -a tempora, *spare time, leisure hours*, after the *duties of a public office are performed*, Cic. Leg. 1, 3. Plin. praef. m. Quinctil. 1, 12, 3. rogas etiam ut aliquid subsecivi temporis studiis meis subtraham, impertiam tuis, *that I would take some of my leisure time from my own studies, and bestow them on yours*, Plin. Ep. 3, 15. -ae operae, *the work*

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work done at leisure hours, Cic. Or. 2, 89. Phil. 2, 8. philosophia non est res subseciva, *a thing to be attended to* only *at leisure hours*, i. e. *it is a serious study*, Senec. Ep. 53.—* Subsecivi agri, *lands which remained after what was called a* centuria, *or* 200 *acres was completed, and were not sufficient to make up another* centuria, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2. Subseciva, ōrum, n. *the lands which remained after all the veteran soldiers had received their portion*, Suet. Dom. 9.

SUBSELLIUM, i, n. *a bench* or *seat*; quòd non planè erat sella, subsellium dictum, Varr. L. L. 4, 28. *al.* quòd sellâ inferius et humilius erat; *hence* Asconius *says*, subsellia esse Tribunorum, Triumvirorum, Quaestorum, et hujusmodi minora judicia exercentium, qui non in sellis curulibus, nec tribunalibus, sed in subselliis considebant, *ad* Cic. Caecil. 15. *cf.* Liv. 3, 64. (A. 135 & 142.)—nihil morantur jam Laconas imi subsellii viros, *(i. e.* qui in imâ parte subsellii sedent,) *they do not now regard men of the lowest rank*, i. e. *humble parasites* or *hangers on*, who were not permitted to recline on couches at table, but sat on low benches, and were obliged to submit to every indignity with the same patience as boys at Lacedaemon bore stripes; whence Plautus calls them Lacōnes, Capt. 3, 1, 11. *so* haud postulo equidem me in lecto accumbere; scis tu me esse imi subsellii virum, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 33. homo tum resupinus super subsellium aut lectum est collocandus, *the patient is then to be laid on his back, on a bench or couch*, Cels. 7, 26, 8.—¶ Subsellia. plur. *the benches* or *seats*—1. *of the inferior magistrates*; as *of the tribunes*, (subsellia tribunitia,) Suet. Caes. 78.—¶ 2. *the seats* or *benches in the senate-house*; *thus*, adventu tuo ista subsellia vacua facta sunt, Cic. Cat. 1, 7. *cf.* Id. Phil. 2, 8. & 5, 7. de majore negotio acturus, in curia medius inter consulum sellas tribunitio subsellio sedebat, *on the bench of the tribunes*, Suet. Cl. 23. *cf.* Tib. 17. Dio, 60, 16. *hence* longi subsellii judicatio est, *the senate will take a long time to determine it*, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, 7.—¶ 3. *in the theatre, amphitheatre*, circus, &c. P. Africanus ille superior, non solùm a sapientissimis hominibus, qui tum erant, verùm etiam a se ipso saepe accusatus est, quòd cum consul esset cum Tib. Longo, passus effet tum primùm a populari consessu senatoria subsellia separari, Cic. fragm. Cornel. 1. bis septena subsellia, *the* 14 *rows of seats for the* equites *behind the senators*, Martial. 5, 28, 2. *cf.* 2, 29, 1. 5, 8, 2.—¶ 4. *in courts of justice, the seats of the* judices or *judges, of the advocates, witnesses, and bearers*, Cic. Vat. 14. Rosc. Am. 6. Flacc. 10. Brut. 84.—*add.* Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 6. & 6, 33. 3.—*hence* versatus in utrisque subselliis cum summâ famâ et fide, i. e. *as a* judex *or judge, and as a* patronus or *advocate*, Cic. Div 13, 10. a subselliis Allienus, *i. e.* causidicus, *a pleader* in petty causes, or in the inferior courts, Cic. Caecil. 15. *cf.* Or. 1, 62. & 2, 33. accusabat tribunus plebis idem in concionibus, idem ad subsellia, *both in the assemblies of the people, and before the* Praetor, Cic. Cluent. 34. *so* cum se de turba et a subselliis in otium contulerit, *shall retire from pleading*, or as we say, *from the bar*, Cic. Or. 2, 33. (A. 124.)—¶ 5. *the seats of any audience* or *auditory*; when people were convened to hear a poet or orator recite his compositions, Juvenal. 7, 45 & 86.—* *metonym.* Sextiliane, bibis quantum subsellia quinque, *i. e.* quinque equites qui in subselliis sedent, Martial. 1, 27.

Subsentire, si, sum, *to perceive*, Ter. H. 3, 1, 62.

Subsequi, cūtus *v.* quūtus, *to follow forthwith, soon* or *near after*; ipse cum legionibus subsequor, *I follow*, Cic. Fam. 10, 15. *cf.* Caes. B. G. 2, 11. 4, 26. & 5, 18. Liv. 27, 31.—sequor, subsequor te, *I am close at your heels*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 1. *cf.* Aul. 4, 10, 76. Ov. M. 3, 17. susequor ancillam furtim famulumve, Id. Ep 20, 131.—¶ 2. omnes autem hos motus subsequi debet gestus, *to second, to be adapted to*, Cic. Or. 3, 59. *so* manus autem arguta, digitis subsequens verba non exprimens, *imitating*, ib. *cf.* Partit. 7.—mirificè ipse sermone suo subsecutus est literarum tuarum humanitatem, *seconded* or *confirmed*, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 5.——* te imitari, te subsequi student, *to emulate, to copy after*, Plin. pan. 84, 5.—* tribuni quoque inclinatam rem in preces subsecuti, *seconding, aiding* or *assisting*, Liv. 8, 35. *so* si ducis consilia favor subsecutus militum foret, debellari eo die cum Samnitibus potuisse pro haud dubio habitum est, ib. 36.

Subserere vineam, *to recruit, to plant new vines in place of such as are dead*, Col. 4, 15, 1.

Subservire ei, *to serve, to be subservient or subject to*; ita isthaec solent, quae viros subservire sibi postulant, fretae dote, feroces, Plaut. men. 5, 2, 16.—*metaph.* tu, ut subservias orationi, utcunque opus sit verbis, vide, *i. e.* sermoni meo tuas accommodes responsiones, *see that you second* or *humour my discourse*, Ter. And. 4, 3, 20.

SUBSIDĒRE, (subsīdeo, ēdi, essum; sēdeo,) *to rest* or *settle at the bottom*; si quae faces aut amurcae in fundis vasorum subsederint, Col. 12, 50.—¶ 2. *to rest, stay* or *remain*; subsidet pecunia apud eum, Plin. Ep. 4, 12. extremus galeâque imâ subsedit Acestes, *the lot of* Acestes *remained last and in the bottom of the helmet*, Virg. A. 5, 498. magna calonum multitudo, quae in castris subsederat, *had remained*, Caes. B. G. 6, 35. *so* ut aetas, altioribus disciplinis debita, in schola minore subsideat, ac rhetoricen apud grammaticos exerceat, Quinctil. 2, 1, 3. quosdam ex Vitellii subsidiis Nuceriae, *settled at* Nuceria, Suet. Vit. 1. *cf.* Id. Vesp. 1.—itaque subsedi in ipsa via, dum haec tibi perscriberem, *staid* or *tarried behind*, Cic. Att. 5, 16. subsedit in ara *se*. Lucina, *she sat*, Ov. M. 9, 297. cur neque antè occurrit, ne in villa resideret? nec eo in loco subsedit, quò noctu venturus esset? *and did not lie in wait* or *in ambush*, Cic. Mil. 19.——Subsidentia, ae, f. *the sediment* or *dregs of liquors*, Vitr. 8, 3.—Subsessor, ōris, m. *a lier in wait*, Serv. ad Virg. A. 11, 268. subsessor alieni matrimonii, *an adulterer*, Val. Max. 2, 1, ext. 1.——

Subsidēre, (sub-fido, ēdi, *v.* idi, essum,) *to sink down*; in amphorâ gravissimum quodque turbidumque subsidit, Senec. Ep. 108 m. *cf.* Plin. 28, 6 s. 19. omnis mundi quasi limus in unum confluxit gravis, et subsedit funditus, ut faex, Lucr. 5, 498. neque enim poterant subsidere saxa

saxa, ib. 494. *cf.* 1, 990. subsidunt undae, Virg. A. 5, 820. jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles, Ov. Met. 1, 43. flumina subsidunt, *subsîde*, ib. 344. *so* eaque, quae in colo subsiderunt, Col. 12, 41, 3. ebur subsidit digitis, *sinks under his* fingers, Ov. M. 10, 824. *cf.* 10, 498. cum coepit quassata domus subsidere, Id. Tr. 2, 84. tellus paullùm subsedit, Id. M. 1, 277. *so* subsedit humus, Id. F. 1, 568. terra, ib. 3, 330 & 4, 13. terraene dehiscent, subsidentque urbes? *shall the earth yawn, and cities be swallowed up?* Lucan. 1, 646. *cf.* 1, 552. 6, 643. *so* subsedère suis pariter cum civibus urbes, Lucr. 6, 589. nutare urbes, subsidere terras,—narrat, Juv. 6, 410. venti subsidunt, *subside, cease*, Ov. Tr. 2, 151,—* si apes ex alveo minus frequentes evadunt, ae subsidit aliqua pars, *remains*, Varr. K. R. 3, 16, 16.—* subsidunt Hispani adversus emissa tela ab hoste, *stoop to avoid*, Liv. 28, 2. *so* Aeneas poplite subsidens, *stooping on his knee*, Virg. A. 12, 492.—mirus amor, juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis, in dat. *to copulate with hinds*, Hor. Epod. 16, 31. *cf.* Lucr. 4, 11, 91.—impetus dicendi subsidit, *the vehemence of speaking subsides, is lessened* or *less exerted*, Quinctil. 3, 8, 67. nec silentio subsidat *sc.* vox, Id. 11, 3, 24. *cf.* ib. 1. 13. & Cic. Or. 1, 59.—* Subsidere leonem, *to attack* or *catch by snares*, Sil. 13, 221. regnum Chalcidos Euboicae, *to seize upon* by artifice, Lucan. 5, 226. *so* devictam Asiam subsedit adulter, *metonym. for* Asiae debellatorem, *lay in wait for*, or *insidiously attacked*, (*al.* devictâ Asiâ subsedit *sc.* ei adulter, i. e. *the adulterer* Aegisthus *cut off by snares* Agamemnon, *the conqueror of Asia,*) Virg. A. 11, 268. commixti corpore tanto subsident Teucri, *incorporated with so great a nation the Trojans shall sink* into oblivion, *i. e.* shall lose their name and be called Latins, Virg. A. 12, 836.

SUBSIDIUM, i, n. *aid, assistance, succour*, dicitur id, quod post positum est ad subveniendum laborantibus; erant autem triarii milites qui tertio ordine in acie constituerentur:—subsidebant nixi genibus, a quo subsidium dictum, Festus. Pompeius quintam legionem subsidio suis duxit, *to the assistance of*, Caes. B. C. 3, 69. funditores Baleares subsidio oppidanis mittit, *to the relief of*, Id. 2, 7. *cf.* ib. 8, 15, 26. &c. neque certa subsidia collocari poterant, *bodies of reserve*, ib. 22. turmae missae ad subsidium, Tac. An. 12, 38. missi in subsidium equites, ib. 15, 3. pars Sabinis eunt subsidio, pars Romanos adoriuntur, Liv. 2, 53. reliqua signa in subsidio artiùs collocat, *he places the other companies* or *troops more closely as a body of reserve*, Sall. Cat. 59. *cf.* Liv. 21, 146. triplicibus subsidiis aciem instruxit, *he drew up his army in three lines*, or *with three bodies of reserve*, Sall. Jug. 49. nunc prior adito tu; ego in subsidiis hic ero succenturiatus, si quid deficies, *in reserve; (al.* in insidiis, *I will lie here in ambush to assist you.)* Ter. Phor. 1, 4, 52.—itaque ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat, *he made provision* or *prepared resources against all events*, Caes. B. C. 4, 31. his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, *were of great service* or *advantage* to the Romans *under those difficulties*, ib 2, 20. *cf.* B. C. 3, 79. subsidiis auctis, *increased by supplies*, Juv. 15, 73.—alicui subsidio ire, proficisci, venire, *to go* or *come to the relief* or *assistance of*;—Subsidium senectutis, *the support*, Cic. Att. 15, 13. bibliothecam subsidium senectuti parare, ib. 1, 8. subsidium bellissimum existimo esse senectuti otium, Id. Or. 1, 60. *so* subsidia belli, Id. Manil. 2 f. industriae, Id. Cat. 2, 5. subsidium generis, Id. Cluent. 11. *cf.* Suet. Cal. 12. quod auri sibi quum ad templorum ornatum, tum ad subsidium fortunae a majoribus relictum foret, *for their support* or *relief in time of need*, Liv. 22, 32.—Siciliam, Africam, Sardiniam, tria frumentaria subsidia reip. firmissimis praesidiis munivit, *the three granaries of the rep.* Cic. Manil. 12.—* sed praecipuum robur Rhenum juxta, commune in Germanos Gallosque subsidium, octo legiones erant, *a common security* or *defence against the Germans and Gauls*, Tac. Ann. 4, 5. importuosum circà (*sc.* Capreas) mare, et vix modicis navigiis pauca subsidia, *stations* or *places of safety*, ib. 67.—Maroboduo, undique deserto, non aliud subsidium, quam misericordia Caesaris, *no other refuge* or *resource*, Tac. An. 2, 63. eodem subsidio obaerati adversum creditores, suspectique capitalium criminum receptabantur, *were screened* or *sheltered in the same sanctuary* or asylum, ib. 3, 60.—Subsidiarius, a. *in reserve, subsidiary*; subsidiariae cohortes, quae integrae ad longioris pugnae casus reservabantur, Liv. 9, 27.—terror non in primam tantùm aciem, sed etiam ad subsidiarios (*sc.* milites) perlatus, *to the troops in reserve*, Id. 6, 8.—subsidiariae naves, Hirt. B. Alex. 14.—subsidiarius palmes *v.* custos, *a subsidiary branch* or *keeper*, Col. 2, 24, 13 & 16.——Subsidiāri, *to be in reserve* or *ready to give assistance*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13.

Subsignānus, -i milites, *privileged veterans, soldiers who after being discharged continued to serve in the army, not as part of the legion, but in separate companies*; (sub signis,) Tac. Ann. 1, 36. Hist. 1, 70. & 4, 33.

Subsignāre, *to write below, to mark under, to transcribe*, Plin. 18, 6 f. 7. et 25 f. 61. *to give under one's hand or seal, to promise, to assume*, Plin. Ep. 3, 1 f. et 10, 3. subsignāri apud aerarium, apud censorem, *to be marked* or *written down in the Censor's books after the proprietor's name*, Cic. Flacc. 32.

Subsĭlīre, (silui *v.* silii, sultum; salio,) *to leap* as dancers do; Varro apud Non. 2, 515.—*to leap from their staples*, as doors, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 64.—*to rise up from a fall*, Senec. Ep. 13.—*to ascend, to mount up* as a fire, Lucr. 2, 191.—Subsultāre, *to hop, jump, leap* or *caper*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 104. Cas. 2, 7, 110.—*to be unmusically composed, to jump*, as it were, in being pronounced, from too great a number of monosyllables, Quinctil. 9, 4, 42. or the improper continuation of long and short *syllables*, Id. 11, 3, 43.—Subsultim, adv. *by leaps* or *jumps*, Suet Aug. 83.

Subsimĭlis, e, *somewhat like* or *resembling*.

Subsĭmus, a. *somewhat snub-* or *flat-nosed*, Varr.

Subsĭpĕre, (sĭpui, -i sapio,) *to have but little sense* or *an imperfect taste*, Varr. L. L. 4, 28.

SUBSISTĔRE, stĭti, stĭtum, *to stop*; substitit Creüsa, *stopped, staid behind*, Virg. A. 2, 738. quater

ter ipso in limine portae subsistit *sc.* fatalis machina, ib. 243. subsistit hic Erato, *stopped, was silent*, Ov. F. 4, 349. subsistit ut clamor, *when their clamour ceased*, Id. M. 1, 207. positis pars utraque subsistit armis, *both sides were quiet, ceased from fighting*, ib. 12, 147. subsistit auspicii lingua timore mali, *was silent from fear of giving a bad omen*, Id. Fp 13, 86. *cf.* F. 1, 538. et tacitâ resluens ita subsistit undâ libris, Virg. A. 8, 87. tu pedes ad muros subsiste, et moenia serva, *do you remain* or *stay behind*, 11, 506. hîc quoque subsistiterat—Macareus, *had remained* or *staid here*, Ov. M. 14, 158. *so* Pergami subsisti, *I stopped*, Plin. 10, 28. *cf.* ib. 15. in commune consultant, an intra tecta subsistant, an in aperto vagentur, *whether they should remain in the house*, Id. 6, 16, 15. ignis quidem longiùs subsistit, *stopped* or *fell at a distance*, ib. 20, 16.—qui in iis locis de Hasdrubalis exercitu subsistiterat, *had remained behind*, Liv. 31, 10.—subsistit occultus, *he halted in a place where he could not be seen*, Id. 9, 23. *cf.* 22, 12.—Helvetii—audaciùs subsistere, *stopped* or *halted* on their march, Caes. B. G. 1, 15. jamque intra jactum teli progressus uterque (exercitus) subsistiterat, *had halted*, Virg. A. 11, 609. * ergo nec clypeo juvenis subsistere tantum (impetum,) nec dextra valet, *cannot withstand* or *resist so great a shock*, Virg. A. 9, 806. *so* praepotentem armis Romanum nec acies subsistere ullae, nec castra, nec urbes poterant, Liv. 9, 41. jam non feras tantùm subsistere *for* subsistebant *sc.* juvenes, *resisted, withstood*, Id. 1, 5.—pro te vel solus densis subsistere turmis *sc.* ausim, *to oppose* or *resist*, Tibull. 4, 1, 195. *so* maximè movit Patres Asdrubalis transitus in Italiam, vix Hannibali, atque ejus armis subsistentem, Liv. 27, 7. non, si Varronis thesauros haberem, subsistere sumptui possem, *I could not bear* or *support*, Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 11. res quoque tanta fuit, quantae subsistere summo Aeneidos vati grande fuisset onus, *the subject was so important, that it would have been difficult for Virgil to do it justice*, Ov. P. 4, 3, 38.—* subsistit proceritas balsami intra bina cubita, *does not exceed*, Plin. 12, 25.—gentes (Arabiae) ditissimae, ut apud quas maximae opes Romanorum Parthorumque subsistant, *remain*, without returning, Plin. 6, 28 f. 32 f. subsistunt lacrimae, *stop, cease to flow*, Quinctil. 11, 1, 54 ingeniumque meis subsistit omne malis, *is repressed* or *blunted by*, Ov. Ep. 15, 196.

SUBSŌLĀNUS, i, m. *sc.* ventus, *an east wind*, Plin. 2, 46 f. 47. venti, Cels. 2, 1.—subsolani Indorum montes, *south-east*, Plin. 7, 2.

SUBSORTĪRI, *to chuse by lot in place of another*, Cic. Verr. 1, 19. Cluent. 35.——SUBSORTĪTIO, ōnis, f. *a chusing of new* judices or *jurymen by lot*, in place of such as were rejected by the defendant or prosecutor, Cic. Verr. 1, 10.—*a catalogue of such* judices, Cic. Cluent. 33.

SUBSTĀRE, stĭti, stĭtum, *to stand still, to stand his ground, to bear up*; perii, metuo ut substet hospes, *I fear the stranger will not bear this*, Ter. And. 5, 4, 11.—¶ 2. *to be, to exist*; quarum rerum nullum substet quasi corpus, (*al.* subest,) *there is no substance*, Cic. Top. 5.—nullo dolore substante, *there being no pain*, Cels. 2, 7, 63.——SUBSTANTIA, ae, f. *the substance* or *essence of a thing*, Sen. Ep. 58. Quinctil. 1 pr. 21. 7, 2, 5. &c.—and in later writers, *wealth, fortune: but in no ancient writers is* subsstantivum *to be found for* nomen.

SUBSTERNĔRE (strāvi, strātum,) herbam ovibus, *to strew* or *spread below*, Cato, 37. *cf.* Ter. And. 4, 4, 6. solum paleis, *to cover*, Varr. R. R. 1, 57. nidos quàm possunt mollissimè substernunt aves, *make*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52.——SUBSTERNĔRE brachia collo, *to place under*, Catull. 63, 392. se alicui *to prostitute*, ib. 402. *so* pudicitiam, Suet. Aug. 68.—multas delicias, *to afford*, Lucr. 2, 22. aliquid animo, *to bring under*, Cic. Univ. 8 — subsirato arenâ loco, *being strewed with sand*, Plin. 19, 6.—SUBSTRĀTUS, ûs, m. *a spreading* or *laying under*, Id. 18, 30.——SUBSTRĀMEN, & substramentum, *straw litter, any thing laid underneath*, Cato & Varr.

SUBSTILLUM, i, n. (stillo) *a strangury*, Cato, 156.

SUBSTITUĔRE (ui, ūtum; statuo,) lapides plantae, *to put below*, Pallad. Mart. 10.—alium in ejus locum, *to substitute, to chuse* or *put*, Nep. 7, 7. aliquem pro altero, Cic. Verr 3, 69. 5, 28. utroque anno binos consules substituit sibi in ternos novissimos menses, Suet. Caes. 76. *cf.* Vell. 2, 58. primam quamque arborem senio affectam submoveat, et in vicem novellam sobolem substituat, Col. 5, 6. *cf.* 4, 17 eo testamento heredes aequis partibus reliquit, Caium ex Germanico, et Tiberium ex Druso, nepotes; substituitque invicem, *and if either should die, he ordained that the survivor should inherit the whole*, Suet. Tib. 76. *cf.* Caes. 83.—hunc filii loco substitutum habere, Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 22.—M. Fulvium et Cn. Manlium biennium jam, alterum in Europa, alterum in Asia, velut pro Philippo atque Antiocho substitutos regnare, Liv. 38. 42. philosophiam nobis pro reip. procuratione substitutam putabamus, Cic. Div. 2, 2.—substituebantur crimini Senecio, et Eurythmus, *were accused* or *impeached*, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 8.—* substituerat animo (*sc.* Masinissa) speciem quoque corporis amplam ac magnificam *sc.* Scipionis, *had conceived in his mind* or *figured to himself, had formed in his imagination an idea, also of his person, full of grandeur and dignity*, Liv. 28, 35. *so* ut possis odisse tuam (*sc.* Helenam,) Pari, funera fratrum debueras oculis substituisse tuis, *to have set before* or *represented to your eyes*, Ov. Rem. A. 573.

SUBSTRINGĔRE (strinxi, strictum,) boves, *to bind* or *gird below*, Col. 2, 3, 1. substringebat caput (equi) loro altiùs, quàm ut prioribus pedibus planè terram posset attingere, *he tied up*, Nep. 18, 5. festinant trepidi substringere carbasa nautae, *to furl*, Mart. 12, 29, 17. *so* lintea malo, *to bind the sails to the mast*, Sil. 1, 689. bilem, *to check* or *restrain his anger*, Juv. 6, 432. aurem loquaci, *to prick up, to lend an ear, to listen*, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 95.—substricta ilia, *a small tight belly*, Ovid. Met. 3, 216. *so* constrictior venter, Col. 6, 20. substricta crura gerens, *having his legs pulled up close to his belly*, Ov. Met. 12, 752.

SUBSTRUĔRE, uxi, uctum, *to lay a foundation underneath, to build*, Vitruv. 8, 7.—*metaph.* parentes fabri liberûm sunt, et fundamentum substruunt liberorum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 39.—Capitolium

lum saxo quadrato substructum est, *was built of hewen stone*, Liv. 6, 4.—SUBSTRUCTUM, i, n. *a foundation*, Vitr. 8, 7.—SUBSTRUCTIO, ōnis, f. *the laying of a foundation; a building*, Cic. Mil 31. *a buttress* or *underpropping*, Col. 1, 5, 9.

SUBSURDUS, -a vox, *scarcely heard, weak*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 32.

SUBSŪTUS, part. -a vestis, *a garment having a broad fringe*, (insita) *sewed to the lower part or bottom of it*, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 29.

SUBTĔGĔRE, *to cover a little* or *secretly*, Sil. 4, 29.

SUBTĔGŪLĀNEUS, -um pavimentum, *under covert*, (sub tegulis,) *not under the open air*, Plin.

SUBTĒMEN, ĭnis, n. (*q.* subteximen, quod sub stamine texitur *v. quod* subfit *s.* subit stamini,) Varr. L. L. 4, 23. *the woof of a web*, Ter. Heaut.

SUBTENTUS, part. *bound, or stretched below.*

SUBTĒNUIS, e, *somewhat slender, thin, or small.*

SUBTER, præp. *under*; subter humum, Virg. G. 3, 298. mare, Id. A. 3, 695. angusti subter fastigia tecti ingentem Achean duxit, ib. 8, 366 subter imas cavernas, Ov. M. 5, 502. iram in pectore cupiditatem subter præcordia locavit *s.* Plato, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10. hunc (collem) subter fons exit, Plin. Ep. 8, 8. subter densâ testudine, ib. 9, 514. Rhoeteo subter littore, Catull. 64, 7. adv. *below, underneath*; omnia hæc quæ supra et subter *s.* sunt, Cic. Or. 3, 5. *cf.* Lucr. 6, 635.

SUBTERCURRENS, ntis, part. *running under*, Vitr. 9, 6.

SUBTERDŪCĔRE se, *to steal away privily*, Plaut.

SUBTĔRĔRE, trīvi, tritum, *to bruise, to pound, to break in pieces*, Col. 12, 5. *to fret* or *gall*, Cato, 72. Senec. Ep 51.

SUBTERFLUĔRE, *to flow* or *run under.*

SUBTERFŬGĔRE, *to escape, to avoid*, Cic Off. 3, 26.

SUBTERLĀBI, *to slip, slide, run* or *flow underneath*; cum fluctus subterlabĕre Sicanos, Virg. E. 10, 4. fluminaque antiquos subterlabentia muros, Id. G. 2, 157.

SUBTERLĪNĔRE, *to anoint underneath*, Plin. 28, 7.

SUBTERLUĔRE, *to flow under*, Claudian.

SUBTERMEĀRE, *to run or pass under.*

SUBTERRĀNEUS, a. (sub terra,) *under ground.*

SUBTERTENUĀRI habendo, *to be worn in the inside by being used*, Lucr. 1, 313.

SUBTEXĔRE, xui, xtum, *to subjoin, to annex*, Liv. 37, 48. Nep. 25, 18. cælum fumo, *to cover*, Virg. A. 3, 582.

SUBTĪLIS, e, (*q.* sub tela,) *subtile; small, slender, minute, thin, fine, nice; sharp, acute; not dense* or *gross*; bonum gladium dices, cui ad secandum subtilis acies *s.* est, *sharp*, Sen. Ep. 76. subtilior a rundo, *thinner and more slender*; opp. to crassior & firmior, Plin. 16, 36 *s.* 66 m. subtilia corpora, *subtile*, Lucr. 3, 196, ventus subtili corpore, 4, 899. exordia rerum cunctarum quam sint subtilia, percipe paucis, 4, 114. *cf.* ib. 121. formarum vestigia (*i. e.* simulacra *v.* imagines) subtili prædita filo, *of a subtile texture* or *nature*, Id. 4, 86. dicere enim possis cæleſtem fulminis ignem subtilem magis è parvis constare figuris; atque ideo transire foramina, quæ nequit ignis noster hic è lignis ortus, tedâque creatus, Id. 2. 385. *cf.* 6, 224. subtilis imago, 4, 751. natura, ib. 747. raporum semen præstantius, quò subtilius, *the smaller*, Plin. 18, 13. *s.* 34. subtilis farina, *small, fine*, Plin. 18, 7 *s.* 14. mella contrahunt *sc.* apes, succumque dulcissimum atque subtilissimum, ac saluberrimum, *they gather honey, a very sweet, fine, and wholesome juice* or *liquor*, Id. 11, 5 *s.* 4.—¶ 2. *metaph.* SUBTILIS argumentatio, *subtile, acute*, Quinctil. 2, 5, 8. *s.* Plin. 2, 108 *s.* 112. *so* auctor subtilis atque elegans, Quinctil. 10, 1, 78. Democritus subtilissimus antiquorum omnium, Senec. N. Q. 7, 3. subtilis, et ad morem Dialecticorum formata conclusio, Quinctil 9, 3, 14. ubi vetustior facta est *sc.* suffusio, manûs curationem desiderat; quæ inter subtilissimas (*sc.* manûs curationes) haberi potest, *when the cataract is of long standing, it requires a manual operation; which may be reckoned one of the nicest in surgery*, Cels. 7, 7, 115. subtilis definitio, *exact, correct*, Cic. Or. 1, 23. enumerare possum, quæ sit in figuris animantium, et quàm sollers subtilisque descriptio partium, quàmque admirabilis fabrica membrorum, *fine* or *delicate*, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. subtiles divisiones quorundam, *minute*, Quinctil. 4, 2, 2. habes epistolam plenam festinationis et pulveris; reliquæ subtiliores erunt, *more particular, more in detail*, Cic. Att 5, 14 *s.* subtile genus dicendi, *i. e.* humile, tenue *v.* submissum, *plain, simple, without ornament*; opp. to grande atque robustum *v.* vehemens, Quinctil. 12, 10, 58 & 66. *so* illi subtiles, ib. 5, 51. *cf.* Cic. Or. 1, 59. & 3, 43. Lysias egregiè subtilis scriptor atque elegans, Cic. Brut. 9. subtilis Numa, Ov. P. 4, 16, 10. sed quot officia oratoris, tot sunt genera dicendi; subtile in probando, modicum in delectando, vehemens in flectendo, Cic. Orat. 21. *cf.* Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 8. nam ut mulieres esse dicuntur nonnullæ inornatæ, quas idipsum decet, sic hæc subtilis oratio etiam incompta delectat, &c. ib. 23 & 24. Stoicorum autem non ignoras quàm sit subtile, vel spinosum potius, differendi genus, Id. Fin. 3, 1. nivem quidem glaciemque subtilissimum elementi ejus (*sc.* aquæ) videri miror, *I wonder that snow and ice should be thought to consist of the subtilest parts of that element*, or to yield the finest water, Plin. 31, 3 *s.* 21. subtilior gula, *more nice*, Col. 8, 16, 4. ingenium subtile, *subtile, acute*, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 7. subtilis veterum judex, *a nice* or *exquisite judge of antiques*, a connoisseur of antient paintings, Hor. S. 2, 7, 101. judicium subtile videndis artibus illud, *that fine taste in discerning works of art*, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 242. nam ad meum sensum, et ad illud sincerum ac subtile judicium, nihil potest esse laudabilius, quàm ea tua oratio, *according to my opinion, and the judgement of those possessed of true and refined discernment*, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 4. sapiens subtilisque lector, *a sensible and discerning reader*, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 7. libri subtiles et diligentes, *written with delicacy and exactness*, ib. 5, 5, 3. feruntque subtili observatione, *careful, accurate*, Plin. 18, 13 *s.* 35. subtilior observatio, *more nice and particular*, Cels. 1, 3, 40. fervida quòd subtile exsurdant vina palatum, *hot wines deafen* or *blunt the acuteness of the palate*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38. *cf.* Col 8, 16, 4. subtilis præceptor, *acute, attentive* or *ingenious*, Quinctil. 1, 4, 25. fetus quo-

nam

nam modo progenerarent *sc.* apes, magna inter eruditos et subtilis quaestio fuit, *nice, abstruse*, Plin. 11, 16 f. 16. ratio subtilior vitandi atque inferendi ictus, *a more artful* or *ingenious method*, Val. Max. 2, 3, 2. exterae gentes, cum subtilem medicinae rationem non noverint, communia tantum vident, *as they are not acquainted with* any *subtile theory of medicine, notice only common* symptoms, Cels. 1 praef. 103. subtilis et illa sententia *sc.* Catonis, *ingenious*, Plin. Ep. 18, 17 f. 46 adhuc est subtiliòr illa ex simili translatio, *is still more ingenious*, Quinctil. 6, 3, 61. subtilis venustas atque urbanitas, *delicate, refined*, Cic. Or. 1, 5. Hermogoras, vir alioqui subtilis, *acute* or *ingenious*, Quinctil. 3, 11, 22. *cf.* Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 17. obversatur oculis ille vir, quo neminem actus nostra graviorem, sanctiorem, subtiliorem denique tulit, *of more good sense, more punctual* or *exact in every part of duty*, ib. 4, 17, 4.—Subtiliter, adv. *subtilely*; aër per crebra foramina ferri—subtiliter insinuatus, Lucr. 6, 1030. neque enim poterunt subtiliter esse connexae *sc.* animae corporibus, *minutely, closely*, Id. 3, 739.—¶ 2. disputat subtiliter, *ingeniously, acutely*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 5. *so* sed Zeno, cum Arcesilam anteïret aetate, valdeque subtiliter differeret, *subtilely*, Cic. Ac. 1, 9. si verò aut numerus sit animus, quod subtiliter magis, quàm dilucidè dicitur, Id. Tusc. 1, 17. iste eruditus homo, et Graeculus, qui haec subtiliter judicat, Cic. Verr. 4, 57.—oculi in jis artibus, quarum judicium est oculorum,—multa cernunt subtiliùs, *more distinctly* or *accurately*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 58. *so* vim oratoris exprimere subtiliter visus est, Id. Or. 2, 10. *cf.* 1, 21. qui ista subtiliùs quaerunt, Cic. Amic. 2. non subtiliter nimis divisit genera, *too minutely*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32. sed quid ego de republicâ subtiliter *sc.* scribam? tota periit, *particularly, accurately*, Cic. Att. 2, 21. *so* sed haec ad te scribam alias subtiliùs, ib. 1, 13 f. a quo haec, quae ego nunc percurro, subtilissimè sunt omnia perpolita, Cic. Balb. 22. *cf.* Flacc. 17. interfecta inde (*for* eorum) quatuor millia, et exsequendo subtiliter numerum, CC. ait (Antias Valerius) et XXX, *and by minutely calculating their number*, Liv. 3, 5. Aesculapius, quoniam adhuc rudem et vulgarem hanc scientiam (*i. e.* medicinam) paulo subtiliùs excoluit, in deorum numerum receptus est, *cultivated with somewhat more accuracy*, Cels. 1 pr. 4.—¶ 3. is est eloquens, qui et humilia subtiliter, et magna graviter, et mediocria temperatè potest dicere, *simply* or *plainly*, Cic. Or. 29. *so* dicere magnificè, an subtiliter, Quinctil. 8, 3, 40. privatas causas, et eas tenues, agimus subtiliùs; capitis aut famae, scilicet, ornatiùs, *we plead private and less important causes with greater simplicity of diction*, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 3.—sed in hac re, cognitâ sententiâ interdicti, verba subtiliter exquiri omnia noluerunt, *to be examined with minute* or *grammatical exactness*, Cic. Caecin. 20.—Subtilitas, ātis, f. *smallness, slenderness, minuteness*; ad insecta transeamus; haec namque restant immensae subtilitatis, Plin. 10, 75 f. 98 f. hircorum sanguini tanta vis est, ut ferramentorum subtilitas non aliter acriùs induretur, *the edge of tools*, Id. 29, 8 f. 41. ferunt artificem (Protogenem) protinus contemplatum subtilitatem (*sc.* lineae,) dixisse "Apellem venisse; non eum cadere in alium tam absolutum opus," *the smallness* or *fineness*, Plin. 35, 10 f. 36, 10. *cf.* 33, 12 f. 35. inenarrabilis florum subtilitas, Id. 21, 1. subtilitas humoris, *the thinness*, Id. 2, 65 m. muliebris subtilitas, *i. e.* gracilitas, *slenderness*, Vitr. 4, 1.—¶ 2. morosa caelandi, fingendique ac tinguendi subtilitas, *the curious and subtile art*, Plin. 35, 1. Aristoteles, vir immensae subtilitatis, *acuteness, ingenuity*, Id. 18, 34. *cf.* Quinctil. 2, 17, 14. non posse id accidere—Graeci subtilitate geometricâ docent, *with geometrical subtile demonstration*, Plin. 2, 65. Eratosthenes in omnium quidem literarum subtilitate, et in hac utique praeter ceteros solers, *remarkable for his skill in every kind of learning, and particularly in geometry*, ib. 108 f. 112. perversa grammaticorum subtilitas, *the absurd refinement* or *sophistry*, Plin. 35, 3 f. 4.—subtilitas disserendi, *i. e.* dialectica, *the art of reasoning* or *logic*, Cic. Hor. 1, 15. *cf.* Tusc. 3, 23. subtilitas orationis, *plainness, simplicity, delicacy* or *neatness of stile*, Cic. Or. 23. facile cedo tuorum scriptorum subtilitati & elegantiae, Id. Fam. 4, 4, 2. *cf.* Or. 2, 7. suavitatem Isocrates, subtilitatem Lysias, acumen Hyperides, vim Demosthenes habuit, Id. Or. 3, 7. non illi vis, non granditas non subtilitas—defuit, Plin. Ep. 2, 21, 5. difficillima Romanis subtilitas, *the delicacy* or *simplicity* of the Attic stile, Quinctil. 10, 5, 2. amore subtilitatis et vim suam perdat, et elegantiam quam cupit, non assequatur, Id. 10, 2, 19. est enim in arte tantâ, tamque variâ, etiam huic minutae subtilitati locus, Cic. Brut. 84 f.

Subtrahĕre, (xi, ctum,) *to take away below* or *secretly*; Galli aggerem cuniculis subtrahebant, *carried off* or *withdrew from below the* earth of the *mount by mines*, Caes. B. G. 7, 22. impedimenta clandestinâ fugâ, *to carry off* secretly, ib. 8, 33. aliquid alicui, *to filch* or *steal from*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 28.—materiem furori, *to take away* or *withdraw*, Cic. Dom. 5. Mur. 37.—dies te mihi subtrahet olim, Ov. Ib. 131.—vires subtrahit ipse timor, *takes away*, Ov. Ep. 13, 132. Rem. 444. literam S, *to take away* from the end of a word; *as* dignu' *for* dignus, Quinctil. 9, 4, 38. *cf.* Cic. Or. 48. ornatum alicui rei, Id. 4, 14, 34. alii, brevitatis aemuli, necessaria quoque orationi subtrahunt verba, 8, 2, 19. *cf.* 9, 3, 58 & 59. 4, 2, 44.—Furium gravi morbo implicitum fortuna bello subtraxit, *kept from*, Liv. 8, 29. alii de pondere subtrahunt, *take* or *deduct from*, Plin. 33, 9 f. 46. aliquem periculo, *to save* or *rescue from*, Cels. 2, 8, 110. carnem cibo, *to abstain from eating*, Id. 3, 3, 22. vinum *sc.* aegro, *to take from, not to allow the patient to drink*, ib. 21. & 5, 26, 268. se labori, *to withdraw from*, Col. 1, 9. *so* nec me suasisse negabo, ut se subtraheret bellique viaeque labori, Ov. M. 13, 316. colla jugo, Ov. Ep. 14, 90. Tr. 5, 2, 40. quò ego me libentiùs a curia et ab omni reip. parte subtraho, *I withdraw* or *retire*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 8. repente se interdiu vel nocte subtrahebat, *he withdrew himself*, Suet. Caes. 65. siste gradum, teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro, Virg. A. 6, 465. *cf.* 698.

sub-

subtrahitur presso mollis arena pedi, *is withdrawn from below*, Ov. ib. 424. *so* subtrahiturque solum, Virg. A. 5, 199.—subtracto solo disjecti, Tac. An. 1, 70. *cf.* ib. 81.—subtractus militum irae, *rescued from*, Id. Hist. 3, 7. verbum subtractum, *suppressed*, Quinctil. 9, 3, 58.

Subtristis, e, *somewhat sad* or *melancholy*.

Subtrītus, part. *worn below*; -ae ungulae, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 73. *somewhat broken* or *bruised*, Plin.

Subturpis, e, *somewhat base* or *filthy*, Cic. Or. 2, 66.—Subturpiculus, a. *a little mean* or *base*, Cic. Att. 4, 5.

Subtus, adv. *(a* sub; *ut* intus, *ab*, in;) *under*.

Subtūsus, part. *somewhat beaten* or *bruised*.

Subucula, ae, f. *an under tunic* or *woolen garment worn next the skin, a flannel waistcoat*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95. Suet. Aug. 82.—Subuculātus, a. *wearing an under tunic*, Quinctil 8, 3, 33.

Subvehĕre, xi, ctum, *to carry* or *bring up, to convey in a ship* or *wain*; frumentum, quod flumine Arare navibus subvexerat, *be had brought up*, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. ne quid Romam frumenti subvehi fineret, *to be carried up* the Tiber from the sea, Liv. 2, 11. insessis omnibus viis, per quas commeatus ex Samnio subvehebatur, Liv. 9, 15. contrario amne naves subvehunt, *they sail up the river*, Plin. 21, 12 s. 43. Germanicus Nilo subvehebatur *sc.* nave, *sailed up*, Tac. An. 2, 6. erratumque in eo, quòd non subvexit *sc.* classem amne, ib. 8. quaestionum summa est, quapam ratione in tantam altitudinem subvecta sint altitudinem, *were carried up*, Plin. 36, 12 s. 17. ad templum summasque ad Palladis arces subvehitur regina *sc.* pilento, *is borne* or *carried up*, Virg. A. 11, 478. ast alium (aëra fluere) subter, contra qui subvehat orbem, *supports*, Lucr. 5, 516.—et Nox atra polum bigis subvecta tenebat, *borne up in her chariot with two horses*, Virg. A. 5, 721. *so* adversum remis superes subvectus ut amnem, ib. 8, 58. levibus biremibus LXX. flumine adverso subvectus, *sailing* or *rowing up against the stream*, Liv. 24, 40. matris fratrisque cineres Romam Tiberi subvectos mausoleo intulit, Suet. Cal. 15. naves Tiberi subvectas igni absumpsit, Tac. An. 15, 18.——Subvectio, ōnis, f. *a carrying* or *conveying*, Caes. B. G. 7, 10. frumenti tarda subvectio erat, Liv. 44, 8.—*so* Subvectus, ūs, m. *found only in the abl.* Tac. An. 15, 4.—Subvectāre saxa humeris, *to bear* or *carry*, Virg. A. 11, 131. et furrugincā subvectat corpora cymbā *sc.* Charon, *wafts* or *ferries over*, ib. 6, 303.

Subvĕnīre (vēni ventum,) alicui, *to assist, to relieve, to help* or *succour*; subvenite inopi, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 2. homini jam perdito, et collum in laqueum inferenti subvenisti, Cic. Verr. 4, 17. patriae subvenire opitularique oportet, Cic. Off. 1, 43. *cf.* Fam. 10, 10, 6. pauci subveniendum Acherbali censebant *sc.* esse sibi, *thought that they should assist*, Sall. Jug. 15. nullo subveniente *sc.* iis, ib. 99.—subvenibo *sc.* tibi, *for* subveniam, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 20.—gravedini, quaeso, omni ratione subvēni, *endeavour to cure*, Cic. Att. 16, 14 f. *cf.* Cluent. 24. castorem comitiali morbo correptis olfactu subvēnit, *cures* or *relieves*, Plin. 32, 9 s. 37. *cf.* 22, 25 s. 61. 23, 3 s. 37. *so* sanguinem exspuentibus subvēnit agaricum, Id. 26, 7 s. 19.—*impers.* priusquam ex castris subveniretur, *before relief* or *assistance could be brought*, Sall. Jug. 54. huic quoque rei maximè subventum est a nobis, Cic. Att. 1, 17.—Subventāre, freq. Spes bona, obsecro, subventa mihi, *assist me*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 11.

Subvĕrĕri, *to be somewhat afraid*, Cic. Fam. 4, 10.

Subvertĕre (ti, sum,) mensam, *to overturn* or *overthrow*, Suet. Ner. 47. *so* statuas, Id. Cal. 34. moles operum, Ov. F. 6, 645. qui lupinum stercorandi causâ serit, nunc demum aratro subvertit *sc.* eum, *turns it up*, Col. 11, 2, 44. ut calceus olim, si pede major erit, subvertit, *makes one trip* or *stumble*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43.——¶ 2. *metaph.* (cave) ne nimiùm modò bonae tuae istae nos rationes, et tuus iste animus aequus subvortant, *ruin* or *undo us*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 51. *so* sparsit potiùs Pharsalia nostras, quam subvertit opes, Lucan. 8, 273. decretum consulis subvertere, *to annul* or *reverse*, Sall. Jug. 30. avaritia fidem, probitatem, ceteraque bonas artes subvertit, *destroyed*, Id. Cat. 10. *cf.* Justin. 6, 3. & 12, 5. est enim ita (naturâ) comparatum, ut antiquiora beneficia subvertas, nisi illa posterioribus cumules, *you cancel*, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 6. subdolâ morâ scelerum probationes subvertere, *to weaken*, Tac. An. 3, 7. *so* cum est in lege aliqua obscuritas, et in eâ aut uterque suam interpretationem confirmat, et adversarii subvertit, Quinctil. 7, 6, 1. *cf.* 7, 7, 6. praejudicia, *to remove*, Id. 5, 11, 13. quòd si id demum naturale esse dicunt, quòd a naturâ primum ortum est, tota haec ars orandi subvertetur, Id. 9, 4, 3.—Subversus, part. *overturned*, Sall. Jug. 94. quid ea memorem,—a privatis compluribus subversos montes *sc.* esse, *were overturned* or *levelled*, Sall. Cat. 13. Arisbe terrarum motu subversa, Plin. 5, 31 s. 39.—*metaph.* pudicitia subversa, Id. 17, 15. *so* majestas, Lucr. 5, 1135. *cf.* Tac. H. 4, 42.—Subversor, ōris, m. *an overturner* or *destroyer*, Tac. An. 3, 28.—Subversāri, *to be employed under another*, (*sed al. al.*) Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 23.

Subvespĕrus, i, m. *the west south-west wind*, Vitr. 1, 6.

Subvexus, a. *sloping, declining*, Liv. 25, 36.

Subvĭrĭdis, e, *somewhat green, greenish*, Plin.

Sūbŭla, ae, f. *(q.* suibŭla, *a.* fuendo.) *a bodkin, a shoemaker's awl*, Col. 6, 5. subulâ leonem excipis? *do you face a lion with an awl?* i. e. do you not prepare defence against danger? Senec. Ep. 82. *so* subulâ armatus, ib. 86.——Subŭlo, ōnis, m. *a young deer, a spitter, having plain horns, like an awl*, Plin. 11, 37.

Subulcus, i, m *a swine-herd*: *see* Sus.

Subvŏlāre, *to fly upwards*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17.

Subvolvĕre, *to tumble* or *roll up*, Virg. A. 1, 424.

Suburbium, i, n. (urbs,) *the suburbs of a city*, Cic. Phil. 12, 10.—Suburbanus, a. *near or about the city, in the suburbs*: -āna villa, *v.* -ānum, *sc.* praedium, *a villa, near the city*, Id.—Suburbānĭtas, ātis, f. *nearness to the city, vicinity*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3.

Subvrgĕre, si, -, *to thrust or press forward or closely*; dum proram ad saxa suburget, Virg. A.

Subūrĕre, ssi, stum, *to burn a little, to scorch*; solitusque

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solitusque sit crura suburere nuce ardenti, quò mollior pilus surgeret, Suet. Aug. 68.

SUBVULTŪRIUS, a. *somewhat like a vulture.*

SUCCEDĔRE, (sub- cedo, ssi, ssum,) *to come* or *go under, to enter;* qui tectum, quò imbris vitandi causâ succederet, nullum haberet, Cic Dom. 44· sive antro potiùs succedimus, *or rather go into your cave,* Virg. E. 5, 6 & 19. succede meis tectis, *come under my roof, come into* or *enter my house,* Ov. M. 8, 549. *so* tectis, juvenes, succedite nostris, Virg. A. 1, 627. ac nostris succede penatibus hospes, *i. e.* nostro tecto, ib. 8, 123. *cf.* 4, 10. vestris succedere terris, *to enter your realms* or *country,* 7, 214. et laetus fluvio succedit opaco, *he enters the shady river* with his fleet, ib. 36. aut tecto adsuetus coluber succedere et umbrae, *to creep into houses and shady places,* Id. G. 3, 418. quales instanti nimborum frigore mocstae succedunt ramis volucres, *take shelter under,* Val. Flac. 6, 505. succedat tumulo, *sc.* pater, *let him be laid in his tomb,* Ov. 2, 66. Sabin. apud. Ov. 2, 66. succedo oneri, *I come under, I take up,* Virg. A. 2, 722. curru succedere sueti quadrupedes, *for* currui, *to come under, to draw,* ib. 3, 541. rex jussae succedit aquae, *puts himself under, bathes in,* Ov. M. 11, 142.—est fons, quò mare succedit, *enters, flows into,* Caes. B. C. 2, 24· * *metaph.* externae dominationi—sponte succedunt, *they come under* or *submit to,* Justin. 8, 2.—omnia sub acumen stili subeant et succedant necesse est, *must come under the sharpness of the stile, i. e. should undergo a strict review* or *correction,* Cic. Or. 1, 33.—¶ 2 *to go* or *come up, to approach* or *advance;* parvae succedimus urbi, Virg. A. 3, 270. portas succedunt, *(al.* portis) Caes. B. G. 2, 6. moenibus, Liv. 24, 19. muros, 31, 45. ad urbem, 26, 44 alii succedere, *(for* succedebant,) ac murum modò subfodere, modò scalis adgredi, Sall. Jug. 57. *cf.* 94. sensim ad montes succedit, Liv. 1, 27. ad stationes hostium, 30, 8. levis armatura, Romanorum praeoccupatum inferiore loco succedens tumulum, *marching up from the lower ground to the hill* already *possessed by the* enemy, Liv. 22, 28. Helvetii sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, *came up to* or *advanced towards our first line,* Caes. B. G. 1, 24 f. *so* infestis signis ad castra hostium succedit, Liv. 7, 27. *cf.* 10, 14. castris, Flor. 4, 9, 6. vallo, Lucan. 7, 733. succedunt tecto, flammaque ad culmina jactant, *they come up to the palace,* Virg. A. 2, 478.—nec morti esse locum, sed viva volare sideris in numerum, atque alto succedere caelo, *and rise up to the high heaven,* Id. G. 4, 227. aspicit in teretes lignum succedere suras, *she sees wood grow up upon her long round legs,* Ov. M. 11. 80.—* *passiv. imp.* Fregellana arx, Soranaque, et ubicunque iniquo successum erat loco *sc.* ab Romanis, memorabantur, *they had gone up,* i. e. *where the difficulties of the ground had been surmounted,* Liv. 9, 31 m.—¶ 3. *to come after, to succeed;* nihil semper floret, aetas succedit aetati, Cic. Phil. 11, 15 f. ut recentes et integri defatigatis succederent, *should succeed* or *come in the place of,* Caes. B. G. 5, 16 f. *(al.* 12.) succedam ego, vicarius tuo muneri, Cic. Verr. 4, 37. voluit eum de provincia depellere, et ipse ei succedere, Nep. 24, 2. atque in eorum locum alii praetores successissent, Id. 15, 7. *cf.* Cic. Phil. 2, 27. cohortes, quae in stationibus erant, secum proficisci, duas in stationem succedere jussit, *to mount guard in their turn,* Caes. B. G. 4, 32. commotâ pedestri acie Samnitium, eques in pugnam succedit, *the cavalry comes up to* support *the fight,* Liv. 9, 27. quum in sex partes divisus exercitus Romanus, senis horis in orbem succederet, *divided into six parts, which relieved each other every six hours,* Id. 6, 4. Mezentius ardens succedit pugnae, *comes up to the fight* in place of Turnus, Virg. A. 10, 690. ita Servium Tullium natum, qui regno successit, *who succeeded* Tarquin *in the kingdom,* Plin 36, 27 f. 70. *cf.* Justin. 19, 1. in jura affinitatis, Id. 7, 3.—ut assuescerent militiae Annibal, atque in paternas succederet opes, *and succeed to his father's power,* Liv. 21, 3. consules, quo majori gloriae rerum domi forisque gestarum succedere se cernebant, eo impensius, &c. Liv. 4, 11. *cf.* 24, 5. etenim ei succedo orationi, quae in animis omnium penitus insedit, *I come to speak after,* Cic. Balb. 1 f. in Italia violis succedit rosa, *grows after,* Plin. 21, 11 f. 38. succedunt his (vernis floribus) aestivi, ib. 1. 39. in vicem ejus (succi) succedit decoctum, *is used instead of,* Id. 24, 19 f. 118. purpurae Tarentinae succesit dibapha Tyria, *has come in place of,* 9, 39 f. 63.—quis magno melius succedat Achilli, *(may succeed,)* quàm per quem magnus Danais successit Achilles? *came to* assist or *joined the Greeks,* Ov. M. 13, 133. succedit Silvius illi (Ascanio,) *succedi,* ib. 14, 610. *cf.* 15, 2. Piscique Aries succedit aquoso, 10, 165. *cf.* 7, 193. 9, 713. 15, 187. &c. his ego successi, Ov. Tr. 2, 467. *cf.* 4, 10, 71. misericordia odio successerat, Nep. 10, 10.—* ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, *are nearest to the* Suevi, Caes. B. G. 4, 3.—non in species succedere quatuor annum adspicis, aetatis peragentem imitamina nostrae? *successively assuming four different appearances, in imitation of our life,* Ov. M. 15, 199. succedat epistola pomo, *let the apple be followed by a letter,* Ov. Ep. 21, 145.—quarum priores duae (partes) probationi succedunt, *are included* or *comprehended under,* Quinctil. 3, 9, 1. *cf.* 1, 5, 45. 3, 10, 4. Aesopi fabellae fabulis nutricularum proximè succedunt, *succeed* or *come after,* Id. 1, 9, 1. sub idem tempus Calpurniam, L. Pisonis filiam successuri sibi in consulatu duxit uxorem, Suet. Caes. 21 qui successuri imperio erant *i. e.* Parthi, Justin. 11, 13——* *passiv. imperf.* faciam,—ut Pisoni et Gabinio succedatur statim, *that a successor be immediately appointed,* Cic. Prov. Cons. 7. *so* nunquam succedetur illis, ib. 8. Marcellus retulit ad senatum, ut ei (Caesari) succederetur ante tempus, *that a successor should be appointed to him, before the time* of his command was expired, Suet. Caes. 28. *cf.* ib. 26. Tac. Ann. 14, 38.—cum tu, non solùm quòd tibi succederetur, sed quòd Gabinio non succederetur, exsanguis et mortuus concidisti, *because a successor was appointed to you,* Cic. Pis. 36. quin mihi ego successor essem, quem tu cuperes videre, te antea, quàm tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse, *that you would have departed* from the province *before*

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the

the arrival of your successor, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 4. cum forte (Antistius) quaestor Macedoniam obtineret *sc.* provinciam, neque ei successum esset, *and a successor to him was not appointed*, ib. 13, 29, 7.—¶ 4. *to fall out prosperously* or *to one's wish, to succeed*; lepidè hoc succedit sub manus negotium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2 *f. add.* 4, 4, 7. Pers. 4, 1, 2. parum procedit, quod ago; at facio sedulò, Ter. And. 4, 1, 56. hac non succesit, aliâ aggrediemur viâ, ib. 47. haec propter hiemale tempus minùs prosperè succedebant, Nep. 14, 7. postquam inceptum non succedebat, castra propiùs hostium movit, Liv. 42, 58. res nullâ successerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26. res tota magis Graecos decet, nobis minus succedit, *we are less successful* in this matter, *i. e.* in compounding words, Quinctil. 5, 70.—si, perinde ut mereor, mihi successerit, *impers. if my endeavours be attended with the success they deserve*, Cic. Fam. 10, 4 f. si ex sententia successerit, bene erit opera posita, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 13. si facinori eorum successerit, *if their villainy succeed*, Liv. 40, 11 f. *so* et succesisset fraudi, ni, &c. Id. 38, 25. si succesisset coeptis, 25, 37. neque satis inceptis succederet, 24, 19. *add.* 38, 25. 37, 33. postquam nihil conceptae temere spei succedebat, 33, 5.—et succesisse duabus id putat infelix, quod erit lugubre duabus, *she, unhappy* creature, *thinks that had succeeded* well *for both*, Ov. M. 6, 484. at bene succesit, digno quod adurimur igni, *it has fallen out happily, that*, &c. Ov. Ep. 4, 33. si succesierit, *if it happen*, Plin. 28, 8 f. 27. audiit, et voti Phoebus succedere partem mente dedit, Phoebus *heard, and in his mind* or *with himself ordained that part of this vow should succeed* or *be fulfilled*, Virg. A. 11, 794.—Succēdens (ntis, part.) flebilè, *for* flebiliter, *sc.* vox ad aures, *coming* or *reaching*, Val. Flacc 2, 453.—succedentes *sc.* praeceptores, *the succeeding* or *subsequent teachers*, Quinctil. 2, 3, 2. ipsam porro qualitatem aut in summo genere consistere, aut in succedentibus, *may be considered either in general, or in particular*, Id. 3, 6, 38 & 40.—tragoediam magno impetu exorsus, non succedente stylo, abolevit, *not being pleased with the style*, Suet. Aug. 85. *cf.* Macrob. Sat. 2, 4.—Successus, a. cum omnia meâ causâ velles mihi succesa, *to be successful* or *fortunate*, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 5. succesorumque Minervae indoluit, *al.* succesurum Minervae *(in dat.)* indoluit, *she was grieved at the future success of* Minerva, Ov. M. 2, 789.—Successa, ōrum, n. bonis succesis, *with good success, successfully*, Plaut. Ps. prol. 8.—Successio, ōnis, f. *coming in the place of another, succession*; in omni re doloris amotio succesionem efficit voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 11. quid hoc mihi prodest, si merces Antonii oppressi poscitur, in Antonii locum succesio? Cic. ad Brut. ep. 17. Neronis principis succesione, *at the succession of* Nero to the empire, Plin. 7, 13. Bejanus—volutare secum, quonam modo Germanici liberos perverteret, quorum non dubia succesio *sc.* ad principatum, *who were the presumptive heirs of* Tiberius, Tac. An. 4, 12.—Nero, proximus succesioni *sc.* jure, *the next* or *apparent heir to the empire*, ib. 59. succesione imperii dignus, Suet. Oth. 4. ad spem succesionis admoveri, Id. Cal. 12. adoptare aliquem in succesionem regni, Justin. 9, 2. per ordinem succesionis regnum ad Astyagen descendit, Id. 1, 4. magistratibus judicia per annuas succesiones permisit, Id. 3, 3. plerumque morbi quoque per succesiones quasdam, ut alia, traduntur, *are transmitted by a kind of inheritance*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4. statuas principum per plures succesiones traditas mihi custodiebam, *left to me by several different inheritances*, ib. 10, 24. jura succesionum, Tac. G. 32. familiae, quae per succesiones jus sibi vindicant, Plin. 12, 44 f. 30. *cf.* 30, 1.—Marcellus adhuc nihil retulit de succesione provinciarum Galliarum, *has made no motion in the senate about appointing a successor to* Caesar *in the provinces of* Gallia Transalpina *and* Cisalpina, Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 6. *so* de succesione Caesaris senatus, id est Pompeius, agitabat, *began to think of appointing some one to succeed* Caesar, Flor. 4, 2. *cf.* Suet. Caes. 28.——Successor, ōris, m. *one that comes into another's place, a successor*; succesor fuit hic (Tibullus) tibi, Galle; Propertius illi, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 53. Augustus diu cunctatus, an sibi succesorem destinaret, Suet. Cal. 4. legato consulari succesorem dedit, ib. 8. mirari se, Vespasiano dictitante, quod succesorem non et sibi mitteret, Id. Dom. 1 f. praefinit succesori diem, Cic. prov. cons. 15. in incerto est succesor, Tac. An. 3, 56. succesorem constituere *sc.* adoptione, Id. H. 1, 14. cum succesor aliquid immutat de institutis priorum, Cic. Flacc. 14. *cf.* Fam. 1, 3. quo succesore sagittae Herculis utuntur, *have for their heir* or *hereditary possessor*, Ov. M. 13, 51. *so* nostro (clypeo)—novus est succesor habendus, *a new possessor*, ib. 119. studii succesor et haeres, ib. 3, 589. succesor tanti frater honoris erit, Ov. P. 4, 9, 58.—succesore novo vincitur omnis amor, i. e. *by a new love succeeding*, Id. Rem. 462. Maii succesor Junius *sc.* mensis, Id. F. 5, 77.—succesores Alexandri, Quinctil. 12, 10, 6.—succesores Hippocratis, *the followers*, Cels. 3, 9, 15. *so* Asclepiadis, Id. 1 pr. 19.—Successus, ūs, m. *success*; hos succesus alit, *success animates them*, Virg. A. 5, 231. succesu exultans, 2, 386. acrior, 5, 210. Turno—succesum dea dira negat, 12, 914. ut (dii deaeque) orsis tanti operis succesus prosperos darent, Liv. praef. f. nolle *(sor* nolebant) succesum, non Patribus, non consulibus, *they did not wish success either to the patricians or consuls*, Liv. 2, 45. utens succesibus pugnae, *using* or *having success in the fight*, Ov. M. 12, 355. succesus ut sequar ipse meos, Id. Tr. 5, 12, 44. carere succesu, Ov. Ep. 18. careat succesibus opto, quisquis ab eventu facta notanda putat, ib. 2, 85. Oenea namque ferunt, pleni succesibus anni, primitias frugum Cereri, sua vina Lyaeo, Palladios fiavae latices libâsse Minervae, *they say that* Oeneus, *upon the success* or on account of the fertility *of a plentiful year, offered the first fruits of his corn to Ceres*, &c. Ov. M. 8, 273.—Succēdāneus, a. *(v.* succidāneus, *a* caedo;) anea hostia, *a second victim*, offered in place of the first, when the first was supposed not to have been acceptable, Festus; & Gell. 4, 6. men' piacularem oportet fieri ob stultitiam tuam, ut

ut meum tergum ſtultitiae tuae ſubdas ſuccidaneum, *i. e.* pro tuo tergo, cui periculum a ſtultitia imminet, *that you ſhould make me attone for your folly*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 37.—Pharnacem—ſuccedaneum regi Pergameno, Eumeni datum *ſc.* fuiſſe, *had been appointed ſucceſſor*, Juſtin. 38, 6.

Succendĕre (ndi, nſum; *ex* ſub & *obſol.* cando,) *to ſet on fire below*; paulo ante tertiam vigiliam eſt animadverſum fumare aggerem, quem cuniculo hoſtes ſuccenderant, *the mount was obſerved to ſmoke*, which *the enemy had ſet on fire below by a mine*, Caeſ. B. G. 7, 24. illa (Ceres) duabus flammiferâ pinus manibus ſuccendit ab Aetnâ, *ſhe lights pine torches, with her two hands, at flaming* Aetna, Ov. M. 5, 442. ſuccendit Phaëthon flagrantibus aethera loris, *ſets on fire*, Lucan. 2, 413. fulminibus ſuccenditur aër, ib. 269.—¶ 2. *metaph.* Succendere furorem, *to inflame* or *excite*, Lucan 6, 166. illi rubor igneus ora ſuccendit, *a fiery redneſs overſpread his face*, Id. 9, 792. non ſic Leucippis ſuccendit Caſtora Phoebe *ſc.* amore ſui, *did ſo inflame with love*, Propert. 1, 2, 15.—ſi ſapiens in Phalaridis tauro incluſus ſuccenſis ignibus torreatur, *were broiled with flames applied* to it *below*, Cic. Piſ. 18. in ſuccenſum rogum corpora conjicere, *into a burning pile*, Liv. 28, 23.—ſuccenſus amore laudis, *fired, inflamed*, Virg. A. 7, 496. *ſo* ſuccenſus dulcedine famae, *inſpired*, Juv. 7, 39.—Deucalion Pyrrhae ſuccenſus amore, Ov. Ep. 15, 167. at Poeni ſuccenſi irâ, Sil. 1, 169.

Succensĕre (ui, -; ſub & cenſeo,) alicui, *to be angry* or *diſpleaſed with one*, Cic. Roſc. 6, 16. Dejot. 13. Tuſc. 1, 41. id tibi ſuccenſui, quia te negabas credere argentum mihi, Plaut. Perſ. 3, 3, 26. ſi id meâ voluntate factum eſt, eſt quòd mihi ſuccenſeas, *you have reaſon to be angry with me*, Id. Trin. 5, 2, 48. *ſo* ſed eſt, quòd ſuccenſet tibi, Ter. And. 2, 6, 17. jam adoleſcenti nihil eſt quòd ſuccenſeam, Phor. 2, 3, 14. eho, an id ſuccenſes nunc illi? *are you angry with him for that?* ib. 2, 1, 29. nihil ſuccenſeo, nec tibi, nec huic, Heaut. 5, 2, 23. audiente utroque exercitu, loquitur Afranius; non eſſe aut ipſi, aut militibus ſuccenſendum *ſc.* Caeſari, *that* Caeſar *ought not to be angry either with him* or *his ſoldiers*, Caeſ. B. C. 1, 84.

Succenturiātus, p. a. -āti milites, *additional ſoldiers*, kept in reſerve to ſupply the place of thoſe ſoldiers in a *century*, that happened to die of a diſeaſe, or to fall in battle, Feſtus:—ego in inſidiis hìc ero ſuccenturiatus, *I will lie here in ambuſh, as a reſerve to ſupport you*, Ter. Phor. 1, 4, 52. & ibi Donat.—Succenturio *v.* ſubcenturio, ōnis, m. *the aſſiſtant* or *ſubſtitute of a centurion, a lieutenant*, Liv. 8, 8.

Succernĕre & ſubcernĕre, (crēvi, crētum,) *to range meal, to bolt* or *ſift*; poſtea—farinario cribro ſubcernunt, Plin. 11, 11 ſ. 29. *cf.* Cato, 25 & 37.—calx cribro ſuccreta, Cato 10. teſta tuſa et ſubcreta, Vitr. 2, 5. *cf.* 7, 7.—*metaph.* nam iſte quidem gradus ſuccretus eſt cribro pollinario, *your ſteps are ſurely bolted through a ſieve*, i. e. you walk as ſlow as fine flour paſſes through a ſmall ſieve, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 10.

Succīdĕre (īdi, īſum; ſub & caedo,) arborem, *to cut down*, Col. 11, 2, 11. famuloſque jubet ſuccidere ſacrum robur, Ov. M. 8, 752.—poſtea tota arbor (picea) ſuccidituſ, et medulla ejus uritur, Plin. 16, 12 ſ. 23. at rubicunda Ceres *(i. e.* flava *v.* matura ſeges) medio ſuccidituſ aeſtu, *ruddy* Ceres, *i. e.* the ripe corn of a reddiſh yellow colour, *is cut down in the heat of noon*, Virg. G. 1, 297. immatura ſeges rapido ſuccidituſ enſe, Sil. 15, 536. gregem—ſuccidite ferro, Id. 14, 134. herbas ſuccidit curvamine falcis ahenae, Ov. M. 7, 227. Naïda vulneribus ſuccidit in arbore factis *ſc.* dea Cybĕle, *by cutting down the tree ſhe deſtroyed the Naïd* or *nymph* Sagāris, who preſided over the tree, and was ſuppoſed to live and die with it, Ov. F. 4, 231.—Succisus aratro flos, *cut down*, Virg. A. 9, 435. poplite Palmum ſuccifo volvi ſegnem ſinit, *having* the tendon of *his ham cut, hamſtrung*, ib. 10, 700. *cf.* Ov. M. 8, 364. quoſdam et jacentes vivos ſucciſis feminibus poplitibuſque invenerunt, *with their thighs and hams cut*, Liv. 22, 51. omnibus eorum agris vaſtatis, frumentis ſucciſis, *being cut down*, Caeſ. B. G. 4, 19. crebris ſucciſis arboribus omnes introitus erant praecluſi, ib. 5, 9.—Succīdia, ae, f. *a ſlitch of bacon*, Varr. L. L. 4, 22. R. R. 2, 4. jam hortum ipſi agricolae ſuccidiam alteram appellant, *a ſecond ſlitch* always ready to be cut, Cic. Sen. 16. (A. 531.)

SUCCIDĒRE, (-īdi, -; ſub & cădo,) *to fall under, to fail* or *falter*; genua inediâ ſuccīdunt, *fail* or *are weak with hunger*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30. *ſo* jam continuo labore gravia genua ſuccīderant, Curc. 9, 3, 7. *ſo* artus ſuccidere, Lucr. 3, 157. in mediis conatibus aegri ſuccidimus, *we ſink* or *fall down* quite *faint*, i. e. *we cannot walk*, Virg. A. 12, 119. Taurus ſuccidit incurvo claudus pede, *the conſtellation* Taurus *falls down* or *is* repreſented as *falling down lame with his leg bent*, Manil. 2, 259.—terra repente—ſuccidit, *ſunk*, Lucr. 5, 483. et ratio potiùs, quàm res perſuadeat ipſa, ſuccidere horriſono poſſe omnia victa fragore, *that the whole frame of the univerſe may fall down with a dreadful craſh*, ib. 110. te duce, ſuccidit mendax Dardaniae domus, Senec. Agam. 862.——*metaph.* ſuccidere mentem, et incurvari, et ſuccumbere; quorum nihil ſapienti viro poteſt evenire: ſtat rectus ſub quòlibet pondere, Senec. Ep. 71 m.——

Succĭduus, a. *falling, ready to fall* or *ſink*; at illi poplite ſucciduo genua intremuēre, *her knees trembled on her ſinking hams*, Ov. M. 12, 458. *ſo* tenebris exſanguis obortis ſucciduo dicor procubuiſſe genu, i. e. *to have fainted*, Id. Ep. 13, 24. ſucciduaſque adportat matribus agnas, i. e. *tender, not able to walk*, Stat. Theb. 7, 397. ſuccidui gradus, *ſtumbling ſteps*, ib. 4, 661. ſucciduae flammae, *expiring, going out*, 10, 116.

Succĭdus, a. *full of juice, juicy*; *ſee* Succus.

Succĭnĕre, (cĭnui, centum; ſub & cano,) *to ſing* or *repeat after another*; clamat; "ſuccĭnit alter, "Et mihi dividuo findetur muneré quadra," *the other whines after him*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 48. quid iſtas ſuccinis ambages? *why do you utter thoſe whining complaints?* Perſ.

SUCCINGĔRE *v.* Subcingĕre, nxi, nctum,

to bind round or *incircle below*, (subtus cingĕre;) Anguis subcingit regionem Caneri, Vitruv. 9, 7.—¶ 2. *to gird* or *tuck up*; nam quae docta nimis cupit et facunda videri, crure tenus medio tunicas succingere debet, *the woman that desires to appear uncommonly learned and eloquent, ought to tuck up her tunic to the middle of her leg*, Juvenal. 6, 445. like men, particularly like the philosophers and orators, Quinctil. 11, 3, 138. contrary to the cuſtom of women, whoſe tunic always came down to their feet, Hor. S. 1, 2, 95 & 99. (A. 416 & 417.)—¶ 3. *to ſurround, to environ* or *beſet*; multo ſe pluribus et majoribus canibus ſuccinxerat *ſc.* Verres quàm Scylla, *he had furniſhed, ſecured* or *guarded, himſelf with more numerous and larger dogs*, than Scylla is repreſented by the poets to be ſurrounded with, Cic. Verr. 5, 56. illa feris atram canibus ſuccingitur alvum *ſc.* ſecundum, *ſhe has her black belly beſet with ſavage dogs*, Ov. M. 13, 732.——*metaph.* Fruſtra ſe terrore ſuccinxerit, qui ſeptus caritate non fuerit, Plin. Pan. 49. his animum ſuccinge bonis, Petron. 5.—Succinctus trabeâ, *girt with the* trabea *or augur's robe, having it cloſely bound round him* or *tucked up*, Virg. A. 7, 188. *cf.* 6, 555. 12, 400. veſtem ritu ſuccincta Dianae, *having her clothes tucked up after the manner of* Diana, Ov. M. 10, 536. *cf.* 9, 89.—ſuccincta Diana, *dreſſed like a huntreſs, having her clothes tucked up, active*, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 31. Art. 3, 143. Ov. M. 3, 156.—ſuccincti Lares, *i. e.* ſuccinctas veſtes habentes; Gabino habituque obvoluti togâ ſuper humerum ſiniſtrum, dextro nudo, Perſ. 5, 31. & ibi Scholiaſt.—vidi egomet nigrâ ſuccinctam vadere pallâ Canidiam, *with her black garment tucked up*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 23.—ſuccincta anus, *with her clothes tucked about her*, Ov. M. 8, 660. ſuccinctus miniſter, *the ſervant of a prieſt properly girt* or *dreſſed* for ſlaying the victim, Ov. F. 1, 319. *ſo* ſuccincti miniſtri, ib. 4, 413. Lucan. 1, 612. ſuccincti popae, Propert. 4, 3, 62. ſuccinctus poparum habitu, *dreſſed in the garb of the* popae, Suet. Cal. 32. (A. 323.) *who were half-naked, with trouſers round their loins*, Serv. ad Virg. A. 12, 120. *cf.* Martial. 7, 35, 1.—*hence* tu ſpectas hiemem ſuccincti lentus amici, *i. e.* ſeminudi, *you behold without pity the cold of your poor friend*, ib. 2, 46, 7.—hoc tu (facis) ſuccinctus patriâ quondam. Criſpine, papȳro, *wrapt in your country flags*, i. e. covered with a coarſe garment, made of the bark of the reed papȳrus, *i. e.* formerly a ſlave from Egypt, Juv. 4, 24. Plin. 13, 11 ſ. 22.—veluti ſuccinctus curſitat hoſpes, *ſc.* mus, *he runs about like a nimble hoſt*, having his clothes bound up with a girdle to give him the freer motion, as ſlaves who ſerved at table, Hor. S. 2, 6, 107. *ſo* Cyāne ſuccincta, *a tight active girl* or *waiting maid*, Juv. 8, 162. *cf.* Perſ. 5, 140. ut capſe ſic ſuccincta aquam calefactat, ut lavemus! *ſhe herſelf readily warms water*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 80.—ſuccinctus curſor, *a nimble runner*, Martial. 12, 24, 7.——veredus, *a ſwift horſe* or *courſer*, ib. 14, 86. *cf.* 12, 14, 1. barbara pars laeva eſt, avidae ſuccincta rapinae, *ready, prepared for, intent upon*, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 31.—¶ 2. Succinctus gladio, *girt with a ſword*, having a ſword girded round the waiſt, A. ad Heren. 4, 52. inſcientibus cunctis ferro ſuccinctus *ſc.* Manlius, *furniſhed* or *provided with a dagger*, Liv. 7, 5. Ser. Galbam eodem pugione ſuccinctum in caſtris videtis, Cic. Phil. 13, 16. praecurrit index ad Perſea, ferro ſuccinctos nuncians cum Demetrio quatuor adoleſcentes venire, *armed with ſwords*, i. e. *having ſwords concealed under their garments*, Liv. 40, 7. ſuccincta pharetrâ ſoror, *furniſhed* or *armed with a quiver*, Virg. A. 1, 323.—* *pœt.* quid loquar Scyllam—candida ſuccinctam latrantibus inguina monſtris? *having her white waiſt ſurrounded with barking monſters*, Virg. E. 6, 74. Cic. 59. *cf.* Id. Cul. 330. Lucret. 5, 890. Tibull. 3, 4, 89.—Juno agens hiemem nimbo ſuccincta per auras, *ſurrounded with a cloud*, Virg. A. 10, 634. Erinnys ſoluta crine, ſuccincta anguibus, Senec. Oct. 262. ſuccinctaque pectora curis, *furniſhed with ſerious reflections, careful* or *attentive*, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 77.—* et ſuccincta comas, hirſutaque vertice pinus, *the pine with its tight hair*, i. e. having ſhort branches and cloſe to the trunk, Ov. M. 10, 103. *cf.* 15, 603. arbores gracilis, ſuccinctioreſque, Plin. 16, 10 ſ. 17.—¶ 3. *metaph.* At nunc ſuccincti quae ſint bona, diſce, libelli, *the advantages of a ſhort book*, Mart. 2, 1.—Carthago ſuccincta portubus, *furniſhed with harbours*, Cic. Rull. 2, 32. ſi ex bellis bella ſerendo ſuccinctus armis legionibuſque vivat, *ſurrounded with arms and legions*, Liv. 21, 10.—duo praefecti regis maximarum gentium viribus ſuccincti, *ſupported by*, Juſtin. 6, 1. *ſo* totius ferme orientis viribus ſuccinctus, Id. 35, 1.—haec arma habere ad manum, horum ſcientiâ debet eſſe ſuccinctus, *with the knowledge of theſe he ought to be well furniſhed*, Quinctil. 12, 5, 1.—at nunc proni atque ſuccincti ad omnem clauſulam non exſurgunt modò, verùm etiam excurrunt, *at the cloſe of every period, they not only bend forward, and* readily *riſe up*, Id 2, 2, 12.—nervi quibus ſuccinctum eſt corpus, *the ſinews by which the body is compacted*, Plin. 20, 17 ſ. 73. ita ſuccincta Rhodopes, mox et Haemi vallatur excelſitas, *thus*, i. e. by theſe nations *the lofty ridges of* Rhodŏpe *are ſurrounded, and theſe alſo of* Haemus *are defended*, Id. 4, 1. rejice ſuccinctos operoſo ſtamine fuſos, *throw aſide ſpindles bound round with toilſome yarn*, Ov. Art. 1, 695.——

Succingŭlum, i, n. *a ſword-belt* or *girdle*, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17.

Succĭnum, i, n. *amber*, Tac. G. 45. Plin. 37, 2 & 3 (G. 569.)—Succinus & ſuccĭnĕus, a. *of amber*; -ĭna gutta, Mart. 6, 15. gemma, 4, 59.

Succīsus, part. *cut down*; *ſee* Succīdĕre.

Succlāmāre v. ſubclāmāre, *to cry* or *call out, to exclaim*; haec Virginio vociferanti ſucclamabat multitudo, nec illius dolori, nec ſuae libertate ſe defuturos, Liv. 3, 50. ergo, ſi eſſet libera haec civitas, non tibi frequentes ſucclamâſſent, "abi hinc cum tribunatibus et rogationibus tuis?" *would not many have called out to you?* Id. 6, 40. poſt haec cum centuria ſubclamâſſet, nihil ſe mutare ſententiam, 26, 22. tanta ira incenſa eſt, ut capite anquirendum concio ſubclamaret, ib. 3. quidam auſi ſunt mediâ ex concione ſubclamare;

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mare; " abite hinc," ne, &c. Id. 54, 45.——¶ *passiv. imperf.* sub hanc vocem haud minùs ferociter, " daret utrum vellet," succlatum est *fc.* a Carthaginiensibus senatoribus, *they called out*, Liv. 21, 18. *so* ad hoc quum succlamatum esset *fc.* a militibus, *when they answered with a loud voice*, Id. 10, 25. cum per omnem orationem satis frequenti assensu subclamatum esset, *frequent exclamations of assent were uttered*, Id. 42, 53. succlamatum est frequenter, a militibus, sibi aut in Italia percundum esse, aut vincendum, *the soldiers unanimously declared*, Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 6.—SUCCLAMĀTIO, ōnis, f. *an acclamation* or *exclamation*, Liv. 40, 36. & 28, 26.

SUCCOLLĀRE, (sub & collum,) *to bear* or *carry on one's neck and shoulders*; apes suum regem —succollant, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. *cf.* Virg. G. 4, 217.—ab his lecticae impositus, et, quia servi diffugerant, vicissim succollantibus in castra delatus est, Suet. Cl. 10. *cf.* Oth. 6.

SUCCRESCĔRE *v.* subcrescere, crēvi, crētum, *to grow under, to grow and spring up*; ne patiantur herbam succrescere, Col. 4, 14. sub ordine naturāli pilorum alius ordo subcrescit, Cels. 7, 7, 68. succrescit ab imo, totaque paulatim lentus premit inguina cortex, *a tough bark grows up from below*, Ov M. 9, 352. interim mores mali, quasi herba irrigua, succreverunt, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 8.—non enim ille medicoris orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, Cic. Or. 3, 61 f. et se gloriae seniorum succreviſſe, et ad suam gloriam consurgentes alios laetum adspicere, Liv. 10, 13.

SUCCRĒTUS, part. *boulted, sifted*; *see* Succernĕre.

SUCCUMBĔRE, cŭbui, cubitum; *ex* sub & cubo, *to fall* or *sink under*; velut ancipiti succumbens victima ferro, Catull. 63, 369. nec pariter tantundem omnes succumbere partes *fc.* poterant, *nor could all parts sink* or *fall down equally far*, Lucr. 5, 495.—non enim cum quoquam arma contuli, quin is mihi succubuerit, *but he fell under me*, Nep. 18, 11. hac ille perculsus clade, non succubuit *fc.* ei, *he did not sink under it*, ib. 5. itaque succumbam oneri, neque aggrediar narrare, quae differendo minora vero facio, *I will sink under the burden*, i. e. *I will shrink from the task*, Liv. 22, 54. pugna adversa in Africa, cui Annibal succubuit, *under which* Annibal *sunk*, ib.—Bos succumbit aratro, *submits to the yoke*, Propert. 2, 34, 47.—cui succumbere oneri coacta plebs, *to bear* or *submit to*, Liv. 6, 32. cur succumbis, cediſque fortunae? *why do you faint* or *lose courage, and yield to fortune?* Cic. Tusc. 3, 17. nec languescens succumbebat senectuti, *nor did he flag* or *bend under*, Cic. Sen. 11. nullique neque homini, neque perturbationi animi, nec fortunae succumbere, *fc.* oportet, Id. Off. 1, 20. quae cum ita sint, jam succumbam isti tuae orationi, *I will yield to*, Id. Planc 33. succumbere doloribus, eosque humili animo imbecilloque ferre miserum est, *to be dejected* or *to sink under*, Cic. Fin. 1, 15. *so* cohortatur, ne labori succumbant, Caes. B. G. 7, 86. Gorgias, quo patrono philosopho succubuit orator, *by whose eloquence the orator yielded* or *was proved to be inferior to the philosopher*, Cic. Or. 3, 32.—vidit Cyllenius omnes succubuisse oculos *sc.* Argi, *that all his eyes were sunk*, Ov. M. 1, 714.—SUCCUMBERE amori, *to yield, to submit*, Id. Sabin. 3, 69. *so* culpae, *to yield to, to commit*, Id. M. 7, 749. Virg. 4, 19. succubuit famae victa puella metu *fc.* Lucretia, *yielded to* or *was overcome by a regard for character*, Ov. F. 2, 810.—*so* succubuit meritis tamen illa viri, Id. Art. 2, 186. indignata malis mens est succumbere, *disdained to sink under*, Id. Tr. 4, 10, 103. precibus, *to yield to*, Id. Ep. 3, 91. somno, *to be overpowered by*, ib. 12, 49. Art. 3, 767. succubuit telis praepetis ipse (Menelāus) dei, *i. e.* Cupidinis, *yielded to* or *was conquered by*, Ov. Ep. 8, 38. *so* victorem victae succubuisse, quaeſtor, *I am sorry that the conqueror has submitted to the conquered*, i. e. *that you*, Jason, *have been enslaved by your passion for* Iŏlē, ib. 9, 2. tibi enim succumbimus uni, *we yield*, Id. M. 13, 856. verùm ubi virtutem turbae succumbere vidit *fc.* Perseus, *that his courage sunk under*, or *could not withstand the number* of his enemies, ib. 5, 179. tibia nocturnis succumbat rauca choreis, i. e. *let the player on the flute fail* or *be tired before the dancers*, Propert. 3, 10, 23.—* succumbit sterili frustra gallina marito, *copulates with*, Martial. 13, 64. *cf.* Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 9. Catull. 109, 3. SUCCŬBA, ae, f. *fal.* subnŭba,) *an intruder into another's bed*, Ov. Ep. 6, 153.

SUCCURRĔRE, curri, cursum; sub & curro, *to run* or *go under*; tempore eodem aliud nequeat succurrere Lunae corpus, Lucr. 5, 764. licet undique omnes in me terrores periculaque impendeant omnia, succurram atque subibo, *I will undergo and sustain them*, Cic. Rosc. A. 11.—¶ 2. *to assist, to aid* or *help, to succour, to relieve*; non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco, Virg. A. 1, 630. succurritis urbi incensae, ib. 2, 352. regis succurrere tectis, ib. 451. tu, dea, tu praesens nostro succurre labori, *propitious assist my attempt*, ib. 9, 404. consulite in medium, et rebus succurite fessis, ib. 11, 335. est boni consulis, ferre opem patriae, succurrere saluti fortunisque communibus, Cic. C. Rabir. 1. laborantibus succurrere, aegris mederi, Id. Or. 1, 3. *cf.* Nep. 25. 11. Caes. B. G. 5, 43. 7, 8. B. C. 3, 70. Sallust. Cat. 63.—* cannăbis succurrit alvo jumentorum, *is of use* or *beneficial to*, Plin. 20, 23 f. 97. *cf.* 26, 15. 31, 10 f. 46, 4. si verò a dentibus gingivae recedunt, eaedem antherae succurrunt, *are helpful*, Cels. 6, 13, 17. tertium auxilium est, imbecillitati jacentis cibo vinoque succurrere, *to succour the weakness of the patient by food and wine*, Cels. 3, 19, 12.—¶ 3. *to occur, to come into one's hand*; ut quidquid succurrit, libet scribere *fc.* mihi, Cic. Att. 14, 1. succurritque versus ille Homericus, *occurs to my thoughts*, Suet. Tib. 21. illud etiam mihi succurrebat, grave esse me de judicio patris judicare, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 12. et illud admotare succurrit, unum omnino quinquennium fuisse, quo senator nullus moreretur, Plin. 7, 48 f. 49 m. sed mihi succurrit, numen non esse severum, Ov. F. 5, 333. pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis *fc.* mihi, *it appears*, Virg. A. 2, 317. non dubito, tot bella legentibus illud quoque succursurum, unde toties victis Volscis subfecerint milites, *I do not doubt, but that* difficulty

culty *will occur*, Liv. 6, 12. succurrit mirari, *I cannot but wonder*, Plin. 17, 1. & 34, 13 —*passiv. impersf.* promptiùs iis succurritur, qui, &c. *those are more readily relieved* or *cured*, Celf. 3, 21, 8. sciri quidem debet, vix ei malo posse succurri, *that that disease can hardly be cured*, Id. 6, 8, 3.— capillis fluentibus maximè quidem saepe radendo succurritur, *when the hairs of the head fall off, the principal remedy is frequent shaving*, Id. 6, 1, 3. os fractum, nisi succursum est, gravibus inflammationibus afficit, *unless help is administered*, 8, 4, 23. intellectum ibi remedium est, potuque succursum *sc.* est ictui aspidis, *by that the remedy was discovered* to be vinegar, *and relief was procured by a draught* of it, Plin. 23, 1 f. 27. se quoque id genĕri ac nomini dare, nec cum eo in gratiam redisse, cujus adversae fortunae velit succursum *sc.* esse, *whose unfortunate condition he wished to be relieved*, Liv. 3, 58. nuncios mittit, ut sibi subsidio veniant; se confidere munitionibus oppidi, si celeriter succurratur, *if relief were speedily brought*, Caes. B. C. 3, 80. *cf.* ib. 52.

SUCCUS *v.* sūcus, i, m. *(a* fugo,*)* *juice* or *moisture, sap*; succum sentimus in ore, cibum mandendo, cum exprimimus, Lucr. 4, 618. stirpes ex terrâ succum trahunt, quo alantur ea, quae radicibus continentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. ex intestinis et alvo secretus a reliquo cibo succus is, quo alimur, permanat ad jecur, *the chile*, ib. 55. cochleae in occulto latent; suo sibi succo vivunt, si ros non cadit, *live on their own proper moisture* or *juice*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 12. non enim sucum, quem quaerit terra, solem antè, exfugere oportet, *the sun ought not to suck out the sap of dung*, Varr. R. 1, 13, 4. caeca spiramenta, novas veniat quâ succus in herbas, *the hidden pores, through which juice is derived* from the ground *into the new herbs*, Virg. G. 1, 90. *cf.* ib. 2, 59 & 126. corpus solidum, et succi plenum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 36. succus arboris, *the sap*, Plin. 14, 20. succus herbae, *the juice*, Ov. M. 13, 941. *so* hordei, Plin. 8, 7. lactis, 8, 14. succus pinguis olivi, Ov. M. 10, 176. nigrae succus loliginis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 100. garum de succis piscis Iberi, ib. 2, 8, 46. succus veneni, Ov. M. 14, 403. Ep. 12, 181. amari pocula succi, Id. Ep. 2, 184. Art. A. 2, 335. *cf.* ib. 491. P. 4, 3, 55. Lucan. 6, 581.—* rectius in tenuiore terrâ feruntur ea, quae non multo indigent succo, *sap* or *nourishment*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23. Plin. 18, 17 f. 46.— Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia succo, *in juiceness* or *taste*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 70. *so* coenamus aves, conchylia, pisces, longè dissimilem noto celantia succum, *a juice* or *relish*, ib. 2, 8, 27. *so* ova succi melioris, 2, 4, 13. piscis succo ingratus, *of a disagreeable taste*, Ov. Halieut. 103.— ¶ 2. *metaph.* amissimus omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem, et pristinam speciem civitatis, *not only the force, vigour* or *strength*, Cic. Att. 4, 16 m. *so* ornatur oratio genere primùm, et quasi colore quodam et succo suo, Cic. Or. 3, 25. omnes etiam tum retinebant illum Periclis *(al.* Pericli) succum, sed erant paulo uberiore stilo, *they retained the force of* Pericles, *but their stile was a little more diffuse*, ib. 2, 22. *cf.* Id. Brut. 9, Orat. 23. nudae illae artes—omnem succum ingenii bibunt, *dry up all the sap of the genius*, Quinctil. 1 pr. 24. historia quoque alere orationem quodam molli jucundoque, succo potest, Id. 10, 1, 31.—— Succĭdus, a. *juicy*; succida lana, *new-born wool, with its natural moisture, greasy*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 6. *so* succida vellera, Martial. 11, 28. vinum, quod succida nolit lana pati, *wine* so poor, as *not* to be *fit* for dyers *to take* their *greasy wool in*, Juvenal. 5, 24. imponenda vulneri lana succida, Celf. 8, 3, 35. sanguinem sistit ex ariete succida *sc.* lana, Plin. 29, 2 f. 9. sordes succidae, ib. f. 10.—mulier *v.* ancilla succida, *jolly, plump, in good case*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192.—— Succōsus *v.* sucosus, a. *full of juice* or *moisture, juicy, sappy*; -um solum, *a juicy soil*, Col. 2, 17, 13. *so* terra succosa, Plin. 17, 10. in aliis stirpium generibus, quae firmioris et succosioris libri sunt, *in other kinds of trees, which have a firmer and more juicy bark*, Col. 4, 29, 1.

Suctus, ūs, m. *a sucking*; *see* Sugĕre.

Sūcŭla, ae, f. *(dim. a* sus,*) a little sow*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 126.—¶ 2. *a part of a crane* or *engine for raising weights*, Vitruv. 10, 2, &c. Cato, 12 & 18.——¶ 3. Sucŭlae, pl. *the cluster of stars, called* Hyades, Cic. N. D. 2, 43. Plin. 2, 39. & 18, 26 f. 66. Col. 11, 2, 4, &c.

Sūdare, *to sweat, to be in a sweat*; qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam, multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit, Hor. Art. 413. tu pulmentaria quaere sudando, Id. S. 2, 2, 21. *cf.* Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. tu vel suda, vel peri algu, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 24. si dixeris, aestuo, sudat, Juv. 3, 103. apparet esse commotum; sudat, pallet, Cic. Phil. 2, 34. *so* tacitâ sudant praecordia culpâ, Juv. 1, 167. cum ille diceret se sine causa sudare; minimè mirum, inquit, modò enim existi de balneis, Cic. Or. 2, 55. Deorum sudâsse simulacra, nuntiatum est, Cic. Div. 2, 27. quatuor signa sanguine multo diem, ac noctem sudâsse, Liv. 27, 4. *cf.* 22 1. Lucret. 6, 942. Virg. G. 3, 203. ex labore sudanti frigidâ potio perniciosissima est, Celf. 1, 3, 14.——¶ 2. metaph. *to sweat* or *emit any moisture*; arbores certo anni tempore balsamum sudant, Justin. 36, 3. et durae quercus sudabunt roscida mella, Virg. E. 4, 30. *cf.* 8, 54. Martial. 13, 98.—* *to be wet with any moisture*; Dardanium toties sudârit sanguine littus, Virg. A. 2, 592. unde cavae tepido sudant humore lacunae, Id. G. 1, 117. *cf.* 2, 118. heu, quantùm Ausonio sudabitis, arma, cruore, Sil. 2, 455. *cf.* Martial. 14, 221.—*passiv.* nemora Orientis, ubi tura et balsama sudantur, *are emitted* or *perspired* from the trees, Tac. G. 45.— ¶ 3. *to labour* or *toil hard*; sudabis satis, si cum illo inceptas homine, *you will have enough to do, you'll have hot work, if you engage with him*, Ter. Phor. 4, 3, 23. vides sudare me, jamdudum laborantem, quomodo ea tuear, quae mihi tuenda sunt, et te non offendam, Cic. Fam. 3, 12. sudandum est his pro communibus commodis, Id. Sext. 66. clivo sudamus in imo, i. e. *I struggle hard to mount the difficult steep*, Ov. Ep. 20, 41. *cf.* Lucr. 5, 1128. Stat. Th. 5, 443. Propert. 4, 1, 70.—*passiv. impersf.* parabile est, quod natura desiderat; ad supervacua sudatur *sc.* ab hominibus, *men sweat* or *toil for superfluities*, Senec. Ep.

4 f. *cf.* Sil. 13, 72. ſatis mihi *(for* a me) ſuperque ſudatum eſt, *I have laboured*, Tac.——* ut nummi, quos hîc quincunce modeſto nutrieras, pergant avidos ſudare deunces, *that your money, which you had lent here at a modeſt five per cent, may fetch eleven per cent*, Perſ. 5, 150. (A. 500.)

SŪDĀTUS thorax labore Cyclopum, *forged, made*, Sil. 4, 435.—ſudata veſtis, *covered with ſweat*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 23. ſudata ligno thura, *iſſuing like ſweat from its tree*, Ov. M. 10, 308. gelidoque labor ſudatus in Haemo, *borne, endured*, Stat. Th. 5, 189. *cf.* Sil. 3, 92.——SŪDOR, ōris, m. *ſweat*; manat nobis e toto corpore ſudor, Lucr. 6, 944. gelidus toto manabat corpore ſudor, Virg. A. 3, 175. falſuſque per artus ſudor iit, 2, 174. ſudor fluit undique rivis, 5, 200. cum ſudor ad imos manaret talos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 10. ſudore fluere, diffluere, madēre, manare, &c. ſudorem ciēre, elicere, evocare, excutere, facere, movere, &c. *to cauſe ſweat*; ſudorem coërcere, cohibere, inhibere, reprimere, ſiſtere, &c. *to check* or *ſtop ſweat*:—¶ 2. *any moiſture iſſuing like ſweat*; ſcorpios nigri madidus ſudore veneni, Ov. M. 2, 198. ſudor picis, Plin. 16, 11. virgae corni arboris, 23, 8 m. lapidis, 35, 15.—¶ 3. *labour, difficulty, toil*; phaleras multo ſudore receptas, Virg. 9, 458. maximus tamen patronis circa teſtimonia ſudor eſt, Quinctil. 5, 7, 1. ſtilus ille multi ſudoris eſt, Cic. Or. 1, 60. multo illius ſudore ac labore ſub populi Rom. imperium ditionemque ceciderunt, Cic. Font. 1. decus iſtud ſudore et ſanguine et factis aſſequebantur, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 1. circa Hiſpanum et Probum multum ſudoris, *it coſt much time and pains to make good the charge againſt* Hiſpanus *and* Probus, ib. 3, 9, 14. *cf.* 2, 9, 4.—SUDĀTIO, ōnis, f. the act of *ſweating*, Senec. Ep. 86. ſe ſublaturos languorem ſudationibus ſperant, Celſ. 3, 2, 19.—SUDĀTOR, ōris, m. *a ſweater, one that ſweats much*, Plin. 23, 1.——SUDĀTRIX (īcis, f.) toga, *cauſing ſweat*, Martial. 12, 18, 5.—SUDATŌRIUS, a. -oria unctio, *an unction uſed after ſweating in a bath*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 73.—SUDĀTŌRIUM, i, n. *the ſweating room* or *apartment* in a bath, Senec. Ep. 51. de vita beata, c. 7.—SUDĀRIUM, i, n. *a cloth for wiping off the ſweat, a napkin* or *handkerchief*, Quinctil. 6, 3, 60. Catull. 12, 14. & 15, 7. Martial. 11, 40. Suet. Ner. 48.

SŪDES, is, f. *a thick ſtake, a ſtile* driven into the ground in fortifications, &c. Caeſ. B. G. 5, 18. B. C. 1, 2.—¶ 2. *a ſharp ſtake* or *ſpear, burnt at the end, or pointed with iron*; ſudes praeuſtae, Virg. A. 7, 524. ferratae, 5, 208. jaciuntque ſudes, et inania tela, Sil. 6, 559. multa vulnera ſudibus facta, Liv. 40, 6. *cf.* ib. c. 9. & 26, 51. aliquem ſude obuſtâ figere, Ov. M. 12, 299. *cf.* Lucan. 7, 174. Tibul. 1, 10, 35.—quadrifidae ſudes, *ſets* or *ſtakes ſlit in four* at the end, uſed in planting, Virg. G. 2, 25. fraxineae ſudes, *aſhen ſtakes* for ſupporting vines, ib. 359. Plin *cf.* 14, 1. 17, 14 & 22.—*peregrina eſt bellua, cernis in terga erectas ſudes, *you ſee its* ſins, like *ſpears, briſtling on its back*, Juv. 4, 127.

SŪDIS, is, f. *a kind of fiſh*, Plin. 32, 11 f. 55.

SŪDUS, a. *(q.* ſine udo, Feſtus;) *fair, without clouds, clear*; ver ſudum, Virg. G. 4, 77. per ſudum *ſc.* caelum, *through the clear ſky*, Id. A. 8, 529. cum ſudum eſt, *when it is clear* or *fair* weather, eſpecially after rain, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 2. Rud. 1, 2, 35. horologium mittam et libros, ſi erit ſudum, Cic. Fam. 16, 18.

SUĒRE, n. (ſueo, ſuēvi, ſuētum,) *to uſe, to be in uſe, to be wont* or *accuſtomed*; nec voces cernere ſuemus, *(in two ſyll.)* Lucr. 1, 302. et ſemina rerum appellare ſuēmus, (3 *ſyll.*) ib. 55. *ſo* 4, 370.—urbis virtutiſque ſic vincere ſuevit, Propert. 4, 10, 17. *cf.* Catul. 61 f. 62, 25. dejicere ut pronos qui morbus ſaepe ſuēvit, *i. e.* morbus caducus *v.* comitialis, Lucr. 6, 793. *cf.* 953. cum—de divis dare dicta fuērit *for* ſuēverit, 5, 54. *ſo* ſuērint, 4, 304. et gemmis florere arbuſta ſuēſſe *for* ſuēviſſe, 5, 910 has Graeci ſtellas Hyadas vocitare ſuērunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 43. a te id, quod ſuēſti, peto, ut me abſentem diligas atque defendas, Id. Fam. 15, 8. ſi tè, docete viri, Romanae vulnera ſuērint quanta adferre manus, Sil. 15, 763.—SUESCĒRE, (incept. *a* ſuēre; ēvi, ētum,) *to become accuſtomed*; Druſus in Illyricum miſſus eſt, ut ſueſceret militiae, Tac. An. 2, 44.—* *activ.* ut Tacfarinas lectos viros, et Romanum in modum armatos caſtris attineret, diſciplinâ et imperiis ſueſceret, *i. e.* aſſueſaceret, *might accuſtom* or *train them to military diſcipline and command*, ib. 52.—SUĒTUS, a. *accuſtomed*; quibus (coeſtibus) acer Eryx in praelio ſuetus erat ferre manus, *uſed* or *was wont to arm his hands for the fight*, Virg. A. 5, 402. *ſo* his ego ſuetus *ſc.* eram pugnare, ib. 414. *cf.* 3, 541. Juvenal. 10, 231. Hor. S. 1, 8, 17. lacus ſuetas aquis volucres non patitur, *accuſtomed to*, Tac. H. 5, 6. *ſo* civitates—ſuis legibus et judiciis ſuetae, Cic. Att. 6, 2. externae ſuperbiae ſuetus, Tac. An. 15, 31. ſuetus regibus Oriens, Id. H. 4, 17. ſueti latrociniis, Id. An. 2, 52. ſervitio, 12, 50. bella nefanda parat, ſuetus civilibus armis, Lucan. 1, 325.—Cheruſcis ſueta apud paludes praelia, Tac. An. 1, 64. praeter alia ſueta bello, *uſual*, 15, 42. *ſo* ſueta requies, 3, 45. ſuecta adulatio, 13, 8.

SUĒRE, (ſuo, ſui, ſūtum,) *to ſew* or *ſtitch, to join* or *tack together*, Celſ. 7, 8, 12. cutis utrinque ſuitur, Id. 8, 6, 3. plaga ſui debet, 5, 26, 113. ipſa autem, ſeu corticibus tibi ſuta cavatis, ſeu lenta fuerint alvearia vimine texta, *whether your bee-hives be made of hollow cork ſewed together, or of pliant twigs interwoven*, Virg. G. 4, 33. *cf.* Col. 9, 6, 1. tegumenta corporum vel texta, vel ſuta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. unius os ſutum, recisâ priùs linguâ, *was ſtitched up*, i. e. *his lips were ſewed together*, Flor. 4, 12, 37. tum junctae orae inter ſe ſuendae ſunt, *the lips of the wound being brought into contact, muſt be ſtitched together*, Celſ. 7, 9, 15. ſummâque curâ, quod ita ſutum eſt, tuendum, *the part, that is ſewed, ought to be attended to with the greateſt care*, ib. 18.— * *metapl.* metuo,—ne quid ſuo ſuat capiti, *leſt he bring ſome miſchief on himſelf*, Ter Phor. 3, 2, 6.——SŪTOR, ōris, m. *a ſhoemaker*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34. ſedentarii ſutores, ib. 4, 5, 39. ſutor bonus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 125 & 132. *cf.* 2, 3, 125 & 132. *cf.* 2, 3, 106. ne ſutor ultra crepidam *ſc.* eat, *let not a ſhoemaker go beyond his laſt*, proverb. *i. e.*

ne supra crepidam sutor judicet, Plin. 35, 10 m. Val. Max. 8, 12 f.—¶ put for *any low mechanick* or *mean citizen*, Juvenal. 3, 293. Cic. Flac. 7. SUTŌRIUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to a shoemaker*; Turpio sutorius, *the cobler*, Cic. Att. 6, 1 m. -um atramentum, *copperas* or *vitriol*, Plin. 20, 12 f. 48. *hence* sutorio atramento absolutus putatur, i. e. *he is thought to have killed himself by a draught of vitriol*, (al. to have been acquitted by bribery,) Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 10.—SUTILIS, e, *sewed* or *stitched*; balteus, *a stitched belt*, Virg. A. 12, 273.—cymba, *the patched boat*, ib. 6, 414. *so* sutiles naves, lino, non sparto sutae, Plin. 24, 9 f. 40.—sutiles coronae, *made of the leaves of flowers* or *herbs sewed together*, Plin. 21, 3 f. 8. *cf.* Ov. F. 5, 335. Martial. 5, 65. 9, 92 & 95.—sutilis domus, *made of hides sewed together*; as those of the Scythians, V. Flac. 6, 81.——SUTRĪNUS, -a taberna, *a shoemaker's shop*, Tac. An. 15, 34. *so* SUTRĪNA, ae, f. *sc.* taberna, Liv. 23, 30. Plin. 10, 43. & 35, 10.—SUTRĪNUM, i, n. *the art of making shoes*, Senec. Ep. 90 m. *so* SUTRĪNA *sc.* ars; fulloniam artem Nicias Megarensis invenit, sutrinam Tychius Boeotius, Plin. 7, 56 f. 57. sutrinam vel fullonicam facere, *to be a shoemaker or fuller*, Vitruv. 6 praef.—SŪTŪRA, ae, f. *a sewing* or *stitching*, *a seam*; vulnus curari suturâ debet, *ought to be cured by sewing*, or *to be stitched*, Cels. 7, 21; 10. tum oras suturâ jungunt, *they join the lips* or *edges* of the cut *by sewing*, Cels. 7, 17, 5. quod vetus est, suturâ non coit, *what has been long separated, does not unite by stitching*, ib. 7. oras vulneris suturae comprehendunt, *sewing unites the lips of the wound*, Id. 7, 4, 18 & 19. *cf.* 7, 11, 7.—triplex scutale crebris futuris duratum, *the receptacle of the bullet is threefold, made firm by several seams*, Liv. 38, 29.—¶ 2. *a suture* or *joining* of the parts of the head; rarò autem calvaria solida, sine futuris est, Cels. 8, 1, 6, &c.

SUFFARĀNEUS, a. (sub & far;) Cicero dicit, mulionem castrensem suffaraneum fuisse *sc.* Ventidium, *a muleteer who carries corn to the camp*, Plin. 7, 43 f. 44.

SUFFARCINĀTUS, a. *stuffed up*, *having one's lap full*; qui incedunt suffarcinati cum libris, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 10. Cantharam vidi suffarcinatam, *with her clothes stuffed out*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 31. *see* Subfarcinātus.

SUFFECTUS, part. *substituted*, &c. *see* Sufficĕre.

SUFFERRE (suffers, fert, &c. sustŭli, sublātum; *ex* sub & fero,) *to bear*, *to support* or *sustain*; nec sufferre queat majoris pondera gemmae, Juvenal. 1, 29. Satrapes si fiet amator, nunquam sufferre ejus sumptus queat; nedum tu possis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43. *cf.* Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 11. vix suffero hercle anhelitum, *I can scarcely fetch breath*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 4. *cf.* ib. v. 15. instat vi patriâ Pyrrhus; nec clausira, nec ipsi custodes sufferre valent, *can resist* or *withstand* him, Virg. A. 2, 491. plus oneris sustŭli, quàm ferre possum, *I have undertaken* or *taken upon me*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4.—SUFFERRE laborem, *to bear*, *to endure*, Propert. 3, 20, 21. Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 5. *so* ventos et imbres, Col. 3, 2, 15. vulnera, Lucr. 5, 1301. plagas, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 11. solem, sitim, Id. Merc. 5, 2, 20.—poenam sui sceleris, *to suffer*, Cic. Cat. 2, 13. mulctam, Id. Caecin. 33. an ut pro hujus peccatis ego supplicium sufferam, Ter. And. 5, 3, 17. ut vobis victi Poeni poenas sufferant, *may suffer punishment from your arms*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3 f. *cf.* Amph. 3, 4, 19. at Phalăris, at Apollodorus poenas sustŭlit, *suffered punishment* for their crimes, Cic. N. D. 3, 33.—* ubi mihi vapulandum est, tu corium sufferas, *when I am to be scourged, present your back* for me, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 33.—mater non potest sufferre (*i.e.* sufficere) lac, *cannot afford milk*, Var. 2, 4, 19.

SUFFERTUS, a. (*ab obsol.* suffercio; sub & farcio,) *filled*; nubes sole sufferta, (*al.* suffecta,) Sen. N. Q. 1, 5.—*thick*, *dense*; aliquid se sufferti tinniturum promisit, *that he would sing something that would fill their ears*, Suet. Ner. 20.

SUFFES *v.* Sūfes, ētis, m. *the chief magistrate* of the Carthaginians, Senec. de tranq. anim. c. 3 m. ad colloquium Suffetes eorum, qui summus Poenis est magistratus, cum Quaestore elicuit, Liv. 28, 37. *cf.* 30, 7.

SUFFICĔRE, (suffĭcio, ēci, ectum; sub & făcio,) *to make in place of another*, *to substitute*; nec unquam in demortui locum Censor sufficitur, Liv. 5, 31. nec priùs dimittendum ad exercitum Q. Fabium, quam consulem in locum C. Flaminii suffecisset, 22, 25. suffectus in Lucretii locum M. Horatius, 2, 8. si Appii os (*i. e.* impudentiam) haberem, in cujus locum suffectus sum. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 5. *cf.* 7, 30. Suet. Caes. 76. Plin. 7, 53. filius patri suffectus *sc.* est, *was appointed to succeed*, Tac. An. 4, 16. *cf.* Nep. 23, 3. Justin. 5, 6. & 11, 10. nam ne sufficiatur consul, non timent, *lest another consul be substituted* in place of Murena, Cic. Mur. 38.—sperans heredem suffici se proximum, *that he would be made next heir* in place of the son, Phaedr. 3, 10, 12. primores septimo mense gigni dentes, priusque in superâ ferè parte, haud dubium est: septimo eosdem decidere anno, aliosque suffici, *and others grow up in their stead*, Plin. 7, 16 f. 15. atque aliam ex alia generando suffice prolem, *propagate* or *raise one race from another by generation*, Virg. G. 3, 65. ipsae (apes) regem parvosque Quirites sufficiunt, *they themselves produce* (from the flowers) *their king and their small citizens*, ib. 4, 201.—¶ 2. *to furnish* or *afford*; ipse Pater (*i. e.* Jupiter) Danais animos virosque secundas suffĭcit, Virg. A. 2, 618. *so* nec contrà vires audet Saturnia Juno sufficere *sc.* Turno, *to supply him with strength*, ib. 9, 802. ipsa satis tellus, cum dente recluditur unco, sufficit humorem, *affords sufficient moisture*, Id. G. 2, 424. *so* salices, humilesque genistae, aut illae pecori frondem, aut pastoribus umbras sufficiunt, ib. 436. hic (campus) sufficiet vites, *will produce*, ib. 191. terra urbi rerum abundantiam sufficit, *affords*, Justin. 44, 1. Horatius eos (milites) excursionibus sufficiendo, *by sending them upon excursions*, Liv. 3, 61. * haec (semina *v.* corpuscula) aëra rarum sufficiunt nobis, *make* or *render*, Lucr. 2, 107. nubes, *produce* or *form*, 6, 479. *cf.* 3, 704.——¶ 3. SUFFICERE lanam medicamentis, *to tinge* or *stain*, *to imbrue* or *impregnate*, Cic. apud Non. c. 4, 405. & 12, 13.—ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni *sc.* angues, *having their eyes suf-*

suffusèd or *discoloured with blood and fire*, i. e. *red and inflamed*, Virg. A. 2, 210. maculis suffectâ genas *sc.* Furia, *having her cheeks covered with spots*, V. Flacc. 2, 150. *so* suffectaque leto lumina, *their eyes having the appearance of death*, ib. 1, 821. nubes solè suffecta, *coloured*, *al.* sufferta, *filled* with the light of the sun,) Senec. N. Q. 1, 5 m——¶ 4. neut. *to suffice*, *to be sufficient* or *enough*; obsequar consilio tuo, cujus mihi auctoritas pro ratione sufficiet, Plin. Ep. 1, 8 f. hoc mihi sufficit, 1, 11. *cf.* ib. 24. 2, 13 & 17. id enim voto meo sufficit, 5, 8, 3. nec historia debet egredi veritatem, et honestè factis veritas sufficit, 7, 33 f. mihi tamen venia sufficit, 9, 29 f. mihi autem vel sola voluntas tua sufficisset, 10, 25. suffecerit unum *sc.* exemplum, *shall suffice*, 1, 10. *so* sed unum ex his quodlibet sufficit, Quinctil. 12, 1, 44. mons herbidus aquosusque hominum carne ac lacte vescentium abunde sufficiebat alimentis, Liv. 29, 31. nec scribae sufficere, nec tabulae nomina illorum capere potuerunt, *the clerks could neither write down*, *nor the registers contain the names*, Cic. Pnil. 2, 7. nec jam vires sufficere cujusquam, neç ferre operis laborem posse, *that the strength of every one was exhausted*, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 f. nec sufficit umbo ictibus, *nor is the boss* of his shield *sufficient* or *able to support the blows*, Virg. A. 9, 810. Romani et Eumenes, quoad sufficere remiges potuerunt, satis pertinaciter secuti sunt, *as long as the rowers were able to hold out*, Liv. 36, 45. *so* oppidani ad omnia tuenda atque obeunda—non sufficiebant, Id. 21, 8. quo vulnere afflictus,—adeoque resolutus *sc.* Alexander erat, ut ne ad vellendum quidem telum sufficeret dextra, *had not sufficient strength*, Curt. 9, 5, 10. idque (ferrum) diu suffecit, *the sword was sufficient* or *served his purpose*, Virg. A. 12, 739. nec nos obniti contrà, nec tendere tantum sufficimus, *we are neither able to struggle against the storm*, *nor to make any progress*, ib. 5, 22. cadem firmitate animi laboribus sufficit, qua nunc otium patitur, *he supported*, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 3. cuicunque discendo sufficiet, *he will be able to learn any thing*, Quinctil. 1, 9, 3. quomodo civilibus officiis sufficere possit, qui, &c. *how can he be able to perform*, ib. 10, 3, 11. Brutus suffecit ponderi rerum, *supported the weight of his subject*, 10, 1, 123. C Antistius Rebius, haud creditus sufficere ad constantiam sumendae mortis, *not thought to have sufficient fortitude for pursuing on a voluntary death*, Tac. An. 13, 30. neque carcer, neque laqueus, ne serviles quidem cruciatus *si. e.* patibula crucesque) in eum sufficerint, *neither a prison nor a rope*; *nor the tortures inflicted on slaves*, *would be adequate to the enormity of his guilt*, ib. 3, 56. nec locus in tumulos, nec sufficit arbor in ignes, *nor is there enough of room for tombs*, *nor of trees for funeral piles*, Ov. M. 7, 613. materiae gracili sufficit ingenium, *is able* or *fit for a slender* or *humble subject*, Ov. P. 2, 5, 26. quique vel impares numeris, Montane, vel acquis sufficis, i. e. *who canst compose either in elegiac verse* or *hexameters*: et gemino carmine nomen habes, *and art distinguished for both kinds of poems*, *elegies and heroic poems*, ib. 4, 16, 12. *cf.* Tr. 2, 332. sufficiet nostris si modò vita malis, *shall be able to endure*, Id. P. 2, 1, 64. suffecitque malis animus *i. e.* induruit, *has been able to bear*, *is inured to misfortunes*, Tr. 3, 2, 13. *cf.* Am. 2, 10, 23. sufficiatque diu corpus quoque moribus istis, i. e. *may you long live to practise such morals*, ib. 2, 11, 27. proposito sufficiantque pedes, Id. Rem. 786. ergo ego sufficiam reus in nova crimina semper? *shall I always be exposed to new accusations*, A. 2, 7, 1.—* nec verba volenti sufficiunt *sc.* Cadmo, *nor can he speak though he wished it*, Ov. M. 4, 588.—vix operi—sorores (Parcae) sufficiunt, *are scarcely able to perform their work*, Lucan. 3, 19. odiis solus civilibus ensis sufficit, *can alone gratify*, Lucan. 7, 491. Caesar nostris non sufficit armis, *is not equal to*, *cannot withstand*, ib. 368. ast illi (Domitio) suffecit pectora pulsans spiritus in vocem, *enabled him to speak*, ib. 608.—de pulvino surgat equestri, cujus res legi non sufficit, *whose fortune is not equal to* what *the law* requires in an eques, Juvenal. 3, 155. sufficiunt tunicae summis aedilibus albae, *are sufficient* or *serve* to distinguish, ib. 178. unus Pellaeo juveni non sufficit orbis, *is not sufficient* or *enough*, *does not satisfy*, 10, 168. *cf.* 5, 7. 6, 53. 9, 66. 10, 40. 13, 160. quantulacunque est occasio, sufficit irae, *it is enough to raise their passion*, 13, 183 *cf.* 15, 169. nunc modus hic agri nostro non sufficit horto, 14, 172. *cf.* 141. dum valida ac juvenilia membra sufficiunt galeae, *can support* or *stand under*, 11, 6. pro totis legionibus hi *sc.* Decii—sufficiunt Dis infernis, *serve as an atonement to*, 8, 257. mirandum est, unde ille oculis suffecerit humor, *whence that moisture was supplied to the eyes* of Heraclitus, 10, 32. mensura tamen quae sufficiat censûs, si quis me consulat, edam, *what measure of fortune is sufficient*, or *what is a competent estate*, 14, 317. quantum, Epicure, tibi parvis suffecit in hortis, *satisfied you*, ib. 319. *so* cujus votis modò non suffecerat aurum, quod Tagus, &c. ib. 298. paucorum cupiditati—sufficere aliquo modo potérant, *they could satisfy*, Cic. Verr. 5, 48 m. nec Craesi fortuna unquam, nec Persica regna sufficient animo, Juv. ib. 329. *cf.* 9, 146. *but* sestertia Quinctiliano, ut multum, duo sufficient, *will be thought enough for*, *no more will be given to*, *he will be put off with*, 8, 187. ut multis mortuus unus sufficeret, *might be divided among*, that they all might have a taste of him, 15, 80.—— vox antri complere capacis SUFFICIENS spatium, *sufficient*, Lucan. 5, 154. *cf.* 2, 88. large sufficiens praedium annuis victibus, Plin 7, 46.—qui (consul) magno natu, non sufficientibus jam viribus ad consularia munera obeunda, *not being sufficient to perform the duties of his office*, Liv. 2, 8. *cf.* Suet. Vit. 13. Curt. 3, 6, 19. & 8, 4, 10. sufficiente etiam vigori animi compage corporis, *being equal* or *suitable to*, Paterc. 2, 127, 3. sufficientia sibi posidere, *to possess a sufficient fortune*, Quinctil. 12, 7, 9. vires concipit, et intra se pascit suffecturas oneri *sc.* viviradix, *sufficient to bear*, Plin. 17, 22. *cf.* Stat. Silv. 1, 1, 50. Quinctil. 2, 4, 33. suffecturam ad id multitudinem ratus *sc.* esse, *that the number* of his men *would suffice* or *be sufficient for that* purpose, Liv. 42, 63 m. non videntur tempora suffectura, *sc.* praeceptoribus,

legentibus singulis praeire ipsi velint, Quinctil. 2, 5, 3. juvenis—suffecturus indulgentiae tuae, *who will be equal to* any honours which *your indulgence* may confer, Plin. Ep. 10, 19, 3. spondeo sollicitudini tuae, spei meae, magnitudini causae suffecturum *sc.* illum esse, *that he will acquit himself in a manner equal to*, ib. 6, 23. Augustus, supremis sermonibus, cum tractaret, quinam adipisci principem locum, suffecturi, abnuerent, *who would refuse the imperial dignity, though fit* or *able to support it*; opp. to impares, Tac. An. 1, 13.—¶ SUFFICIT, imp. *it is sufficient* or *enough*; sufficit ut exorari te sinas, Plin. Ep. 9, 21. sufficit ne ea, quae sunt vera, minuantur, ib. 33 f. neque enim sufficit, eum poenae suae restitui, quem *(al.* quam) contumacia elusit, Id. 10, 65. quamvis enim abunde sufficiat illi, quòd est et a principe et a senatu probatus, gaudebit tamen testimonio tuo, 4, 12, 5. abunde sufficere his credis, si probi et frugi existimentur, Id. Pan. 88, 2. nec iis sufficiat imaginem virtutis effingere, Quinctil. 10, 2, 15.—SUFFICIENTER, adv. mensores vix etiam iis operibus, quae aut Romae, ut in proximo, sunt sufficienter habeo, *al.* sufficientes, *I scarcely have measurers or surveyors enough for*, &c. Plin. Ep. 10, 29.

SUFFIGĔRE & subfigĕre, xi, xum, *to fix below*; providus antennae subfixit lintea summae, Lucan. 9, 328. summae apud exteros licentiae fuerat,—Agnonem Teium, Alexandri M. praefectum, aureis clavis suffigere crepidas, *i. e.* aureos clavos pedibus subjectos habere, *it was a mark of great extravagance in* Agnon, &c. *that he had golden nails fixed in the sole of his shoes*, Plin. 33, 3 f. 14. *cf.* Val. Max. 9, 1 ext. 4. Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 98. trabes multo auro, Senec. Hippol. 497. aliquem cruci, *to fix to the cross, to crucify*, Suet. Caes. 74. *so* in cruce, Hor. S. 1, 3, 82. in crucem, Justin. 18, 7. *cf.* 22, 7. & 30, 2. spolia, quae Maenius in suggestu fori, captâ hostium classe, suffixit, *fixed up in the speaking place of the* Forum, i. e. *the* Rostra, Flor. 1, 11 n.—*met.* stimulos novos suffixit dolori, Senec. Phoenis. 206. SUFFIXUS cruci, *fixed*, Cic. Pis. 18. in cruce, Catull. 97, 4. janua suffixa tigillo, Id. 66, 39.—caput Galbae hastâ suffixum, *fixed on a spear*, Suet. G. 20. Tac. H. 1, 49.

SUFFIRE, *to perfume, to fumigate*, apes thymo, Virg. 4, 241. *cf.* Col. 9, 13, 8. &c. melampodio domos suffiunt, purgantque, Plin. 25, 5 f. 21 m. *cf.* 12, 17. cella quoque vinaria omni stercore liberanda, et bonis odoribus suffienda, Col. 12, 18. suffito serta et schoeno et palmâ, Cato, 113. et miseram se tetris suffit odoribus ipsa, Lucr. 4, 1168. primùm abluitur vestis Sardâ *sc.* cretâ, dein sulphure suffitur, *it is perfumed with* the smoke of *sulphur*, Plin. 35, 17 f. 57. *cf.* 28, 4 f. 11. volunt et oculos suffiri, jocinere in ollis decocto, ib. 11 f. 47. anisum dolores capitis levat suffitum naribus, *inhaled by*, Plin. 10, 10 f. 42. *cf.* 20, 13 f. 51 m.—¶ 3. *to warm or cherish*; ignibus aetheriis terras suffire feraces, Lucr. 2, 1096.—SUFFITIO, ōnis, f. *a perfuming, a fumigation*, Col. 1, 6, 20. suffitionem doliorum facere, Id. 12, 50, 16. Orpheus et Hesiodus suffitiones commendavêre, *fumigations* or *the burning of herbs for perfumes*, Plin. 25, 2 f. 5 m.—*so* SUFFITUS, ûs, m. Plin. 24, 11 f. 61. suffitu necare cimices, Id. 32, 10 f. 42. suffitum hujus herbae excipientes ore, *inhaling the fume* or *smoke*, Plin. 21, 18 f. 69.—SUFFIMENTUM, i, n. & *post.* suffīmen, ĭnis, n. *a perfume* or *scent raised by fire, any thing burnt to produce a perfume, a burnt offering to the gods*, Festus:—*a fumigation which was supposed to expiate crimes* or *to free from the pollution of guilt*; nam et in iis (peccatis) sine illius suffimentis expiati sumus, Cic. Leg. 1, 14. et in eâ quoque arbore (*sc.* myrto) suffimenti genus habetur, *a kind of cleansing perfume*, Plin. 15, 29 f. 36. ob has causas equidem crediderim, honorem ei (lauro) habitum in triumphis potiùs, quàm quia suffimentum sit caedis hostium et purgatio, ut tradit Masurius, Plin. 15, 30 f. 40. i, pete virgineâ, populus, *(vac. for* populne,) suffimen ab arâ, *(an expiatory* or *purifying perfume,)* Vesta dabit; Vestae munere purus eris: sanguis equi suffimen erit, vitulique favilla, Ov. F. 4, 731.—SUFFITOR, ōris, m. *a burner of incense* or *perfumes*, Plin. 34, 8 f. 19, 17.

SUFFLĀRE *v.* subflāre, *to blow under* or *below*; Lycius fecit puerum, sufflantem languidos ignes, *blowing up*, Plin. 37, 8 f. 19, 17. suffla celeriter tibi buccas, *puff out your cheeks*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 42.—sufflavit buccis terque quaterque suis *sc.* scribillam, *he blew upon it with his inflated cheeks*, Mart. 3, 17, 3. rubetae veniunt ultro, adrepentesque foribus, per eas suffiant, *they blow* into the hive *through the door*, or hole at which the bees enter, Plin. 11, 18 f. 19.—¶ *metaph.* sufflare se, *i. e.* irâ turgere *v.* intumere, *to chafe* or *fume*; nescio quid se sufflavit uxori suae, *why he was angry with his wife*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 19. *cf.* ib. 2, 5, 17.—suffla, sum candidus, *exult* or *be proud*, and say *I am fair*, i. e. *puff yourself up on account of your beauty*, Pers. 4, 20.—SUFFLĀTUS, part. *inflated* or *swelled*; venae, ubi sufflatae sunt ex cibo, non possunt perspirare, Cato. 157. sufflatae cutis dissentio ictus hominum et morsus canum arcent *sc.* meles, Plin. 8, 38 f. 58. sufflatus ille huc veniet, *blown up with rage*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 21.—figura—inflata, *a turnid* or *hyperbolical figure* of speech, A. ad Heren 4, 10.—SUFFLĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a blowing* or *puffing up, inflation*; praeterea bullantium aquarum sufflatio, *the blowing up of bubbles of water* from below the surface of the sea, is another proof of the breathing of fishes, Plin. 9, 7. natant obliqui (*sc.* polypi) in caput, quod praedurum est sufflatione viventibus, *is very hard by its being inflated* or *distended* with air, *while they are alive*, ib. 29 f. 46. SUFFLĀMEN, ĭnis, n. *a trigger* or *catch* to hold a wheel on steep ground; ipse rotam stringit multo sufflamine Consul, *locks* or *clogs the wheel with a drag-chain*, Juvenal. 8, 148.—*met.* nec res atteritur longo sufflamine *sc.* militibus, *nor is their fortune spent by the tedious delay of a law-suit*, Id. 16, 50.—SUFFLAMĪNĀRE, *to stop by a trigger* or *drag chain*; aliquando rotam miseri Ixionis sufflaminandam, Senec. in Apoth. Claud. sub fin.—¶ *to check* or *repress*; tanta illi erat velocitas orationis, ut vitium fieret: itaque divus Au-

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Augustus optimè dixit, " Aterius noster sustiminandus est, Senec. excerp. controv. 4 praef.m.

SUFFLĀVUS, a. *somewhat yellow, yellowish.*

SUFFŌCĀRE v. subfōcāre, (sub & faux.) *to choke, to stifle, to strangle, to suffocate*, Lucr. 3,905. ego timeam terras trementes, quem crassior saliva suffōcat? Senec. N. Q. 6, 2. non minus delinquere eum, qui gallum gallinaceum, cùm opus non fuerit, quam eum, qui patrem suffocaverit, Cic. Mur. 29 f.—consilium est *(sc.* Pompeio) suffocare urbem et Italiam fame, *to kill* or *destroy by famine, to starve*, Cic. Att. 7.—est quorundum imperitia sub ramo vitem suspendendi, suffocante injuriâ, *by a wrong* method *that chokes it*, Plin. 17, 23 f. 35, 26. *cf.* Col. 4, 26, 2.—vox ultra vires urgenda non est; nam est suffocata saepe, et majore nisu nimis clara est, *suffocated*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 51.—suffocatae *sc.* mulieres, *in fits* or *hysterics*, Plin. 20, 22 f. 87.—SUFFOCĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a choking* or *stifling*, Senec. 54.—suffocationes mulierum, *fits* or *hysterics*, Plin. 20, 5 f. 15. hysopum suffocationes laxat, Id. 26, 15 f. 90.

SUFFŌCĀRE, (sub & fōcus,) *to purify with fire* or *by burning incense*; dein quemcumque locum externae tetigere puellae, suffōcat, et purâ lumina tergit aquâ, *(sed mel.* suffiit,) Propert. 4, 8, 84. f. 4, 9, 58.

SUFFŌDĒRE v. subfōdĕre, (subfōdio, fōdi, fossum,) *to dig under, to undermine*; neque fuem impasci velimus, quoniam rostro subfodiat, et caespites excitet, Col. 2, 18, 1. qui sarriet, caveat ne frumenti radices suffodiat, Plin. 18, 21 f. 50. Alexandria est ferè toto suffossa, specusque habet, ad Nilum pertinentes, Hirt. B. Al. 5. *so* suffossis montibus, *being dug under*, Plin. 36, 15 f. 24. quercus suffossae fluctibus, *undermined*, Id. 16, 1 f. 2. Varro auctor est, a cuniculis suffossum in Hispaniâ oppidum *sc.* esse, a talpis in Thessaliâ, 8, 29 f. 43. Vitelliani pluteos tractusque et vineas suffodiendis muris, protegendisque oppugnatoribus, expediunt, *for undermining*, Tac. H. 2, 21. sacella suffossa, *overthrown by digging under them*, Cic. Har. resp. 15.—¶ 2. Stephanus—legenti traditum a se libellum et attonito *sc.* Domitiano suffodit inguina, *stabbed him in the groin*, Suet. Dom. 17.—subfossisque equis, *having stabbed our horses* in the belly, Caes. B. G. 4, 12. suffosso revolutus equo, *tumbling from his horse wounded* in the belly, Virg. A. 11, 671. *so* Caecina suffosso equo delapsus, Tac. An. 1, 65. *cf.* 2, 11.—— SUFFOSSIO, ōnis, f. *a digging below* or *undermining*, munitionibus neque arietes, neque suffossiones, neque machinae valent nocere, Vitruv. 1, 5 m. *cf.* Senec. Ep. 49 m.

SUFFRAGIUM, i, n. (incert. orig.) *a vote* or *suffrage*; *the declaration of one's opinion* or *judgement concerning any thing in the* comitia or *assembly of the people*, either by voice or by ballot, (vel voce, vel tabellâ;)—Dicam, Tite, et versabor in re difficili, ac multùm & saepe quaesitâ; suffragia in magistratu mandando, aut reo judicando, aut lege aut rogatione sciscendâ, clam, an palam ferre, melius esset, Cic. Leg. 3, 15.—nihil—in suffragiis voce melius:—quamobrem non latebra danda (fuit) populo, in qua, bonis ignorantibus, quid quisque sentiret, tabella vitiosum occultaret suffragium, ib. *cf.* c. 16, & 17. Planc. 18. (A. 91 & 92.)—occulta de honore suffragia, i. e. *votes by ballot*, Cic. Off. 2, 7. *so* tacita suffragia, Plin. Ep. 25. excesseramus sanè manifestis illis apertisque suffragiis licentiam concionum, *by manifest and open votes*, (given by the voice; in chusing magistrates in the senate, ib. 3, 20. according to the method introduced by Tiberius, Tac. An. 1, 15. vid. A. 24 & 100) Consul in Campo Martio, comitiis habitis, priusquam centurias *(i. e.* populum in centurias divisum) in suffragium mitteret, *before he sent the centuries to give their votes*; concione advocatâ, —inquit, &c.—ite in suffragium bene juvantibus diis, et quae Patres consuerunt, vos jubete, *go and give your votes*, Liv. 31, 7. ab hac oratione in suffragium missi, uti rogarat *sc.* consul, bellum jusserunt, ib. 8. *so* jussi deinde ire in suffragium, 26, 18. senator sententiam dicit, alii Quirites suffragium ineunt, *give their votes*, Liv. 3, 17. populus suffragia inibat, 10, 13. cum in suffragium tribus oporteret ire, Plin. 18, 6. jam si suffragium detur *sc.* vobis, *if you were now called upon to give your suffrages*, Liv. 4, 49 f. liberâ si dentur populo suffragia, quis tam perditus, ut Senecam dubitet praeferre Neroni, *if the people were allowed to vote freely*, Juvenal. 8, 211. suffragium ferre de capite alicujus, *to vote*, Cic. Dom. 18.—pars putat; ut ferrent juvenes suffragia soli, *should vote*, Ov. F. 5, 633. etsi mihi nunquam fuit dubium, quin te populus R.—cunctis suffragiis consulem facturus esset, *unanimously*, Cic. Fam. 15, 12. si militaris suffragii res esset, *if the matter were submitted to the votes of the soldiers*, Liv. 22, 14 f. se suffragiis populi committere, *to submit to the decision of the people*, Paterc. 2, 49 f.—testularum suffragiis e civitate ejectus, *by the votes of the shells*, Nep. 2, 8. *cf.* 5, 3. neque quisquam judex ausus est de eo ferre suffragium, *to pass sentence*, Id. 15, 8.—populi esse, non senatûs jus, suffragium, quibus velit, impartiri, *that it was the right of the people, not of the senate, to impart the privilege of voting*, Liv. 38, 36. populum Romanum universum privare suffragiis, Cic. Rull. 2, 7. ut populus Romanus suffragio privaretur, ib.—candidatum me suffragio ornavit, *he supported me with his interest*, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 8. *so* suffragio meo adjutus in petendis honoribus fuerat, ib. 8, 23, 2. Gabium Bassum—voto pariter et suffragio prosequor, Id. 10, 10. cujus et suffragio senatus libentissimè indulget, et testimonio plurimùm credit, *to whose judgement the senate pays the greatest regard*, ib. 4, 15 f. suffragio principis adsequitur praeturam, *by the recommendation of the emperor*, Tac. An. 11, 21. *so* Fulcinio suffragium ad honores pollicitus *sc.* Tiberius, *his favour* or *interest towards preferment*, ib. 3, 19. ergo magnis suffragiis superatus a Timanthe Samî, in Ajace, *sc.* Parrhasius, *was greatly surpassed* or *excelled*, Plin. 35, 10 f. 36, 5. L. Siccius Dentātus vel numerosissima suffragia habet, *has most suffrages*, i. e. *is most extolled for his bravery*, Id. 7, 28 f. 29. concordi suffragio deterrimos necant *sc.* apes, *with unanimous consent*, 11, 16 f. et verò adhibes joci causâ magistrum, suffragio tuo & compotorum tuorum rho-

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torem, *in your judgement* or *opinion, and that of your companions*, Cic. Phil. 17. cum scribo, et supplex populi suffragia capto, *I court the favour* or *applause*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 103. *so* non ego ventosae plebis suffragia venor impensis cocnarum, et tritae munere vestis, ib. 1, 19, 37. grata quidem sunt haec animo suffragia nostro, *this approbation* or *applause*, Ov. P. 2, 5, 23.—Suffrāgāri, *to vote, to give a vote* or *suffrage*; convenerant undique non suffragandi modo, sed etiam spectandi causâ P. Scipionis, Liv. 28, 38.—¶ 2. Suffrāgāri alicui, *to favour, to aid* or *assist*; *to support* or *promote the interest of a candidate for any public office, to make interest for*; cum Catilinae suffragaretur *sc.* Sulla, Cic. Sull. 24. memoriam meorum temporum ei suffragari videbam, Id. Planc. 1. quae (domus) cum vulgò venderetur, suffragata domino, novo homini, ad consulatum putabatur, *was thought to have contributed to procure the consulship to its owner*, Cic. Off. 1, 39. *cf.* Mur. 34. post. suffragante Theramene, populi scito restituitur, Nep. 7, 5.—— mihi enim videris, fratrem laudando, suffragari tibi, *to recommend or praise yourself*, Cic. Leg. 1, 1. huic tu libro maximè velim ex animo; si minùs, gratiae causâ suffragere, *I wish much you may give your suffrage* or *approbation to this book for its own sake; if not, for its author's*, Cic. Fam. 12, 17, 5. a te peto, ut dignitati meae suffragere, *that you may support* or *promote*, ib. 10, 7, 4. *so* laudi nostrae suffragere, ib. 12, 14, 10. certè laudandus essem, si ejus dignitati suffragatus viderer, Id. Dom. 10 suffragari legi, *to favour* or *promote the passing of a law*; opp. *to* adversari, Cic. Verr. 5, 69. tibi Hortensius suffragatur, me oppugnat, *assists* or *solicits for you*, Id. Caecil. 9. suffragari cupiditati alicujus, *to favour*, Cic. ad Brut. 10. *so* huic consilio suffragabatur etiam illa res, quod, &c. Caes. B. C. 1, 61. fortunâ suffragante, videris res maximas consecutus, *by the favour of*, Cic. Fam. 10, 5, 8. ornata est pronuntiatio, cui suffragatur vox facilis, magna, &c. *seconds* or *favours*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 40. *cf.* ib. 121. *so* si memoria suffragatur, Id. 11, 2, 45. *cf.* ib. 48.—Suffrāgātio, ōnis, f. *the giving of one's vote*, or *using influence to get one elected, interest*; in comitiis declarando multum etiam apud universum populum Rom. auctoritatis habet suffragatio militaris, *the suffrages* or *support of the soldiers*, Cic. Mur. 18. hanc urbanam suffragationem militari anteponis, ib. 19. nec potestas, nec suffragatio valuit, quin, &c. *neither their power nor interest*, Liv. 4, 44. justa suffragatio visa *sc.* est, *the recommendation*, 10, 13. sic illi (Mario) a multis honestissimâ suffragatione consulatus petebatur, *by a very honourable interest*, Sall. Jug. 65 f. *cf.* Suet. Cl. 40. Curt. 7, 1, 11. Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 5. nihil ad meam dignitatem accedere volo suffragatione vestrâ, *by your suffrage* or *interest*, Cic. Fam. 10, 9. exstinctae suffragationes *sc.* sunt, *soliciting for votes*, Id Planc. 6.—Suffrāgātor, ōris, m. *a voter, a favourer* or *supporter* of one in suing for an office, Cic. Mur. 7 & 21. Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 5. *cf.* Varr. R. R. 3, 5 f. suffragator mox in petitione consulatûs fuit *sc.* Memmii, *he assisted him with his vote and interest*, Suet. Caes. 73. exactâ pecuniâ quantum is cum suffragatore suo pepigerat, *as much as he had agreed to give the person who had solicited the office for him*, Id. Vesp. 23 —Suffragatōrius, a. *of a voter*; brevis et suffragatoria amicitia, *short and interested*, such as takes place between one and his *voters*, Cic. de pet. consul. 7.

Suffrāgo, ĭnis, f. (*a* suffringo,) *the joint of the binder leg of a beast, the pastern, the ham* or *bough*; quae animal generant, genua ante se flectunt, et suffraginum artus in aversum, *they bend the joints of their boughs backwards*, Plin. 11, 45 f. 101. *so* aves, ut quadrupedes, alas in priora curvant, suffragines in posteriora, *bend the joints of their legs backwards*, ib. f. 102. victimarum probatio in vitulo, ut articulum suffraginis contingat *sc.* cauda; breviore (*sc.* caudâ) non litant, *those calves are esteemed proper victims, whose tail reaches to the joint of their bough; when the tail is shorter, they are not acceptable* to the gods, Plin. 8, 45 f. 70. laventur pedes, et deinde suffragines *sc.* boum, *their pasterns*, Col. 9, 15 f.—si soboles, quam rustici suffraginem vocant, radicibus adhaeret, *a sucker*, Id. 4, 24, 4.—Suffraginōsus, a. *diseased in the bough* or *pastern*; -osa mula, *affected with the spavin*, Col. 6, 38, 2.

Suffrēnātio, ōnis, f. (sub & frenum,) *a joining* or *binding closely together*; globosus (silex) contra injurias fortis, sed ad structuram infidelis, nisi multâ suffrenatione devinctus, *by a strong cement*, Plin. 36, 22 f. 49.

Suffricāre v. subfricāre palpebras medicamentis, *to rub*, Cels. 6, 6, 164. vasa pineis mucibus, *to rub with pine-apples*, Col. 12, 25, 5. *cf.* ib. 30, 2. si quid faecis aut labris vasorum aut lateribus inhaesit, eradi ac suffricari oportebit, *to be scraped and rubbed off*, 12, 23, 2. scopulis aridae myrti seria suffricatur, (*al.* suffriatur,) *the vessel is rubbed with small brushes of dry myrtle*, Id. 12, 38, 4.

Suffringĕre & subfringĕre, (ēgi, actum; frango,) *to break*; homini isti talos suffringi volo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 15. ut ego hisce suffringam talos, Id. Truc. 2, 8, 8. opinor, iis crura suffringantur, *their legs should be broken*, Cic. Rosc. A. 20.

Suffŭgĕre & subfŭgĕre (fūgi, fŭgĭtum; fugio,) *to fly away secretly* or *privily*; in tecta, Liv. 24, 46. aliquem, *to fly away from him*, Suet. Tib. 27. hinc, ubi suffŭgit sensum simul angulus omnis, *has escaped, is not perceived by the sight*, Lucr. 4, 361. quae (natura Deûm) quoniam manuum tactum suffŭgit, et ictum, *cannot be touched*, ib. 5, 151.—Suffŭgium, i, n. *a place of refuge* or *shelter*, Tac. G. 16. suffugium infelix, et inhospita quercus, Sil. 5, 509.

Suffulcīre, si, tum, *to hold up* or *sustain, to underprop, to support*; tantae in te impendent ruinae; nisi suffulcis firmiter, non potes subsistere, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 77. propterea capitur cibus, ut suffulciat artus, *that it may strengthen*, Lucr. 4, 865.—ecce autem aedificat; columnam mento suffulsit suo, *he builds* his head up; *he has put* his arm below as *a pillar to support his chin*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 54.—porticus stans in perpetuum paribus suffulta columnis, *supported by*, Lucr.

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Lucr. 4, 428. odò Syriæ suffulta lectica, *carried* or *borne by*, Martial. 9, 3, 11. (A. 551.)

SUFFŪMIGĀRE & subfūmigāre (subtus fumum excitare,) vasa rore marino, vel lauro, vel myrto, *to suffumigate with rosemary*, &c Col. 12, 25, 4. tabulatum, quod suffumigatur, *a loft, which is fmoked* or *receives fmoke from below*. Id 12, 12 f. vulnus suffumigant, *they fumigate*, Celf. 5, 27, 52. *cf.* 3, 27, 22. 4, 20, 16.

SUFFUNDĔRE & subfundĕre, *to pour under*; quorum (imbrium) aqua per secretos cuniculos reddita tacitè suffunditur *fc.* in flumina, *is poured underneath* or *from below*, Senec. N. Q. 3, 26. ¶ 2. *to pour upon, to fprinkle*; saepe suffundere jus debebit *fc.* fasciculis lactucae, *to pour liquor upon them*, Col. 12, 9, 2. aquam frigidam subdolè suffundunt *fc.* nobis, *under hand* they *pour cold water on us*, i. e. *they calumniate us*, Plaut. Cift. 1, 1, 37. mane, suffundam aquulam *fc.* foribus, *I will fprinkle a little water on them*, Id. Curc. 1, 3, 3. quasi vinis Graecis Neptunus nobis suffudit mare, *has poured fea-water on us, as on Greek wines*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 30. which, when transported, used all of them to be mixed with sea-water, except *Chian wine*; *whence* Chium maris expers, i. e. *unmixed with fea-water*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 15. et ibi Sholiast.—lassae et aestuanti mulae merum in os suffunditur, *is poured into*, Col. 6, 38 f. ut cibo suffundamus vires ad seturam, *that we may infufe*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 4.—¶ 2. at si virgineum suffuderit ore ruborem *fc.* Luna, *if fhe fpread a virgin blufh over her face*, Virg. G. 1, 430. pulchra verecundo suffunditur ora rubore *fc.* nympha, *fhe overfpreads her beautiful face with a baſhful blufh*, Ov. M. 1, 484. tepido suffundit lumina rore, *fhe fills her eyes with a warm moifture*, i. e. *with tears*, ib. 10, 360. *fo* ad quas ille voces lacrymis etiam et multo pudore suffunditur, Plin. Pan. 2 f. ipsâ colluctatione animam agenti rubor primùm, deinde pallor suffunditur, *is fpread over the face of one in the agony of death*, Senec. N. Q. 3, 18.—ubi—latè se sinus suffudit, *has fpread*, Celf. 7, 2, 23.—omnia suffundens mortis nigrore, *overfpreading*, Lucr. 3, 39. *fo* caelum caligine, 6, 478. Hyperiônis orbem maculis, Stat. Th. 11, 121. ✱ extrinsecus verò interdum sic ictus oculum laedit, ut sanguis in eo suffundatur, *that it becomes bloodfhot*, Celf. 6, 6, 219. *fo* imbecilles oculos esse scias, qui ad alienam lippitudinem et ipsi suffunduntur *fc.* sanguine, *become bloodfhot*, Sen. Clem. 2, 6. sic cruore suffundundur oculi, *are fuffufed* or *filled*, Plin. 23, 1 f. 24 f. superpositis lanis, quae subinde suffundantur, *are wetted* or *moiftened*, Id. 30, 13 f. 40.—Empedocles animum esse censet cordi suffusum sanguinem, *that the blood diffufed through the heart is the foul*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9. sic, quibus intumuit suffusâ venter ab undâ, quo plus sunt potae, plus sitiuntur aquae, *is fwelled by a fuffufion* or *collection of water*, i. e. *the dropfy*, Ov. F. 1, 215. suffusus felle, *troubled with an overflowing of the gall, ill of the jaundice*, Plin. 22, 22 f. 32 m. *fo* bile suffusus, Id. 22, 20 f. 23.—suffuso mero, *having poured* or *pouring out wine* on the table or into the fire, as a libation, Ov. F. 2, 638. lanae crebrò suffusae *fc.* oleo, *moiftened*, Plin. 29, 2 f. 9. tristior, et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes—Venus, *having her eyes fuffufed* or *bedewed with tears*, Virg. A. 1, 228. lingua est suffusa veneno, *overfpread*, Ov. M. 2, 777. lupus rubrâ suffusus lumina flammâ, *having his eyes overfpread with red flame*, ib. 11, 368. *fo* igne suffusae genae, Senec. Herc Oet. 1405. aequabili calore suffusus aether, Cic. N. D. 2, 21. perdicum sanguis oculis cruore suffusis prodest, *bloodfhot*, Plin. 29, 6 f. 38 m. radix rutae sanguinem oculis suffusum emendat, Id. 20, 13 f. 51. suffusae sanguine mammae, *a fuffufion of blood in the breafts of a woman*, Celf. 2, 7, 70. littera (i. e. epistola) suffusas quòd habet maculosa lituras, *blots fpread over it*, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 15. candida candorem roseo suffusa rubore antè stetit, *having her beautiful face overfpread with a blufh*, Ov. A. 3, 3, 5. *fo* Masinissae haec audienti non rubor solùm suffusus, sed lacrimae etiam obortae, *not only blufhed, but fhed tears*, Liv. 30, 15. in ore impudentia multo rubore suffusa, *in the countenance* of Domitian, *impudence was fuffufed with much blufhing*, i. e. he had a modest appearance, and could not blush for the rednesis of his complexion, Plin. Pan. 48 f. *cf.* Suet. Dom. 18. Tac. Agric. 45. agricola minio suffusus, *having his face tinged* or *coloured with vermilion*, Tibul. 2, 1, 55. *cf.* Virg. E. 6, 22. & 10, 26. Plin. 33, 7 f. 36 — ✱ *metaph.* Novi animum tum mihi amicissimum, tum nullâ in ceteros malevolentiâ suffusum, *tainted* or *infected*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 64 candidus a salibus suffusis felle refugi, *I avoided witty fayings mixed with gall*, i. e. *bitter* or *fatirical raillery*, Ov. Trist. 2, 565.—SUFFŪSIO, ōnis, f. *a fuffufion* or *overfpreading*; in fellis veteri suffusione, *in an old jaundice* or *overflowing of the gall*, Plin. 22, 23 f. 49 m.—¶ 2. a concretion of the crystalline humour of the eye, which growing hard obstructs the sight, *a cataract*, Celf. 7, 7, 127, &c. sanguis testudinum suffusiones oculorum tollit, *removes cataracts*, Plin. 32, 4 f. 14. Milêtus *fc.* scripsit, oculorum suffusiones felle hominis sanari, Id. 28, 1 f. 2. *cf.* 34, 11 f. 27.

SUF-FURĀRI, *to fteal privily, to filch* or *pilfer*.

SŪGĔRE, xi, ctum, *to fuck*; animalium alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. quot diebus agni matris sugant mammam, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20. sationes, quae minus sugunt terram, ib. 1, 44, 3.—✱ in tanta pravitate versamur, ut paene cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse videamur, *to have imbibed* or *drawn in*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1.—SUCTUS, ūs, m. *a fucking*; somniat statim infans; nam et pavore expergiscitur, et suctum imitatur, Plin. 10, 75 f. 98. bibunt aves suctu, ib 46 f. 63. priorum pedum suctu vivunt *fc.* ursi, Id. 8, 36 f. 54 m. *cf.* 9, 30 f. 48. Psylli tactu ipso levant percussos *fc.* a serpentibus, suctuve modico, Id. 28, 3 f. 6. Cutiliae (aquae) in Sabinis gelidissimae suctu quodam corpora invadunt, 31, 2 f. 6

SUGGĔRĔRE & subgĕrĕre, ffi, ftum, *to afford, to furnifh*; prodiga divitias alimentaque mitis tellus suggerit, Ov. M. 15, 82. lacus piscem, feras silvae suggerunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 8. ut ignava animalia, quibus si cibum suggeras, jacent torpentque, *fc.* Vitellius &c. Tac. H. 3, 36. *cf.* Stat.

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Stat. Th. 9; 740. Hirt. B. Alex. 3. cur amat? cur potat? cur tu his rebus sumptum suggeris? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 36. suggere tela mihi, *supply me with darts*, Virg. A. 10, 333. accusator pati rerum ruere, invidiaeque flammam ac materiam criminibus suis suggerere, Liv. 3, 11. madida quae mihi oppositа in mensam milvinam suggerant *sc.* appetentiam, *i. e.* rabidam orexim faciant, Juv. 6, 427.) *which, when brought to table, may produce in me a kite-like appetite*, or, as we say, *may make me* as hungry as a hawk, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 29.——¶ 2. *to put below* or *around*; magno veluti cum flamma sonore virgea suggeritur costis undantis aheni, *when a fire of sticks is applied to the sides of a boiling caldron*, Virg. A 7, 463.—¶ 3. *to put after*; apud quosdam auctores non invenio Lucretium consulem; Bruto statim Horatium suggerunt, *they make* Horatius *the immediate successor of* Brutus, Liv. 2, 8 *so* hos consules Piso Q. Fabio & P. Decio suggerit, biennio exempto, quo Claudium Volumniumque, et Cornelium cum Marcio consules factos tradimus, *Piso places these consuls next after* Q. Fabius, &c. *omitting the two years in which we say*, &c. Liv. 9, 44.—¶ 4. *to subjoin, to annex* or *add*; atque huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, Cic. N. D. 3, 29. cùm causas in plura genera secuerunt, singulis generibus argumentorum copiam suggerunt, Id. Or. 2, 27.—suggerebantur etiam saepe damna aleatoria, *losses at gaming were also frequently added*, Cic. Phil. 2, 27.—* ut ab Europa in Asiam, ultro se suggerentibus causis, imperium procederet, *pretences offering themselves* or *occurring*, Flor. 2, 8.—si nihil siet, aut Druso ludus est suggerendus, aut utendum Tusculano, *we must use some address with* Drusus, to induce him to sell his villa, *or I must build* the temple to Tullia in my Tusculan villa, Cic. Att. 12, 44.—Suggestă cesstra coronat humo, *he surrounds* or *fortifies the camp with earth heaped up*, i. e. *with a mound* or *rampart*, Propert. 4, 4, 8.—ambiguum tum explicatur, cùm ea verba, quae desunt, suggesta sunt, *are inserted* or *supplied*, Cic. Or. 2, 36.—celsis suggesta theatra columnis, *supported by*, Sil. 14, 645.—Suggestus, ūs, m. & suggestum, i, n. *any elevated place* made of earth or other materials heaped up; ex suggesto faleris prodeunt anates in stagnum, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16. suggestus lapideus, *a bank of stone*, Col. 9, 7, 1. labrum in suggestu inter dolia positum habeto, Cato, 154.—ejusdem insulae excelsiore suggestu lanigerae arbores alio modo, quam Serum, *in a higher part of the same island are trees bearing wool* or cotton *in a different manner from those of the* Seres, Plin. 12, 10 f. 21.—¶ 2. *an elevated place for speaking from, a pulpit; a tribunal* or *scaffold* whence speeches were made to the people at Rome; C. Maenius in suggestu rostra divictis Antiatibus fixerat anno urbis CCCXVI. Plin. 34, 5 f. 11. naves Antiatium partim in navalia Romae subductae, partim inceusae, rostrisque earum suggestum in foro extructum adornari placuit; Rostraque id templum appellatum, *and that temple was called* Rostra, (not rostrum, as it is sometimes corruptly called in English,) Liv. 8, 14 f. It was called templum, as having been consecrated by the Augurs, Liv. 2, 56. 3, 17 & 20. Cic. Vat. 10.—* illud suggestum, in quo causam dixerat ascendens *sc.* Socrates, Cic Div. 2, 54 f. cum in communibus suggestis consistere non auderet, concionari ex turri altâ solebat *sc.* Dionysius tyrannus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.—excelso in suggestu superba jura reddentem, stipatum lictoribus vident *sc.* Romanum praetorem, *on a lofty tribunal*, Liv. 31, 29 m. hac re pro suggestu pronunciatâ, *having declared this from his tribunal*, Caes. B. G. 6, 3. non tamen quisquam in modum concionis suggestu locutus *sc.* ex, *from a tribunal*, Tac. H. 1, 55. *cf.* ib. 36.—* suggestum in orchestra *sc.* recepit Caesar, *a throne* or elevated seat Suet. Caes. 76. *called also* cubiculum, *as being veiled round*, Id. Ner. 12. nec magis proprius spectandi Caesaris suggestus, quàm propria, quae spectet, i. e. *Trajan had no distinguished place in the theatre or amphitheatre*, Plin. Pan. 51.—suggestus in curia, *an elevated seat*, Flor. 4, 2 prope fin. *otherwise called* aurea sedes in curia et pro tribunali, *a golden chair*, Suet. Caes. 76. sella aurea, Cic. Phil. 2, 34. Div. 1, 52.—* celsae procul aspice frontis honores, suggestumque comae, *the pile of hair* on a woman's head, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 114. (A. 423.)

Suggrĕdi & subgrĕdi, (suggrĕdior, suggressus; gradior,) *to go* or *come up privily without being perceived*, Tac. Ann. 15, 11. suggressi propiùs speculatores, ib. 2, 12. *add* 4, 47.

Sūgillāre *v.* Suggillāre, *to discolour the skin by a stroke, to make the face black and blue by beating*; non potest athleta magnos spiritus ad certamen afferre, qui nunquam sugillatus est, Sen. Ep. 13. allium sugillata, aut liventia ad colorem reducit, Plin. 20, 6 f. 23. oculi ex ictu suffusi cruore et sugillati, *bloodshot and discoloured*, Id. 31. 9 f. 45. *cf.* 28, 9 f. 34.—¶ 2. *to flout* or *jeer, to taunt* or *reprove*; Fulvii crudelitatem suggillare, *to revile* or *reproach*, Val. Max. 3, 2, ext. 1. Sulla repulsâ praeturae sugillatus est, *was affronted by being refused the office of Praetor*, ib. 7, 5, 5.—primis annis sugillatos, repulsos, risui Patribus fuisse, *that they had been insulted* or *scorned*, Liv. 4, 35 f.——Sugillātio, ōnis, f. *the mark of a stroke on the face*, Plin. 32, 7.—¶ 3. *an affront* or *ignominy, an insult*, Id. 7, 45. Senec. Ben. 5, 22. Val. Max. 2, 3, 1. non sine suggillatione consulum, *not without taunting* or *reviling the Consuls*, Liv. 43, 14.

SUI, sibi, se, subst. pron. recipr. omnis generis et utriusque numeri, *of himself, of herself, of itself; to himself*, &c. plur. *of themselves*, &c. unum hoc scio, hanc meritam esse, ut memor esses sui, *of her*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 46. quàm uterque est similis sui! *how like both are to themselves! how well* each supports his own *character!* Id. Phor. 3, 2, 16. *so* nihil malo quàm et me mei similem esse, et illos sui, *I wish nothing more than that both they, and I, should act like ourselves*; Caesar apud Cic. Att. 9, 16. quid igitur sibi volt *(for* vult) pater? *what then does my father mean?* Ter. And. 2, 3, 1. *so* quid sibi hic vestitus quaerit? Id. Eun. 3, 5, 10. illud vide, os ut sibi distorsit carnufex! *how the wretch has distorted his face*

face! what a wry mouth he makes! ib. 4, 4, 3. minimè miror, si te sibi quisque expetit, Heaut. 2, 4, 3. et tibi bene esse soli, quum sit malè sibi, Ad. 1, 1, 9. omnes sibi malle melius esse. quàm alteri, And. 2, 5, 16. nec talia passus Ulysses, oblitusve sui est Ithacus discrimine tali, Virg. A. 3, 629. ne me sibi praeferat illa, veretur, Virg. E. 3, 4. quum inter se timerent, *they were afraid* or *jealous of one another*, Nep. 10, 4.—¶ Se *is often repeated*; apertè, ut res se habet, narrato, *as the matter is*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 25. quia habet aliud magis ex se, *which more nearly concerns himself*, And. 5, 4, 51. sic habent principia sese, Phor. 3, 1, 15. virtus per se splendet semper, Cic. Sext. 28. *cf.* Virg. E. 3, 66. Ter. And. 1, 1, 36, &c.—¶ Cum is always put after Se; et sola in siccâ secum spatiatur arenâ, *walks by herself alone*, Virg. G. 1, 389. at illa quanti sunt, animum—secum esse, secumque, ut dicitur, vivere? Cic. Sen. 14.——¶ *the syllable* met *is sometimes added*; ipsa quidem virtus sibimet pulcherrima merces, Sil. 13, 662. ne semet ipse aperiret, quos esset, Liv. 2, 12. nisi inter semet ipsi saeviant, ib. 44. artes quas docent quivis eques atque senator semet prognatos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 77.—¶ Sibi *and* Se *are sometimes apparently redundant*; suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, *I foil him at his own weapons*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8 f. singula (*sc.* rapa) suo sibi jure eluito, *wash them, one by one, in their own liquor*, Col. 12, 54, 2.—omnes homines, qui sese student praestare ceteris animalibus, Sall. Cat. 1. sese quisque hostem ferire properabat, ib. 7. vult placere sese amicae, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 31. quòd semper se Heraclitensem esse voluit, Cic. Arch. 5.—¶ L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, *to his house*, Cic. Att. 15, 4. a me petiit, ut secum, et apud se essem quotidie, *at his house*, ib. 5, 6. *cf.* Phaedr. 4, 21, 23. Suus, a, *his own, her own*, &c. Vid. postea suo loco.

SULCUS, i, m. *a furrow* or *trench*: Sulci appellantur, quà aratrum ducitur, vel fationis faciendae causâ, vel urbis condendae, vel fossura rectis lateribus, ubi arbores serantur:—a Graeco ὄλκος, Festus;—quà aratrum vomere lacunam facit sulcus vocatur, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 3. cum tellus araretur, et sulcus altiùs esset impressus, *the furrow*, Cic. Div. 2, 23. sulcum ducere longiorem quam pedum centumviginti, pecori contrarium est, *to draw a furrow longer than* 120 *feet, is hurtful to the cattle*, Col. 2, 2, 27. nos tamen hoc agimus, tenuique in pulvere sulcos ducimus, *we draw furrows in the light dust*, i. e. we labour in vain, Juv. 7, 49. telluri infindere sulcos, Virg. E. 4, 33. at si non fuerit tellus foecunda, sub ipsum Arcturum tenui sat erit suspendere sulco, *to turn it up lightly with a small furrow*, Id. G. 1, 68. justum est prosicndi sulco dodrantali jugerum uno die, *it is sufficient* work for a team of oxen that *an acre* of lay land *be ploughed up with a furrow nine inches deep in one day*, Plin. 18, 19 f. 49. omne arvum rectis sulcis, mox et obliquis fubigi debet, ib. mandare hordea sulcis, *to sow*, Virg. E. 5, 36. *so* committere semina sulcis, Id. G. 1, 223. semina primùm longis Cerealia sulcis obruta sunt, *the seeds of* Ceres (i. e. corn) *were buried in long furrows*, Ov. M. 1, 123. *cf.* Tr. 3, 12, 11. sulci lirarum, *the furrows of the ridges*, Col. 11, 3, 22.—* hordeum altero sulco seminari debet, *i. e.* post secundam arationem, *after the ground has been ploughed twice*, Col. 2, 9, 13. *cf.* 4, 11, 8. *so* cicera scritur primo vel altero sulco, *the chick-pea is sown either after a first* or *second ploughing*, ib. 2, 11, 12. semina, quae quarto sulco seruntur, 2, 13, 8. quarto seri sulco Virgilius existimatur voluisse, cum dixit optimam esse segetem, quae bis solem, bis frigora sensiffet, Plin. 28, 20 f. 49, 3. Virg. G. 1; 47. spissius solum, sicut plerumque in Italia, quinto sulco seri melius est, in Tuscis verò nono, Plin. ib. (vid. A. 538.) diligentiores quinto sulco napum seri jubent, rapa quarto, utrumque stercorato *sc.* in solo, Plin. 18, 13 f. 35.—¶ 2. *a trench* or *furrow for carrying off water*; sulcos, si locus aquosus erit, alveatos esse oportet latos summos pedes III. altos IIII. infimum latum (*al.* infimos latos,) pedem unum, *the trenches ought to be* 3 *feet broad at top*, 4 *feet deep, and one foot broad at the bottom*, Cato, 43. *cf.* Plin. 17, 11 f. 16. cavebitur, ut patentes lirae, crebrosque sulcos aquarios, quos nonnulli elices vocant, faciamus, *water-furrows, which some call* drains, Col. 2, 8, 3. *cf.* Plin. 18, 19 f. 49 f. 19, 4 f. 20. *so* irriguae sulcus aquae, *a drain*, Ov. Nux. 66.—spargitur in sulcos *sc.* Sicoris, *is diverted into different ditches* or *canals*, Lucan. 4, 142. *cf.* Caes. B. C. 1, 68.——¶ 3. *a furrow* or *trench for planting trees in*; hic plantas tenerò abscindens de corpore matrum, depositit sulcis, *planted them in furrows*, Virg G. 2, 24. aut serobibus aut sulcis vineae plerumque conseruntur, *vines are planted either in trenches* or *in furrows*, Col. 3, 3, 1. &c. *cf.* 5, 5, 1. ausum vel tenui victem committere sulco, ib. 289. *cf.* Plin. 17, 22 f. 35, 7.—¶ 4. *a furrow marking where the walls of a new city should be built*; inde premens stivam designat moenia sulco, Ov. F. 4, 825. (A. 72.) * *a trench made to mark out the site of a house*, pars optare locum tecto, et concludere sulco, *and surrounded it with a trench*, Virg. A. 1, 425.—* sulcum sibi premat ipsa carina, *let the keel plough a way for itself*, ib. 10, 296.—¶ 5. *metaphi* infindunt pariter sulcos, *they cleave furrows* in the ocean, ib. 5, 142. *so* fluctuat unda, totque carinarum permistis aequora sulcis, Lucan. 2, 703.—nox erat, et leni canebant aequora sulco, *with a gentle surge*, Fal. Flacc. 3, 32.—tum longo limite sulcus dat lucem, *a stream of fire*, making, as it were, *a furrow*, or chink in the clouds, Virg. A. 2, 697. *cf.* 8, 392. *so* flamma non alio motu per tecta cucurrit, quàm solet aetherio lampas decurrere sulco, Lucan. 10, 502. *cf.* 5, 562.—sulci genarum, *wrinkles*, Claudian. Eutrop. 1, 110.——Sulcŭlus, i, m. *a small furrow* or *trench*; rosam disponi per sulculos (*al.* sulcos) pedales convenit, Col. Arb. 30.—Sulcāre, *to furrow, to make furrows, to cast up in furrows*; cum in subactâ jam terrâ latiores porcae sulcantur, Col. 11, 2, 47. ad imperium dominae sulcabimus agros, *we shall plough*, Tibull. 2, 3, 85. *so* nec quisquam presso vomere sulcat humum, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 68. *cf.* Sil. 9, 191.—rura quondam sulcata Camilli vomere, *ploughed*, Lucan. 1,

168.—¶ 2. *metaph.* et sulcant fossas, quò pluvia aqua delabatur, *they hollow* or *cut*, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2. alveum in vada sulcaverat *sc.* orca, *the* orca (a kind of whale) *had cut a channel* or *furrow*, as it were, with its body, *in the shelf* or *sand bank*, Plin. 9, 6 s. 5. littoream tractu squamaé crepitantis arenam sulcat *sc.* anguis, *he furrows the sand of the shore by the drawing of his rattling scales* over it, Ov. M. 15, 726. *so* et contentus iter candâ sulcare parcas, Lucan. 9, 721. sulcavitque cutem rugis *sc.* Juno, *and furrowed her skin with wrinkles*, Ov. M. 3, 276.—* arbore sulcamus matia terrasque admovemus, *we plough, cut*, or *sail over*, Plin. 12, 1 s. 2. *so* et longâ sulcant vada salsa carinâ, Virg. A. 5, 158. *cf.* 10, 197. seu rate caeruleas pictâ sulcavimus undas, Ov. P. 2, 10, 33. nos fragili vastum ligno sulcavimus aequor, ib. 1, 4, 35. *cf.* Lucan. 3, 551. Triptolemus junctis draconibus sulcavit auras, *cut* or *flew through the air in a chariot drawn by dragons*, Senec. contr. 5, 34. medium caeli dum sulcat iter, i. e. *flies through the middle of the sky*, Senec. Here Oet. 683. *cf.* Lucan. 9, 668.—SULCĀTOR, ōris, m. *one that ploughs, a ploughe r*; —¶ met. quâ se Bagrāda lentus agit, siccae sulcator arenae, *flows slowly, cutting the dry sand*, Lucan. 4, 588.—pigri sulcator Averni, *i. e.* Charon, *the rower* or *ferryman*, Stat. Th. 8, 18. & 11, 587. sulcator navita ponti, *that sails on*, Sil. 7, 363.—lateríque piger sulcator opaci—vultur, *the tearer, that tears* or *rends*, Claudian. de rapt. Proserp. 2, 340.

SULPHUR *v.* sulfur, ŭris, n *sulphur, brimstone*; in terrae generibus vel maximè mira natura est sulphuris, quo plurima domantur—genera quatuor: vivum nascitur solidum; cetera liquore constant, et conficiuntur oleo incocta. Vivum effoditur, transluceatque et viret, *the native* or *virgin sulphur is dug out of the mine, transparent, and of a greenish colour; the other kinds consist of a liquid substance, and are made up by boiling them in oil*, Plin. 35, 15 s. 50. et spumas miscent argenti, vivaque sulphura, *they mix litharge and native sulphur*, with lees of oil, &c. to make an ointment for rubbing scabbed sheep, Virg. G. 3, 449. *cf.* Ov. F. 4, 739.—vivacia sulphura, Ov. M. 3, 373. lurida, ib. 14, 791. lutea, 15, 351. incendia sulfure coepta, *fires raised by sulphur*, Juvenal. 13, 145.—sulphur habet et in religionibus locum, ad expiandas suffitu domos, Plin ib. cuperent lustrari, si qua darentur sulphura cum taedis, Juv. 2, 158. *cf.* Tibul. 1, 5, 11. Propert. 4, 8, 86.—fulmina et fulgura sulphuris odorem habent, Plin. ib. *hence* ociùs ilex sulphure discutitur sacro, *is blasted by thunder* or *lightning*, Pers. 2, 24. *so* aethereoque nocens fumavit sulphure ferrum, *i. e.* fulmine, Lucan 7, 160. et latè circùm loca sulfure fumant, Virg. A. 2, 698.—SULPHŬREUS & sulfureus, a. *of* or *like sulphur, sulphurous*; cum uritur, odorem sulphureum reddit *sc.* gagates lapis, Plin. 36, 19 s. 34. terra ipsa sulphureî coloris, ib. 35, 6 s. 25. Nar amnis exhaurit eos (Velinos lacus) sulphureis aquis, ib. 3, 12 s. 17. *so* sulfureâ Nar albus aquâ fontesque Velini, Virg. A. 7, 517. cumque sulphureis Albula fumat aquis, Martial. 1, 13, 2. *cf.* 6, 43, 2. 7, 94, 1. (G. 145.) fulsureis ardet fornacibus Aetne, Ov. M. 15, 340.—fulminum lux sulphurea est. Plin. ib.—SULPHŬRŌSUS, a. *full of sulphur*; -osi fontes, *sulphurous springs*, Vitruv. 8, 3.—SULPHŪRĀTUS, a. *impregnated with sulphur*; -ati fontes, ib. -atae aquae, Senec. N. Q. 3, 2. est utilis sulphurata (aqua) nervis, Plin. 31, 6 s. 32 sulphuratum ramentum, *sprinkled with sulphur, a match*, Martial. 10, 3, 3. sulphuratae institor mercis, *a seller of brimstone-matches*, Id. 12, 57, 14.—SULPHURĀTA, ōrum, n. *matches made with brimstone*; pallentia sulphurata fractis permutat vitreis *sc.* vasis, *exchanges matches for broken glass-ware*, Mart. 41, 42, 4. *cf.* Juvenal. 5, 48.——¶ 2. *sulphurous vapours*, or *the places which emit them*; depressis puteis sulphurata vel aluminosa (flamina *vel* loca) putearios necant, Plin. 31, 4 s. 28. SULPHURĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a seam* or *collection of sulphur*, Senec. N. Q. 3, 15.—SULPHURĀRIA, ae, f. *a mine of sulphur*, Ulpian. Digest. 48, 19, 8.

SULTIS, *for* si vultis, *if you will*, Plaut.

SUM, es, est, sŭmus, &c. *I am*; vid. ESSE.

SŪMEN, ĭnis, n. (*a* sus *v.* sugo, *q.* sugimen; Non. 6, 54.) *a sow's udder cut off and dressed for food*; esteemed a great delicacy among the Romans: hujus (*sc.* suis occisae uno die post partum) et sumen optimum, si modo fetus non hauserit, *the paps* or *dugs of* a sow killed *one day after farrowing, with the milk in them, not sucked* or *drained by her pigs, are reckoned the best*, Plin. 11, 37 s. 84. esse putes nondum sumen; sic ubere largo effluit, et vivo lacte papilla tumet, *you would think it not yet a* sumen, i. e. not yet cooked, but that it still adhered to the sow; *the paps are so full of milk*, Martial. 13, 44. *cf.* 7, 77. 9, 15. 10, 48. 11, 53. 12, 17, 44 & 48. Pers. 1, 53. antiqui abdomen vocabant *sc.* sumen;—incientes occidere non adsueti, *the ancients called thi morsel* abdomen; *not being accustomed to kill pregnant sows on the point of farrowing*; as used to be done by the luxurious in after times, that they might have the teats tender and full of milk, Plin. ib. Publii (Syri) mimorum poetae coena, postquam servitutem exuerat, nulla memoratur sine abdomine, etiam vocabulo suminis ab eo impositio, *without a sow's belly with the paps on it, to which dish he gave the name of* sumen, Plin. 8, 51 s. 77. *but it was called by this name also formerly*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 4. Curc. 2, 3, 14. Pa. 1, 2, 33.—Martial *calls it* mammae suminis, *the paps of the sow's belly*, 2, 37, 2.—¶ 2. per synecdochen, *a sow*; laetus Phrygibus mirabile sumen, *i. e.* sus, Juvenal. 12, 73. *cf.* Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 18.—¶ *metaph.* Caesar Vopiscus campos Roseae Italiae dixit esse sumen, *the fattest* or *most fertile spot of Italy*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10. Plin. 17, 4 s.

SŪMĔRE, (sūmo, sumsi *v.* sumpsi, sumtum *v.* sumptum; *ex* sub & EMERE, quod antiqui accipiebant pro SUMĔRE,) *to take*; alas pedibus, virgamque manu, Ov. M. 1, 672. alasque pedes sumsisse putarea, *that his feet had gotten wings*, ib. 11, 337. sumsi animum, *I took* or *assumed courage*, Id. F. 1, 147. *so* sume animos, Id. Rem. 518. *cf.* M. 3, 543. majoremque animum ex

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meo ſumite, Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 9. *but* cum tabulis animum cenſoris ſumet honeſti, *with his papers he will aſſume the ſpirit of a juſt critic*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 110. ſumſerit Annales *ſc.* ſi matrona. *if ſhe take up* or *read the annals* containing the tranſactions of the Roman people, Ov. Tr. 2, 259. e magno flumine ſumat aquam, *ſal.* potet,) Id. Am. 2, 19, 32. *ſo* magno de flumine mallem, quam ex hoc fonticulo tantundem (*ſc.* aquæ) ſumere, *to take*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 56. aquam ex puteo, *to draw* or *drink*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 71. arbitrum, *to chuſe*, Cic. Roſc. Com. 4. arcum manu, *to take*, Ov. M. 2, 414. a me argentum, quanti eſt, ſumito, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 20. argentum deerat: *Dc.* ſumeret alicunde, *he might have borrowed it from ſome body*, Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 69. unde argumenta ſumi poſſunt, Quinctil. 5, 10, 23. arma ſumere, *to take* or *take up*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 35. Nep. 14, 4. ab Aequis arma ſumta, *the* Aequi *took up arms*, Liv. 2, 43. non dominationis cansâ Syllam arma ſumſiſſe, argumentum eſt dictatura depoſita, Quinctil. ib. 72. cùm res poſtulat, arma ſumere, Ov. P. 2, 9, 56. optima nunc ſumat, qui ſumere noluit ulla *ſc.* arma, Ov. M. 13, 40. armaque in armatos ſumere jura ſinunt, Ov. Art. 3, 492. *cf.* ib. 1, 702. Lucan. 4, 348. F. 2, 198. in Ibin, 39. Virg. A. 2, 518. auctoritatem ſibi, *to aſſume*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4. bellum, *to undertake* or *engage in*, Salluſt. Jug. 20, 5. omne bellum ſumi facilè, ceterùm aegerrimè deſinere, ib. 83. bellum cum Vejentibus aliiſque Etruſcis ſumtum, Liv. 1, 42. & 38, 19. *ſo* duellum, 36, 2. *cf.* Sil. 1, 272. ſtatimque ſumtum tertium Punicum bellum, quo Carthago deleta eſt, Plin. 15, 18 ſ. 20. *cf.* Tac. H. 3, 43. improbus eſt homo, qui beneficium ſcit ſumere, et reddere neſcit, *to take* or *receive*, Plaut. Perſ. 5, 1, 10. *ſo* diſtat, ſumaſne (*ſc.* beneficium) pudenter, an rapias, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44. ſumitque calorem atque animam ex igne, Ov. M. 13, 605. ſumite carmina noſtra, *take up* and read, Ov. Tr. 3, 1 ſ. Dî tibi dent annos! a te nam cetera ſumes, *i. e.* virtutem et bellicas artes, Id. P. 2, 1, 53. praecipuo certamine animi adverſus eum ſumto, *having conceived a particular animoſity againſt him*, Liv. 27, 10. ſumere cibum, *to take food*; interdiu levem et facilem, veterum more, ſumebat, *i. e.* prandium ſine mensâ, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. *cf.* Senec. Ep. 83. ſumit aliquid (*ſc.* ſibi) de nocte, et aeſtate, *even in ſummer*, ib. 3, 1, 9. quidquid cibi ſumſi, Nep. 25, 21. ſumebant minimos ora coacta cibos, Ov. Ep. 11, 28. nam in apparatu belli Actiaci gratificationem ipſius reginae Antonio timente, nec niſi praeguſtatos cibos ſumente, Plin. 21, 3 ſ. 9. clypeum, Ov. M. 8, 27. comitem ſibi, Ov. F. 5, 537. hic in ventrem ſumpſit confidentiam, *he has got this aſſurance from his belly* being full, and not from real courage, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 25 & 32. cum pulchris tunicis ſumet nova conſilia et ſpes, *he will aſſume new meaſures and hopes*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 33. mihi nova conſilia ſumenda ſunt, Plin. Ep. 9, 37. contradictionem ſumere, *to reſume* or *repeat what an opponent has ſaid*, in order to refute it, Quinctil. 11, 3, 163. nondum cornua ſumſi, *i. e.* calamum et chartam, quibus te petam, ut cornibus taurus petit feras in arena ſecum depugnantes, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 27. tunc pauper cornua ſumit, *becomes bold*, Id. Art. 1, 239. quis noſtrûm idem curae ſumit? Plin. Pan. 77, 6 annoſque precantur, quot ſumant cyathos, Ov. F. 3, 532. quando hoc bene ſucceſſit, hilarem hunc ſumamus diem, *let us ſpend in mirth and jollity*, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23. *cf.* 5, 3, 68. Phor. 5, 5, 4. ego atque herus minor hanc diem ſumſimus prothymè, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 23. eruditionem ex converſatione doctorum, *to derive*, Quinctil. 6, 3, 17. ex aliis exemplum ſibi, *to take* or *draw*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 62. ab eodem Cn. Pompeio omnium rerum egregiarum exempla ſumantur, Cic. Manil. 15. ſumite in exemplum pecudes ratione carentes, *for an example*, Ov. A. 1, 10, 25. erit, a qua viri quoque fortitudinis exempla ſumamus, Plin. 7, 19, 7. quid vetat a magnis ad res exempla minores ſumere? Ov. Art. 3, 525. exemplum quâ gaudes Phillida ſume, Id. Sabin. 2, 31. quae prima exordia ſumat, Virg. A. 4, 284. ferrum pro conjuge, *to draw the ſword*, Ov. Ep. 16, 370. quod (ferrum) illis deſuit interdiu,—noctu ſumſerunt, *they took up*, Liv. 40, 10. ad me interficiendum ferrum ſumſerunt, ib. 11 ſ. mira Periclymeni mors eſt, cui poſſe figuras ſumere quas vellet, rurſuſque reponere ſumtas Neptunus dederat, *had given the power to aſſume what ſhapes he pleaſed*, Ov. M. 12, 357. *ſo* formam hominis, ib. 15, 556. ſcilicet a ſpeculi ſumuntur imagine faſtus, *pride is conceived*, Ov. A. 2, 17, 9. auferere, non abibis, ſi ego ſuſtem ſumſero, *if I take*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 202. Bacchi tibi ſumimus hauſtus, *we take draughts of wine to thee*, i. e. to thy honour, Ov. M. 7, 450. jaculum, vel pictas ſume pharetras, ib. 4, 306 ſuaque antè inſignia ſumat, *let him aſſume his* peculiar *badges*, 3, 286. ſi ſine carne voles jentacula ſumere frugi, *to take a frugal breakfaſt*, Mart. 13, 31. inimicitias ſumere, *to incur*, Cic. Vat. 11. initium ab aliqua re, *to begin with*, Quinctil. 8, 6, 50. *cf.* 12, 6, 1. incaluit, ſumſitque novas ſervoribus iras *ſc.* Serpens, *conceived* or *felt*, Ov. M. 2, 175. judicem ſumere de controverſia, *to chuſe*, Cic. ad Br. 6. neque ſibi judicium ſumturos *ſc.* ſe eſſe, *nor would they take upon themſelves to judge*, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 12. ubi intellexit, ſtruſtra tantum laborem ſumi, *was undergone*, Id. B. G. 3, 14. creditur eſſe pius, laudemque a crimine ſumit, *receives*, Ov. M. 474. hoc animo legem ſumſi in manus, *I took the law into my hands* in order to read it, Cic. Rull. 2, 6. ne ego meliores liberos ſumſiſſe videar, quam genuiſſe, *to have adopted better children*, (or *a better ſon*, i. e. Jugurtha) *than I have begotten*, (i. e. Adherbal and Hiempſal,) Salluſt. Jug. 10 ſ. *cf.* Plin. Pan. 7 & 8. literas ad te a M. Lepido conſule—commendaticias ſumſimus, *we have procured*, Cic. Fam. 13, 26. eum hic locum ſumſit ſibi in Adelphis, *has borrowed* or *copied*, Ter. Ad. pr. 10. quid vetat appoſito lumen de lumine ſumi? Ov. Art. 3, 93. non patientibus tacitùm tribunis, quòd pro conſule uno plebeio tres patricios magiſtratus—nobilitas ſibi ſumſiſſet, *had aſſumed*, Liv. 7, 1. ſumite materiam veſtris, qui ſcribitis, aequam viribus, *take* or *chuſe a ſubject*, Hor. Art. 38. momentoque ſumit utrôque, *ſc.* ani

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sumus, *receives a motion both ways*, Ov. M. 10, 376. modos a corpore; ib. 771. multum de nocte, vel ante vel post diem, sumitur *sc.* a me, *I employ* in study, Plin. Ep. 9, 40. mutuum sumere, *to borrow*; si pudoris egeas, mutuum sumas, *you should borrow* or *assume* the appearance of it, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 187. nomen aliud, *to take* or *assume*, Ov. F. 6, 544. tot sumat nomina Caesar, quot numero gentes maximus orbis habet, ib. 1, 599. *cf.* Nep. 18, 13. nurum, *to take* or *chuse*, Ov Ep. 6, 80. animo obsequium sumere, *to gratify his inclination*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 8. prior omnia sumat, Ov. Art. 1, 583. operam sumere in aliquâ re, *to take pains, to labour*, Ter. Hec. prol. 17. operam ad aliquid, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 94. *cf.* Most. 3, 4, 54. ausus sum tantâe sumere molis opus, *to undertake*, Ov. P 2, 5, 28 positoque viri, quod sumserat, ore, *having laid aside the form of a man, which he had assumed*, Ov. M. 5, 637. dumque arma dabit, simul oscula sumet, *he will take* or *snatch*, Ov. Ep. 13, 141. *cf.* 20, 145. F. 3, 691. A. 1, 4, 63. 2, 5, 50. Art. 1, 664 & 669. ille (Scipio Africanus) otium sibi sumebat aliquando, *took repose* from public employments, Cic. Off. 3, 1 frustra operam sumo, *I take pains in vain, I lose my labour*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 15. quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae, si sumas in illis exercendis, plus agas, ib. 1, 1, 22. papaver sumere, et mella, Ov. F. 4, 152. ne imperatorias sibi partes sumsisse videretur, *to have assumed*, Caes. B. C. 3, 51. *so* quas enim mihi ipse partes sumseram, eas praecepit (*al.* praeoccupavit) oratio tua, Cic. Phil. 10, 1. pecuniam sumere *sc.* mutuam, *to borrow*, Cic. Att. 13, 6. *cf.* Verr. 1, 10. pecuniam suâ, aut amicorum fide sumtam mutuam, Faesulas portare, *for* portabat, *money borrowed on his own credit or on that of his friends*, Sallust. Cat. 24. pennas sumsere, et in—niveas abiere columbas, *they took wings, and were changed into snow-white pigeons*, Ov. M. 13, 673. quod in ejusmodi rebus accidit, consilium ab omnibus datum est, periculum pauci sumsêre, *all were ready to advise, few to share the danger*, Tac. H. 3, 69. Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas immolat, et poenam scelerato ex sanguine sumit, Virg A. 12, 949. sumam personam magistri, *I will assume the character of a master* or *instructer*, Plin. Ep. 8, 7. *so* abjectâ quaestoriâ personâ, comitisque sumtâ, Cic. Planc. 41. pocula sumere dextrâ, *to take*, Ov. M. 7, 421. *cf.* Ep. 17, 80. A. 1, 4, 31. poenam, *to inflict*, Ov. P. 2, 2, 120. et magis adducto pomum decerpere ramo, quàm de caelatâ sumere lance juvat, Ov. P. 3, 5, 20. praelia non tantùm destinatò, sed ex occasione sumebat, *he engaged in* or *fought*, Suet. Caes 60. *so* Liv. H. 2, 42. principium a Catone sumam, *I will begin with* Cato, Plin. 18, 5. sumit ab Haemonio purgamina caedis Acasto, *he receives an expiation of his murder*, Ov. M. 11, 409. velut taciti induciis utrimque quiete sumtâ, *both sides reposed*, Liv. 2, 64. rege inde sumto, *being chosen from them* (the Sabines,) Liv. 1, 18. mens tamen aegra jacet, nec tempore robora sumsit, *acquired* or *got strength*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 7. utiliùs sumas acuentes lumina rutas, *you may take*, Ov. Rem. 801. satietatem amoris sumere, *to take his fill of love*, Ter. Phor. 5, 5, 6. sceptra tamen sumsi, i. e. *I attempted to write tragedy*, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 13 & 16. sumere scripta, *to take up* in order to read; opp. *to* ponere, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 69. *so* nec sumit aut ponit secures arbitrio popularis aurae, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 19. (A. 108.) serta comâ, manibus frondentes sumere thyrsos jusserat, *to take garlands on their hair*, Ov M. 4, 7. socerum, *to take* or *chuse*, ib. 2, 526. spatium ad cogitandum, *to take time*, Cic Fin. 4, 1. *but* quòd spatium ad vehicula comparanda a consulibus sumsissent, *they had gotten* or *had been allowed time*, Liv. 2, 4. utque hominis species maternâ sumit in alvo—infans, *receives*, Ov M 7, 125. spiritus sibi et arrogantiam, *to assume pride and arrogance*, Caes. B. G. 1, 33. sume mei spolium, Nonacria, juris, *take the spoil at my disposal*, Ov. M. 8, 426 sume superbiam quaesitam meritis, *assume the pride* or *consequence*, Hor. Od. 3, 30. 14. supplicium de aliquo, *to inflict punishment on any one*, Ter. 3, 5, 17 supplicii sibi sumat quod vult in se ob hanc injuriam, Plaut. 5, 4, 31. cùm plerique omnes admirarentur, non jam de eo sumtum esse supplicium, *wondered that he was not already punished* or *put to death*, Nep. 18, 12. videtisne, quos nobis poëtae tradiderunt, patris ulciscendi causâ, supplicium de matre sumsisse, *put to death their mother*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24. sumere tela, ib. 11, 382. ubi temperiem sumsere humorque calorque, *assumed a* due *temperature*, or were properly *blended*, Ov. M. 1, 430. Palladis exemplo ponendae tempora sume cuspidis, *take time*, Ov. F. 3, 7. *so* sume ad hanc rem tempus, Cic. Leg. 2. *cf.* Q. fr. 2, 10. colloquendi tempus sumitur, locusque quò conveniretur, *is pitched upon*, Nep. 14, 11. interdiu cibi quietisque sumeret tempus *sc.* miles, *they should refresh themselves by food and rest*, Liv. 32, 11. prima fide (*for* fidei,) vocisque ratae tentamina sumsit caerula Liriope, *made the first trials or essays of his truth and infallible prediction*, Id. M. 3, 341. in eas ipsas res, quas improbissimè fecit, testimonia sumsit, Cic. Cecin 9. togam virilem sumere, *to assume the dress of a man*, (A. 414.) Pontifex eum (Decium consulem) togam praetextam sumere jussit, Liv. 8, 9. venenum, *to take poison*, Nep. 2, 10. & 23, 12. pretiosas sumere vestes, *to put on*, Ov Art 1, 303. vestes Cerealibus albas sumite, Ov. F. 4, 620. *cf.* Tr. 5, 5, 7. vigorem, *to assume*, Id. P. 3, 4, 31. vina, *to take* or *drink*, Id. F. 2, 636. *cf.* Rem. 805. et neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, *to gather strength*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 85. virgam, *to take*, Ov. M. 1, 672. hic, unde vitam sumeret, inscius, *not knowing how to preserve his life*, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 37. mihi juncta vocabula sume, *assume a name similar to mine*, i. e. LIBERA, Ov. F. 3, 511. *so* sed modò laeta manet, vultus modò, sumit acerbos *sc.* Fortuna, Id. Tr. 5, 8, 17.—¶ 2 Quem virum aut heroa lyrâ vel acri tibiâ sumis celebrare, Clio? *dost thou undertake or chuse to celebrate*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 2. mihi non sumo tantum, judices, neque arrogo, ut, &c. *I do not take upon me*, or *assume to myself*, Cic. Planc. 1. vide, quid mihi sumserim, Id. Fam. 7, 5, 3. hoc mihi sumsi, ut a te peterem, Id. Att.

16, 16. sed mihi non sumo, ut meum consilium valere debuerit, Id. Att. 8, 11. *cf.* Fam. 13, 29 & 50.—* in malâ uxore atque inimico si quid sumas, sumptus est, *if you spend* or *lay out*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 79. *so* in bono hospite atque amico, quaestus est, quod sumitur, ib. 80. minus hercle in hisce rebus sumptum est sex minis, *less than six* minae *has been spent*, Id. Trin. 2, 4, 9 & 12. —* quanti ego genus omnino signorum omnium non aestimo, tanti ista quatuor aut quinque (signa) sumsisti, *you have bought* or *purchased these four* or *five pieces of sculpture for as much as I would give for all the statues in the world*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 5. *so* illa quae parvo sumi nequeunt, opsonia captas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 106.—* SUMERE pro certo quod dubium controversumque sit, *to take* or *assume for certain*, Cic. Div. 2, 50 f. *so* pro non dubiis legati Eumenis sumebant, Liv. 39, 28. beatos esse deos sumsisti; concedimus, *you have taken for granted*, Cic. N. D. 1, 32. *cf.* Lucret. 1, 972 Pers. 5, 124. quod enim efficiebatur ex duobus, quae erant sumta, in eo vides esse conclusum, *from the two* premises, *which were taken* for granted, Cic. Fin. 3, 8. *cf.* Acad. 4, 21 ——SUMTIO & Sumptio, ōnis, f. *a taking*, Cato, 145. Vitruv. 1, 2.—sed demus tibi istas duas sumtiones, *these two premises*, Cic. Div. 2, 53.—SUMPTITĀRE, *to take often*, Plin. 25, 5 m. SUMTUS & sumptus, ūs, m. *cost*, *expence*; sumptum facere in aliquid *v.* aliquem, *to spend* or *lay out money*, Cic. Fam. 12, 29. Att. 5, 16. sibi vixit, sibi sumtum fecit, *he has spent for himself*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 11. at in se pro quaestu sumtum facit, *he spends on himself in proportion to his gain* or *income*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 19. dedit in sumtum dimidium minae, *to spend*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 17. adventus nostri nemini ne minimo quidem fuit sumtui, Cic. Att 5, 14.—sumtum *v.* sumtus impendere, insumere, ponere, &c.—extenuare, levare, minuere, &c. sufferre, sustinere *v.* sustentare, tolerare, &c. cur tu his rebus sumtus suggeris? *why do you afford him money for these things?* Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 37. servi, qui opere rustico faciundo facilè sumtum exercerent suum, *could easily pay the expence of keeping*, or *could more than earn their bread by working in the country*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91.——In ancient writers we find SUMTUS, i, m.; eo sumti opus est, *for* eo sumtu, Cato, R. R. 22. quod ebibit, quod comest. quod facit sumti, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 20.—SUMPTUŌSUS & sumtuōsus, a. *costly*, *expensive*, *sumptuous*; ludos apparat magnificentissimos, sic inquam, ut nemo sumptuosiores, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 8. portum operis sumptuosissimi fecit, Suet. Ner. 9 f.—SUMPTUŌSE, adv. *expensively*, Suet. Cl. 16. se sumptuosiùs insolentiùsque jactare, *too sumptuously*, Cic. Cat. 2, 9.—SUMPTUĀRIUS, a. *of* or *belonging to expence*; sumptuaria lex, *a sumptuary law* limiting the expence of feasts or dress, Cic. Fam. 7, 27. & 9, 15. Att. 12, 45. & 13, 7. Suet. Caes. 43. Aug. 34. tu velim e Pollice cognoscas rationes nostras sumtuarias, *I beg you will get from* Pollex *an account of my disbursements* on account of my son at Athens, Cic. Att. 13, 47.—SUMTIFACĒRE, *to spend*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 7, 1.

SUMMA, ae, f. (*a* summus,) *a sum*, *the whole* or *chief part of any thing*. naviget, haec summa est, *this is the sum* of the whole of my orders, Virg. A. 4, 237. summâ tamen omnia constant, *yet all things in the main* or *on the whole*, (i. e. as to the substance of them) *continue*, Ov. M. 15, 258. torqueat hunc aeris mutua summa sui, *the sum of his debt will distress him*, Ov. Rem. A. 562. quid avaritiae, quae criminibus infinitis implicata est, summam nunc explicem? *why need I unfold* or *represent at large your avarice*, Cic. Pis. 35. solus summam habet hic apud nos, *the chief rank* or *power*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 15. puero summam belli credere, *to trust a boy with the chief command* or *administration of the war*, Virg. A. 10, 70. *so* cujus belli cum ei summa esset data, Nep. 16, 5. *but* satis probatum, penes utros summa belli fuerit, *which of the two had the advantage* or *were victorious in the war*, Tac. An. 2, 45 f. eam ignominiam—ad summam universi belli pertinere ratus, *to be of importance to the final success* or *issue of the whole war*, Liv. 32, 17. belli summa caputque Bato, *the chief commander in the war*, Ov. P. 2, 1, 46. *cf.* Paterc. 2, 114. Suet. Tib. 20.—summa causae, *the main point*, Quinctil. 3, 6, 7. *cf.* 6, 2, 1. in quo causa vertitur, *on which the cause turns*, 3, 11, 2. dedimus summam certaminis uni, *we gave the management of the contest to one of our number*, i. e. to Calliope, Ov. M. 5, 337. summam feci cogitationum mearum omnium, *a summary*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 22. summa criminis, *the chief ground of accusation*, 4, 2, 10. cujus (*i. e.* mei) summa criminis est, quòd armatus adversario maledixi, *all my crime amounts only to this*, *that I published invectives against an adversary with whom I was at war*, Cic. Fam. 6, 7. summae criminis unus abes, *you only are wanting to* complete *the crime*, i. e. you alone escaped the slaughter, Ov. Ep. 14, 80. &c. summa ducum Atrides, Agamemnon, *the chief commander* of the Greeks, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 37. jamque Palatinae summam Proca gentis habebat, *the government*, Ov. M. 14, 622. summa imperii, *the chief command*, Nep, 14, 3. summae imperii praesse, *to have the chief command*, Id. 2, 4. *so* qui summas imperii tenerent, 1, 3. ejus (Cimonis) aequitate factum est, ut summa imperii maritimi a Lacedaemoniis transferretur ad Athenienses, *the chief command* or *power at sea*, Id. 3, 2. de summa imperii dimicare, *to fight for the empire of the world*, Id. 23, 8 semper habiti sunt fortissimi, qui summam imperii potirentur, *who possessed the chief sway*, or were the most powerful people in the world, Nep. 18, 3. responsum est, eo loco caput rerum summamque imperii fore, *that the capitol of the world and supreme power should be in that place*, Liv. 5, 54. in hoc summa judicii causaque tota consistit, *the chief part of the trial*, Cic. Quint. 9. *but* non est tamen dissimulanda nostri quoque judicii summa, *my opinion on the whole* or *in general*, Quinctil. 10, 1, 40. pendemus ex laude, atque hanc laboris nostri lucrinia summam, *the chief object*, Id. 4, 2, 12. hoc votum (*sc.* famam) nostri summa laboris habet, *the sum of my labour has this wish*, i. e. *my chief object is fame*, Ov. Art. 3.

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404. Dî faciant, ut laudis summa sit ista tuae, *that that may be your greatest boast*, Ov. Ep. 2, 66. summa litium, *the amount of the fine* imposed on a criminal, Cic. Rabir. Post. 4. (A. 206. & 261.) summa mali nota *sc.* est, *the sum of their misfortune is known*, Ov. M. 13, 673. *cf.* P. 1, 8, 4. *so* haec enim oratio de ipsâ summâ mali nihil detrahit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 23. dum majora timentur, est in vota locus; sors autem ubi pessima rerum, sub pedibus timor est, securaque summa malorum, *the height of misfortunes is secure* or *free from care*, Ov. M. 14, 490. *but* sum miser; haec brevis est nostrorum summa malorum, *a short account* or *summary*, Id. Tr 5, 7, 7. in quibus (*sc.* temporibus et causis) medicinae summa est, *the principal part of medicine consists*, Cels. 6, 6, 16.—debuit hoc meriti summa fuisse mei, *the utmost bound of my indulgence* or *desert* towards you, Ov. Ep. 2, 56. census equestrem summam nummorum, *sc.* secundum, *rated* in the Censors books *at an equestrian sum of sesterces*, i. e. *possessed of an equestrian estate*, 400 sestertia *or* 400,000 sestertii, Hor. Art. P. 384. (A. 27.) infelix summâ operis, *unhappy in the main* or *greater part of his work*, ib. 34. in totum summa operarum decem et dimidia, *the sum of the days labour in all is ten and a half*, Col. 2, 13, 1. *so* summa fit operarum octo, vel septem, ib. 2.—oratoris est summa bene dicere, *the end* or *chief aim*, Quinctil. 2, 14, 5. *cf.* 2, 16, 11. at ille perpauca locutus, hanc summam habuit orationis, ut sibi ignoscerem, *the conclusion*, Cic. Att. 10, 18. stat summa, caputque urbis, an occidimus? *is* Rome, *the mistress and capital of the world, standing?* i. e. is Pompey alive, on whom the safety of Rome depends, Lucan. 9, 123. vobis summam ordinis consiliique concedunt, *the precedence* or *preeminence of rank*, Cic. Cat. 4, 7. nihil in summam pacis proficiebatur, *no progress was made towards a conclusive treaty*, Tac. An. 13, 38. summam patrimonii insculpere saxo heredes voluit, *the sum* or *amount*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 90. sed nunc tibi summa pavoris— victus adest conjux, *to complete your fear*, Lucan. 8, 51.— ° Pecunia, quae Staleno data est, numero ac summâ suâ non modò, quanta fuerit, sed etiam ad quam rem data fuerit, ostendit, Cic. Cluent. 32. istâ quidem summâ multo libentiùs emerim diversitorium, *with that sum*, Cic. Fam. 7, 24. non refert parva nomina in codices? immo omnes summas, *does he not enter* or *set down small debts in his account-book? nay, all sums* however small, Cic. Rosc. Com. 1. addendo, deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, *what is the sum of the remainder*, Cic. Off. 1, 18. de summâ nihil decedet, *your capital* or *stock will not be diminished*, Ter Ad. 5, 3, 30. de summâ remittere, Cic. Verr. 3, 35. summas imminuere, ib.—Summa philosophiae ad beatè vivendum refertur, *the whole* or *principal part*, Cic. Fin. 2, 27 quamquam ea epistola cum summâ ejus philosophi nullo modo congruebat, *with the principal opinion* or *doctrine*, ib. 2, 31.—consului senatum de summa reipublicae quid fieri placeret *i. e.* de salute, *what measures should be taken to secure the publick safety*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6. *so* pertinet hoc ad summam reip. Id. Verr. 2, 10. Inv. 1, 16. ego ad te de reip. summâ quid sentiam, non saepe scribam, propter periculum ejusmodi literarum, *concerning the state* or *condition*, Id. Fam. 13, 68.—denuncîsti, quid de reip. summâ sentires, *about the constitution* or *government*, Cic. Planc. 22. *cf.* Ep. ad Brut. 7. summae reip. praeesse, *to preside over*, Cic Dom. 1.—is, qui summam rerum administrabat, *i. e.* Sulla, *who possessed the chief command* or *supreme power*, Id. Rosc. A. 32. rerum consul summae, *provide for the safety of the world*, Ov. M. 2, 300. ad te summa solum, Phormio, rerum redit, *the sum of all* or *the whole affair rests on you alone*, Ter. Phor. 2, 2, 3.—dum in acie Pharsalicâ Africâque de summâ rerum Caesar dimicat, Patere. 2, 68. rei summae periculum facere, *to hazard a decisive engagement*, Tac. H. 4, 71. *so* ejus praelii eventus utrumque ducem, diversis animi motibus, ad maturandum summae rei discrimen erexit, ib. 5, 15. venisset que in periculum summa rerum, *and the army would have been in danger of utter destruction*, Liv 3, 5. hoc principium, simulque omen belli, summae rerum prosperum eventum—portendit, *a prosperous issue on the whole*, Id. 21, 29.—eò enim deinde summa rei Graecorum venit, *to that place*, (i. e. to Naples) *the seat of government of the Greeks* in that place *was transferred*, Liv 8, 26. discrimen summae rerum a gebat animos, *their all being at stake increased their courage*, Liv. 10, 14. magisque irritati sunt ad justum certamen animi, quàm ad discrimen summa rerum adducta, *their minds were more irritated to wish a general battle, than a decisive engagement hazarded*, ib. 27.—summam alicujus rei dicere, et non partes, *the sum* or *substance*, Cic. Inv. 1, 20. a tempore atque homine ad communes rerum et generum summas revolvi, *to be drawn from particular to general topicks*, Cic. Or. 2, 31 leges autem a me edentur, non persectae; nam esset infinitum: sed ipsae summae rerum atque sententiae, *the chief particulars and heads*, Cic. Leg. 2, 7 f.—fundamenta, quibus nitatur summa salutis, *on which the safety of the universe depends*. Lucr. 2, 862.—hunt tamen utilitas populi, fraterque, datique summa movet sceptri, *and the supreme power of the sceptre given him*, Ov. M. 13, 192. *so* sceptro tradita summa tuo, Id. Ep. 7, 12.—parvaque certamina in summam totius profecerant spei, *had inspired them with hopes of success in a general battle*, Liv. 3, 61. *cf.* 32, 17.—Summa summarum, *the sum* total *of several* distinct *sums*; sicut summarum summa est aeterna, *the universe, the whole system of things*, Lucr. 3, 818. & 5, 362. Venus, quam penes amantûm summa summarum redit, *who rules the whole fortune of lovers*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 4. summa ergo summarum haec erit, tardilòquum te esse jubeo, *the sum of all* I have said, Senec. Ep. 40 f. *so* summa summarum in illâ gloriâ fuit, Plin 7, 26 f. 27—rata sit verborum summa tuorum, *the sum* or *sentence*, Ov. M. 14, 815. in eo, si oppidum retinuissent, summam victoriae constare intelligebant, *the chief part*, Caes. B. G. 7, 21. ad hos (*sc.* Patres) urbis summa relata novae, *the chief concerns of the city were laid before them*, Ov. F. 5, 72.

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72. propositâ vitae ejus velut summâ, *having laid before the reader, as it were, a summary of his life*, Suet. Aug 9. ¶ 2. Huic *(sc.* sermoni *v.* eloquentiae, studium et incrementum dedit utilitas, summam ratio ex exercitatio, *perfection* or *the utmost degree of improvement*, Quinctil. 3, 2, 1. *so* habent omnia initium, incrementum, summam, *completion*, Id. 5, 10, 71. ex initiis summa colligitur, *the issue* or *result. the termination* or *conclusion*, ib. ad nullius rei summam, nisi praecedentibus initiis, perveniri potest, *there is no arriving at the perfection of any thing, without laying a proper ground-work*, Id. procem. 5. *cf.* 6.— ¶ Ad SUMMAM, *on the whole, in short, in a word, to conclude*, Cic. Att. 7, 7 f. 14, 1 m. ad summam, animo forti sitis, Cic. Fam. 14, 14 m *cf.* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106. Senec. Ep. 24.——*so* in SUMMA, Lucr. 3, 84. Drusus erat de praevaricatione a tribunis aerariis absolutus, in summâ, quatuor sententiis, *on the whole, by four sentences;* as we say, *by a majority of four*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 16 m. in omni summâ, ut mones, valde me ad otium pacemque converto, *in every thing I do, I chiefly aim at repose and peace*, ib. 3, 5 f. in summa victus occumbit, *at last, finally*, Justin. 13, 8 f. *cf.* 22, 1. 28, 3 m. 37, 1.—* In parte operis mei licet mihi praefari, quod in principio summae totius professi plerique sunt rerum scriptores, *in the beginning of their history or of their entire work*, Liv. 21, 1. cum tamen omnia cum caelo, terrâque, marique, nil sint ad summam summaï totius omnem, *are nothing in comparison to the whole universe*, Lucr. 3, 679. SUMMŬLA, ae, f. *a small sum*, Senec. Ep. 77.— SUMMĀTIM, adv. *briefly, shortly*, Cic. Att. 5, 16, Fam. 10, 28. Lucr. 3, 261. Col. 9, 2, 3. *cf.* Virg. G. 4, 152.—¶. circum ipsam vitem summatim ablaqueare, *to dig* or *stir the ground slightly* or *toward the surface*, Col. de arb. 10 f. *cf.* 6, 2. deinde acutissimo summatim cradio *(sc.* inulam, *scrape it slightly* or *on the surface*, Col. 12, 46, 1. SUMMĀRIUM, i, n. *a summary, an epitome, an abridgement*, Senec. Ep. 39.—SUMMAS, ātis, c. g *a chief man* or *woman;* summātes viri, *the grandees* or *principal men of a state* or *city*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 36. *gen.* summātum, virûm *for* virorum, Plaut Ps. 1, 2, 90. *so* summātes matronae, Id. Cist. 1, 1, 27.—— UMMĀTUS, ûs, m. *the highest rank* or *authority, supremacy, preeminence*, Lucr. 5, 1141.

SUMMĀNUS, i, m. *(q* summus Manium,) *a name of* Pluto, (vid. C. B.)— UMMĀNĀRE, *to snatch* or *steal away greedily, like* Summānus, Plaut. Curc. 3, 46.

SUMMITTĔRE, *to lower;* &c. *see* submittĕre.

SUMMOENIĀNUS, a. (sub & moenia,) *under the walls*, -ānae uxores, *i. e* meretrices, Mart. 3, 82.

SUMMŎVĔRE, *to remove;* *see* submovĕre.

SUMMUS, a. (contract. *ex* supremus; *a* SUPĔRUS) *highest;* summa aedes, *the highest part* or *top of the temple*, Ov. F. 1, 78. summa aequora, *the surface of the sea*, Ov. M. 14, 50. ab aethere summo, *from the highest part* or *top of the sky*, Ov. 1, 608 & 2, 178. *so* per summum aethera, ib. 2, 135. Aether summe, i. e. *supreme* Jupiter, Ov. in Ibin, 72. amphoras complet plumbo, summas *(sc.* amphoras) operit auro et argento *sc.* Annibal, *he covers the upper parts*, Nep. 23, 9. quo non alius conscendere summas ocior antennas, *more nimble at climbing to the top of the yards*, 3, 615. in summis aquis, *on the surface of the waves*, Ov. Ep. 19, 168. *cf.* 18, 84. cornuaque in summâ locat arbore, *and fixes the sail-yards on the top of the mast*, Ov. M. 11, 476 dum summâ spatiarer arenâ, *I walked on the top of the sand*, 2, 574. *cf* 10, 653 & 701. 11, 231. levior—summâ aristâ, Ov. Ep. 5, 111. *cf.* F. 5, 161. summasque cacuminat aures, *sharpens the tops of his ears*, Ov. M. 3, 195. summa arx, *the top of the citadel*, Ov. Rem. 57 & 450. F. 1. 262. in summa arce, *in the highest part* of the sky, Ov. M. 1, 27. quae pater ut summâ vidit Saturnius arce, *from the highest eminence* of heaven, ib. 167. *cf.* 2, 306. 12, 43. ad Liv. 61. in Jovis summâ arce, *in the Capitol*, Ov. F. 2, 71. *cf.* 9, 183. summas arces intrare, *the lofty citadel of* Troy, Ov. M. 13, 344. *cf.* F. 6, 387. magna minorque ferae, *(i e.* Ursa major et minor,)—omnia cùm summo posita videatis in axe, *placed on the top of the* axis *of the world*, i. e. *near the north pole*, Id. Tr. 4, 3, 3. summo caelo, *in the highest part of heaven*, Ov. M. 2, 515. summoque cacumine findi, *to be cleft at the top*, Ov. M. 15, 510. per summa cacumina, *over the tops* of the mountains, ib. 6, 705. *cf.* Virg. A. 6, 6; 8. summus Circus, *the top of the* Circus, whence the chariots set out, Ov. F. 6, 205. in summo colle, *on the top of the hill*, Ov. M. 14, 822. in corpora summa vocato sanguine, *the blood being fetched into the outer parts* or *surface of the body*, ib. 2, 235. summus crater, *the top of the cup*, ib. 13, 701. et summos dentes ima labella tegant, Id Art. 3, 284. dolia summa, *the top of the casks*, Id. F. 5, 270. fastigia summa, *the top* of the palace, Ov. M. 2, 3. *but* summa sequar fastigia rerum, *I will mention the chief circumstance of the story*, Virg. A. 1, 342. hi summo in fluctu pendent, *on the top* of a wave, ib. 106. et summâ tollebar humo, *I was raised from the surface of the ground*, Ov M. 2, 588. *cf.* F. 4, 912. in summo jugo, *on the top of a hill*, Ov. P. 4, 7, 24. *so* per juga summa, Id. Ep. 4, 42. ad Liv. 390. Labienum summum jugum montis adscendere jubet, Caes. B. G. 1, 21. cùm foribus laquei religaret vincula summi, *when he tied the knot of the upper end of a rope to the door*, Ov. M. 14, 735. per quae latus summum jugulo est exacta sinistro *sc.* sagitta, *was driven through the top of his side into the left part of his neck*, Ov. M. 12, 572. virgâ lilia summa metit, *the tops of the lilies*, Id. F. 2, 706. *cf.* Liv. 1, 54. summum castrorum locum petere coepit, *to make for*, or *to attack the highest part of the camp*, Caes. B. G. 2, 23. at caelum levitas in loca summa tulit *into the highest place of the universe*, Ov. F. 5, 14, *cf.* ib. 560. loco summo natus, *born of the highest* or *noblest family*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17. erigitur serpens, summoque acclinia malo colla movet, *moves his neck leaning on the top of the mast*, ib. 15, 737. *so* in summis montibus, 13, 836. & 14, 38. 15, 265. summo delabor Olympo, *I descend from the top of* Olympus, ib. 1, 212. *cf.* Am. 1, 2, 39. *so* de summo Ossa, Id. ib. 287. operis fastigia summi, i. e. *the top of the*

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the lofty temple Ov. F. 5, 559. summâ vestem deduxit ab orâ, *he drew down* or *tore his garment from the upper border*, 3, 480. *cf.* A. 1, 7, 47. summa papavera, *the tops of poppies*, Virg. E. 2, 47. pars humeri tamen ima tui, pars summa lacerti nuda fit, *the highest* or *upmost part*, Id. Art. 3, 307. *so* summa pectora, *the top of his breast*, Ov. M. 11, 620. summo profundo, *on the top of the deep*, ib. 2, 267. in summâ prorâ, Id. Ep. 5, 65. summâ de puppe, ib. 10, 133. Summae curvatura rotae, *the utmost rim of the wheel*, Ov. M. 2, 107. summa sagitta, *the point of the arrow*, Id. Ep. 16, 275. summâ in sede jacens sacerdos, *reclining on the top of the couch*, Lucan. 10, 174. summaque Peliacus sidera tangat apex, *and that the top of Pelion may touch the lofty stars*, Ov. F. 1, 308. *cf.* 3, 34. 5, 39. Tr. 1, 2, 20. prodit et in summum seminis herba solum, *to the surface of the ground*, i. e. *the herbs that are sown rise above the ground*, Ov. F. 1, 154. summis extantem Riphea silvis, Ripheus *rising above* or *taller than the tops of the woods*, Ov. M. 12, 352. *cf.* 1, 572. summis circumlita taedis sulphura, *daubed round the tops of torches*, ib. 3, 373. templa caeli summa, *the highest heavens*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 42. summum tergum, *the top of the back*, Ov. M. 2, 201. turribus e summis, *from the top of a tower*, Ov. M. 8. 40. *so* e summo decidit ille coro, Ov. F. 2, 350. per flores et summa thyma volant *sc.* apes, Ov. Art. 1, 96. summi verticis coma, *the hair on the top of the head* Ov. A. 1, 10, 6. *cf.* M. 12, 433. summoque ululârunt vertice nymphae, *on the tops* of the mountains, Virg. A. 4, 168. in summâ ferâ vîâ, Cic. Planc. 7. hic summâ piscem deprendit in ulmo, *on the top of an elm tree*, Ov. M. 1, 296. *cf.* Hor. Od. 1, 2, 9. summas pede contigit undas, *the surface of the waters*, Ov. M. 2, 457. *cf.* 5, 470. 11, 733. *so* summave cum tepido stringitur unda noto, Ov. A. 1, 7, 56. 3, 6, 6. F. 2, 407. aspicis ut summâ cortex levis innatat undâ, Id. Tr. 3, 4, 11. *cf.* 3, 10, 40.—¶ 2. *last*; aestate summâ, *in the last part* or *end of summer*, Cic. Verr. 5, 31. et Parin Oenone summos tenuisset ad annos, *to the last years*, or *end of life*, Ov. Rem. 457. eadem in argumentis ratio est, ut potentissima (argumenta) prima et summa ponantur, *first and last*, Quinct. 6, 4, 22 f. summis Circensibus ludis meis, *towards the close* or *end of*, Cic Fam. 8, 12, 5. summo Decembri, *on the last day* or *in the end of December*, Ov. P. 4, 9, 59. haec tibi prima dies, haec tibi summa fuit, *your first and last day*, Ov. Ep. 11, 114. summa dies e quinque, *the last day of the festival of* Minerva in March, called QUINQUĀTRUS, because it continued *five* days, Ov. F. 3, 849. *cf.* 4, 387 & 465. (A. 335.) hunc quoque summa dies nigro submersit Averno, *the last* or *fatal day*, Id. A. 3, 9 27. *so* venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus Dardaniae, *i. e.* Trojae, Virg. A. 2, 324. venit summa dies, geritur res maxima, *the decisive day is come, an important action is going on*, i. e. *the battle of* Pharsalia, Lucan. 7, 195. O felix! (Pompeius) cui summa dies fuit obvia victo, *who wast slain after thy defeat*, ib. 9, 208. diri fax summa rogi, *the last torch of the funeral pile*, Lucan. 5, 764. summus liber, *the last book*, Quinct. 9, 4, 146. summa in excolendis operibus manus, *the last hand in polishing works*, Id. 10, 1, 97. summam manum operi imponere, *to put the last hand to a work, to finish*; quasi perfectis omni alio genere doctrinae summam inde eloquentiae manum imponerent, *as if they made eloquence the finishing to those who were perfected in all other kinds of learning*, Id. prooem. 4 *cf.* Lucan. 5, 483. saepe VALE dicto, rursus sum multa locutus; et quasi discedens oscula summa dedi, *a last kiss*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 58. *cf.* Ep. 15, 101. ad Liv. 95. *but* summaque per galeam delibans oscula (*sc.* Ascanii) fatur, *gently touching his lips*, Virg. A. 12, 434. ad vitae tempora summa; *to the end of life*, Ov. P. 2, 5, 74. *cf.* 1, 9, 12.——¶ 3. *greatest*; *great*, *very great*; summae est amentiae, dubiâ spe impulsum, certum in periculum se committere, Cic. Inv. 2, 8. pater amicus summus nobis, *her father is our most near friend*, *a great* or *intimate friend of ours*, Ter. And. 5, 6, 6. *so* is nostro Simulo fuit summus *sc.* amicus, Ad. 3, 2, 54. *cf.* Eun. 2, 2, 39. amicus summus meus et popularis Geta, *my very good* or *worthy friend* or *countryman*, Phor. 1, 1, 1. vestrae familiae hercle amicus, et tuo summus Phaedriae, ib. 5, 8, 60. nullum summum bellum conflari posse, *that no dangerous war could be raised*, Caes. B. G. 8, 6. sapiunt pro maleficio si beneficium summum nolunt reddere, *for an injury to return the greatest kindness*, Ter. ib. 2, 2, 22. hoc vix ab Apronio in summo beneficio impetratum est, *as a very great favour*, Cic. Verr. 3, 48. necesse est, quod honestum sit, id esse aut solum, aut SUMMUM BONUM, *the greatest* or *chief good of man*, Cic. Off. 3, 8. non exquirit oratione *sc.* orator, bonum illud summum, in animone sit, an in corpore, virtute an voluptate definiatur Cic. Or. 1, 51. bonum summum in cognitione et scientiâ ponit Herillus, Cic. Acad 4, 42.—in voluptate Epicurus, Cic. Off. 3, 33. summum bonum esse herae putavi hunc Pamphilum, Ter. And. 4, 3, 2. tibi mea consilia summa semper credidi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 54. summa copia facultasque dicendi, Cic. Quint. 2. summo clamore agere, *with great exertion of voice*, Ter. Heaut. prol. 40. *so* summo haec clamore, *sc.* dicebat, *he said these things aloud*, Plaut. Merc 1, 1, 49. *but* quae cùm sex et viginti natus annos, summis audientium clamoribus dixerit, *with loud acclamations from the audience*, Quinctil. 12, 6, 4. *cf.* 12, 8, 3. summus Consul, *the chief consul* or *the principal magistrate of* Rome, Ov. P. 4, 9, 65. summa controversia, *the chief ground of dispute*, Cic. Inv. 1, 14. summa contumelia, *a very great affront*, Id. Verr. 5.—summum in cruciatum se venturos videbant, *that they would suffer the severest punishment*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. summus deus, *i. e.* Jupiter, Ov. F. 2, 592. *cf.* P. 4, 3, 56. et tetigit summos vertice Roma Deos, *i. e.* caelos, Ov. F. 1, 210. summe Deûm, *thou greatest of the Gods*, Ov. M. 2, 280. *so* mactatur vacca Minervae; alipedi (*i. e.* Mercurio) vitulus; taurus tibi, summe deorum, ib. 4, 756. summe deûm rector, *great governour*, ib. 13, 599. *cf.* Virg. A. 11, 785. dolor summus, Plin. 11, 37. unicam natam suam cum dote summâ filio uxorem ut daret, Ter. And. 1, 1, 74. summa Martis dis-

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discrimina, *the greatest dangers*, Lucan. 5, 723. summus dux Agesilaus, *great, excellent*, Nep. 12, 1. videtur ad summam illius existimationem hoc judicium pertinere, *to concern his honour* or *his whole character*, Cic. Caecin. 2. *cf.* Att. 1, 1 sub fin.—tanta varietas iis temporibus fuit fortunae, ut modò hi, modò illi, in summo essent, aut fastigio, aut periculo, *either in the greatest elevation* or *danger*, Nep. 25, 10. summâ formâ semper conservam domi videbit, *a fellow-slave of exquisite beauty*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 74. summis nati generibus, *descended from the noblest families*, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 20. summae gravitati tantum comitatis adjungere, non minùs difficile, quàm magnum est, Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 2. erat hiems summa, tempestas, &c. *the middle of winter*, Cic. Verr. 4, 40. *so* hieme summâ navigare, Id. Fam. 13, 60. summi homines eruditissimique, *men of the greatest eminence and learning*, Cic. Arch. 8. *so* summi homines ac summis ingeniis praediti, *excellent, distinguished*, Id. Or. 1, 2. magnus homo, vel potiùs summus et singularis vir, Id. Brut. 85. summi hominum, *the greatest men*, Lucan. 7, 585. ô summos hominum, *i. e.* Romanos, ib. 205.—Cato hominum summus in omni usu, Plin. in omni doctrinâ, ib. summo in honore vigere, *to be greatly honoured*, Lucr. 4, 1150. natum in summo vidit honore suum, *i. e.* consulem, Ov. ad Liv. 144. purpura Pompeium summi velabit honoris, *the purple robe or* toga praetexta *worn by the* Consul, Ov. P. 4, 4, 251. summum dictator honorem contigit *sc.* Caesar, *assumed the consulship* or *made himself consul*, Lucan. 5, 383. summis honoribus functi *sc.* homines, *who had borne the highest offices*, i. e. *who had been consuls*, Suet. Cal. 26. *so* amplissimo honore praediti, *i. e.* consulatu, *invested with the consulship*, Id. Aug. 26.—ut et plebeiis pateret summus honos, *that the highest honour* in the state *might be open also to plebeians*, i. e. the office of military tribune with consular power, Liv. 6, 37. non enim solum bellandi virtus in summo atque perfecto imperatore quaerenda est, *in a great and consummate commander*, Cic. Manil. 13. summus Jupiter, *the great* Jupiter, Ov. M. 13, 27. hic (Fabius Maximus) socium summo cum Jove nomen habet, Id. F. 1, 608. *cf.* 2, 182. 5, 86. verum illud, Chreme, dicunt; Jus summum saepe summa malitia est, *the rigour of law is often the greatest wrong*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 4. *so* summum jus, summa injuria; factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, Cic. Off. 1, 10. non agam summo jure tecum, *I will not insist on the rigour of justice with you*, Cic. Verr. 5, 2. optimates metus ceperat, nihil non ausurum eum (Caesarem) in summo magistratu, *i. e.* consulatu, Suet. Caes. 19. materia summi mali aurum, *of the greatest evil* or *mischief*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 49. decem annis putantur ad summam magnitudinem pervenire *sc.* delphini, *to their greatest bulk*, Plin. 9, 8 s. 7. summique ô numinis instar Roma, *like to a supreme divinity*, Lucan. 1, 199. in uno Cn. Pompeio summa esse omnia, *that Pompey is possessed of all the accomplishments of a general in an eminent degree*, Cic. Manil. 17. *so* summis ornamentis honoris, fortunae, virtutis, ingenii praeditus Hortensius, ib. sese omnia summa feciſſe, *that he had done all he could*,, Cic. Att. 15, 13. *so* cum omnia summa fecerit, (*al.* summè,) Cic. Or. 2, 20. accipit Ino te, (Bacche) puer; et summâ sedula nutrit ope, *with the greatest care*, Ov. F. 6, 486. summa operâ a nobis dabitur, *we shall do our utmost*, Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 10. summa cum pace, Lucr. 1, 58. virtus, et summa potestas non coëunt, *supreme power*, Lucan. 8, 272. homines adolescentes summam potestatem nacti, *i. e.* tribuniciam potestatem, Sall. Cat. 38. *cf.* Id. Jug. 27. Liv. 6, 37. summa quaestio, *the principal question*, Quinctil. 3, 11, 1. summus Alexander regum, *the greatest of kings*, Lucan. 10, 272. nihil nefas ducere; hanc summam inter eos religionem esse, *that this was the principal article* or *great maxim of their religion*, Liv. 39, 13. quo res summa loco? *in what state is our main chance* or *our all?* Virg. A. 2, 322. eum summae rei praeponere, *to give him the chief command*, Justin. 6, 2. eum quibus ei de summis rebus erat dimicandum, *for the possession of empire*, Nep. 18, 10. mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus, Nise, fugis? *in your greatest* or *noblest enterprises*, Virg. A. 9, 199. ubi iste summae rei caufaeque nocere nihil posset, *could not hurt the interest and cause* of Sulla, Cic. Verr. 1, 15.—si tantummodo summas (*sc.* res) attigero, *if I touch only on his chief actions*, Nep. 16, 1.—summae reip. praesse, *to preside over the chief concerns of the state*, as being senators, Cic. Dom. 1. cura reip. summae defendendae, *of defending the safety of the commonwealth*, Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 11. *cf.* 11, 13, 1c. Rosc. Am. 51. de summa rep. saepe tibi scripsi, *about the state of public affairs*, ib. 8, 14, 5. ibi de summa rep. consultatum *sc.* est, *about the measures requisite for the preservation of the state*, Liv. 26, 10. quid autem turò cuiquam, nedum summam rempublicam, permitti, si ratio non sit reddenda, *what charge could be safely* entrusted to any one, much less *the government of the state*, Liv. 38, 50. an nihil magnopere ad summam remp. pertinere censes? *that it does not much concern the interest of the state*, Liv. 36, 34.—summus sacerdos, *i. e.* pontifex maximus, *the chief priest*, Lucan. 8, 850. non est saepiùs in uno homine salus summa reip. periclitanda, *the supreme safety of the state*, Cic. Cat. 3. *cf.* 4, 10. summo reipublicae tempore, *at a critical juncture* or *important period*, Cic. 1 act. in Verr. 1.—summi in eloquentia viri, *eminent* for their skill *in eloquence*, Quinctil. 1, 6, 2. quòd si defuit his viris summa virtus, *perfect virtue*, Quinct. 12, 1, 8. quaerentibus respondebo, "Magnos quidem illos et venerabiles (*sc.* viros fuisse,) non tamen id, quod natura hominis summum habet, consecutos, *but had not attained that degree of perfection of which human nature is susceptible*. ib. orationis summa virtus est perspicuitas, *the chief virtue* or *excellence*, Id. 1, 6, 41.—summâ optimatium voluntate, *to the great satisfaction of the nobility*, Liv. 10, 18. *so* cum summâ voluntate et expectatione populi Romani, Cic. Verr. 1 Act. 1.—summâ voce, *with a loud voice*, or *with the highest pitch of his voice*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7. *cf.*

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Cic. Or. 1, 61. ab imâ (voce) ad ſummam, ac retro multi ſunt gradus, Quinctil. 11, 3, 15. *cf.* ib. 42. ſummâ theſea voce voco, *with a loud complaining voice*, Ov Ep. 10, 34.—¶ 4. A SUMMO inflexum bacillum, *at the top*, Cic. Div. 1, 17. is ſermo, qui more majorum a ſummo adhibetur in poculis, *beginning at the top* or *from him that ſat upmoſt at the feaſt*, Cic. Sen. 14. *ſo* bibere ab ſummo, Plaut. Aſin. 5, 2, 41. Perſ. 5, 1, 19. deſinit enim in adverſa niti, qui pervenit in ſummum, *has reached the top*, Quinctil. 12, 10, 78. nobis ad ſumma tendendum eſt, *we ought to aim at perfection*, Id. prooem. 19. *cf.* ib. 20.——, SUMMUM dieï, *the end of the day*, Varr. L. L. 5, 2.—Celſus putat, primò firmum aliquid (argumentum) eſſe ponendum, ſummò firmiſſimum, imbecilliora medio; quia et initio movendus ſit judex, et ſummo impellendus, *in the end* of a ſpeech, Quinctil. 7, 1, 10.—* SUMMUM adv. *v.* ad ſummum, *at moſt*; exſpectabam hodie, aut ſummùm cras, ab eo tabellarios, Cic. Att. 13, 25. *cf.* Id. Fam. 2, 1. reſpondit, illum biduo, ad ſummum quatriduo, periturum, Cic. Mil. 9. *cf.* Liv. 21, 35. 31, 42. &c.—nunc ego te infelix ſummùm teneo tuorque, *for the laſt time*, Ov. ad Liv. 137.—SUMME, adv. *highly; extremely, very greatly* Cic. Fam. 4, 7. 11, 28. 13, 18. Quint. 21 & 24. locus ſummè munitus, *ſtrongly fortified*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 31.—SUMMŌPĔRE, adv. (*i. e.* ſummo opere,) *very much*, Cic. Inv. 1, 18. Lucr. 4, 1179.

SUMMŪTĀRE *v.* ſubmūtare, *to change one thing for another*; hanc (figuram) hypallagen rhetores, quia quaſi ſummutantur verba pro verbis; metonymiam grammatici vocant, quòd nomina transferuntur, Cic. Or. 27.

SUMTIO, ſumtus *v.* ſumptus, &c. *ſee* ſumĕre.

SUOPTE, *for* ſuo ipſius, Feſtus; ſuopte nutu, *by their own propenſity*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 17. ferocès ſuopte ingenio, *naturally, of themſelves*, Liv. 1, 25. *ſo* Sabinus, ſuopte ingenio mitis, Tac. H. 2 63.

SUOVETAURILIA, ium, n. (*ex* ſue, ove, et tauro, Quinctil. 1, 5, 67.) *an expiatory* or *purifying ſacrifice, of a ſwine, a ſheep and a bull*; offered on certain ſolemn occaſions; et ſane ita ſe habet ſacrum, ut apud Homerum eſt, ib. & Homer. Odyſ. 8, 59.—populus Romanus cum luſtratur, ſuovetaurilibus circumaguntur verres, aries, taurus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10. agrum luſtrare ſic oportet; impera ſuovetaurilia circumăgi, &c. Cato, 141. et ibi Geſner.—ibi (*ſc.* in campo Martio) inſtructum exercitum omnem ſuovetaurilibus luſtravit, *he purified the whole army drawn up in order of battle by an expiatory ſacrifice of a boar-pig, a ram and a bull*; which he carried thrice round the army, and then ſacrificed them to Mars, Liv. 1, 44. *ſo* ſacrificium luſtrale in diem poſterum parat, ib. 28. Marti ſuovetaurilibus piaculum fieri, Id. 8, 9. luſtrata ſuovetaurilibus area, Tac. H. 4, 53. *cf.* An. 6, 37.—*Some call this ſacrifice* SOLITAURILIA; vid. Aſcon. ad Cic. Caecil. 3. et FESTUS in voce.

SŬPELLEX, ectilis, f. *houſehold furniture*; all kind of moveables in a houſe, except clothes and plate, Digeſt. 33, 10, 1 & 3. Labeo ait originem fuiſſe (nominis) ſupellectilis, quòd olim his, qui in legationem proficiſcerentur, locari ſolebant, quae *ſub pellibus* (*i. e.* ſub tentoriis) uſui forent, ib. 7.—ruſtica ſupellex, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 6. multa et lauta ſupellex et magnifica, Cic. Phil. 2, 27. *cf.* Id. Ruſl. 2, 15. Paradox. 6. 3. munda ſupellex, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7. adſtat echinus vilis, cum patera guttus, Campana ſupellex, *Campanian*, earthen or homely *ware*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 118 *cf.* 2, 3, 144. virgea praeterea Celeï viliſque ſupellex, *the oſier and mean furniture of* Celeus, Virg. G. 1, 165. *cf.* Juvenal. 3, 14. Propert. 4, 8, 37.—¶ 2. SUPELLEX *ſometimes includes plate; as* praecipiebant enim iſta, qui triumphales (*al.* triumphali) denas argenti libras in ſupellectile crimini dabant, *who cenſured one who had gained a triumph* (i. e. Ruffinus) *for having ten pounds of ſilver plate*, Plin. 18, 6 ſ. 8. *cf.* Id. 17, 21 ſ. 35. 33, 11 ſ. 50. Gell. 4, 8. (vid. G. 235.)——¶ *metaph.* amicos parare, optimam et pulcherrimam vitae, ut ita dicam, ſupellectilem, Cic. Amic. 15. verecundus erit uſus oratoriae quaſi ſupellectilis;—quae eſt in ornamentis, &c. Cic. Or. 14. *cf.* Senec. Ep. 88 m.—tecum habita, et nôris quàm ſit tibi curta ſupellex, *examine yourſelf and you will know how ſmall a ſtock or furniture you have* of knowledge and virtue, Perſ. 4 f. muliebris ſupellex eſt clarus clamor ſine modo, *female furniture* or *converſation is loud talk without meaſure*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 27.

SŬPER, praep. poſt ſe habens accus. & ablat. *above*; ſol eſt ſuper terram, dies eſt, Quinctil. 5, 8, 7. famâ ſuper aethera notus, Virg. A. 1, 379. Nomentanus erat ſuper ipſum, Porcius infra, Hor. S. 2, 8, 13. Polypercon, qui cubabat ſuper regem, Curt. 8, 5, 22. Parthorum obſides ſuper ſe ſubſellio ſecundo collocavit, Suet. Aug. 43. diſtrictus enſis cui ſuper impiâ cervice pendet, *over* or *above whoſe impious neck a drawn ſword hangs*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17. *i. e.* Damŏcles, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 21.—* erant enim ſuper mille *ſc.* ſenatores, *above, more than*, ib. 35. *ſo* ſuper LX millia, Tac G. 33. famoſiſſima ſuper ceteras fuit coena ei data adventitia a fratre, Suet. Vit. 13. ſuper octingentos et quadraginta ante annos, Tac. An. 13, 58. ſuper omnia, Liv. 31, 18. Virg. A. 8, 303. *cf.* 9, 283. Ov. M. 6, 526. 8, 677. cunctis ſuper vota fluentibus, *all things ſucceeding above his wiſhes*, Tac. H. 3, 48.—ſuper Numidiam Getŭlos (*ſc.* eſſe,) accipimus, &c. *above* or *beyond, farther up from the ſea*, Sall. Jug. 19. ſuper et Garamantas et Indos proferet imperium, *over* or *beyond*, Virg. A. 6, 794.—ſuper indignas hiemes ſolemque potentem, *more than cruel winters*, Id. G. 2, 373.—ſitus eſt ſuper Numicium flumen, *above* or *nigh to, on the bank of*, Liv. 1, 2. f. ipſe a Cenchreis praeter Atticen ſuper Sunium navigans, *round the promontory of* Sunium, Liv. 28, 8. ſuper Demetriădem, *over againſt, oppoſite to*, Id. 31, 46. fines ſuper uſque Sicanos, *even to, as far as*, Virg. A. 11, 317. (vid. G. Index.)—¶ 2. *upon*; ſuper aſpidem aſſidere, Cic. Fin. 2, 18. geminae (columbae) ſuper arbore ſidunt, *alight on the tree*, Virg. A. 6, 203. ſuper aequora lata feremur, *over* or *upon*, Ov. M. 11, 443. tendens ſuper aequora palmas, *over*, ib. 8, 849. velox humili ſuper arva feneſtrâ ſe jacit, *on the ground*, Ov. F. 3, 643. collis erat, collemque ſuper planiſſima campi area, *and on the hill*,

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Ov.

Ov. M. 10, 86. fronde super viridi, *on the green grass*, Virg. E. 1, 81. bulla super frontem parvis argentea loris vincta movebatur, *a silver ball moved, tied with little straps, upon his forehead*, Ov. M. 10, 114. *cf.* 11, 568. fletu super ora refuso, *with tears running down his face*, ib. 11, 657. nostraque plorantes video super ora parentes, *weeping over me*, Ov. Ep. 21, 171. quaeque super pontum simulato vecta juvenco. *i. e.* Europa *carried over the sea by* Jupiter *in the form of a bull*, Ov. A. 1, 3, 23. super terram labens, *falling* or *sinking on the ground*, Ov. M. 13, 477. pars maxima super theatrum circaque consistunt, *stand upon*, Liv. 24, 39. sepulchris novis finivit modum; nam super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui, nisi columellam, Cic. Leg. 2, 26 f.—cum alii super vallum praecipitarentur. *were tumbled headlong over the rampart*, Sall. Jug. 58.—* super coenam, *in time of*, Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 6. *cf.* 3, 5, 11. *so* super epulas et vinum, *while feasting* or *drinking*; as we say, *over a glass of wine*, Curt. 4, 8, 30. super mensam, *at table*, ib. 7, 4, 7. nocte super mediâ, *at* or *after midnight* Virg. A. 9, 61.—¶ 3. *about* or *concerning*, hac super re scribam ad te Rhegio, Cic. Att. 16, 6. sed super hac re nimis, *sc.* multa dixi, ib. 10, 7. velim cogites quid agendum nobis fit super legatione votivâ, ib. 11, 22 f. *cf.* A. ad Heren. 1, 13. multus eâ super re rumor, Tac. An. 11, 23. multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa, Virg. A. 1, 750. consultant bello super, Sil. 2, 210. mentesque deorum explorant super eventu, Sil. 5, 60. juxtà rem mecum tenes, super Euclionis filiâ, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 2.—nec super ipse suâ molitur laude laborem, *for* or *on account of*, Virg. A. 4, 233. his accensa super, ib. A. 1, 29. —¶ 4. *besides, over and above, in addition to*; super solitos honores, locus in Circo ipsi posterisque ad spectaculum datus, Liv. 2, 31.—super haec timor incessit, 2, 27. super bellum annonâ premente, 2, 51. super ea, quae ipsi debeo, Stat. Silv. 2 praef. *cf.* Col. Arb. 11. Punicum exercitum super morbum etiam fames adfecit, Liv. 28, 46 f. super veteres amicos et familiares, Suet. Tib. 55. *cf.* Id. Aug. 59. ubi super magnum dolorem lacrimae salsae calidaeque sunt, Cels. 6, 6, 10. *cf.* 7, 18, 4 f. 5, 26, 21 f. 7, 1, 3, &c.—* quippe qui alii super alios trucidentur, *one after another*, Liv. 1, 20. non vulnus super vulnus sed multiplex clades, cum duobus consulibus exercitus amissi nunciabantur, *not one misfortune on the back of another, but* &c. Liv. 22, 54. —SUPER, when it does not govern a case, is reckoned an adverb; *as* hinc atque hinc, super subterque premor angustiis, *above and below*, Plaut.—arma viri, &c. lectumque jugalem, quo pertii, super (*sc.* pyram) imponas, *lay* or *place upon it*, Virg. A. 4, 497. haec super e vallo prospectant Troes, *above*, ib. 9, 168. *cf.* Lucan 6, 291.—* contra Epicurum satis superque dictum est, *enough and more than enough*, Cic. N. D. 2, 1. sed satis superque habere dicit, quod, &c. Cic. Rosc. Com. 4. satis superque prudentes sunt, qui, &c. Cic. Ar. resp. 9. *cf.* Or. 1, 47. satis una superque vidimus excidia, *it is enough and more than enough* that *I have seen one destruction of* Troy, Virg. A. 2, 642. poenas dedit usque superque quàm satis est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 65. —¶ 2. et super, (*al.* insuper,) *and besides* or *moreover*, Virg. A. 2, 71. super XXX ducibus justos triumphos, et aliquanto pluribus triumphalia ornamenta decernenda curavit, *to above* or *more than thirty generals*, Suet. Aug. 38. annum gerens aetatis sexagesimum ac nonum, superque mensem, ac diem septimum, *a month and seven days more*, Id. Vesp. 24 f. accipit et bis dena super sestertia nummûm, *and receives twenty sesterces besides*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 33. dederatque super, *and granted edifes* or *moreover*, Ov. M. 12, 205. *sc.* promittuntque super regnum dotale, ib. 4, 705.—pauca super referam, *I will relate but a few more*, 15, 308.—super quàm quòd, *besides that*, Liv. 22, 3. *cf.* 27, 20.—¶ 3. SUPER seems anciently to have been used for an adjective; *as* ubi super inferque vicinus permittet, *for* superior et inferior, Cato, 149 *so* si partes ignis eandem naturam, quam totus habet super ignis, haberent, Lucr. 1, 650.—*but* SUPER *here may be taken adverbially for* reliquus; *as*, ô mihi sola mea super Astyanactis imago, *remaining*, Virg. A. 3, 489. *so* namque super tibi erunt, qui dicere laudes, Vare, tuas cupiant, *you will have many* or *enow*, Id. E. 6, 6. Athenienses exhaustis praeter arma et naves nihil erat super, *the Athenians being exhausted had nothing left, besides* their *arms and* their *ships*, Nep. 7, 8. *so* nec spes ulla super, *sc.* erat, Val. Flacc. 8, 435.

SUPĔRA, *for* supra, praep *above*, Lucr. 1, 430. *so* 5, 327 & 765.—SUPĔRA, orum, *sc.* loca, *places above*, i. e. *the sky* or *heaven*: *see* SUPERUS.

SUPERĂBILIS, e, *that may be overcome*, *sc.* superare.

SUPĔR-ACCOMMŎDĀRE, *to fit above*, Cels. 8, 10, 33.

SUPERADDĔRE, *to add moreover*, *to superadd* et tumulum facite, et tumulo superaddite carmen, *inscribe a verse* (or an epigram of two verses) *on the tomb*, Virg. E. 5, 42. *cf.* 3, 38. Propert.

SUPERADDŪCERE, *to bring besides*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 53.

SUBERADORNĀTUS, a. *adorned above*, Sen. N. Q.

SUPER-ADSTĀRE, -ĭ-ĭstāre, *to stand above*; Chalcidicâque levis tandem superadstitit arce, *he gently alighted on the Chalcidic tower* of Cumae, Virg. A. 6, 17.

SUPERADVŎLĀRE, *to fly up above*, V. Flac. 6, 343.

SUPERAGĔRE, *to drive above*, Tib. 4, 1, 157.

SUPERAGGĔRĀRE, *to heap over* or *above*, Col. 12, 44, 4.

SUPERALLĪGĀRE, *to tie above* or *on*, Plin. 30, 6.

SUPERANTEACTUS, -a-ae as, *past*, Lucr. 3, 673.

SŬPĔRĀRE, *to go* or *climb over*, *to pass*; superant montes, et flumina tranant, Virg. G. 3, 270. et gravido superant vix ubere limen *sc.* caprae. *step over*, ib. 3, 317. summi fastigia tecti adscensu supero, *I ascend* or *climb up to*, Id. A. 2, 302. illa (rete) levi velox superabat retia saltu, *passed*, Ov. M. 7, 767. saltu superare viam, *to leap across the way*, Virg. G. 3, 141. jam gelidos Caesar cursu superaverat Alpes, *had passed*, 1, 183. seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi, *pass* or *go over*, Id. E. 8, 6. *so* egressi superant fossas, Id. A. 9, 314. munitiones, Liv. 5, 8. quum im-

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providi effuso cursu insidias circa ipsum iter locatas superâssent, *they had passed by the troops placed in ambush*, Liv. 2, 50. superato promontorio, *having passed* or *sailed round*, Id. 31, 21. dum promontorium Miseni superare contendunt, Tac. An. 15, 46. bimârem cursu superavimus Isthmon, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 5. regna Liburnorum et fontem superare Timavi, *to pass*, Virg. A. 1, 244.—tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives produit, ac summas ripas fluminis superavit, *overflowed*, Caes. B. C. 1, 48 fluvium superare incertis, *to swim over*, Lucan. 4, 149. superâsse tantum itineris, *to have travelled* or *marched so far*, Tac. Agr. 33.—¶ 2. *to surpass*, or *exceed, to overcome*; in quo (studio v. officio) etiamsi multi mecum contendent, tamen omnes—facilè superabo, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 11. sed enim superabat amando hos quoque Vertumnus, Ov. M. 14, 641. quid si idem certet Phoebum superare canendo? Virg. E. 5, 9. *so* aliquem cantu, Ov. Art. 3, 399. aequales legendo, *to excel* her *companions of the same age in gathering* flowers, Ov. M. 5, 394. doctrinâ Graecia nos, et omni literarum genere superabat, *excelled*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1. *so* te dicendi arte superabit, Cic. Or. 1, 15. omnes in ceteris artibus, Nep. 15, 2. omnes Athenienses splendore ac dignitate vitae, Nep. 7, 11. cùm a Dione se superari videret ingenio, auctoritate, amore populi, Id. 10, 4. *cf.* 14, 1. omnes scelere atque avaritiâ, Liv. 29, 8. sorores formâ, Ov. F. 5, 85. haec superat ipsam Thaidem, *sc.* formâ, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 25. vel cursu superare canem, vel viribus aprum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 51 *so* currendo superabit omnes *sc.* canes, Ov. M. 7, 755. forsitan audièris aliquam (*sc.* Atalantam) certamine cursûs veloces superâsse viros, ib. 10, 561. materiem superabat opus, *the workmanship exceeded the materials*, 2, 5. *so* posterior partes superat mensura priores, 15, 378. materiâ ne superetur opus, *lest the work* or *poem be surpassed by the subject of it*, Ov. Tr. 2, 336 nunquam ita magnificè quidquam dicam, id virtus quin superet tua, *but your merit will surpass it*, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 4—falsam (orationem) vita moresque mei superant, *confute*, Sallust. Jug. 85, 27. quò errata officiis superes, *that you may more than make up for*, ib. 102, 10. duritiâ ferrum ut superes, adamantaque, *though you exceed in hardness iron and adamant*, i. e. *though you be more hard-hearted than*, Ov. Ep. 2, 137. superat cacumine nubes Parnassus, *rises above*, Ov. M. 1, 317. acer septentrio ortus—adeo nudaverat vada, ut alibi umbilico tenus aqua esset, alibi genua vix superaret, *scarcely reached above*, Liv. 26, 45.—SUPERĀRE difficultates omnes, *to overcome* or *surmount*, Paterc. 2, 120. *so* labores, Virg. A. 3, 368 casus omnes, ib. 11, 244. milites continenti labore omnia haec superaverunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 24.—SUPERARE hostem, *to conquer*, Ov. Fp. 7, 155. *cf.* M. 8, 63. *so* Lacedaemonios, Nep. 15, 9. Asiam bello, Nep. 17, 4. quem (ducem) neque consilio, neque copiis superare possent, Id. 9, 4 sic Hannibal consilio arma Pergamenorum superavit, Id. 23, 11. Massilienses bis navali praelio superati, Caes. B. C. 2, 22. *cf.* ib. 5. illa, quibus superas omnes, cape tela, Cupido, Ov. M. 5, 366. *cf.* 6, 525. melior mihi dextera linguâ; dummodo pugnando superem, tu vince loquendo, ib. 9, 30. nos semimari superamur ab hoste, *we are vanquished by a half-male enemy*, i. e. Caeneus, ib. 12, 506. *so* populus superamur ab uno, vixque viro, ib. 499. non sum superatus ab illo *sc.* Hectore, ib. 13, 90. bello superatus, 12, 364.—superata bello illustri Pergama, *Troy conquered* by the Greeks *in a ten years war*, Ov. A. 2, 12, 9.—ille Sichaeum—clam ferro incautum superat, *dispatches* or *kills*, Virg. A. 1, 350.—dominamque potentem supplicibus supera donis, *pacify* or *appease the powerful goddess*, i. e. Juno, ib. 3, 439. superat quoniam fortuna *sc.* nos, *overpowers* us, ib. 5, 22. numero militum aliquantùm Mezentulus superabat, *was superior* to Masinissa, Liv. 29, 30—* si superaverit morbus, *shall prevail* over my resolution, Plin. Ep. 7, 1, 3.—summa enim spectanda, ne in ea re sumtus fructum superet, *exceed*, Varr. R. R. 1, 53. *cf.* Plin. 8, 6 s. 8. commodùm radiosus ecce sol superabat ex mari, *just then rose*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 41. *so* superat tamen agger in auras pinnus, Stat. Th. 4, 458. —¶ 3. SUPERĀRE neut. *to be more than enough, to abound, to be superfluous*; ita vel, quod (*sc.* alimentum) deest, infirmat; vel quod superat corrumpitur, *either the defect of aliment weakens*, or *what is redundant is corrupted*, Celsus. 3, 22, 3. *cf.* 2, 2, 3. deinde singulorum generum partes *sc.* ut exponerentur, in quo et deesse aliquam partem, et superare mendosum est, Cic. Or. 2, 19. quis tolerare potest, illis divitias superare,—nobis rem familiarem etiam ad necessaria deesse, *that they have a superfluity* or *excess of riches*, Sallust. Cat. 20, 11. *so* de eo, quod ipsis superat, aliis gratificari volunt, *from their superfluity*, Cic. Fin. 5, 15. *cf.* Hor. S. 2, 2, 102. Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit, et emtionibus, *if their shall be any overplus after my debts and purchases* are paid, *I will assign it to* Quintus, Cic. Att. 13, 46. uter igitur est divitior, cui deest, an cui superat? *who wants*, or *who has too much*, Cic. Parad. 6, 3. cui (Metello) quamquam virtus, gloria, atque alia optanda bonis superabant, *though he had in an eminent degree virtue*, &c alluit. Jug. 64. comitia interim in foro sunt, senatus in curia est, velut cùm otium superat, senator sententiam dicit, *as when there is the greatest tranquillity*, Liv. 3, 17. robora non desunt; superat mihi miles in hostem (*al.* et hosti.) *I have plenty of soldiers*, Ov. M. 7, 510. superat gregibus dum laeta juventas, *while your herds are in the bloom of youth*. Virg. G. 3, 63 si superant fetus (*sc.* nucis,) pariter frumenta sequentur, *if the nut* or *walnut-tree abounds in fruit, there will in like manner be a plentiful crop of corn*, ib. 1, 189. sin in sua posse negabunt ire loca, et scrobibus superabit terra repletis, *and there shall be a superfluity of earth*, or *a quantity of earth remaining, after the pit is filled*, ib. 2, 235. unde salo superant venti, *whence winds abound* or *prevail on the sea*, Propert. 3, 5, 29. quamquam antiquae gentis superant tibi laudes, non tua majorum contenta est gloria famâ, i. e. *though you are descended from an illustrious ancient family*, Tibul. 4, 1, 28.—¶ 4. *to remain*; sex superant ver-

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ſus, Propert. 4, 2, 57. hos tibi, qui ſuperant, oſtendo moeſta capillos, Ov. Ep. 10, 147. ſuperat pars altera curae, Virg. G. 3, 386. ſuperet modo Mantua nobis, *if* Mantua *only remain* or *be preſerved to us*, Id. E. 9, 27. dicat, ſi de quincunce remota eſt uncia, quid ſuperat? *what remains?* Hor. Art. 327. quid ſuperat, quod purgenius, *what remains* of our conduct *which we ſhould clear* or *juſtify*. Liv. 45, 24. nihil ex raptis in diem commeatibus ſuperabat, Liv. 22, 40 m. quae ſuperaverint animalia capta, immolant *ſc.* Marti, Caeſ. B. G. 6, 16. pars quae ſola mei ſuperabit corporis, oſſa, Tibul. 3, 2, 17. ſic ſuperent quoſcunque tua de gente reportas, Ov. Ep. 7, 159. Nabdalſa, qui omnes res exſequi ſolitus erat, quae Jugurthae feſſo, aut majoribus adſtricto ſuperaverant, *had remained undone* or *could not be overtaken by*, Sall. Jug. 70. quàm hoc Caeſari ſuperet, non te fallit, *how this remains to* Caeſar, *i. e.* what advantage Caeſar will derive from this, Cic. Fam. 8, 5 f.—* quid puer Aſcanius? ſuperatne et veſcitur aurâ, *is he alive?* Virg. A. 3, 339. captae ſuperavimus urbi, *we have ſurvived the taking of the city*, ib. 2, 643. uter eorum ſuperârit, ad eum pars utriuſque cum fructibus ſuperiorum pervenit, *whether of the two ſurvives the other*, Caeſ. B. G. 6, 18. ac ſi quis tot caſus vitâ ſuperaverit, *ſurvived ſo many diſaſters*, Tac. Ann. 1, 17 ——SUPERANS, part. eſt mihi nonum ſuperantis annum plenus Allia ni *ſc.* vini, *exceeding the ninth year*, i. e. *more than nine years old*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 1. ſuperante ſalo *ſc.* Troas, *the ſea prevailing over* or *overpowering them*, Virg. A. 1, 537. *ſo* jam Deïphobi dedit ampla ruinam, Vulcano ſuperante, domus, *the fire getting the better of it*, ib. 2, 311.—totidem formâ ſuperante juvencas, *of ſurpaſſing beauty*, ib. 8, 208. hic victor ſuperans animis, *exulting in his mind*, 3, 473. ſuperante Poeno, *the Carthaginian* i. e. Hannibal *being victorious*, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 38. *ſo* provocat et Phoebum *ſc.* Marſyas; Phoebo ſuperante pependit, Ov. F. 6, 707. ſuperante multitudine, *there being a ſuperabundance of men* or *the army being very numerous*, Liv. 5, 21. claſſis Romana a Meſſanâ Locres, aliquot horis die ſuperante acceſſit, *(al.* multâ die ſuperante,) *while ſome hours of the day remained*, Liv. 29, 7. pepulerunt tamen jam paucos ſuperantes, *remaining*, Id. 22, 49. *ſo* ſuperans et vitioſus bilis, Vitr. 2, 9. ſi ex quatuor principiis vel ſuperans aliquod vel deficiens adverſam valetudinem creat, *if either any redundancy* or *deficiency of the four principles* or *elements* (air, fire, earth and water) *cauſes bad health*, Cels. praef. 24. *cf.* 2, 10, 14. & 3, 4, 15. ubi febris, bili ſuperante, coorta eſt, *by the ſuperabundance*, or *too great effervescence of bile*, Lucr. 4, 668. cùm ſemel in terrâ fuerit ſuperantior ignis, *more powerful*, Id. 5, 395.—M. Claudius Marcellus, ſorte ſuperato T. Quintio, luſtrum condidit, *having got the better of* T. Quintius *in* caſting *the lots*, Liv. 38, 36 f. Nicodemus,—ſuperato brachio, urbem penetrat, *having got over the fortification* or *intrenchment* which joined the two camps and fort of the Romans, Id. 38, 4 & 5. ſuperato gurgite, *having paſſed the torrent*, i. e. the Rubicon, Lucan. 1, 223. et ſuperata ſuae referebat juſſa novercae *ſc.* Hercules, *and recounted the orders of his ſtepmother* (Juno) *ſucceſsfully executed* or *performed* by him, i. e. *the labours impoſed on him* which he had ſurmounted, Ov. M. 9, 15. (G. 398.)—SUPERĀBĬLIS, e, *that may be ſurmounted* or *conquered*; murum ratus—vel mediocribus ſcalis ſuperabilem, *that it might be ſcaled with ladders of even a moderate length*, Liv. 25, 23 m. non eſt per vim ſuperabilis ulli, *he is not to be conquered* or *cannot be conquered by any one*, Ovid. Tr. 5, 8, 27. *ſo* quippe invictos, et nullis caſibus ſuperabiles Romanos praedicabant, Tac. An. 2, 25.—SUPERĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a conquering* or *ſurmounting*, Vitruv. 3 praef. m.——SUPERĀTOR, *a conqueror*, Ov. F. 1, 641. M. 4, 699.

SUPERAURĀTUS, a. *gilt, ſhining like gold*; et ſuperauratâ ſparulus cervice refulgens, Ov. Hal. 106.

SŪPERBUS, a, *proud, haughty, arrogant, diſdainful*; at te poena manet, ni deſinis eſſe ſuperba, Tibull. 1, 9, 81. diva ſuperba, *i. e.* Victoria, Tibull. 2, 5, 48. ſuperbus victor, Virg. G. 4, 226. ſuperbi amantes, ib. 3, 217. parcere ſubjectis et debellare ſuperbos, Id. A. 6, 854. O regina, novam cui condere Jupiter urbem, juſtitiâque dedit gentes frenare ſuperbas, ib. 1, 523. i, ſoror, atque hoſtem ſupplex adfare ſuperbum, ib. 4, 424. ſuperbi nuper et Indi, Hor. carm. ſaecul. 55. ſpectatoris faſtidia ferre ſuperbi, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 215. abeat fortuna ſuperbis, Id. Art. 201. ſtirpis Achilleae faſtus, juvenemque ſuperbum—tulimus, Virg. A. 3, 326. te, Turne, ſuperbum caede novâ quaerens, *proud of thy recent ſlaughter*, ib. 10, 514. *ſo* Dictynna, *i. e.* Diana caede ſuperba ferarum, Ov. M. 2, 442. ſuperbus arte, Ov. F. 6, 706. Phaëthon Phaebo parente ſuperbus, Id. M. 1, 752. *cf.* 9, 443. ſpolioque *(i. e.* aureo vellere) ſuperbus *ſc.* Jaſon, ib. 7, 156. dote ſuperba Helena, Id. Ep. 5, 92. pecuniâ ſuperbus, Hor. Epod. 4, 5. *cf.* ib. 15, 18 & 17, 9. victor tauro ſuperbus, Virg. A. 5, 473. utrum ſuperbiorem te pecunia faciat, an quòd te imperator conſulit, Cic. Fam. 7, 13. homines ſceleratiſſimi, nocentiſſimi, iidemque ſuperbiſſimi, Sall. Jug. 31, 12. maxima quaeque domus ſervis eſt plena ſuperbis, Juv. 3, 66. reges ſuperbi, Lucr. 5, 1221. L. Tarquinius, cui Superbo cognomen facta indiderunt, Liv. 1, 49. *cf.* Cic. Phil. 3, 4. Flor. 1, 7. Propert. 3, 11, 48. Superbo regnante, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 16. *cf.* Ov. F. 2, 718. Hor. S. 1, 6, 12. ſuperbiſſima familia, Liv. 2, 56. & 9, 34. civis ſuperbus, *i. e.* Caeſar, Lucan. 2, 508. nos, patriâ amiſſâ, dominis parere ſuperbis cogemur, *to obey haughty lords* or *maſters*, Virg. A. 12, 236.—* Petilia quondam—Herculeam ſervare ſuperba pharetram, *proud of keeping*, Sil. 12, 431. (G. 181.) *ſo* Saetabis et telas Arabum ſpreviſſe ſuperba, et Peluſiaco ſilum componere lino, Id. 3, 374. *cf.* 14, 645.—¶ 2. *remarkable, excellent, brave, noble, illuſtrious*; hinc populum latè regem, belloque ſuperbum, Virg. A. 1, 21. tot quondam populis terraque ſuperbum regnatorem Aſiae, ib. 2, 556. i, decus Auſoniae, quò fas eſt ire ſuperbas virtute et factis animas, Sil. 10, 573.—¶ 3. SUPERBUS is applied alſo to beaſts and inanimate things; aulaea ſuperba, *rich* or *coſtly tapeſtry*, Virg. A. 1, 697. ſuper-

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perbus ager, *the large field* or *space of ground* round the palace of Nero, Martial. Spect. 2, 8. *cf.* Col. 1, 3, 11. superbae alitis nidus, *i. e.* phoenīcis, Martial. 6, 55. & 9, 12, 4. superba densis arca palleat nummis, ib. 8, 44, 10. non ut superbas invidae Carthaginis Romanus arces ureret, Hor. Epod. 7, 5. superbas medius fidius aures habemus, si, &c. *proud* or *disdainful*, Liv. 34, 5 f. quos illi bello profugos egere superbo, *have expelled by a haughty* or *cruel war*, Virg. A. 8, 118. conjugio Anchisa Veneris dignate superbo, *honoured with the noble* or *illustrious marriage of* Venus, ib. 3, 475. qui pluribus assuērit mentem corpusque superbum, *has accustomed his mind and high fwoln body to superfluities*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 109. curru superbo victor stetit, *in a superb* or *magnificent chariot*, Senec. Troad. 2. cupiens variā fastidia coenā vincere tangentis malē singula dente superbo, *desiring by the variety of the supper to conquer the squeamishness of his guest scarcely touching the several things* set before him *with his nice, dainty* or *delicate tooth*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 87. mensa lauta, dapibusque instructa superbis, Martial. 3, 45. superbae domus, Senec. Herc. Oet. 569. superbum dictum, Quinctil. 6, 3, 33. & 11, 1, 36. superbus exitus, 4, 1, 19. superbos Tarquinī fasces, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 34. nonne fuit satius tristes Amaryllidis iras atqui superba pati fastidia, *to suffer her proud disdain*, Virg. E. 2, 15. fores superbae, *a magnificent gate*, Id. G. 2, 461. superba forma, *beauty* which makes one *proud*, Ov. Ep. 21, 33. fortunae respondere superbae, *to resist haughty fortune*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 68. superbi galli, Martial. 3, 58. gressus glomerare superbos, *to curvet* or *prance proudly*, Virg. G. 3, 117. honore superbo gavisus *sc.* equus, *having enjoyed the high honour* of roaming without restraint over the plains, Stat. Achill. 1, 279. belli insigne superbum, *a distinguished badge of war, an honourable reward for bravery in war*, Virg. A. 8, 683. (A. 385.) offendent aures, quarum est judicium superbissimum, *very nice* or *fastidious* with respect to rhetorical harmony, Cic. Or. 44. non enim jus illud solum superbius populo, sed violentius videri necesse erat, *for that* unlimited *power must have appeared not only too haughty, but too violent to a free people*, Cic. Leg. 3, 7. excelso in suggestu superba jura reddentem, stipatum lictoribus vident *sc.* Romanum praetorem, *on a lofty tribunal issuing his haughty edicts* or *decrees*, Liv. 31, 29 m. forumque vitat, et superba civium potentiorum limina, Hor. Epod. 2, 7. ne metuas fastus, limenque superbum, Martial. 1, 71, 13. et meo tinguet pavimentum superbo, *with delicious* or *excellent wine*, (*al.* superbum,) Hor. Od. 2, 14, 27. oneratque superbis muneribus *sc.* eum, *with valuable presents*, V. Flac. 3, 9. superbo nomine invisus, Quinctil. 12, 2, 9. Carthagini jam non ego nuncios mittam superbos, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 70. *cf* Liv. 23, 11 & 12. utque oculos circumtulit alta superbos *sc.* Niobe, *she turned round her proud eyes*, Ov. M. 6, 169. oculi motu superbi, Quinctil. 11, 3, 75. arte laboratae vestes, ostroque superbo, *with rich purple*, Virg. A. 1, 639. et tegit auratos palla superba pedes, *a superb robe*, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 26. superbus pavo, Propert. 2, 18, 59. laudato pavone superbior, 13. 802. superba pira, *superb* or *muscadelle pears*, Col. 5, 10, 18. parva haec et ociissima, these pears are *small, but ripen very quickly*, Plin. 15, 15 f. 16. barbarico postes auro spolisque superbi, *adorned with*, Virg A. 2, 504. et signa nostro restituit Jovi, derepta Parthorum superbis postibus, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 7. (A. 567.) et dederunt regna superba tibi *sc.* Parcae, *a proud* or *haughty dominion* over your lovers, Tibul. 4, 5, 4. *cf.* 1, 10, (*al.* 9,) 80. *so* ergo, regibus occisis, subversa jacebat pristina majestas foliorum, et sceptra superba, Lucr. 5, 1136. non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas aspiciam, Virg. A. 2, 785.—tectisque superbis, *and in her proud and splendid palace*, ib. 7, 12. Tiburque superbum, *i. e.* alto loco situm *vel* nobile, Virg. A. 7, 630. et ibi Serv. *add.* Non. 4, 420. superbus triumphus, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 32. superbos vertere funeribus triumphos, ib. 1, 35, 3. verba superba, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 8 M. 14, 715. vices superbae, *a severe retribution* or *punishment*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 32. victoria naturā insolens et superba est, Cic. Marcel. 3. vultus superbus, Ov. Art. 2, 525. juvabat illidere solo superbissimos vultus, *i. e.* statuas imperatorum, Plin. Pan. 52, 3.—SUPERNĒ, adv. *proudly*, Liv. 1, 33, &c. superbius aliquem appellare, Cic. Manil. 5. superbissimē decreta et preces repudiasti, Cic. Pis. 27.—SUPERBIA, ae, f. *pride, haughtiness*, Sallust. Cat. 2. magnitudinem animi superbia imitatur in animis extollendis, Cic. Part. 23. *cf.* Off. 1, 26 divitiae superbiam pariunt, Quinctil. 3, 6. fastus inest pulchris, sequiturque superbia formam, Ov. F. 1, 419. ubi regium imperium in superbiam dominationemque convertit, Sall. Cat. 6.—*plur.* secundas fortunas decent superbiae, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 28.— * sume superbiam quaesitam meritis, *assume the consequence* or *importance acquired by your merits*, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 14. SUPERBĪRE, *to be proud*; ille licet patriis sine fine superbiat actis, *let him be proud* or *boast of his father's actions*, Ov. Ep. 8, 43. nec avi magis ille (Peleus) superbit nomine, quam soceri, Ov. M. 11, 218. formā muta superbit avis, Id. Med. fac. 33. forma Dei munus; formā quota quaeque superbit, Id. Art. 3, 103.—si habes quod liqueat, neque respondes, superbis, *you act proudly*, Cic. Acad. 4, 291.—¶ et quae sub Tyria concha superbit aqua, *the shell-fish, which is proud*, as it were, of its power in dying purple, Propert. 4, 5, 22. et nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria chartis, *is proud of my writings*, as being a native of that country, ib. 4, 1, 63. hac (*sc.* fardā gemmā) certē apud Menandrum et Philemonem fabulae superbiunt, Menander *and* Philemon *in their plays make honourable mention of this gem*, Plin. 37, 7 f. 31.—* spoliare superbit Oeaïdes, Tydeus *scorns* or *disdains to strip* him of his arms, Stat. Th. 8, 588.—† SUPERBIFICUS, a. *proud, magnificent*, Senec. Herc. Fur. 58.—SUPERBILOQUENTIA, ae, f. *proud arrogant speech*. Cic. Tusc. Quaest. 4, 16. ex poēta.

SUPERCALCARE, *to tread upon*, Col. 12, 39, 3.
SUPERCERNĒRE, *to sift above*, Plin. 17, 10 f. 14.
SUPERCĬDĒRE, (cado,) *to fall upon*, Col. 4, 9.
SUPERCĬLIUM, i, n. *a brow* or *eye-brow*, *the ridge of hair above the eye-lids*; Supercilia homini,

ni, et pariter & alternè mobilia, et in iis pars animi. Negamus, an annuimus? Haec maximè indicant fastum: superbia aliubi conceptaculum, sed hic sedem habet: in corde nascitur, huc subit, hìc pendet, Plin 11, 37 f. 51. multum supercilìis agitur; nam et oculos formant aliqua tenus, et fronti imperant: his contrahitur, attollitur, demittitur, &c. Quinctil. 11, 3, 77 & 78. vitium in supercìliis, sì aut immota sunt omnino, aut nimiùm mobilia, aut inaequalitate dissident, aut contra id, quod dicimus, finguntur. Ira enim contractis, tristitia deductis, hilaritas remissis ostenditur: annuendi quoque et renuendi ratione demittuntur aut allevantur, ib. 79. *cf.* 1, 11, 10. Cic. Pis. 6. Off. 1, 41.—reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis—cuncta supercilio moventis. *by the motion of his brows*, or *with nod*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 8.—¶ 2. *pride, haughtiness; gravity, severity*; hunc Capuae Campano supercilio et regio spiritu cnm videremus, &c. Cic. Rull. 2, 34. vos populumque Romanum non consilio neque eloquentia, sed rugis superciliosque decepit, Cic. post red. in Sen. 7. *cf.* Sext 8. prov. cons. 4. malo Venusinam, quam te, Cornelia, mater Gracchorum, sì cum magnis virtutibus affers grande supercilium, *unsufferable pride*, Juv. 6, 166. *cf.* 5, 62. contigeris nostros, Caesar, si forte libellos, terrarum dominum pone supercilium, Martial. 1, 5. *cf.* 25. triste supercilium durique severa Catonis frons, ib. 11, 2.—¶ 3. *the brow, ridge*, or *top of a hill*, Liv. 34, 29 f. ipse expeditos ad levem armaturam infimo stantem supercilio ducit, Liv. 27. 18 m. inde promontorium Crunoe, a quo supercilium arduum tenent Toronae, Plin. 6, 5. supercilio clivosi tramitis undam elicit, *he brings water from the brow of a hill by sloping channels*, Virg. G. 1, 108. *cf.* Hirt. B. Afr. 58. Mel. 3, 5 f.—Supercilĭōsus, a. *haughty, disdainful*, Senec. Ep. 123 m.

Supercontegĕre, *to cover above*, Cels. 4, 1.

Stpercorruĕre, *to fall down upon.*

Supercrescĕre, *to grow over or upon*, Cels.

Supercŭbāre, *to lie or sleep upon*, Col. 7, 4.

Supercurrĕre, *to run above* or *beyond: metaph.* ager vectigal largè supercurrit, *sal.* vectigali,) *is worth much more than the rent*, Plin. Ep. 7, 18.

Superdăre, *to lay* or *put upon*, Cels. 7, 2.

Superdĭcĕre, *to say besides, to add*, Cic.

Superdūcĕre, *to bring upon* or *besides.*

Sŭpĕrēdĕre, *to eat besides or after eating some thing else*, Plin. 19, 6.

Supĕrĕdĭtus, a. *very high above.*

Sŭpĕrĕmĭnĕre omnes, extra aquam, *to be or appear above, to overtop*; ut olivae premantur, et jus superemineat, *that the liquor may rise above* them, Col. 12, 47. victorque viros supereminet omnes, Virg. A. 6, 856.

Superĕmŏri, *to die upon*, Plin. 10, 2.

Superĕnātāre amnem, *to swim or sail quite over*, Lucan. 4, 133.

Superĕnātus, (nascor,) -ato caule, *sc.* ex radice, *springing from* or *growing upon*, Plin. 19, 3.

Super-esse, (supersum, fui;) *to be superfluous, to be over and above*; vereor, ne mihi superesse verba putes, quae dixeram defutura, *that I use too many words*, Cic. Ep. 13, 63. cum quaeritur, quid sit ars, quid sit lex, quid sit civitas;—hoc praecipit ratio atque doctrina, ut vis ejus rei quam definias, sic exprimatur ut neque absit quidquam, neque superfit *sc.* in definitione, Cic. Or. 2, 25. satiusque est, aliquid narrationi supersesse, quam deesse, Quinctil. 4, 2, 44. ut neque hostibus quicquam relinqueretur, et sibi ac suis omnia superessent, *that he and his army should have abundance of all things*, Liv. 26, 48.—cui tanta res erat, et supererat, *who had so much, and more than enough*, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 19. *so* aliis quia defit, quod amant, aegre est; tibi, quia supereft, dolet, ib. 1, 3, 10. omnia denique ei, quae extra sunt, superfuerunt, *he had all the external accomplishments* of an orator *in great abundance*, Quinctil 10, 1, 119.—¶ 2. *to remain*; vix septem (naves) supersunt, Virg. A. 1, 383. spatia et si plura supersint, ib. 5, 325. jam sex, et totidem luces de mense supersunt, 12 *days of the month remain*, Ov. T. 6, 725. *cf.* 2, 567. quamdiu supererunt vires, Cels. 3, 4, 29. seu supersunt vires, seu desunt *sc.* aegro, *whether the patient has sufficient strength or not*, ib. 3, 5, 40. *cf.* 3, 4, 31. cum non multum aestatis supereffet, Caes. B. G. 5, 22. ex eo praelio circiter hominum millia CXXX superfuerunt, ib. 1, 26 m. *cf.* ib. 23. neque tamen dubito, quin omnes qui supersint de Hirtii exercitu, confluant ad eum Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 15. heu! tot vada fassis, et tantum supereffe maris! vo[illegible] omnibus una *sc.* fuit, Virg. A. 5, 616. cum h[illegible]es vestri tantum civium superfuturum putassent, quantum infinitae caedi restitissent, Cic. Cat. 3, 10 f. sed porro auscultа, quod supereft fallaciae, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 23. duae partes, quae mihi supersunt, illustrandae orationis, Cic. Or. 3, 24. id (tempus) quod gerendis rebus supereffet, quieti datum, *the time which remained after business was finished*, Liv. 21, 4.—* modò vita superfit *sc.* mihi, *if only my life last, if I live*, Virg. G. 3, 10.—* quod supereft, scribe quaeso quàm accurratissimè, quid placeat, quid censeas, *with respect to what remains*, Cic. Att. 9, 19 f. *cf.* Virg. G. 2, 346. & 4, 51. A. 5, 691, 796. 9, 157. timor omnis abesto, quod supereft, ib. 11, 15. Ov. M. 9, 628. Tr. 5, 1, 23. quid enim supereft? *what remains?* Ov. M. 13, 494.—eripe flammis, si quid adhuc supereft, ib. 2, 300. *add.* 13, 377.——Superest, ut, &c. impers. *it remains*, Ov. 14, 145. nunc mihi cur cantent, supereft dicere, Ov. F. 3, 675.—¶ 3. *to survive*; Lucumo superfuit patri, bonorum omnium heres, Liv. 1, 34. ne supereffet tanto exercitui suum nomen secuto, Id. 27, 49. si militaris juventus superfuerit imminenti ruinae urbis, 5, 39. ut, scilicet, isti latroni *sc.* Domitiano) vel uno die superfim, *that I may outlive that villain but for one day*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 8.—* ne blando nequeat supereffe labori, *lest he should be unable to bear his pleasing labour*, Virg. G. 3, 127. —* supereffe alicui in judicio, *to favour, to assist* or *support*; opp. to deesse, Suet. Aug. 56. fide ac virtute legatos, se consiliis superfuisse, *had aided* or *assisted*, Tac. An. 3, 47.—* *sometimes a word is interposed between* super *and* esse; jamque adeo super unus eram, *I alone remained*, Virg. A. 2, 567. si quid super illi fuerit, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 85

Superferri, *to be carried over*, Plin. 32, 10.

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—SUPERLATA verba, *greatly amplified, hyperbolical*, Cic. Part. 15.—SUPERLĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the carrying of a thing above the truth, an* hyperbŏlè, Cic. Or. 3, 53. Herenn. 4, 33. Quinctil. 9, 2, 3. *a remarkable firname*, Val. Max. 6, 9, 12.

SUPERFĪCIES, iēi, f. *(q.* superfacies v. superior facies,) *the surface, the outside* or *uppermost part of any thing*; testudinum superficie familias habitantium contegi; tantâ reperiri magnitudine, Plin. 6, 22 f. 24 f. *cf.* 9, 10 f. 12.—¶ 2. *the part of a tree* or *plant above the ground*; cum viviradix recidenda erat, omnem superficiem amputabant solo tenus, *they cut away all the upper part to the very ground*, Col. 4, 11, 1. *cf.* 11, 3, 21. 4, 29, 13. Arb. 10, 2, Plin. 17, 14 f. 24.—* also *the top*, Plin. 17, 14 & 19. *cf.* Col. 5, 11, 15. *so* privatim Aegina candelabrorum superficiem duntaxat elaboravit, sicut Tarentum scapos, Aegina *was noted for finishing only the tops of candlesticks, as* Tarentum *was for polishing the shanks* or *stalks*, Plin. 34, 3 f. 6.——¶ 3. *the upper part* or *roof of a temple*, Plin. 34, 3.—¶ 4. *any buildings reared on a plot of ground*; si Pontifices sustulerint religionem, aream praeclaram habebimus; superficiem consules ex senatûs consulto aestimabunt, *will estimate the buildings* which Clodius had demolished, Cic. Att. 4. 1 sub fin. *so* nobis superficiem aedium consules de consilii sententiâ aestimārunt H. S. vicies, *have estimated my house at* 161421. ib. 2 m. adeò nihil tenet solum patriae, nec haec terra, quam matrem appellamus; sed in superficie tiguisque caritas nobis patriae pendet? Liv. 5, 54.——SUPERFICIĀRIUS, a. -iae aedes, *built on an* area, *which is the property of another*; *superficial*, Senec. Ep. 38.

SUPERFĪĒRI, *to remain, to be left*, Col. 12, 1 f.

SUPERFLORESCENS, part. *budding over again, bringing forth other fresh flowers, after the fading of the first*, Plin. 19, 5 f. 24.

SUPERFLUĔRE, xi, xum, *to run over, to overflow*, Plin. 31, 4. Col. 3, 18. *to abound*, Cic. Or. 91.——SUPERFLUENS & superfluus, a. *running over, overflowing, abounding*:—SUPERFLUĪTAS, ātis, f. *superfluity, more than enough*, Plin. 14, 1.

SUPERFOETĀRE, *to conceive anew after being with young*, Plin 8, 55 f 82. 7, 11. & 10, 63.

SUPERFŬĔRE aquas, *to flee over or upon*. V. Flac.

SUPERFUNDĔRE, fūdi, fūsum, *to pour upon or over*, Col. 12, 57.—superfusus Tiberis, *overflowing*, Liv. 7, 3. superfusa gens montibus, *scattered over*, Plin. 6, 13. superfuso altaribus sanguine, *being poured on*, Paterc. 2, 22.

SUPERGĔSTUS, part. *heaped or cast upon*; nimiùm supergestâ terrâ, Col. 11, 3, 6.

SUPERGRĔDI, (gressus; gradior,) *to go over or upon*; si castoreum supergrediatur gravida, abortum facere dicitur, Plin. 32, 10 f. 46. *cf.* 8, 50 f. 76. limen, *to pass*, Col. 7, 9, 13.—¶ 2. *to surpass* or *excel*; filius claritatem parentum animi magnitudine supergreditur, Justin. 42, 2. utriusque res gestas supergressus Hannibal, ib. 44, 5. mulier aetatis suae feminas pulchritudine supergressa, *excelling*, Tac. An 13, 45 mater optima, atque laudem omnem supergressa, *above all praise*, Quinctil. 6 pr. 8.

SUPERHĀBENDUS, *to be had above*, Celf. 7, 20, 7.

SUPĔRI, *celestial deities*; *see* Supĕrus.

SUPERJĀCĒRE, *to lie upon*, Plin. 8, 9, 18.

SUPERJĀCĔRE, v. superjicĕre, (jeci, jectum; jacio,) *to cast, throw* or *lay upon*, Col. 2, 16. scopulosque superjacit undam spumeus *s.* pontus, *throws its waves over the rocks*. Virg A. 11, 625. communi rogo semet ipsi superjecēre, Val Max. 6, 6, ext. 1. arbores tantae proceritatis traduntur, ut sagittis superjāci nequeant, *so high, that an arrow cannot be shot over them*, Plin. 7, 2 m.—sed superjecēre quidam augendo fidem, *some have exceeded belief by increasing* the number, or have carried their exaggerations beyond the bounds of credibility, Liv. 10, 30.—incertae undae superjactu, ut solido, ferunt, *the waters of the lake* Asphaltites *support* what *things* are *thrown on* them, *as on a solid* expanse, Tac. H 5, 6.—obruentes ora superjectâ humo, Liv. 22, 51.—superjecto aggere terreno, Suet. Cal. 19. et superjecto pavidae natārunt aequore damae, *in the sea thrown* or *poured over them*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 11.—Phrygia Troadi superjecta, *situate above* or *farther up from the sea*, Plin. 5, 32 f. 41.—SUPERJECTIO, ōnis, f. *a throwing over, an* hyperbŏlè or *hyperbolical expression*, Quinctil. 8, 6.—SUPERJECTUS, ūs, m. *a leaping upon* or *covering* as a horse does a mare, Col. 6, 36.—SUPERJACTĀRE (*i. e.* jactāre se super) navigia, *to leap over*, Plin. 9, 15.

SUPERILLIGĀTUS, part. *tied* or *bound upon*, Plin. 29, 3.

SUPERILLINĔRE, *to smear* or *anoint all over* or *upon*, Cels. 3, 19, 19.—idque superillitum panniculo, imponendum est, *it must be applied spread upon a cloth*, Id. 6, 18, 114.

SUPERIMPENDENS, *hanging over*, Catul. 64, 286.

SUPERIMPŌNĔRE, *to put upon*, Celf. 5, 27.

SUPERINCENDĔRE, *to inflame more*, V. Flac.

SUPERINCĬDĔRE, *to fall upon*, Liv. 2, 10.

SUPERINCĪDĔRE, *to make an incision into*, Cels.

SUPERINCRESCĔRE, *to grow over* or *upon*; superincrevit nimius callus, Celf. 8, 10, 125.

SUPERINCŬBANS, *lying upon*, Liv. 22, 51.

SUPERINCUMBĔRE, *to lie upon*, Ov. Ep. 11, 57 & 117.

SUPERINDUCTUS, part. *drawn over, laid upon*; duûm pedum terrâ superinductâ, Plin. 15, 17 f. 18 m. nervisque illis, quibus causa continetur, adjiciat superinducti corporis speciem, Quinctil. 5, 8, 2.

SUPERINDUĔRE penulam, *to put on*, Suet. Ner. 48.

SUPERINFUNDĔRE, *to pour upon*, Cels. 8, 4.

SUPERINJICĔRE, (jeci, jectum; jacio,) *to throw above* or *upon*; raras superinjice frondes, *cast a few leaves upon them*, Virg. G. 4, 46. quo (*sc.* fedili) superinjecit textum rude sedula Baucis, *upon which the careful* Baucis *threw a coarse cloth*, Ov. M. 8. 640. tum superinjectâ texēre madentia (*sc.* terga juvenci) terrâ, Id. F. 5, 533. sed superinjectis quis latet aede togis, ib. 6, 570.

SUPERINSIDĔRE, *to settle, to take place*; jam desiderium rerum superinsidet una, (*al.* insidet rerum insuper una,) Lucr. 3, 914.

SUPERINSTERNĔRE, *to strew* or *lay over*; tabulasq. e superinstravit, (*al.* superstravit) *and laid planks over these ships*, Liv. 30, 10.—qua (*sc.* pelle

pelle leonis) superinstratos—presserat antè toros, *covered*, Sil. 7, 289.

SUPERINSTRUĔRE, *to build* or *raise above*; ordines vasorum superinstructos in altitudinem treis esse abunde est, *it is sufficient that there be three rows of vases built up in height one above another*, Col. 9, 7, 3.

SUPERINSULTANS, *leaping above*, Claudian.

SUPERINTĔGI, *to be covered over*, Plin. 18, 6 f.

SUPERINTONĀRE, *to thunder above*; clypeum superintonat ingens, *his great shield thunders* or *makes a noise above him*; (al. *he makes a noise* falling with his *huge* body *above his shield,*) Virg. A. 9, 709. *cf.* 10, 488.

SUPERINVERGENS, *pouring above*, Ov. M. 7, 246.

SUPERINUNGI, *to be anointed* or *smeared over.*

SUPERIOR, *higher*, *upper*; *see* Superus.

SUPERJUMENTARIUS, i, m. *a master-mule driver, a director of the drivers of beasts of burden*, Suet. Claud. 2.

SUPERLĀBI, *to glide over*, Senec. Ep. 90 f.

SUPERLACRĪMĀRE, *to weep* or *drop upon*, Col.

SUPERLĀTIO, superlātus, &c. *see* Superferre.

SUPERLĪMĪNĀRE, is, n. (*al.* superum limen,) *the transom* or *lintel over a door*, Plin. 29. 4 f. 26 f.

SUPERLĪNĔRE, *to daub*, *anoint* or *smear over*, Plin. 27, 6. laser viseo superlītum, ut haereat, Id. 22, 23 f. 49 m.

SUPERMANDĔRE, *to chew* or *eat after something else*, Plin. 31, 6 f. 33.

SUPERMEĀRE, *to flow* or *run over*; Plin. 2, 103.

SUPERMICĀRE, *to outshine*, *to excel*, Sen. Ben. 3, 32.

SUPERMITTĔRE, *to put above*; in aquâ frigidâ venenum habuerunt, quam praegustatae jam potioni supermiserunt, *they put in afterwards*, justin. 12, 14 f. *cf.* Curt. 10, 4, 20.

SUPERMŪNĪRE, *to fortify above*; convenit alvearia porticibus supermuniri, *it is proper that the hives be fenced* or *secured with porches* above the entries, Col. 9, 7, 4.

SUPERNĀTĀRE, *to swim* or *float above*, Col. 12, 9. id quod supernatat, butyrum est, Plin. 28, 9 f. 35.

SUPERNĀTUS, part. (*a* nascor,) *grown upon* or *after* another; supernato caule, quem magydarin vocārunt, (*al.* superenato,) Plin. 19, 3 f. 15. quae, supernatis gravibus ulceribus aut fistulis,—eveniunt, *which* cases *happen from large ulcers* or *fistulas growing over* the corrupted bones, Cels. 8, 2, 3.

SŬPERNUS, a. (super,) *upper*; aliqui vice dentium, continuo osse gignuntur; sicuti Prusiae regis Bithyniorum filius, supernâ parte oris, Plin. 7, 16 f. 15 m.—superna vulnera, *from above*, i. e. *from arrows*, Id. 2, 56 f. 57.—Stygiasque canes in luce supernâ destitŭam, *in the light above*, i. e. *of the sun on the earth*, Lucan. 6, 733.—superni dei, *the celestial deities*, ib. 430. *cf.* Ov. 15, 129.—certe vita tibi semper directa supernas ad leges, *your life has always been directed according to the celestial* or *divine laws*, Lucan. 9, 556.—supernum Tusculum, *lofty*, *situate on the declivity of a hill*, Hor. Epod. 1, 29. (G. 149.)——SUPERNĒ, adv. *from above*; unde supernè plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis, Virg. A. 6, 658. malè sustinenti arma, gladium supernè jugulo, defigit, *he plunges his sword from above in his throat*, Liv. 1, 25 f.—¶ 2. *above*, *on the surface*: natum supernè innatat, ut oleum aquis, Plin. 33, 6 f. 31. mutor in altem supernè, *in the upper part* of my body, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 11. *so* mulier formosa supernè, *in the upper parts*, Id. Art. 4. et rectâ supernè guberna *for* gubernacula, *the part of the rudder above the surface of the sea appears double*, Lucr. 4, 441.——¶ 3. *upwards*; solum enim hoc genus (*sc.* naporum) supernè tendit, non ut cetera in terram, Id. 19, 5 f. 25.——SUPERNAS, ātis, a. *growing near the* mare supĕrum *or* Adriatic *sea*, which was thought to be higher than the Tuscan sea or mare inferum; ideo Romae infernas abies supernati praefertur, *a fir-tree growing* or *produced on the side of the* Appenine *mountains next to the* Tuscan *sea or* mare inferum, *is preferred to a fir brought from the north side towards the* mare superum, Plin. 16, 39 f. 76. *so* ideo infernates quae ex apricis locis apportantur, meliores sunt, quàm ab opacis de supernatibus advehuntur, Vitruv. 2, 10. ventus supernas, *blowing from the regions along the* mare supĕrum *towards* Rome. Id. 1, 6 m. supernatia (*sc.* Persica) e Sabinis veniunt, *peaches called* supernatia, i. e. *growing in high places*, or *near the* mare superum, Plin. 15, 12 f. 11.

SUPEROBRUĔRE, *to overwhelm*, *to cover all over* with any thing thrown on one; dixit (*sc.* Tatius,) et ingestis comitum superobruit armis (*sc.* Tarpeiam virginem,) Propert. 4, 4, 91.

SUPERPENDENS, *hanging over* or *above*, Liv.

SUPERPŌNĔRE, *to place* or *put over* or *upon*; villam profluenti, *to place* or *build one's house upon a current* of water, Col. 1, 5, 4. *so* congestis pilis superposuit altissimam turrim, Suet. Cl 20 f. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 27. verissimâ opinione eorum, qui desertis Africae duas Aethiopias superponunt, *place above*, or *say that the two Aethiopias are situate beyond the deserts of* Africa, Plin 5, 8. *cf.* ib. 32 f. 42.—ipsaque carnes (*sc.* ranae) doloribus oculorum superponunt, Plin. 32, 7 f. 24. tantumque pollent (*sc.* pura vellera) ut medicamentis quoque superponantur, Id. 29, 2 f. 10 f. tum superimponitur medicamentum, quo adusta sanantur, *a medicine for healing burns is laid over*, Cels. 7, 31, 7. emplastrum loco dolenti superpositum, Scribon. 206.—vitis, quae uno jugo superponitur, (*al.* uni; in uno,) *is placed on one frame*, Col. 5, 5, 15. *cf.* 4, 24, 8.—aegra superpositâ membra fovere manu, *to cherish my sickly members with his gentle hand laid on them*, Ov. Ep. 21, 190. causaque superpositae scripta testatae coronae servatos cives indicat hujus ope, *of the crown placed above* the gate of Augustus, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 47. (vid. A. 520.)—quia interdum plus valent antè gesta, ideoque levioribus superponenda sunt, *they ought to be put after*, Quintil.

SUPER-RASUS, *scraped over*, Plin. 22, 23 f. 49.

SUPERSCANDĔRE, *to climb upon* or *over*, Liv.

SUPERSCRĪBĔRE, *to write over* or *above*, *to superscribe*, *to interline*; cum ita in Catilinâ (*sc.* Sallustii, c. 33.) scriptum esset; "Saepe majores vestrum miseriti plebis Romanae" *vestrum* obleverunt, et *vestri* superscripserunt, Gell. 20, 6. *so* ita multa et deleta, et inducta et superscripta inerant, Suet. Ner. 52 f.

SUPERSĔDĔRE & supersidĕre, sēdi, sessum, *to sit upon*; eques Romanus elephanto supersĕdens, Suet.

Suet. Ner. 11. aquila tentorio ejus superſedens, Id. Aug. 96.—¶ 2. *to omit doing a thing, to forbear*; ſuperſedeas hoc labore itineris, *do not give yourſelf the trouble of a journey hither*, Cic. Fam. 4, 2. Caeſar praelio ſuperſedere ſtatuit, *to decline battle, to forbear engaging*, Caeſ. B. G. 2, 8. *ſe* adverſarios ſuperſedere pugnae animadvertit, Hirt. B. Afr. 75. ſuperſéde iſtis rebus jam, *ceaſe from, give over, leave off, no more of theſe matters now*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 37. *ſo* ſuperſede iſtis verbis, Id. Poen. 1, 3, 5.—haec ego ſcribere publicè ſuperſedi, *I have forborne writing about theſe things publickly*, i. e. *to the* decuriones *or ſenators* (of Comi, the birth-place of Pliny,) Plin. Ep. 5, 7. 5. plebs—fruſtra certare ſuperſedit, *forbore, deſiſted from their fruitleſs oppoſition*, Liv. 4, 7 m. ſuperſediſſem loqui apud vos, *I ſhould have forborne* or *have thought it needleſs*, Id. 21, 40. ſuperſedete de amicitiâ agere, *ceaſe to ſpeak* or *give over ſpeaking*, Id. 34, 59. commodè poterimus principio ſuperſedere, *to omit an* exordium *or introduction*, A. ad Heren. 3, 9. in peragrandâ Aegypto paullum deflectere ad viſendum Apin ſuperſedit, *he declined*, Suet. Aug. 93. moris erat ab imperatore triumphum ducturo conſules invitari ad coenam, deinde rogari ut ſuperſedeant venire, *that they ſhould decline coming*, V. Max. 2, 8, 6. (A. 390.) rex caſtigare territos ſuperſedit, *abſtained* or *refrained from upbraiding them*, Curt. 5, 6, 14. *cf.* Suet. Tit. 7.—non minùs rerum non neceſſariarum, quàm verborum multitudine ſuperſedendum eſt *ſc.* nobis, *we ought to avoid uſing*, Cic. Inv. 1, 20. quod cum acciderit, omnino narratione ſuperſedendum eſt, *we ſhould omit or not uſe*, ib 21. *cf.* A. ad Heren. 2, 19.—¶ *paſſiv. impers.* ſunt autem, qui putent, nonnunquam poſſe complexione ſuperſederi, *that the concluſion* of the ſyllogiſm *may ſometimes be omitted*, Cic. Inv. 1, 40. nam ſi mihi non dediſſent eas, quae ad ludos ei advectae erant Africanae *ſc.* beſtiae v. pantherae, potuit ſuperſederi *ſc.* ludis a me, *I might have avoided* the trouble of exhibiting *games*, Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 29. levatae maximè res, quia tributo ac delectu ſuperſeſſum *ſc.* eſt, *the greateſt relief to their circumſtances was a ceſſation from tribute and levies*, Liv. 7, 27. itaque quum hodie litibus et jurgiis ſuperſederi aequum ſit, &c. *that wranglings and litigations ſhould be dropt* or *laid aſide*, Id. 38, 51.—haec cauſa non vifa eſt ſuperſedenda, *to be omitted* or *paſſed over*, A. ad Heren. 2, 17.

SUPERSILIENS, part. *leaping upon*, Col. 8, 3, 5 & 9.

SUPERSPARGĔRE, *to beſprinkle*, Cato, 54.

SUPERSTAGNĀRE, *to overflow*, Tac. An. 1, 79.

SUPERSTĀRE, *to ſtand above* or *upon*; atrox cum vento tempeſtas ſigna in circo maximo cum columnis, quibus ſuperſtabant, evertit, Liv. 40, 2. eſſedis carriſque ſuperſtans hoſtis, Id. 10, 28. *cf.* 37, 40. 38, 7. ſenatus, ut primùm licitum fuit, ſtatuam ei decreverat roſtratae columnae ſuperſtantem, Suet. Galb. 23. lapſumque ſuperſtans immolat, *ſtanding above him fallen*, Virg. A. 10, 540. *ſo* corpora tunc atque arma ſimul cumulata ſuperſtans, Stat. Th. 2, 713.—SUPERSTES, ĭtis, a. *preſent*, Serv. ad Virg. A. 3, 339. Feſtus; & Cic. Mur. 26.—¶ 2. *remaining, ſurviving*; ita mihi atque huic ſis ſuperſtes, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 7. ſicut tuum vis unicum natum tuae ſupereſſe vitae ſoſpitem et ſuperſtitem, Plaut. Aſin. 1, 1, 1. ut tibi ſuperſtes uxor aetatem fiet, ib. 6. deoſque oro, ut vitae tuae ſuperſtes ſuppetat, Id. Trin. 1, 2, 19. defunctâ uxore, liberis tamen ſuperſtitibus oblectabar, Quinctil. 6 pr. 6. at Pomponius—Tiberio ſuperſtes fuit, Tac. 5, 8 f. ſe ſuperſtitem gloriae ſuae ad crimen atque invidiae ſupereſſe, Liv. 2, 7. de lucro prope jam quadriennium vivimus; ſi aut hoc lucrum eſt, aut haec vita, ſuperſtitem reipublicae vivere, Cic. Fam. 9, 17. quum ſuperſtitem te eſſe reip. ne ſi liceat quidem, velis, ib. 6, 2, 7. Aeneas patriae ſuperſtes, Hor. carm. ſaec. 42. ne violem vivoſque ſuperſtes, mortuâque exſtinctos, Ov. M. 10, 485. quinque ſuperſtitibus, *five being left*, ib. 3, 126. tu ſceleris tanti cauſa ſuperſtes eris, Ov. Fp. 9, 148. *cf.* 13, 164. ô femina ſola ſuperſtes, Ov. M. 1, 351. parſque mei magna ſuperſtes erit, Id. A. 1, 15 f. dimidiâ certè parte ſuperſtes ero, Id. Tr. 1, 2, 44. me tamen exſtincto, fama ſuperſtes erit, *ſhall ſurvive*, ib 3, 7, 50.——illum aget pennâ metuente ſolvi fama ſuperſtes, *ſurviving*, Id. Od. 2, 2, 7. *ſo* nec noſtros manſit in annos ruſticitas priſcis illa ſuperſtes avis, Ov. Art. 3. 128. poſt mea manſurum fata ſuperſtes opus, Id. A. 3, 15, 20. ſuperſtes toti convivio, *the laſt to riſe from a feaſt*, or *who remains at table after all the reſt*, Sen. Ep. 94. coenisque tribus jam perna ſuperſtes, *remaining after* being ſerved up at *three ſuppers*, Martial. 10, 48, 17.—¶ 2. *with the genit.* ſuperſtes omnium meorum, Quinctil. 6 pr. 4. *cf.* 14. utinam te non ſolum vitae, ſed etiam dignitatis meae ſuperſtitem reliquiſſem, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 3.—felicem Priamum putabat, quòd ſuperſtes omnium ſuorum exſtitiſſet, Suet. Tib. 62. M. Perpenna, et nuper L. Volufius Saturninus, omnium quos in conſulatu ſententiam rogaverant, ſuperſtites fuere, Plin. 7, 48 f. 49. integram illi (Agrippinae) ſobolem, ac ſuperſtitem iniquorum precabantur, Tac. An. 3, 4. ſuperſtes bellorum, ib. 2, 71. cladis, 1, 61. multique ſuperſtites bellorum infamiam laqueo finierunt, Id. G. 7 m.—¶ 3. Deos quaeſo, ut ſit ſuperſtes, *heaven grant he may live* or *be ſpared*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 6. ſtante potiſſimùm mundo, Româque ſuperſtite, Magnus *(i. e.* Pompeius) eſſe miſer, *and* Rome *being ſafe*, Lucan. 7, 660.—' Baſſus noſter videtur mihi—vivere tanquam ſuperſtes ſibi, *as it were, ſurviving himſelf*, Senec Ep. 30 m.—pauci, et, ut ita dixerim, non modo aliorum, ſed etiam noſtri ſuperſtites ſumus, *but, I had almoſt ſaid, have outlived ourſelves*, i. e. *we have eſcaped ſo many dangers*, Tac. A. 3.——SUPERSTITĀRE ei, *to remain after, to ſurvive*, Plaut. Perſ. 3, 1, 3.—SUPERSTITIO, ōnis, f. *ſuperſtition, an erroneous opinion of the deity, falſe worſhip, a groundleſs dread of inviſible beings*.—SUPERSTITIO eſt timor ſuperfluus et delirus; aut ab anniculis dicta, quia multae SUPERSTITES per aetatem delirant et ſtultae ſunt:—aut ſecundum Lucretium, ſuperſtitio eſt SUPERSTANTIUM rerum, *i. e.* caeleſtium et divinarum quae ſupernos ſtant, inanis et ſuperfluus timor, Serv. ad Virg. A. 8, 187. horribili

ribili ſuper adſpectu mortalibus inſtans, Lucr. 1, 66. in ſuperſtitione ineſt timor inanis deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 42. ſuperſtitio imbecilli animi atque anilis eſt, Id. Div. 2, 60 —qui totos dies precabantur, et immolabant, ut ſui ſibi liberi SUPERSTITES eſſent, SUPERSTITIOSI ſunt appellati, Cic. N. D. 2, 28.—(Superſtitioſi vocantur, non quia filios ſuos *ſuperſtites* optant, (omnes enim optamus;) ſed aut ii, qui ſuperſtitem memoriam defunctorum colunt, aut qui parentibus ſuis ſuperſtites, colebant imagines eorum domi, tanquam deos penates, Lactant. 4, 28.)— SUPERSTITIO error inſanus eſt; amandos timet, quos colit, violat, Senec. Ep. 123 f. ſuperſtitio, quae religioni propinqua eſt, Cic. Inv. 2, 54.—a religione ſuperſtitio diſtat, Quinctil. 8, 3, 55 — ſuperſtitionis metus, ib. 12, 2, 3. ſuperſtitio triſtis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 79. vana veterumque deorum ignara, Virg. A. 8, 187.—nulla res efficacius multitudinem regit quàm ſuperſtitio, Curt. 4, 10, 7. ut verè loquamur, ſuperſtitio fuſa per gentes, oppreſſit omnium ferè animos, atque hominum imbecillitatem occupavit, Cic. Div. 2, 72.——¶ 2. *religious awe* or *reverence*; virtutis quadam ſuperſtitione teneantur, hanc ament, &c Senec. Ep. 95 m. *ſo* ſuperſtitio templi, Juſtin. 39, 3. *cf.* 41, 3. adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, una ſuperſtitio ſuperis quae reddita divis, *which is made the only object of religious terror to the gods above*, i. e. *the moſt ſolemn ſanction of their oath*, Virg. A. 12, 817.—* ſuperſtitio ſagarum, *divination*, Cic Div. 2, 63.—nimia ſuperſtitio, *too great exactneſs* or *nicety*, Quinctil. 9, 4, 25. *cf.* 4, 2, 85.—SUPERSTITIŌSUS, a *ſuperſtitious*, *vainly timorous* in *religion*, Cic. N D. 2, 28. Div. 2, 39.—¶ 2. *foretelling futurity*; ſuperſtitioſus hic quidem eſt, *a diviner*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 27. *ſo* ſuperſtitioſa, Id. Rud. 4, 4, 95. *conf.* Id. Amph. 1, 1, 167. Cic. Div. 1, 32.—SUPERSTITIŌSĒ, adv. *ſuperſtitiouſly*, Cic. N. D. 3, 39. Div. 1, 55 f.—¶ 2. *ſcrupulouſly*, *too nicely*; Quinctil. 1, 1, 13. & 10, 6, 5.

SUPERSTERNĔRE, *to ſtrew* or *cover over*; ſimili modo pavimenta teſtacea ſuperſternuntur, Col. 1, 6, 13. tabulaſque ſuperſtravit, ut pervius in totum navium ordo eſſet, *and laid planks over* the tranſports, Liv. 30, 10.—conſulis corpus eo die, quia obrutum ſuperſtratis Gallorum cumulis erat, inveniri non potuit, *becauſe it was hid under a heap of ſlaughtered Gauls*, Liv. 10, 29 f.

SUPERSTRUĔRE, *to build upon*, Tac. An. 4, 62. niſi fundamenta fideliter jeceris, quidquid ſuperſtruxeris corruet, Quinctil. 1, 4, 5.

SUPERSUM, -fui, *I ſurvive*, &c. *ſee* Supereſſe.

SUPERTĔGĔRE, *to cover over* or *above*, Col. 9, 14.

SUPERTRAHĔRE, *to draw over*, Plin. 18, 18 f. 48.

SUPERVĂCĀNEUS, a. *needleſs*, *unneceſſary*, *not requiſite*, Cato, 12. tum conditiora facit haec, ſupervacanei etiam operis, aucupium atque venatio, *done at leiſure hours* or *ſpare time from country work*, or during the intervals of more important buſineſs, Cic. Sen. 16.—¶ 2. *ſuperfluous*, *uſeleſs*; quin alter conſul pro ſupervacaneo atque inutili habeatur, Liv. 10, 24. ſi collegae tui ſimilis eſſes, ſupervacanea eſſet oratio mea, Id. 22, 39. omnia (in animantibus) ita nata, atque ita locata ſunt, ut nihil eorum ſupervacaneum ſit, nihil ad vitam retinendam non neceſſarium, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. *cf.* 1, 33. vereor ne meas literas ſupervacaneas arbitrentur, Cic. Att. 16, 2 f.—SUPERVĂCUUS, a. *ſuperfluous*, *needleſs*, *uſeleſs*; ſepulchri mitte *(i. e.* omitte) ſupervacuos honores, Hor. Od. 2, 20 f. ſupervacui metus, Ov. P. 2, 7, 6. ecce ſupervacuus (quid enim fuit utile gigni?) ad ſua natalis tempora noſter adeſt, *my uſeleſs birth day approaches*, Id. Tr. 3, 13, 1. ſupervacuum eſt, Id. Ep. 3, 3. nomina declinare et verba in primis pueri ſciant; neque enim aliter pervenire ad intellectum ſequentium poſſunt, quod etiam monere ſupervacuum fuerat, *needleſs* or *unneceſſary*, Quinctil. 1, 4, 22. nihil ex grammatica nocuerit, niſi quod ſupervacuum eſt, Id. 1, 7, 34. *cf.* 2, 2, 25. daucum radice lignoſa, et cum inaruit ſupervacuâ, *uſeleſs*, *good for nothing*, Plin. 25, 9 f. 64. *ſo* arundo craſſiore paniculae comâ, neque hac ſupervacuâ, Id. 16, 36 f. 64. lupini cultus ſupervacuus, Col. 2, 12, 5. ut vitis non in totum ſupervacuis frondibus oneretur, Id. 5, 5, 19.—ne aut in ſupervacuis, aut ex ſupervacuo laboremus; id eſt, ne aut labor irritus ſine effectu ſit, aut effectus labore indignus, Senec. de tranq. an. c. 11. *ſo* in ſupervacuum, *to no purpoſe*, *in vain*, Id Ir 2, 11. conſol. ad Marc. 1 m. Ep. 70 m.

SUPERVĂDĔRE, *to go over*, *to ſurmount*; omnes aſperitates, Sall. Jug. 75. ruinas muri, Liv. 32, 24. munimenta, 31, 38.

SUPERVĂGĀRI, *to wander too far*; ne vinea ſupervagetur, *may not ſpread* or *extend itſelf overmuch*, Col. 4, 21, 1. licet tunc ſupervagatam partem duramenti recidere, *to cut away the part of the hard wood*, *which has ſpread too far*, ib.

SUPERVĔHI, *to be carried over*; montem, *to ſail over mount* Athos, Catull. 65, 44. (G. 327.) praeter oram Italiae ſupervectus Calabriae extremum promontorium, *having ſailed along the coaſt of Italy paſt the utmoſt promontory of* Calabria, Liv. 42, 48 m.

SUPERVĔNĪRE, *to come over* or *upon*; quibuſdam (inſectis) pennarum tutelae cruſta ſupervenit, ut ſcarabaeis, quorum tenuior fragiliorque penna, *ſome inſects have a certain cruſt* or *cod which comes over their* wings *for a ſafeguard* or *defence*, Plin. 11, 28 f. 34. crura loquentis terra ſupervenit, *the earth came over the legs of her as ſhe ſpoke*, Ov. M. 10, 490. ſi quis eam (planitiem) ſupervenit humor, *if any water comes upon it*, Col. 2, 17, 5. ita ut ſuperveniat *(ſc.* muſtum caſeum,) *that the muſt may riſe above* or *cover the cheeſe*, Col. 12, 42. *ſo* ut jus ſuperveniat *ſc.* flores, 12, 7, 4. ſi vineae ſupervenerint jugum, *are come up above* or *have grown* the frame, Id. 4, 22, 1. ubi juvencam ſupervenit taurus, *has leapt upon*, Id. 6, 24, 3. *cf.* 7, 6, 3. ſupradictorum (animalium) pleriſque faeminae priores ſuperveniunt, reliquis mares, *the females leap upon the males firſt* to provoke their luſt, Plin. 10, 63 f. 83. *cf.* 9, 51.—ne tempus omne opimandi XXV. lunam ſuperveniat, *let not the whole time of fattening* them *exceed* or *go beyond the 25th day of the moon*, Col. 8, 7, 5. ſic, quia perpetuus nulli datur uſus, et heres heredem alterius, velut unda ſupervē-

nit

nit undam, *comes after, succeeds*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 176. semianimi lapsoque supervēnit, *comes up to him*, Virg. A. 12, 356.—¶ 2. *to come unexpectedly* or *unlooked for*; addit se sociam, timidisque supervēnit Aegle, *comes* to their assistance, Id. E. 6, 20. grata superveniet, quae non sperabitur, hora, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 14. huic laetitiae supervenit Quintius, pace datâ tyranno, *in the midst of this joy* Quintius *arrived*, Liv. 34, 40 f. ita jam suâ sponte aegris animis, legati ab regibus superveniunt, *while their minds were discontented, ambassadors in the meantime unexpectedly arrive from the* Tarquinii, Id. 2, 3.—munientibus supervenit Marcellus, *came upon them suddenly* or *by surprise*, Id. 24, 35. si festinaret sequi, palantibus superventurum, Curt. 5, 13, 11. nec exspectandum, ut ab hoste circumvenirentur, sed securis et laetis superveniendum, Justin. 2, 11. *cf.* 8, 3 f.—* tandem signa legionum supervenerunt, *for* subvenerunt, *came up*, Liv. 34, 28. *so* nullis supervenientibus auxiliis, Tac. H. 4, 25.—¶ 3. *to come after* or *succeed, to be added* or *joined*; aqua inter cutem, quae longo morbo supervenit, Cels. 2, 8, 18. saepe verò hoc malum *(i. e.* aqua inter cutem *v.* hydrops) per se incipit; saepe alteri vetusto morbo, maximèque quartanae supervenit, Cels. 3, 21, 7. *so* id (ulcus) et per se nascitur, et interdum ulceri ex aliâ causâ facto supervenit, Id. 5, 28, 44. illa (febris) perniciosa est, quae vel levi vulneri supervenit, 5, 26, 159. et febrium quidem curatio exposita est; superfunt vero alii corporis affectus, qui huic superveniunt, *other disorders of the body remain* to be treated of, *which come on after a fever*, Id. 3, 18, 1.—* quibus celerrimè mors supervenit, *such patients die very quickly*, Id. 8, 13, 3.——¶ 4. *to surpass* or *excel*; tum donis Argia nitet, vilesque sororis ornatus sacro praeculta supervenit auro, Stat. Th. 2, 298. *so* nescio quid magnum vis festina parat, teneroque supervenit annos, *surpasses*, Id. Achill. 1, 148.—Supervēntus, ûs, m. (found only in the abl.) *a coming up* or *upon*; superventu XIV. legionis victores caesos, Tac. H. 2, 54. *cf.* 7, 15. & 25, 2.

Supervīvĕre, *to survive*; Olympias non diu filiis supervixit, Justin. 3, 3. triginta annis gloriae suae supervixit *sc.* Rufus, *he lived* 30 *years after his* victory, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 2. *cf.* Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 30. expeditioni tantae superfuit et supervixit, *he survived and outlived*, Flor. 2, 2, 14.

Superungi, *to be anointed over*, Cels. 7, 7.

Supervŏlāre, & -ītare, *to fly over*; despectat terras, totumque supervŏlat orbem, Ov. M. 4, 623.—supervolantes altè alites, Plin. 8, 14. *add.* 10, 33.—supervolat hasta, Virg. A. 10, 522. supervolitaverit tecta, Id. E. 6, 81.

Supervŏlūtus, part. *rolled over*, Col. 11, 3.

Supervŏmĕre, *to vomit*, Sil. 10, 183.

Sŭpĕrus, a. superior, suprēmus *v.* summus, (*a* super,) *above*; Dî superi, *the gods above* or *in heaven*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 18. superum petit aethera victor Jupiter, *makes for the sky above*, i. e. *heaven*, Ov. M. 2, 437. in superos aër tenuissimus emicat ignes, *springs up to the fires above*, i.e. *the stars*, ib. 15, 248. vicit Amor; superâ deus hic bene notus in orâ est, *in the region above*, i. e. *on earth*, ib. 10, 26. superas delapsa per auras Pallas adest, *descending through the upper* region of the *air*, 3, 101. advehor Ortygiam; quae me—superas eduxit prima sub auras, *let me out to the air above*, i. e. *from below ground*, 5, 641. *so* redditaque Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras, *was coming to the upper air*, Virg. G. 4, 486. ni foret in superas raptus uterque domos, *to the mansions above*, i. e. *heaven*, Ov. T. 2, 188. *so* in domos superas scandere, ib. 1, 298. superis sedibus Jovem trahere, 3, 324.—mare superum inferumque, *the sea above and below Italy*, i. e. *the* Adriatic *and* Tuscan *sea*, Liv. 5, 33. *cf.* Virg. A. 8, 149. Lucan. 2, 400. limen superum inferumque salve, simul autem vale, *thou threshold below, and lintel above*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1. at ita me dî deaeque, superi atque inferi, et medioxumi, juvent *v.* faxint, *above and below, and in the middle*, i. e. *the celestial, infernal and terrestrial gods*, Id. Cist. 2, 1, 36.—sunt enim e terra homines, non ut incolae atque habitatores, sed quasi spectatores superarum rerum atque caelestium, Cic. N. D. 2, 56.—sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras, hoc opus, hic labor est, *to escape to the air above*, i. e. *to the upper world* or *the earth*, Virg. A. 6, 128. *so* inclusas animas, superumque ad lumen ituras, ib. 680. postquam superis concessit ab oris, *sc.* Palamedes, *left the upper regions*, i. e. *was put to death*, ib. 2, 91.—superoque nitentem caelicolûm *(for* caelicolarum) regi mactabam in littore taurum, *to* Jupiter, *the high* or *exalted king*, ib. 3, 20. *so* superi regnator olympi, 2, 779. superisque Jovem detrudere regnis, *from his kingdom above*, 6, 584.—talis sese halitus atris faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat, *ascended to the vaulted* skies *above*, ib. 241.——ex Supero, *for* superne, *from above*, Lucr. 2, 227.——Supĕra *sc.* loca *v.* negotia, *things above* or *in heaven*; philosophia ab animo tanquam ab oculis, caliginem dispulit, ut omnia supera, infera, prima, ultima, media videremus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26. *cf.* ib. 18. Nicētas *(al.* Icētas) caelum, solem, lunam, stellas, superaque denique omnia stare censet, *and in fine that all the celestial bodies do not move*, Cic. Ac. 4, 39. humana despicimus; cogitantesque supera atque caelestia, haec nostra, ut exigua et minima contemnimus, ib. 41. omnes caelicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes, Virg. A. 6, 787.—Cocytique petit sedem, supera ardua linquens, *the upper world* or *the earth*, ib. 7, 562. Sŭpĕri, ōrum, *sc.* dii, *the gods above, the celestial deities*; superorum numina, Ov. P. 1, 1, 43. rex superûm *for* superorum, *i. e.* Jupiter, Ov. M. 1, 251. superûm vi, Virg. A. 1, 4. superi manesque, 10, 34. flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo, ib. 7, 312. per superos testor, 3, 600. superis placet, 2, 659. visum superis *sc.* est, 3, 2. superis indignum, Id. G. 1, 491. plebs superûm, Fauni, Satyrique, Laresque, &c. *i. e.* Dii minorum gentium, Ov. in Ibin, 81. tam facile et pronum est superos contemnere testes, si mortalis idem nemo sciat, Juv. 13, 75.—aequandus superis vir, *i. e.* Augustus, Ov. P. 1, 2, 120.—superis par, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 16.—apud superos, *i. e.* vivos, *on earth*; opp. *to* ad inferos, *to the dead*

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dead or *infernal regions*, Paterc. 2, 48. *so* dolores superstum, *the sorrows of the living* or *of life*, V. Flac. 1, 792.—Supĕrior, ius, *higher*; inferiore omni spatio vacuo relicto, superiorem partem collis castris compleverant, Caes. B. G. 7, 46.—domus superior, *the upper part of the house*, Cic. Att. 12, 10. *so* superior pars aedium, Nep. 10, 4. saepe et palam de loco superiore dixerat, *i. e.* de tribunali, Cic. Verr. 2, 42. *cf.* Fam. 3, 8, 3, *but* hanc ego causam cum agam beneficio populi Romani de loco superiore, *i. e* de rostris *v.* suggesto in concione populi, ib. 1, 5. omnia suis provisa *sc.* esse; locum superiorem, &c. *the higher ground*, Sallust. Jug. 49. milites, e loco superiore pilis missis, *from the higher ground*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. *so* locis superioribus occupatis, ib. 10 & 23. qui in superiore acie. constiterant, *who had their station in the upper army*, i. e. *on the top of the hill*, ib. 24. superior locus, *the higher place of a class in a school*, Quinctil. 1, 2, 23.—alia viridia superioribus inferioribusque fenestris suspicit, despicitque, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 38. in superiore parte (fontis Clitumni) navigare tantùm, infra etiam natare concessum, ib. 8, 8, 6. ex superiore basilicae parte, ib. 6, 33, 4. Germanicus ad superiorem exercitum profectus, *to the army on the upper Rhine*, Tac. An. 1, 37. non omnes possunt olere unguenta exotica,—neque superior accumbere, *for* superiores, *nor recline on the upper part of a couch* at table, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 42.—deinde ex superiore, et ex inferiore scriptura docendum, id quod quaeratur, fieri perspicuum, *from the upper and lower part of a writing*, i. e. from the first and subsequent part of a testament, as we say, the *top* and *bottom* or *foot* of a page, Cic. Inv. 2, 40.—¶ 2. *former* in point of time; anno superiore, Cic. Har. resp. 8. Nep. 22, 4 f. superiori bello, Nep. 13, 1. superioribus temporibus, Cic. Fam. 5, 17. utriusque temporis fructum tuli maximum; superioris quòd, &c. posterioris quòd, &c. Cic. Dom. 37. superioribus literis, *in a former letter*, Id. Fam. 6, 3, 1.—quid proximâ, quid superiore nocte egeris, *what you did last night, and what the night before*, Cic. Cat. 1, 1. *so* labefactârat enim vehementer aratores jam superior annus; proximus verò funditus everterat, Cic. Verr. 3, 18 f. ille superior *sc.* Dionysius, *the former* or *elder* Dionysius, i. e. *the father*, Nep. 10, 1. superior Africanus, Cic. Fin. 5, 24. Verr. 5, 10. Cyrus superior, Id. Div. 2, 66. cùm morte superioris uxoris novis nuptiis domum vacuefecisset, *by the death of your former wife*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6. qui superioris more crudelitatis erant usi, Nep. 8, 3. honestè acta superior aetas fructus capit auctoritatis extremos, *the former part of life*, Cic. Sen. 18. *so* in superiore vitâ, ib. 8. Hortensius non cum suis aequalibus solùm, sed et meâ cum aetate, et cum tuâ, Brute, et cum aliquanto superiore conjungitur, *but also with* those of *my age and yours*, Brutus, *and with* others of somewhat *an earlier* or *prior date*; opp. *to* inferior aetas, *the following age*, Cic. Brut. 64. paullum superiores *sc.* aetate, *those who* lived *a little before* that time, or *before* Virgil, Quinct. 1, 7, 21. *so* paullulum tempore nostro superiores, ib 8, 3, 25.—superioribus praelus exercitati, Caes. B. G. 2, 20. superioribus diebus, Id. B. C. 2, 5. omnis juventus, omnesque superioris aetatis, *of a more advanced age*, ib. aetate superiores, *more aged, older*, Varr. 2, 10, 1. id agit, ut semper superius suum facinus novo scelere vincat, Cic. Verr. 5, 44. repete superiora *sc.* crimina, de pecuniâ captâ; posteriora, de incestu, Cic. N. D. 3, 30. senatus nihil a superioribus continuorum annorum decretis decessit, Cic. Flac. 12.—proximus *(al.* proximè) superior pes, *the foot next before the last* in a period, Cic. Or. 64. pratum inde non minùs naturâ, quàm superiora illa arte, visendum, *no less worthy of being seen* or *beautiful by nature, than the things* described *above* or *before* are *by art*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 18. breviora superioribus, *shorter than the former* passage quoted, ib. 9, 26, 9. possunt erigi lapide quadrato, qui ex superiore opere detractus est, *from the former work*, ib. 10, 46.—* vicit gloriam superiorum, *of those before him, of his predecessors*, Cic. Acad. 4, 1. *so* proavus, et superiores de Tremelliis nemo scrofa appellatus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 2.—¶ 3. *superior, greater in power, dignity* or *excellence*; equites hostium cum equitatu nostro conflixerant, ita tamen ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, *superior* or *victorious*, Caes. B. G. 5, 15. quum superior praelio discessisset, Nep. 18, 10. *so* inferior copiis, superior omnibus praeliis discedebat, Id. 14, 8. quo facto, multo superiores esse coeperunt *sc.* Athenienses, *more powerful*, Nep. 7, 4 f. *so* superior populus factus, ib. 19, 3. superiorem esse contra improbos, minus est negotii, quàm bonis exaequari, Cic. post. red. ad Quir. 9. Philippum Macedonum regem, rebus gestis et gloriâ superatum a filio; facilitate et humanitate video superiorem fuisse, Cic. Off. 1, 26. quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos geramus summissiùs, *higher* or *more elevated in rank* or *station*, ib. habes enim neminem honoris gradu superiorem, Id. Fam. 2, 18. superior ordine, inferior fortunâ, ib. 13, 5. cui (Tiberio) omnem honorem, ut superiori, habuit, Paterc. 2, 101.—tu cum omnibus rebus inferior sis, &c. ego, si superior *(sc.* me) ceteris rebus esses, &c. *superior to me in other respects*, Cic. Caecil. 19. amicitiae tàm superiores quàm minores, *friendships* with persons *both higher and lower* in rank than yourself, Plin. Ep. 7, 3.—sententia, quae superior exierit, *which prevailed* in the senate, ib. 8, 14, 21.—praedicat palam,—se largitione ipsâ superiorem, quam hunc fore, Cic. Att. 9, 9. *(al.* 12.)—et sint vi potiùs superiores, quam justitiâ pares, Cic. Off. 1, 19 —* invident homines *maximè* paribus, aut inferioribus, &c sed etiam superioribus invidetur saepe vehementer, &c. Cic. Or. 2, 52. discrtior ipse es? tanto magis ne invideris; nam qui invidet, minor est: denique sive plus, sive minus, sive idem praestas, lauda vel inferiorem, vel superiorem, vel parem; superiorem, qui nisi laudandus ille est, non potes ipse laudari, &c. Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 4.—Supĕrius, adv. *above*; cum sol processit, alia superiùs rapiuntur, alia, diffunduntur tepore, *some things are carried aloft* or *as high*, Senec. N. Q. 5, 8 m. quantùm valerent literae apud homines, dixi superiùs, *above* or *before*, Phaedr. 4, 24. *so* ut superiùs demonstravimus,

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mus, Hirt. B. H. 28 & 34 f.——

SUPREMUS, a. *(contr. pro.* superrimus;—SUPREMUM modò significat summum, modò extremum, modò maximum, Festus;) *highest, utmost;* at chorus aequalis Dryadum clamore supremos implêrunt montes, *filled the tops of the mountains with their cries,* Virg. G. 4, 460. *cf.* Lucr. 1, 274.—¶ 2. *highest in dignity* or *authority, supreme;* Jupiter supreme, ſerva me, *great* Jupiter, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 1. prô ſupreme Jupiter, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 42. regina Juno ſupremi *(ſc.* Jovis) conjux, Plin. 35, 10 ſ. 37 nam tu me antidhac *(for* antehac) ſupremum habuiſti comitem conſiliis tuis, *you before this made me your chief confident,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 15.—¶ 3. *greateſt, utmoſt;* in deſperatione ſuprema, Plin. 22, 4. & 23, 1 ſ. 25. macie confecta ſuprema ignoti nova forma viri, Virg. A. 3, 590. veteres duas oves et triginta boves ſupremam multam dixerunt, *i. e.* ſummam *v.* maximam, Feſtus; & Gell. 11, 1. inceſtum Pontifices ſupremo ſupplicio ſanciunto, *i. e.* maximo, *with capital punishment,* Cic. Leg. 2, 9.—¶ 4. *laſt;* M. Agrippa ſupremis ſuis annis conflictatus gravi morbo pedum, Plin. 23, 1 ſ. 27. ducit ſupremos naenia nulla choros, *(al.* toros,) *no mournful ſong is accompanied with the flute at a funeral proceſſion,* Ov. F. 6, 668. abdere ſupremis aera recurva cibis, *to hide hooks with baits,* Ov. Rem. 210 nec cum clamore ſupremo labentes oculos condet amica manus, *with the laſt cry* or *call* on the perſon deceaſed, juſt after death, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 43. or at the funeral; te clamore vocant iterumque ſupremo, Id. ad Liv. 219. (A. 471 & 484.) ſupremi Tiberio conſules, *the laſt conſuls under Tiberius,* Tac. An. 6, 45. dies regnis illa ſuprema fuit, *that was the laſt day of regal government* at Rome, Ov. F. 2, 852. ſupremo vitae die, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 29. nam ſi ſupremus ille dies non extinctionem, ſed commutationem affert loci, quid optabilius? ib. 49. *cf.* Cic. Sen. 21. quem (Africanum) cum ſupremo ejus die, Q. Maximus laudaret, Id. Mur. 36. *cf.* Id. Phil. 1, 14. Ov. Tr. 1, 7. *(al.* 8.) 24. & 4, 3, 43. uſque ad ſupremum diem beatus et felix, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 2. nec minus Andromache, digreſſu moeſta ſupremo, *at our laſt departure,* Virg. A. 3, 482. comperit invidiam ſupremo fine *(i. e.* morte) domari, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 12. ultima ſemper exſpectanda dies homini; dicique beatus ante obitum nemo ſupremaque funera debet, Ov. M. 3, 137. nec juvenis poſiti *(i. e.* Druſi in rogum collocati) ſupremos deſtrue honores, Id. ad Liv. 249. mittit mille viros, qui ſupremum comitentur honorem, *to accompany the laſt honour* or *funeral of* Pallas, Virg. A. 11, 61. te ſpectem, ſuprema mihi cum venerit hora, Tibul. 1, 1, 73. vociferantes adeſſe ſupremam horam, Curt. 3, 12, 8. ergo etiam, cum me ſupremus adederit ignis *(i. e.* rogus conſumſerit,) vivam, *i. e.* carmina vivent, Ov. A. 1, 15, 41. *cf.* M. 2, 621. 13, 583. ſupremum carpere iter comites parati, *to take our laſt journey,* Hor. Od. 2, 17, 11. ſuprema judicia, *one's laſt will* or *teſtament,* Quinctil. 6, 3, 92. *cf.* Plin. Ep. 7, 20 f. & 31 m. ſimul ſuprema jacentes lumina verſârunt, *they rolled their eyes for the laſt time,* Ov. M. 6, 246. ſuprema lux, Mart. 1, 110, 17. hic (Philoctetes) creditur—ſupremam bellis impoſuiſſe manum, *to have put the laſt hand* or *a final period to the* Trojan *war,* Ov. Rem. 114. *cf.* M. 13, 54 & 403. munuſque ſupremum, hoc petit a ſuperis, ut tempore lugeat omni, *this laſt favour,* M. 10, 134. cui nos et lacrimas, ſupremum in funere munus, et dedimus medio ſcripta canenda foro, *as a laſt offering,* Id. P. 1, 7, 29.—ſuprema erga memoriam filii fungi, *to perform the laſt duties,* Tac. An. 3, 2. ſuprema neceſſitas, *i. e.* mors ſubeundâ, Tac. H. 1, 7. ſuprema nox, *the laſt night,* Id Ep. 2, 59. Martial. 1, 81. *but* jubare exorto jam nocte ſuprema, Lucifer *having ariſen in the end of night* or early *in the morning,* Col. 10, 294. At Tiberius, quòd ſupremis in matrem officiis defuiſſet, *had not attended to pay the laſt duties to his mother,* Tac. An. 5, 2. ſupremo erga parentem officio fungi, Id. H. 3, 25. ſociamque tori vocat ore ſupremo, *with his laſt words,* Ov. M. 8, 521. accipe ſupremo dictum mihi forſitan ore, quòd, tibi qui mittit, non habet ipſe, VALE, *receive perhaps my laſt farewell,* Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 87. oſcula diſpenſat natos ſuprema per omnes, *her laſt kiſſes,* Ov. M. 6, 278. oſculaque applicuit poſito ſuprema feretro, Id. F. 4, 852. praemia poſcenti taurum ſuprema negabat, *as his laſt reward,* Ov. M. 7, 376. Turne, in te ſuprema ſalus, *on thee our laſt ſupport* depends. Virg. A. 12, 653. ſupremâ in ſenectâ lapſu ſcalarum exanimatus eſt, Plin. 7, 37. ſupremo te ſole domi, Torquate, manebo, *at ſun-ſet,* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 3. ſupremae tabulae, *a teſtament,* Martial. 5, 33 & 40. 6, 63. Tac. An. 6, 38. & 16, 14. ſuprema tempeſtas, *or ſimply* ſuprema, *ſun-ſet,* Varr. L. L. 5, 2. Gell. 17, 2. ad carcerem inclinato ſidere *(i. e.* Sole occidente,) ſupremam *(ſc.* tempeſtatem) pronunciabat *ſc.* accenſus Conſulum, Plin. 7, 60. ad uſque ſupremum tempus, *to his laſt moments* or *time,* Id. S. 1, 1, 98. *ſo* ſupremum vitae tempus aduſque meae, Ov. P. 2, 3, 4. cum ſubit illius triſtiſſima noctis imago, quae mihi ſupremum tempus in urbe fuit, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 2. alicui ſupremo in tempore deeſſe, *not to aſſiſt in the utmoſt danger,* Catul. 63, 151.—et quem ſupremae Tethyos unda ferit, *i. e.* Britannus, *whom the water of the moſt remote ſea beats upon,* Martial. Spect. epigr. 3, 6.—ſupremi tituli, *inſcriptions* on tombs, Plin. Ep. 9, 19, 3. ſupremumque VALE, pleno ſingultibus ore vix dixit, *he with difficulty uttered the laſt farewell,* Id. M. 6, 509. *cf.* 10, 62. et mihi diſcedens ſuprema dicere voce *ſc.* auſus es, *with your laſt words,* Ov. Ep. 2, 97. patriae quoque vellet ad oras reſpicere, inque domum ſupremos vertere vultus, *and to turn his laſt looks upon his home,* Id. M. 11, 547. ventum ad ſupremum eſt, *things are come to a criſis,* Virg. A. 12, 804.——SUPREMA, ôrum, n. *the laſt moments, the end of life, death;* ut me in ſupremis conſolatus eſt! Quinctil. 6 pr. 11. ſupremis appropinquare, Tac. An. 6, 50. admotus ſupremis Claudius, *near his end,* ib. 12, 66.—circa ſuprema Neronis *ſc.* tempora, Plin. 16, 44 f. 86. *ſo* ſupremis Divi Auguſti, Id. 7, 3. carmine ſuprema alicujus deflere, Tac. An. 3, 49. agitare de ſupremis, *to think of diſpatching one's ſelf,*

ld. H. 4, 59. *cf.* ib. 44.—solvere suprema militibus, *to perform funeral rites*, ld. An. 1, 61, et cineri ingrato suprema ferebant, *paid the last duties*, Virg. A. 6, 213. nihil primo senatûs die agi passus, nisi de supremis Augusti, *about the funeral*, Tac. ib. 8.—SUPRĒMUM & Suprēmo, adv. *at last, for the last time*, Curt. 8, 7, 7. Tac. An. 3, 74. H. 4, 14. Plin. 11, 37 f. 55. quae mihi tunc primùm, tunc est conspecta supremùm, Ov. M 12, 526.—anima exitura supremò, *last*, Plin. 11, 53 f. 115. et magnâ supremùm voce ciemus, *we call upon him for the last time*, Virg. A. 3, 68. supremùm congemuit *sc.* ornus, ib. 2, 630.

SŪPĪNUS, a. *with the face and belly upwards, lying on the back*; opp. *to* pronus: animal omne, ut vult, ita utitur motu sui corporis, prono, obliquo, supino, Cic. Div. 1, 53. cubat in faciem, deinde supinus, Juv. 3, 280. stertitque supinus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 19. quid nunc supina fuerium in caelum conspicis? *why do you look to heaven with your face turned upwards?* Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 78. apes noctu deprehensae in expeditione excubant supinae, ut alas a rore protegant, *lie* or *couch on their back*, Plin. 11, 8 f. capite supino arrogantia ostenditur, *elevated, lofty, raised high, with the face looking upwards*; opp. *to* dejecto, Quinctil. 11, 3, 69. supina cathedra, *an easy chair* for reclining or sleeping on, Plin. 26, 37 f. 68. cervix supina, *turned upwards*, ib. 82. colles supini, *sloping*, Virg. G. 2, 276. & 3, 555. cornua supina, *gently inclined backwards*, ld. 11, 37 f. 45. crines a fronte supini, *hanging backwards*, Stat. Th. 8, 641. supini cubitus oculis conducunt, at proni tussibus, in latera adversum destillationes, *lying in bed on the back*, Plin. 28, 4 f. 14 m. *so* Aristoteles et Fabianus plurimùm somniari (*sc.* ab hominibus) circa ver et autumnum tradunt, magisque supino cubitu, at prono nihil. Theophrastus celeriùs concoqui dextri lateris incubitu, difficiliùs a supinis, *that food is digested with more difficulty by those who sleep on their back*, ib. fluminaque in fontes cursu redituras supino, *with a backward course*, Ov. P. 4, 5, 43. *so* nec redit in fontes unda supina suos, Ov. Med. fac. 40. carmen supinum, *a small poem consisting of verses which may be read backwards*, as well as forwards, Martial. 2, 86. dextera tum leviter deducens fila supinis formabat digitis, *with the inside of the fingers upmost*; opp. *to* prono pollice, Catul. 63. (*al.* 62,) 312. supinâ falce palmitis oculos auferre, *with the edge turned upwards*, Plin. 17, 22 f. 35, 11. *so* nec clypeo Graechum pugnantem aut falce supinâ, Juvenal. 8, 201. ex rostratis (navibus) Poeni vana pleraque (utpote supino jactu) tela in superiorem locum mittebant, *as being obliged to throw them upwards from below*, Liv. 30, 10 m. manibus supinis, *with uplifted hands, having the palms upmost*, Ov. M. 8, 681. Virg. A. 4, 205. *so* tendoque supinas ad caelum cum voce manus, ib. 3, 177. *cf.* Liv. 26, 9. Suet. Vit. 7. in mari tam latè supino, *so widely exposed to the air and sky above*, Plin. 9, 2. hirundines rusticae confingunt nidos totos supinos, *turned upwards*, Plin. 10, 33 f. 49 m. supina etiam ora cernuntur (*sc.* in speculis) depulsione luminum, *faces are seen turned* or *looking upwards*, Cic. de Univ. 14. *so* intueri delatorum supina ora, *exposed to public view*, Plin. Pan. 34, 3. supinus palmes, *bent* to form an arbour, Martial. 12, 31. supinum solum, *gently raised* or *sloping*, Plin. Pan. 30, 4. tabula supina, *sloping*, Plin. 13, 12 f. 23. supinâ tellure quae provēniunt, *vegetables* or *herbs which grow on the surface of the earth*; opp. *to* pendentia *sc.* de arboribus, *fruits*, Plin. 23 pr. majorque pars terrarum ita supinam in tellure vindemiam metit, *reaps their vintage lying low, on the surface of the ground*, Plin. 17, 22 f. 35, 15. Tibur supinum, *situate on the declivity of a hill, sloping*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 23. *in the same sense Juvenal calls it* pronum, 3, 192. arborum tonsura supinior, *a lopping of trees with the cut too much upwards*, and thus exposed to the weather, Plin. 17, 23 f. 35 f. *so* in supinum excisis *sc.* vitibus *v.* palmitibus, 17, 24 f. 37, 6. ne resupina caelum, sed prona potius plaga terram spectet, Col. 4, 24, 15. *cf.* ib. 9. supinâ valle praecipites egisti, *you have driven them headlong down the declivity*, Liv. 7, 24. *so* per supinam vallem fusi sunt, *they were driven in disorder down a declivity in the rear*, Liv. 4, 46. *cf.* 6, 24. supinus vultus, *turned upwards*, Quinctil. 11, 11, 9. si haec quoque jam leniùs supina evaseris, *if you get over these acclivities now less steep*, ib. 12, 10, 79.—¶ metaph. *careless, negligent, indolent, supine*; et supinum animum in gravi derelinquere coeno, Catull. 17, (*al.* 18,) 25. non attendis, et aure me supinâ—audis, *heedless, inattentive*, Martial. 6, 42, 22. *so* supini securique, Quinctil. 11, 3, 3. otiosi et supini, 10, 2, 17 et multum referens de Maecenate supino, *affecting the lolling posture of the indolent* or *delicate* Maecenas, Juvenal. 1, 66. nunquam deliciae supiniores, *more insipid*, Martial. 2, 6, 13.—¶ *proud, puffed up*; haec et talia, dum refert supinus, Id. 5, 8, 10. Italo honore supinus, *elated with the honour* of being a magistrate in some municipal town *of Italy*, Pers. 1, 129.—SUPĪNĒ, adv. *carelessly*, Senec. Ben. 2, 24.—SUPĪNĪTAS, ātis, f. *supineness, posture with the face, the breast or belly upwards*; pectus ac venter ne projiciantur observandum; est odiosa omnis supinitas, Quinctil. 11, 3, 122. *cf.* ib. 69 & 82.—SUPĪNĀRE, *to place in a supine posture, to lay a person on his back* with his belly upwards; visuque sagaci rimatur positos, et corpora prona supinat, Stat. Th. 12, 289. praecipitatque retro juvenem, atque in terga supinat, ib. 6, 789. tollunque armos, (quitemque supinant *sc.* equi, *they rear, and make the rider look upwards*, ib. 8, 394. erecto currum temone supinant, ib 3, 414. qui Parnasson utrumque, aut Cirrham tauris, Anemoriamque supinant, *plough, turn up the clods to the sun*, ib. 7, 347. *so* supinatas aquiloni ostendere glebas, *to turn up the clods to the northern wind*, Virg. G. 2, 261.—supinata manus, *with the palms turned upwards*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 119.—[a] nasum nidore supinor, *sc.* secundum, *I raise up my nose to catch the smell*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 38.—libet interrogare, quid tantopere te supinet, *elevates* or *makes you proud*; (solent enim qui superbiunt, caput attollere, pectus projicere, quod est quodammodo supinari,) Senec. Ben. 2, 13.

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SUPPACTUS, *fixed below*; *see* Suppingere.

SUP-(*for* SUB-) PALPĀRI, *to coax and wheedle*; occoepit ejus matri suppalparier vino, ornamentis, opiparisque opsoniis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 28.

SUPPAR & sub-par, āris, a. *nearly equal, contemporary*; huic aetati suppares Alcibiades, Critias, Cic. Brut. 7. dulces Latini lepōris facetiae per Caecilium Terentiumque suppari aetate nituerunt, Paterc. 1, 17. nam supparis aevi sum tibi ego, Auson. Ep. 1, 13.

SUP-PARASITĀRI, *to flatter, to fawn, to cringe*; hic illi supparasitatur semper, *pays his court to* her, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 77. supparasitabor patri, *I will second my father in his wheedling* Alcmena, Id. Amph. 1, 3, 17.

SUPPĀRUM, i, n. & -us, i, m. *a kind of linnen garment, a kirtle*, Festus; Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 91. 2, 2, 45. Lucan. 2, 364. Varr. L. L. 4, 30.—¶ 2 *a sail fastened to the highest part of the mast, a top sail*; summaque pandens suppāra velorum, perituras colligit auras, Lucan. 5, 429. *cf.* Senec. Ep 77. Stat. Silv. 3, 2, 27. Senec. Oet. 698.

SUPPĔDITARE, *(q. a.* sub *et* pes,) *to furnish, to afford*; frumentum alicui, Cic. Verr. 3, 74. & 5, 38. terra fruges ferre, et, ut mater, cibos suppeditare possit, Cic. Leg. 2, 27. *cf.* Amic. 23.—suppedita mihi tela, Sil. 10, 137. suppeditabit nobis Atticus noster de thesauris suis, quos et quantos viros, *sc.* ut testes, Cic. Fin. 2, 21. multam etiam casus nostri varietatem tibi in scribendo suppeditabunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 13. hic locus suppeditare solet oratoribus et poëtis mirabilem copiam dicendi, Cic. Topic. 18. *add.* Arch. 6. Q. fr. 3, 1, 4 f. vix satis otium studio suppeditare possumus, *I can scarcely afford*, A. ad Heren. 1, 1. quòd Ciceroni suppeditas *sc.* pecuniam, gratum, *I am obliged to you for supplying my son with money*, Cic. Att. 14, 20 fistulas, quibus aqua suppeditabatur templis, praecidi imperārat, *was supplied*, Cic. C. Rabir. 11 f. *fo* ipsis a rege pecunia suppeditabatur, Nep. 7, 8. luxuriae sumtus suppeditare ut possies, Plaut. Asin. 4, 2, 10 tu patria nobis suppeditas praecepta, *thou affordest me paternal instructions*, Lucr. 3, 10. tantum *(sc.* humoris) suppeditant amnes, *afford so much moisture*, ib. 5, 387. *fo* suppeditatque novo confestim lumine lumen *sc.* sol, ib. 5, 284. omnia suppeditat porro natura, 3, 23. unde mare ingenui fontes, externaque longè flumina suppeditant, *supply* water to *the sea*, ib. 1, 232. *cf.* 5, 299. *cf.* ib. 666. 1, 995. 2, 26, 568, &c. si illi pergo suppeditare sumtibus, *to support his expences*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 57. et necesse est multum accipere Thaidem, ut tuo amori suppeditare possit sine sumptu tuo, *that she may supply* or *gratify*, Id. Eun. 5, 9, 46.—tributo sumtus suppeditari, *that the* public *expences were supplied* or *supported by a tax* on the people, Liv. 23, 48 m.—* *depon.* de Patulciano quod suppeditatus es, gratissimum est, *I am much obliged to you for having enabled me to discharge the debt of* Patulcius, Cic. Att. 14, 18 m.——¶ 2. neut. *to be enough* or *sufficient*; studeat parare ea, quae suppeditent et ad cultum, et ad victum; nec sibi soli, sed conjugi, liberis, ceterisque, quos caros habeat, Cic. Off. 1, 4. Pometinae manubiae, quae perducendo ad culmen operi destinatae erant, vix in fundamenta suppeditavêre, *were scarcely sufficient for* laying *the foundations*, Liv. 1, 55 f. clamore ac stomacho non queo labori suppeditare, *i. e.* par esse, *to bear* or *endure*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 17.—* in hoc campo—facilè suppeditat omnis apparatus ornatusque dicendi *sc.* oratori, *is afforded* or *furnished*, Cic. Or. 3, 31. *so* licet enim satis exemplorum ad imitandum ex lectione suppeditet, Quinctil. 2, 2, 8. *cf.* 1, 1, 31. an hoc significas—ne chartam quidem tibi suppeditare, *that you have not*, Id. Fam. 7, 18, 7. navis defendebatur egregiè, quoad tela suppeditārunt, *as long as weapons lasted, while they had weapons*, Liv. 30, 25 m. quòd multitudo suppeditabat, aliquot cohortes in castris reliquerant, *as they had plenty of men*, Liv. 6, 24. ad vos quemadmodum loquar, nec consilium, nec oratio suppeditat *sc.* mihi, *I am at a loss how to address you*, Id. 28, 27. ita gaudium gaudiis suppeditat, *one joy seconds* or *succeeds another*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 3.—materies ut suppeditet rebus reparandis, *i. e.* suppetat, *there may be*, Lucr. 1, 548.—at neque, cur faciant ipsae, quareque laborent, dicere suppediat, *i. e.* facile est, *it is not easy to say*, ib. 3, 731. cui si vita suppeditavisset, sublato ambitu, consul factus esset, *if his life had lasted, if he had lived*, Cic. Brut. 70. *so* cujus (C. Caesaris, *postea* Augusti) etiam naturalis pater, si vita suppeditâsset, consul factus esset, Cic. Phil. 3, 6. Carbo, quò *(al.* quòd *v.* quoad) vita suppeditavit, est in multis judiciis causisque cognitus, *as long as he lived*, Cic. Brut. 27. ut eum (Curionem) mirer, cum et vita suppeditavisset, et splendor ei non defuisset, consulem non fuisse, *seeing he lived long*, ib. 32 f. ipsi Publio neque animus in periculis, neque oratio suppeditavit, *had neither courage nor eloquence* to defend himself, Tac. H. 4, 40. ceterùm obsessis adeò suppeditavisse rem frumentariam constitit, ut horreis ignem injicerent, *it was certain that the besieged had so great abundance of grain, that*, on their departure, *they burned their magazines*, Tac. An. 15, 16.—quae si omnia exigerem, suppeditabat tamen tempus, *there would be time enough*, Quinctil. 1, 12, 14.—* sed, si, omissis his rebus omnibus, quibus nos suppeditamus, *(al.* suppeditamur,) ille eget, &c. *with which we abound* or *are supplied*, Cic. Cat 2, 11.—SUPPEDITĀTUS, part. *afforded, furnished*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2 f. remigi rem frumentariam esse suppeditatam, ib. 5, 51. *cf.* Balb. 17.—SUPPEDITĀTIO, ōnis, f. *plenty, abundance, store*, Cic. N. D. 1, 40.

SUP-PĔDĔRE, *to foist* or *fizzle*, Cic Fam. 9, 22. 1. 14.

SUP-PENDĔRE, *to hang under* or *below*, Col. 4, 26 f.

SUPPERNĀTUS, a. *cut like a ham*; (supernati dicuntur; quibus femina sunt succisa in modum pernarum, Festus;) *cf.* Liv. 22, 51.—¶ *metaph.* alnus supernata securi, *cut*, Catull. 17, 18.

SUP-PĔTĔRE, (ivi, ītum; *ex* sub & peto; usurpatur in tertiis personis et infinito:) *to be in readiness* or *abundance*; alimentis antè congestis, quae tantae multitudini vel per biennium suppeterent, *might serve* or *be sufficient for*, Curt. 7, 11, 1. caetera in hanc rem feliciter suppetunt, *other things for this purpose are ready at hand*, Col. 9, 1, 4. si causa peccandi in praesens minùs,

nùs ſuppetebat, *if there was not*, or *if a cauſe of doing miſchief did not offer at preſent*, Salluſt. Cat. 16. ut mihi ſuppetat perpetuus cibus, *that I may have*, Plaut. Perſ. 3, 1, 3. beſtiis ipſa terra fundit ex ſeſe paſtus varios atque abundantes nihil laborantibus; nobis autem aut vix, aut ne vix quidem, ſuppetunt (*ſc.* cibi) multo labore quaerentibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 34.—ut amori, ut ambitioni, ut quotidianis ſumtibus copiae ſuppetant, *that he may have ſufficient reſources* to gratify, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 32. *ſo* ut ad largiendum ſuppetant copiae, Cic. Off. 1, 14 m. an exiſtimas ſuppetere nobis poſſe, quod quotidie dicamus in tanta varietate rerum, *that I could have what to ſay*, or could be ſupplied with new materials for ſpeaking, Cic. Arch. 6. eae orationes a primoribus Patrum habitae ſunt, ut pro ſe quiſque " jam nec conſilium ſibi ſuppetere" diceret, nec, &c. *that they had no advice to offer*, Liv. 4, 48 m. ne pabuli quidem ſatis magna copia ſuppetebat, *there was not*, Caeſ. B. G. 1, 16. cùm frumentum copiaeque aliae largiùs obſeſſis, quam obſidentibus ſuppeterent, *when the beſieged were more plentifully ſupplied with corn and other neceſſaries than the beſiegers*, Liv. 5, 26. credo, ſi meis horis in accuſando uti voluiſſem, vererer, ne mihi crimina non ſuppeterent, ne oratio deeſſet, *leſt I ſhould not have ſufficient grounds of accuſation, and ſhould want materials for ſpeaking*, Cic. Verr. 1, 11 m. non ſuppetunt dictis data, *he has not wherewithal to make good his word*, Plaut. Aſin. 1, 1, 41. utinam quae dicis, dictis facta ſuppetant, *I wiſh deeds may make good your words*, or *that you may perform what you promiſe*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 106. nunquam (iis) tanta ſuppeteret victoriae fiducia, ut, &c. *that they would never have*, Hirt. B. Afr. 31. ſed tamen ſi cui haec (honor, et gloria, &c.) ſuppetunt, *if any one has*, Cic. Off. 2, 8 f. illi (Ciceroni) enim et copioſiſſimum ingenium, et ingenio quà varietas rerum, quà magnitudo largiſſimè ſuppetebat, *he had*, Plin. Ep. 9, 2. non poteſt ecfari tantum dictis, quantum factis ſuppetit laboris, *he cannot expreſs in words how much diſtreſs there is in fact*, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 17. rudis in militari homine lingua non ſuppetebat libertati animoque, *could not expreſs*, Liv. 2, 56 m. lucrum perenne vobis ſemper ſuppetat, *that you may have*, Plaut. Amph. pr. 14 *ſo* ſi mihi eadem materia ſuppeteret, *if I had the ſame ability*, Plin. Ep. 3, 2. mihi ad remunerandum nihil ſuppetit, praeter voluntatem, Cic. Fam. 15, 13, 3 etſi tibi omnia ſuppetunt, quae conſequi ingenio, aut uſu homines, aut diligentiâ poſſunt, *you have*, Cic. pet. cons. 1. pecunia deeſſe coepit, neque quò manus porrigeret, ſuppetebat, niſi amicorum poſſeſſiones, *nor was there any thing, to which he could reach his hands*, Nep. 10, 7. ex quibus ſimilibuſque ſi attendas, ad augendum permulta ſuppetunt, *there are*, Cic. Part. 16. namque regnum ſuppetebat mihi, *I had*, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 19. beneficâ voluntate benevolentia movetur, etiam ſi res forte non ſuppetit, *though fortune is wanting*, Cic. Off. 2, 9. pauper enim non eſt cui rerum ſuppetit uſus, *for* res ad uſus, *who has as much as he needs*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 4. confugiam hinc; res ita ſubitò ſuppetit mihi, *circumſtances require it*, I can do nothing better, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4 f. quoi (*for* cui) omnia omnes ſuppetunt res proſperae, i. e. *all things ſucceed as well as we could wiſh*, Id. Epid. 3, 3, 16 deoſque oro, ut vitae tuae ſuperſtes ſuppetat, *that ſhe may outlive you*, Id. Trin. 1, 2, 19. quibuſcunque vires ſupperebant ad arma ferenda, praeſto fuêre, *whoever had ſufficient ſtrength*, Liv. 4, 22. ſcribentur fortaſſe plura, ſi vita ſuppetet *ſc.* mihi, *if life ſhall continue, if I ſhall live*, Cic. Fin. 1, 4. dum ſuppetit vita *ſc.* nobis, *while we live*, Plin. Ep. 5, 5 f. quoad vita ſuppetet, Hirt. B. Afr. 92. ſi vita longior ſuppetiſſet, haud dubium fuit, quin eum in poſſeſſione regni relicturus fuerit, *if he had lived longer*, Liv. 40, 56.—*ingrata miſero vita ducenda eſt (*ſc.* tibi,) in hoc, novis ut uſque ſuppetas laboribus, *that you may always be able to endure new tortures*, Hor Epod. 17, 64. et tamen ut plagae quoque poſſint ſuppetere ipſae, *that theſe ſtrokes may be* inflicted, Lucr. 1, 1049.—nondum ſuppetente ad hauriendum (*ſc.* humorem) ultrà juſtâ vi, *the moon*, when half-full, *not yet having ſufficient force to draw up* to her moiſture from the earth, Plin. 2, 9 f.—SUPPĒTIAE, & -as, f. *aid, help*; (found only in the nom. & accus. plur.) quicquid ego malè feci, auxilia mihi et ſuppetiae ſunt domi, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 12. memento ſuppetias mihi cum ſorore ferre, ib. 5, 1, 52. divitiùs non metuo, quin meae uxori latae ſuppetiae ſient, *I doubt not but* Alcmena *has been aſſiſted from heaven*, Id. Amph. 5, 2, 54. ferte ſuppetias *ſc.* mihi, Id. Rud. 3, 2, 10. *cf.* Suet. Veſp. 4.—¶ SUPPETIAS *is ſometimes put abſolutely, with* ferre *or ſome ſuch word underſtood*; nae tibi ſuppetias tempore adveni modo, *I came in time to your aſſiſtance*, Id. Men. 5, 7, 31. *ſo* oppidanis ſuppetias venire, Hirt. B. Afr. 5. ſuis finibus oppidiſque ſuppetias profectus eſt, ib. 25. ſuis fugientibus ſuppetias ire contendit, ib. 39. milites turmis ſuorum ſuppetias mittit, ib. 75. occurrere ſuppetias legionibus, ib. 66 & 68.

SUP-PĪLĀRE, *to ſteal craftily* or *underhand, to pilfer, to purloin, to filch*, ſuppilat mihi aurum et pallam ex arcis, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 52. *cf.* ib. 5, 1, 39. Truc. 2, 7, 15.—¶ 2. *to rob, to ſtrip* or *pillage*; ſuppilas clam domi uxorem tuam, Id. Aſin. 4, 2, 6. *cf.* 5, 2, 38.

SUPPINGĔRE, (ēgi, actum; ſub & pango;) *to faſten under*; quid agam, niſi ut—ſulmentas jubeam ſuppingi ſoccis? *order my ſhoes to be ſoled*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94. qui auro habeat ſoccis ſubpactum ſolum, *who has his ſhoes ſoled with gold*, or *nails of gold fixed in the ſoles*, Id. Bacch. 2, 3, 98. *cf.* Val. Max 9, 1 ext. 4.

SUPPLANTĀRE, (ſub & planta,) *to ſupplant, to trip up one's heels, to make to fall, to overturn*; qui ſtadium currit, eniti et contendere debet, ut vincat, ſupplantare eum, quicum certet, nullo modo debet, Cic. Off. 3, 10.—* SUPPLANTĀRE vitem in terram, *to ſupplant* or *lay flat on the ground*, Col. Arb. 7, 4. Plin. 17, 23 f. 35, 27. uvas, *to make to fall*, Id. 17, 22 f. 35, 19.—* ſulturas, *to weaken, to make the props to fail*, Vitruv. 10, 22.

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et tenero supplantat verba palato, *lispe out*, pronounces indistinctly, Pers. 1, 35.—SUPPLANTĀTUS, part. *overturned, having his heels tripped up*, Senec. Ep. 13.

SUPPLAUSIO, ōnis, f. *a beating; see* supplodere.

SUPPLĒRE (sup-pleo, ēvi, ētum,) *to fill up, to supply*; ex alio acervo quantum cuique mensurae defuit, supplet, Col. 12, 50, 19. simili misturā vas suppleatur, Id. 12, 10, 2. *cf.* Cato, 88. aerarium si ambitione exhauserimus, per scelera supplendum erit, Tac. An. 2, 38. vulnera supplevit lacrimis, *she filled his wounds with tears*, Ov. M. 4, 140. adjectoque cavae supplentur sanguine venae, *are supplied with new blood*, ib. 7, 291. dum veniant aliae (atomi,) ac suppleri summa queatur, Lucr. 1, 1044. omissa supplere, Quinctil. 10, 5, 4. si quid desit operi, supplet aetas, ib. 12, 6, 3. Hirtius, qui Gallici belli novissimum imperfectumque librum supplevit, Suet. Caes. 56. ut referendis praeteritis verbis, id scriptum, quodcunque defendis, suppleatur, Cic. Or. 2, 26. de bibliothecā Graecā supplendā &c. Cic. Q. fr. 3, 4.—non enim te instruere domum tuam voluerunt in provincia, sed illum usum provinciae supplere, *to supply what you used in the province*, Id. Verr. 4, 5. Senatorum censum ampliavit; ac pro octingentorum millium (*sc.* sestertiūm nummorum) summā duodecies H. S. (*sc.* centena millia) taxavit, supplevitque non habentibus, *and make up* that sum *to those who had not* so much, Id. Aug. 41. (A. 6.) multis incendiorum damna supplevit, *he made up* or *repaired*, Id. Cal. 16. *cf.* Tac. An. 1, 71. quod cessat ex reditu, frugalitate suppletur, *what I want in wealth, I make up by economy*, Plin. Ep. 2, 4.—tibi parentis ipse supplebo locum, Senec. Hippol. 633. hypocaustum, si dies nubilus, solis vicem supplet, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 24.—¶ 2. *to supply an army with new soldiers; to recruit, to complete*; supplevitque ita eas legiones, ut singulae sena millia et ducenos pedites, trecenos haberet equites, *be filled up*, Liv. 29, 24 f. dimissis veteranis exercitum junioribus supplet, Justin. 12, 11. legiones suppletae ex Bruti exercitu, Cic. Phil. 8, 9. subito delectu suppletae legiones, Tac. H. 4, 19.—suppleverat remigio naves, *he had furnished his ships with the full complement of rowers*, Liv. 26, 39 m. remigium supplet *sc.* mihi, *he supplies* or *furnishes me with rowers*, Virg. A. 3, 471. Senatum supplevit, *he filled up* the vacancies in *the senate*, Suet. Caes. 41. *so* decurias equitum, Id. Tib. 41.—* si foetura pregem suppleverit, *if fruitfulness shall supply the flock*, i. e. if all the ewes have lambs, Virg. E. 7, 36.—* supplete ceteros, *add* or *join*, Cic. Phil. 12, 6.—supplet enim ille nescio quis, *aids* or *assists* them, Id. Flac. 17.

SUPPLĒMENTUM, i, n. *a supply, a reinforcement*; partem copiarum, supplementumque, quod ex Italia adduxerat, in Helvios convenire jubet, *the supplies* or *recruits*, Caes. B. G. 7, 7. per causam supplementi equitatūsque cogendi ab exercitu discedit, *under pretence of raising recruits and cavalry*, ib. 9. magnum numerum ex Thessalia, &c. supplementi nomine in legiones destribuerat, Id. B. C. 3, 4. scribere supplementum legionibus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3. legere milites in supplementum, Curt. 5, 1, 43. hinc in regionem Mediae transiit, ubi supplementum novorum militum e Cilicia occurrit *sc.* ei, ib. 5, 7, 12. & 6, 6, 35. inter haec Memnon ex Thraciā in supplementum equitum sex millia adduxerat, ib. 9, 3, 21. in supplementum classis juventus, armaque data, Liv. 28, 37. ut terna millia peditum, ducenos equites ambo praetores in supplementum sociis imperarent, Id. 38, 36. servos in classem ad supplementum remigum dedit, 26, 47. ut novos exercitus scribere, aut supplementum veteribus liceret, 42, 10. legiones et veteres eodem supplemento explevit, et novas scripsit, 1, 30. milites qui in supplementum venerant, Justin. 3, 4. ut ad supplementum exercitūs servos manumitterent, ib. 5.—quosdam bello captos in supplementis urbium dividit, *to supply the population*, ib. 8, 6.—¶ sed ex geminis (capris) singula capita, quae videntur esse robustiora, in supplementum gregis reservantur, caetera mercantibus traduntur, *but of twins, one head, which appears to be the stronger, is reserved for recruiting the flock*, Col. 6, 6, 7. apes nimio fatigatae opere plurimae pereunt, nec ullis juventutis supplementis frequentatae, novissimè reliquae intereunt, *not being increased with new supplies of youth*, ib. 9, 13, 3. speciosum adjectum supplementum Campanae coloniae, Paterc. 2, 81. dextrae quoque manūs digitum salutarem *(the fore-finger,)* tam imbecillum interdum sentiebat, ut torpentem contractumque frigore, vix corneī circuli supplemento scripturae admoveret, *he could scarcely employ it for writing with the help of a circular piece of horn*, Suet. Aug. 80 f.

SUPPLICĀRE, (āvi, ātum; sub & plico: flexo corpore aut genu venerari, adorare, precari,) *to pray* or *beg humbly, to supplicate, to worship; to pay honour or devotion to a deity*; quando bene gessi rem, volo hic in fano supplicare, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 41. ea mihi (Lari) cotidie aut ture, aut vino, aut aliquī semper supplicat, *she worships me*, Id. Aul. pr. 24. *cf.* Rud. pr. 26. villica Lari familiari pro copia supplicet, Cato, 143. *so* per idem tempus Uticae forte C. Marius per hostias Dīs supplicante, Sall. Jug. 63. sanxit, ut priūs quàm consideret quisque (senator,) thure ac mero supplicaret apud aram ejus Dei, in cujus templo coiretur, *should pay his devotions*, Suet. Aug. 35. *cf.* Senec. Ir. 3, 18. posito genu supplicandum *sc.* est, Quinctil. 9, 4, 11.—sed Caīum nepotem, quòd Judaeam praetervehens, apud Hierosolymam non supplicasset *(sc.* Deo Judaeorum,) collaudavit, *for not having paid his devotions*, Suet. Aug. 93. exercitus honorarium eī (Druso) tumulum excitavit; circa quem deinceps stato die quotannis miles decurreret, Galliarumque civitates publicè supplicarent, *and* persons deputed from *the states of Gaul, made their supplications* to his ghost, Id. Cl. 1.—¶ 2. *to ask submissively, to implore* or *intreat, to supplicate* men; ipsum hunc orabo, huic supplicabo, *I will supplicate* or *humbly beseech him*, Ter. And. 2, 1, 14. is sibi me supplicaturum putat, Id. Hecyr. 3, 5, 50. jam haec tibi aderit supplicans ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 41. tibi ultro supplicatum

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tunt venio ob ſtultitiam meam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 22. quandoquidem mihi ſupplicandum ſervulo video meo, *that I muſt become a ſuppliant to my ſlave*, Id. Merc. 1, 2, 60. neque enim jam filia Coei *(i. e.* Latona) ſupplicat indignis, Ovid. M. 6, 367. nemo ingemuit,—nemo ſupplicavit *ſc.* judicibus, Cic Or. 1, 53 f. proſternerent ſe, et populo Romano, fracto animo atque humili, ſupplicarent, Cic. Planc. 20. meum beneficium ad eum detuli, qui a me contenderat, quàm ad eum, qui mihi non nimis ſubmiſſè ſupplicârat, ib. 5. neque Caeſari ſolùm, ſed etiam amicis ejus omnibus pro te libentiſſimè ſupplicabo, Cic. Fam. 6, 14. cum tot res ſint, quae veſtris animis pro hujus innocentis ſalute ſupplicent, Cic. Font. 14. ſed Pompeiani (elephanti,) amiſsâ fugae ſpe, miſericordiam vulgi inenarrabili habitu quaerentes ſupplicavêre, Plin. 8, 7 m.—* Supplico nemini, *I ſupplicate no one*, i. e. *I ſtand in need of no one's aſſiſtance*; non metuo, nec cuiquam ſupplico, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 47. nunquam ulli ſupplicabo, Id. Rud. 5, 2, 48. *add* Capt. 4, 1, 5. Epid. 5, 2, 17. Ps. 1, 5, 92. *ſo* non multum Graecis ſupplicandum putarem, Cic. Fin. 5, 25.—¶ *paſſiv. impers.* Iliacis temporibus non erant *ſc.* unguenta; nec thure ſupplicabatur, *nor were ſupplications made*, Plin. 13, 1. adduci non poſſum, ut quemquam mortuum conjungerem cum immortalium religione; ut cujus ſepulchrum nuſquam exſtet, ubi parentetur, ei *(ſc.* Caeſari) publicè ſupplicetur, *that ſupplications ſhould be publicly paid to him*, Cic. Phil. 1, 6. ſupplicatum per compita *ſc.* eſt, Liv. 27, 23.—* verbo cave ſupplicaſſis, *for* ſupplicaveris *ſc.* ne, Plaut. Aſin. 2, 4, 61.—SUPPLICĀTIO *v.* ſubplicātio, ōnis, f. *a ſupplication* or *ſolemn thankſgiving* to the gods for ſome proſperous event; geminâ victoriâ duobus biſariam praeliis partâ, malignè ſenatus in unum diem ſupplicationes conſulum nomine decrevit: populus injuſſu et altero die frequens ire *(for* ibat) ſupplicatum; et haec vaga popularisque ſupplicatio ſtudiis prope celebratior fuit, Liv. 3, 63. Senatus in quatriduum, quot dierum nullo antè belio, ſupplicationes decernit, Id. 5, 23. *cf.* 10, 21. 31, 22. 32, 31. ob rēs proſperè geſtas (contra Philippum) in dies quinque ſupplicationes decretae, Id. 33, 24. *add.* 34, 21 & 42. 36, 21. 45, 2 & 3. atque etiam ſupplicatio diis immortalibus, pro ſingulari eorum merito, meo nomine decreta eſt, Cic. Cat. 3, 6 & 10. cui uni togato ſenatus ſupplicationem decreverit, Id. Sull. 30. decem dierum ſupplicatio decreta Cn. Pompeio, Id. prov. conſ. 11. ob eaſque res ex literis Caeſaris, dies XV. ſubplicatio decreta eſt, quod ante id tempus accidit nulli, Caeſ. B. G. 2 f. his rebus geſtis, ex literis Caeſaris dierum XX ſubplicatio a ſenatu decreta eſt, ib. 4, 38 f. his rebus Caeſaris literis cognitis, Romae dierum XX ſupplicatio indicitur, ib. 7, 90 f. proſpere decedentibus rebus, et ſaepiùs, et plurium, quam quiſquam unquam, dierum ſupplicationes impetravit, Suet. Caeſ. 24 f. uti Praetor urbanus ſupplicationes per dies quinquaginta ad omnia pulvinaria conſtituat, Cic. Phil. 14, 14. ſupplicationem decretam *ſc.* tibi eſſe—gaudeo. Quòd ſi triumphi praerogativam *(i. e.* ſignum & omen) putas ſupplicationem;—neque ſupplicationem ſequitur ſemper triumphus, &c. Cato apud Cic. Fam. 15, 5.—¶ 2. *a ſupplication* or *religious humiliation* on account of prodigies or in times of diſtreſs, to avert the wrath, and to implore the favour of the gods; juſſi cum conjugibus ac liberis ſupplicatum ire, pacemque exposcere deûm, Liv. 3, 7. ſtratae paſſim matres crinibus templa verrentes, veniam irarum caeleſtium, finemque peſti expoſcunt, ib. eo anno prodigia multa fuerunt; quorum averruncandorum causâ ſupplicatio nes in biduum ſenatus decrevit, Liv. 10, 23. et prodigia hoſtiis majoribus procurata et ſupplicatio circa omnia pulvinaria, et obſecratio in unum diem indicta, Id. 27, 13. *cf.* 32, 1 & 9. 35, 21. 39, 56. 40, 2. ſupplicatio quoque earum religionum causâ fuit, *there was a ſolemn ſacrifice on account of thoſe* prodigies and *religious ſcruples*, Liv. 37, 3. unum diem Aeſculapio ſupplicatio habita eſt, *ſc.* ob peſtilentiam urentem ſimul urbem atque agros, ib. 47 f. ſupplicatio inde ex decemvirorum decreto pro valetudine populi fuit per triduum, 38, 44. *cf* 40, 37. 41, 21.—*ſo* ob terrae motus, 34, 55.—civitas religioſa, in principiis maximè novorum bellorum, ſupplicationibus habitis jam, et obſecratione circa omnia pulvinaria factâ, *ſc.* ut bellum Philippo indictum proſperè eveniret, &c. Liv. 31, 9 —— SUPPLEX, ĭcis, a. *ſuppliant*, *humbly intreating*, *with the body bent*, *kneeling* or *proſtrate*; ad te confugio, et ſupplex tua numina poſco, Virg. A. 1, 670. ſupplexque manus ad littora tendit, 3, 592. et genua amplectens effatur talia ſupplex, 10, 523. ille, humilis ſupplexque, oculos dextramque precantem protendens, 12, 930. et genibus ſupplex pronis, ſimiliſque roganti, *ſc.* cervus, Ov. M. 3, 240. ante pedes ſupplex procumbit alumnae, ib. 10, 415. *cf.* A. 1, 7, 61.—rex, depoſitis regiis inſignibus, ſupplex ad Caeſarem venit oratum, ut ſibi ignoſceret, Hirt. B. Alex. 67. ſupplex te ad pedes adjiciebas *ſc.* Caeſaris, Cic. Phil. 2, 34. qui ad opem judicum ſupplices inferioreſque confugiunt, Cic. Font. 11. ſupplex et oro regna per Proſerpinae, Hor. Ep. 17, 2. et ſupplex populi ſuffragia capto, Id. Art. 103. ſi ſupplices audiat, *ſc.* eos eſſe, *ſubmiſſive* or *penitent*, Tac. An. 1, 29. portus Alexandria ſupplex et vacuam patefecit aulam, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 35. nec ſupplex turba timebant judicis ora ſui, Ov. M. 92. velamenta manu praetendens ſupplice, *holding out the badges of peace in his ſuppliant hand*, ib. 11, 279. tendit ad vos Veſtalis manus ſupplices, Cic. Font. 17. tendit ad veſtra genua ſupplices manus, Quinctil. 6, 1, 42. vobis ſupplex manus tendit patria communis, Cic. Cat. 4, 9. matres decorae ſupplice vittâ, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 8. tempora tum vittis, et ſupplice caſtus olivâ implicat, V. Flacc. 3, 424. ſupplicis arbor olivae, *of the ſuppliant olive*, *uſually borne* by ſuppliants, Stat. Th. 12, 492. who uſed to carry in their hands a branch of olive bound with woolen fillets, Virg. A. 7, 154 & 237. 11, 101. *called* velamenta, Ov. M. 11, 279. Liv. 21, 30. Tac. H. 1, 66.—Junoni cane vota libens, dominamque potentem ſupplicibus ſupera doma,

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and

and pacify the powerful goddess Juno *with suppliant gifts*, i. e. *with sacrifices*, Virg. A. 3, 439. *so* Junoni ferre rite preces, iramque, minasque supplicibus supera votis, 8, 61. Catilina, demisso vultu, voce supplici postulare, *requested with a dejected look* and *a humble* or *submissive tone*, Sall. Cat. 32. orat multis et supplicibus verbis, ut, &c. Cic. Att. 12, 32. supplice voce rogant, Ov. M. 2, 396. *cf.* 6, 33 supplice voce loqui, Id. P. 4, 6, 10. *cf.* 4, 8, 22. supplicibus verbis illam (Venerem) placate, Id. F. 4, 155.—supplices libelli, *humble petitions*, or *requests*, Martial. 8, 31, 3.— ° Supplicem esse alicui, *for* supplicare, *to supplicate*; Socrates nec patronum quaesivit ad judicium capitis, nec judicibus supplex fuit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29. *cf.* ib. 3, 32. tam tibi sum supplex, quàm tu mihi saepe fuisti, *I beseech you as submissively as you have often besought me*, Ov. Ep. 12, 185. ut, qui deliquit, supplex est ultro omnibus! *how humble the guilty man is to all!* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 101. suarum opum nos volunt esse indigentes, ut sibi simus supplices, *that we may be their suppliant dependants*, Id. Cist. 1, 1, 34.—¶ 2. Supplex, icis, m. & f. *a suppliant* or *humble petitioner*; vester est supplex, judices, vestram fidem obtestatur, misericordiam implorat, *be is your suppliant*, Cic. Mur. 40. levate hunc supplicem vestrum, Id. Cluent. 70. jura fidemque supplicis erubuit, Virg. A. 2, 542. nos jacentes ad pedes *sc.* Caesaris, supplicum voce prohibebis? Cic. Ligar. 5. supplicis exaudi, juvenum mitissime, vocem, Ov. P. 2, 9, 5. *so* tantum misere, precesque supplicis exaudi, Id. M. 13, 856. supplicis, alma, tuae, genitrix foecunda deorum, accipe preces, Ov. F. 4, 319. *cf.* P. 2, 8, 44. scilicet ejusdem est, quàmvis pugnare videtur, supplicibus facilem, fontibus esse trucem, Id. P. 4, 6, 32. hoc tecum commune Deo; quod uterque rogati supplicibus vestris ferre soletis opem, ib. 2, 9, 22. *cf.* 3, 3, 107. supplicem non prodidit, *sc.* suum, Nep. 2, 8.—° *with the genit.* quem cum supplicem dei videret in ara sedentem, Nep. 4, 4. itaque praedicabat, mirari se, non sacrilegorum numero haberi, qui supplicibus eorum nocuisset, Id. 17, 4 f.——Supplicîter, adv. *in the manner of a suppliant, humbly*, Caes. B. G. 1, 27. supplicîter vestros quisque rogate deos, Ov. P. 1, 10, 44. supplicîter posito procubuêre genu, Ov. F. 2, 438. aram supplicîter venerans demisso lumine Turnus, Virg. A. 12, 220. Iliades supplicîter tristes, ib. 1, 481. effigies cerea supplicîter stabat, Hor. S. 1, 8. Mentor, leone obvio supplicîter volutante, &c. Plin. 8, 16 f. 21 m.

Supplicium, i. n. *a supplication* or *humble entreaty*; non votis neque supplicîis muliebribus deorum auxilia parantur, Sall. Cat. 52, 29 matronae per omnia delubra supplicîis votisque fatigare deos, *wearied the gods with their entreaties and vows*, Liv. 27, 50.—itaque Senatus ob ea feliciter acta Dîs immortalibus supplicia decernere, *decreed public thanksgivings*, Sall. Jug. 55. Vaccenses fatigati regis supplicîis, *by the intreaties* or *solicitations*, Id. Jug. 66.—° igitur legatos ad consulem cum supplicîis mittit *sc.* Jugurtha, *with a suppliant message* or *with the badges of suppliants*, ib. 46. supplicia sunt, quae caduceatores ferunt, Festus.—¶ 2. *a sacrifice* or *any offering presented to the gods*; quos boves propter aptitudinem praestare dicunt, ad victimas farciunt, atque ad deorum servant supplicia, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 10. quibus supplicîis precibusque deos posse placare, Liv. 22, 57. in supplicîis deorum magnifici erant *sc.* Romani, Sall. Cat. 9. atque hoc sceleste in animum inducunt suum, Jovem se placare posse donis, hostiis: et operam et sumptum perduunt; id eo fit, quia nihil ei acceptum est a perjuris supplicii, *no sacrifice is acceptable to him from the perjured* or *wicked*, Plaut. Rud. pr. 25. ¶ 3. *punishment* for a crime; Supplicium est poena peccati, Cic. Pis. 19. quod accidere nemini potest nisi nocenti, ib. 18 f. quid tristes querimoniae *sc.* proficiunt, si non supplicio culpa redditur? Hor. Od. 3, 24, 34. de condemnatis summum supplicium sumebant, *they inflicted capital punishment on condemned* criminals, Sall. Cat. 51, 39. *cf.* Caes. B. G. 1, 31. nonne hunc in vincula duci, non ad mortem rapi, non summo supplicio mactari imperabis? *to be punished with the utmost torture*, Cic. Cat. 1, 11.—summa supplicia sunt crux, crematio, decollatio, Paul. rec. sent. 5, 15, 3. *so* is qui ultimum supplicium sumendum esse censebat, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 24. ultima supplicia sceleribus ultimis ponat, Senec. Ir. 1, 5 f. magnitudine supplicii dubitantes cogit: nam majore commisso delicto, igni atque omnibus tormentis necat; leviore de causa, auribus defectis, aut singulis effossis oculis, domum remittit, ut sint reliquis documento, et magnitudine poenae perterreant alios. His supplicîis celeriter coacto exercitu, &c. Caes. B. G. 7, 4 f. & 5 pr. omnibus precibus petiêrunt, ne se et communes liberos hostibus ad suppliciumederent, ib. 26. barbari supplicîorum ultimum (*i. e.* incendium) effugere tentabant, Curt. 6, 6, 31. is supplicîorum, quae meruerat, metu profugit in Indiam, ib. 36. itaque veritatis impatiens hospitem et supplicem abstrahi jussit ad capitale supplicium, Id. 3, 2, 17. capitale supplicium merere, Plin. Ep. 10, 39. quicunque capi potuerunt, supplicia crucibus luerant, *were crucified*, Justin. 2, 5. *cf.* 8, 1, 17, 1. qui ad supplicium dati sunt, *were condemned to death*, Nep. 4, 5. ob facinus ad supplicium rapi, *to be dragged to execution*, Cic. Or. 2, 59. *so* ducere, Id. Verr. 5, 26. trahere, Fac. An 11, 35 agere, ib. 14, 42.—ultimum supplicium alicui indicere, 3, 49. summum supplicium ei decernere, 6, 3. extremum ad supplicium damnari, ib. 38 f. supplicio capitis afficere, Suet. Galb. 12. supplicio affici, *to be put to death*, Caes. B. G. 1, 2. majores nostri supplicium in parricidas singulare excogitaverunt, Cic. Rosc. A. 25. cui maleficio tam insigne supplicium est constitutum, ib. 26.—vos eum regem inultum esse patiemini, qui legatum populi Romani consularem, *i. e.* M. Aquillium,) vinculis ac verberibus, atque omni supplicio excruciatum necavit? *with all* kind of *torture*, Cic. Manil. 5. *so* omni supplicio interfectus, ib. summo cruciatu supplicioque perire, Cic. N. D. 3, 33. graviore supplicio, lentâ per tri-

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duum morte, conficiunt *ſc.* ſcorpiones, *they kill* thoſe whom they wound *with more grievous pain*, Plin. 11, 25.—ſupplicia miſerrima et crudeliſſima perferre, *i. e.* exilium, &c. Cic. Att. 8, 11 ep. 4. ſe ſatis ſupplicii tuliſſe, perpeſſos omnium rerum inopiam, Caeſ. B. C. 1, 84. inter ipſa verberum ſupplicia una vox audiebatur, " Civis Romanus ſum, " Quinctil. 11, 1, 40.—eſt mihi ſupplicii cauſa, fuiſſe piam, i. e. *of my imprisonment and chains*, Ov. Ep. 14, 4.—* pro peccato magno paullum ſupplicii ſatis eſt patri, Ter. And. 5, 3, 22. hei mihi! cur non habeo ſpatium, ut de te ſumam ſupplicium, ut volo? ib. 3, 5, 17. an ut pro hujus peccatis ego ſupplicium ſufferam? ib. 5, 3, 17. ſi hoc pudet, feciſſe ſumptum, ſupplicii habeo ſatis, *I am satisfied, I wish him no other punishment*, Plaut. Moſt. 5, 2, 43. *ſo* ſatis mihi id habeam ſupplicii, dum illos ulciſcar modo, *I should be satisfied, I should wish nothing more*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 15. jam ſupplicii ſatis eſt mihi, *I have had sufficient revenge*, Id. Phor. 5, 8, 40. te ultro accuſabis; et dabis ei ultro ſupplicium, *and you will spontaneously give her satisfaction*, Id. Eun. 1, 1, 25. interea uſque illi de me ſupplicium dabo, *I will give him satisfaction*, or *I will revenge his wrongs on myself*, Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 86. *ſo* dabitur ſupplicium mihi de tergo veſtro, *I shall have satisfaction on your back*, Plaut. Aſin. 2, 4, 75. *cf.* Mil. 2, 6, 22. namque illâ multitudine, ſi ſana mens eſſet, Graeciae ſupplicium Perſas dare potuiſſe, *the Persians might have made attonement to Greece* for their former injuries, Nep. 17, 5. *ſo* ſupplicium ſolvere, Cic. Phil. 13, 10. perſolvere, Tac. An. 6, 26. pendere, Plin. 29, 4. luere, Tac. An. 15, 69 f.—* exitus vitae ejus (Sullae) omnium proſcriptorum ab illo calamitate crudelior fuit, erodente ſe ipſo corpore, et ſupplicia *(i. e.* pediculos) ſibi gignente, Plin. 7, 43 ſ. 44. *cf.* 11, 33 ſ. 39. concha—manum, ſi praeveniat, acie ſuâ abſcindit; et aliis munita ſuppliciis, *the shell-fish, if she anticipate it, cuts off the hand* of the fiſher *with her sharp edge*:—*ſhe also is furnished* or *armed with other means of revenge*, Plin. 9, 35 ſ. 55.

Supplōdĕre *v.* ſubplōdĕre, (ſi, ſum; plaudo,) *to stamp on the ground, to beat* or *strike the ground with the foot*, as orators ſometimes did; pedem nemo in illo judicio ſupploſit, credo, ne Stoicis renuntiaretur, Cic. Or. 1, 53 f. etiamſi diſputarem, ne ſupploderem pedem, nec manum ſacarem, nec attollerem vocem, ſed iſta oratoribus reliquiſſem, Senec. Ep. 75.—Supplōsio *v.* ſupplauſio, ōnis, f. *a stamping* or *beating with the foot*, Cic. Or. 3, 12 & 59. Brut. 38 & 80. Auctor ad Heren. 3, 15.

Suppœnĭtet & ſubpœnĭtet, *i. e.* aliquantulum pœnitet; Spero etiam in praeſentiâ pacem nos habere; nam et illum (Caeſarem) furoris, et hunc noſtrum (Pompeium) copiarum ſuppoenitet, Caeſar *ſomewhat repents of his madneſs, and* Pompey *is diſſatisfied with his forces*, Cic. Att. 7, 14.

Suppōnĕre, (pōſui & *antiq.* pōſivi, pōſĭtum,) *to place, put, ſet* or *lay under*; anātum ova gallinis ſaepe ſupponimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. *cf.* Varr. 3, 9, 9. Col. 8, 5. ſupponitur prelo oliva, Col. 12, 47, 9. qui caput et ſtomachum ſupponere fontibus audent, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 8. ſub cratim uti jubeas ſeſe ſupponi, Plaut. 5, 2, 65. cervicemque polo ſuppoſiturus Atlas, Ov. F. 5, 180. quaeque vomit fluctus totidem, totidemque reſorbet, *(i. e.* Charybdis,) nos quoque Trinacriae ſuppoſuiſſet aquae, *ſc.* utinam, *had overwhelmed us in the Sicilian ſtrait*, Ov. Ep. 12, 126. ignem ariſtis, *to put under*, Id. M. 6, 456. caput pedibus ducis, Id. Tr. 3, 12, 48. prima *(ſc.* Ceres) jugo tauros ſupponere colla coegit, Ov. A. 3, 10, 13. *ſo* colla jube domitos oneri ſupponere tauros, Id. Rem. 171. ſe oneri, Id. F. 2, 114. ſupponunt alii cultros *ſc.* jugulo *v.* ſub jugulum victimarum, *apply the knives from below*, Virg. A. 6, 248. (A. 326.) vipereos dentes terrae, Ov. M. 3, 102. digitum mento, Ov. P. 2, 3, 39. falcem ariſtis maturis, *to put the ſickle to the ripe corn*, Virg G. 1, 348. focnum capiti, Ov. F. 1, 206. ſulfura fonti, M. 14, 791. credere vix equidem caeleſtia corpora poſſum arbitrio formam ſuppoſuiſſe tuo, i. e. *that* Juno, Minerva *and* Venus, ſubmitted *their* conteſt concerning *beauty to your deciſion*, Ov. Ep. 17, 120. aliquem humo, *to bury*, A. 3, 9, 48. ignem caſae, F. 4, 804. nunc ite, et miſeris ſupponite civibus ignem, *ſet fire to the funeral piles of your wretched countrymen*, Virg. A. 11, 119. *cf.* 6, 223. (A. 481.)—lacertos cervici, Ov. Ep. 15, 128. manus ad pectora *ſc.* Iliae, A. 3, 6, 81. manum mento, P. 2, 6, 14. manus carinis, M. 14, 561. medicamina alicui, Ep. 11, 40. pecus fano, F. 4, 756. tu quoque, mollis Amor, pennas ſuppone cadenti *ſc.* mihi, Ep. 15, 179. nunc longi reditus haſtae ſupponere luſtri, cernet *ſc.* meas, *ſhall ſee you putting under the ſpear*, (i. e. letting by auction) *the* public *revenues for five years*, Ov. P. 4, 9, 45. (A. 55 & 111.) poeniteat Sparten, Argoſque, meaſque Mycenas, et veterem Latio ſuppoſuiſſe Samon, *to have poſtponed*, F. 6, 48. terga cavernis, M. 6, 698. aliquem *v.* corpus terrae, *to put under, to bury*, Ov. in Ibin, 153. *ſo* caetera terrae, M. 15, 370 fratrem tumulo, Tr. 3, 3, 68. venam lacrimis, Ov. M. 9, 656. Maſſica ſi caelo ſupponas vina ſereno, *if you place under* or *expoſe to*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 51. *cf.* Plin. 14, 21 ſ. 27 f.—¶ 2. *to ſubſtitute, to put one in place of another*; in eorum locum, ſubſtituere et ſupponere coepit Romanos cives, Cic. Verr. 5, 28 & 30. *cf.* Juſtin. 7, 3 m. pro auro et argento, ſtannum et aurichalcum ſuppoſuiſſe ferebatur, Suet. Vit. 5. Hieras—criminibus illis pro rege ſe ſupponit reum, Cic. Dej. 15 m. quibus in rebus ipſi intereſſe non poſſumus, in his operae noſtrae vicaria fides amicorum ſupponitur, Cic. Roſc. A. 38. meliorem, quàm ego ſum, ſuppono tibi, *I give you a ſubſtitute more faithful than I am*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 6. —* nam mihi ab hippodromo memini afferri parvulam puellam, eamque me mihi ſupponere, *and that I made her paſs, and brought her up for my own*, Plaut. Ciſt. 2, 3, 11. *cf.* 1, 2, 24. *ſo* puerum ſuppoſivit *(for* ſuppoſuit) ſibi pro filiolo, *ſhe made him paſs for her ſon*, Id. Truc. 4, 3, 30. alienos dolores mihi ſuppoſui, *I have ſhammed* ano-

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another's pains, i. e. I have pretended to be in labour, ib. 2, 5, 9. mater ancillas jubet, aliam aliorsum ire, praemandare et quaerere puerum aut puellam, qui supponantur mihi, *who may be passed for mine*, ib. 2, 4, 50. Silenium,—quae herae meae suppositа est parva, *was brought up by my mistress as her own from a child*, Id. Cist. 4, 2, 49.—qui referam sacrilego illi gratiam, qui hunc suppositum nobis, *that I may be revenged on that villain, who has palmed* or *fraudulently imposed him upon us*, i. e. has subst. Chaerea in place of the eunuch, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 3. *so* nam pro fidicina haec suppositа est tibi, *this* wench *is put upon you for the musick-girl*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 54. puerum supponi *sc.* alicui facere, *to represent a supposititious child palmed upon one*, Ter. Prol. 39. puellam, domi suae natam, furtoque inde in domum Virginii translatam, suppositam ei esse, *was palmed upon* Virginius, *and brought up by him as his own*, Liv. 3, 44.——* SUPPONĔRE testamentum, *to falsify, to forge*, Cic. Pardox. 6, 1.—falsa testamenta, Cic. Leg. 1, 16.—* deinde suppositi exemplum epistolae Domitii, *be subjoined*, Cic. Att. 8, 6.—huic generi Hermagoras partes quatuor suppositi, *included* or *comprehended under*, Cic. Inv. 1, 9. rationem, *to add* or *annex a reason*, ib. 2, 21 & 23.—admovēre oculis distantia sidera nostris, aetheraque ingenio suppositа fuēre suo, *i. e.* subjecēre, *and have made heaven the subject of their investigation*, Ov. F. 1, 306. me tibi suppositi, *I put myself under your tuition* or *direction*, Pers. 5, 36.—rationibus et infirmationibus rationum supponendis, ad judicationem pervenire, *by adducing* or *mentioning*, Cic. Inv. 2, 27.—his igitur rebus subjunctis suppositisque, *being supposed* or *granted* as certain, Lucr. 6, 542.—— SUPPOSĪTUS (part. *contracte* suppŏstus,) cineri panis, *put under*, Ov. F. 6, 315. *so* monti gigas, Id. P. 2, 10, 24. suppositо vertice sacra ferunt, *on their heads put under them*, Ov. A. 3, 13, 28. *cf.* M. 2, 712. P. 3, 8, 12. *so* id suppositā cepisse manu, M. 4, 777. hinc mihi suppositas immittere corpus in undas mens fuit, *into the waves below*, Ov. Ep. 2, 133. suppositus stellis nunquam tangentibus aequor, *placed under the stars* of the Bear (Ursa v. Arctos) *which never set*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 3. & 5, 3, 7. te mea suppositā veluti trabe fulta ruina est, *as by a beam placed below*, ib. 1, 5, 5. cum sibi suppositis additur una tribus, Ov. Nux. 76. suppositos capiti libros habere, Quinct. 1, 10, 17.—incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, *hid under deceitful ashes*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 8. ac vix suppositi tinguntur sanguine cultri, *i. e.* sub victimarum jugula infixi, Virg. G. 3, 492. Parthus suppositus plagae soliferae, *situate under the torrid zone*, Senec. Oet. 159.—orbis suppositus malis, *exposed to*, ib. 1333. suppositi jugo tauri, *put under*, Ov. M. 7, 118. nil ita sublime est, supraque pericula tendit, non sit ut inferius suppositumque Deo, *subject*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 48.——¶ *substituted, put in place of another*; ut ille suppositus, facilè et libenter, se illum, qui non erat, esse simularet, Cic. Verr. 5, 27 f. cum vulgo loquerentur, suppositum in ejus locum (*sc.* aliquem esse,) quem pro illo probare vellet, *that one was substituted*, ib. 30. si hic falsus esset mortuus, aut profugisset; non esset difficile alium in suppositi locum supponere, ib. in eum faciunt impetum, qui suppositus erat, *who was substituted* or *put in the place of* Datames, Nep. 14, 9.—qui suppositā personā, (*i. e.* Avilio Asinium simulante,) falsum testamentum obsignandum curārit, Cic. Cluent. 44. *cf.* ib. 13. quid isti suppositum puerum (*sc.* esse) opus pessimae? *i. e.* quid isti pessimae puero suppositо est opus? *why does that slut want a substituted child?* Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 71. suppositā fertur mutāsse Mycenida cervā, Diana *is said to have changed the Mycenian* maid (i. e. Iphigenia) *for a doe substituted* in her place, Ov. M. 12, 34. *cf.* Tr. 4, 4, 67. (G. 406.) Hercule suppositо sidera fulcit Atlas, *having substituted* Hercules *in his place*, i. e. *by the help of* Hercules, Ov. Ep. 9, 18.—illorum (equorum) de gente, patri quos daedala Circe suppositā de matre nothos furata creavit, *from the race of those horses which the artful* Circe *having stolen from her father* the Sun, *produced a spurious breed by a substituted mother*, i. e. by making one of the celestial horses of Sol cover a terrestrial mare, Virg. A. 7, 283.—suppostaque furto Pasiphaë, *i. e.* suppositа tauro pro vacca, ib. 6, 24. suppostāque caelo saxa, *i. e.* Alpes, *so high that they seem to support heaven* like Atlas, Sil. 3, 9.— SUPPOSĪTIO, ōnis, f. *a putting under, a setting of eggs*, Col. 8, 5, 9.—¶ 2. *a palming* or *imposing* of suppositicious children on any one, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 25. Truc. 2, 4, 83.—SUPPOSTRIX, (īcis, f.) puerum, *she that steals boys and makes them pass for her own*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50.—SUPPOSĪTĪCIUS v. -ītius, a. *substituted* or *put in place of another, supposititious, not genuine, false*; -ia mater, i. e. *a mare that nurses the foal of an ass*, Varr. 2, 8, 2. -ius gladiator, *substituted in place of another that is fatigued* or *slain*; Hermes suppositītius sibi ipsi, *i. e.* never tired or conquered, and therefore not needing a substitute, Martial. 5, 25, 8. exploratorem hunc faciamus ludo (*al.* ludos) suppositicium. *let us make sport with this counterfeit sharper*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 71.

SUPPORTĀRE, *to convey privily, to carry*, Liv.

SUPPRIMĔRE, (supprimo, pressi, pressum; sub & premo:) *to press down, to sink*; quinquerēmis Romana duas triremes suppressit, *sunk*, Liv. 28, 30 f. navis rostris icta suppremitur, Id. 37, 11. duae captae naves, quatuor suppressae, ib. 22, 19 f. *cf.* Justin. 2, 9.——¶ 2. *to check* or *restrain*; aegritudinem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31. classem, *to stop*, 15, 3. *so* epiphoram, Col. 6, 17, 8. fletum Propert. 4, 1, 113. habenas, Ov. M. 6, 709. Art 3, 467. hostem, Caes. B. C. 1, 45. impetum, Liv. 7. iram, Ov. P. 1, 8, 69. iter, Caes. B. C. 1, 66. lacrimas, Ov. ad Liv. 427. lora, Ov. A. 1, 13, 10. P. 2, 8, 24. querelas, Ov. F. 4, 83. sanguinem, Cels. 5, 1. & alibi passim; Plin. 27, 12 f. 91. tela, Ov. Art. 3, 735. extemplò vocem supprimit, *he stops his voice* or *speaking*, Ov. M. 1, 715. *but* supprimitur vox, *a word is suppressed* or *omitted*, Quinct. 8, 3, 85. si sciat hoc vitis, nascentes supprimet uvas, *it will suppress* or *stop from growing*, Ov. Nux. 27.——¶ 3. *to conceal*

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ceal, Plin. 25 pr. pecuniam, Cic. Cluent. 25 & 26. cujus decreti suppressa fama est, *was suppressed*, Liv. 5, 1. *cf.* Tac. H. 1, 17. *so* suppresso Vespasiani nomine, ib. 2, 96. testamentum, Suet. Cal. 16. si quas (epistolas) addidero, non suprimam, *I will not suppress*, i. e. *I will publish them*, Plin. Ep. 1, 1. opus pulchrum, nec supprimendum, ib. 3, 15, 3.—* si jam deficiam, suppressaque lingua palato, *sc.* est, *is stuck* or *made to cleave to my palate*, (sed. al. al.) Ov. Tr. 3 3, 21 canes debent esse mento suppresso, *i. e.* contracto *vel* brevi, et maxillae superiori adhaerente, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3.—* quaecunque per locum praecipitem missa erant, ea vineis et aggere suppressa, comprehendebant id ipsum, quod morabatur, *being stopped by the* vineae *and the mount, set fire to that which stopped them*, Hirt B. G. 8, 42. cùm vitâ suppressa fuga est, *was stopt*, Ov. M. 11, 777. *so* pars ultima vocis in medio suppressa sono est, ib. 5, 192. suppressumque videt jam murmur Iasonis, V. Flacc. 5, 470. suppressis fontibus, *being stopped*, Ov. 15, 280. *cf.* P. 4, 2, 18.——* nummos suppressos esse putant, *concealed, suppressed, fraudulently withheld*, Cic. Cluent. 27. libri suppressi, *not published*, Suet. de Gram. 8.—Suppressâ voce dicere, *with a low voice*, Cic. Sull. 10. *so* erit enim, ut voce, sic etiam oratione suppressior, Cic. Or. 25.——Suppressio, ōnis, f. *a suppression* or *stopping*; -ōnes nocturnae, *a suppression of the breath*, a disease called *the nightmare*, Plin. 27, 10 s. 60. *cf.* 25, 4 s. 10—suppressiones judiciales, *the concealing* or *retaining of money received to bribe* judices *or jurymen*, Cic. Cl. 25.

Suppromus &subpromus, i, m. *an under-butler.*

Suppŭdet me ejus rei, *I am somewhat ashamed*; eorum (librorum) me suppudebat, Sic. Fam. 9, 1, 3. puto te jam suppudēre, cum, &c. ib. 15, 16.

Suppūrāre, (sub & pus,) *to breed* or *generate matter*, (pus,) as a sore does; *to matter, to rankle* or *fester, to suppurate, to heal*; cancer fistulosus subtus suppūrat sub carne. Cato, 157. sanguis, nisi emissus fuerit, saniem creabit: qui si suppuraverit, tardè percurabitur, Col. 6, 12, 2. si quid in corpore suppūrat, Plin. 25, 11 s. 89. si strumae suppuraverint, Id 22, 14 s. 16 *cf.* ib. c. 25 s. 73, &c.—¶ *metaph.* cum voluptates angusto corpori, ultrà quàm capiebat, ingestae suppurare coeperunt, Senec. Ep. 59 s. quos hasta Praetoris infami lucro, et quandoque suppuraturo exercet, Id. de brev vit. 11 s.——Suppūrātus, part. *suppurated*; -atae aures, *healed*, Plin. 29, 2 s. 9.—¶ *metaph.* horum, qui felices vocantur, aut ficta hilaritas est, aut gravis et suppurata tristitia, Senec. Ep. 80 m.—Suppūrātum, i, n. *a collection of purulent matter, an impostbume*; flos albae violae suppurata aperit, ipsa discutit, Plin. 21, 19 s. 76. *cf.* 23, 3 s. 35.——Suppūrātio, ōnis, f. *a collection of* pus *in a bag or cyst, an aposteme* or *impostbume, an obscess*; suppurationes, quae Graeci vocant apostēmăta, Plin. 20, 3 s. 8. omnis longus tumor ad suppurationem ferè spectat, Cels. 2, 7, 83. ex suppurationibus, hae tolerabiles sunt, quae in exteriorem partem feruntur, ib. 2, 8, 7. suppurationes pectorum, Plin. 22, 25 s. 69. suppurationes praecordiorum, (φύσεις,) *suppurations of the lungs, consumptions*, Senec. Ep. 14 m. cum maturuerit suppuratio, rescinditur ferro, Col. 6, 12, 4. suppuratio ferro recluſa linamentis curatur, Id. 6, 38, 2. *cf.* 6, 17, 4 & 6. suppuratio meliùs ferro rescinditur, quàm medicamento, Id. 6, 11. *cf.* 6, 34, 1.—— suppurationes *sc.* pulmonum reprimere, dissipare, evocare, Cels. 3, 27, 31. incisâ suppuratione, Id. 7, 2, 31 vitis alba suppurationes incipientes discutit, veteres maturat et purgat, Plin. 23, 1 s. 16. *cf.* 22, 25 s. 58. 24 3 & 4 s. 7. iidem (vermes terreni) per se impositi, mammarum suppurationes concoquunt et aperiunt, extrahuntque, et ad cicatricem perducunt, *ripen and break the impostbumes of womens breasts, and draw and heal them*, Plin. 30, 14 s. 43.——Suppūrātorius, a, *causing a suppuration, bringing to a head*; -ia medicamenta, Plin. 28, 4 s. 13.

Suppŭtāre & subpŭtāre, *to prune, to lop* trees; oleas, Cato, 27. femina fruticantia, Plin. 17, 10 s. 14. novellas plantas, Col. 4, 33, 5. castanea supputari debet bima, quin etiam trima, ib.—¶ *to compute*; et sibi quid sit utile, solicitis supputat articulis, (*al.* computat,) Ov. P. 2, 3, 18.—Supputātio, ōnis, f. *a counting* or *reckoning*, Vitr. 3, 1.

Supra, (praep. accus. regens; *contr. pro* supera,) *above*; tum mihi caeruleus supra caput adstitit imber, Virg. A. 3, 194. supra volat ardea nubem, Id G. 1, 364. fera saltu supra venabula fertur, Id. A. 9, 553. tignumque supra turba petulans insilit, Phaedr. 1, 2, 20 supra lunam sunt omnia aeterna, Cic. Somn. Scip. 4.—mare, cùm supra terram sit, medium tamen terrae locum expetens, conglobatur undique aequabiliter, Cic. N. D. 2, 45. si essent, qui sub terra semper habitavissent,—nec tamen exissent unquam supra terram, &c. ib. 37. ille qui supra nos habitat, Plaut. Perf. 5, 2, 38. ille supra segetes, aut mersae culmina villae navigat, Ov. M. 1, 295. Nereïdes super Delphinos et cete sedentes, Plin. 36, 5 m. attolli supra ceteros mortales, Id. 34, 6 s. 12. aecubueram horâ nonâ; et quidem supra me Atticus, infra Verrius, familiares tui, Cic. Fam. 9, 26.—dux hostium supra caput est, *i. e.* nobis imminet, Sall. Cat. 52, 24. cum hostes supra caput sint, discedi ab armis legesque ferri placet? Liv. 3, 17. ecce supra caput homo levis ac sordidus, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 2, 2.—* exercitus qui supra Sucssulam Nolae praesidebat, Liv. 23, 32. Syene oppidum, quod est supra Alexandriam quinque millibus stadiorum, Plin. 2, 73 s. 75.—¶ 2. *above, more than*; caesa sunt supra millia viginti, Liv. 30, 35. futurae supra tres esse non debent, Cels. 7, 7, 88. post ambulationem caput atque os supra quinquagies perfricandum, Id. 4, 2, 49 supra tres cyathos, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 15. supra duos menses, Col. 12, 49. supra hominis fortunam, Cic. Leg. 2, 16. supra modum, Liv. 21, 7 supra vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22. supra morem, Virg. G. 2, 227. quibus (*sc.* animalibus) solida ungula *sc.* est, nec supra geminos fetus, haec omnia binas habent mammas, nec aliubi, quàm in feminibus, Plin. 11, 40 s. 95.—evecta supra humanam fidem ars (statuaria) est successu, mox et audaciâ Id. 34, 7 s. 17. duo juvenes humanam supra formam, Phaedr. 4, 24. dili-

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diligentia ac decor in Polycleto supra ceteros, Quinctil. 12, 10, 7. nihil in poëtis supra Livium Andronicum, nihil in historiis supra Pontificum annales habeamus, *superior to*, Id. 10, 2, 7. bellum gerere cum dominatione et potentiâ, quae supra leges se esse velit, Cic. ad Brut. 17. est omnia quando iste animus supra *sc.* pericula, Virg. A. 11, 510. alta mane, supraque tuos exsurge dolores, Ov. ad Liv. 353.—* supra belli Latini metum id quoque accesserat, quod, &c. *over and above, besides*, Liv. 2, 18. *sc.* de floribus, supra dictos, scripsit Theophrastus, *besides those* authors already *mentioned*, Plin. 21, 3 f. 9.——

SUPRA, adv. *above;* suprà stet amurca facito *sc.* ut, Cato, R. R. 101. oleum suprà siet, ib. 119. omnia haec, quae suprà et subter, unum esse, Cic. Or. 3, 5 f. et mare, quod suprà, teneant, quodque alluit (Hesperiam) infra, *i. e.* mare superum et inferum, Virg. A. 8, 149. variae circumque supràque assuetae ripis volucres, ib. 7, 32. et toto vertice supra est *sc.* Turnus, *overtops* or *is taller than* the rest, ib. 784. — ¶ 2. *above, more than;* minoris emitis anniculani, et supra decem annorum, *sc.* vaccam, *more than ten years old*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 13. mercaris agrum fortasse trecentis, aut etiam suprà numniorum millibus emtum, *or even for more*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 165. liciti sunt usque eò, quoad se efficere posse arbitrabantur; suprà adjecit Aeschrio, *added* or *bad more*, Cic. Verr. 3, 33.—dialogos confeci et abiolvi, nescio quàm bene, sed ita accuratè, ut nihil possit suprà *sc.* esse, *more so*, Cic. Att. 12, 19. Pisonis humanitas, virtus, amor in omnes nos tantus est, ut nihil suprà possit, *that nothing can exceed it*, Cic. Fam 14, 1, 9. *so* meum amorem et peccatum in se transtulit; nihil pote suprà *sc.* est, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11. *so* vultu adeo modesto, adeò venusto, ut nihil suprà *sc.* possit esse, Id. And. 1, 1, 93. facetè, lepidè, lautè; nihil suprà, Enn. 3, 1, 37.—patiens inediae, algoris suprà quàm cuiquam credibile est, *more than*, Sall. Cat. 5. Livius in concionibus, suprà quàm enarrari potest, eloquens, Quinctil. 10, 1, 101. *cf.* Cic. Or. 40.—nihil suprà deos lacesso, *I importune the gods for nothing more* or *farther*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 11.—¶ 3. uti suprà demonstravimus, *as we have shewn above* or *before*, Caes. B. G. 2, 1. *so* de quibus suprà scripsimus, ib. 29. brassica, quae suprà scripta est, Cato, 157. de quo commemoravi suprà, Nep. 10, 6. ille, quem suprà deformavi, Cic. Caec. 5. illa, quae supra dixi, Id. Or. 3, 55.—id quod jam superà (*for* suprà) tibi paullo ostendimus ante, Lucr. 1, 430.—* res ipsa hortari videtur *sc.* me, suprà repetere *sc.* narrationem *vel* aliquid tale, *to carry my narration farther back*, Sall. Cat. 5 f. pauca supra repetam, Id. Jug. 5. *cf.* Tac. An. 16, 18. *vid.* REPETERE. SUPRA-DICTUS, part. *spoken of above, said before, aforesaid*, Plin. 10, 63. Hor. S. 2, 7, 78. Quinctil. 1, 5, 1. 6, 1, 13.—supra-nătans, *swimming* or *floating on the surface*, Vitruv. 8, 3.—supra-positus, *put* or *placed before*, Quinctil 8, 4, 6 & 9.—SUPRA-SCANDĔRE, *to go* or *pass over*, Liv. 1, 32. SUPRA SCRIPTUS, *written above* or *before*, Cic. Cluent. 54. Fam. 6, 10 Plin. 6, 27, &c.

SUPRĔMUS, *the highest, the last;* vid. supĕrus.

SURA, ae, f. *the calf of the leg;* surae hominis tantùm *sc.* sunt, et crura carnosa, Plin. 11, 45 f. 105.—¶ 2. per synecd. *the leg;* altè suras vincire cothurno, Virg. A. 1, 337. *cf.* E. 7, 32. tumentes surae, *swollen legs*, Hor. Epod. 8, 10. teretes, *round, well made*, Od. 2, 4, 21. grandes, *large, brawny*, Juv. 16, 16, 14.——¶ 3. *the lesser* or *external bone of the leg, now called* fibŭla, Cels. 8, 1, 110. et in crure, tibia a surâ *sc.* recedit, *the* tibia *recedes from the* fibula, ib. 8, 11, 3.—¶ 4. *a Roman surname*, Sall. Cat. 17.

SURCŬLUS, i, m. *(dim. ab obsol.* surus; Festus,) *a young twig* or *small branch* of a tree, *a sprout* or *sprig; a shoot, set* or *slip, a scion* or *graff, a surcle* or *sucker;* nec surculus idem Crustumiis, Syriisque piris, Virg. G. 2, 87. da mihi ex istâ arbore, quos feram, surculos, Cic. Or. 2, 69. *cf.* Quinctil. 6, 3, 88. ex surculo, *(from a plant, slip* or *shoot,)* vel arbor procedit, ut olea, ficus; vel frutex, ut rosae, arundines; vel tertium quiddam, quod neque arborem, neque fruticem propriè dixerimus, sicuti est vitis, Col. Arb. 1, 2. *cf.* Id. 3, 1, 2. arbor, e qua quis vult habere surculum, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6. omne genus surculi omni generi arboris inseri potest; quod antiqui negaverunt, Col. Arb 27, 1 (A 544, &c.) surculi, qui primi florem afferunt, *the eyes which blossom first*, Col. 11, 2, 11. si forte surculum calcaverit *sc.* bos, *has trodden on a sprig* or *spray*, Id. 6, 15. 1. malagmata maximè ex floribus *(al.* odoribus *i. e.* aromatis) eorumque etiam surculis fiunt, *of their shoots* or *sprigs*, Cels. 5, 15, 10. ubi surculus corpori infixus est, *when a sprig* or *splinter is fixed in the flesh*, Id 5, 26, 35 f. 265. pessima ex surculis, arundo est, quia aspera est, *the worst splinter is that of a reed*, ib. 274. facit autem idem in omnibus surculis, quodcunque medicamentum extrahendi vim habet, *every medicine that has the power of drawing, has the same effect in all splinters*, ib. 276. digitum satis est ad unum surculum post inflammationem deligari, *to one small twig*, Id. 8, 10, 6 f. 71. galbani sine surculis sescuncia, *of* galbănum *without the stalks an ounce and a half*, Id. 5, 18, 28 f. 62. piri surculus, *the twig of a pear-tree*, 5, 27, 17 f 86.—virgam, frugiferae arbori decisam, in surculos amputant, *they cut the branch of a fruit tree into slips* or *small pieces*, Tac. G. 10.—¶ 2. *a plant* or *tree;* placet igitur, sicuti Virgilio, nobis quoque duo esse genera surculorum, *I think with* Virgil, *that there are two kinds of trees*, Col. Arb. 1. Virg. G. 2, 10, &c. Celsus et Atticus consentiunt, tres esse motus in vite, seu potiùs in omni surculo, *(i. e.* in omni arbore quae de surculo crescit;) unum, quo germinet; alterum, quo floreat; tertium, quo matureseat, Col. 4, 28, 2. surculo consitus ager, *planted with trees*, Col. 7, 12, 10. *cf.* 2, 15, 7. 4, 29, 3. liberis autem campis, et omni surculo ruboque vacantibus, ovem Graecam pascere meminerimus, *in free open plains, and void of all* kind of *trees, shrubs* or *bushes, and briars*, Id. 7, 4, 4. post haec frequens sit incrementi major is surculus, ut ros marinus, et utràque cytisus, *let there be abundance of shrubs of a greater growth*, Id. 9, 4, 2. neque enim est ullum tam viduum solum virgultis, ut non aliquos surculos progeneret

neret, tanquam piros silvestres, et prunos, vel rubos certè, Id. 3, 11, 5. at ex fructibus surculorum valentiores uvae, ficus, nuces, palmulae, quàm quae pomis propriè nominantur, *of the fruits of the ſurculous tribe*, i. e. *of trees* or *ſhrubs produced by* ſurculi, *grapes, figs, nuts, dates are ſtronger* or *more nouriſhing than apples*, Celſ. 2, 18, 17.

SURCULACEUS, a. *of* or *like a* ſurculus; ſemina duritiâ ſurculaceâ, *i. e.* lignosâ, *of the hardneſs of wood*, Plin. 19, 7 ſ. 36.—SURCŬLĀRIS, e; & -IUS, á, um, *of* or *pertaining to twigs* or *ſhrubs*; conſiderandum eſt antè, quàm paſtinemus, ſurcularis, necne, ſit terra; idque facillimè explorátur per ſtirpes, quae ſuâ ſponte provenirunt, *whether the ground be* fit for bearing trees or ſhrubs of the *ſurcular* kind, *or not; and this is very eaſily known by the ſtems that come up of their own accord*; as wild pear trees, plumb-trees, or at leaſt bramble buſhes, Col. 3, 11, 5. igitur—eam intelligemus eſſe terram ſurcularem, ib 6. colonus in agro ſurculario ne caprâ natum paſcat, *let not a farmer feed goats in a field planted with ſhoots or cuttings*; as of vines, olives, &c. Varr. 1, 2, 17 & 18.—cicāda ſurcularia, *feeding on twigs*, or *appeaſing when twigs begin to ſpring*, Plin. 11, 26 ſ. 32.—SURCULŌSUS, a. (ſurculi naturam habens,) *ligneous, ſomewhat hard*; frutex (cinnami)—quatuor digitis ſurculoſus, aridò ſimilis, *of a ligneous quality*, Plin. 12, 19 ſ. 42 m. radices—ſurculoſae, Id. 19, 6 ſ. 31. ſurculoſa herba, 24, 15 ſ. 87. herba ramulis ſurculoſis, craſſitudine junci, 27, 11 ſ. 74.—SURCULŌSĒ (adv) areſcit *ſc.* medica, ac poſtremò in pulverem inutilem extenuatur, *when it grows dry, it becomes ligneous* or *hard, and at laſt crumbles into uſeleſs duſt*, Plin. 18, 16 ſ. 43 ſ—SURCŬLĀRI, *to be pruned*, Col. 5, 9, 11.

SURDUS, a. *deaf*; ſurdus varietates vocum, aut modos noſcere non poteſt, ic. Div. 2, 3 utinam aut hic ſurdus, aut haec muta facta ſit, Ter. And. 3, 1, 5. metuo ne non ſit ſurda, atque haec audiverit, *I fear ſhe is not deaf*, Plaut. Caſ. 3, 5, 12. ſurdis mutisque ſimiles audiebant, Plin. Ep. 6, 17. non canimus ſurdis; reſpondent omnia ſilvae, Virg. E. 10, 8. cantabant ſurdo, Prop. 4, 8, 47. nae ille haud ſcit, quam mihi nunc ſurdo narret fabulam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 10. ſurdior aequoribus, Ov. M. 13, 804. *cf.* Ep. 8, 9. foribus ſurdior ipſe tuis, Ov. A. 1, 6, 62. in illis linguis, quas non intelligimus, quae ſunt immemorabiles, ſurdi profectò ſumus, *as good as deaf, bearing to no purpoſe*, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 40. ad mea munera ſurdus, *inſenſible*, Ov. Ep. 7, 27. per nunquam ſurdos in tua vota deos, *deaf, inattentive*, Ov. P. 2, 8, 28. ſed ſurda vetanti tendebat geminas amens Cornelia palmas, Lucan. 8, 582. ſurdus timori, *unmoved by*, Sil. 11, 354.—* Mars genitor, votorum haud ſurde meorum, *not deaf to* or *regardleſs of*, Sil. 10, 554. *ſo* ſurdus pactorum, *ſc.* Annibal, Id. 1, 692. idque nobis poëta (Virgilius) velut ſurdis veritatis indulget, *(al.* inculcet,) Col. 3, 10, 18.—¶ Surdae aquae, Ov. ad Liv. 108. ſurdos expedit arcus, *he prepares his unpliant bows*, which he could not manage, Stat. Th. 9, 864. ſcriptores *ſi. e.* poëtas) autem narrare putaret aſſello fabellam ſurdo, *he would think that the writers* of the play *were telling a ſtory to a deaf aſs*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 200. vereor ne vana ſurdis auribus cecinerim, Liv. 48, 8, *cf.* Ov. Am. 3, 7, 61. Jupiter oranti ſi praebeat aures, Ov. P. 2, 9, 25. Jupiter et ſurdâ negligit aure preces, Propert. 2, 13, 48. *cf.* 2, 16, 13. quod ut efficerem, orando ſurdas jam aures reddideras mihi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 89. ſed ſurdae ad haec omnia aures concitatae multitudinis erant, Liv. 24, 32. ſurda buccina, *dumb, ſilent, not heard*, Juv. 7, 71. ſed ſi ſurda mihi pugnabunt caſtra monenti, *if the camp* or *army deaf to my admonitions will fight*, Sil. 8, 346. color ſurdus, *faint, dim, dark, not bright*, Plin. 37, 5 ſ. 18 & 20. aerei ponuntur clypei, argenteae facies ſurdo figurarum diſcrimine, *faces in ſilver* affixed to thoſe ſhields, *with a faint* or *obſcure reſemblance of the figures* to the perſons whom they repreſent, Plin. 35, 2. vetus ille parentis miles, et haud ſurdâ tractârat proelia famâ, *and had fought with no mean reputation*, i. e. *not without glory*, Sil. 6, 75. ſurdi fluctus, *deaf, inflexible*, Ov. M. 18, 211. *ſo* ſurdae fores, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 54. non erit officii gratia ſurda tui, *my gratitude for your kindneſs ſhall not be ſilent*, Ov. P. 2, 6, 32. herbae ſurdae, hoc eſt, ignobiles. Plin. 22, 2 ſ. 3. ſurda ſit oranti tua janua, laxa ferenti, *let your gate be ſhut againſt the man that brings only entreaties, and open to him that brings money*, Ov. A. 1, 8, 77. et madet heu! lacrimis janua ſurda tuis, *and the deaf* or *ſhut gate is moiſtened with your tears*, Martial. 10, 13, 8. nec ſurda ferae pulſabimus urbis limina, *and we ſhall not beat at the gates of an inhuman city*, i. e. the gates will be opened to us, Stat. Th. 12, 200. ſurda lyra, *dumb, emitting no ſound*, Propert. 4, 51, 56. ſurdis ictibus, et qui non exaudiantur caedi, *with deaf* or *imperceptible ſtrokes*, Plin. 19, 1 ſ. 4. non ſurdus judex, *acute, diſcerning*, C c. Font. 7 ſ. nempe tuas lacrimas littora ſurda bibent, *the deaf* or *unfeeling ſhores* of the infernal regions *ſhall abſorb your tears*, Propert. 4, 11, 6. (ſurda littora *quae* nec miſſas audire queunt, nec reddere voces; ut de auris ait Catul. 63, 166.) locus ſurdus, *in which the voice is not eaſily heard*, Vitr. 5, 3. materia ſurda, *plain, ſimple, bare timber*, not finely variegated in the grain, nor bright in the colour, Plin. 13, 15 ſ. 30. ſurdaeque adhibent ſolatia menti, *and apply conſolation to a mind deaf* to all they could ſay, Ov. M. 9, 653. atque illi (Varroni) ſine luce genus, ſurdumque parentum nomen, *ignoble, mean, obſcure*, Sil. 8, 247. ſurdum atque ignobile muros firmat opus, *a mean and ignoble work ſtrengthens the walls* of Thebes, which had been originally reared by the muſick of Amphion; but they were repaired by the labour of workmen, (manu, non carmine; ideoque opus ſurdum dicitur,) Stat. Th. 4, 359. *vid.* Hor. Od. 3, 11, 2. Art. 394. Propert. 1, 9, 10. & 3, 2, 3. mihi ſurda ſine illo (Phoebo) plectra, *my lyre is dumb without him*, i. e. *I cannot compoſe verſes unleſs inſpired by* Apollo, Stat. Silv. 1, 4, 19. nulla erit tam ſurda poſteritas, nulla tam ingrata fama,

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nia, quae non in caelum vos debitis laudibus ferat, *dumb* or *silent*, Curt. 5, 8, 10. *so* omnia surda tacent, Propert. 4. 3, 53. *i. e.* omnia muta, omnia sunt deserta, Catull. 63, 186. leges, rem surdam, inexorabilem esse, *a deaf thing*, Liv. 2, 3.—res surdae ac sensu carentes, *inanimate*, Plin. 20 pr. *so* surdis etiam rerum sua cuique sunt venena, ac minimis quoque, *inanimate* or *lifeless things have each their own bane* or *poison, and the smallest things also*, Plin. 24, 1. surda saxa, Ov. A. 3, 7, 58. non saxa nudis surdiora navitis Neptunus alto tundit hibernus salo, *more deaf to the naked* or *shipwrecked mariners*, Hor. Epod 17, 54. non tamen surdâ tellure, *not being deaf*, i. e. *not refusing to make the return required* of her, or *to yield a crop adequate to the culture bestowed*, Plin. 18, 3 f. 4 f. surdum theatrum, *not favourable for hearing*, Varr. L. L. 8, 38 m. cur tamen hos tu evasisse (*sc.* poenam) putes, quos diri conscia facti mens habet attonitos, et surdo verbere caedit, *whom a mind conscious of guilt alarms, and lashes with a secret* or *unheard stroke*, Juv. 13, 194. surdas clamabat ad undas, *deaf, unfeeling*, Ov. Art. 1, 531. remque omnem, surdaque vota condidit Ionio *sc.* mari, *and has lost* or *sunk all his effects and his prayers unheard* by the gods *in the Ionian* sea, Pers. 6, 28.—seu spirent cinnama surdum, seu cerâso peccent casiae nescire paratus *sc.* haeres, *ready* or *apt to be ignorant*, i. e. *careless* or *indifferent, whether the cinnamon have a weak smell, or the* casia *be spoiled* or *adulterated by* a mixture of the gum or bark of *the cherry*-tree, ib. 35.—*Zephyri* et *Zephyri*, si nostris literis scribantur, surdum quiddam et barbarum efficient, *they will make a harsh and barbarous sound*, Quinctil. 12, 10, 28.—SURDITAS, ātis, f. *deafness*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 40. Cels 2, 8, 57.—SURDASTER, tri, a. *somewhat deaf*: erat surdaster M. Crassus; sed aliud molestius, quòd malè audiebat, *that he had a bad character*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40.

SURGERE, (surgo, surrexi, surrectum; *contr. pro* subrigo v. surrigo; *rar.* activ. *to raise* or *lift up*, Plaut. Epid. 5.—neutr. *sc.* se, *to rise*; e lecto surgere, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 4. surrexit e lectulo, *he rose from bed*, Cic. Off. 3, 31. praetor de sella surrexit et abiit, *rose from his seat*, Cic. Verr. 4, 65 f. surgebat aestate a coena luce, hieme intra primam (horam) noctis, *in summer he rose from supper by day light; in winter as soon as it was dark*. Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 13. dum accubabam, quàm videbar mihi esse pulchrè sobrius! postquam surrexi, neque pes, neque mens satis sutum officium facit, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 3. undecies unâ surrexti, (*for* surrexisti) Zoile, coenâ, *sc.* a v. de, *you rose eleven times from one supper* to change your SYNTHESIS or supping-robe, Martial. 5, 80.—surgere jam tempus *sc.* est a mensâ nuptiali, Catul. 61, 3. at illa surgit humo pigra, *sc.* ex, Ov. M. 2, 772. surgit ab his solio *sc.* Juno, *after* having said *these things she rises from her throne*, ib. 3, 273. *so* solio tum Jupiter aureo surgit, Virg. A. 10, 116. lacta toro surgit, Ov. M. 9, 701. surrexêre toris, ib. 12, 579. ab umbris ad lumina vitae, Virg. A. 7, 771.—ille multò ante lucem surrexit *sc.* e lecto, Cic. Inv. 2, 4. iste postero die mane, cùm multo maturiùs, quàm unquam antea, surrexisset, judices citari jubet, Id. Verr. 2, 17. ut jugulent hominem, surgunt de nocte latrones, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 32. cumque die surgunt, Ov. M. 13, 677. vegetus praescripta ad munia surgit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81. *cf.* Ov. A. 1, 13, 13, 22 & 38. 3, 7, 22. Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 4. SURGERE ad dicendum, Cic. Or. 2, 78. credo vos mirari, quid sit, quòd, cùm tot summi oratores sedeant, ego potissimùm surrexerim, Id. Rosc. Am. 1. nonne cùm surgis ad agendum, tunc maximè tibi ipse diffidis? Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 9. *cf.* 2, 3, 2. surgit ad hos clypei dominus septemplicis Ajax, Ov. M. 13, 2. *cf.* P. 2, 5, 49.—hic ego tum ad respondendum surrexi, Cic. Cl. 18.—semel occidi sciens, ut honestissimè surgere possem, (*al.* exsurgere,) Cic. Phil. 12, 10.—cùm ante lucem de Sinuessano surrexissem, *I had set out*, Cic. Att. 16, 13.—modò surgis Eoo temporiùs caelo, modo seriùs incidis undis, *thou* (ô sun,) *risest somewhat more early* than usual *in the soft-ern* part of *heaven*, &c Ov. M. 4, 197.——¶ 2. in aede Isidis, antiquo quae proxima surgit ovili, *which rises or stands near the ancient sheepfold*. Juv. 6, 528. aequora surgunt, *the billows rise*, Virg. A. 3, 196. inque modum tumuli concava surgit aqua, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 20. cespite de viridi surgunt arae, *are raised* or *reared*, Sil. 7, 747. area, ex qua diaeta adibatur, ita jam cinere, mixtisque pumicibus oppleta surrexerat, ut, &c. *the court, which led to his apartment, was filled to so great a height with ashes and pumice stones*, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 14. astra ignea surgunt, Virg. A. 4, 352. *cf.* G. 1, 440. ubi pallida surget aurora, ib. 446. per rimas surgit arundo, *rises* or *grows*, Ov. 13, 891. *so* nec sterilis culto surgat avena solo, Ov. F. 1, 692. ut pluvio perlucida caelo surgere bulla solet, *as a transparent bubble uses to rise* on the surface of water *in rainy weather*, Ov. M. 10, 734. pro violâ carduus surgit, Virg. E. 5, 39. ac venerata Ceres, ut culmo surgeret alto, *being worshipped* with a libation, *that she would rise* (i. e. that the corn might grow) *with a lofty stalk* or *stem*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 124. surrexêre deae, *the goddesses rose* from their seats out of respect to Juno, Ov. M. 4, 456. Eöo quoties surgit ab orbe dies, i. e. *the sun rises from the east*, Id. P. 4, 9, 112. fama surrexit, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. ut solet adfuso surgere flamma mero, Ov. Ep. 13, 112. fruges nitidae surgunt, Lucr. 1, 253. quò ruitis? quaeve ista repens discordia surgit? Virg. A. 12, 313. non ulla laborum, ô virgo, nova mî (*for* mihi) facies inopinave surgit, ib. 6, 104. nam solet a nudo surgere ficus equo, *a kind of ulcer* or *swelling uses to be produced by* riding on *a bare*-backed horse, Martial. 14, 86. sic rustica quondam fistula disparibus paulatim surgit avenis, the rural *pipe rises* or *is formed by degrees with unequal straws*, Ov. M. 8, 192 flores et mollia pabula surgunt, *flowers and soft grass arise* or *spring up*, Ov. M. 7, 284. toto surget gens aurea mundo, *the golden age shall rise over the whole world*, Virg. E. 4, 9. de quorum vulnere surgit honor, *i. e.* flos, *a flower grows*, Ov. F. 5, 228. surgit humus, *rises* or *appears*, Ov. M. 1, 345. surgat plenâ pius ignis ab arâ, Ov. P. 4, 9, 53. ingenium caelesto suis velociùs an-

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pis surgit, *increases*, Ov. Art. 1, 186. saevae jam altius irae Dardanio surgunt ductori, Virg. A. 10, 814. jugum montis a mari surgit, Curt 5, 4, 6. aerea cui (templo) gradibus surgebant limina, Virg. A. 1, 448. jamque jugis summae surgebat Luciser Idae, Virg A. 2, 801. surgere luna videtur, Id. G. 3, 396 surgere lucus coepit, *to rise* or *grow*, Ov. M. 11, 190. tertia post Veneris cum lux surrexerit Idus, *when the third day after the Ides of* April sacred to Venus, *shall rise* or *appear*, i. e. *the* 16*th*, Ov. F. 4, 629. cum mare surrexit, *rose* or *swelled*, Ov. M. 15, 508. queis sine (*sc.* armis) nec potuêre seri, nec surgere messes, *the corns could neither be sown nor grow*, Virg. G. 1, 161. ô fortunati, quorum jam moenia surgunt, Id. A. 1, 437. jussit—lapidosos montes surgere, Ov. M. 1, 44. lux tardè discedere visa praecipitatur aquis, et aquis nox surgit ab iisdem, Ov. M. 4, 92. aedes—aut reficienda, aut transferenda; ob hoc praecipuè, quòd est multò depressior opere eo, quod nunc maximè surgit, *much lower than the work which is now erecting*, Plin. Ep. 10, 58. aggere multo surgit opus, *is raised*, Lucan. 2, 678. *cf.* Caes. B. C. 1, 25 (G. 164.) Roma, save (*sc.* meis coeptis;) tibi surgit opus, *my work* or *poem is composed in honour of thee*, Propert. 4, 1, 67. ab Jove surgat opus, *let the work begin*, Ov. F. 5, 111. sex mihi surgat opus numeris, *let my work begin with six numbers and end with five*, i. e. let the first verse of each stanza consist of six feet, and the other of five: let the work be composed in elegiac verse consisting of hexameters and pentameters alternately, Ov. A. 1, 1, 27. auspicibus vobis hoc mihi surgat opus, *let this work proceed*, i. e let this city be built, *under your auspices*, Ov. F. 4, 830. cùm bene surrexit versu nova pagina primo, *began happily*, Ov. A. 1, 1, 17. unde duae pariter, (visu mirabile!) palmae surgunt, *two palm-trees arise* or *spring up*, Ov. F. 3, 32. surgit tacitè tibi lutea pellis, *your pale skin insensibly rises* or *begins to swell*, Pers. 3, 95. multùm enim supra prosam orationem, et quam pedestrem Graeci vocant, Plato surgit, Quinctil. 10, 1, 81 pugna aspera surgit, *a fierce combat ensues*, Virg. A. 9, 667. & 11, 635. quae surgere regna *sc.* aspicies, ib. 4, 47. rumor surgit, Tac. H. 2, 42. ubi veniit imber, multorum dierum fementis uno die surgit, *what has been sown for several days springs up in one*, Col. 2, 8, 4. nate deâ, quae nunc animo sententia surgit? Virg. A. 1, 582. surgere signa solent, *the pictures use to rise* or *appear*. Ov. M. 3, 112. incipiant silvae cum primùm surgere, Virg. E. 6, 39. primus ad auras aetherias—surget Silvius, *shall rise* or *ascend to the upper world*, i. e. *shall be born*, Virg. A. 6, 762. sol occiduus tenebras jubet surgere, Senec. Thyest 822. hunc cive solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi *for* surrexisse, *sc.* an merui vel aliquid tale, *has this sun risen so black* or *unlucky to me!* Hor S. 1, 9, 73. inter pilos quaedam quasi squamulae surgunt, *certain small scales arise* or *grow among the hair*, Cels. 6, 2, 1. atque iterum in Teucros Aetolis surgit ab Arpis Tydides, *rises* or *takes arms against the Trojans*, Virg. A. 10, 28. virgaque per glebas sensim radicibus actis thurea surrexit, *a shoot of frankincense taking root by degrees through the clods, rose* or *grew up*, Ov. M. 4, 255. da nunc et volucrem sceptro quae surgit eburno, *and also the bird* (i. e. *the eagle*) *on the top of his ivory sceptre*, Juv. 10, 43. (A. 389.)—¶ 3. *passive. impers.* Surgitur *sc.* ab illis, *they rise*, Juv. 4, 144. *so* surgitur in somnos, seque ad sua limina flectunt, *they rise to go to bed*, V. Flacc. 5 f.——Surgens, part. *rising*; surgentibus obstitit ensis, *the sword met* or *opposed them as they rose*, Ov. M. 5, 77.—surgentemque novae Carthaginis arcem *sc.* cernes, Virg. A. 1, 366. Ascanium surgentem, et spes heredis Juli respice, ib. 274. oceanum interea surgens aurora reliquit, ib. 4, 129. quid provehor ultrà, et surgentes demoror auctores, ib. 3, 481. surgentibus astris, *when the stars arise*, i. e. begin to appear in the evening, Id. G. 1, 440. quid bello Tyro surgentia dicam? ib. 4, 43.—surgentia in altum cacumina oleae, Quinctil. 8, 3, 10. surgens in cornua cervus, *raising his horns aloft*, Virg. A. 6, 725. *cf.* 1, 189. nondum surgentibus altam in segetem culmis, *shooting* or *ripening*, Lucan 6, 109. donec decrescens umbra, in medium surgente die, *the sun rising to the meridian*, ib. 4, 155. *but* quod surgente die mulsêre, horisque diurnis, nocte premunt, *what they have milked at sun-rising, and in the day time, they press* or *make into cheese at night*; opp. *to* sole cadente, *at sun-setting*, Virg. G. 3, 400. dolor ex aliquâ causâ surgens, Senec. Thyest. 943. amoeni fontes surgentes, *springing up* or *spouting out*, Quinctil 8, 3, 8. surdior illa freto surgente cade tibus Hoedis, Ov. M. 14, 711. ea res - fruticem surrecturum in altitudinem compescit. *check shrub that would rise to a great height*, Col. 6, 23, 2. surgentes herbae, Virg. G. 4, 12. imber surgens vallibus imis, ib. 1, 374. luna surgens, Tac. H. 3, 23. tractu surgens oleaster eodem, *rising* or *growing*, Virg. G. 2, 182. primâ surgens ab origine mundi opus, *i. e.* Metamorphosis, *beginning*, Ov. Tr. 2, 559. surgentes partes, *a party rising* in power, but not yet established, Tac. H. 3, 4. illi ad surgentem convertit lumina solem, *turning their eyes to the rising sun*, Virg. A. 12, 172. surgens operum structura, Lucan. 6, 64.—tumulus surgentis in altum telluris, ib. 3, 375. prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes, Virg. 3, 130. ventis surgentibus, Id. G. 1, 356. Vespero surgente, *when the evening star rises*, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 11.—Surgendum mane *sc.* est illi, *he ought to rise*, Celsi. 1, 10, 4. si mane surgendi necessitas fuerit, redormire debet, Id. 1, 2, 2.

Surrectus & surrigĕre; *vid.* Subrigĕre.

Surripĕre & subripĕre, (surripio, ŭpui, eptum; sub & rapio;) *to snatch* or *take away secretly, to steal* or *filch*; uxori meae subripiam pallam, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 35. *cf.* 79 & 80. Men. 3, 2, 16 & 42. surripuisti te mihi dudum de foro, *you stole, stunk* or *withdrew privily from me*, ib. 26. qui a Naevio vel sumsisti multa, si fateris; vel, si negas, surripuisti, Cic. Br. 19. servus meus, cùm multos libros surripuisset, aufugit, Cic. Fam 13, 77, 4. qui (Clodius) ex ejus custodiâ, (*i. e.* ex domo Pompeii,) per insidias, regis (Tigranis) filium captivum surripuisset, Dom. 25. nam de mille fabae modiis cùm surripis unum, damnum

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amnum est, non facinus mihi pacto lenius isto, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 55. Praetori mappam surripit Hermogenes, Mart. 12, 29. in torculario et cella caveat diligenter, ne quid olei surripiatur, Cato, 67.—surripui tibi suaviolum, Catul. 97, 1. *so* suavium, ib. v. 16. tum omnibus una omnes surripuit Veneres, *she alone has stolen all the graces from all*, i. e. *she possesses all the graces*, ib. 85, 6. clanculum abii a legione, operam hanc surripui tibi, *I have stolen this interview with you* Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 25. cupio illam operam seni surripere, *to anticipate the old man in doing that service*, Id. Cas. 5, 2, 16. nam bonum consilium surripitur saepissimè *sc.* nobis, *is filched from us*, i. e. *is overheard* and turned against us, Id. Mil. 3. 2, 8. quanti est virtus aestimanda, quae nec eripi, nec surripi potest? *which can neither be taken away* by force, *nor filched* from us by artifice, Cic. Parad. 6, 3. denique, si quis est honos singularis, nihilne interest, utrum populus Romanus eum, cui velit, deferat, an is (honos) impudenter populo Romano per legis fraudem surripiatur, Cic. Rull. 2, 17 f. dictitat, iis esse metuendum, qui, quod ipsis solis satis esset, surripuissent, *(had stolen)* se tantum rapuisse, *(has robbed* or *taken by force,)* ut id multis satis esse possit, Cic. Verr. 1 act. 2. ne actor quidem is est, cui reus tam nocens aut occultè surripi, aut impune eripi possit, Cic. Verr. 1, 4. cum me surripuit Principis ira tibi, *took me from you silently*, i. e. banished me without declaring the cause, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 8. sed quid solus agam? quaque infelicia perdam otia materiâ, surripiamque diem, *and pass the day without weariness*, Ov. P. 4, 2, 40. etsi—eramus in cursu, tamen surripiendum aliquid spatii *sc.* esse mihi, ne, &c. *that I ought to snatch* or *steal some time*, Cic. Att. 5, 16. *cf.* Senec. Ep. 1. crimina sunt oculis surripienda patris, *our crimes must be concealed from our father's eyes*, Ov. Ep. 11, 66.—¶ seni huic fuerunt filii nati duo, alterum quadrimum puerum servus surpuit, *for* surripuit, *stole one of them when a child four years old*, Plaut. Capt. pr. 8. *cf.* ib. 3, 5, 102. & 5, 4, 14. quid habes illius, illius *(sc.* Lyces,) quae spirabat amores, quae me surpuerat mihi, *for* surripuerat, *who stole me from myself* or *robbed me of my heart*, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 20. unum me surpite morti, *for* surripite, *rescue* or *snatch me alone from death*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 283. motus quoque surpere debent, *for* surripere, *to conceal* or *withdraw from our sight*, Lucr. 2, 314.——¶ hujusce filias apud vos habetis servas, quas vos ex patria liberas surreptas esse scitis, *were stolen*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 76. rogitat, unde sit, capta an surrepta sit, *whether taken in war* or *stolen*, ib. prol. 109. subrepta paratis a famulo Ganymede dolis pervênit ad hostes Caesaris Arsinoë, *secretly carried off*. Lucan. 10, 519.—quâ enim in urbe tam immanis Hannibal captâ, quàm in Parmâ surreptâ Antonius? *in what city taken* by force *was* Hannibal *so cruel as* Antony has been *in* Parma *seized* by artifice, Cic. Phil. 14, 4. cupivi, inquit *sc.* Curio, ex senatûs consulto surrepto *sc.* fasces habere, *by a decree of the senate passed by fraudulent means*, Id. Att. 10, 4.—Surrepticius, a. *stolen*, *clandestine*; quousque, quaeso, ad hunc modum inter nos amore utimur semper surrepticio, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 49. -icius puer, *stolen*, Id. Men. prol. 60. is illic habitat geminus surrepticius, *that stolen twin*, ib. 68.

SURSUM *v.* sursus, adv. *up*, *upwards*; praeterito hac rectâ platea sursum, *go straight up this street*; opp. to deorsum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35. ne sursum, deorsum cursites, *that you may not be constantly running up and down*, Id. Eun. 2, 2, 47 *cf.* Cic. N. D. 2, 33. itemque nares, eò quòd omnis odor ad supera fertur, rectè sursum sunt, *in the higher part of the body*, Cic. ib. 56. aspicit nihil sursum, *on high*, *above*, Martial. 1, 97 f. vitium est inferioris palpebrae, quò parùm sursum attollitur, *that it is not raised high enough*, Cels. 7, 7, 10 f. 103. si sanguis sursum deorsumque erupit, *upward and downward*, ib. 2, 8, 86. cum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, *when you have gotten up to the top*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 14.—dein sursum ascendam in tectum. Id Amph. 3, 4 f. nunc locus est—confirmare tibi, nullam rem posse suâ vi corpore eam sursum ferri, sursumque meare, Lucr. 2, 186. loca sursum, *i. e.* superna, ib. 6, 467 qui colunt deorsum, magis aestate laborant; qui sursum, hieme, *those who inhabit low grounds, are more sickly in summer; high grounds, in winter*, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 3.——¶ 2. Versum *or* vorsum & vorsus *is sometimes joined*; vicia sursum vorsum serpit, ad scapum lupini, *upwards*, Varr. R. 1, 31, 5. *so* sursus enim vorsus gignuntur, et augmina sumunt, Lucr. 2, 188. fascia circa fracturam ter voluta sursum versum feratur, Cels. 8, 10, 17. sursum versus eum debet extendere, ib. 7, 19, 8. vites propages in sulcos sursum vorsum, Cato, 32. *add.* 33. idem quasi sursum versus retroque dicatur, Cic. Part. 7. *cf.* Id. Or. 39.

SUS, suis, m. & f. *a swine*, *a hog*, *a boar*, *a sow*; mares (sues) non ultra trimatum generant; feminae senectute sessae, &c. partus bis anno; tempus utero quatuor mensium, numerus fecunditatis ad vicenos; sed educare tam multos nequeunt—comesse fetus his, non est prodigium, *it is not a rare thing for them to eat their pigs*, Plin. 8, 51 f. 77. nam sues ex omnibus pecudibus impatientissimae famis sunt, ita ut aliquando, si indigeant pabuli, non tantùm alienam (si liceat) sobolem, sed etiam suam consumant, Col. 7, 11, 3. animalium hoc maximè brutum, Plin. ib.—placuêre autem *(sc.* ganeonibus) et feri sues, *wild boars*, ib. sues ferae semel anno gignunt, ib. 52 f. 78.—de suibus (feris) neminî ignotum, nisi qui apros non putat SUES vocari, Varr. R. 2, 1, 5.—in luto volutatio generi grata, ib. f. 77. quae est illorum (suum) requies, ut lavatio hominis, Varr. R. 2, 4, 5 & 8. *hence* amica luto sus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26. lutulenta, ib. 2, 2, 75. immundi sues, Virg. G. 1, 400.—glande sues laeti redeunt. ib. 2, 520. sus horridus, 4, 407. ingens sus triginta capitum fetus enixa, Virg. A. 3, 390. *cf.* Varr. 2, 4, 18. magnorum horrentia centum terga suum, Virg A. 1, 635. setigerique sues, ib. 7, 17. vulnificus sus, *the murdering* wild *boar* of Calydon, Ov. M. 8, 359. *cf.*

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ib. 272, &c.—* Sus Graecè dicitur ὑς a θύειν, immolare: ab suillo enim genere pecoris immolandi initium primùm sumptum videtur, Varr. 2, 4, 9. a bove succincti cultros removete ministri; bos aret; ignavam sacrificate suem, Ov. F. 4, 414. et prima putatur hostia sus meruisse mori, quia semina pando eruerit rostro, spemque interceperit anni, Ov. M, 15, 112. sus verò quid habet praeter escam? cui quidem, ne putresceret, animam ipsam pro sale datam dicit esse Chrysippus, Cic. N. D. 2, 64. *cf.* Fin. 5, 13 f. itaque iis (suibus) animam datam esse proinde ac salem, quae servaret carnem, Varr. 2, 4, 10. *cf.* Plin. 8, 51 f. 77.—* Sus Minervam *sc.* docet, *i. e.* indoctus docet sapientem; *proverb.* ubi quis id docet alterum, cujus ipse inscius est, Festus: sed quid ago? inquit; aut sumne sanus, qui haec vos doceo? nam etsi non sus Minervam, ut aiunt: tamen ineptè, quisquis Minervam docet, Cic. Acad. 1, 4 f. etsi sus Minervam, Id. Fam. 9, 18, 5. docebo sus (ut aiunt) oratorem eum, quem, &c. Id. Or. 2, 57 ad fin.———

SUĀRIUS, a. *of swine*; suarius negotiator, *a dealer in swine*, Plin. 21, 3 f. 7. forum suarium, *the swine market*, Ulpian. Dig. 1, 12, 1.—s. *a swineherd*, Plin. 8, 51 f. 77.—SUILLUS, a. *(dim. a* suinus obsol.) *of* or *pertaining to swine, swinish*: suillum pecus datum a natura dicunt ad epulandum, Varr. R. 2, 4, 10. in Arabia suillum genus non vivit, Plin. 8, 52 f. 78 f. suillus grex, Liv. 22, 10. suilla caro, *pork*, ib. f. 9. suillae carnis salsura, Col. 12, 53. vesci suillâ *sc.* carne, Plin. 30, 5.—fungi suilli, *swine-mushrooms* sometimes of a poisonous quality, Plin. 22, 23 f. 47. *cf.* Martial. 3, 60, 5.—SUĪLE, is, n. *a swine-cote*, where hogs were fed; distinguished from HARA, where sows with their pigs were kept: diligens autem porculator frequenter suile converrat, et saepius haras, *let a careful swine-herd frequently sweep the hog-house, and oftener the swine-sties*, Col. 7, 9, 14. nam quamvis praedictum animal in pabulationem spurcè versetur, mundissimum tamen cubile desiderat, ib.

SUSCIPĔRE, (suscĭpio, cēpi, ceptum; *ex* sus *pro* sursum, *vel* subs *pro* sub & capio:) *to take* or *lift up*; concurrunt trepidae comites, dominamque ruentem suscipiunt, Virg. A. 11, 896. *cf.* 4, 391. Solque cadenti (Phaëthonti) obvius aeternam suscepit lampada mundi, Lucr. 5, 403. suscipe, dixit, rector habenas, Senec. Troad. 726. tepidumque cruorem suscipiunt pateris, *they keep* or *keep from falling, they receive*, Virg. A. 6, 248. *so* ac primùm silici scintillam excudit Achates, suscepitque ignem foliis, ib. 1, 175.—¶ 2. *to hold up, to support*; quid loquar lapideas moles, quibus porticus et tecta suscipimus? Senec. Ep. 90 m. quantum nobis praestat, qui labentem domum suscipit? *sc.* tignis et futuris, Id. Ben. 6, 15. nam fulturae ac substructiones, quibus subinde suscipitur *sc.* theatrum, non tam firmae mihi quam sumptuosae videntur, Plin. Ep. 10, 48, 2.—* *metaph.* debes famam defuncti pudoremque suscipere, *to defend the character of the deceased* from the imputation of having died a bankrupt, ib. 2, 4, 2. quaedam etiam clausulae sunt claudae atque pendentes, si relinquantur; sed sequentibus suscipi ac sustineri solent, *they ust to be strengthened and supported*, Quinct. 9, 4, 70.—¶ 3. *to undertake*, &c. periculosas rerum actiones, Cic. Off. 1, 24 m. quae adhuc fecit *sc.* Octavius,—sunt laudanda, si modò contra alienam potentiam, non pro suâ suscepit eas actiones, Cic. ad Brut. 16 m. liberales autem, qui suis facultatibus aut captos a praedonibus redimunt, aut aes alienum suscipiunt amicorum, *take upon them* or *undertake* to pay, ib. 2, 16. auctoritatem sibi, *to assume*, Cic. Verr. 5, 58. Cael. 16. aliquem in amicitiam, *to receive* or *admit*, Liv. 7, 30. bellum suscipere, *to undertake*, Cic. Pis. 24. bellum cum gente feroci suscipitur, *is undertaken*, Ov. 14, 451. quare mihi cum perditis civibus aeternum bellum susceptum esse video, *that I have undertaken* or *am engaged in*, Cic. Cat. 4, 10. *cf.* Sull. 9 f. sequitur enim (ut dicam) de jure belli; in quo et suscipiendo, et gerendo, et deponendo, jus ut plurimum valet, Cic. Leg. 2, 14. suscepi candidatum, *I have undertaken to support* his interest, Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 9. suscipe causam judiciorum; suscipe causam severitatis, integritatis fidei, &c. *undertake*, Cic. 1 act. in Verr. 17. *so* causam libertatis, Id. Fam. 12, 24. *cf.* Ov. P. 2, 2, 45. senatus suscepit causam, *took up, took under consideration*, Cic. Cl. 49. suscepit causam *sc.* Regulus, ut esset judicium senatûs, *he undertook* or *gave his opinion on the cause*, Cic. Off. 3, 30. ego in hoc judicio mihi Siculorum causam receptam, (*sc.* eorum rogatu,) populi Romani susceptam (*sc.* meâ sponte) esse arbitror, Cic. Caecil. 8. *cf.* Or. 2, 24. cavendum est autem, ne—in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, *that we do not use*, ib. 1, 36. cicatrices bello, *to receive*, Quint. 6, 1, 21. in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est, *he was received* or *admitted*, Cic. Leg. 2, 2. clientem, *to protect*; suscipe me totum, (quasi clientem,) *take me wholly under your protection*, Vat. ad Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 3. *cf.* 16, 12, 11. de his rebus rogo vos ut cogitationem suscipiatis, *that you would consider*, Cic. Att. 9, 8. *cf.* 14, 22. attende enim paullisper, cogitationemque sobrii hominis punctum temporis suscipe, *and for a moment think like a sober man*, Cic. Phil. 2, 13. consilium bene fortiterque, *to form a resolution*, Cic. Fam. 6, 22. (*al.* 23.) ut ratio suaserit, vitae mortisque consilium suscipere vel ponere, ingentis est animi, *to take up* or *lay aside*, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 10. si possis eam (consolationem) suscipere, *if you can admit, apply* or *receive it*, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 6. consulatum majorem facere suscipiendo gerendoque, *by undertaking and bearing it*, Id. Pan. 59. ego si mihi esset integrum, susciperem hoc crimen, *should admit this charge* or *accusation*, Cic. C. Rabir. 6.—crimenque, quasi in medio relictum, defensione suscipiunt, *they enter upon the particular justification of a crime*, which I had only touched upon in general terms, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 13. neque enim istorum facinorum tantorum, tam atrocium crimen, judices, P. Sullae persona suscipit, *nor does the character of* Sulla *admit the imputation of so atrocious crimes; it is inconsistent with his character*, Cic. Sull. 24. tibi uni parcam, et totius istius

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istius culpae crimen vituperationemque inconstantiae potiùs suscipiam, quàm, &c. *I will take upon myself the blame*, &c. Cic. Verr. 5, 40. aliquid culpae suscipere se putant recusando, *that they commit a fault* or *incur some blame*, Id. 56.— nunc verò cum pleraeque sic luxu et inertiâ diffluant, ut ne lanificii quidem curam suscipere dignentur, sed, &c. Col. 12 pr. 9. obsecro te, Cicero, suscipe curam et cogitationem dignissimam tuae virtutis, ut Caesarem et Pompeium, perfidiâ hominum distractos, rursus in pristinam concordiam reducas, Balb. ad Cic. Att. 8, 15.— opto equidem amicos tibi tam fideles, tam eruditos, tam laboriosos, ut tantum curae intentionisque suscipere et possint et velint, Plin. 2, 10, 5. ut te ad cursum istum tenendum, quem a primâ aetate suscepisti, cohortarentur, Cic. Planc. 21. a me suscepta defensio est, te absente, dignitatis tuae, Id. Fam. 5, 8, 2 & 13. suscipere dolores, *to bear*, *to suffer*, Cic. Dom. 37. *so* quicunque te adspexisset, duplicem dolorem gemitumque susciperet, Id. Vat. 8. *cf.* Lucr. 3, 461. quis nostrûm exercitationem ullam corporis suscipit, nisi ut aliquid ex eâ commodi consequatur, *takes*, Cic. Fin. 1, 10. exsecutionem ejus negotii libens suscepit, Tac. An. 3, 31. quo tandem metu adductus, tantum in se facinus suscipere conatus est? *to commit*, Cic. Cl. 61. nam tibi finitum summo, Graecine, Decembri imperium, Jani suscipit ille die, *he takes up on the first day of January the consular power*, *which you finished* or *laid down on the last of December*, Ov. P. 4, 9, 60.— nam aut inimicitias, aut laborem, aut sumptus suscipere nolunt, *to incur* or *bring upon themselves*, *to encounter*, Cic. Off. 1, 9. cujus (Clodii) ille (Milo) inimicitias non solùm suscepit propter salutem meam, verùm etiam appetivit, Id. Har. resp. 4. valentissimum Antonium suscipere pro rep. non dubitavit inimicum, Cic ad Brut. 17. cum puellâ anum suscepisse inimicitias non pudet? *sc.* te, *are not you*, *an old woman*, *ashamed to have quarrelled with a girl*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 34. si omnia gravissimi belli insignia suscepta a senatu viderent, *assumed*, Cic. Phil. 7, 1. quibus rebus tantum odii atque invidiae suscepit eloquentia, ut, &c. *incurred* or *came under*, Cic. Inv. 1, 3.— iter Asiaticum tum puto tibi suscipiendum fuisse, *that you must have been under the necessity of undertaking a journey to Asia*, Cic. Att. 4, 15.— quid tandem *sc.* dicis? istuc me rogari oportet abs te, an te potiùs a me, ut pro mea salute laborem periculumque suscipias? *to expose yourself to*, Cic. Mur. 36. *cf.* Dom. 11. neque suscipiunt ullum laborem, *bear*, *suffer*, Lucr. 3, 367. admirabantur boni viri, accusabant amici, quòd spe pacis legationem suscepissem, *I had undertaken*, Cic. Phil. 12, 2. magna me hercule causa, judices, absolutionis cum ceteris causis haec est, ne qua insignis huic imperio macula atque ignominia suscipiatur, *be brought upon*, Cic. Font. 12.— *cf.* Manil. 3. diis ego immortalibus ducibus hunc mentem, Quirites, voluntatemque suscepi, *I have conceived*, Cic. Cat. 3, 9. mortem, *to undergo*, Quinctil. 12, 1, 17. vel tu sanguinei juvenalia munera Martis suscipe, *undertake*, Ov. Rem. 153. sine ullâ morâ negotium susceperunt, *they undertook the business*, Cic. Cat. 3, 2. *cf.* Cluent. 7.— providere debent,—quantum in omnem vitam negotii suscipere conentur, Id. Verr. 3, 1. *cf.* Caecin. 5. Att. 12, 20. magnum odium Pompeii suscepistis, *you have incurred the greatest displeasure*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. prope fin. *so* nec ignoro suscipiendas offensas in eligendo praeceptore *sc.* eorum qui praetereuntur, Plin. Ep. 2, 28; 5. officium *sc.* praeceptoris, *to undertake*, Quinctil. 1, 1, 23. suscipere officia et partes deprecatoris pro aliquo, *to undertake the office and part of an intercessor*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 4. suscepisti praeterea onus grave et Athenarum et Cratippi, Id. Off. 3, 2. magnum quoddam est onus atque munus, suscipere, atque profiteri, se esse, omnibus silentibus, unum maximis de rebus, magno in conventu hominum, audiendum, Cic. Or. 1, 25. *cf.* ib. 22. suscipis onus officii, quod te putas sustinere posse, Id. Rosc. Am. 38 f. una domus *(i. e.* Fabii) vires et onus susceperat urbis, Ov. F. 2, 197. *cf.* Liv. 2, 48. &c. suscipere omina, *to admit* or *think worthy of notice*; quae (omina) si suscipiamus, pedis offensio nobis et abruptio corrigiae, et sternutamenta erunt observanda, Cic. Div. 2, 40 f. ne videar intempestivè censorium opus objurgandis moribus nostrorum temporum suscepisse, Col. 12 pr. 10. ego hanc orationem tam tristem—non suscepissem, *I should not have used*, Cic. Har. resp. 28 m. cujus (fratris) nuper amisi ego suscipere partes, ego vicem debeo implere, Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 6. partim horum (auspiciorum) errore susceptum esse, partim superstitione, *part of them have been admitted* or *received*, Cic. Div. 39 f. ea philosophia, quae suscepit patrocinium voluptatis, Cic. Or. 3, 17. ex pacis patrocinio repentino, quod subitò suscepit, Cic. Phil. 2 f.— multa parricidia, *to commit*, Cic. Cl. 11 f. sed ut omittam pericula, labores, dolorem etiam, quem optimus quisque pro patriâ et pro suis suscipit, &c. *undergoes*, Id. Fin. 1, 7. personam parasiti, *to assume the character*, Quinctil. 4, 2, 95. poenam nullam suo, dignam scelere suscepit, *has suffered*, Id. Manil. 3. quae prodigia fulminibus, aliove quo viso missa suscipierentur atque curarentur, *what prodigies sent* or *shown by lightening or any other appearance should be regarded* or *admitted* as omens, *and expiated* by sacrifices, Liv. 1, 20 f. *cf.* 43, 13.—in Jovis epulo, num alibi, quàm in Capitolio, pulvinar suscipi potest? *can a couch be set up*, *decked* or *spread*, i. e. *can the ceremonies of a* lectisternium *be performed?* Liv. 5, 52. *cf.* ib. 13.—religiones suscipere, *to observe* or *attend to religious scruples*, to judge that a thing ought to be omitted or not to be done on account of certain appearances; valeant *(sc.* Sibyllini libri) ad deponendas potiùs, quam ad suscipiendas religiones, *let them serve to* make us *lay aside rather than embrace superstitious observances*, Cic. Div. 2, 54. equidem me accepi, pontifices, in religionibus suscipiendis, caput esse, interpretari, quae voluntas deorum immortalium esse videatur, *in instituting* new *religious rites* or *in consecrating places and things to religious purposes*, Cic. Dom. 41. religionibus enim susceptis impeditur, *he is hindered* from triumphing *by having undertaken*

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to perform certain *religious ceremonies*, Id. Pis. 24.—reos, *to undertake* to defend, Quinctil. 11, 1, 74.—haec tum sacra una ex omnibus peregrina suscepit, *these were the only foreign sacred rites which* Romulus *then adopted* or *admitted*, Liv. 1, 7 f.—cum inaudita et nefaria sacra susceperis, *you have used* or *practised*, Cic. Vat. 6. suscipere contra improbos cives reipublicae salutem, *to defend*, Cic. Sext. 72. miserior igitur, qui suscipit in se scelus, *(commits)* quam is, qui alterius facinus subire cogitur, Cic. Phil. 11, 4. salus esset omnium amissa, nisi esset severitas illa suscepta, *had been used*, Cic. Sull. 31. quae fuit causa Servio subtrahendae S literae, quoties ultima esset, aliâque consonante susciperetur, *was followed by another consonant*; *as* po' meridiem, *for* post meridiem, Quinctil. 9, 4, 38. *see* subtrahere :—sed sermonem suscipit Polus, *takes up the discourse* or *begins to speak*, Quinct. 2, 15, 28. maximam turpitudinem suscipere cupiditate vitae, *to incur*, ib. 3. *cf.* Quint. 24. cùm tibi suscepta est legis vindicta severae, *when you have undertaken*, Ov. P. 4, 6, 33. pro te vota publica suscipimus, *we make*, Ov. M. 7, 450. haec mihi vota tuam propter suscepta salutem, Propert. 2, 7, 63. Menti *(i. e.* prudentiae & sapientiae, ut deae) vota senatus suscipit, Ov. F. 6, 245. *cf.* Liv. 27, 45.—¶ 4. Suscipere filium v. filiam, *to bring up, to educate*; *as* tollere, Ter. And. 2, 3, 26. *cf* 1, 3 14. (A. 47.)—hence *to beget, to have*; ipse (Antonius) ex libertini filia suscepit liberos, Cic. Phil. 3, 6 f. filiam, quam ex te suscepi, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 54. susceperas enim liberos non solum tibi, sed etiam patriae, Cic. Verr. 3, 69.—rempublicam, cui susceptus es, respicis, Cic. ad Brut. 14. *cf.* Fam. 5, 16, 3. Tac. An. 2, 37.—— * *to conceive, to bear, to bring forth*; invito despondit ei filiam suam, quam ex genero susceperat, Cic. Cluent. 64. eodem enim tempore et suscipimur in lucem, et hoc caelesti spiritu augemur, *we are brought forth*, Cic. Har. resp. 27. haec ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem, *I wish I had not been born*, Cic. Att. 11, 9. *cf.* Cic. Verr. 5, 47. si qua mihi de te susoepta fuisset ante fugam soboles, *if I had had any offspring* or *a child by you*, Virg. A. 4, 327.—¶ 5. suscipit Stolo; tu, inquit, invides tanto scriptori, &c. *answers* or *replies*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 24. *so* dicam, equidem, nec te suspensum, nate, tenebo; suscipit Anchises, Virg. A. 6, 722.—quod totâ in hac causâ difficillimum est, suscipiunt, *(i. e.* concedunt,) posse animum manere corpore vacantem, *they allow, admit* or *grant*; opp. *to* non dant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 32. suscepit autem vita hominum, consuetudoque communis, ut beneficiis excellentes viros in caelum famâ ac voluntate tollerent, *has embraced* this opinion or *followed* this practice, Cic N. D. 2, 24.—* Susceptus, *part.* oraque suscepta manè laventur aquâ, *taken up*, Ov. Art. 3, 198. gramineâ suscepta crepidine—balnea, *raised* or *built upon the grassy bank*, Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 43. benevolentia in aliquem certo judicio suscepta, *conceived*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7 f. culpa suscepta, *fault committed*, or *blame incurred*, Cic. Planc. 21 f. susceptum negotium transigere, *undertaken*, Id. Planc. 24. *so* susceptam litem dimittere, Quinctil. 12, 7, 6. suscepti discipuli, *undertaken to be taught*, Id. 2, 5, 1. & 11, 1, 55. ô frustra, inquit mei suscepti labores, Id. 6, 1, 2. Cic. Mil. 34. meae vitae rationes ab ineunte aetate susceptae, *the manner of life I have followed* or *have been engaged in from my early youth*, Cic. Manil. 1. in Asia susceptum flagitium ac dedecus, *infamy* or *disgrace contracted* or *incurred*, Cic. Mur. 5. delenda est vobis illa macula Mithridatico bello superiore suscepta, *you must wipe off that stain contracted*, Cic. Manil. 3. susceptus dolor, *suffered, felt*, Id. Tusc. 1, 46. suscepta fraus, *committed*, Cic. Pis. 18. *so* scelus, Id. Sull. 31. poena, *suffered, borne*, Id. post. red. ad Quir. 1. persona boni viri suscepta, *the character assumed*, Id. Cluent. 36. liberi ex variis matrimoniis suscepti, *begotten*, Justin. 9, 8. *cf.* 11, 10. tu quoque *(al.* modò) suscepti curam dimittis amici, *taken under your protection*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 3.—* susceptaque magna labore crescere difficili *s.* videt, *and that the great walls* lately *undertaken* to be built, *rose with difficulty*, (al. pro subst. *that the great undertakings proceeded,*) Ov. M. 11, 2cd.—Susceptio, ōnis, f. *the* act of *undertaking, the taking of a thing in hand*, Cic. Mur. 1. Fin. 5, 9. Acad. 1, 6.—Susceptor, ōris, m. *an undertaker*, Justin. 8, 3.

SUSCITARE, *(ex* susum v. sursum & cieo,) *to raise* or *stir up*; pulverem, Val. Max. 9, 3. ext. 3. prosciso quae suscitat aequore terga, *the ridges which he raises when the* stiff *ground is* first *ploughed*, Virg. G. 1, 97. (A. 538.) Nilus neque suscitat undas ante Canis radios, *does not raise its waters*, i. e. does not overflow its banks *before the rising of the dog-star*, Lucan. 10, 225. aura levis rigido pendentia lintea malo suscitat, *raises* or *swells the sails*, Ov. Ep. 5, 44. horror, qui desubra dcûm nova toto suscitat orbi terrarum, *superstitious fear which raises* or causes men to build *new temples*, Lucr. 5, 1165. jam suscitat aures *s.* Fama dea, *she pricks up her ears*, V. Flacc. 2, 125.—* cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes, *he stirs up the ashes, and awakes* or *kindles the dormant fire*, Virg. A. 5, 743. *so* hesternos suscitat ignes, Ov. M. 8, 643. *cf* Art. 3, 597.—quis isthic dormit?—suscita istum, *awake him*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 25 & 35. *cf.* Mil 3, 1, 96. Rud 4, 2, 17. noctu ambulabat in publico Themistocles, quod somnum capere non posset; quaerentibusque respondebat, Miltiadis tropaeis se e somno suscitari, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19. *cf.* Catull. 79, 4.—te ab tuis subsellîis contra testem suscitabo, *I will raise* or *make you rise*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13. *cf.* Martial. 3, 95, 10. 5, 36, 5. & 6, 9.—celerem frondosa per avia cervum suscitat *s.* e cubili, *he raises* or *rouses*, V. Flacc. 3, 546.—suscitat a cano voltuvium capite, *(i. e.* abigit heredipetam, quasi vulturent a cadavere,) *drives away*, Catull. 6, 124.—¶ *metaph.* Suscitare bellum civile, *to raise* or *excite*, Cic Fam. 11, 3, 7. acrior ad pugnam redit, et vim suscitat ira, *rouses*, Virg. A. 5, 454. ipse deos in Dardana suscitat arma, ib. 2, 618. Turnus in arma viros suscitat, 9, 463.—quondam citharâ tacentem suscitat Musam—Apollo, *sometimes* (not always) *rouses the silent* or *sleeping Muse*, (i. e. *the Muses*) *with the harp*; *(al.* citharae musam, *for* citharam, *does not always*

always awake or *exercise his silent harp*, i. e. *does not always play on the harp,)* Hor. Od. 2, 10, 18. et ibi Bentl.—Oscinem cervum prece Iuscitabo Iolis ab ortu, *i. e.* excitabo, eliciam, *I will prevail on the gods by my prayers to make the chaunting raven appear from the east*; which was esteemed a good omen, ib. 3, 27, 11.—Cupido Iuscitat adfixam maestis Aeetida curis, *refreshes* or *encourages* Medea *dejected with sad cares*, V. Flacc. 8, 233. Vesvius *(i. e.* Vesuvius) attonitas acer cum Iuscitat urbes, *alarms, excites frightened cities*, ib. 3, 209.—tibi has miserabilis Orphcus haudquaquam ob meritum *(i. e.* non merito suo miserabilis) poenas—Iuscitat, *raises these punishments against you*, Virg. G. 4, 456.—qui sui quaestûs causâ fictas Iuscitant sententias, *forge* or *devise*, Enn. apud Cic. Div. 1, 40.

SUSINUM, i, n. *an ointment made of lillies*, vid. G. Index.

SUSPECTUS, a. *suspected*, &c. *see* Suspicĕre.

SUSPENDĔRE, (di, sum; sub & pendeo:) *to hang, to be suspended*; ut Iuspendeat Iole vimine palma, *al.* Iuppendeat, Col. 4, 26, 4.———

SUSPENDĔRE, (di, sum; sub & pendo,) *to hang up, to suspend*; allium Iuper prunas, Plin. 19, 6 I. 34. aliquid illigatum licio e collo, Id. 23, 7 I. 63 I. Iub ramo vitem vinculo, Id. 17, 23 I. 35 m. aliquid in fumo, 30, 4 I. 11. Ii Iuspendantur collo e capillis cynocephali, vel plumis hirundinis, 37, 9 I. 40. tibique oIcilla ex altâ Iuspendunt mollia pinu, *and hang up to thee Iift little images on a lofty pine*, Virg. G. 2, 389. tignis nidum Iuspendit hirundo, ib. 4, 307. laxos in foribus Iuspendit aranea caIIes, ib. 247. deinde tenaces Iuspendunt ceras *Ic.* apes, ib. 162. namque humeris de more habilem Iuspenderat arcum venatrix, Virg. A. 1, 318. et volucrem trajecto in Iune columbam, quo tendant ferrum, malo Iuspendit ab alto, ib. 5, 489.— * reItem tibi cape, et Iuspende te, *and hang yourself*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 34. *cf.* Rud. 5, 3, 59. id mihi viIus eIt dicere; abi domum, et Iuspende te, Ter. And. 1, 5, 20. hominem corripi, ac Iuspendi juIsit de oleaIro, Cic. Verr. 3, 23. caput obnubito; arbori inIelici Iuspendito *Ic.* eum reIte, Cic. C. Rabir. 4. *cf.* Liv. 1, 26. uxorem Iuam IuspendiIIe Ie ex ficu, Cic. Or. 2, 69. *cf.* Quinct. 6, 3, 88. & 7, 3, 31. auditâ benignè legatione *Ic.* Athenienium Philippus, " Dicite, inquit, mihi, facere quid poIIim, quod Iit Athenienibus gratum?" excepit Dimochares *(Ic.* unus legatorum,) " Te inquit, Iuspendere," Senec. Ir. 3, 23. Ied ubi eos? *(Ic.* bonos viros reperiet;) niIi forte Ie Iuspendit, (ut ad inferos eat, ubi bonos viros reperiet:) hic autem ut Itultum eIt? *Ic.* eos quaerere, Cic. Att. 13, 40.—nec Iua credulitas piIcem Iuspenderat hamo, Ov. M. 15, 101. —* committit vates, et comparat; inde Maronem, atque aliâ parte in trutinâ Iuspendit Homerum, *she weighs* Virgil *in one scale, and* Homer *in the other*, Juv. 6, 436. *Io* Icis etenim juItum *(i. e.* id quod aequum eIt) geminâ Iuspendere lance ancipitis librae, PerI. 4, 10.——¶ 2. *to hang up* or *dedicate offerings in a temple*; tertiaque arma patri Iuspendet capta Quirino *Ic.* Marcellus, *Ihall hang up* or *consecrate to father* Romulus *the third* Ipolia opima, which he had *taken* from Viridomărus, king of the Gauls, Virg. Ae. 6, 859. *cf.* 9, 408. (A. 386.) forte Iacer Fauno foliis oleaIter amaris hic IteterAt; nautis olim venerabile lignum: Iervati ex undis ubi figere dona Iolebant Laurenti divo, et votas Iuspendere veItes, ib. 12, 669. *hence* me tabulâ Iacer votivâ paries indicat uvida IuspendiIIe potenti veItimenta maris deo, *the sacred wall* of Neptune's temple *Ihews by a votive tablet* fixed to it, *that I have hung up my wet clothes to* Neptune *the powerful god of the sea*; as a token of my gratitude for having eIcaped Ihipwreck, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 15. (A. 322.)—¶ 3. *to support, to Iustain, to uphold*; quantum nobis praeItat,—qui agentem ex imo rimas inIulam incredibili arte Iuspendit, *underprops* or *supports the* inIula *or houIe failing below*, till it is repaired, Senec. Ben. 6, 15 I. telluIque ligneis columnis Iuspenditur, Plin. 33, 4 I. 21. terra levis mediam virgultaque molem Iuspendunt, Lucan. 3, 396. tu Lybicos Indis Iuspendis dentibus orbes, Iuicitur teIta fagina menIa mihi, *you Iupport your round tables* made of citron wood from Libya, with feet of Indian ivory, Martial. 2, 43, 9. *cf.* 14, 89. Juvenal. 11, 122. dolia—Iubjectis parvis tribus lapidibus Iuspenduntur, Col. 12, 18, 6.—nam praeItat non conIerere *Ic.* vitem, quam in Iummâ terrâ Iuspendere, *it is better not to plant it, than to Iuspend it on the Iurface of the ground*, i. e. not to Iink it deep enough, Id. 3, 13, 8. *cf.* 2, 16, 6.—* primus balneola Iuspendit, *he built baths upon arches*, Cic. apud Non. 3, 24. damnum factum ejus operis vitio, quod ita aedificatum eIt, ut Iuspendi non poIIet, *that it could not be underpropped* or *Iupported*, Cic. Top. 4 m. *cf.* Caes. B. C. 2, 9.—in reliquo verò orbe cameras leviIIimè Iuspendunt *Ic.* arundinibus, *they make very light arched roofs of reeds*, Plin. 16, 36 I. 64. Conăchus—cervum ita pedibus Iuspendit, ut linum Iubter pedes trahatur, *made* the Itatue of *a Itag Itanding So lightly on his feet*, that a thread may be drawn under them, Id. 34, 8 I. 19, 14. male etiam in IiniIirum pedem inIiItentium dexter (pes) aut attollitur, aut Iummis digitis Iuspenditur, *is raiIed on tip-toe*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 125. at Ii non fuerit tellus foecunda,—tenui Iat erit Iuspendere Iulco, *to raiIe* or *turn it up with a Imall furrow*, Virg. G. 1, 68. *Io* qui ripas, Lyrice, tuas, tuo littora multo vomere Iuspendunt, *plough* or *till*, Stat. Th. 4, 117.—Junonem volucri primam Iuspendit Olympo *Ic.* Jupiter, horrendum chaos oItendens, poenamque barathri, *Iuspended* Juno *from heaven*, V. Flacc. 2, 85. (G. 365.) caItraque praeruptis Iuspendunt ardua Iaxis, *they pitch their camp on the Iummit of a craggy mountain*, Sil. 3, 556. *cf.* Liv. 21, 37.——¶ 4. metaph. *to Iuspend, to interrupt, to delay, to Itop for a time*; movit aliquantùm oratio regis; itaque medio reIponIo rem Iuspenderunt, *they put off* or *left the matter in IuspenIe by an indecisive anIwer*, Liv. 39, 29. nec jam Iuspendere Ietum Iuitinet, *nor can he now reItrain his tears*, Ov. F. 4, 849.—puer Iciat, ubi Iuspendere Ipiritum debeat, *where he*

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be ought to draw his breath or *pause* in reading, Quinctil. 1, 8. observandum etiam *sc.* est, quo loco sustinendus, et quasi suspendendus sermo sit, quo deponendus, *where the voice should be kept up, and as it were suspended*, Id. 11, 3, 35, &c.—psyllion illinitum fronti epiphoras suspendit, *stops the humours of the eyes*, Plin. 25, 12 s. 91 f. hac, mixto praeterea ovorum candido liquore, madidâque lanâ frontibus impositûm. fluxiones oculorum suspendit, Id. 28, 7 s. 21. *so* medicamenta, quibus in lippitudine pituita suspenditur, Cels. 7, 7, 15 s. 160. 28, 7 s. 21.——[a] *to keep in suspense*, illa (Medea) brevi spatio silet, et dubitare videtur suspenditque animos, Ov. M. 7, 308. computat nihil, nisi ut diu miseram *exspectatione* suspendat, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 3. cum diu suspendisset judicum animos, Quinctil. 9, 2, 22. precantem senatum, et procumbentem sibi ad genua, ambiguis responsis, et callidâ cunctatione suspendens, Suet. Tib. 24.——[b] non,—ut plerique solent, naso suspendis adunco ignotos, *you do not hang upon your crooked nose*, as we say, *you do not toss up your nose* or *sneer at the ignoble*, i. e. you do not look down with disdain on men of obscure birth, Hor. S. 1, 6, 5. suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabellâ *sc.* Graecia, *suspended her looks and soul on a painted table*, i. e. *gazed on pictures with admiration*, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 97.——

SUSPENSUS, part. *suspended, hung up*; suspensae in littore vestes uvescunt, Lucr. 1, 306. *cf.* 6, 113 & 471. aut etiam suspensa manet vis *(sc.* pestilentiae) aëre in ipso, ib. 6, 1126. aspice, aratra jugo referunt suspensa juvenci, *hung upon the yoke*, Virg. E. 2, 66.—et suspensa focis explorat robora fumus, Virg. G. 1, 175. erat alveus illice fagineus, curvâ clavo suspensus ab ansâ, *hung on a peg* or *nail by a crooked handle*, Ov. M. 8, 653. vidit in Herculeo suspensa monilia collo, Id. Ep. 9, 57 pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos; unde maniplaris nomina miles habet, Ov. F. 3, 117. (A. 367.) arte Syracosiâ suspensus in aëre clauso stat globus, immensi parva figura poli, *a globe is suspended in the confined air*, i. e. in the concavity of the temple, *a small image of the immense world, by the Syracusian art*, i. e. of Archimedes of Syracuse, who is said to have invented a glass sphere representing the figure of the earth, and the motions of the heavenly bodies, ib. 6, 277. *vid.* Claudian. Epigram. 18. reste suspensus, manibus se demisit, Liv. 8, 16. brachium commode ex cervice suspensum, Cels. 8, 10, 3 s. 61. mulieri candida a pectore, hyaenae caro et pili septem, &c. collo suspensa, continere partus promittuntur, Plin. 28, 8 s. 27 m. condurbum herba, suspensa in collo, comprimere dicitur strumas, Id. 26, 5 s. 14. radicem ejus filo suspensam e collo gerere, Id. 20, 20 s. 81 f. ranae suspensae pedibus, Id. 32, 8 s. 29.—pueri laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, *sc.* secundum, *having their satchels and account-book hung on their left arm*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 74. & Ep. 1, 1, 56.—aut rapiam suspensa sacris insignia *(sc.* dona) fanis, Tibull. 2, 4, 23.—more vel interclusi capti suspensus Achaci, *may you perish like* Achaeus, who was *hanged*, Ov. in Ibin, 301. or *crucified* by order of Antiochus, king of Syria, Polyb. 8, 18.—frugem furtim noctu pavisse, ac secuisse, puberi XII. tabulis capital erat; suspensumque Cereri necari jubebant, *they ordained him to be put to death by being hung* as a victim devoted *to* Ceres, Plin. 18, 3. caeditur et Lalage tortis suspensa capillis, *suspended by her twisted hair is beaten*, Propert. 4, 7, 45.—¶ 2. *suspended* so as to make a light impression and not fall with the whole weight; postero die (oliva) injicitur mundissimis suspensis molis, ne nucleus frangatur, *it is thrown into a very clean suspended mill, that its kernel may not be broken*, Col. 12, 49, 2. *so* deinde suspensâ molâ olivam frangito, ib. 52, 2. quae (cicera) cum suspensâ molâ divisa est, *after the chich-pease are split by the suspended mill-stone*, Id. 2, 11, 12. *cf.* 12, 53, 2. morsuque petentes, suspensis teneros imitantur dentibus haustus *sc.* canes, *biting their whelps with their teeth suspended*; so as not to hurt them, Lucr. 5, 1068. inde evagata noctu suspenso pede *sc.* felis, *setting down her foot softly*, Phaedr. 2, 4, 18. hoc ubi ego audivi, ad fores suspenso gradu placidè ire perrexi, *I gently stole to the door on tiptoe*, Ter. Phor. 5, 6, 27. *so* et fert suspensos corde micante gradus, Ov. F. 6, 338. *cf.* 1, 426. institerat digitis primos suspensus in artus, *he stood erect on his tip-toes*, Ov. M. 8, 398. erupit, suspensa ferens vestigia castris, *walking* softly, Sil. 15, 614. aut leviter suspenso poplite transi, Stat. Silv. 5, 4, 19. *cf.* Plin. Pan 22, 4.—*metaph.* tu verò non debes suspensâ manu commendare mihi, quos tuendos putas, *you ought not to recommend to me with reserve* or *caution those whom you think worthy of your patronage*, Plin. Ep. 6, 12.—¶ 3. *suspended, supported, raised* or *borne up*; equi Pelopis illi Neptunii, qui per undas currus suspensos rapuisse dicuntur, Cic. Tusc 2, 27 f. haec (radix) ab omni latere perspicitur; eâdemque *(al.* eâdem aquâ) suspensa pariter, et mersa, *and* that part of *the root* of the floating islands which is *raised* on the surface of the water, *and* that *sunk* below it, *is equally seen on all sides*, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 6. vel mare per medium fluctu suspensa tumenti ferret iter, celeres nec tingeret aequore plantas, *sc.* Camilla, *or could go through the middle of the sea suspended on the heaving surge*, Virg. A. 7, 810. suspensum mare, *raised* or *swelling*, Sil. 1, 470. nam si terram suspensam relinquas, plerumque corrumpitur, *suspended* or *loose, hollow, not pressed down*, Col. 11, 3, 34. neque enim parum refert suspensissimum esse pastinatum, *nor, indeed, is it of small importance that the pastinated ground be very loose and suspended*, Id. 3, 13, 7. oscula suspensis instabant carpere palmis, *(al.* plumis,) *suspended* or *equally poised in the air*, Propert. 1, 20, 27. suspensis auribus ista bibam, *I will hear with attentive ears*, Id. 3, 6, 8. aut, ut avem cantu aliquo, sic illos viderit oratione, quasi suspensos, teneri, Cic. Brut. 54.—interea suspensa graves aulaea ruinas in patinas fecere, *the tapestry suspended* from the top of the apartment, Hor. S. 2, 8, 54. suspensum amici bonis libellum dejicio, creditoribus ejus me obligaturus, *I cast down the advertisement put up for* the sale of *my friend's effects*, Senec.

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Ben. 4. 12. (A. 55.) Roma coenaculis sublata atque suspensa, *having its houses built up with different stories*, Cic. Rull. 2, 35. suspenso fulturis ab hostibus muro, *being supported with props*, Liv. 38, 7 m. jam primùm saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem, *raised* or *suspended on crags*, Virg. A. 8, 190. Anagnia surgit suspensa tumenti dorso, *built on a lofty situation*, Sil. 12, 532.—grandissimus pinetis nucibus *sc.* fructus altissimèque suspensus, *the fruit of the pine-nuts* or *pine-apples is the largest, and hangs highest* on the tree, Plin. 15, 10 s. 9. balneum constituere loco ab humore suspenso, *elevated* or *raised*, Pallad. 1, 40.—* suspensum librans media inter nubila corpus enavit—ales, Sil. 12, 94. nubila suspenso celerem temerâsse volatu Persea, Stat. Th. 3, 463.—¶ 4. *in suspense, doubtful, uncertain, anxious, fearful, irresolute*; intellexi, quàm suspenso animo et sollicito scire averes, quid esset novi, Cic. Att. 2, 18. nolo, suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscurâ spe, et caecâ exspectatione pendere, Id. Rull. 2, 25. *cf.* ib. 1, 8. suspenso animo et occupato Crassum tibi respondisse video, Or. 1, 56. *cf.* Phil. 7, 1. Cluent. 3 & 19. si cui forte videor diutius et hominum exspectationem, et spem reip. de meâ voluntate tenuisse suspensam, Cic. Fam. 10, 8. *cf.* 5, 13, ex alterius aut bono casu aut contrario ei suspensa sunt omnia, Id. Tusc. 5, 12. tot populos inter spem metumque suspensos animi habetis, Liv. 8, 13. ad fin. suspensâ ac sollicitâ civitate, Cic. Dom. 36. me—sonus excitat omnis suspensum, *anxious, fearful, uncertain*, Virg. A. 2, 728. *cf.* 3, 372. 4, 9. 5, 827.—suspensam dubiamque noctem spe ac metu exegimus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 19. utràque (munera) suspensi plena timoris, *full of anxious fear*, Ovid. Ep. 16, 84. Tiberio etiam in rebus, quas non occulteret, suspensa semper et obscura verba *sc.* erant, *ambiguous*, Tac. An. 1, 11. rem totam, dum te consulerem in suspenso reliqui, *undetermined*, Plin. Ep. 10, 40, 4. est enim suspensum et anxium de eo, quem ardentissimè diligas, interdum nihil scire, *it is a state of painful anxiety*, ib. 6, 4, 3. pavor ingens in urbe; metuque mutuo suspensa erant omnia, *in suspense*, Liv. 2, 32 m.—¶ 5. *suspended, stopped*, suspensaeque diu lacrimae fluxêre per ora, Ov. A. 1, 7. 57. *cf* ad Liv 114. mater, te appello, tu quae curam somno suspensum levas, *al* suspenso, *by a gentle sleep* or *slumber*,) Accius apud Cic. Tusc. 1, 44. aura suspensa, *a gentle breeze*, Luer. 3, 197.—

SUSPENDIUM, i, n. *a hanging* or *choking of one by a halter*; suspendio vitam finire, *to hang one's self*, Suet. Aug. 65 m. injuriae remedium morte ac suspendio quaerere, Cic. Verr. 3, 56. praebuit illa arbor misero suspendia collo, *some wretched person has hung himself on that tree*, Ov. A. 1, 12, 17. utinam me divi adaxint (*for* adegerint) ad suspendium potius quidem, quàm hoc pacto apud te serviam, *I wish I were hanged rather*, &c Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 11. hercle me suspendio, quàm tu ejus potior fias, satius est mortuum *sc.* esse, *I had rather be hanged, than see you enjoy her love* or *preferred by her to me*, Id. Cas. 1, 23. apprehensusque pede altero e posterioribus, suspendio et fame necatur *sc.* herinaceus, *being seized by one of its hinder feet, it is killed by hanging and famine*, Plin. 8, 37 f. 56.—SUSPENDIOSUS, a. *that is hanged* or *has hanged himself*; laqueus suspendiosi circumdatus temporibus, capitis dolorem sedat, Plin. 28, 4 f. 12.—SUSPENSIO, ōnis, f. *an arching* or *vaulting*; *arched work, an arch*, Vitruv. 5, 10.—met. *suspense* or *uncertainty*; exercitus ejus magis suspensione animi ante adventum Jubae commovebatur, (*al.* suspensiore animo,) Hirt. B. Afr. 48.—SUSPENSURA, ae, f. *a suspending* or *arching, an arch*; quaedam nostrâ prodiisse memoriâ scimus, ut suspensuras balneorum, et impressos parietibus tubos, per quos circumfunderetur calor, Senec. Ep. 90 m. *cf.* Vitruv. 5, 10.

SUSPICĔRE (suspicio, exi, ectum; sub & specio) astra, *to look up to*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25. caelum, Id. N. D. 2, 2. qui cum in caelum susperit, deos esse non sentiat? Id. Har. resp. 9. Aeneas ait, et fastigia (*i. e.* tecta) suspicit urbis, Virg. A. 1, 438. suspiciens bucula caelum, Virg. G. 1, 375. luuam altam suspiciens, Id. A. 9, 403. Ovid. Tr. 1, 3, 29. Deos coelumque suspiciens, Tac. G. 10. suspicit Jove nata, *looks up*, Ov. M. 5, 296. *cf.* F. 3, 45e. et modò sublimis veluti de vertice montis despicere in valles, inumque Acheronta videtur; nunc—suspicere, inferno summum de gurgite caelum, Ov. M. 11, 506. anus suspiciens ramos, ib. 14, 660.—¶ 2. *to admire, to honour, to respect*; si cujus virtutem suspiciunt, Cic. Off. 2, 6. itaque eos viros suspiciunt, in quibus existimant se excellentes quasdam, et singulares virtutes perspicere; despiciunt autem eos, et contemnunt, in quibus nihil virtutis, nihil animi, nihil nervorum putant, ib. 10. eloquentia, quam suspicerent omnes, quam admirarentur, quàm se assequi posse diffiderent, Id. Or. 28. i nunc, argentum, et marmor vetus, aeraque, et artes suspice, *admire*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18. Daphni, quid antiquos signorum suspicis ortus? Virg. E. 9, 46. sic honores praemiaque vestra suspicio, Cic. Fam. 10, 9. mirum in modum in auditis justitiam ille suspexit, Plin. 6, 22 f. 24. quos ego suspicio, *I respect* or *regard*, Ov. Ep. 17, 59. *so* et quisquam ingenuas etiamnum suspicit artes? Id. A. 3, 8, 1.—in hoc, non minùs ejus pietas suspicienda est, quàm virtus bellica, *in this his patriotism* or *regard to his country is no less to be admired*, Nep. 17, 4. *cf.* Cic. N. D. 2, 42. Div. 2, 72.—nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum suspicere possunt, *i. e.* cogitare; qui suas omnes cogitationes abjecerunt in rem tam humilem, tamque contemptam, *i. e.* voluptatem, Cic. Amic. 9 m.—¶ 3. *to suspect*; Bomilcar suspectus regi, et ipse eum suspiciens, Sall. Jug. 70.—SUSPECTUS, part. & adj *suspected*; cum (Hippolytus) patri suspectus esset de noverca, Cic. Off. 3, 25. ut praeter Aeduos et Rhemos,—nulla ferè fuerit civitas non suspecta nobis, Caes. B. G. 5, 52. nostras mulieres suspectas fuisse falsò nobis, invenimus, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 11. *cf.* 3, 3, 38. 4, 2, 1. 5, 1, 31. 5, 3, 22. in tyrannorum vitâ omnia suspecta atque sollicita, Cic. Amic. 15. *cf.* Id. Cat. 1, 7. Tusc. 3, 1. quo quis versutior et callidior est, hoc invisior et suspectior, Cic. Off. 2, 9. regibus boni quàm mali suspectiores sunt, Sall. Cat. 7. suspectissimus

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mum quemque sibi haud cunctanter oppressit, Suet. Tit. 6.—lacrumans obtestatur,—ne super tali scelere suspectum sese haberet, *not to suspect him of such wickedness*, Sall. Jug. 71 f. adjungitur Licinius Proculus, intimâ familiaritate Othonis suspectus ejus consilia fovisse, Tac. H. 1, 46. suspectus jam nimiae spei Sejanus, i. e. *of aspiring at the empire*, Tac. An. 3, 29. suspecti capitalium criminum, ib. 60.—cautus enim metuit foveam lupus, accipiterque suspectos laqueos, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50. suspecti tibi sint imbres, *you may suspect showers*, Virg. G. 1, 443. Danaum suspecta dona, Id. A. 2, 36. arva, ib. 3, 550. nec me adeò fallit, te—suspectas habuisse domos Carthaginis altae, *have suspected*, ib. 4, 97. suspecta habere haec sua bona debet, *he ought to hold these advantages suspected* as indicating danger, Cels. 2, 2, 2. annum diemque ultimum vitae jampridem suspectum habebat, horam etiam nec non et genus mortis, *he had a suspicion or apprehension of*, Suet. Domit. 10. cuspide suspecti robora fixit equi *sc.* Laocoon, Ov. in Ibin, 486. est locus Arcadiae,—ambiguis suspectus aquis, Ov. M. 15, 333. solia silicis—serpentem non recipiunt; ideò substerni utile est in suspectis locis, Plin. 27, 9 f. 55. locus suspectus et mollis, *suspected* of being unfit to bear an aquaeduct, Plin. Ep. 10, 91 & 92. aqua suspecta, *suspected* to be hurtful, Id. 31, 6 f. 37. suspectos tumores sanat, Id. 20, 6 f. 23 m. crudele, suos addicere amores; non dare, suspectum, *suspicious, liable to suspicion*, Ov. M. 1, 628.——Suspectus, ūs, m. *a looking upwards* or *between us and the light*; color nigricans aspectu, idemque suspectu refulgens, Plin. 9, 38. *cf.* 21, 8. 37, 9 f. 40.—¶ 2. *height*; caeli suspectus, Virg. A. 6, 578. turris erat vasto suspectu, ib. 9, 530.——¶ 3. *admiration, regard* or *esteem*; protinus intravit mentes suspectus honorum, Ov. F. 5, 31. nimius sui suspectus, et insitum mortalitati vitium se suaque mirandi, Senec. Ben. 2, 26. *cf.* ad Marc. 5. Vitruv. 7 pr. —Suspectāre, *freq. to look up* often; tabulam pictam, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35. leo suspectans, Plin. 8, 16 f. 21 *cf.* 11, 29 f. 35.—¶ 2. *to suspect*; et quidam scelus uxoris suspectabant, Tac. An. 1, 5. *cf.* 1, 13. 13, 47. Tac. H. 2, 27. 3, 82. pellit domo Sejanus uxorem, ne pellici suspectaretur, Tac. Ann. 4, 3. Agrippinam magis magisque suspectans, ib. 12, 65. suspectante Nerone, haud falsa esse, quae vera non probarentur, ib. 15, 51. *cf.* 11, 16. 13, 39.

SUSPICĀRI, *to suspect, to apprehend* or *fear*, Caes. B. G. 1, 44. eò cum venisset, ea, quae fieri suspicatus erat, facta cognovit, ib. 4, 6. quid nunc suspicâre aut invenis de illâ, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 49. scribe non modò, si quid scies, aut audiêris, sed etiam si quid suspicabere, Cic. Att. 7, 12. temerè atque injuriosè de aliquo suspicari, Id. ad Brut. 13. *cf.* Mil. 23. mater nihil mali misera suspicans, filium mittit, Cic. Cl. 9. *cf.* Ter. And. 1, 1, 89. Sallust. Cat. 44. Ovid. Ep. 10, 83.—¶ 2. *to think* or *imagine*; in quo neque figuram divinam, neque sensum quisquam suspicari potest, Cic. N. D. 1, 11. *cf.* Or. 3, 4. Brut. 24, suspicor ingenuas erubuisse genas, Ov. Ep. 20, 6. et quantum motu formosi suspicor oris, *I suspect* or *conjecture*, Ov. M. 3, 461.——¶ 3. *to hope*; suspicor, hoc damno tibi non fore, Ov. P. 3, 1, 155. *cf.* 2, 10, 19. Cic. Fam. 1, 6.—**activ.* ne memores, aut suspices, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 42. *cf.* Men. 5, 9, 22.—Suspĭcax, ācis, 2. *suspicious, jealous, apt to suspect*, Liv. 40, 14. Tac. An. 1, 13. suspicax silentium, *causing suspicion*, ib. 3, 11.——SUSPĬCIO, ōnis, f. *suspicion; secret opinion, jealousy* or *apprehension*; neque abest suspicio, quin ipse sibi mortem conscíverit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4. cùm ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent, ib. 19. ex ipsa re mihi incidit suspicio, Ter. And. 2, 2, 22. *cf.* 3, 2, 21. jam tum erat suspicio, dolo malo haec fieri omnia, Id. Eun. 3, 3, 8. quum Tarentinorum defectio jam diu et in spe Annibali, et in suspicione Romanis esset, *was hoped for by* Annibal, *and apprehended by the Romans*, Liv. 25, 7 m.—Suspicionem alicui dare, injicere, praebere, &c.—suspicionem amovere, avertere, augere, delere, depellĕre, effugere, extenuare, habere, levare, minuere, propulsare, recipere, relinquere, removĕre, tollere, vitare, &c. ut Annibalem in suspicionem regi adducerent, Nep. 23, 2. si res in suspicionem venit, Caes. B. G. 6, 18. venire alicui in suspicionem de aliqua re, Cic. ad Brut. 6. Decianus, qui tibi in suspicionem nullo suo delicto venit, Cic. Flacc. 33. et me hac suspicione exsolvam, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 23. sed non solum parendum patri tum, sed etiam assentiendum erat, ne invitum parêre suspicionem faceret, *lest a reluctant obedience might beget suspicion*, Liv. 40, 21 m.——equidem arbitror, multas esse gentes, sic immanitate efferatas, ut apud eas nulla suspicio deorum sit, *no notion, imagination* or *conception*, Cic. N. D. 1, 23. *cf.* 3, 25.—* Suspectio *is put in some editions for* suspicio, Ter. And. 3, 2, 21. Phaedr. 3, 10, 36. &c. —Suspiciōsus, a. *full of suspicion, suspicious, jealous*; omnes quibus sunt res minùs secundae, magis sunt suspiciosi, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 14. *cf.* Cic. Verr. 5, 29. Flac. 28. Q. fr. 1, 1, 4.—¶ 2. *suspicious, raising suspicion*; suspiciosissimum negotium, Cic. Flac. 3. *so* tempus, Id. Fam. 1, 7. haec sunt, quae suspiciosum crimen efficiunt, *suspected*, Cic. Part. 33. *cf.* Cluent. 19. Rosc. A. 7.—suspiciosi joci, *sly, ambiguous*, Suet. Dom. 10 m.—Suspiciosè, adv. *suspiciously, so as to raise suspicion*, Cic. Rosc. A. 20 & 28. Dejot. 6. qui suspiciosiùs aut criminosiùs diceret, audivi neminem, Cic. Brut. 34.

Suspīrāre, *(ex* sus *pro* sursum *et* spiro,) *to exhale* or *emit vapour upwards, to suspire*; nec tenues ventos suspirat Anauros, Lucan. 6, 370. tellus atro exundante vapore suspirans, Sil. 12, 135. Edŏnis—inclusum suspirat pectore Bacchum, *exhales* or *breathes out*, ib. 4, 779. *cf.* 13, 426.—¶ 2. *to draw breath from the bottom of the breast, to sigh*; suspirat ab imis pectoribus, Ov. M. 2, 656. *cf.* 1, 707. 3, 280. 7, 480. ingemit, et tacito suspirat pectore, Ov. Ep. 21, 201. suspiret ab imo (pectore) femina, Id. Art. 3, 675. secum tenui suspirans murmure, ib. 1, 369. reperire ex magnâ turbâ neminem possumus, quocum jocari liberè, aut suspirare familiariter possimus, Cic. Att. 1, 18. suspirat arator crebrius incassum

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assum magnum cecidisse laborem, Lucr. 2, 1164. *cf.* 4, 1186. ille (Aeneas) suspirans imoque trahens a pectore vocem, Virg. A. 1, 371. at miser imo pectore suspirans juvenis, Sil. 9, 152. *cf.* 7, 448.—curis sumptus suspirantibus, *with distressing cares*, Poët. apud Cic. Div. 1, 21. ¶ 3. *to sigh* or *pant after*, *to long for* or *after*, *to desire vehemently*; suspirat longo non visam tempore matrem, Juv. 11, 152. hanc cupit, hanc optat; solâ suspirat in illâ, Ov. F. 1, 417. si forte alios jam nunc suspirat amores, Tibull. 4, 5, 11. nec Jove majorem nasci suspirat Achillem, *sc.* Thetis, *nor does she wish* or *desire*, V. Flacc. 1, 133.—quid suspiratos magno in discrimine nautis Ledaeos referam fratres? *i. e.* Castor *and* Pollux *invoked* or *implored by the mariners*, Sil. 15, 82.—et cunctis dependet ab armis suspiranda domus, *the family to be longed for* by the warriors when absent, *hangs on all their arms and shoulders*, in embracing them at their departure, Stat. Th. 4, 20.—Suspirātio, ōnis, f. *sighing*, *a sigh*; suspiratione solicitudinem fateri, Quinctil. 11, 3, 158.—inde illa nobilis Marci Ciceronis suspiratio: " ô te felicem, M. Porci, a quo rem improbam petere nemo audet!" *that noble exclamation with a sigh*, as it were, Plin. praef.—Suspīrātus, ûs, m. (found only in the ablat.) *a sigh*; quem nemo adspicere sine adspiratu potest, Cic. Att. 1, 18. respicit hunc vates, et suspiratibus haustis, " nec dea sum," dixit, *having fetched some sighs*, Ov. M. 14, 129.—Suspīritus, ûs, m. *a panting* or *strong breathing*; emicato suspiratu, *get the better of this panting*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 4. quum crebro suspiritu (*al.* suspirio) et gemitu aliquantum temporis consumpsisset, *sc.* Masinissa, Liv. 30, 15.——Suspirium, i, n. *a sigh*; sine curâ, sine suspirio, Cic. Tusc 4, 34. traxit ex intimo ventre suspirium, Tibull. 2, 7, 41.—sollicitus repetam totâ suspiria nocte, ib. 3, 6, 61. suspiria duxit ab imo pectore, Ov. M. 10, 402. alto tantùm prodis suspiria pectore, ib. 1, 656. *cf.* 2, 125 & 754. 13, 739.—¶. *a difficulty of breathing*, *an* asthma; tussis vetus cum suspirio, Plin. 20, 9 s. 39. Senec. Ep. 54.—Suspiriōsus, a. *troubled with a difficulty of breathing*, *phthisical*, *asthmatical*; suspiriosis prodest *sc.* cucumis, Plin. 20, 2 s. 4. *cf.* 23, 7 s. 63. 32, 8 s. 29. suspiriosae mulae, *pursy*, *short breathed*, Col. 38, 1. Suspiriosē (adv.) laborantibus *sc.* ovibus auriculae ferro rescindendae, *of such as labour under a difficulty of breathing* or *are pursy* or *broken-winded*, Col. 7, 5, 19.

Susque deque (adv.) aliquid *vel.* aliquem habere, *not to regard* or *care for*, *to slight*; atque id me susque deque esse habituram putat, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 5. nam de Octavio susque deque *sc.* habeo, Cic. Att. 14, 6.

SUSTINĒRE, (sustĭneo, ui, entum; sus *v.* sursum teneo,) *to hold up*, *to sustain*, *to uphold*, *to support*, *to bear*; lapis albus pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet, Hor. S. 1, 6, 116. undaque jam tergo ferratos sustinet orbes, *and the water now frozen sustains iron wheels on its back* or *surface*, Virg. G. 3, 361. *cf.* Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 31, &c.—architectus affirmat, parietes imposita onera sustinere non posse, Plin. Ep. 10, 48, 4. *cf.* ib. 91 & 92. quorum per humeros sustinebatur *sc.* miles, Tac. An. 1, 23. fornice pons sustinebatur, Hirt. B. Alex. 19 m. ut neque sustinere se a lapsu possent, Liv. 21, 35. aura cadentem sustinuisse levis, ne tangeret aequora, visa est, Ovid. M. 8, 149. Curtius ille lacus, siccas qui sustinet aras, nunc solida est tellus, sed lacus ante fuit, Id. 6, 403. Atlas humeris cadentem sustinet axem, *i. e.* caelum, Id. M. 2, 297. vineae sine admiculis se ipsae sustinent, Plin. 12, 25 s. 54. plerisque fenibus sic odiosa est *sc.* senectus, ut onus se Aetnâ gravius dicant sustinere, Cic. Sen. 2. Olympiae pes stadium ingressus esse Milo dicitur, cum humeris sustineret bovem vivum, ib. 10. venditque has omnes—praesenti argento homini, si leno est homo, quantum hominum terra sustinet, sacerrimo, *the most execrable* or *accursed man on earth*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 90. quodcunque habitabile tellus sustinet, hujus (Augusti) erit, Ov. M. 15, 831. centum quae sustinet urbes—Creta, Ov. Art. 1, 297. omnibus inferior (*sc.* deabus,) quas sustinet aureus aether, Id. M. 13, 587. barbara me tellus sustinet, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 32. per totidem menses a funere conjugis uxor sustinet in viduâ tristia signa domo, i. e. *wears mourning for ten* lunar *months from the death of her husband*, Ov. T. 1, 36. et infirmos baculo quoque sustinet artus, *and supports her feeble limbs with a staff*, Ov. M. 6, 27. *cf.* 4, 27. sustinuêre tamen se perlucentibus alis *sc.* vespertiliones, ib. 4, 411. serpens, quam regius sustinet ales, *i. e.* aquila, *takes* or *holds up*, Ov. M. 4, 361. tutius est—Threïciam digitis increpuisse lyram, quàm manibus clypeos, et acutae cuspidis hastam, et galeam pressâ sustinuisse comâ, Ov. Ep. 3, 120. vix arma membraque sustinentes pugnare, *scarcely able to support their arms and limbs*, Liv. 23, 45. *so* malè sustinens arma, *with difficulty supporting*, Id. 1, 25. lacus omnia illata pondera sustinens, Plin. 6, 27 s. 31. vas ad sustinenda opsonia, Id. 33, 11 s. 49. ecce populus Romanus universus, velut duobus navigiis impositus, binis cardinibus sustinetur, (*sc.* in versatilibus theatris Curionis,) Id. 36, 15 s. 24, 8. (A. 359.)——* qui hamos sustinet, novit quae multo pisce natentur aquae, *holds*, Ov. Art. 1, 47. nec tibi turpe puta, ingenuâ speculum sustinuisse manu, *to have held*, ib. 2, 216. *cf.* 3, 148. sustine hoc *sc.* pallium, Penicule, *hold my cloak*, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 13.—parvâ libellum sustine patientiâ, *hold* in your hand, chaedr. 4, 6, 3. praetentaque sustinet arma, *and holds out his arms before him*, Ov. M. 12, 376.—contrà ille repugnans, sustinet a jugulo dextram, *wards* or *keeps off*, Virg. A. 11, 750.—* metaph. *to sustain*, *to support*, *to defend*; veterem amicum suum,—labentem excepit, corruere non sivit, sustit et sustinuit, re, fortunâ, fide hodieque sustinet. Cic. Rabir. Post. 16. Apuleium tu tuâ auctoritate sustinere debes, *to protect* or *support*, Vatic ad Brut. 7. sustinet hoc animae spes tamen una tui, *the hope of you*, (i. e. of your love) *alone supports this life*, Ov. Ep. 3, 142. in mentem tibi non venit, quid negotii sit causam publicam sustinere? *to*

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manage or *conduct a public trial*, Cic. Caecil. 8.— sed superiorum temporum fortuna reip. causam sustineat; haec (tempora) ipsi praestare debemus, *let the state of the rep. exculf our former neglect; we should ourselves be responsible for our present conduct*, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 6. Acad. pr. non putat se sustinere causas posse multorum, si tibi concesserit, *he thinks he cannot refuse the request of many* others, ib. 6, 6, 16. videbat—tantum hoc crimen sustinere se nullo modo posse, *that he could not defend*, Id. Verr. 5, 39. magistratus debet civitatis dignitatem et decus sustinere, *to support*, Cic. Off. 1, 34. domum *(i. e.* familiam) sublit ac sustinet; Plin. Ep. 4, 21, 3. sustinet enim non parvam exspectationem imitandae industriae meae, &c. Cic. Off. 3, 2. sic ad nos confirmatus revertare, ut, quam expectationem tui concitasti, hanc sustinere ac tueri possis, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 6. nam faciem patriae sustinet ille (Augustus) suae, Ov. P. 2, 8, 20. sustinet immundum sima capella marem, *bears, copulates with*, Ov. Art. 2, 186. vix molem ictius invidiae sustinebo, *I shall with difficulty support* or *bear*, Cic. Cat. 1, 9. vacat aetas nostra muneribus iis, quae non possunt sine viribus sustineri, *is free* or *exempted from those offices, which cannot be borne without strength*, Cic. Sen. 11. magnum munus, de jure respondendi sustinebat, Id. Brut. 30— Praetor urbanus, quòd consules aberant, consulare munus sustinebat, more majorum, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 6. Piso censebat, et, absente principe, senatum et equites posse sua munia sustinere, *might discharge their functions*, Tac. An. 2, 35. hoc vobis est statuendum, quid aratorem ipsum arationis nomine muneris in republicâ fungi ac sustinere velitis, Cic. Verr. 3, 86. cùm tot sustineas et tanta negotia solus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 1. civitatis nomen suâ auctoritate sustinere, Cic. Flacc. 15. nomen ipsum consulatûs—nec sustinere, nec capere potuerunt, Cic. post. red. in. sen. 4. saepe ab illo admonebitur, quae nomina et quanta sustineat *sp.* majorum, Plin. Ep. 3, 3 f. obtrectatores equidem facillimè sustineo, impediunt tamen, Id. Fam. 11, 14. hoc quidquid est oneris ac muneris, pro meâ dignitate tibi tuendum ac sustinendum puta, ib. 5, 9, 3. suscipis onus officii, quod te putas sustinere posse, Cic. Rosc. A. 38 f. quia non aedilis, aut praetoris, aut consulis partes sustineo, Tac. An. 3, 53. tres personas unus solus sustineo, meam, adversarii, judicis, Cic. Or. 2, 24. tantum cuique tribuendum est, quantum ille, quem diligas, sustinere possit, Cic. Amic. 20. remp. solis vestris cervicibus sustinetis, Cic. Dom. 56. non, si Varronis thesauros haberem, sustinere sumptum possem, *(al.* subsistere *v.* sufficere sumptui,) Cic Fam. 11, 10 f. hanc (vitam) mihi sustine, *preserve*, Senec. Ep. 101. potio non ultra danda est, quàm ut vitam sustineat, Cels. 3, 21, 23.—¶ 2. *to keep in, to withhold, to restrain, to stop*; saepe, Jovem vidi, cum jam sua mittere vellet fulmina, thure dato, sustinuisse manum, Ov. F. 5, 301. obstupui tacitus, sustinuique gradum, ib. 6, 397. arbitrabar sustineri remos, cùm inhibere essent remiges jussi; id non esse ejusmodi, didici heri, cùm ad villam nostram navis appelleretur: non enim sustinent, sed alio modo remigant, *they do not stop* or *rest upon their oars, but row in another manner* than before, Cic. Att. 13, 21. sustineat currum et bonus saepe agitator, equosque, ib. *vid.* INHIBERE.—in declivi ac praecipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere, *to check* or *stop*, Caes. B. G. 4, 34. ego enim, ut agitator callidus, prius quam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo, *will keep in, curb* or *restrain*, Cic. Ac. 4, 29 m. est igitur prudentis, sustinere, ut currum, sic impetum benevolentiae, Id. Amic. 17. Orphea detinuisse feras, et concita dicunt flumina Threïcia sustinuisse lyrâ, *stopped* or *retarded* in their course *the rapid rivers*, Propert. 3, 2, 1. *se* sustinuit tacitas conscius amnis aquas, *i. e.* repressit, Ov. F. 3, 652. leves cursum sustinuistis aquae. ib. 5, 662. et movet ipse suas, et nati respicit alas Daedalus; et cursus sustinet usque suos, Ov. Art. 2, 74.—*metaph.* quod cùm rapidè feratur, sustineri nullo modo potest, Cic. Or. 17. qui modum vitio quaerit, similiter facit, ut si posse putet eum, qui se e Leucâtâ praecipitaverit, sustinere se, cum velit, *can stop himself* in his fall, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18. restitit ille gradu, seseque a lumine ferri sustinuit praeceps, *stopped at the brightness of the steel*, V. Flacc. 3, 101. *se* to dea noctium dum spectat, celeres sustinuit vias, *stopped her rapid course*, Senec. Hippol. 791. nunc agendo, nunc sustinendo agmen, Liv. 25, 36. aliud priori simile miraculum eos sustinuit, *made them halt*, Id. 5, 39. sustinebant tela, ne in permissos hostibus suos conjicerent, *withheld*, Liv. 31, 24 ad fin. spiritum sustinemus, *we stop our breath* or *make a pause*, Quinctil. 9, 4, 67. *cf.* 11, 3, 35.—Lucina—sustinuit partus, *(al.* mixus,) *stopped my delivery*, Ov. M. 9, 300.—*metaph.* sustinenda est potius omnis assensio, *ought to be withheld*, Cic. Ac. 4, 21. *se* sustinere de ab omni assensu, *to withhold* or *suspend one's assent*, ib. 15 f. quatuor ejus (Clitomachi) libri sunt de sustinendis assensionibus, ib. 31. assensus lubricos sustinere, ib. 34.—sed tamen ego me quidem sustinui, *I forbore* or *restrained myself*, Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 7. nunc animam admotis fugientem sustinet herbis, *stops* or *tries to preserve his fleeting life*, Ov. M. 10, 188.—¶ 3. *to endure, to bear, to suffer*; nec tantos sustinet aestus, Ov. M. 2, 228. tamen adspectus sustinet ille meos, Id. Ep 8, 56. tantos dolores, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 8. sustinebant famem, Senec. Ir. 3, 20. facilius sevi famem, quàm sitim sustinent, Cels. 3, 6, 4. inediam facillimè sustinent mediae aetates, minùs juvenes, minimè pueri, et aetate confecti, ib. 1, 3, 69. jam enim corpore vix sustineo gravitatem hujus caeli, Cic. Att. 11, 25. tantosque per alta labores aequora sustinui, Ov. M. 14, 479. et, quos sustinui, bis mensûm quinque labores, *the troubles of ten months, which I endured*, when with child, ib. 8, 500. mali nihil est, quod non et sustineam et expectem, Cic. Att. 11, 11. qui non modò mala futura timet, verùm etiam sert sustinetque praesentia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6. poenam subibo ac sustinebo, Cic. Dom. 38 m. *cf.* ad Quir. 1. maximam hic sollicitudinem curamque sustineo, Id. Fam. 10, 34 f.—¶ 4. *to withstand* or *resist, to bear* or *sup-*

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sustain, to support; nec ultrà sustinuerunt certámen Galli, quin terga verterent, atque effusè fugerent, Liv. 33, 36. sustinere hostium impetum, Caes. B. G. 1, 24 & 26. 7, 10. Atheniensis, cum Persarum impetum nullo modo possent sustinere, Cic. Off. 3, 11. sustinere jam populus Romanus omnium nationum non vim, non arma, non bellum, sed, luctum, lacrimas non potest, Cic. Verr. 3, 89. quos ipsi adhuc latis arroganter Allobroges *(i. e.* incolae Pollentiae) sustinebant, *opposed* or *withstood*, Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 9.—Philo vix ea sustinere poterat, quae contra Academicorum pertinaciam dicebantur, *could scarcely defend*, Cic. Acad. 4, 6.—non posse sustinere concursum omnium philosophorum, *could not withstand*, ib. 4, 22. cedit Agenorides *(i. e.* Cadmus) paullum; spolioque *(i. e.* pelle) leonis sustinet incursus *sc.* serpentis, Ov. M. 3, 82. Hectora qui (Ajax) solus, qui ferrum, ignemque, Jovemque, sustinuit toties; unam non sustinet iram, ib. 13, 385. hunc (Hectora) ego poscentem, cum quo concurreret, unus sustinui, *I withstood*, ib. 88. *so* ac non Hectoreis dubitavit *(sc.* Ulysses) cedere flammis, quas ego sustinui, ib. 8. *cf.* P. 4, 7, 42. hostium vim cùm rex sustinere non posset, fugâ salutem petiit, Nep. 23, 11.—omnia vulnera sustinebant, Caes B. C. 1, 45.—nisi subsidium sibi mittatur, & diutiùs sustinere non posse, *could not hold out*, Id. B. G 2, 6. *so* Brutus enim Mutinae vix jam sustinebat, Cic. Fam. 12, 6.—* has rogat auxilium; nec nymphae justa petentem sustinuêre deam, *nor could the nymphs resist* or *refuse her reasonable* or *just request*, Ov. M. 14, 788. *so* nec avum sustinuisse nepos *sc.* potest, *nor could* Romulus *refuse* Numitor what he desired, Ov. F. 5, 76. cum sustinere eos (orantes) non posset, *he could not oppose* or *refuse*, Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 6. *so* tamen hoc sustinere non possem, *I could not withstand their cries* for justice, ib. 5, 10, 5. sustinebunt tales viri, se tot senatoribus,—tot populorum privatorumque literis non credidisse? *will such men* have the assurance to *bear* the imputation of *not having credited*, &c. Cic. Verr. 1, 4. senatus querentes non sustinuit, *could not disregard their complaints*, Liv. 31, 13.—* *with the infinitive*; nec credere sustinet Annam esse, *nor can he believe*, Ov. F. 3, 605. sustinuit dignos etiam nunc credere votis caelicolas, Lucan. 7, 657. tamen omnia vincens sustinui nostris vos tantum deesse triumphis, *I allowed* or *bore*, &c, i. e. I did not attempt to conquer you, Id. 8, 230. *cf.* 9, 760. sustinet Oenônen deserisse Paris, *could desert*, still lives though faithless to Oenone, Ov. Ep. 5, 32. nunc quoque (se) non sustinere deserere officii sui partes, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 16 *sf.* ib. 6. vix sustinuit dicere, VALE, *could scarcely say* farewell, ib. 52. *cf.* Tr. 3, 14, 32. neuterque recedens sustinuit dixisse, vale, Lucan. 5, 796. sed non sustineo esse conscius mihi dissimulati, *I cannot bear*, Quinctil. 3, 6, 63. *sf.* 12, 9, 10. sustinuit conjux exsulis esse viri, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 74. sustinet ire illuc, caelesti sede relictâ,—Juno, *bears* or *endures*, Ov. M. 4, 447. *sf.* Tr. 3, 4, 14. mensque pati durum sustinet aegra nihil, Ov. P. 1, 5, 14. tibi expetenti negare non sustinebam, *I could not refuse*, Col. 11, 12, 2. *so* huic quoque petitioni tuae negare non sustineo, *I cannot refuse you this other request*, Plin Ep. 10, 23. sed enim non sustinet ultrà perdere blanditias juvenis deus, *can no longer bear to waste his flattering words*, Id. M. 1, 530. nihil ultrà lingua precari sustinet, *dares* or *presumes*, ib. 14, 731. sustinet ad Procnen post talia facta reverti, *he has the hardiness* or *assurance*, ib. 6, 563 at Jea non ultrà pro functo morte rogari sustinet, *endures* or *bears*, ib. 11, 584. *cf.* A. 1, 7, 49. & 14, 53. 2, 9, 40. 3, 11, 9. M. 13, 584. neque totum corpus refrigerare sustinet, *and cannot bear to dip his whole body in cold water*, Cels. 1, 4, 9. sustinuit rescribere mihi, *he had the boldness* or *assurance*, Curt. 6, 9, 18 nec jam suspendere fletum sustinet, *nor can he now restrain his tears*, Ov. F. 4, 850. *sf.* Lucan. 5, 793. tene ego sustineo positum scelerata videre, Ov ad Liv. 135.—¶ 5. *to put off*, *to delay* or *defer*; rem in noctem sustinuêre, Liv. 5, 45. Valerius—sustinuit consilio bellum, *prudently kept up* or *prolonged the war* without coming to an engagement, Id. 3, 60. plebem,—sustinendo rem, ab seditionibus continuêre, *by protracting the affair*, i. e. by deferring the levy, ib. 65 sustineri ira non potuit quin extemplo confligerent, *the fury* of the Romans *could not be restrained from engaging*, Id 2, 19. exspectes, et sustineas, Auguste, necesse est; nam tibi quod solvat, non habet arca Jovis, *wait*, *and put off* demanding payment, Martial. 9, 3, 13. quae fossa, quis agger sustineat pretium belli, scelerumque petentes? *can stop* or *retard*, Lucan. 7, 750.—sustinenda solutio est nominis Caerelliani, *I must defer the payment of the debt to* Caerellius, Cic. Att. 11, 5. extremum fati sustinet ille (Laërtes) diem, *he puts off his last day* or *prolongs his life*, in hopes of your coming to close his eyes, (ut jam sua lumina condas,) Ov. Ep 1, 114.——¶ 6. *to maintain* or *support*, *to sustain* or *nourish*; qui ager non amplius hominum quinque millia sustinere potest, Cic. Att. 2, 16. *cf.* id. Cat. 4, 8. vix populum tellus sustinet illa suum, *can scarcely maintain its inhabitants*, they are so numerous, Ov. Ep. 16, 182. re frumentariâ ex Siciliâ alimur et sustentamur, Cic. Verr. 3, 5. adolescens, malignè omnia praebentibus suis, meretriculae munificentiâ sustinebatur, Liv. 39, 9 f. ex eo, quod affluit opibus vestris, sustinendo necessitates aliorum, *by relieving the necessities of others out of the superfluity of your fortunes*, Id. 6, 15. hinc anni labor, hinc patriam, parvosque nepotes sustinet *sc.* agricola, Virg. G. 2, 515. in frugum penuriâ milites fluviatili pisce et herbis sustinebantur, Curt. 7, 2, 24. animantes adspiratione aëris sustinentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 33. nam multis regionibus cibariis eorum coloni sustinentur, *peasants are supported with victuals* made *of them*, i. e. of panic & millet, Col. 2, 9, 17. scrofae, quibus partus submittitur, cocto sunt hordeo sustinendae, *sows, which suckle their young, must be sustained with boiled barley*, Id. 7, 9, 13. *cf.* ib. 9. & 9, 13, 7. tradux a materno sustinetur ubere, dum inolescat, Id. 4, 29, 14.——

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SUSTENTARE, freq. *to uphold, to support, to sustain*; fratremque ruentem sustentat dextrâ, Virg. A. 10, 339. innavit idem (canis) cadaver in Tiberim abjecti (domini) sustentare conatus, Plin. 8, 40 f. 61.—* *metaph.* Venus Trojanas sustentat opes, Virg. A. 10, 609 multa virum meritis sustentat fama tropaeis, ib. 11, 224. tu modò istam imbecillitatem valetudinis tuae sustenta et tuere, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1. a ceteris oblectationibus deseror; literis sustentor et recreor, Id. Att. 4, 10. praeclarâ conscientiâ sustentor, cum cogito, me de republicâ meruisse optimè, ib. 10, 4. Terentiam, unam omnium, acerrimosissimam, sustentes tuis officiis, ib. 3, 23 f. sustenta te, mea Terentia, ut potes, Id. Fam. 14, 4 f. tu velim tete, ut debes et soles, tuâ virtute sustentes, ib. 6, 4 f. per omnes difficultates animo me sustentavi, Quinctil. 12 pr. 1. spes si qua reliqua est, fortium civium mentes cogitationesque sustentet, Id. Flac. 2. nunc me una consolatio sustentat, quod, &c. Id. Mil. 36. fide sustentare amicos, Id. Rabir. Post. 2. C. Cato a Crasso sustentatur, Id. Q. fr. 2, 3 m. valetudo notitiâ sui corporis sustentatur, *is preserved*, Id. Off. 2, 24. respublica magnitudine suâ imperatorum atque magistratuum vitia sustentabat, *supported*, Sall. Cat. 53. *so* scilicet majores nostri, quorum virtus etiam nunc vitia nostra sustentat, infelices erant, qui sibi manu suâ parabant cibum, i. e. *established the empire on so firm foundations, that our vices may shake, but do not yet overturn it*, Senec. ad Helv. 10.—Caecina, dum sustentat aciem, &c. *sustains the line* or *ranks*, tries to prevent the army from flying, Tac. Ann. 1, 65. *so* Arminius manu, voce, vulnere sustentabat pugnam, *sustained the combat*, ib. 2, 17.—¶ 2. *to maintain, to nourish, to support*; hic alit illas; solus omnem familiam sustentat, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 3. pecore ex longinquioribus vicis adacto, extremam famem sustentabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 17. quos praecipuè scias indigere, sustentare et fovere oportet, Plin. Ep. 9, 30. ut possum, ex meis angustiis illius sustento tenuitatem, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 9. qui se nunc subsidiis patrimonii, aut amicorum liberalitate sustentant, Cic. prov. cons. 5 m. *cf.* post red. in Sen. 5. Glycera venditando coronas sustentaverat paupertatem, Plin. 35, 11 f. 40. mutando sordidas merces sustentabatur, Tac. An. 4, 13. magna post praelia saucios largitione et curâ sustentabat, ib. 4, 63 f. consulares inopes quingenis sestertiis annuis sustentavit, Suet. Vesp. 17. ex Tuscis frumentum Tiberi venit; eo sustentata est plebs, Liv. 2, 34. quae (mulier) etiam aleret adolescentes, et parsimoniam patrum suis sumptibus sustentaret, *should make up for*, Cic. Cael. 16.—* *metaph.* animus nullâ re egens, aletur et sustentabitur iisdem rebus, quibus astra sustentantur et aluntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9.—¶ 8. *to bear, to suffer* or *endure*; miserias plurimas sustentavi, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 3. cùm sustentare vix posses moerorem tuum, doloremque decessionis, Cic. Pis. 36. sustentavit, tamen aliquamdiu *sc.* morbum, *he held out however* disguising the distemper, Suet. Tib. 72.—* SUSTENTARE hostem, *to withstand, to oppose* or *resist*, Tac. An. 15, 10. nec quisquam instantes Teucros, lethumque ferentes sustentare valet telis, Virg. A. 11, 873. legionum tot impetus sustentantes, Hirt. B Afr. 82.—sustentabat aquas *sc.* Tiberis, *stopped* or *kept back his waters*, Ov. ad. Liv. 229.——¶ 4. *to delay* or *defer*; de Pausaniâ Alabadensi, sustentes rem, dum Nero veniat, Cic. Fam. 13, 64, 3. aedificationem Arcani ad tuum adventum sustentari placebat, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 7. malum id opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest, Id. Cat. 4, 3 f.—* SUSTENTO *is used as a neuter verb, and impersonally in the passive*: valuistin' bene? *have you enjoyed good health?* P. A. sustentavi sedulò, *I have with care; I have held out finely*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 8. *so* valuistin' usque? E. F. sustentatum est sedulò *sc.* a me, ib. 3, 2, 14.—id (oppidum) ex itinere magno impetu Belgae oppugnare coeperunt: aegrè eo die sustentatum est *sc.* ab oppidanis, *they with difficulty held* out that day, Caes. B. G 2, 6.—Nervii legionem oppugnare incipiunt; nostri celeriter ad arma concurrunt —aegrè is dies sustentatur, ib. 5, 38.—* multosque per annos sustentata ruet moles, et machina mundi, Lucr. 5, 97. navis anceps sustentata diu, *balanced long in suspense* or *equipoise*, Virg. A. 10, 304.—milites ab rege sustentati, *supported* or *encouraged*, Sall. Jug. 56.—sustentata Venus gratissima *sc.* est, *the indulgence of love deferred*, Ov. Ov. Rem. A. 405.——SUSTENTĀTIO, ōnis. f. *a deferring, a delay*, Cic. Inv. 2, 49.—*a kind of figure in rhetorick*, Quinctil. 9, 2, 23.—SUSTENTACŬLUM, i, n. *a prop, a stay* or *support*, Tac. H. 2, 28.

SUSTOLLĔRE, (sustŭli, sublātum; ex sus, *i. e.* sursum & tollo,) *to raise* or *lift up*; amiculum hoc sustolle saltem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 117. *cf.* Poen 1, 2, 136. sustollant vela rudentes, Catul. 63, (*al.* 62,) 235. *cf.* 210. hoccine si miles sciat? credo hercle has sustollat aedes totas, atque hinc in crucem *sc.* me rapiat, *he would pull down this whole house*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 39.—¶ 2. *to take away*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 7.——SUSTOLLO *is not used by later writers; but* TOLLO *and* SUSTŬLI, *from the obsolete*, SUSTŬLO, Priscian. l. 8. p. 817. edit. Putsch.—*vid.* TOLLERE.

SŪSUM, *for* sursum, *upwards*, Cato, 157. Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 78.

SŪSURRUS, i, m. (*rar.* -um, i, n.) *a whisper*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36. blandos audire susurros, Propert. 1, 11, 13. lenes susurri, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 18. *cf.* S. 2, 8, 77.—dubioque auctore susurri, (*al.* susurra,) *whispers* or *secret reports from an uncertain author*, Ov. M. 12, 61. palam age, nolo murmur ullum neque susurrum fieri, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 48. *cf.* Lucan. 5, 104. Pers. 2, 6.—tenui jugulos aperire susurro, i. e. *by a secret accusation* or *small surmise*, Juv. 4, 120. *cf.* Plin. Pan. 62 f. —¶ 2. *a gentle murmur, a soft still noise*; as of bees, trees, &c. Virg. E. 1, 54.—SŪSURRUS, a, *that whispers, whispering*; Procrin adit; linguâque refert audita susurrâ, *and relates what he had heard from a whispering tongue*; (*al.* susurra *in accus. a* susurrum, *and relates with his tongue the whispers* which he had *heard*: *al.* lenique refert audita susurro, Gronov.) Ov. M. 7. 825.—SŪSURRĀRE, *to whisper, to speak softly*; aut ego cum

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cùm cārâ de te nutrice susurro, Ov. Ep. 19, 19. ut vaga fama susurrat, ib. 21, 233. maxima nutu pars mihi significat; pars, quid velit, aure susurrat, *whisper in my ear*, Ov. M. 3, 643. ¶ 2. *to make a low confused noise, to buzz, to murmur*; tractimque susurrant *fc.* apes, *they make a drawling hum*, Virg. G. 4, 160.—*with an accus.* cantica qui Nili, qui Gaditana susurrat, *hums Egyptian and Gaditanian* (i. e. immodest) *songs*, Martial. 3, 63, 5.—*passiv. impers.* jam susurrari audio, civem Atticam esse hanc, *I am told, it is whispered* or *surmised*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 40.—SUSURRĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a whispering, a whisper*, quod ad Caesarem, *fc.* attinet; crebri et non belli de eo rumores, sed susurrationes duntaxat veniunt; *al.* susurratōres,) Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 8.—SUSURRĀTOR, ōris, m. *a whisperer*, ib.

SŪTUS, part. *sewed* or *pitched*: sutor, *a shoemaker*; sutorius, &c. *see* SŪĔRE.

SUUS, a. (a sui,) *his, her* or *her's, its; his own, her own* or *its own; their* or *their's, their own*: suus cuique erat locus attributus, Caes. B. G. 7, 81. hunc sui cives ex civitate ejecerunt, Cic. Sext. 68. nullaque mortales, praeter sua, littora nōrant, Ov. M. 1, 96. ita ille imprudens ipse suis fuit accusator, Nep. 6, 4 f. ei vestitum suum detŭlit, ib. 14, 9. suâ sponte est profectus, ib 5, 3. suus cuique mos *fc.* est, *every one has his way*, Phor. 2, 4, 14. trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg. E. 2, 65. suum cuique amorem, mihi meum *fc.* esse, Cic Att. 14, 20 m. meum mihi placebat, illi suum, ib. velle suum cuique est, *every one has a will of his own*, Perf. 5, 52. suus cuique parens pro magistro erat, *the parent of each* youth *was his instructor*, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 6. sua quemque fraus, et suus terror maximè vexat, suum quemque scelus agitat, suae malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi terrent, Cic. Rosc. A. 24. sua cuique laus propria debetur, Id. Or. 2, 85. Minerva patrem dicitur interemisse, virginitatem suam violare conantem, Cic. 3, 23. *cf.* Nep. 15, 6. mater quod suasit sua, adolescens mulier fecit, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 38. mea Glycerium suos parentes reperit, Id. And 5, 6, 5. nam in me planè Di potestatem suam omnem ostendēre, Id. Eun. 5, 9, 2. apes in altâ quercu fecerant favos; hos fuci inertes esse dicebant suos, *that they were theirs*, Phaedr. 3, 13, 2.—Octavius, quem quidem sui Caesarem salutabant, Philippus non, *whom his friends and dependents called* Caesar, Cic. Att. 14, 12. quae decuerint ab imperatore, omnia suis provisa *fc.* esse, *for his men* or *soldiers*, Sall. Jug. 49. dispersi a suis pars cedere, *for* cedebant, *separated from their friends* or *their* main *body*, ib. 51. sua quisque fortia facta ad caelum ferre, *extolled his own brave actions*, ib. 53 f. qui sua loca defendere nequiverat, in alienis bellum gerere *fc.* cogebatur, *places of his own* choosing, favourable or advantageous to him, Io. 54. *cf.* 61. communire suos locos, *his strong holds*, ib. 66. si permanere vellet in suis artibus, *in his* virtuous *practices*, ib. 8. *but* Jugurtha ubi—se suis artibus tentari animadvertit, *that he was attacked by his own artifices* or *stratagems*, ib. 48 vulgus aliud armatorum—eventum suum in virtute alienâ ponit, *leave their fate to be determined by the bravery of others*, Liv. 7, 8.- ex ferocibus universis singulos metu suo quemque obedientes fecit, *each by fear for his own safety*, Liv. 6, 4. alios suâ ipsos invidiâ opportunos interemit, *by the* odium *against them*, i. e. *by the public dislike, which they had incurred*, Liv. 1, 54. tantum abfuit, ut ex incommodo alieno suum occasio peteretur, *so* far were they from taking occasion *to promote their own advantage from the distress of others*, Id. 4, 58 tum primum suo nomine, nullo Punico exercitu aut duce, ad arma ierant *fc.* Hispani, Id. 33, 26.—irritamentum certaminum equestrium est, quum aut vincentibus spes, aut pullis ira aggregat suos *(fc.* socios,) Liv. 30, 11.—Caesar, primùm suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis,—cohortatus suos (milites) praelium commisit, Caes. B. G. 1, 25.—cruentus in suos, *cruel to his relations*, Flor. 1, 7, 6 non erat enim vi consequutus *fc.* tyrannidem, sed suorum voluntate, *by the consent of his countrymen*, Nep. 1, 8 inter laetitiam plebis, et suorum fugam, *of his friends* or *party*, Suet. Jug. 40. ita eos, meo labore eductos maximo, hic fecit suos, paullo sumtu, *has made his own* or *attached to himself*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 21. casibus parentis *(i. e.* Caesaris) nec in bella suos fortissimus ultor habebit, *will have us as friends*, Ov. M. 15, 821. multos enim liberalitate divinxerat, plures etiam opera forensi suos reddiderat. *had rendered more his* friends *by his assistance in the* forum, i. e. by defending them in judicial trials or courts of law, Nep. 7, 3. alicui suorum negotium daret, ib 10, 8. qui optimè suos nōsse deberet, 9, 4. *cf.* 8, 2. si per suos esset licitum, ib. 18, 10. *cf* 23, 8.—jubet salvēre suus vir uxorem suam) Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 14.—* M. T. C. Terentiae suae S. P. D. *i. e.* Marcus Tullius Cicero salutem plurimam dicit, *wishes very good health to his* dear Terentia, Cic. Fam. 14, 6, &c. *so* M. T. C. Terentiae suae, Tulliolae suae et Ciceroni suo S. D. *i. e.* salutem dicit, ib. 1. *cf.* 2. M. T. C. Terent. et Tull. et Ciceroni suis S. D. ib. 3, &c. M. T. C. Tironi suo S. P. D. ib. 16, 12. Tullius et Cicero Tironi suo et Q. Pater et Q. Fil. S. D. ib. 3, &c. Lentulus Ciceroni suo S. P. D. ib. 12, 14. Cicero Dolabellae Cos. *(i. e.* Consuli) suo, Cic. Att 15, 14.—In the inscription of epistles, in the time of Cicero, SUUS seems to have been added only to the names of relations and intimate friends, Cic. Fam. & Att. (A. 514.) but afterwards more promiscuously, Plin. Ep. passim:—*hence* Martial, *in the distich inscribed* CHARTAE EPISTOLĀRES, *says*, seu leviter noto, seu caro missa fodali, omnes ista solet charta vocare suos, 14, 11.——¶ 2. Alphēnus—utebatur populo sanè suo, *found the people very favourable* or *friendly*, Cic. Quint. 7. ventis iturus non suis, *with unfavourable* or *contrary winds*, Hor. Epod. 9, 30.—quum Perseus—suo maximè tempore atque alieno hostibus incipere bellum posset, *at a time very advantageous for himself, and unfavourable to the enemy*, Liv. 42, 43. anno suo petere consulatum, *in his year*, i. e. *in the year of one's age appointed by law*, Cic. Rull. 2. factus est consul bis *fc.*

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sc. Scipio: primùm ante tempus; iterum sibi suo tempore, reipublicae paenè ferò, Cic. Amic. 3. (A. 105.)——cessit e vita (Hortensius,) suo magis, quàm suorum civium tempore, *at a happy time for himself, but unfortunate to his fellow-citizens*, Cic. Brut. 1—Scandilius rem se totam recidurum dicit, et suo tempore esse rediturum dicit, *at proper time*, Id. Verr. 3, 60.—non venit ante suum nostra querela diem, *before its day*, or before the time at which you promised to return, Ov. Ep. 2, 8. stat sua cuique dies, *to every one his day* or the time of his death *is fixed*, Virg. A. 10, 467 ——¶ 3. Aurum arrugiâ quaesitum non coquitur, sed statim suum est, *gold procured by the undermining of mountains needs no refining, but is, just when found, pure and free from dross*, Plin. 33, 4 f. 21. *so* aeris succus—et purus ac liquidus, et suae naturae qualis defluit primò, Id. 11, 12. Suae mulso dotes constant, *honied wine has peculiar properties of its own*, Plin. 22, 24 f. 50. * Achaemenides jam suus, *i. e.* sui juris *v.* liber, *master of himself* or *free* from the fear of Polyphemus, Ov. M. 14, 166. ancilla, mea quae fuit hodie, sua nunc est, *is now her own mistress* or *is free*, Plaut. Perf. 4, 3, 3. vix sua, vix sanae virgo Nisaea compos mentis erat, *mistress of* herself or able to direct herself, Ov. M. 8, 35. *so* in sua potestate esse. Nep. 25, 6. inaestimabile bonum est suum fieri, Senec. Ep. 75 f. *cf.* Cic. Fin. 4, 4. ¶ 4. caesa suis montibus—pinus, *cut on its* native *mountains*, Ov. M. 1, 94. nulli sua forma manebat, *its proper form remained to nothing*, ib. 17.—passo sua praemia dentur, *let proper rewards be given to him who has suffered*, Ov. Ep. 20, 67. *so* poscunt sua tempora somni, Id. F. 2, 791. quae (moenia) postquam firma, suique roboris esse videt, *in their* proper or full strength, Ov. M. 2, 403. miraturque novas frondes, et non sua poma, *and fruits not its own*, i. e. *ingrafted*, Virg. G. 2, 82. justa desunt sua verba dolori, *proper words are wanting to express my grief*, Ov. Ep. 12, 123. *cf.* ib. 20, 76. Art. 1, 85. dumque queror, lacrimae sua verba sequuntur, *tears follow* these mournful *words proper* to excite them, ib. 14, 67. legatos censuit circa reges mittendos, qui—suis quemque stimulis moverent ad Romanum bellum, *by proper incitements, adapted to each of them*, Liv. 35, 12. sacerdotes suos cuique deorum praefecere, *he appointed proper* or *peculiar priests to each of the gods*, Id. 1, 19. *so* adde dapes mulctramque suas, Ov. F. 4, 745. ni suo proprio eum praelio equites Volscorum exceptum aliquandiu tenuisset, *had kept him engaged with forces similar to his own*, Liv. 3, 70. ut imperium suo (ingenio) vehemens mansueto permitteretur ingenio, *violent* or *rigorous in its own nature*, Liv. 2, 30.—qui profitetur esse suum, de omni re dicere, *that it belongs to him*, Cic. Or 2, 15 f. quas (leges) quum solus pertulisset, ut sua unius in his gratia esset, *that the merit of passing them might belong to him alone*, Liv. 2, 8.—ego postulabam, ut tribus sententiis constaret suus numerus, *that the number of senators for each of the three opinions should be counted separately*, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 4. (A. 16.)—flecte ratem, numerum non habet illa suum, *turn back your skip, it has not its proper number* of passengers, i. e. Ariadne *is wanting*, Ov. Ep. 10, 36.—idum studeo quàm facillimè ad suum pervenire, *to his own*, i. e. to recover his property, Cic. Fam. 12, 26 f. lex Graeco nomine (νομος) a suum cuique tribuendo appellata, Cic Leg. 1, 6. ne suum adimerem alteri Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 34. Ariarathes—pedem ubi ponat in suo, non habet, *has not a foot of ground he can call his own*, Cic. Att. 13, 2. nam quod exemplo fit, id etiam jure fieri putant; sed aliquid, atque adeò multa addunt, atque adferunt de suo, i. e. *they improve on their model*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 5. *vid.* Paterc. 2, 3,—expendere oportebit, quid quisque habeat sui;—id enim maximè quemque decet, quod est cujusque suum maximè, *every one ought to consider, what is his own particular genius* or *character*, Cic. Off. 1, 31. Locrensibus se permittere, ut quod sui (*al.* suum) quisque cognôsset, prehenderet, *that every one might seize whatever he should discover to be his* property, Liv. 29, 21.—eos Consul—liberos esse cum cognatis suaque habere jussit, *and to retain their effects*, Id. 34, 21.——¶ 5. SUUS *is sometimes put for* EJUS or ILLIUS; *as* ineidit in eandem invidiam, quam pater suus, Nep. 5, 3. *add.* 1, 1. 6, 1. 7, 2. 23, 8. 25, 10. Cic. Inv. 1, 17. Att. 6, 2 m. Fam. 11, 11. &c.—* est similis majorum suum, *for* suorum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 37.——¶ 6. MET and PTE *are often added:* neque suamet ipse scelera occultare, Sall. Cat. 23. suâmet ipsum pecuniâ praecipitem casurum, Id. Jug. 8. necesse est, (ut) suosmet ipsi more praeclpites eant, ib. 31, 6. *cf.* Id. Cat. 20, 6. Jug 41, 9. suismetipsis corporibus (*al.* ipsi) dimicantes, Liv. 2, 19. *cf.* 8, 25 m.—ferrices suopte ingenio, *naturally bold*, Liv. 1, 25. Crassum suâpte interfectum manu, Cic. Or. 3, 3. suopte nutu et suo pondere, Id. Tusc. 1, 17. cum illa osculata esset suumpte amicum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 38.

* SYÄGRUS, i, f. *a kind of palm-tree*, Plin 13, 4 f. 8.

* SYCAMĪNUS *v.* Sycomōrus, i, f. *the sycomore tree*, Cels. 3, 18, 44, &c. 5, 18, 21.

* SYCE, es, f. (συκη, *propriè* ficus, *a fig tree;*) *the name of an herb; also called* peplis, Plin. 27, 12 f. 93.—¶ 2. *the resin* or *rosin of the* taeda or *torch-tree*, Plin. 16, 10 f. 19.——¶ 3. *an ulcer in the corner of the eye, always watering*, (perpetuo humore manans,) Id. 20, 6 f. 21.——SYCON, n. (συκον,) *a fig*, Martial. 5, 39, 3.—SYCITES, ae, m. *wine made of figs*, Id. 14, 16 f. 19.—SYCITIS, is, f. *a gem*, in colour like a fig, Id. 37, 11 f. 73. —SYCOPHANTA, ae; f. (properly, *an informer against those who stole figs, a false accuser*, Eugraph. ad Ter. And. 4, 5, 20.) *a crafty, deceitful, lying fellow, a sharper, a cheat*, ib. & 5, 4, 16. Heaut. pr. 38. Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 72. *a counterfeit* or *impostor*, Id. Trin. 3, 3, 86. nimis hic textus est sycophanta, qui quidem meus sit peter, *a crafty counterfeit, this fire of mine!* Id. Amph. 1, 3, 8. tum sycophantae et palpatores plurimi in urbe hac habitant, *cheats and parasites*, Id. Trin. 2, 1, 35.—SYCOPHANTIA, ae, f. *deceit, cunning, craft, artifice*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 16. sycophantias struere, *to contrive impostures*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 56.

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cf.

cf. 3, 2, 2. sycophantias componit, aurum ut abs te auferat, *he is forming plots*, Id. Bacch. 4, 4, 88. —Sycophantiōse, adv. *craftily, deceitfully, like a counterfeit*, Id. Ps. 4, 7, 113.—Sycophantāri, *to act deceitfully, to play a double part*, Id. Trin. 3, 3, 57.—Sycōsis, is, f. *a kind of ulcer resembling a fig*, Cels. 6, 3.

* Syllăba, ae, f. *a syllable*, Cic. Parad. 3. Ov. P. 4, 12, 22.—Syllabātim, adv. *by syllables, syllable by syllable*, Cic. Att. 13, 25. Ac. 3, 38.

* Syllogismus, i, m. *a syllogism, a kind of argument* or *reasoning*, Quinctil. 3, 6, 15. 7, 8, &c. —Syllogisticus, a. *of or pertaining to a syllogism, syllogistical*, Id. 5, 10, 6.

Sylva, ae, f. *a wood*; sylvester, &c. *see* Silva.

* Symbŏla, ae, f. *a share or club, one's share of a reckoning*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 13. Stich. 3, 1, 28 & 34. heri aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piraeea, in hunc diem ut de symbolis esſemus, *i. e.* ederemus, *agreed to club together for a feast to-day*, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 1. sed interim de symbolis quid actum est? *what is done about our club-supper?* ib. 3, 5, 59. symbolam dedit, coenavit, *he paid his reckoning*, Id. And. 1, 1, 61.—Symbŏlum, i, n. & Symbŏlus, i, m. *a ring*, Plin. 33, 1.—¶ 2. *the image of any one impressed with a ring on wax or the like, used as a pledge, a token* or *tally to prevent a cheat*: eâ causâ miles hic reliquit symbolum, expressam in cerâ ex annulo suo imaginem, ut qui huc afferret ejus similem symbolum, cum eo simul me mitteret, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 53. *cf.* 2, 2, 52. & 2, 4, 36. Bacch. 2, 3, 29.—¶ 3. (συμβολον, quod est nota, Quinctil. 1, 6, 28.) *any sign* or *mark*, Justin. 2, 12.

* Symmetria, ae, f. *due proportion* of several parts to each other, or of one part to another in respect of the whole, *symmetry*, Vitruv. 1, 2. *cf.* c. 3 f. Plin. 34, 8. & 35, 10.—*called* commensus, Vitr. 1, 3 f. & 31. congruentia & aequalitas, Plin. Ep. 2, 5. commoditas, Suet. Aug. 79 f. *but Pliny not pleased with any of these words, says*, non habet Latinum nomen symmetria, 34, 8.—Symmĕtros, Vitr. 1, 2.

Sympathīa, ae, f. *sympathy, fellow-feeling*, Cic. Att. 4, 17.—consensus, convenientia et conjunctio naturae, Cic. N. D. 3, 11 f. Div. 2, 60. *cf.* Plin. 28, 7 f. 23 m.

* Symphōnia, ae, f. *symphony, concert of instruments, harmony of mingled sounds*; accusatores —cantus, symphonias, navigia jactant, *they speak loudly of songs, concerts, pleasure-boats*, Cic. Coel. 15. curritur ad praetorium, quò istum e convivio illo praeclaro reduxerant paulò antè mulieres cum cantu atque symphoniâ, Cic. Verr. 5, 35 m. locum illum littoris perreprepare totum mulierum vocibus, cantuque symphoniae, ib. 13.—discumbens de die inter choros ac symphonias, *amidst choirs* of singers or dancers *and concerts* of musical *instruments*, Suet. Cal. 37. ad quod *sse.* ad discutiendas tristes cogitationes) symphoniae, et cymbala strepitumque proficiunt, *concerts* of musick, *cymbals and noise are useful*, Cels. 3, 18, 36. *cf.* Sen. Ep. 51. symphonia discors, *discordant musick*, Hor. Art. 203.—Symphoniăcus, a. *of symphony*; symphoniaci pueri, *musical* or *singing boys*, Cic. Mil. 21. *so* servi, Id. Caecil. 17.—homines, Id. Verr. 5, 25.

* Symphūton, i, n. *the herb wallwort*, Plin. 27, 6.

Symplegma, ătis, n. *an embracing* or *copulation*, Mart. 12, 43.—*a representation in marble of two wrestlers contending together*, Plin. 36, 5.

* Sympōsion, v. -ium, i, n. *a drinking together, a feast* or *banquet*, Cic. Fam. 9, 24.—¶ 2. *the title of a book of Plato's*, Nep. 7, 2.

* Synanche, es, f. (*Lat.* angina,) *a disease in the fauces, the squinancy* or *sore throat*, Cels. 4, 4, 2.

* Synĕdrus, i, m. *a counsellor* or *senator*, Liv. 45, 32.

* Synĕphēbi, ōrum, m. *youths of the same age*; the name of a play of Statius Caecilius, Cic. Fin. 1, 2. Sen. 7.

Synnephītes, ae, m. *a gem of a milky colour*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Synecdŏche, es, f. *a figure* or *trope*, by which a word is made to signify more or less than in its proper sense, Quinctil. 8, 6, 19 & 21. 9, 1, 5. 9, 3, 58.

SYNGRĀPHA, ae, f. *a writing whereby a creditor got security from his debtor for the payment of a sum of money, a bond* or *bill signed and sealed by both parties, and a copy of it given to each*; pecunias occupârat apud populos, et syngraphas fecerat, *he had lent money to the states* of Asia, *and had taken bonds* for the payment, Cic. Verr. 1, 36. (syngraphae signatae utriusque manu, utrique parti servandae traduntur, Ascon. in Cic. ibid.) cum Hermăcho syngraphas fecit *sc.* Clodius, *he got a bond from* Hermachus for the money which he was to give Clodius for causing Theodosius to be killed, Cic. Har. resp. 16. alterum (*sc.* Brogitarum) putabo regem, si habuerit, unde tibi solvat, quod ei per syngraphum credidisti, *if he have wherewithal to pay you what you took his bond for*; (Clodius did not receive money from Brogitāro but a bond; and therefore is said jocosely to have *trusted* or *lent* him on bond,) ib. 13. *cf.* Dom. 50. Phil. 2, 37. tanquam syngrapham ad imperatorem, non epistolam attulisses, sic pecuniâ ablatâ, domum redire properabas, *as if you had carried to the general* (Caesar,) *a bill* of exchange on him, *and not a letter* of recommendation, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 3. nec tibi in mentem veniebat, eos ipsos, qui cum syngraphis venissent Alexandriam, nummum adhuc nullum auferre potuisse, *that those who went to* Alexandria to demand payment of the money, which they had lent to king Ptolemy, while at Rome, *upon bond, have not yet been able to obtain a farthing*, ib. pergitisne vos, tanquam ex syngrapha, agere cum populo, *to exact from the people, as if* the payment of a debt *upon bond*, Cic. Mur. 17. ille (Scaptius) ex syngrapha postulabat quaternas *sc.* usuras centesimas, *i. e.* 48 per cent. Cic. Att. 5, 21. ille protert senatûs consultum,—ut qui Ciliciam obtineret, jus ex illâ syngraphâ diceret, *should order that bond to be paid*, ib. contra legem Gabiniam, quae ex [illegible] syngraphâ jus dici (*sc.* a Praetore) vetaret, ib. [illegible]02.)—Syngrāphus, i, m. & -um, i, n. *any written obligation* or *contract between two parties or more*; a-

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gĕdum, istum ostende quem scripsisti syngraphum inter me, et amicam et lenam, *come, shew me that writing*, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 1. scitum syngraphum! ib. 57.—¶ 2. *a passport* or *furlough* or *leave of absence from the army*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 90.—(*vid* A. 236 & 511.)

SYNOCHȳTIS, ĭdis, f. *a gem*; synochytide umbras inferorum evocatas teneri dicunt, Plin. 37, 11 f. 73.

* SYNŌDUS, i, f. *a meeting, a council* or *assembly*, Cod. Theodos. 11, 30, 57.—συνοδία, *a meeting* or *conference*, Cic. Att. 10, 7.

* SYNŌDUS, ontis, m. *a kind of fish*, Ov. Hal. 107.—SYNODONTĪTIS, is, f. *a gem* said to be found in the brain of that fish, Plin. 37, 10 f. 67.

* SYNTEXIS, is, f. *a close conjunction* or *union of souls*, Cic. Att. 10, 8.—¶ 2. *a deep consumption, a lingering disease, that wastes the body*, Plin. 22, 25 f. 61.—SYNTECTICUS, a. *ill of a consumption, consumptive*; elephanti sanguis et syntecticis prodest, Plin. 28, 8 f. 24. lac bubulum biberent phthysici, syntecticique, ib. c. 9 f. 33. praecordiorum vitiis syntecticis, comitialibus in vino *sc.* laser prodest, Id. 22, 23 f. 49. prope fin.

* SYNTHĒSIS, is, f. *a composition of several ingredients*, as in medicines, Sammon. c. 30, 578. & 61, 1069.——¶ 2. *a set* or *nest of vessels one within another*, Stat. Silv. 4, 9, 44. septenaria synthesis agunti, *a nest of seven Saguntine cups*, (al. *a cup holding seven* cyăthi,) Martial. 4, 46, 15 ——¶ 3. *a kind of loose garment worn* by the Romans *at feasts, and in the time of the* Saturnalia, *a supping-robe*, Martial. 5, 8. 14, 1. sic nicat innumeris arcula synthesibus, Id. 2, 46, 4. (A. 413 & 444.)

* SYNTŌNI, ōrum, m. *persons skilled in musick, who, by striking on some instrument, directed the motions of dancers*, (sed al. al.) Quinctil. 9, 4, 142.

SYREON, i, n. *a kind of herb*, Plin. 24, 19.

SȳRINGĪTES, ae, m. & -is, is, *a kind of gem*; stipulae internodio similis, perpetuâ fistulâ cavatur, Plin 37, 10 f. 67 f.

SȳRĪTES, æ, m. *a small stone* found in the bladder of a wolf, Plin. 10, 37 f. 83.

SYRMA, ătis, n. v. ae, f. *a loose flowing robe with a long train*, Senec. Oedip. 423. Herc. fur. 474. *worne by tragedians*, Juvenal. 8, 229.—put for *tragedy* or *a tragic stile*; a Pyrrhâ quanquam omnia syrmata volvas, *though you turn over all the tragedies since* the time of Pyrrha, Juvenal. 15, 30. transtulit ad tragicos se nostra Thalia cothurnos; aptâsti longum tu quoque syrma tibi, *you also assumed the long* syrma, i. e. *you attempted to write tragedies*, Martial. 12, 96, 4.—Musa nec insano syrmate nostra tumet, *with a furious tragic stile*, Id. 4, 49, 8.

SYRTIS, is, f. *a quicksand*; *see* G. Index.—SYRTIS, ĭdis, f. *plur.* Syrtides, um, *gems found on the shore of the* Syrtes *in* Africa, Plin. 37, 10 f. 67.

SYRUS, a. *Syrian*:—s. *a Syrian*, *see* G. Index.

* SYSTȳLOS & -on, *a space between two pillars*; *vid.* Diastylos, Vitr. 3, 2.

* SYZȳGIA, ae, f. (συζυγια) *a conjunction* or *joining together*, Cic. Topic. 3. Columel. 2, 2, 3.

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TABĀNUS v. tabānus, i, m. *a gad-fly* or *ox-fly*; vaccas aestate tabani concitare solent, Varr. 2, 5, 14. quibusdam (*sc.* insectis) aculeus in ore, ut asilo, sive tabanum dici placet, Plin. 11, 28 f. 34. tabani ex ligno nascuntur, ib. c. 33 f. 38. caecitate moriuntur, ib. 36 f. 43. ex vermiculis fiunt, Id. 30, 11 f. 30 m.

TABELLA, *a small table*, &c. *see* Tabŭla.

TABĒRE, *to waste* or *pine away*; *see* Tabes.

TABERNA, ae, f. *any house* or *dwelling made of boards*; (ex eo, quòd tabulis clauditur, Digest. 50, 16, 183.) *a cottage*; pallida mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas, regumque turres, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 13.—¶ 2. *a stall* or *shed where any thing was sold, or made for sale, a shop*, Cic. Cat. 4, 8. instructam ei et ornatam, medicinae exercendae causâ, tabernam dedit, *a well furnished shop*, Cic. Cluent. 63. ab eodem rege (Tarquinio Prisco)—circa forum porticus et tabernae factae, Liv. 1, 35 f. *cf.* Quinctil. 6, 3, 39. ut tabernas argentarias, quae circa forum Romanum tunc essent, jusserit venire, *the money changers'* or *goldsmiths' shops*, Liv. 26, 11. eodem tempore septem tabernae, quae postea quinque et argentariae, quae nunc novae appellantur, arsêre, ib. 27. *cf.* Juv. 5, 10. ad tabernas, quibus nunc Novis est nomen, *which are now called the* New shops *or* sheds, Liv. 3, 48. sub Novis *sc.* tabernis, Cic. Or. 2, 66. Acad. 4, 22. sub veteribus *sc.* tabernis ibi sunt qui dant, quique accipiunt fenore, *i. e.* feneratores, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 19. *cf.* Truc. 1, 1, 47. Epid. 2, 2, 14. in porticibus argentariae tabernae collocentur, Vitruv. 5, 1.—taberna libraria, *a bookseller's shop* or *stall*, Cic. Phil. 2, 9. *cf.* Hor. S. 1, 4, 7. Martial. 1, 118, 11. & 7, 96, 12. sutrina taberna, *a shoemaker's stall*, Tac. An. 15, 34. *cf.* Hor. S. 1, 3, 131. unguentaria taberna, *a perfumer's shop*, Suet. Aug. 4. *cf.* Juv. 2, 42.—nec vicina subest vinum praebere taberna quae possit tibi, *a tavern*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24. *cf.* Cic. Cluent. 59. Suet. Cl. 40. taberna diversoria, *a publick house* or *an inn*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 29. Merc. 2, 3, 81. si ager secundum viam *sc.* sit, et opportunus viatoribus locus, aedificandae tabernae diversoriae, *inns* for the accommodation of travellers, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 23. tabernae mihi duae corruerunt, reliquaeque rimas agunt, *two of my tenements* or *two shops of mine are fallen*, Cic. Att. 14, 9. *so* tabernae plurimae *sc.* ablatae sunt proluvione, *are carried away by the flood*, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 7.—Dictator—justitium edicit; claudi tabernas totâ urbe jubet, Liv. 3, 27. *cf.* 9, 7. edictis tuis tabernas claudi jubebas, Cic. Dom. 21. *cf.* Acad. 4, 37.—postquam omnis ubique fixa catenatae siluit compago tabernae, *after the door of every shop was bolted and fastened with a chain*, Juv. 3, 304.—ne—regali conspectus in auro nuper et ostro, migret in obscuras humili sermone tabernas, *may not remove into obscure shops* or *houses* using *low discourse*, i. e. *not use the low style* or *language of mechanicks* or *mean people*, Hor. Art. 229.—* ibi (*sc.* in foro)

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in tabernis literarum ludi erant, *the schools of learning were* kept *in booths*, Liv. 3, 44. *so* in circo tabernae, *temporary booths erected to view the games in the* circus, Cic. Mur. 35.—per tabernas (in circo,) quibus id mercimoniun inerat, quo flamma alitur, coeptus ignis, &c. *the fire began in the shops* of oilmen and the like, Tac. An. 15, 38.—Dyrrhachium Hadriae taberna, *the* emporium *of the Adriatic sea*, whither the neighbouring people came to buy and sell commodities, Catull. 36, 15.—falax taberna, *i. e.* lupanar, ib. 37, 1. *cf.* Propert. 4, 8, 19.—* tergens brachia Vulcanus Liparaeâ nigra tabernâ, *black* with working *in his work-shop* or *forge under* Lipâra, Juv. 13, 44. *the same with* officina, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 8. *so* sutrina, officina & taberna, *are used promiscuously*, Plin. 10, 43 f. 60. *cf.* id. 33, 11 f. 49. In later times TABERNA was chiefly applied to a house, where wine was sold, Non. 12, 55.—whence our word TAVERN.—TABERNŬLA, ae, f. *a little shop* or *tavern*, Suet. Ner. 26.—TABERNĀRIUS, a. *of a shop* or *tavern*; -āriae fabulae *v.* comoediae, *plays, in which characters of low rank were introduced*, Festus in TOGATARIUM.—TABERNĀRIUS, i, m. *a shopkeeper* or *shopman, a vintner, one who made or sold any thing in a shop, a mean plebeian*; opifices et tabernarios, atque illam omnem faecem civitatum, quid est negotii concitare? Cic. Flacc. 8. *add.* Fam. 8, 6 11. Dom. 5.—TABERNACŬLUM, n. *a tent*; tabernacula dicuntur a similitudine tabernarum, quae ipsae, quod ex tabulis olim fiebant, dictae sunt, Festus:—multis locis ne tectum quidem accipio, et in tabernaculo maneo plerumque, Cic. Att. 5, 16. tabernaculum ponere, collocare, statuere, constituere, &c. *to erect* or *pitch a tent*;—Nomades in tabernaculis viventes, Plin. 6, 29 f. 35. militare tabernaculum, Cic. Br. 9. auctor fuit, ut proconsulibus ad mulos, et tabernacula, quae publicè locari solebant, certa pecunia constitueretur, Suet. Aug. 36.—* tabernaculum capere, *to chuse a place for pitching a tent to take the auspices*, Liv. 4, 7. Cic. N. D. 2, 4. Div. 2, 35. (A. 87 & 300.)

TABES, is, f. *a consumption, a wasting disease*; hujus plures speciesfunt: una, (Graecè ἀτροφία,) qua corpus non alitur, et—summa macies oritur; altera (κακεξία,) ubi malus corporis habitus est; tertia est, longèque periculosissima species, quam Graeci φθοην nominārunt: oritur ferè a capite, inde in pulmonem destillat; huic exulceratio accedit; ex hac febricula levis fit;—frequens tussis est; pus exsercatur, interdum cruentum aliquid, Cels. 3, 22. quin et venena nostri misertam (Terram) instituisse credi potest, ne in taedio vitae fames lentâ nos consumeret tabe, Plin. 2, 6. hic, quos crudelis amor crudeli tabe peremit, Virg. 6, 442. *cf.* Cic. Tusc. 3, 13. quam (puellam) ferus indignâ tabe perire finis, Ov. Ep. 21, 60. lentâque miserrima tabe liquitur, ut glacies incerto saucia sole, *melts* or *wastes away by a slow consumption*, Ov. M. 2, 808. Telephus aeternâ consumtus tabe periisset, si non, quae nocuit, dextra tulisset opem. Id. Tr. 5, 2, 25. hunc tabes lethumque manebat, Lucr. 6, 1199.—oculorum tabe notus, *blind by a defluxion of his eyes*, Tac. H. 4, 81.—arborum tabes morsque, *a mouldering, rotting*, or *wasting*, a disease of trees, Plin. 17, 24 f. 37, 5. sicut tabes quum invasit arborem, ib. f. 37, 8.—soli tabes, *barrenness of the soil*, Id. 8, 21 f. 33 f.—* *metaph.* tanta vis morbi, uti tabes, plerosque civium animos invaserat, *as a plague* or *infectious disease*, Sall. Cat. 36 f. *so* internae tabes, plur. Sil 8, 21. infecit ea tabes legionum quoque et auxiliorum motas jam mentes, i. e *disaffection*, Tac. H. 1, 26. aes alienum, cumulatum usuris—velut tabem pervenisse ad corpus, Liv. 2, 23. quomodo vis morborum pretia medentibus, sic fori tabes pecuniam advocatis fert, *the disease of the* forum i. e. *prosecutions and law-suits*, Tac. An. 11, 6. in urbe insidentem tabem crescentis in dies foenoris pati, *the plague of usury* or *the oppressive grievance of interest money daily increasing*, Liv. 7, 38.——¶ 2. *a melting* or *the thing melted; a muddy liquid* or *fluid*; omne caput fluvii,—ingresso vere tumescit primâ tabe nivis, *by the first solution* or *melting of the snow*, Lucan. 10, 225. per nudam glaciem, fluentemque tabem liquescentis nivis ingrediebantur, Liv. 21, 34. *cf.* Senec. N. Q. 4, 2 m. tabe nimborum arbusta vacillant, *by showers and the solution of the clouds*, Lucr. 1, 806. per cumulos corporum, et tabem sanguinis sequentes hostem, *full* labem,) a *stream of blood*, Liv. 30, 34. cujus (aceti) asperitas visque in tabem margaritas resolvit, *resolves* or *melts pearls*, Plin. 9, 35 f. 58.—tunc arte nefandâ submota est capiti tabes, raptoque cerebro exsiccata cutis, *the moist matter was taken out of the head*, Lucan 8, 688. et tractâ durescunt tabe medullae corpora, *the moisture of the marrow being extracted*, Id. 6, 539.—¶ 3. *a corrupt* or *corrupting moisture; corruption, putrefaction*; putri ejus (caprifici) rabe, *its moisture* having *become putrid* or *rotten*, Plin. 15, 17 f. 21.—argentum vivum exest ac perrumpit vasa permanans tabe dirâ, *with its virulent moisture*, Id. 33, 6 f. 32. dentes flammis indomiti, cavantur tabe pituitae, *by the corroding force of catarrh* or *rheum*, Plin. 7, 16 f. 15 m. fidentes in tabe spectat acervos *sc.* cadaverum, *dissolving into a putrid fluid*, Lucan. 7, 791. tabesne cadavera solvat, an rogus, haud refert, *it is of no importance whether putrefaction or a burning pile dissolve dead bodies*, ib. 8, 9. *so* corpora sive rogus flammâ, seu tabe vetustas absulerit, mala posse pati non ulla putetis, Ov. M. 15, 156. cum jam tabe fluunt *sc.* cadavera, *are putrified*, Lucan. 2, 166. caecâque medullis tabe liquefactis, *by an invisible corruption*, Ov. M. 9, 175. arca, quae titulum sepulti regis habuerat, inanis inventa, sine ullo vestigio corporis humani aut ullius rei, per tabem tot annorum omnibus absumptis, Liv. 40, 29. luna ferarum occisa corpora in tabem visu suo resolvit, *putrifies by her influence*, Plin. 2, 101 f. 104. tabes mercium, *i. e.* tabidae merces *medicines spoiled* by keeping, Id. 34, 11 f 25.—¶ 4. *a virulent moisture* or *subsistance destructive of animal life, poison*; hos necat affatos funesti tabe veneni, Ov. 3, 49. sanguis—mistus Lernaei tabe veneni, Ov. 9, 130. tinctaque mortiferâ tabe sagitta madet, *with deadly poison*, Ov. P. 3, 1, 15. missa est palla tabe Nessae illita, *stained with the poison of* Nessus, Senec.

Herc. Oet. 716. *cf.* Ov. M. 9, 132. ſcribenti (mihi) nuncia venit fama virum tunicae tabe perire meae, *by the poiſon of the robe I ſent him*, Ov. Ep. 9, 144. (G. 402.) *cf.* Sil. 17, 455.—— *met.* tabeſque animi contacta adurit, *rancour, malice, envy*, Plin. 18, 1.—TABĬDUS, a. *conſuming, waſting*; tabida conſumit ferrum, lapidemque vetuſtas, Ov. P. 4, 8, 49. tabida lues, Virg. A. 3, 137. lentum et tabidum venenum, Tac. An. 16, 66. tabida peſtis, Martial. 1, 79.—¶ 2. *infected* or *corrupted, pining* or *waſting away*; deficit paſtor, grege diminuto, tabidos inter morientes juvencos, Senec. Oed. 147. *cf.* 358.——¶ 3. *diſſolving, melting*; in lēvi tantùm glacie tabidâque nive volutabantur, Liv. 21, 36. ſub fin.—*metaph.* mens mihi tabida facta de nive manantis more liqueſcit aquae, Ov. P. 1, 1, 67.—TABĬFĬCUS, a. (tabes & facio,). *cauſing conſumption* or *putrefaction, peſtilential, deſtructive*; tabifica caeli vitia, Senec. Oed. 79. tabificus aër, Lucan. 5, 111. oſſaque diſſolvens cum corpore tabificus ſeps, Id. 9, 723 fanciibus (ſerpentis) aër tabificam exſpirat famem, Sil. 6, 276. venenum lentum atque tabificum, Suet. Tib. 73. et terram ediſſe his (elephantis) tabificum eſt, niſi ſaepius mandant, *cauſes a conſumption* or *is pernicious to them, unleſs they chew it frequently*, Plin. 8, 10.—*met.* atque ut hae tabificae mentis perturbationes ſunt, aegritudinem dico et metum; ſic, &c. Cic. Tuſc. 4, 16.—¶ 2. *liquifying* or *melting*; ubi in campos albas deſcendere ningueis *(i. e.* nives) tabificis ſubigit radiis ſol, Lucr. 6, 739.—TABĬTŪDO, ĭnis, f. *a conſumption* or *decay, leanneſs*; peculiariter tamen longo morbo ad tabetudinem redactis ſubvenit *ſc.* alica, Plin. 22, 25 f. 61.—TABĒRE & *oftener* TABESCĔRE, tabui,—; *to waſte* or *pine away, to be conſumed*; corpora tabent, Ov. M. 7, 541. *cf.* Lucr. 4, 1254. vena omnis, quae noxia eſt, aut adusta tabeſcit, aut manu eximitur, *being cauterized decays*, Celſ. 7, 31, 3. lucubus extremùm tenues liquefacta medullas tabuit; inque leves paulatim evanuit auras, *at laſt, having her thin marrow diſſolved by mourning, ſhe pined away*, Ov. 14, 452. denique cùm corpus nequeat perferre animāi diſcidium, quin id tetro tabeſcat odore, &c. Lucr. 3, 580. omnia paullatim tabeſcere, Id. 2 f. *cf.* 3, 924.—creſcere itemque dies licet, et tabeſcere noctes, *the days may increaſe, and the nights decreaſe*, ib. 5, 679. quaſi ſenex tabeſcit dies, *declines* or *waſtes away*, Plaut. 5, 1, 8. nonne vides quaecunque morā fluidove calore corpora tabuerint, in parva animalia verti? *that whatever bodies are waſted by length of time or a diſſolving heat, are turned into worms*, Ov. M. 15, 363.—ego, qui tuo moerore maceror, maceſco, conſeneſco, et tabeſco miſer, *pine away*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 31. nolumus aſſiduis animum tabeſcere curis, Ov. P. 5, 1, 77. ecquem,—qui ſic tabuerit, longo meminiſtis in aevo? Ov. M. 3, 445. tabuit ex illo *ſc.* tempore, *ſhe pined away*, ib. 4, 259. *ſo* delphinus amans deſiderio, tabuit, exanimatuſque eſt, Plin. 7, 8. ne patiantur deſiderio ſui Catilinam miſerum tabeſcere, Cic. Cat. 2, 4. tabeſcere dolore ac miſeriā, Cic. Att. 2, 21. Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 11. moleſtiā, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 17. quòdque aliena capella gerat diſtentius uber, tabeſcat *ſc.* invidiā, Hor. S. 1, 1, 110. otio, Cic. Att. 2, 14. perſpicio, nobis in hac calamitate *(i. e.* in exilio) tabeſcendum eſſe, ib. 3, 25. moeſta neque aſſiduo tabeſcere lumina fletu caſſarent, Catull. 67, 55. nolite pati regnum Numidiae, quod veſtrum eſt, per ſcelus et ſanguinem familiae noſtrae tabeſcere, *to be annihilated* or *ruined*, Sall. Jug. 14 f. biſque tuum *(ſc.* patrimonium) decies non toto tabuit anno, *has been twenty times ſpent in leſs than a year*, Martial. 9, 84.—Hypſipȳle nullos poſt illos ſenſit amores, ut ſemel Haemonio tabuit hoſpitio, *for* hoſpite, *when once ſhe pined* or *languiſhed* with love *for her Theſſalian gueſt* (Jaſon,) Propert. 1, 15, 19. *add.* 3, 6, 23. 3, 12, 9.——¶ 2. *to diſſolve* or *melt, to be melted*; frigoribus dureſcit humor; et idem viciſſim mollitur tepefactus, et tabeſcit calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. ſol—ningueis (nives) radiis tabeſcere cogit, Lucr. 6, 964. cera tabeſcens igni, ib. 515. nives tabeſcunt, Senec. N. Q. 5, 11. tabuerant cerae, *the wax was melted*, Ov. M. 8, 227. coepit ſal tabeſcere, Plin. 31, 8 f. 44. donec tabeſcere deſinat (ſal,) Cell. 6, 15, 7. *ſo* donec ſal deſierit tabeſcere, Cato, 88. patiantur ficus in eo jure tabeſcere, *to diſſolve in that liquor*, Col. 12, 17, 2.—et ſale tabentes artus in littore ponunt, *drenched with ſalt water*, Virg. A. 1, 173. tabentes populi, *i. e.* caeſi putreſcentes, *the putrid carcaſes of the ſlain*, Lucan. 7, 823. pectora tabenti ſanie gravis *ſc.* lupus, Stat. Th. 4, 364.

TĂBŬLA, ae, f. *a board* or *plank*; tabulae, quibus ovilia conſternuntur, *the boards with which the floors of the ſheep-houſes are laid*, Col. 7, 4, 5. qui navem mercibus implet ad ſummum latus, et tabulā diſtinguitur undā, *is ſeparated from the water by a plank*, Juvenal. 14, 289. ſi tabulam de naufragio ſtultus arripuerit, Cic. Off. 3, 23. et laceras nuper tabulas in littore vidi, *torn boards* or *planks*, Ov. M. 11, 428. *cf.* Tr. 1, 2. 47.—*metaph.* haec una tabula me ex hoc naufragio delectat, Cic. Att. 4, 16.—ſumma, (pars ſcenae,) e tabulis inauratis, Plin. 36, 15 f. 24, 2.—latera (foſſarum) cluduntur tabulis, *are lined with planks* or *boards*, Id. 33, 4 f. 21. alibi rupes inviae caeduntur, ſedemque trabibus cavatae (*al.* cavatis) praebere coguntur, *to afford a place for* the canals or troughs made of *beams*, ib.—ſpongiae ferventi aquā perfuſae, expreſſaeque inter duas tabulas, *and preſſed between two boards*, Id. 31, 11 f. 47. et tabula una duos poterit componere amantes, *one board* or *plank can ſerve for a bed to two lovers*, Propert. 2, 26, 33.—¶ 2. *a table* of wood or other matter; named from the various uſes to which it was applied; tabula luſoria, *a gaming table*; itur ad caſum tabulae, Juv. 1, 90. *cf.* Senec. de tranq. an. 14. Ov. de Nuce, 77. (A. 457.)—tabula picta, *a painted table* or *picture*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 52. *cf.* Art. p. 6. ſeu miſeram in tabulā picta puella movet, *a girl painted on a table*, i. e. *the picture of a girl*, Propert. 3, 8, 16. quid pictarum tabularum? *what* number of *pictures?* Cic. Roſc. Am. 46. tabulae antiqui operis, Suet. Caeſ. 47. Corinthiae, lor.

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Flor. 2, 16, 6. Epicuri imaginem non modò in tabulis *(sc.* pictis) noſtri familiares, ſed etiam in poculis, et in annulis habent, Cic. Fin. 5, 1 f. *cf.* parad. 5, 2. Brut. 75. in Veneris tabulâ ſummam (artis laudem) ſibi ponit Apelles, Propert. 3, 9, 11. qualis Apellèis eſt color in tabulis, ib. 1, 2, 22. ſi quis vult famâ tabulas anteire vetuſtas, 2, 3, 41. Parrhaſii tabulae, Juv. 8, 102. *vid.* Plin. 35, 4 f. 7, &c.—tabulam coloribus urere, *to enammel*, Ov. F. 3, 831. *i. e.* ceris pingere, ac picturam inurere, Plin. 35, 11 f. 39 & 41.—* cogor et e tabulâ pictos ediſcere mundos, *from a* geographical *table* or *map*, Prop. 4, 3, 37. *ſo* Peloponneſias civitates omnes maritimas eſſe, Dicaearchi tabulis credidi, Cic. Att. 6, 2.—tabula naufragii, *a table* or *tablet* on which *a ſhipwreck* was painted, Ov. in Ibin, 18. Tr. 1, 6, 8. *ſo* tabula votiva, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 13. *cf.* Id. Art. 21. largire inopi, ne pictus oberret caeruleâ in tabulâ, Perſ. 6, 32. *cf.* ib. 1, 89. Juvenal. 14, 301. *vid.* Suſpendĕre:—tabulae generis, *a talle* of *one's genealogy*, Juv. 8, 6.——* tabula cerata, *a table covered with wax* for writing on, Plaut. Aſin. 4, 1, 17. ut illa—ex illis tabulis cerâve recitata ſunt, *i. e.* ceratis tabulis, Liv. 1, 24. accipiam *(al* accipe jam) tabulas;—videamus uter plus ſcribere poſſit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 15. tabula literaria, *a table on which boys learned to write and to caſt up accounts*, Varr R. 3, 5, 10.——¶ 3. TABULA & *plur.* TABULAE, *any writing* or *book*; tabula *ſc.* rationum, *an account-book*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 56. S. 1, 6, 74. *cf.* Juv. 9, 41.—tabulae accepti et expenſi, *a book wherein the money which one received and expended was written down*, Cic. Roſc. Com. 1. tabulis ſuis, teſtibus uti conatur, ib. habeo et iſtius, et patris ejus accepti tabulas omnes, Cic. Verr. 1, 23. multorum tabulis vobis priore actione ſatisfactum eſt, *you are ſatisfied by the account-books of many*, Cic. Verr. 2, 7. an tuis ſolis tabulis te cauſam dicturum exiſtimâſti? *by your* own *books alone*, ib. 1, 39 f. *add.* 2, 74 & 76.—cùm ipſius (Metelli) tabulae circumferrentur *ſc.* inter judices, Cic. Balb. 5. (A. 366 & 501.)—Tabulae auctionariae, *tables* paſted up to advertiſe a public *ſale* or *auction of effects*, Cic. Cat. 2, 8. Racilius tabulam proſcripſit, ſe familiam Catonianam venditurum, *paſted up an advertiſement*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 6. adeſſe ad tabulam, *to be preſent at the ſale*, Cic. Caecin. 6. Att. 12, 40 f.—argentariorum tabulae, *the tables* or *books of money changers* or *bankers*, who attended at public ſales, and marked down the price of every thing that was ſold, Quinctil. 11, 2, 24. Senec. Controv. 1 pr. (A. 55.) tabulae, ubi aera perſcribantur uſuraria, *the books* of bankers, *where intereſt money* due to creditors *was marked down*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 53.—TABULAE cenſoriae, *the tables* or *books of the cenſors*, Plin. 18, 3. (A. 132.)—TABULAE peccare vetantes, quas bis quinque viri fanxerunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 23. *i. e.* leges duodecim tabularum, *the laws of the* 12 *tables; the laws made by the* Decemviri, engraved on 12 tables of braſs, and fixed up in public, Liv. 3, 57. Cic. Or. 1, 13. (A. 157 & 180.) tabulis aereis, in quibus publicae conſtitutiones inciduntur, Plin. 34, 9 f. 21 f. cum in XII tabulis legeremus, Quinctil. 1, 6, 11. *cf.* 5, 14, 18.——ſignatae tabulae *ſc.* ſunt, *the marriage contract is ſigned*, Juv. 2, 119. tabulas quoque ruperat *ſc.* uxor, et jam ſignabat *ſc.* tabulas nuptiales cum altero viro, ib. 9, 75.—Jupiter bonos in aliis tabulis exſcriptos habet, *in another book* or *regiſter*, Plaut. Rud. prol. 21. multum differt, in arcâne poſitum ſit argentum, an in tabulis debeatur, *or be due on bonds* or *bills*, Cic. Top. 3 f.—TABULAE novae, *new tables*, i. e a remiſſion of debts in part, granted by public authority, when the old bonds were cancelled, and *new bonds* granted, Salluſt. Cat. 21. Cic. Cat. 2, 8. Phil. 6, 4. Off. 2, 13 & 24. Att. 5, 21. 14, 21. lex de novis tabulis, Liv. 32, 38. *but* Regulus, qui ſperaret aliquid ex novis tabulis, *from a new teſtament*, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 7. —ne qua tabula poſt Idus Martias ullius decreti Caeſaris aut beneficii figeretur, Cic. Phil. 1. earum rerum falſae tabulae toto Capitolio figebantur, *falſe tables*, containing a forged account of immunities and privileges granted by Antony to certain ſtates and individuals, as if by the appointment of Caeſar, Cic. Phil. 5, 4 f. *cf.* Phil. 2, 36. immunitates ab eo civitatibus, ſacerdotia, regna venierunt; num figentur rurſus eae tabulae, quas vos decretis veſtris refixiſtis? Cic. Phil. 12, 5 f.—ſolventur riſu tabulae, tu miſſus abibis, *the tables* or *writings* containing the accuſation, *the libel*, Hor. S. 1, 4 f.—tabulae Sullae, *the* proſcription-*table of* Sulla, Juv. 2, 28. nomen refertur in tabulas (proſcriptorum) Sexti Roſcii, Cic. Roſc. Am. 8. cum ille confirmaret, ſeſe nomen Sex. Roſcii de tabulis (proſcripto-) rum) exemturum, ib 9.—TABULAE ſupremae, *a teſtament*, Martial. 5, 33 & 40. 6, 63. tabulis teſtamenti annulum imprimere, Senec. Ep. 8. *cf.* Quinctil. 5, 14, 15. Tac. An. 6, 38 16, 14. mutare tabulas *ſc.* ſupremas, Juvenal. 14, 55. *cf.* 2, 58. 4, 19. 6, 600. nam ſi Libitinam evaſerit aeger, delebit tabulas, *he will cancel his teſtament*, Id. 12, 123. ſe lautum atque beatum exiguis tabulis, et gemmâ fecerat udâ, *by a ſmall* forged *teſtament* in which he alone was named heir, and therefore much writing or a long teſtament was unneceſſary, 1, 68. ſperans aliquid ex mutatione tabularum, *i. e.* teſtamenti, Quinctil. 6, 3, 92 — abnuere, et tabulas a te removere memento, Hor. S. 2, 5, 52. *cf.* ib. 60. coegit mulierem aperire tabulas, ac ſibi tunicas, quas erat induta, legare, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 11. *cf.* Ov. Art. A. 2, 332.—per tabulas dare teſtimonium, *by writings*, Quinctil 5, 5, 2. *cf.* 7, 10, 13.—Tabulae publicae Heraclienſium, *the public records*, Cic. Arch. 4. ut prima inter primos nomina ſua vellent in tabulis publicis eſſe, *they wiſhed their names to be firſt in the public regiſters*, Liv. 26, 36 f. tabularum cura, *the charge of the public records*, Liv. 4, 8. ea—in tabulas publicas ad aerarium perſcribenda curavit, Vell. 1, 21. quod indicant tabulae publicae, Id. Pif. 15.—invenio [illegible] dam annalibus [illegible] jurâſſe ſe [illegible] *table* or [illegible] *longer follow* [illegible]

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fice it was to write the public records, Liv. 9, 46.—ad eum (Ciceronem,) cui primam comitiis tuis dederas tabulam praerogativae, *you gave the charge of superintending the votes of the prerogative century at your election*, Cic. Pis. 5. *cf.* Varr. R. R. 3, 5 f. 3, 17, 1 & 4. ——¶ 4. *a square measure of land*, Pallad. Jan 10 & 11. Feb. 10 & 18: jugeralis tabula, *i. e.* jugerum, ib. 9 m.——

TABELLA, æ, f. dim. *a little table* or *tablet*; sustinet impositos (Romulum et Remum) summâ cavus alveus undâ; heu, quantum fati parva tabella *(i. e.* alveus) vehit! *the trough* or *small* hollowed *plank*, in which Romulus and Remus were exposed, Ov. F. 2, 408. *cf.* Liv. 1, 4. inciditque in tabellâ aereâ eam aedem, *on a small table* or *tablet of brass*, Plin. 33, 1 f. 6.—illud adjuvato, ne quis liminis obseret tabellam, *i. e.* januam, *take care that no one shut the gate*, Catull. 32, *(al.* 30,) 5. vis tamen interea faciles arcessere ventos, quos faciat nostrâ mota tabella manu, *the fan*, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 38. *so* profuit et tenui ventos movisse tabellâ, Ov. Art. 1, 161.—hinc et multiplices struit tabellas *sc.* pistor, *of these* (gourds) *he also makes many* sweet cakes, like *tablets*, Martial. 11, 32, 9. parva tabella capit ternos utrinque lapillos, *the small gaming-table* or *board contains*, Ov. Art. 3, 365. *cf.* Tr. 2, 481.—¶ 1 *a picture*; exhedria volebam tabellis exornare, Cic. Fam. 7, 23. 13. vel cum Pausiacâ torpes, insane, tabellâ, Hor. S. 2, 7, 95. *add.* S. 1, 1, 72. Ep 2, 2, 180. comicae tabellae, *pictures of comic characters*, Plin. 35, 10 f. 37. ô qualis facies, et quali digna tabellâ, *O what a face, and how worthy to be painted!* Juv. 10, 157. ars utinam mores, animumque effingere possit; pulchrior in terris nulla tabella foret, *no picture*, Mart. 10, 32 f——* *a picture vowed to* some deity; et posita est meritae multa tabella deae, Ov. F. 3, 268. *add.* Tibul. 1, 3, 27. Juv. 12, 27 & 100. tu qui deos putas humana negligere, nonne animadvertis ex tot tabellis pictis, quàm multi votis vim tempestatis effugerint, in portumque salvi pervenerint? Cic. N. D. 3, 37. quo fit, ut omnis votiva pateat tanquam descripta tabellâ vita senis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 33.—¶ 2. *a tablet* covered with wax for writing on, Martial. 1, 2. 14, 3 & 7. Catull. 50, 2. *hence put for any writing*; tabellas proferri jussimus, *I ordered the letters to be produced*, Cic. Cat. 3, 5. *so* recitatae sunt tabellae, ib. tum ostendi tabellas Lentulo, ib. tabulae maximae signis hominum nobilium consignantur, *a large instrument or writing*; *large* as being signed or sealed by a great many witnesses, Cic. Quint. 6. tu quidem tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, *i. e.* quasi e syngraphâ, *you bring an action against me* as if *upon a bond*, i. e. you would convict me from my own words, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11.—vix sumtae Musa tabellae imponit pigras paene coacta manus, i. e. *I can scarcely write verses*, Ov. P. 4, 2, 27. cera vadum tentet rasis insusa tabellis, *let a letter written on tables covered with wax, sound the mind of the girl*, Ov. Art. 1, 437. et has tabellas dare me jussit *sc.* tibi, Plaut. Curc. 3, 52. nec tu supplicibus me sis venerata tabellis, *i. e.* ne venereris *v.* preceris, *do not intreat me by a supplicant letter*, Prop. 2, 20, 33. qui legit hinc, illinc missas, scribitque tabellas, Mart. 3, 63, 9. projicit acceptas, lectâ sibi parte, tabellas, *he throws away the letter, after having read part of it*, Ov. M. 9, 574. *cf.* ib. 582, 570 & 586. 14, 707. Juvenal. 6, 23 & 276. 9, 36. falsas signare tabellas, *to sign* or *be witness to a false testament*, Juv. 8, 142. si tibi legitimis pactam, junctamque tabellis non es anaturus *sc.* mulierem, *by a legal contract*, ib. 6, 199. dotis tabulas consignare, *to sign the writings concerning her dowry*, Suet. Cl. 29. *cf.* 26. ex tabella pronunciare *sc.* sententiam, *i. e.* ex scripto, ib. 15. *so* testimonium per tabellam dare, *by writing*, Auct. dial. de orat. 36.—quadringentorum reddis mihi, Phoebe, tabellas *(i. e.* syngraphas,) *you return to me my bond for* 400 *sesterces*, i. e. *you remit the debt*, Martial. 9, 105. *cf.* 8, 37. *cf.* Juvenal. 13, 136.—ergo tam doctae nobis periêre tabellae, *my learned writings* or *poems are lost*, Propert. 3, 23, 1. *cf.* ib. 11. tabellae quaestionis plures proferuntur, *several tables* or *writings* containing an account *of* what was said by slaves examined by *torture*, Cic. Cluent. 65. (A. 264.)—¶ 3. *a little billet* or *tablet*, by which each citizen expressed his suffrage, *a ballot*; *and* judices or *jurymen gave their verdict in trials*; populo grata est tabella, quae frontem aperit hominum, mentes tegit, datque eam libertatem, ut quod velint, faciant, Cic. Planc. 6. me universa civitas non priùs tabellâ, quàm voce, primem consulem declaravit, Cic. Pis. 1. Rull 2, 2. cum tabella vobis dabitur, judices, non de Flacco dabitur solùm; dabitur de omnibus bonis civibus, &c. Cic. Flac. 39. *add* Cic. Caecil. 7. Suet. Aug. 33. Caes. B. C. 3, 83. Propert. 4, 11, 49 Senec. Ben. 3, 7. (A. 92, 93 & 267.)—TABELLĀRIUS, a. -ia lex, *a law ordaining that the people should signify their suffrage by ballot*, *and not* vivâ voce, *as formerly*, (A. 92.)—ia navis, *a ship sent before to notify the approach of a fleet*, *an advice-frigate*, *a packet-boat*, Senec. Ep. 77.—TABELLĀRIUS, i, m. *a letter-carrier*, *a courier*, Cic. Phil. 2, 31. Fam. 12, 12, 15, 17.—TABULINUM, i, n. *(q.* tabulinum,) *that part of the* atrium, *where books and the records of the family were kept*, Plin. 35, 2.——TABŬLĀRIS, e, *of* or *pertaining to tables*; sequens temperatura (acris) statuaria est, eademque tabularis, *is fit for statues*, *and also for making tables* or *plates of brass*, Plin. 34, 9 f. 20 m.——TABULĀRIA, ium, n. *a kind of torture*, whereby, as it is thought, the sufferer was compressed between two tables, (sed. al. al.) Senec. de ira, 3, 19.—TABULĀRIUM, i, n. *a place where writings* or *records are kept*, *a publick register office*, Cic. Arch. 4. N. D. 3, 30. Liv. 43, 16. Virg. G. 2, 502.——TABULĀRIUS, i, m. *a scrivener*, *a public notary*, *a keeper of accounts*, *a calculator*, Senec. Ep. 88.

TABULĀTUS, a, um, *laid with boards* or *planks*, *boarded*, *planked*, Plin. 2, 17, 9.—TABULĀTUM, i, n. *a story in a building*; in extremo ponte turrim tabulatorum quatuor constituit, *he built a tower of four stories*, Caes. B. G. 6, 28. summa tabulata, *the highest stories*, Virg. A. 2, 464. *cf.* Liv.

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Liv. 21, 11. Juv. 3, 199. 10, 105. Curt. 4, 3, 4. Stat. Silv. 1, 5, 57. Th. 10, 878.—¶ 2. *a loft or store-room;* tabulatum, quò feratur olea,—similе granario, Col. 12, 50, 3. foenum in tabulata componere, *to lay up and stow hay in hay-lofts,* Id. 2, 22, 3. *cf.* 1, 16, 10. 2, 18, 2. Cato, 3, 55 & 64 —tabulata gallinarii, *the lofts of a hen-house,* Col. 8, 3, 3. caseus ordinatur—per complura tabulata, *in several stories,* Col. 7, 8, 5.—¶ 3. TABULATA in arboribus, et praecipuè in ulmis, ad quas applicantur vites, sunt, " Rami effusiores in plana tendentes, non in altiora crescentes, " *branches extended like stages at proper distances to support the vines,* Serv. ad Virg. G 2, 361. cum deinde adolescere incipient *sc.* ulmi, falce formandae, et tabulata instituenda sunt, *(stories or divisions ought to be made,)* hoc enim nomine usurpant agricolae ramos truncosque prominentes, Col. 5, 6, 11. *it.* 23 & 24. *cf.* Plin. 17, 23. populi tabulata, Plin. 14, 1. *so* platani, Id. 12, 1. ¶ 4. *a layer,* stratum or *row;* acinorum tria tabulata in dolio, Col. 12, 39, 3. *cf.* 12, 43, 2, it. 3 & 11. alterna tabulata olivarum et salis, ib. 12, 48, 3.——¶ 5. *the deck of a ship,* V. Flac. 8, 305. *cf.* 3, 463 ——TABULĀTIO, onis, f. *a covering with boards* or *planks, a flooring, a boarded floor,* Cael. B. C. 2, 9.—theatra tabulationes habent complures, *several stories,* Vitruv. 5, 5 f.

TABUM, i, n. *rar.* -us, i, m. *putrid gore* or *foul blood;* vidi atro cum membra fluentia tabo manderet, Virg. A. 3, 626. *cf.* ib. 29. mortua jungebat corpora vivis, et sanie taboque fluentes complexu in misero longâ sic morte necabat, ib. 8, 485. *cf.* Id. G. 3, 557. saxa spargens tabo, sanie, sanguine atro, Enn. apud Cic. Tusc. 1, 44. Pis. 19. *add* Ov. 2, 761. Lucan. 6, 547. Sil. 13, 487. Stat. Th. 5, 311. tabum fluentem vulnera dextrâ excipit, *(al.* tabem,) Senec. Herc. Oet. 520.——¶ 2. *poison, venom;* corruptique lacus; infecit pabula tabo, Virg. G. 3, 481. palla, tabo munus imbutum, Hor. Epod. 5, 65.—* queritur vellera Sidonio jam pauca rubefacta tabo, *with Sidonian* or *Tyrian dye,* i. e. *purple,* Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 125.—TABUM is rarely found but in the abl.

TĂCĒRE, (tăceo, ui, itum,) neut. *to be silent, to hold one's peace, to say nothing;* tace tu, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 26. au, tace, obsecro, ib. 5, 2, 60.—jamque tace, Juv. 8, 97. *cf.* 5, 169. ne me obturba, ac tace, Plaut. Poen 1, 2, 49. potin' ut taceas? sy. taceo et abeo, ib. 4, 9, 94.—nos quoque ;—sed taceo, Ov. Ep. 20, 51. *cf.* F. 2, 572. conquerar an taceam? *shall I complain* or *be silent,* or *say nothing?* Ov P. 4, 3, 1. *so* utrum taceamne, an praedicem? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 34. ut tacui, Pĭĕris orsa loqui, *when I ended* or *had done speaking,* Ov. F. 4, 222. tacco, *I say no more, I have done,* Juv. 13, 127. lingua tacet, Ov. M. 11, 326. Amnis ab his tacuit, *after* saying *these things, the River held his tongue,* Ov. M. 8, 611. *so* Nais ab his tacuit, ib. 4, 329.—nihil esse tam periculosum fortunis innocentium quàm tacere adversarios, *i. e.* nihil dicere; opp. *to* uti oratione perpetuâ, Cic. Verr. 1, 9.—vere priùs volucres taceant, aestate cicadae, *be silent* or *not sing,* Ov. Art. 1, 271. dic mihi hoc primùm, potin' est *(for* potisne est, *i. e.* an potest) hic tacere? *can he keep a secret?* ib. 1, 2, 21. *so* si mihi fidem das, te taciturum (esse), dicam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 38.—Oh! iniquus es; qui me tacere de re tantâ postules, *to say nothing,* Id. Heaut. 5, 3, 9. tu nube, atque tace, Juv. 2, 61. servi ut taceant, jumenta loquentur, et canis, et postes, et marmora, *though slaves hold their tongues,* ib. 9, 103. *cf.* 115. *so* an me taciturum (esse) tantis de rebus existimavistis? Cic. 1 Act. in Verr. 9. ut taceam de me, *to say nothing of myself,* Ov. A. 2, 4, 31. nunc quoque de nostrâ morte (*i. e.* exilio vos) tacere reor, Ov. P. 2, 4 f.——¶ 2. with an accus. *not to mention* or *tell, not to speak of, to keep secret, to conceal;* commissa tacere qui nequit, hic niger est; hunc tu, Romane, caveto, Hor. S. 1, 4, 84. quae vera audivi, taceo et contineo omnia, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23. enuntiabo apud homines familiarissimos, quod semper tacui, et tacendum putavi, Cic. Or. 1, 26. aliud est celare, aliud tacere; neque ego nunc te celo, si tibi non dico, quae natura deorum sit, &c. Cic. Off. 3, 12. *cf.* ib. 13. utque alia taceam, *and not to mention* or *to say nothing of other things,* Ov. M. 13, 177. *cf.* 12, 552. *so* vulgatos taceo pastoris amores, ib. 4, 276. cur tacui Thebas, et mutua vulnera fratrum, Ov. Tr. 2, 319 *cf.* ib. 440. si licet et pateris, nomen facinusque tacebo, ib. 4, 9, 1. *cf.* 5, 2, 30. Ep. 16, 174. quod taceo, Juv. 9, 26. cujus adhuc nomen nostros tacuisse libellos—pudet *sc.* me, Ov. P. 4, 2, 3. nec sera comantem narcissum, aut flexi tacuisse virgea acanthi, *nor would I have passed over in silence,* Virg. G. 4, 123. *sc.* non ego te —taceam, Ov. F. 3, 56.—¶ 3. *metaph.* cum tacet omnis ager, *is hush* or *hushed, is still, still* or *quiet,* Virg. A. 4, 525. blanditiae taceant, *let no fawning* or *soft words be uttered,* Ov. Am. 1, 4, 66. jura silent, mutaeque tacent sine vindice leges, i. e. *there are no courts of justice, in the time of a* justitium, Ov. ad Liv. 185. non oculi tacuêre tui, Ov. A. 2, 5, 17. plectra dolore tacent, muta dolore lyra est, *my lute is silent with grief,* Ov. Ep. 15, 198. jam tacet illidor litui strepentis, Senec. Thyest. 576.—¶ *passiv.* nec tibi (quà tutum vati, Macer, arma canenti,) aureus in medio Marte tacetur Amor, *nor is* Cupid *passed over in silence* or *unmentioned by you amidst the contests of* Mars, Ov. A. 2, 18, 36. *cf.* Ep. 9, 90. 17, 53 per saecula nulla tacetur (virtus,) Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 34. nullique tacebitur aevo, *and shall be buried in silence* or *uncelebrated by no age,* Ov. M. 10, 502. tu quoque Thebanae malè praeda tacebere matris, *i. e.* Pentheus a matre Agave discerptus, *I shall pass over* or *say nothing of thee,* Ov. F. 3, 721. Fucinus et pigri *(al.* diri) tacentur stagna Neronis, Martial. Spect. 28, 11. et attonito non taceare sono, *and mayest thou not be un-celebrated by the frantic sound* of bacchanals, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 38. praecipuè Cytherea jubet sua sacra taceri, *to be concealed* or *kept secret,* Ov. Art. 2, 607. *so* proin tu, taceri si vis, vera dicito, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 26. potest taceri hoc, *this may be kept secret,* ib. 28.—* *impers.* tacitum est, *it was hushed* or *kept secret,* Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 28.—— ut doceam Rullum, post hac in

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in his saltem tacere rebus, in quibus de se, et de suis factis taceri velit, *be wishes nothing to be said*, Cic. Rull. 3, 2.—parce queri; melius sic ulciscere tacendo, *by being silent*, Ov. rem. a. 645. apud Pythagoram discipulis quinque annis tacendum erat, *the scholars of* Pythagoras *were obliged to be silent*, Senec. Ep. 52. (G. 13.) rarus sermo illis, et magna libido tacendi, *great taciturnity*, Juv. 2, 14.——TĀCENS, ntis, a. *silent*, Ov. F. 2, 719. neque loquens es, neque tacens unquam bonus, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 72. quamvis hoc vel me scire tacente potes, *you may know this even without my telling* you, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 6. ceteris tacentibus, *while the rest were silent*, Curt. 6, 11, 2.—effedo tacente, *not making a noise*, Mart. 4, 64, 19. fluvius tacens, *flowing without noise*, Senec. Herc. fur. 713. *so* i liber ad Geticam Peucen, Istrumque tacentem, *and the silent* Danube, flowing slowly near its mouth, or frozen. *(al.* jacentem,) Mart. 7, 83, 3. loca nocte tacentia, *(al.* silentia,) Virg. A. 6, 265. solitudo et tacentes loci, Tac. Hist. 3, 85. tacens opus, pictura, Quinctil. 11, 3, 67. vento tacente tumuit mare, *not blowing*, Senec. Med. 10. saepe tacens vocem verbaque vultus habet, *silent*, Ov. Art. 1, 574. *cf.* 3, 512. TACENDUS, a, um, *not to be mentioned* or *spoken of*; gravis est culpa tacenda loqui, Ov. Art. 2, 604. dicenda, tacenda locutus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 72. aestuat occultis animus, semperque tacendis, *to be concealed*, Juv. 3, 50. Rubrius offensae veteris reus, atque tacendae, *and not to be named*, ib. 4, 105. vir Celtiberis non tacende gentibus, *not to be passed over in silence, worthy of being celebrated by*, Mart. 1, 50. ô nullis Ovidi, tacende linguis, *to be celebrated in all languages*, ib. 7, 44, 6. TACITUS, a. *silent, not speaking*, &c. tacitus tace modò, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 84. tacita bona est mulier semper, *(sc.* magis *v.)* potius quàm loquens, Id. Rud. 4, 4, 70. tu abi tacitus tuam viam, Id. Rud. 4, 3, 78. tacitus citius audies, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 23. nunc tantum id dicam, quod tacitus tu mihi assentiare, Cic. Caecil. 7. eam contumeliam tacitus tulit, Liv. 35, 19. si mori tacitum oportet, taceamus, Liv. 40, 9. *cf.* Juvenal. 9, 94. 11, 187. quid expectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluntatem tacitorum perspicis? Cic. Cat. 1, 8. taciti indignabamini, Sallust. Jug. 31, 9. saepe eò *(sc.* ad Romam) tacitus respiciens, ib. 35 f. me tacitam conscius urit amor, Ov. Ep. 4, 52. hoc tacitus praeterire nullo modo possum, Cic. Marcel. 1. vos jam, me tacito, *(i. e.* tacente,) intelligetis, si, &c. Id. Verr. 2, 73. *so* ut nihil ipse querar; tacito me Fama queretur, quae debet, Ov. P. 3, 1, 47. quae (voluntas) si tacitis nobis intelligi posset, verbis omnino non uteremur, *if our meaning could be understood without our speaking*, Cic. Caec. 18. accessu tacito vestigia jungit, *he comes up softly*, Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 197. aëre per tacitum delapsa columba, *calm, placid*, Mart. 8, 32. affectu tacito laetaris, *with inward* or *secret affection*, Ov. M. 7, 147. Sexto, ubi quid vellet parens, quidve praeciperet tacitis ambagibus patuit, *by these silent intimations*, Liv. 1, 54. tempora labuntur, tacitisque senescimus annis, *passing away gently*, Ov. F. 6, 771. quoties enim est illa causa a nobis acta in senatu; quibus assensionibus universi ordinis? quàm nec tacitis, nec occultis? *neither silent, nor concealed*; but *loud and open*, Cic. Mil. 5. sustinuit tacitas conscius amnis aquas, *stopped his quiet waters*, Ov. F. 3, 652. tacitâ callidus arte nocet *sc.* amor, *by secret* or *hidden artifice*, Ov. A. 1, 2, 6. taciti regnator Averni, *i. e.* Pluto, Mart. 7, 46, 7. sidera cuncta notat tacito labentia caelo, Virg. A. 3, 515. tacitae judicum cogitationes, *secret*, Quinctil. 6, 1, 44. commendatio tacita, ib. 4, 1, 8.—ne tacitum consilium dimitteret, *not to dismiss the council without doing* or *determining any thing*, Liv. 29, 20. verberavi te cogitationis tacito duntaxat convicio, Cic. Fam. 16, 26. tacitâ sudant praecordia culpâ, *a cold sweat betrays their hidden guilt*, Juv. 1, 167. tacito deferre sub aequora cursu, *with a silent* or *quiet course*, Ov. M. 14, 601. est quaedam tacita dedignatio, vim dicendi tantis comparatam laboribus, ad unum auditorem demittere, Quinctil. 1, 2, 31. talia non tacito dicta dolore dedit, Ov. F. 1, 356. ne sciat hoc quisquam, tacitisque doloribus urar, ib. 3, 489. et tacitâ pectus dulcedine tangent, Lucr. 3. 909.—tacita impotentiae exprobratio, Quinctil. 6, 2, 16. vocat me aliò tacita vestra exspectatio, Cic. Cluent. 23. si quam conjecturam affert hominibus tacita corporis figura, Cic Rosc. Com. 7. tacita fuga, *secret*, Lucan. 5, 678. interea tacitae serpunt in viscera flammae, Ov. Rem. 105. tacitum fulmen, *lightening without thunder*, Lucan. 1, 533. formaque non taciti funeris intus erat, *not silent, not unattended with loud* lamentation, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 22. *but* officio tacitum ne mihi funus eat, *that my funeral may not happen without being spoken of*, ib. 5, 1, 14. nulla videt taciti quaerens vestigia furti, Hercules *sees no traces* or *marks of the secret theft of* Cacus, Ov. F. 1, 549. incessu tacito progressus, *advancing with a silent* thoughtful *gait*, Virg. A. 12, 219. induciae tacitae, *a tacit truce*, observed by mutual consent of two hostile states, without any formal agreement, Liv. 2, 18 & 64. 23, 46. Justin. 6, 7.—etenim tacitae magis, et occultae inimicitiae timendae sunt, quàm indictae et apertae, Cic. Verr. 5, 71. neve parum tacitis conscia fida jocis, *that she may not be a faithless confident of your secret amours*, Ov. Art. 1, 354. tacitâque exaestuat irâ, *and she burns with secret rage*, Ov. M. 6, 623. *cf.* P. 2, 7, 55. senatus decrevit, ut tacitum judicium ante comitia fieret, *a secret decree* or *determination*, Cic. Att. 4, 16 m. *thought to be the same with what is called* senatûsconsultum tacitum, Capitolin. Gord. 12. of which we have an example, Liv. 4, 11. (A. 12.)—quamvis enim demersae sint leges alicujus opibus, quamvis timefacta libertas, emergunt tamen haec aliquando aut judiciis tacitis, *(by the silent judgements* or *opinions* of men,) aut occultis de honore suffragiis, Cic. Off. 2, 7. tacito mando mea verba libello, i. e. *I commit my thoughts to writing*, Ov. Ep. 17, 143. tacitumque obsedit limen, Amatae, *the silent* or *solitary gate of* Amata, *(al. for* tacita *v.* tacitè,) Virg. A. 7, 343. totumque pererrat luminibus tacitis, *and surveys him all*

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over with indignation, Virg. A. 4, 364. tacitae per amica silentia lunae, ib. 2, 255. tacitorum more luporum, *like dumb wolves*, Ov. M. 14, 778. sed silentium triste ac tacita maestitia ita defixit omnium animos, Liv. 1, 29. taciti Manes, *the silent ghosts* or *shades*, Ov. F. 5, 422. et mutis tacitum littoribus mare, *i. e.* tranquillum, Senec. Herc. fur. 536. inconsolabile vulnus mente gerit tacitâ, Id. M. 5, 427. *cf.* 15, 26. F. 3, 634. A. 1, 4, 23 &c. tacito venerantur murmure numen, *with a low voice*, Ov. M. 6, 203. per tacitum nemus *sc.* inferorum, Virg. A. 386. nihil me mutum potest delectare, nihil tacitum, *nothing silent*, as statues and pictures, Cic. Cat. 3, 11. tacitae quid vult sibi noctis imago, *of the silent night*, when all things are still, Ov. M. 9, 473. *cf.* F. 2, 552. 4, 651. nitor in tacitâ nocte diurnus erat, Id Ep. 18, 78. digitis saepe est nutuque locutus, et tacitam mensae duxit in orbe notam, Ov. Tr. 2, 454. *cf.* A. 2, 7, 6. quid juvenum tacitos inter convivia nutus, verbaque compositis dissimulata notis? *sc.* referam, A. 3, 11, 23. si nihil diceret, tacito ipso officio et studio, quod habebit erga propinquum, quemvis commoveret, Cic. Quint. 25. taciti servator Olympi, *the observer of the silent heaven*, i. e. *the pilot*, Lucan. 8, 173. *cf.* Virg. A. 3, 515. Tlepolemus—dolorem praeteriti Alcidae tacito non pertulit ore, *with a silent mouth*, without expressing his disapprobation, Ov. M. 12, 537. alicui tacitum os praebere, *not to answer*, Cic. Verr. 3, 16. horrueram, tacitoque animum pallore fatebar, Ov. F. 6, 19. tacito passu labentibus annis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 27. Latonae tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus, Virg. A. 1, 502. ingemit, et tacito suspirat pectore, Ov. Ep. 21, 201. *cf.* 13, 89. tacito pectore multa movent, Art. A. 1, 110. contenti tacitâ sed pietate fumus, *with* entertaining *silent affection* or *loyalty to* Augustus, Ov. P. 4, 9, 124. taciti pisces, *dumb*, Ov. M. 4, 50. jam veniet tacito curva senecta pede, Ov. Art. 2, 670. ipsa (Procris) nemus tacito clam pede fortis init, ib. 3, 712. *cf.* Tr. 4, 6, 17. vix te tacita defendit quies, *your remaining silent and quiet*, without saying or attempting any thing, Senec. Med. 158. munificat tacitâ mortalcis muta (dea Cybĕle, utpote lapis rudis) salute, Lucr. 2, 625. nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum, facti crimen habet, *conceives any secret villainy, has equal guilt as if he did the act*, Juv. 13, 209. omnes tacito quodam sensu, sine ullâ arte aut ratione, quae sint in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava, dijudicant, *by a certain innate feeling* or *natural sense*, Cic. Or 3, 50 m. *cf.* Cic. Or. 60 f. Praetores Romani, ne postero die castra oppugnarentur, silentio proximae noctis tacito signo exercitum abduxerunt, *by a silent signal*, i. e. *by a written* tessera, Liv. 39, 29. tacito susurro, *with a low whisper*, Luc. 5, 104, nam quia nec vinum, nec me tenet alea fallax, per quae clam tacitum tempus abire solet, Ov. P. 4, 2, 42. tacitis tenebris ire, Sen. Med. 114. mussabat tacito Medicina timore, i. e. *physicians know not what to do*, Lucr. 6, 1177. tacita verecundia, Quinct. 10, 1, 18. gaudet in effossis habitare cuniculis antris; monstravit tacitas hostibus ille vias, the manner of making *mines*, Mart. 13, 60. *cf.* Veget. 4, 24. tacita quoque carmina voce dixit, *she also uttered charms with a low voice*, Ov. M. 9, 300. magna feres tacitas solatia mortis ad umbras, a tanto cecidisse viro, *to the silent shades* or *infernal regions*, Ov. M. 5, 191. tacitis ego noctis in umbris excutiam somnos, Ov. in Ibin, 157. (*al.* 155.) sic ferat ac referat tacitas nunc litera voces, *silent words*, i. e. let us correspond by letters, Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 29. tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, *secret*, Virg. A. 4, 67. circumfert tacitos, tanquam sua brachia, vultus; Ov. M. 3, 241. e tacito vultu scire futura licet, Id. A. 1, 11, 18. sed taciti fecêre tamen convicia vultus, ib. 1, 7, 21.—¶ 2. passiv. *not mentioned, not spoken of*, &c. quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Crasse, relinquat? *who can pass over in silence* or *without notice*, &c. Virg. A. 6, 841. prima duo capita epistolae tuae tacita mihi quodammodò relinquenda sunt, *without notice* or *without a direct answer*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 2. suspendas potiùs me, quàm tacita tu haec auferas, *without notice, unobserved*, Plaut. Asin 4, 2, 7. cetera si reprehenderis, non feres tacitum, *you shall not get off without an answer*, Cic. Att. 2, 3. ne id quidem ab Turno tulisse tacitum ferunt, *that* Turquin *did not get off even with that without an answer* or *animadversion from* Turnus, Liv. 1, 50 f. ferro hinc tibi summovendus sum, Appi, ut tacitum feras, quod celari vis, *that you may accomplish in silence, without opposition* or *reproof*, Liv. 3, 45.—non patientibus tacitum tribunis, quòd, &c. *not letting that pass without notice*, Liv. 7, 1.—tacitusque mea decedere terrâ *sc.* an speraste, *in silence, without being observed*, Virg. A. 4, 306.—tacere nequeo misera quod tacito usus est, *I cannot conceal, what ought to be kept secret*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 10. quapropter quoquo pacto tacito est opus, *at any rate silence* or *secrecy is requisite*, Ter. 3, 2, 44.—TACITUM, i, n. *a secret*; sic aret *(i. e.* siti conficitur) mediis taciti vulgator in undis, *thus* Tantalus *the revealer of the secrets* of the gods, *is dry* or *parched* with thirst *in the midst of waters*, Ov. A. 3, 7, 51. tacita suspicionum, Tac. An. 4, 41.—* per TACITUM mundi, *through the hidden* passages *of the earth* or *subterraneous caverns*, Lucan. 10, 253.—surgens—per tacitum Ganges, *calmly, without noise*, Virg. A. 9, 31.—somnus per tacitum allapsus, *gently, softly*, Sil. 10, 354. *cf.* 12, 554. 17, 216.——TACĒRE & TACĬTŌ, adv. *silently, in silence, secretly*; matronae tacitae spectent, tacitè rideant, Plaut. Poen. prol. 32. annus tacitè labens, Ov. F. 1, 65. occidi eum tacitè cum matre jubet, *secretly*, Justin. 15 2. *so* Elisa fugam tacitò molitur, Id. 18, 4.——TACITURNUS, a. *silent, not talkative*, Cic. Sext. 9. *cf.* Nep. 25. ingenium statuâ taciturnius, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 83.——¶ 2. *silent, quiet, where no noise is heard*; caretque ripa vagis taciturna ventis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 24. bellissimum hercle vidi, et taciturnissimum *sc.* ostium, *that makes very little noise*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 20.——¶ 3. *not spoken of, read* or *praised by any one*; aut tineas pasces taciturnus inertes, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 12.——TACI-

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TURNĪTAS, ātis, f. *silence*, Cic. Fam. 5, 1 f. taciturnitas interdum eloquentiâ potior, Nep. 15, 3. invida taciturnitas, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 23. *secrecy*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 7. taciturnitatem alicujus experiri, Cic. Brut. 65.

TACTĪLIS, e. *tangible*; tactio, tactus, &c. *see* Tangĕre.

TAEDA *v.* tēda, ae, f. *a tree producing pitch, the torch-tree*, Plin. 16, 10 f. 19, &c. pix liquida in Europa e taeda coquitur; navalibus munien-dis, multosque alios ad usus, *liquid pitch* or *tar is boiled from the torch, for calking ships and for many other uses*, ib. c. 11 f. 25. assulis taedae subjectis lunam oleo aspersam accendere, Id. 29, 2. lanuginosissimum (atramentum) fit e tedis, Id 35, 6 f. 25. succinum accensum taedae modo ac nidore flagrat, Plin. 37, 3 f. 11.—* per synecdŏchen, *a plank* of a ship; i nunc, et ventis animam committe, dolato confisus ligno, digitis a morte remotus quatuor, aut septem, si sit latissima taeda, Juv. 12, 59.—¶ 2. *a slice* or *chip of the* taeda *tree* or *of any other combustible wood, a torch*, Vitr. 7, 20. Caes. B. C. 2, 11. 3, 101. ure mares oleas taedamque, Ov. F. 4, 741. non aliter quàm cùm summis circumlita taedis admotas rapiunt vivacia sulphura flammas, *when lively sulphur daubed round the tops of torches catches the flame applied to it*, Ov. M. 3, 373. *cf.* 8, 460. multa quoque in se semina habent ignis stupae tedaeque tenentes, *i. e.* continent, Lucr. 6, 899. tedāi *for* tedae, ib. 897. uror ut inducto ceratae sulfure tedae, *as waxen torches smeared with sulphur*, Ov. Ep. 7, 23. ignibus hic lentis uretur, ut humida taeda, Ov. Art. 3, 573.—* *Torches were much used in sacred rites*; ut vidi, ut perii! nec notis ignibus arsi, ardet ut ad magnos pinea taeda deos, *as a pine torch burns at the sacrifices of the gods*, Ovid. Ep. 12, 34. *cf.* F. 4, 492. Juv. 2, 91 & 157.—also *at funerals*, Sil. 2, 184. 13, 457. (A. 476.) and *at marriages*; *whence* taeda *is often put for a marriage*, (A. 465.)——TAEDĪFER, ĕra, um, *bearing a torch*; -era dea, *i. e.* Ceres, Ov. Ep. 2, 42. F. 3, 786. (A. 277.)

TAEDET, taedebat, taesum est, *vix* taeduit, impers. *it irks* or *wearies*; taedet nos vitae, *we are weary* or *tired of life*, Cic. Att. 5, 16. prorsus vitae taedet *me*, ita sunt omnia omnium miseriarum plenissima, ib. 2, 24. taedet ipsum Pompeium, vehementerque poenitet, ib. 2, 22 f. sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat, neque taedeat, Cic. Verr. 1 act. 12. abeo intro; taedet sermonis tui *sc.* me, Plaut. Cas. 1, 54. ita me ibi malè convivii sermonisque taesum est, Id. Most. 1, 4, 4. et taedet, *(sc.* me Thaidis,) et amore ardeo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27.—dolco omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres; taedet quotianarum harum formarum, *I am disgusted with our common beauties*, ib. 2, 3, 6. *cf.* ib. 3, 2, 11. Ad. 1, 2, 71. at enim taedet jam audire eadem millies, *I am weary of hearing*, Id. Phor. 3, 22. taedet (eam) caeli convexa tueri, *she loaths to view the canopy of heaven*, Virg. A. 4, 453.—— TAEDIUM, i, n. *weariness, irksomness, disgust*; cum taedio rerum adversarum omnia bello potiora fuerint, Sall. Jug. 62. ipsos belli culpâ suâ contracti taedium cepit, Liv. 8, 2. tanta meae fe re ceperunt taedia laudis, *uneasiness* or *dissatisfaction at*, Virg. G. 4, 332. nec taedia coepti ulla mei capiam, *nor shall I become wearied* or *tired of my undertaking*, Ov. M. 9, 615. taedio curarum fessus, Tac. An. 12, 39. ut verò aliquis libenter educationis taedium laboremque suscipiat, non praemiis modò, verùm etiam exquisitis adhortationibus impetrandum est, Plin. 1, 8, 11. semen, ita perditus morbo, ut esse taedio posset uxori, ib. 8, 18, 8. *add.* 3, 9, 19. sunt talis quoque taedia vitae magna, *there is also great weariſomneſs in such a life* of pleasure and amusement, Juv. 11, 207. taedia jam subeunt animos, Id. 7, 34. agiturque in taedia vitae, *he is hurried on to a wearineſs of life*, Ov. M. 10, 625. haec mihi verba malae minuerunt taedia vitae, Ov. P. 1, 9, 31. consolor socios, ut longi taedia belli mente ferant placidâ, *to bear the tediousness of a long war*, Ov. M. 13, 213. post taedia longa laborum, *after a tedious train of adventures*, ib. 14, 158. aut si versus amor tuus est in taedia nostri, *into a dislike* or *aversion to me*, Ov. Ep. 3, 139. *cf.* Ov. M. 7, 572. *so* leniùs instando taedia tolle tui, Ovid. Art. 1, 718. nuper solicitum quae mihi taedium *sc.* fuisti, nunc desiderium *sc. es*, *lately* the cause *of anxious uneasiness* or *trouble to me*, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 17. neque erunt tibi taedia tandem ulla ferenda mei, *nor shall you at length have to bear any irksome disturbance from me*, Ov. M. 14, 718. taedia consimili fieri de carmine vobis—reor, *that you are tired* or *disgusted with poems always on the same subject*, Ov. P. 3, 7, 3. varietate taedium effugere, Quinctil. 4, 2, 118. levare, 1, 12, 4. 4, 1, 49. evitare, 10, 1, 31.—¶ 2. *a loathing* or *disgust*; ebriosis ova nocturae per triduum data in vino, taedium ejus (vini) adducunt, Plin. 30, 15 f. 51. vinum in taedium venire his, qui ex Clitorio lacu biberint, ait Eudoxus, Id. 31, 2 f. 13. partûs caritas summa (est asinis,) sed aquarum taedium majus, *a greater abhorrence*, Id. 8, 43 f. 68. etiam limi non aliis (aquis) inesse plus, aut animalium quae faciunt taedium, confitendum habent, *they must confess that no other* kinds *of water have in them more mud, or* breed *more filthy vermine*, Id. 31, 3 f. 21.——omnium verò metallorum (halitus est pestilens) muscis et calicibus; quamobrem non sunt ea taedia in metallis, *those nuisances are not in mines*, Id. 34, 18 f. 50. ad hanc (porriginem) et cornûs cervini cinis e vino (prodest), utque non taedia animalium capillis increscant, *the ashes of harts horn* burnt, applied *with wine, is good against the dandruff, and to prevent lice or nits growing in the hair*, Plin. 28, 11 f. 46. tertium genus (blattarum) et odoris taedio invisum, *odious for their loathsome smell*, Id. 29, 6 f. 39 prope fin. verus-tas oleo taedium affert, *makes oil rancid*, Id. 15, 2 f. 3. taedium huic (allio) quoque halitu, ut cepis; nullum tamen coctis, *it has also a disagreeable smell, as onions*; *but not when boiled*, Plin. 19, 6 f. 34.

TAENIA, ae, f. *a woolen fillet* or *ribband*; used as an ornament for the head, and for other purposes, Festus: puniceis ibant evincti tempora taeniis,

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taeniis, *having their temples bound with scarlet fillets*, Virg A 5,269.—* *the winding* or *fold of a ribband*; coluber fit longae taenia virtae, innectitque comas, *becomes a long winding fillet and binds her hair*, ib. 7, 352.—¶ 2. *a long streak in paper not properly glued*, Plin. 13, 12 f. 25.—*a kind of long slender fish*, Plin. 32, 7 f. 24 f.—*a wreath at the top of a pillar, a rose* or *border*, Vitruv. 4, 3 m.—plur. *a long bar* or *tract of white rocks in the bottom of the sea*, Id. 3 pr.—*a kind of long worms in the intestines*: intra hominem (generantur) taeniae trecenûm pedum, aliquando et plurium lõngitudine, Plin. 11, 33 f. 38. danr (caparim) et ad taenias in aceto et melle, Id. 20, 15 f. 59 f. fal taeniarum genera pellit in vino potus, Id. 31, 9 f. 45 m.—TAENIŎLA, ae, f. *a little fillet*; radix brassicae involuta tribus algae taeniolis pangatur, *wrapped round with three small fillets of sea-weed*, Col. 11, 3, 23.—TAENIENSIS, e; -ense genus purpurarum, *the kind of purple fishes found among the rocks called* taeniae, Plin 9, 37 f. 61.

TAETER, tra, um, *ugly, shocking*; *see* teter.

TĀGĔRE, (*antiq. pro* tangĕre,) *to touch*; si me tagis, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 106.—TĀGAX, *thievish, a thief*, Cic. Att. 6, 3.

TĀLĀRIS, e, *of the ankle*, &c. *see* Talus.

TĀLEA, ae, f *the branch of a tree*, sharpened like a stake, and planted in the ground to produce a new tree, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4. Plin. 17, 17 f. 28. Col. 4, 31, 2. 4, 33, 4. (A. 544.)—¶ 2. *a kind of stake* used in architecture, Vitr. 1, 5. and in *fortifications*, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.—TALEAE ferreae, *pieces of iron*, paid by weight among the ancient Britons, instead of money, ib. 5, 12.—TALEŎLA, ae, f. *a small branch* set in the ground, Col. 3, 17. 12, 23 & 46.

TĀLENTUM, i, n. *a talent, a weight*, or *sum of money; equal at Athens to* 60 minae *or* 6000 drachmae, (A. 490 & 495.)—thought to have been equivalent to about 193 l. of our money; but the value of the talent was different in different countries, Festus. The Attic talent of 60 MINAE is generally meant by Roman authors, unless it be otherwise expressed.—Xenocrates, cum legati ab Alexandro quinquaginta ei talenta attulissent, quae erat pecunia temporibus illis, Athenis praesertim maxima; abduxit legatos ad coenam, &c. Cic. Tusc. 5, 32. vociferabare, decem millia talentûm Gabinio esse promissa, Cic. Rabir. Post. 8. hic simul accepit patrimoni mille talenta, Hor. S. 2, 3, 226. *cf.* 2, 7, 89. mille talenta rotundentur, *let* the round sum of *a thousand talents be made up*, Id. Ep. 1, 6, 34. *cf.* Art. 238. auri bis quinque talenta, Ov. Ep. 3, 33.—Pamphilus (pictor) docuit neminem minoris talento annuo, (*al.* decem annis, *i. e.* per decem annos singulis annis singula talenta exegit,) Plin. 35, 10 f. 36, 8. Cyrus devictâ Asiâ—argenti quingenta millia talentorum reportavit, Id. 33, 3 f. 15. hanc (picturam) vendere (Nicias) noluit Attalo regi talentis sexaginta, Id. 35, 11 f. 39, 7. Apelles pinxit et Alexandrum Magnum, fulmen tenentem, viginti talentis auri; immane tabulae pretium, accepit aureos mensurâ, non numero, ib. f. 39, 15. Timomachus Byzantius Caesaris dictatoris aetate Ajacem et Medeam pinxit, ab eo (Caesare) in Veneris Genetricis aede positas octoginta talentis venundatas. Talentum (*sc.* Atticum) X. VI. M. taxat M. Varro, *i. e.* denariorum sex millibus aestimat, ib. f. 40m. *cf.* Gell. 3, 17. Talentum autem Aegyptium pondo LXXX patere *(i. e.* octoginta minis valere) Varro tradit, Plin. 33, 3 f. 15. *so* argenti probi duodecim millia Attica talenta dato;—talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat, Liv 38, 38. *but* talenta magna viginti, 20 *Attic talents, of* 60 minae *each*; (called *great* in comparison of the talents of other countries of less value,) Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 19. *cf.* Most. 3, 1, 114. 3, 3, 10. Pers. 3, 1, 66.—Argenti aurique talenta, *talents* or *sums*, Virg. A. 5, 112. argenti magnum dat ferre talentum, *a great talent* or *sum of silver*, ib. 5, 248. *so* auri duo magna talenta, ib. 9, 265. *cf.* 11, 333.—* praecipuâ magnitudine thynni; invenimus talenta quindecim pependisse, *that they weighed* 15 *talents*, Plin. 9, 15 f. 17. Herodotus tradit singula millia talentûm thuris annua pensitâsse Arabas regibus Persarum, *that the Arabians paid to the kings of Persia a thousand talents of frankincense every year*, Plin. 12, 17 f. 40.——TALENTĀRIUS, a. iae balistae, *that discharged stones of the weight of a talent* or *sixty pounds*, Sisenna apud Non. 18, 22.

TĀLIS, e, *such, of this* or *that kind*; answering to QUALIS: ut facillimè, qualis simus, tales esse videamur, Cic Off. 2, 13. cum esset talis, qualem te esse video, Cic. Mur 14 f.—¶ *often put for* tantus; haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg. A. 1, 335. *cf* 11, 303. E. 5, 81 meritis pro talibus, Virg. A. 1, 74. colite, observate talem hunc virum, Sall. Jug. 10, 8. tamen is (Marius) ad id locorum talis vir, consulatum petere non audebat, Sall. Jug. 63. pro tali scelere, *for so great a crime*, Caes. B. G. 6, 33 f. ne plora, nimis stultè facis, oculos corrumpis tales, *you spoil these beautiful eyes*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 3.—¶ 2. TALIS *has after it* ac, atque, ut, qui; honos talis populi Romani voluntate paucis est delatus, ac mihi, Cic. Vat. 4. faxo tali eum mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter. Phor. 5, 8, 39. tales nunc nos esse putamus, ut jure laudemur, Cic. Off. 1, 26. talem te esse oportet, qui te ab impiorum civium societate sejungas, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 8. ultima talis erit, quae mea prima fides, Propert. 2, 16, 34. dii bene, quòd tales stirpemque animosque (*sc.* secundum) venitis, ut responsa juvent, Stat. Theb. 2, 170.—¶ 3. TALIS *is sometimes put for* hic; tali modo custodiâ liberatus Cimon, Nep. 5, 2. cum talem conditionem aspernaretur, ib. 1. talia fatur, Virg. A. 1, 256. 3, 485. &c. talibus aggreditur Venerem Saturnia dictis, Juno *addresses* Venus *in these words*, ib. 4, 92. talibus Ilioneus, *sc.* dictis orabat, ib. 1, 559.—TALITER, adv. *in such a manner*, Cic. Att. 10, 51. Plin. 35, 11.—*answering to* qualiter, *as*, —*so*, Martial. 5, 7.——TALIO, ōnis, f. *a punishment similar to the injury, like for like*; as, an eye for an eye, a limb for a limb, &c (A. 272.)—sicut in Corneliâ familiâ nemo ante Sullam dictatorem

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lorem traditur crematus; idque voluisse, veritum talionem, eruto C. Marii cadavere, *fearing a retaliation*, Plin. 7, 54. (A. 473.) corrumpit sine talione coelebs, *a bachelor seduces* another man's wife *without* the possibility of *retaliation*, Martial. 12, 64, 10.

TALITRUM, i, n. *a rap* or *fillip with one's finger* or *nail*; fuit articulis ita firmis, ut caput pueri, vel etiam adolescentis talitro vulneraret, Suet. Tib. 68.

TALPA, ae, f. &-m. *a mole* or *want*, *a moldwarp*; aut oculis capti fodêre cubilia talpae, Virg. G. 1, 183. quid? talpam num desiderare lumen putas? Cic. Acad. 4, 25. animalia, quae semper defossa vivunt, ceu talpae, Plin. 9, 7. liquidiùs audiunt talpae obrutae terrâ, Id. 10, 69. terra a talpis excitata, Id. 30, 5. Varro auctor est, a cuniculis suffossum in Hispania oppidum, a talpis in Thessalia, Id. 8, 29.

TĂLUS, i, m. *the ankle* or *ancle*; excipitur crus infrà osse transverso talorum, idque ipsum super os calcis situm est, *the leg-bone is received below by the transverse bone of the ankle*, Cels. 8, 1, 114. os tali, *the ankle-bone*, ib. c. 7, 19. talus in omnes partes prolabitur, *the ankle is luxated or put out of joint in all directions*, ib. c. 22. talus, qui totum corpus sustinet, ib. immodico prodibant tubere tali *sc.* Famis, *her ankles stuck with an immoderate swelling*, (*al.* immodico prodibant tubera talo,) Ov. M. 8, 808. nupta (*sc.* Orphei) —occidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto, *being wounded by the tooth of a serpent in the ankle*, ib. 10, 10. puer—in alludentibus undis summa pedum taloque tenus vestigia fingit, *up to the ankle*, ib. 4, 343. *so* summaque vix talos contigit unda meos, Id. A. 3, 6, 6.—* *per synecdoch.* purpura usque ad talos demissa, *to the ankles* or *lower part of the leg*, Cic. Cl. 40. candidus, et talos a vertice pulcher ad imos, *from head to foot*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4. faciant (*i. e.* pejerent) equites Asiani,—altera quos nudo traducit Gallia talo, *whom the other Gaul* transports *barefoot*, i. e. who were brought barefoot from Gallograecia or Galatia to Rome, and there sold for slaves; but afterwards by giving false evidence in courts of of law, and other such practices, became so rich as to be made knights, Juv. 7, 16.—* *metaph.* post hoc securus, cadat, an recto stet fabula talo, *unconcerned whether his play stand with an upright ankle or fall*, i. e. *whether it please* or *displease*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176. tibi recto vivere talo ars dedit? *has philosophy instructed you to live uprightly?* Pers. 5, 104.—¶ 2. *the pastern bone of a beast*; solidas habent ungulas, quae (animalia) non sunt cornigera;—nec talos habent: at quae bisulca sunt, habent, Plin. 11, 45 f. 105. talos asinus Indicus unus solipedum habet:—hominem qui existimant habere, facile convicti: Lynx tantùm digitos habentium, simile quiddam talo habet, ib. c. 46 f. 106.——¶ 3. TĂLI, ōrum, a kind of game, in which four pastern bones of certain animals properly marked, were thrown like dice. Instead of bones rich people used TALI of ivory, crystal, silver or gold (A. 457.) talis ludere, *to play at the* tali, Cic. Or. 3, 23. talos jacere, *to throw the* tali, Cic. Div. 1, 13. & 2, 21. Ov. Art. 2, 205. jactare, Suet. Aug. 71.—TĂLĀRIS, e, *reaching* or *coming down to the ankles*; talaris tunica, Cic. Cat. 2, 10. Verr. 5, 13 & 33.—TALĀRIA, ium, n. *the parts round the ankles*, Senec. Ep. 53 m. *the winged sandals* or *shoes of* Mercury, Virg. A. 4, 239. Ov. M. 2, 737. 4, 666. Propert. 2, 30, 5.—*ascribed also to Minerva*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. *and*, as some think, *to* Atalanta; aura, refert oblata citis talaria plantis, *the air that met her puffs back the* talaria *on her swift feet*, (al. *blows back her tunic which came down to her ankles*,) Ov. M. 10, 591.—TALARIUS ludus, *the game of the* tali, Cic. Off. 1, 42. Att. 1, 16. lex talaria, *a law against playing at the* tali, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 9. (A. 219.)—TALIPĔDANS, *staggering*, (*al.* vacillans,) Lucr. 3, 503.

TAM. adv. *so*; joined to adj. & adv. of the pos. degree; often followed by QUAM or UT, *as*: nunquam reo cuiquam, tam humili, tam sordido, tam nocenti, tam alieno, tam praecisè negavi, quàm hic mihi, Cic. Att. 8, 4. quum servit maximè, tam placidum, quàm ovem reddo, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 18. tam enim sum amicus reip. quàm qui maximè (*sc.* est amicus,) Cic. Fam. 5, 2. nemo orator tam multa, ne in Graeco quidem otio, scripsit, quàm multa sunt nostra, Cic. Or. 30 f. quasi verò quidquam sit tam valde, quàm nihil sapere, vulgare, Cic. Div. 2, 39. neque tam magno corpore, quàm figurâ venustâ fuit, Nep. 18, 11 f. tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. non se tam barbarum, neque tam imperitum esse rerum, ut non sciret, &c. ib. 44. non essem tam inurbanus, ac poene inhumanus, uti eo gravarer, quod vos cupere sentirem, Cic. Or. 2, 90 m. *cf.* 3, 5. in his (corporibus) tam parvis, atque tam nullis, Plin. 11, 2. tam insolenter, et tam diu, Caes. B. G. 1, 14. jus civile tam vehementer amplexus es, Cic. Or. 1, 55. illud rus nullâ aliâ causâ tam malè odi, nisi quia prope est, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 7. tam saepe, Ov. A. 1, 13, 45 quàm dudum istuc, aut ubi actum est? STAS. illico hic ante ostium, tam modò, inquit Praenestinus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 7. tam modò antiqui ponebant pro MODÒ, *just now*, Festus.—TAM *is sometimes omitted*; quandoquidem non (tam) facilè loquor, Quirites, quàm quod locutus sum praesto, Liv. 2, 56 m. non (tam diffidentiâ futuri, (*for* ea factum iri,) quae imperavisset,) quàm, &c. Sallust Jug. 100. *cf.* Liv. 26, 31. Justin. 12, 8.—¶ 2. *with comparatives*; tam magis illa fremens,—quàm magis, &c. *the same with* eo magis illa fremit,—quo magis, Virg. A. 7, 787. *cf.* Lucr. 1, 538. Cic. Dejot. 3.—*with superlatives*; nondum erat vestris tam gravissimis (*for* valde gravibus) tamque multis judiciis ignominiisque concisus, Cic. Phil. 12, 5. quàm quisque pessimè fecit, tam maximè tutus est, *i. e.* quo pejùs,—eo tutior, Sall. Jug. 31, 14. adolescens quàm minimâ in spe situs erit, tam facillimè patris pacem in leges conficiet suas, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 45. *cf.* Ad. 3, 4, 58. quam plurimum ederit, tam citissimè sanus fiet, Cato, R. R. 157 m. *cf.* 64. veternosus (*i. e.* hydropicus) quàm plurimum bibit, tam

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tam maximè sitit, Id. apud Fest. in VETERNO SUS: nulla tam intima causa, Tac. An. 1, 53. nullùs denique tam abjectae conditionis, tamque extremae conditionis fuit, cujus non commodis obtrectaret, Suet. Cal. 35.—* *with diminutives*; tam ob parvulam rem, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 10. *add.* Plin 10, 29.—* *with verbs*; te herus tam amat, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 9. *cf.* Cas. 4, 4, 24. nec minora consequi potuit; sed non tam concupivit, Paterc. 2, 88. Parmenonis tam scio esse hanc technam, quam me vivere, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 51. non tam meâpte causâ lactor, quàm illius, Id. Heaut. 4, 3, 8. non, pol, temere est, quòd tu tam times, Id. Phor. 5, 8, 9.—* *with substantives*; nunquam ego te tam esse matulam credidi, *i. e.* tam vilem *v.* ignavum, Plaut. Perf. 4, 3, 64.—tam ego homo sum, quam tu, Id. tam artifices saltationis, *such artists in dancing*, Suet. Tit. 7.—nunquam tam mane egredior, neque tam vesperi domum revortor, quin, &c. *I never go out so early in the morning, nor return so late*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15. *cf.* 3, 2, 8. nam id nobis tam flagitium est, quàm illa, Demea, non facere vobis, quae modò dixti, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 68.—¶ 3. TAM *has after it* atque, quasi, qui *for* ut, *and* quin; tam consimile est, atque ego, *as like as I*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 287. tam a me pudica est, quasi soror mea sit, Id. Curc. 1, 1, 51. quis est tam Lynceus, *(so quick-sighted,)* qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 6. nil tam difficile est, quin quaerendo investigari possiet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 8. *so* nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis liet, quam invitus facias, ib. 4, 6, 1.———

TAMDIU *v.* tandiu, adv. *so long, so long time*; tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo, Cic. Att. 9, 4. te abfuisse tamdiu a nobis, dolui, Cic. Fam. 2, 1. discès, quamdiu voles; tamdiu autem velle debebis, quoad te, quantùm proficias, non poenitebit, Cic. Off. 1, 1. tamdiu laudabitur, dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit, ib. 2, 12 f. *cf.* Id. Brut. 1 f. Nep. 25, 11 f.

TAMARIX, icis, f. TAMARICE, es, f. & TAMARISCUS, i, f. *the tamarisk, a shrub*; myricen et Italia (fert,) quam alii tamaricen vocant, Plin. 13, 21 f. 37. *cf.* 24, 9 f. 41. et tamarix non laeta comas, *(al.* comis, *i. e.* humilis et tenuis,) Lucan. 9, 917. silvula tamaricum, Col. 8, 15, 4. *cf.* 7, 9, 6.—apes ex tamarisci floribus mella conficiunt; Pallad. Nov. 8, 1.

TAMEN, conj. & adv. *yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless, however*;—*answering to* quamquam, quamvis, licet, etsi, etiamsi, &c. *expressed or understood*; quamquam abest a culpa, suspicione tamen non caret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30. etsi praeter opinionem res ecciderat, tamen, &c. Nep. 1, 2 f. quae tametsi animus aspernabatur, tamen, &c. Sall. Cat. 3, 1. licet tibi significârim, ut ad me venires, tamen intelligo, &c. Cic. Att. 3, 12 *cf.* Fam. 13, 71. cùm *(for* etsi) tabulas (pictas,) signa, toreumâta emunt, &c. tamen summâ libidine divitias vincère nequeunt, Sall. Cat. 20, 12 *cf.* Cic. Or. 2, 46. *so* ut *(for* licet) desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas, Ov. P. 3, 4, 79.—¶ 2. *the word to which* TAMEN *answers, is sometimes omitted, or implied in the former part of the sentence*; tenuêre tamen arcem Sabini, *the Sabines however kept possession of the citadel*, in whatever manner it was taken, Liv. 1, 12. *so* nuces tamen fusae ab Romanis castris, quum medio amni ad Casilinum defluerent, cratibus excipiebantur, *sc.* licet intentiore custodiâ cautum esset, &c. Liv. 23, 19. libertas; quae (quamquam *v.* licet) sera, tamen respexit (me) inertem, Virg. E. 1, 28. nihil cum est, nihil defit tamen, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 12. illi invidere *(for* invidebant mihi) miserè, verùm unus tamen impensè, ib. 3, 1, 22. quod potero, faciam; tamen ut pietatem colam, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 23. accusatus capitis absolvitur, multatur tamen pecuniâ, Nep. Pausan. 2 f. Athenienfium res gestae, sicuti ego aestimo, satis amplae magnificaeque fuere; verùm aliquanto minores tamen, quàm famâ feruntur, Sallust. Cat. 8. pauci autem, quos cohors praetoria dissjecerat, paullo diversiùs, sed omnes tamen adversis vulneribus conciderant, ib. 61. *cf.* Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 5. 6, 6, 1. ingens quidem luctus et pavor civitatem cepit; sed tamen, quia, &c.—minùs commovebantur, Liv. 25, 22. non ita dissimili sunt argumento, sed tamen dissimili oratione sunt factae et stilo, Ter. And. prol. 11. fertur equis,—lora tenens tamen, Virg. A. 1, 477. hìc, utrùm, quòd teneat tamen lora, an, quamvis teneat, tamen trahatur, quaeri potest, Quinctil. 7, 9, 7. ut ut erat, tamen mansum oportuit *sc.* esse ab illo, *however the matter was, yet he ought to have staid* with his father, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 26. *cf.* ib. 33. Cic. Rosc. Am. 3 & 18. tamen non discedis a malitiâ, *you still continue your satirical humour*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19. matura res erat; consules tergiversantur tamen, Liv. 2, 45. quibus ex causis precariò studeo; studeo tamen, Plin. Ep. 7, 30, 4. *cf.* 6, 28. pan. 31.—¶ 3. TAMEN *is sometimes omitted after* etsi, quamquam, &c. etsi levatâ usura erat; sorte ipsâ obruebantur inopes, Liv. 7, 19. *cf.* 22, 20. 38, 9. 41, 18.—¶ 4. TAMEN NE *is used in asking a question*, or *in urging any thing*; si testium studium cum accusatore sociatum est, tamen ne isti testes habebuntur? Cic. Flac. 9. *cf.* Rull. 2, 28. Font. 3. Dom. 19 f.—*and without* NE; tamen, his invitissimis, te offeres? &c. Cic. Caecil. 6.—* SI TAMEN *serves to correct or restrict what one has said*; aliqua et mihi gratia ponto est, si tamen in medio quondam concreta profundo spuma fui, Ov. M. 4, 537. nunc incorrectum populi pervenit in ora *(sc.* illud opus Metamorphoseôn,) in populi quicquam si tamen ore meum est, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 24.—liber legitur, interdum etiam praesentibus amicis, si tamen illi non gravantur, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 4.—*so* NISI TAMEN; ullamne tibi pro beneficiis referre gratiam parem possumus? nisi tamen illam, ut semper nos meminerimus, &c *but only*, Plin. Pan. 93. *cf.* Ep. 6, 21, 6.——¶ 5. TAMEN *seems to be put for* certè, Cic. Caecin. 3. *for* quamquam; tamen contemptus abs te, haec habui in memoriâ, *(al.* etsi contemptus abs te, tamen, &c.) Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 90. *cf.* Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 44. Mil. 4, 8, 31. Cas. prol. 63.—tamen, Simo, audi, *but* or *however*, Ter. And. 5, 2, 23.—* *after* a parenthesis or the like; *for* igitur *or* inquam; is tamen, instituto Laelii, Panaetium

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um audiverat, Cic. Brut. 26. *cf.* Acad. 4, 6. Cat. 3, 10.

TAMĔNETSI & *contr.* TAMETSI, *though, although;* tamenetsi hoc te ex aliis audire malo, Cic. Att. 5, 17. *cf.* Cic. Fam. 10, 34. Or. 3, 42.—non mehercule, quae loquor, crederem, tametsi vulgò audiêram, nisi, &c. Cic. Verr. 3, 25. memini, tametsi nullus moneas, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 10. obtundis, tametsi intelligo, Ter. And. 2, 2, 11. tametsi fur mihi ea, molestus non ero, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 38. tametsi a duce deserebantur, tamen omnem spem salutis in virtute ponebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 34. *cf.* Cic. Am. 27. Fam. 5, 1.

TANDEM, adv. (tam & dem,) *at length, at last;* vix tandem sensi stolidus, Ter. And. 3, 1, 12. jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, Virg. A. 6, 61.—* *It is sometimes joined with* aliquando *to increase its force;* tandem aliquando Romae esse coepimus, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 11. ibis tandem aliquando, quò, Cic. Cat. 1, 10. *cf.* Cat. 2, 1. Quint. 30 f. Liv. 4, 54. Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61.—*and is often expressed interrogatively;* quid tandem vererentur? *what, pray, had they to be afraid of?* Caes. B. G. 1, 40. quae quousque tandem patiemini, fortissimi viri, *which* indignities *how long, pray* or *I pray, will you suffer?* Sall. Cat. 20, 9. *so* quousque tandem abutêre, Catilina, patientiâ nostrâ? Cic. Cat. 1, 1. quonam tandem modo? Cic. Part. 4. quorsum tandem, aut cur ista quaeris? Cic. Leg. 1, 1. hoc, per ipsos deos quale tandem est? Id. N. D. 1, 38. *cf.* Or. 2, 3. Liv. 3, 68. quid ait tandem? Ter. And. 5, 2, 18. ain' tandem? civis Glycerium est? ib. 5, 3, 4.

TANDIU *v.* tamdiu, adv. *so long.*

TANGĔRE, (tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum,) *to touch;* tangere enim et tangi, nisi corpus, nulla potest res, Lucr. 1, 304. sibi proxima tangit corpora; marmor erant, Ov. M. 5, 213. *cf.* 11, 736. capillos virgâ, ib. 278. dextram, Id. A. 3, 8, 16. genas pollice, ib. 1, 4, 22. juvencam flore, Ov. F. 5, 253. &c. juvenem baculo, Ov. M. 14, 387. lumina manu, Ov. Art. 1, 662. *cf.* Fp. 8, 112. 18, 179. manum, Id. Art. 1, 167. Tr. 2, 452. postes fronde, Id. F. 6, 155. liceat (mihi) quid tangere non est, aspicere, *let me see what it is not possible to touch,* Ov. M. 3, 478. agĕdum ergo, tange utramvis digitulo minimo modò, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 15. genu terram tangere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. aequora, Ov. M. 6, 149.—¶ 2. aethera, *to reach,* ib. 4, 251. aliquem aquâ, *to sprinkle,* Ov. F. 5, 441. tango aras, *I touch* or *lay my hands on the altar,* as was usual in praying or taking an oath, Virg. A. 12, 201. 4, 219. Ov. A. 1, 4, 7. (A. 321.) atria, *to enter,* Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 72. tetigit vox aures meas, *has reached,* Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 14. *cf.* Lucr. 1, 644. calicem, *to drink, to empty,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 10. Capitolia, *to go to,* Ov. P. 4, 9, 5. castra dolo, *to enter,* Ov. Ep. 1, 42. chordas, *to touch* or *strike,* Id. Rem. 336. *so* Chloën flagello, Hor. Od. 3, 26 f. collum lacertis, *to embrace,* Id. Ep. 3, 131. corpus aquâ, *to sprinkle,* Id. F. 4, 790. luto corpora tangit amor, *tinges with a clay*-colour, *i. e. makes pale,* Tibul. 1, 9, 52. ut celeri passu Cremeram tetigêre rapacem, *when they reached* or *came to,* Ov. F. 2, 205. nec victoris heri tetigit captiva cubile, *nor as a captive ascended the bed of her victorious master,* Virg. A. 3, 324. *but* ut tetigit niveae secreta cubilia nymphae, *when he reached,* Ov. F. 1, 427. narrat Abantiades *(i. e.* Perseus) se Gorgoneas tetigisse domos, *that he arrived at the habitations of the* Gorgons, Ov. M. 4, 778. ut sensit tetigisse domum Philomela nefandam *sc.* se, *that she had entered,* ib. 6, 601. jam mallet equos nunquam tetigisse paternos, *that he had never meddled with* or *mounted his father's chariot,* ib. 2, 182. *cf.* T. 1, 1, 80. ut templi tetigêre gradus, *when they reached the steps of the temple,* Ov. M. 1, 375. qui primus Danaûm Troada tangat humum, *i. e.* Protesilaus, *who first shall set his foot on Trojan ground,* Id. Ep. 13, 94. *cf.* Tr. 2, 404. ut tetigi lectum, *when I retired to my bed,* Id. Ep. 12, 57. thalami jam limina tangit, *she now arrives at the door of the bed-chamber,* Ov. M. 10, 456. cum tetigit limen, *when he reached the gate,* Id. Ep. 21, 163.—ter limen tetigi, ter sum revocatus, *thrice I touched the threshold,* which was reckoned an unlucky omen, in entering or going out of a house, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 55. nil dictu foedum visuque haec limina tangat, intra quae puer est, Juvenal. 13, 44. littora, *to reach* or *arrive at,* Ov. Ep. 6, 1. F. 1, 519. Rem. 635. littora tangit, *he lands upon,* Ov. M. 6, 446. *cf.* 15, 644. Tr. 1, 2, 83. tangere gressu loca, *to go to,* Senec. Oedip. 666. *but* incubui, tetigique locum, qua parte fuisti, *I kissed,* Ov. Ep. 15, 149. signata citâ loca tangere fundâ, *to hit* or *strike,* Tibul. 4, 1, 97. lucum infausto tetigêre gradu, *they reached* or *arrived at,* Ov. M. 3, 36 ut primùm alatis tetigit magalia plantis *sc.* Mercurius, *touched* or *alighted on,* Virg. A. 4, 259. matronam nullam ego tango, *I meddle with,* Hor. S. 2, 54. ut medium campi tetigêre, *they reached,* Ov. F. 3, 219. tangè manu mensam, quo tangunt more precantes *sc.* aram, *touch* or *put your hand on,* Ov. A. 1, 4, 27. Tantalus, cui licuit soli Superiorum tangere mensas, *to be admitted to,* Ov. M. 6, 173. detur inoffensae metam tibi tangere vitae, *to reach,* Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 1. dum loquor Hesperio posita in littore metas humida Nox tetigit, *reached the goal* or *end of her course,* i. e. *it was morning,* Ovid. Met. 2, 143.—Nilum tetigit *sc.* Io, *reached,* ib. 1, 729. *so* parvos Penates, *i. e.* parvam domum, Ov. M. 8, 637.—poma, *to touch* or *taste,* Ov. A. 3, 7, 52. ut tetigi Pontum, *I reached,* Id. Tr. 3, 8, 27. *so* portus, Ov. Art. 3, 748. M. 7, 158. Virg. A. 4, 612. cùm jam portum titigêre carinae, *have just reached,* Virg. G. 1, 303. Verres, simul ac tetigit provinciam, &c. Cic. Verr. 1, 10. ut Sarȳri laevisque senex *(i. e.* Silenus) tetigêre saporem *sc.* mellis, *tasted,* Ov. F. 3, 745. aethereas sedes cognataque sidera tanget, *he shall reach,* Ov. M. 15, 839. *but* sidera vertice, *to touch,* ib. 7, 61. *cf.* P. 2, 5, 57. *so* sidera pennis, Id. M. 4, 788. sidera summa, Ov. F. 1, 307. solum tetigêre mento, *touched the ground with their chin,* i. e. *fell* or *were slain,* Hor. Od. 2, 7, 12. ne tange tabellas *do not open the letter,* Ov. Art. 2, 543. thalamos, *to enter,* Id. Art. 3, 560. vitiâsti virginem, quam te

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re jus non fuerat tangere, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 52, *cf.* Eun. 4, 2, 10. Heaut. 4, 6, 15. Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 25.—¶ 3. Tetigin' tui quidquam? *have I touched* or *taken*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24. cur id ausus (es) facere, ut id, quod non tuum esset, tangeres? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 10. *so* ego Roscium, si quid communi nomine tetigit, confiteor praestare debere societati, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12. de praedâ meâ, praeter quaestores urbanos, id est, populum Romanum, teruncium non attigit nec tacturus est quisquam, Cic. Fam. 2, 17. idcirco agros nominare non possum, quia tangam nullum ab invito, Cic. Rull. 2, 25.—* haec civitas Rhenum tangit, *is contiguous to*, Caes. B. G. 5, 3. *so* villa, quae viam tangit, Cic. Mil. 19. fundi decem et tres, qui Tiberim ferè omnes tangunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7.—¶ 4. metaph. *to touch, to move* or *affect*; sunt lacrimae rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt, Virg. A. 1, 462. quam nisi crudelem, non tangat lăsŏnis aetas, et genus, et virtus? Ov. M. 7, 26. neve tuum fallax animum fiducia tangat, ib. 11, 430. fortè et Numitori—tetigerat animum memoria nepotum, Liv. 1, 5. si vos urbis, Quirites, si vestri nulla cura tangit; at vos veremini deos patrios ab hostibus captos, Liv. 3, 17. minae Clodii, contentionesque, quae mihi proponuntur, modicè me tangunt, Cic. Att. 2, 19. nec nos ambitio, nec amor nos tangit habendi, Ov. Art. 3, 541. saepe tamen patriae dulci tanguntur amore, Id. F. 5, 653. non epulis oneror; quarum si tangar amore, est tamen in Geticis copia nulla locis, Id. P. 1, 10, 31. posse suo tangi credet amore deas, Id. Art. 3, 682. at vos si laesae contemtus tangit alumnae, Id. M. 2, 527. Venerem quoque cura futuri tangit, ib. 9, 424. hinc amor ambarum tetigit rude pectus, ib. 719. cura mei si te pia tangit, Id. Ep. 8, 15. nec te mea regia tanget, ib. 2, 89. si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querelâ, Hor. Art. 98. miseri te si qua parentis tangere cura potest, Virg. A. 12, 933. si te cura pomorum tangit, Col. 3, 21. si gloria tangit te generis magni, Ov. M. 4, 638. nos quoque tangit honos, Id. F. 5, 297.—tangit et ira deos, Id. M. 8, 279. vota tamen tetigêre deos, tetigêre parentes, ib. 4, 164. quae (vota) pro me duras non tetigêre deos, *i. e.* Augustum, Id. Tr. 1, 8, 4. et tamen haec tangent aliquando Caesaris aures, Id. P. 4, 9, 125. quòque magis nŏris, quàm me vulgaria tangant, ib. 25. nec nova Carthago, nec te crescentia tangunt moenia, Id. Ep. 8, 11.—nec formâ tangor; poteram tamen hac quoque tangi, Id. M. 10, 614. *cf.* Ep. 12, 189. hinc sua majores posuisse vocabula Majo tangor, *I am led to believe that the aged* men *gave their name to* the month of *May*, Ov. F. 5, 73.—infelix Dido! nunc te fata impia tangunt, *the cruel fates press hard upon you*, (*al.* facta,) Virg. A. 4, 596.—* *to touch upon, to mention slightly*; neque omnia dicam, et leviter unumquodque tangam, Cic. Rosc. A. 30. sed ubi Xenocrates, ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? Cic. Acad. 4, 44. sed tamen, ut potero summatim attingere, tangam, *I will briefly explain*, Lucr. 3, 262. quid minus utibile fuit, quàm hoc ulcus tangere, aut nominare uxorem? *to touch upon this sore*, Ter. Phor. 4, 4, 9.—quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in convivio, nunquam tibi dixi? *how I touched up* or *bantered*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30.—aversis utinam tetigissem carmina Musis, *I wish I had attempted* to write *verses without the favour of the Muses*, i. e. I wish I had not had a genius for poetry, Ov. A. 3, 12, 17.—tetigisti acu *sc.* rem, *you have hit it, you have touched the point*; as we say, *you have hit the nail on the head*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19.—* *to cozen, to trick* or *cheat, to defraud*; si neminem alium potero, tuum tangam patrem, *I will touch your father* for the money, I will trick him out of it, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 118. matrem quoque, ib. istis adeò te tetigi triginta minis, *I tricked you out of* those 30 minae, Id. Epid. 5, 2, 40. *so* tangere hominem vult bolo, Id. Poen. prol. 101. aere militari tetigero lenunculum, ib. 5, 5, 7. sentin', (*for* sentisne) senem esse tactum triginta minis, Vet. poëta apud Cic. Or. 2, 64.—TANGENS malè singula dente superbo *sc.* mus, *scarcely touching* or *tasting*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 87. aliquis cubito prope stantem tangens inquiet, *jogging the person standing by him with his elbow*, ib. 2, 5, 42. carina tangens portus, Ov. A. 2, 9, 32. stellae nunquam tangentes aequor, i. e. *the stars round the north pole*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 3. tangentiaque ora relinquit *sc.* lepus, *leaves* or *gets off from the mouth* of the dog *touching* her, Ov. M. 1, 538. templa parentis init, flavum tangentia littus, *bordering on*, ib. 15, 722.—me miserum! quanti montes volvuntur aquarum! jamjam tacturos sidera summa putes: quamvis diducto subsidunt aequore valles! jamjam tacturas Tartara nigra putes, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 20.——TACTUS, part. *touched*: te dejectum debeo intelligere, etiamsi tactus non fueris, Cic. Caec. 13. sic cadit, ut tactâ surgere possit humo, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 18. tactaque nascenti corpus haberet humus, *touched by me when born, on which I was laid*, (A. 47.) i. e. *I should have been buried in my native land*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 46. hic primus rapias illius tacta labellis pocula, Id. Art. 1, 575. tristi medicamine tactae defluxêre comae, Id. M. 6, 140. frondes autumno frigore tactae, ib. 3, 729. ovis tacta sulphure, *besmeared*, Ov. F. 4, 740.—nunc quoque curaliis eadem natura remansit, duritiem tacto capiant ut ab aëre, *that they receive hardness from touching* or *feeling the air*, Ov. M. 4, 751. *cf.* 15. 415. tactaeque vaporibus herbae ardent, *touched by the vapours*, ib. 7, 105. et tactum vix bene limen erat *sc.* ab eo, *scarcely had he touched* or *entered*, Ov. Ep. 6, 24. et credit tactis digitos insidere membris; *that his fingers sink* or *make an impression upon its members when touched*, Ov. M. 10, 25.—¶ 2. littoribus tactis, *having reached the shore*, Ov. F. 3, 875. & 5, 615. et poenae tellus est mihi tacta meae, *was reached by me, I reached*, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 18. *so* ora Sarmatis, ib. 4, 10, 109. *cf.* F. 1, 514.—ulmus—saevi fulmine tacta Jovis, *struck with lightning*, Ov. Tr. 1, 144. de caelo tactae quercus, *blasted from heaven*, Virg. E. 1, 17. Natiae statua, aut aera legum de caelo multa, &c. Liv. 25, 7. *cf.* 29, 14. aliquot homines de caelo tacti exanimatique fuerunt, *were thunderstruck and killed*, Liv. 22, 36.

simulacrum

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simulacrum e caelo tactum, Plin. 36, 4. tacta aedes Junonis, Id. 2, 54.—¶ 3. *metaph.* utque rudis (puella) primoque Cupidine tacta, *smitten by Cupid for the first time*, Ov. M. 10, 636. materno tacta dolore Thetis, *moved* or *affected*, Propert. 3, 5, 34. *cf.* 3, 1, 39. divino spiritu tactus, *inspired*, Liv. 5, 22. tactusque dolore conjugis amissae, *touched with grief for the loss of his wife*, Ov. M. 7, 688. tactusque cupidine laudis, Id. Tr. 4, 5, 11.—illud tertium, quod a Crasso tactum est, *has been touched upon* or *briefly noticed*, Cic. 2, 10 f. id tactum, quod insuper sollicitaret eos, Liv. 23, 22.——TACTUS, ûs, m. *touch, the sense* or *act of touching*, tactus corporis est sensus, &c. Lucr. 2, 434. ex sensibus ante cetera homini tactus, dein gustatus; reliquis (sensibus) superatur a multis (animalibus,) Plin. 10, 69 f. 88. tactus autem toto corpore aequabiliter fusus est, ut omnes ictus, omnesque nimios et frigoris, et caloris appulsus sentire possemus, *al.* possimus,) Cic. N. D. 2, 56 f. chordae intentae ad quemque tactum respondent, Id. Or. 3, 57. qui non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur, Cic. Coel. 17. infecta habent tactum atque gustatum: aliqua et odoratum, pauca et auditum, Plin. 11, 4 f. 3 f. vestes leporino pilo facere tentatum est, tactu non perinde molli, ut in cute, propter brevitatem pili dilabidas, Id. 8, 55 f. 81. tum portas propter ahena signa manus dextras ostendunt, attenuari saepe salutantûm tactu praeterque meantûm, *the brazen images* of the tutelary gods *near the gates, shew that their right hands are diminished* or *worn by the touch of those that often kiss them, when they enter* or *pass by*, Lucr. 1, 319. caecigeni, solis qui lumina nunquàm aspexêre, tamen cognoscunt corpora tactu, ib. 2, 741. *cf.* ib. 408 & 690. 3, 166. 4, 268, &c. is ejus (solis) tactus est, ut non tepefaciat solùm, sed etiam saepe comburat, *such is the force*, Cic. N. D. 2, 15. *so* lunae tactus, *(al.* tractus,) Cic. Div. 2, 46. sanguis emissus spiritum secum trahit; tactum tamen non sentit, Plin 11, 38 f. 90. tactuque innoxia molli lambere flamma comas *sc.* visa est, Virg. A. 2, 683. abstinuit tactu *(sc.* portarum) pater, *restrained from touching them*, ib. 7, 618. aret pellis, et ad tactum tractanti dura resistit, Id. G. 3, 502. mala tactu vipera, *i. e.* noxia, si tangatur, *dangerous to be touched*, ib. 416. eheu! ne rudis agminum sponsus lacessat regius asperum tactu leonem. *ah! exasperated* or *irritated by being touched*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 11. et metuit tactus assilientis aquae *sc.* Europa, Ov. F. 5, 612. *cf.* M. 6, 106. virga recens—vim rapuit monstri, tactuque induruit hujus, *and hardened by the touch of it*, Ov. M. 4, 745. membra reformidant mollem quoque saucia tactum, Id. P. 2, 7, 13. id quoque, quod ventis animal nutritur et aurâ, protinus assimulat tactu quoscunque colores, *takes* or *assumes by the touch*, Ov. M. 15, 412. *vid.* CAMAELEON.——TACTIO, ônis, f. *a touching* or *feeling, the touch*; qualis est haec (voluptas) aurium, tales sunt oculorum et tactionum, et odorationum, et saporum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. quid tibi ergo meam, me invito, tactio est? *i. e.* quid meam rem tangis? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 14. *so* quid tibi hanc digito tactio est? *why do you touch her?* Id. Poen. 5, 5, 29. quid tibi illunc tactio est? *why do you touch him?* Id. Cas. 2, 6, 54 & 56. quid tibi nos, mendice homo, tactio est? Id. Aul. 3, 2, 9.—TACTILIS, e, *tangible, that may be touched*, Lucr. 5, 152.

TANOS v. us, i, m. *a kind of gem*, Plin. 37, 5 f. 19.

TANQUAM v. tamquam, adv. *as, as well as; as it were, as if*: gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur, Tusc. 1, 45. inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas hominum jubeo, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61. *cf.* ib. 74. apud eum sic fuit, tanquam domi meae, Cic. Fam. 13, 70. nostin' ejus narum Phaedriam? DA. tanquam te, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 14. repente te, tanquam serpens e latibulis, intulisti, Cic. Vat. 2.—* TANQUAM *admits the particles* SIC, ITEM, ITA, &c. *either before* or *after it*; nam et Odyssea Latina est, sic tanquam opus aliquod Daedali, Cic. Brut. 18. *add.* Q. fr. 1, 1, 1 f. ad Quir. 1. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 33.—* *also* SI, *with verbs*; de Dolabellâ quod scripsi, suadeo, videas, tanquam si tua res agatur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. *cf.* Rosc. A. 32. Q. fr. 3, 2. Liv. 40, 9. tanquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 21.—* *sometimes* SI *is omitted*; tanquam enim clausa sit Asia, sic nihil perfertur ad nos, Cic. Fam. 12, 9. *cf.* Brut. 1 f. Liv. 41, 24. 42, 3 f. Plin. 2, 63.—* *for* exempli gratiâ, Col. 3, 11, 5. & 5, 2, 1.

TANTUS, a. *so great, so much*; tantus quantus, *as much* or *as great as*; tantam eorum multitudinem interfecerunt, quantum fuit diei spatium, Caes. B. G. 2, 11. concio tanta, quantam meminisse non videor, Cic. Phil. 4, 1. *cf.* 5. c. ult. tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima potest esse morum distantia. Cic. Am. 20. *cf.* ib. 6. Sen. 12. quum hac me laetitiâ tantâ, et tantis affecistis gaudiis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 105. nonne te miseret mei? tantum laborem capere ob talem filium? Ter. And 5, 2, 29. miseret tui me, qui huic tantum hominem facias inimicum tibi, Id. Eun. 4, 7, 32. fortus domi tantos ego solus faciam? Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 79. *cf.* 4, 5, 6. ah! tantamne rem tam negligenter agere? *sc.* oportet v. decet, Ter. And. 1, 5, 18. gaudeo, tantam fortunam de improviso esse his datam, Id. Phor. 5, 6, 44. tantus natu, *so old*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 16. tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem, *it was of so great importance* or *difficulty*, Virg. A. 1, 33. tantus amor laudum, tantae est victoria curae! Id. G. 3, 112. tantus furor illo tempore gentem Aetolorum, tantusque magistratus eorum cepit! Liv. 39, 33.—¶ 2. TANTUS is often followed by UT or QUI; tantâ modestiâ audiens fuit justis absentium magistratuum, ut si privatus in comitio esset Spartae, Nep. 17, 4. *cf.* Cic. Rosc. A. 43. nulla est tanta vis, quae non ferro ac viribus frangi possit, Cic. Marcel. 3. *cf.* Sull. 2. Senec de irâ, 3, 4.—* *with the genit.* jugi modici occursu tantus ille ventorum coërcetur, Plin. 2, 47 f. 46 f.——¶ 3. *so small*: or simply, *so great and not greater, such*; num censes eos, qui divinare dicuntur, posse respondere, sol major ne, quàm terra sit? an tantus, quantus videatur? *or only as great, as it seems*, Cic. Div. 2, 3 f.

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ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt, ut iis ad ipsas provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possimus, *so small* or *inconsiderable*, Cic. Manil. 6. senatûs consultum—tantam vim habet, ut, &c. *so small* or *such force*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 8. *cf.* 8, 10. 9. & 15, 14, 8.—¶ 4. TANTUM *is often used as a subst.* cum tantum belli in manibus esset, Liv. 4, 57. quum tantum belli circumstaret tyrannum, Id. 34, 27. tantumque inde timoris Palisci injectum est, 5, 26. mittite oratores ad consulem, qui inducias tantum temporis petant, ut mittere legatos Romam possitis, *for so long time*, 36, 35. favere enim pietati fideique Deos, per quae populus Romanus ad tantum fastigii venerit, *to such a pitch of greatness*, 44, 1. *cf.* 38, 51. tantum hostium intra muros est, *such a number* or *so many of the enemy*, Liv. 3, 17. tantum (*sc.* temporis) moratus, dum Eumenes cum classe assequeretur, Samum petere intendit, *so long*, 37, 12. tantum (*sc.* spatii) progressus a castris, ut dimicaturum appareret, *so far*, ib. c. 39. *so* tantum aberant summo, quantum semel ire sagitta missa potest, *they were as far from the top, as an arrow discharged could go at once*, Ov. M. 8, 695. intelligetis sexies tantum, quàm quantum satum sit, ablatum esse ab aratoribus, *six times as much as was sown*, Cic. Verr. 3, 43. Chreme, tantumne est ab re tua otii, tibi, aliena ut cures? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 23. minis viginti tu illam emisti,—argenti tantum dabitur, Id. Ad. 2, 1, 38. quid ego tantum sceleris admisi miser? Heaut. 5, 2, 3. tantum trahit ille timoris, Ov. M. 13, 84.—inque oculis tantum, tantum super ora favilae, (*al.* inque oculis fumum *sc.* aspice; volitant super ora favillae,) ib. 2, 284. tantum sanguinis, 15, 423. *cf.* ib. 617.—praesidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, *the garrison is so small*, Caes. B. G. 6, 34.—* in tantum, *so, so much, so greatly*; nec puer Iliacâ quisquam de gente Latina in tantum spe tollet avos, Virg. A. 6, 876. in tantum suam virtutem enituisse, Liv. 22, 27, quaedam aquae fervent in tantum, ut non possint esse usui, *are so hot*, Senec. quaest. nat. 3, 24. *cf.* de ben. 2, 23. cum aqua in tantum refrixerit, quantum ne contacta corpus urat, (*al.* contactu,) *when the water is cooled to such a degree, as not to burn the body, when it is touched*, Col. 12, 24, 1. *cf.* 3, 13, 9.—* tantum est, *so much and no more*: num quid est aliud mali, quod non dixeris, reliquum? PAR. tantum est, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 24. *cf.* Hec. 5, 3, 15. num quid amplius? LYS. tantum est, Plaut Merc. 2, 2, 11. tantum est: valete, &c. *no more, I have said what I had to say*, Id. Cas. prol. 87. *cf.* Ter. prol. 5.—* TANTUS in the plur. is sometimes put for TOT, *so many*; arebant tantis epoti millibus amnes, *drunk up by so many thousands*, Claudian. de laud. Stilich. 1, 171. quasi mihi non sexcenta tanta soli foleant credier, *as if I were not often trusted with* 600 *times as much* or *as many pounds*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2. 37. tribus tantis minus illi minus redit, quam observeris, *the return from that field is three times less than what was sown*, Id. Trin. 2, 4, 129. ita tanta mira in aedibus sunt facta, *so many wonderful things* or *prodigies have happened within doors*, Id. Amph. 5, 1, 5. *cf.* Cas. 3, 5, 4. nunquam se tanto vulture caelum induit, *never was the heaven covered with so many vultures*, Lucan. 7, 834. *cf.* V. Flac. 5, 636. Stat. Th. 11, 160. cum equitibus MC. peditum ac levis armaturae quater tantis, *four times as many light-armed soldiers*, Hirt. B. Afr. 19.——TANTI *in the genit. is joined with verbs of valuing, selling*, &c. frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, Cic. Verr. 3, 84. ut quanti quisque se ipse facit, tanti fiat ab amicis, *that every one should be as much valued by his friends, as he values himself*, Cic. Amic. 16. ubi me dixero dare tanti, testes faciet illico, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 49. tanti, quanti poscit, vin' (*for* visne) tanti illam emi, *for as much*, or *at as great a price as he asks*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 22. *but* videris vereri, ne Silius tanti nolit vendere, quanti nos vellemus, *at so small a price as we should wish*, Cic. Att. 12, 30. tanti vocat ille pudicam, *for so much*, i. e. *having received so great a dowry*, Juv. 6, 136. graviter increpuit (*sc.* Domitius Crassum,) tanti censorem habitare, *should dwell in so sumptuous a house*, Plin. 17, 1. frugiferas arbores tanti taxaverant, ib.—oportet itaque, ubi aliquid non respondet, non tanti putare auctorem, quanti aegrum, *not to regard so much the author* of the remedy, *as the patient*, Cels. 3, 1, 18. te quoque obsecro, ut aliquam oneris mei partem suscipere tanti putes, *that you may vouchsafe*, Plin. Ep 2, 9, 6,——¶ TANTI esse, *to be of so great value* or *importance*; non ego sum tanti, *of so much value*, Ov. Ep. 7, 45. vereor,—ne non sim tanti, *I fear my not being so much esteemed by you*, ib. 19, 97. non sum me judice tanti, *I am not so much worth, in my opinion*, Id, M. 10, 613. *add.* ib. 618. nam non sum tanti, ut renovem tua vulnera, Caesar, Ov. Tr. 2, 209. nec fueram tanti, Id. P. 4, 6, 12.—nullus amor tanti est, ut, &c. Id. A. 2, 5, 1. *cf.* 1, 10, 49. ara mihi non tanti est, Id. F. 6, 701. ah! non est, clamabat, tibia tanti, Qv. M. 6, 386. i procul hinc, dixit, non es mihi tibia tanti, Id. Art. 3, 505. *cf.* ib. 601. Rem. 750. tanti nova non fuit arbos, *was not so much worth*, Ov. M. 10, 310. nec erat mihi vincere tanti, 11, 779.—vix Priamus tanti, totaque Troja fuit, Id. Ep. 1, 4. non ille (Jupiter) velit, cui nox (si creditur) una non tanti, ut tantus concipere re, fuit, *one night was not sufficient to beget you, so great a person*, ib 9, 10. *cf.* Plaut. Amph. prol. 113. and therefore Jupiter is said to have prolonged one night into three, Apollodor. 2, 4, 8. non sunt tua munera tanti, *are not so much valued* or *regarded by me*, ib. 17, 230. *cf.* P. 3, 9, 45. M. 2, 624. non fuerant artes tanti quae numinis iram contraxere mihi, ib. 660. *cf.* A. 3, 6, 37.—tanti ejus (Divitiaci) apud se gratiam esse ostendit *sc.* Caesar, uti, &c. *that he had so great a regard for him*, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. credo etiam tabulae proferentur: est tanti, *it is of great importance* to you, Cic. Verr. 4, 20. fuit tanti, mihi crede, *it was of importance* or *worth while*, ib. 12. *cf.* Att. 5, 20. tanti non fuit Arsacem capere, Seleuciam expugnare, ut earum rerum, quae hic gestae sunt, spectaculo careres, i. e. *if you had taken* Ar-

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sàces, *and sacked* his capital Seleucia, *it would not make you amends for your absence from the sight of the things which have passed here*, Cic. Fam. 8, 14. sed est mihi tanti, *(sc.* te ire in exilium, ut invidiam ferre non recusem,) dummodo, &c. *it is of so great importance to me*, &c —*(al.* non est tanti,) *it is of small importance, I do not regard my being exposed to* odium *or censure*, Cic. Cat. 1, 9. *so* est mihi tanti, Quirites, hujus invidiae falsae atque iniquae tempestatem subire, dummodo a vobis belli periculum depellatur, *it is of small consequence to me, to endure*, &c. *I do not regard* or *mind my bearing the storm of this false and undeserved censure*, ib. 2, 7. hîc tibi ne qua moras fuerint dispendia tanti,—quin adeas vatem, *let no loss of time be so much regarded by you, as not to visit the prophetess*; however long it may oblige you to stay, fail not to go to the sibyl, Virg A. 3, 453 ——TANTO, abl. *used as an* adv. *and joined to comparatives*; quanto erat in dies gravior atque asperior oppugnatio,—tanto crebriores literae nunciique ad Caesarem mittebantur, *by how much—by so much*, Caes. B. G. 5, 44. quantum opere processerant, tanto aberant ab aqua longiùs, Id. B. C. 1, 81. reperietis quinquies tanto, judices, amplius istum, quam quantum ei in cellam sumere licitum sit, civitatibus imperâsse, *five times more*, Cic Verr. 3, 97. tantone minoris decumae venièrunt, quam fuerunt, ib. 45.—tanto major vis, quanto recentior, Plin. 9, 38 s. 62. tanto minor es, quanto, &c. Ov. Ep. 9, 107. corrigere at res est tanto magis ardua, quanto magnus Aristarcho major Homerus erat, Ov. P. 3, 9, 23. vix illam (vatem) subitò posses cognoscere, tanto sanctior, et tanto, quàm modò, major erat, Ov. F. 6, 539. T. Herminius legatus—tanto vi majore, quàm paulò ante magister equitum, cum hostium duce praelium iniit, ut, &c. Liv. 2, 20. quantum augebatur militum numerus, tanto majore pecuniâ in stipendium opus erat, Id. 5, 10. *cf.* 6, 38. Justin. 14, 4. tanto magis, *so much the more*, Nep. Pausan. 4. *cf.* Suet. Tib. 40. suam gnatam non dabit; tanto hercle magis dabit, Ter. And. 4, 4, 35. perlongè est; sed tanto ociùs properemus, Eun. 3, 5, 61. perii! quanto minus spei est, tanto magis amo, ib. 5, 9, 23. qui mentiri, aut fallere insuérit patrem; tanto magis audebit (fallere) ceteros, Ad. 1, 1, 31. quanto diutiùs abest, magis cupio tanto, et magis desidero, Heaut. 3, 1, 16. *cf.* 4, 8, 27. Phor. 1, 4, 26. & 2, 2, 14. Virg. A. 12, 20.—quanto quis audaciâ promptus *sc.* magis, tanto magis fidus, Tac. An. 1, 57. *so* quanto inopina, tanto majora, ib. 68. *cf.* 4, 48. 6, 45.—* TANTO melior, *so much the better*, a form of praise, approbation or applause, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 25. Truc. 3, 5, 61 ad honesta nitentes, quanto magis incubuerint, admirabor, et clamabo: tanto melior! surge, et respira, Senec. Ep. 31. *cf.* Phaedr. 3, 5, 2. Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 38. at mihi pande, precor, tanto meliora petenti, Ov. F. 5, 693.—laudemus toties dignum laudibus, et dicamus, tanto fortior! tanto felicior! Senec. tranq. an. c. ult *so* tanto major! tanto augustior! Plin. Pan. 71. tanto potentior! Ov. M. 14, 657.—tanto nequior, *so much the worse*, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 12.——* *with verbs denoting comparison*; tanto praestitit (Annibal) ceteros imperatores prudentiâ, quanto populus R. antecedit fortitudine cunctas nationes, Nep. 22, 1. doctrinis tanto antecessit condiscipulos, ut &c. ib. 15, 2. cum tanto Phrygia Gallica distet humus, *is so far distant from* Phrygia, Ovid. F. 5, 362. * also *with the positive*; an quodcunque facit Maecenas, te quoque verum est, tanto dissimilem, et tanto certare minorem? *is* it fit that you should strive to imitate what Maecenas does, so unlike to him, and so much his inferior, *(sed* Bentley *legit* tantùm) Hor. S. 2, 3, 313.—and *with the superl.* tanto pessimus omnium poëta, quanto tu optimus omnium patronus; (sed in quibusdam libris prior hic versus deest,) Catull ad Cic. 49, 6—¶ 2. *with* ANTE *and* POST; si Cleomènes non tanto antè fugisset, *so long before*, Cic. Verr. 5, 34. *cf.* ib. 30. nunc quoque post tanto videat, &c. *after so long a time*, Virg. G. 3, 476. vix bona post tanto quaerenti verba subibant, *after a long time*, Ov. P. 3, 4, 47—* *with other adverbs*; bis tanto amici sunt inter se, quàm priùs, *twice as much friends, as before*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 62. ter tanto pejor ipsa est, quàm tu illam esse vis, *she is three times worse, than you wish her to be*, Id. Pers. 1, 3, 73. ego multo tanto miserior, quàm tu, *much more wretched*, Id. Rud. 2, 6, 37. Maroneum (vinum) vicies tanto addito aquae miscendum Homerus prodidit, *with twenty times as much of water*, or with twenty measures of water to one of wine, Plin. 14, 4 s. 6. Homer. Odyss. 9, 208.——————

TANTUM, adv. *so much*; joined usually with verbs: verùm haec (Roma) tantùm inter caput extulit urbes, quantùm, *as much as*, Virg. E. 1, 25. quò tantùm mihi dexter abis? *so much* or *so far*, Id. A. 5, 162. tu, ut occepisti, tantùm quantùm quis, fugies, *fly as quickly as you can*, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 94. de fano tantùm quantùm me amas, velim cogites. Cic. Att. 12, 18. id autem tantùm abest ab officio, ut &c. Cic. Off. 1, 14. *vid.* ABESSE:—carmine cùm tantùm, tantùm cum gramine possim; ut tua fim, voveo, *though I be so powerful by my charms and my herbs, I wish to be your's*, Ov. M. 14, 34. nemiremini, qua ratione hic tantùm apud istum libertus potuerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 54. rex tantum auctoritate ejus motus est, ut Tissaphernem hostem judicaverit, Nep 9, 4. sed hic actor tantùm poterit facundiâ, quantum ille &c. Ter. Heaut. prol. 13.—* *with adjectives, for* TAM;—dulcia mella premes; nec tantùm dulcia, quantum et liquida, &c. durum Bacchi domitura saporem, *and not so sweet, as both fine, and fit to soften the harsh taste of wine*, Virg. G. 4, 101. venit enim magnum donandi parca juventus, nec tantùm Veneris, quantùm studiosa culinae, *and not so fond of amorous enjoyment, as of good eating*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 80. C. Marius—quantùm bello optimus, tantùm pace pessimus, *as he was very useful in war, so he was very hurtful in peace*, Paterc. 2, 11.—¶ 2. *only*; nomen tantùm virtutis usurpas; quid ipsa valeat, ignoras, Cic. parad. 2. *cf.* Verr. 2, 54. Flac,

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15. notus mihi nomine tantùm, Hor. S. 1. 9, 3. *ef.* 1, 4 6. tantùm ne noceas, dum vis prodesse, videto, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 101. tantùm illud vereor, ne &c. Sallust. Jug. 14, 20. nunc ego non tantùm, quae sum passura recordor, sed &c. Ov. Ep. 10, 79.—* TANTUM NON, *only not, almost*; cùm agger promotus ad urbem, vineaeque tantùm non jam injunctae moenibus essent, *were very near* or *on the point of being joined to the wall*, Liv. 50, 7. *so* tantùm non ad portas et muros bellum esse, Liv. 25, 15. tantum non jam captam Lacedaemonem esse, 34, 40. *cf.* 4, 2. 37, 29 f. tantùm non adversis tempestatibus Rhodum enavigavit, *he arrived at Rhodes with the wind almost full against him*, Suet. Tib. 11.—* TANTUM QUOD ex Arpinati veneram, cùm mihi a te litterae redditae sunt, *I had just come from my* villa *at* Arpinum, Cic. Fam. 7, 23. *so* tantùm quòd ultimam imposuerat Pannonico bello Caesar manum, cùm &c. *scarcely had* Caesar *finished the* Pannonian *war, when*, &c. Paterc. 2, 117. *cf.* Cic. Att. 15, 13. natus est Antii post novem menses quàm Tiberius excessit, XVIII kalendas Januarias, tantùm quod exoriente sole, *just as the sun was rising*, Suet. Ner. 6. navis Alexandrina, quae tantum quòd appulerat, *which had just then arrived*, Id. Aug. 98. Juliam primùm Marcello, Octaviae sororis suae filio, tantùm quòd pueritiam egresso,—nuptum dedit, *just having passed the age of boyhood*, ib. 63.—* tantùm quòd aratoribus Metellus obsides non dedit, se nullâ in re Verri similem futurum, *except only that he did not give*, Cic. Verr. 3, 53. *so* tantum quòd hominem non nominat, ib. 1, 45. Romanis ferme par numerus erat, equitum copiis tantùm quòd Aetoli accesserant, superabant, *except only that they were superior in cavalry by the accession of the Aetolians*, Liv. 33, 4 f. *cf.* 22, 2. Nep. 14, 6.

TANTŬLUS, a. dim. *so little, so small*, homines tantulae staturae, Caes. B. G. 2, 30. *cf.* 4, 22. Cic. Sen. 15. cur tantulo *(sc.* pretio) venierint, *why they were sold at so low a price*, Cic. Rosc. A. 45. *add.* Tusc. 2, 27.—¶ *neut. as a subst.* si tantulum morae fuisset, *if there had been a very little delay*, Cic. Verr. 2, 38. si ex eo negotio tantulum in rem suam convertisset, Id. Rosc. A. 39. Regulo ne tantulum quidem *sc.* reliquit, *he did not leave* Regulus *a farthing*, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 8. qui tantuli eget, quanto est opus, *who desires only so much as is necessary*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 59.—TANTŬLUM, adv. *a little, never so little*; si quis tantulùm de rectâ regione deflexerit, Cic. Verr. 5, 68. si tantulùm oculos dejecerimus, praesto esse insidias, ib. 71.—TANTĬLLUS, a. (*dim.* a tantŭlus) *so very little*; quem ego modò puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, *thus high, no bigger than this*, (explaining his meaning by some gesture,) Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24. monstrum mulieris! tantilla (mulier) tanta verba funditat, *so little a woman, such a pigmy*, Plaut. Paen. 1, 2, 61. longè optimum est, febrem omnino non esse; secundum est, tantillam esse, ut neque cibum impedist, neque crebram sitim faciat, *that it be so small* or *gentle*, Cels. 2, 8, 13.—¶ 2, *neut. substs.* tantillum loci, ubi catellus cubet, id mihi sat est loci, *room for a kitten is enough for me*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 40. nec possum fletibus ullis tantillum vestrae demere saevitiae, *to diminish in the least*, Catull. 97, 5. intus potate haud tantillo hac quidem causâ minus, *not a whit less on this account*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 61.—* *adv.* si tantillùm peccassis, *for* peccaveris, *if in the smallest tittle you mistake*, Id. Rud. 4, 4, 106.—TANTUNDEM, neut. (tantus et dem,) *so much*; found only in the nom. accus. and genit. malo benefacere tantundem est periculum, quantum bono malè facere, *as much—as*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 20. *so* tantundem argenti, quantum miles debuit, dedit huic, Id. Ps. 4, 7, 64 et 109. ego tantundem scio, quantum tu, Poen. 4, 3, 48. *cf.* Pers. 4, 4, 36. Cic. Verr. 3, 87. undique enim ad inferos tantundem viae est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43 f. *cf.* Caes. B. C. 3, 63. magistratibus tantundem detur in cellam, quantum semper datum est, Cic. Verr. 3, 87. *cf.* Leg. 2, 19. ut inter duo (verba,) quae idem significant, ac tantundem valent, quod melius sonet, malis, Quinctil. 1, 5, 4. virium atque impetûs non tantundem exigunt, ib. 6, 2, 10. tantundem apud posteros meruit bonae famae, quantum malae, Tac. Hist. 2, 50.—ibi tantidem frumentum emeret; quanti domi vendidisset, *for as much as he sold it at home*, Cic. Verr. 3, 83. ob malefacta haec tantidem emptam postulat sibi tradier, *for as much as she was bought*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 45. *cf.* Cic. Verr. 3, 36. Rosc. A. 39.—TANTISPER, adv. *so long, for so long time*, Cic. Inv. 2, 50. ego te meum esse dici tantisper volo, dum, quod te dignum est, facies, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 54.—¶ 2. *in the mean time*, Liv. 1, 3 et 22.—TANTŌPERE et tanto opere, adv. *so much, so greatly*; si vos tantopere istuc vultis, fiat, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 22. *cf.* Heaut. 4, 5, 38. ah! ne saevi tantopere, Id. And. 5, 2, 27. cur tantopere extimueras? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 92. hoc erat ecastor, quòd me vir tanto opere orabat meus, Id. Cas. 3, 2, 2. istud, quod tantopere didicisti, Cic. Mur. 10. *cf.* Or. 1, 35. Attici quies tantopere Caesari grata fuit, ut, &c. Nep. 25, 7.—TANTUMMŌDŌ, adv. *only*, Cic. Or. 3, 14. Sull. 10 Suet. Tib. 11.—cum Poeni aliam conditionem, tantummodo aequam peterent, *provided only*, Sallust. Jug. 79. *cf.* Cic. Att. 9. 10.

TAOS, i, m. *a gem*; pavoni similis, Plin. 37, 11.

TĂPES, ētis, m. et tăpēte, is, v. -um, i, n. *tapestry*; *cloth wrought with figures of different colours*, Plin. 8, 48. tapetibus altis exstructus, *raised* or *supported on lofty carpets*, Virg. A. 9, 325. pulchrosque tapetas, *sc.* relinquunt, ib. 358. instratos ostro alipedes, pictisque tapetis, *horses caparisoned with purple and embroidered trappings*, ib. 7, 277. positique tapetibus altis mubera cum liquido capiunt Cerealia Baccho, *reclined on high* couches covered with *tapestry*, Ov. M. 13, 638.

TARANDUS, i, m *a Scythian animal*, of the size of an ox; which changes its colour, Plin. 8, 34.

TARATANTĂRA, *the sound of a trumpet*, Enn. apud Serv. ad Virg. A. 9, 503.

TARDUS, a. *slow*; opp. *to* celer, velox, festinus; tardus asellus, Virg. G. 1, 273. tardi juvenci,

venci, ib. 2, 206. tardis ingens ubi flexibus errat, Mincius, 3, 14. inceſſit paſſu de vulnere tardo *ſc.* Eurydice, Ov. M. 10, 49. Pelias vulnere tardus Ulyſſi, Virg. A. 436. homines tardiores, quàm corbitae ſunt in tranquillo mari, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 3. tardiſſimi piſcium mugilem velociſſimum omnium habentes in ventre reperiuntur, Plin. 9, 42 f. 67, tardi menſes, *the ſlow* ſummer *months*, becauſe the days are then longeſt, Virg. G. 1, 32. *ſo* quid tantùm oceano properent ſe tingere ſoles hiberni, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obſtet, *or what delay retards the ſlow nights*, i. e. the ſummer nights ſlow of coming, ib. 2, 482 et ibi Serv. *cf.* A. 1, 746. *but* longa dies citiùs brumali fidere, nonque tardior hibernâ ſolſtitialis erit, *and the night at the ſummer ſolſtice ſhall be longer than in winter*, Ov. P. 2, 4, 26. femina tarda ad creſcendum v. in creſcendo, Varr 1, 4, 4 et 5.—* *with the genit.* tarduſque fugae, *ſlow in flying, reluctant to fly*, V. Flac. 3, 547. —*with the inf.* docilis fallendi et nectere tectos nunquam tarda dolos *ſc.* Punica pubes, Sil. 3, 233.—* *per metonym.* tarda podagra, *the ſlow gout*, i. e. *that makes one ſlow*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 32. *ſo* tarda ſenectus, ib. 2, 2, 88. Tibul. 2, 2, 19. ſenectus tarda gelu, Virg. A. 8, 508. Montani quoque venter adeſt, abdomine tardus, *unwieldy with his fat paunch*, Juv. 4, 107.—¶ 2. *metaph. ſlow of underſtanding, dull, ſtupid*; nimis indociles quidam, tardique ſunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 5. prorſum nihil intelligo; SYR. vah! tardus es, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 27. *cf.* Eun. 5, 9, 49. primùm ingenio eximio ſit, neceſſe eſt; tardis enim mentibus *(in dat.)* virtus non facilè comitatur, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 24. *cf.* Ac. 1, 8. Rull. 3, 2. eſſe tardi ingenii, Quinctil. 1, 3, 2. paullo tardiora ingenia, Id 11, 2, 42. certum eſt unum (elephantem) tardioris ingenii in accipiendis quae tradebantur, faepius caſtigatum verberibus, eadem illa meditantem noctu repertum, Plin. 8, 3.—orationis principia tarda eſſe debent, Cic. Or. 2, 53. Curio cùm tardus in cogitando, tum in inſtruendo diſſipatus fuit, Id. Brut. 59 f. Lentulus non tardus ſententiis, non inops verbis, ib. 70.—ſit primò vel tardus, dum diligens, ſtilus, Quinctil. 10, 3, 5. tardior pronuntiatio, ib. 10, 7, 22. tardus ad aliquid, 11, 2, 29.—ſpondeus—quòd eſt e longis duabus, hebetior et tardior videtur, Cic. Or. 9, 64.—tardus ſapor felicis mali, *the ſlow taſte of the happy apple*, i. e. *the citron of a pungent taſte*, remaining long on the palate, Virg. G. 2, 126.—cùm ſit tardum dictu, pluribus profit, an noceat *ſc.* vinum, *difficult to ſay, not to be ſaid till after long reflection*, Plin. 23, 1 f. 19.—TARDÈ, adv. *ſlowly*; proles tardè creſcentis olivae, Virg. G. 2, 3. ſtellae tum celeriùs, tum tardiùs moventur, Cic. N. D. 2, 20. qui in compedibus corporis ſemper fuerunt, etiam cum ſoluti ſunt, tardiùs itigrediuntur, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 31. *cf.* Fam. 14, 5. Caecin. 2 f. quae ubi tardiùs procedunt, Sall. Jug. 11 f. tardè, quae credita laedunt, creditus, Ov Ep. 2, 9.—¶ 2. *late*; cur veſperi? quid neceſſe eſt tarde? Cic. Mil. 20. triennio tardiùs, quàm debuerat, triumphavit, *later*, Id. Acad. 4, 1. *cf.* Fam. 2, 9.—TARDITAS, ātis, f. *ſlowneſs*; tanta fuit tarditas operis, ut &c. Cic. Cat. 3, 8. pleriſque in rebus gerendis tarditas et procraſtinatio odioſa eſt, Cic. Phil. 6, 3. cavendum, ne tarditatibus utamur in greſſu mollioribus, ut pomparum ferculis ſimiles eſſe videamur, Cic. Off. 1, 36. *cf.* Rabir. Perd. 7. Fam. 10, 22. Phil. 5, 9. Sext. 47. gignitur mula ex equo et aſina, ſed effrenis, et tarditatis indomitae, Plin. 8, 44. tarditas onerariae navis, Tac An. 2, 39. venenai, ib. 16, 14 f. tarditas aurium, *a dullneſs of hearing*, Plin. 20, 19 f. 33 f. et 13 f. 51. 23, 2 f. 28.—¶ 2. metaph. *ſlowneſs, dullneſs*; tarditas ingenii, Cic. Or. 68. hominum, Id. N. D. 1, 5. *cf.* Or. 1, 27. Leg. 1, 19.—TARDITŪDO, inis, f. *ſlowneſs*; podagroſi eſtis, ac viciſtis cochleam tarditudine, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 29.—TARDIUSCŬLUS, a. *ſomewhat ſlow* or *dull*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 4.—TARDĀRE, *to make ſlow, to retard*; profectionem, Cic. Fam. 7, 5. nos Eteſiae vehementiſſimè tardârunt, Cic. Att. 6, 8. pedes, Ov. Ep. 16, 19. tranſeundi difficultas celeritatem inſequendi tardare poſſet, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14. impetum hoſtium, Caeſ. B. G. 7, 46. B. C. 1, 27. quanquam vis alto vnlnere tardat, *though the violence of* the pain occaſioned by *the deep wound retards him*, Virg. A. 10, 857.—* *with the inf.* ut reliqui ob timorem propiùs adire tardarentur, ib. 2, 43.—¶ neut. *to tarry* or *delay*; quaeſivit, arceſſeremuſne te, an tardare et commorari te melius eſſet, Cic. ad Brut. 18. numquid putes reipublicae nomine tardandum eſſe nobis. Cic. Att. 6, 7 f.—tardantes ſine clementiâ puniunt, *thoſe that linger, the loiterers*, Plin. 11, 11.—gelidus tardante ſenectâ ſanguis hebet, *by retarding* or *enfeebling old age*, Virg. A. 5, 395.— at non tardatus caſu, neque territus heros, *not enfeebled by the fall*, ib. 453. genua tardata ſagittâ, *diſabled*, ib. 12, 746. exercitus imagine caeſorum tardatus ad praelia, Tac. An. 1, 62.—TARDESCĔRE, *to grow* or *become ſlow*, Lucr. 3, 480.—† TARDIGRĀDUS, a. *ſlow-paced, that goes ſlowly*, Cic. Div. 2, 64 ex Pacuvio.—TARDILŎQUUS, a. *ſlow-ſpoken, drawling*, Senec. Ep. 40 f.—TARDIPES, ĕdis, a. *ſlow-footed, limping, halting*; tardipes deus, *Vulcan*; vovit *(ſc.* puella ſe) electiſſima peſſimi poëtae ſcripta tardipedi deo daturam, i. e. *that ſhe would commit to the flames*, Catul. 36, 7. *ſo* quin et Tardipedi ſacris jam rite ſolutis, Columel. 10, 419. *i. e.* poſt Vulcanalia, *after the feſtival of Vulcan*, Id. 11, 3, 18.

TARMES, ĭtis, m. *a worm that eats timber*, Plaut. Moſt. 3, 2, 138. Vitruv. 2, 9.

TARTĂRUS, i, m. *plur.* Tartăra, ōrum, n. the place of puniſhment for the wicked in the infernal regions, *hell*, Serv. ad Virgil. A. 6, 135 et 295.—TARTAREUS, a. *of* Tartarus, *tartarean, helliſh*; Tartareus cuſtos, *the porter of Hell*, i. e. Cerbĕrus, Virg. A. 6, 395. tartareus rex, *i. e.* Pluto, Claudian. de. rapt. Proſerp. 1, 215. *vid.* Geogr. Index.

TARUM, i, n. *aloes wood*; very precious, uſed for perfumes, Plin. 12, 20 f. 44.

TASCONIUM, i, n. *a kind of white earth*, of which goldſmiths make pots for melting metal, Plin.

TATA, a name by which young children uſed to

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to call their father or grandfather; as among us, *dad* or *daddy*, Martial. 1, 101.—Tat! TATAE! interj. *strange! wonderful!* Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 3.

TAURUS, i. m. *a bull*, Col. 6, 20. tauris minora quàm bubus cornua, Plin. 7, 45 f. 70. gregibus tauri decori sunt, Virg. E. 5, 33. pacite taurum, ib. 3, 86. tauro faciem propior, Id. G. 58. tauri spirantes naribus ignem, ib. 2, 140. victi dolent, 3, 225. tauros atque in sola relegant pascua, ib. 212. *cf.* 4, 538. Id. A. 2, 202. 3, 20. 5, 236. taurorum pugna, 12, 715.—¶ 2. *a bullock, any strong ox*; terrae pingue solum—fortes invertant tauri, Virg. G. 1, 65. *cf.* ib. 45 et 210. 3, 515. tauris juga solvet arator, Id. E. 4, 41. fessi vomere tauri, Hor. Od 3, 13, 11.—¶ 3. *a brazen bull*, invented by Perillus, and used by Phalăris, the tyrant of Agrigentum, as an instrument of torture, Ov. Art. A. 1, 653. Tr. 3, 11, 41. Cic. Verr. 4, 33. Plin. 34, 8. (G 265.)—¶ 4. *a celestial sign, between* Aries *and* Gemini, Plin. 2, 16 et 41. 17, 4. candidus auratis aperit cum cornibus annum, Virg. G. 1, 217. nec Taurō Scorpius exit rectior, aut Aries donat sua tempora Librae, Lucan 9, 533. *cf.* 3, 255.—¶ 5. a bird, which imitates with its voice the lowing of oxen, Plin. 10, 42 f. 57.—¶ 6. plur. *earth-beetles*, (scarabaei terrestres,) Plin. 30, 5 f. 12. ¶ 7. *the root of a tree*, Quinctil. 8, 2, 13.—also *the name of a great mountain* or *ridge of mountains in* Asia; *and of a man*, ib. (*vid. G.* Index and Biogr.)—TAURA, ae, f. *a barren cow*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6. Col. 6, 22, 1.—TAUREUS, a. *of a bull* or *ox*; et feriunt molles taurea terga manus, *beat bull hides*, i. e. *timbrels, tabours, tabrets* or *drums*, made of the hide of a bull or ox, Ov. F. 4, 342. duo taurea terga, *a shield covered with two bull hides*, Virg. A. 9, 706.—TAUREA, ae, f. *a leather whip* or *scourge*, Juv. 6, 491.—TAURĪNUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to bulls* or *oxen*; taurino vultu Eridănus, *having the face of a bull*, Virg. G. 4, 371. alii taurinis follibus auras accipiunt redduntque, *take in and let out the air from bellows made of bull-hides*, ib. 171. mercatique solum, facti de nomine Bursam, taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo, *with a bull's hide* cut into thongs, Id. A. 1, 368. taurinus sanguis recens inter venena est, Plin. 28, 9 f. 41.—TAURĪFER, ĕra, um, *bearing* or *supporting bulls*; -eri campi, *pastures*, Lucan. 1, 473.—TAURIFORMIS, e, *bull-shaped, having the form of a bull*, Hor. 4, 14, 25.

* TAUTOLOGIA, ae, f. *the repeating of the same thought in different words*, Quinctil. 4, 2, 43. et 8, 3, 50. *al.* Virg. A. 1, 546. Sil. 6, 208. 7, 249 et 14, 613.

TAX, indecl. *a word denoting the sound of a whip, smack*; tax, tax tergo meo erit, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 12.—TAXA, ae, f. *a kind of laurel*, Plin. 15, c. ult.

TAXĀRE, freq. (*a* tago *pro* tango, Festus;) *to twit, to revile, to reproach*; Cassus Parmensis quàdum epistolâ, non tantùm ut pistoris, sed etiam ut nummularii nepotem, sic taxat Augustum, &c. Suet. Aug. 4. eadem causa in piris taxatur superbiae cognomine, *is censured* or *reproached by the surname of pride*, i. e. *they are called* superba pira, *muscadelle pears*, Plin. 15, 15 f. 16. Col. 5, 10, 18.—¶ 2. *to tax, to rate, to fix the value* or *price of any thing, to estimate*; talentum Atticum x. vi. m. (i. e. denariorum sex millibus) taxat M. Varro, Plin. 35, 11. Chrysocolla aspera taxatur in libras denariis septem, Id. 33, 5 f. 27. Senatorum censum ampliavit, ac pro octingentorum millium summâ duodecies HS. taxavit, Suet. Aug. 41. (A. 6.)—Agrippa hoc idem intervallum—XL. passuum millibus taxat, Plin. 6, 33 f. 38. *cf.* ib. 28 f. 33.—*metaph.* quodcunque illud est malum, tecum ipse metire, ac timorem tuum taxa, Senec. Ep. 24. tanti quodque malum est, quanti illud taxavimus, Id. consol. ad Marc. 19.—TAXATUS, part. *estimated, valued*, Plin. 10, 51. *cf.* 6, 22. cognoscebat de talibus causis, taxato priùs modo summae, ad quem conficiendum consideret, *having previously calculated* or *determined the sum, to raise which he sat* as a judge, Suet. Cal. 38. tum primùm hiematum sub pellibus; taxata stipendio hiberna *sc.* erant, *were supported by a tax*, Flor. 1, 12. TAXĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a taxing* or *rating*; intra pecuniam versabitur taxatio, *the estimate will not exceed a sum of money*, Senec. Ben. 3, 10. mensa citrea H S. XIVI. permutata, latifundii taxatione, *(the price of an estate,)* si quis praedia tanti mercari malit, Plin. 13, 15 f. 29. at illa (Cleopatra) consumpturam eam coenam taxationem confirmans, *affirming that the supper would take up* or *cost the sum at which she had estimated it*, Id. 13, 35 f. 57. taxatio (succini) in deliciis tanta, ut &c. *the value of amber in works of taste*, Plin. 37, 3 f. 12. super omnem esse taxationem, *that it was inestimable*, 7, 12 f.—TAXARE does not occur in the purest classics.

TAXILLUS, et *per syncopen* talus, i, m. *a die*, Cic.

TAXIM, adv. *softly, gently, by degrees*, Varr.

TAXUS, i, f. *the yew-tree*; arbor abieti similis, baccasque ferens, quibus lethale venenum ineft, praecipuè in Hispaniâ, Corsicâ et Arcadiâ. Sunt qui et *taxica* hinc appellata dicant venena, quae nunc *toxica* dicimus, quibus sagittae tinguantur. Repertum, innoxiam fieri, si in ipsam arborem clavus aereus adigatur, Plin. 16, 10 f. 20. sic tua Cyrneas fugiant examina taxos, *so may your swarms avoid the Corsican yews*, Virg. E. 9, 30. nocentes taxi, Id. G. 2, 257. *cf.* 4, 47. taxo, cujus magna in Galliâ Germaniâque copia est, se exanimavit, Caes. B. G. 6, 30. *cf.* Lucan. 3, 419. 6, 645. Sil. 3, 419. 13, 595.—* per synecdochen, *a spear*; letum triste ferens aura fecat Itala taxus, Sil. 13, 210.—TAXEUS, a. *of the yew tree*; taxea silva, Stat. Silv. 5, 5, 29.

TĒ, acc. et abl. *of* tu, *thee* or *with thee*:—TĒ, *a syllabic adjection*; *as* tūtē *for* tu,—ô Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta tyranne tulisti, Enn. apud Isidor. 1, 35. ut tute mihi praecepisti, Cic. Fam. 1, 8. tute scis, Id. Att. 11, 18 f. nisi quid tibi in tetē auxilii est, absumtus es, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 76.—TUTEMET *for* tu, Lucr. 1, 103. tutemet in culpâ, quum sis ne cernere possis, 4, 913.

* TECHNA, ae, f. *a device, artifice* or *trick*; falli te sinas technis per servulum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62. Eun. 4, 4, 51. *cf.* Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 2. Capt.

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Capt. 3, 4, 109. Bacch. 3, 2, 8.—Technici, orum, *teachers of the arts of grammar or rhetorick*, Quinctil. 2, 13, 15.—Technophyton, i, n. *the production of arts*, a place that sets one on contriving arts, Suet. Aug. 72.

* Tecolithos, i, m. *a kind of stone*, Plin. 36, 19 f. 35. & 37, 19 f. 68.

Tectè, *secretly*; tectum, *&c. see* Tĕgĕre.

Tĕcum, *for* cum te, *abl. of* tu, *with thee.*

Tĕda, *the torch-tree, a torch*; *see* Taeda.

Tĕgĕre, (tĕgo, texi, tectum,) *to cover*; is (Alcibiades) cum esset projectus iuhumatus;—amica corpus ejus texit suo pallio, Cic. Div. 2, 69. horrida villosâ corpora veste tegam, Tibul. 1, 9, 68. veste tegor vili, Ov. Ep. 15, 75. nec libet auratâ corpora veste tegi, ib. 13, 32, *cf.* Art. 3, 178. vite caput tegitur, Id. M. 6, 592. crines umbrosa tegebat arundo, Virg. A. 8, 34. et, quod tegit omnia, caelum, Ovid. Met. 1, 5. quas (aras) nemus umbrosum, secretaque silva tegebant, ib. 7, 75. at tu, quae ramis, arbor, miserabile corpus nunc tegis unius, mox es tectura duorum, ib. 4, 159. inque solo, quod texerat herba, jacebat, 2, 420. nix tegit alta duas *f.* plagas, 1, 5 . nix humeros infula tegit, Virg. A. 4, 250. ramis tegerem ut frondentibus aram, 3, 25. vos tegit arbutus umbrâ, Virg. E. 7, 46. fegetem humo, Id. G. 1, 212. caput ferrugine, ib. 467. coluber, frigidâ sub terrâ tumidum quem bruma tegebat, Id. A. 2, 472. aequore quot pisces, fronde teguntur aves, Ov. Art. 1, 58.—lumina somno. *to close or shut*, 4, 414. cadavera humo, *to bury*, 3, 558. *so* Ov. P. 1, 9, 54. Crotonis ossa tegebat humus, *covered*, Ov. M. 15, 56. ossaque lecta cado texit Corynaeus aheno, *inclosed the collected bones in a brazen urn*, Virg. A. 6, 228.—¶ 2. metaph. *to cover, to conceal, to hide, to disguise*; consilium vultu, Virg. A. 4, 477. causam doloris, Ov. M. 13, 748. *sc.* Lucan. 6, 228. animi dolorem vultu, Cic. Verr. 2, 8. aliquid mendacio, Id. Quint. 26. cupiditatem nomine triumphi, Id. Pis. 24. crudelissimum nomen tyranni humanitate, Nep. in Dione, 1. nomen ingens, parcsque virtutes secessu, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 3. *cf.* 2, 11, 7. turpia facta oratione, Sall. Jug 85, 31. commissa *sc.* arcana *v.* secreta, Hor. Art. 200. *cf.* Ep. 1, 18, 38. abscondunt gemitus, et pectora laetâ fronte tegunt, Lucan. 9 f. non timidum nuptae leviter tectura pudorem lutea demissos velârunt flammea vultus, ib. 2, 360. (A. 464.) ostendit terras Titan, et fidera texit, Id. 8, 202. nebula matutina texerat inceptum, Liv. 41, 2 ferae latibulis se tegunt, Cic. Rabir Post. 15.—¶ 3. *to protect, to defend*; libertatem, patriam parentesque armis, Sall. Cat. 6. neque locus, neque amicus quisquam tegor, quem arma non texerint, ib. 58, 10. legatos ab irâ impetuque hominum, Liv. 8, 6.—¶ 4. *to encircle, to stand round*; namque omnis eum stipata tegebat turba ducum, Virg. A. 11, 12. *cf.* Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 26.—* tegere latus alicui, *to give place to one*, as we say, *to give him the wall*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 18 *vid.* Latus.—Tegens eam totâ veste *covering*, Ov. M. 6, 299. paene puer, dubiique tegens lanugine malas, *covering his cheeks with a down scarcely visible*, ib. 9, 398. caesaries humeros et terga tegens, 13, 914. quaque manibus circumplaudêrę suorum, undique jactato flore tegente vias, Id. Tr. 4, 2, 50.—dira tegens supplicia, *concealing, seeking to hide his dreadful wounds*, Virg. A. 6, 498. bis rejecti armis respectant terga tegentes, *twice repulsed they face about, protecting their backs with their shields*, ib. 11, 630. privatum odium falsis criminibus tegens, *veiling* or *disguising*, Tac. An. 2, 80.—tunc quoque cura fuit partes velare tegendas, *that ought to be concealed*, Ov. M. 13. 479. *so metaph.* pectoribusque dabas multa tegenda meis, Id. Tr. 3, 6, 10. Tectus, part. *covered*; bestiae aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. ut tecti, ut vestiti esse possimus, ib. 60. tectus vaginâ ensis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 40. antrum tectum arboribus, Ov. Met. 12, 212. primâ tectus lanugine malas Corythus, ib. 291. atria marmore tecta, ib. 14, 260. Rhenus vicidi malè tectus ab ulvâ, Id. Tr. 4, 2, 41. nympha tecta sub aquâ aequoreâ, Id. P. 2, 10, 28. congestis tectus in armis, Id. F. 2, 665. montis cacumen tectum nubibus, Lucan. 3, 6. urbium ruinae tectae pulvere, ib. 7, 393. sub tecto miles dexterâ ac sinistrâ muro tectus, operi quaecunque usui sunt, supportat, Caes. B. C. 2, 15.—oves tectae pellibus, *covered with skins* to preserve their fleeces, Varr. 2, 11, 7. Col. 7, 2, 3 et 4. Plin. 8, 47 f. 72. *cf.* Hor. Od. 2, 6, 10.—naves tectae, *covered, decked*; opp. to apertae, *uncovered*, Liv. 31, 46. 36, 43. Caes. B. C. 3, 100. (A. 404.)—tecta via, *paved* with stones, *i. e.* via Appia, *(sed al. al.)* Ov. F. 1, 198.—* *protected, defended*; legationis jure satis tectum se arbitrabatur, Nep. 16, 5. pericula facilè innocentia tecti pellemus, *(al.* repellemus) Cic. Manil. 24. Cic. Or. 1, 59.—* te obsecramus, uti adversa ejus per te tecta tacitaque apud omnes sint, *that you may not reveal or discover her misfortunes*, Ter. Hec 3, 3, 27.—¶ 2. adj. *secret, hidden, close, reserved, not frank* or *open*; qui occultus et tectus dicitur, tantùm abest, ut se indicet, &c. Cic. Fin. 2, 17. tectus amor, Ov. Rem. A. 619. paulo occultior atque tectior vestra ista cupiditas esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36. tectis verbis ea ad te scripsi, quae apertissimis agunt Stoici, Cic. Cic. Fam. 9, 22. totus est sermo verbis tectus, re impudentior, *couched*, ib. tecti ad alienos esse possumus, intimi multa apertiora videant, necesse est, *close, reserved*, Cic Rosc. A. 40. ac forsasse alii tectiores; ego semper prae me tuli, Id. Or. 42. tectusque recusat prodere suâ voce quenquam, Virg. A. 2, 126. tectiora flagitia, *more concealed crimes*, Plin Ep. 1, 5, 1, unum te in dicendo mihi videri tectissimum, *most guarded* or *cautious*, Cic. Or. 2, 73. *so* quis consideratior illo? quis tectior? Id. Dejot. 6.—Tecte, adv. *secretly, covertly*; opp. to apertè: et tamen ab illo apertè, tectè quidquid est datum, accepimus, Cic. Att. 1, 14. Furnio plura verbo, quam scripturâ mandata dedimus, ut et tectiùs ad vos perferrentur, et nos essemus tutiores, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. *cf.* 9, 22. optat idem juvenis, quod nos, sed tectiùs optat, Ov. Art. 1, 276. Tibull. 4, 5, 17—tecte

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tecta declinat impetum, *cautiously, securely*, Cic. Or. 68.—TECTUM, i, n. *the covering of a house, the roof*; absolutum offendi id aedibus tuis tectum, *I found the roof finished*, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 4. subsiliunt ignes ad tecta domorum, Lucr. 2, 191. rara domorum tecta vident, *the roofs of houses here and there*, Virg. A. 8, 98. tecta thalami, *the roof of the chamber*, Virg. G. 4, 374. deturbavit ventus villae tectum, Plaut. Rud. prol. 78.—¶ 2. per synecdochen, *a house*; multis locis ne tectum quidem accipio, et in tabernaculo maneo plerumque, Cic. Att. 5, 16m. tum erat ager incultus sine tecto; nunc est cultissimus cum optimâ villâ, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12. vos, Quirites, in vestra tecta discedite, Id. Cat. 3 f. cum frequentem tectis urbem vidissent, *crowded with houses*, Liv. 1, 9. de tectis moenibusque dimicare, *from their houses*, ib. 15. Romanus *(sc.* exercitus, *or for* Romani,) passim publica privataque omnia tecta adaequat solo, *levels with the ground all the houses*, ib. 39. plurimi tecta amicorum petivere, *repaired to the houses*, Tac. H. 1, 81. horrere lapsus tectorum assiduos, *to dread the continual falling of houses*, Juv. 3, 8. cumque domo exierint, urbis quoque tecta relinquant, *the buildings*, Ov. M. 4, 86. regia tecta petunt, *they go to the king's palace*, ib. 13, 638. *so* regalia tecta, *the royal palace*, 3, 204, 6, 614. innumeras urbes atque aurea tecta videbis, *houses covered with gold, beautiful palaces*, Ov. Ep. 16, 177. *cf.* P. 2, 1, 42. jam subeunt Trivine lucos, atque aurea tecta, *the temple* of Apollo and Diana having *a gilded* roof or ceiling, Virg. A. 6, 13. (A. 529,) Capitolia aurea, ib. 8, 348. (A. 564.)—aliquem tectis recipere, *to entertain in one's house*, Cic. Rull. 2, 32. mediisque parant convivia tectis, Virg. A. 1, 638. tecta intrare, Ov. M. 12, 417. subire, 14, 250. tectis excedere, 9, 148. inimicos pellere, Id. Ep 1, 109. solidis clauditur in tectis, *in a strong house*, i. e. *a prison*, Id. M. 3, 697. caecis includere tectis, *in a dark house*, i. e. *a labyrinth*, ib. 8, 158. *so* sectaque per dubias saxea tecta vias, *the labyrinth cut into intricate windings*, Id. Ep. 10, 128. Daedalus ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, Virg. A. 6, 29.—pars densa ferarum tecta rapit silvas, *the thick coverts*, Virg. A. 6, 7. frondea tecta, *leafy coverts*, i. e. *the branches of trees*, Id. G. 4, 62. daedala fingere tecta, *to frame artificial edifices*, i. e. *the cells of bee-hives*, ib. 179. frigida tecta relinquunt *sc.* apes, *their cold habitations*, i. e. *their hives*, ib. 104. ac veluti ingentem formicae farris acervum cum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt, *and hoard it up in their cell*, Virg. A. 4, 403.—TECTOR, ōris, m. *a plasterer or pargetter*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2m. Vitruv. 7, 3 f.—TECTORIUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to a plasterer*; sepulcrum tectoris opere exornare, *with plastering* or *plaster*, Cic. Leg. 2, 26.—peniculus tectorius, *a plasterer's brush*, *(al.* pannicula tectoria, *light hair* or *down mixed with plaster,)* Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 18. *cf.* Plin. 28, 17 f. 71.—omne atramentum sole perficitur, librarium gummi, tectorium glutino admixto, *every* kind of *ink is brought to perfection by the sun, writing ink with a mixture of gum, ink used by plasterers* for blackening walls *with a mixture of glue*, Plin. 35, 6 f. 25 f.—TECTORIUM, i, n. *a plastering* or *pargetting, plaster*; any thing laid over a wall or pavement for the sake of firmness; whether of pure lime or gypsum, called ALBARIUM OPUS; or of sand mixed with lime, called ARENĀTUM; or of pounded marble and lime, called MARMORATUM, Vitruv. 7, 2 et 3. totum in eo est, (quod mihi erit curae,) tectorium ut concinnum sit, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 1. columna, ex qua tantum tectorium vetus delitum *(al.* deletum) sit, et novum inductum, Cic. Verr. 1, 55. parietes ac camarae munitae tectorio, Varr. 1, 57. balnea obscura, gregali tectorio inducta, *covered with common plaster*, Senec. Ep. 86. polire tectorio, *to smooth with plaster*, Vitr. 5, 10. cubilia lapide fabricata, et expolita tectoriis, *smoothed with plaster*, Col. 8, 15, 5. tectorium quidem, nisi ter arenato, et bis marmorato inductum est, non satis splendoris habet, Plin. 36, 23 f. 55. tectoria rimae foedant, ib. in Elide aedes est Minervae, in qua frater Phidiae Panaenus tectorium induxit lacte et croco subactum, *laid on the wall a coat* or *course of plaster tempered with milk and safron*, ib. *cf.* 35, 16 f. 56. 30, 6 f. 17.—* tandem aperit vultum, et tectoria prima reponit, *she uncases her face, and takes off the first coat* of paint, Juvenal 6, 466.—dignoscere cautus, quid solidum crepet, et pictae tectoria linguae, i. e. *to distinguish sincerity and flattery* or *dissimulation*, Pers. 5, 25.—* opercula doliorum et tectoria, *coverings*, Cato, 11, 2.—TECTORIŎLUM, i, n. *a little plaister*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 10.

TĒGES, ētis, f. *a mat made of leaves* or *rushes*, Varr. 1, 22. Martial. 11, 33 et 57. similia praecipit et de junco—ad tegetes texendas, Plin. 21. 18. M. Columella, patruus meus,—sub orta caniculae palmeis tegetibus vineas adumbrabat, *with palm-mats*, Col. 5, 5, 15. *so* canneae tegetes, quibus oliva excipitur, 12, 50, 8.—ausa Palatino tegetem praeferre cubili *sc.* Messalina, *to prefer an old mat* or *coarse rug to a bed* of state *in the palace*, Juv. 6, 117. institor hibernae tegetis, *the seller of a thick rug for winter*, ib. 7, 221. filii in grabatis tegetibusque concepti, Mart. 9, 94 TEGETICŬLA, ae, f. *a small mat*; -lae cannabinae, *little hempen mats*, Col. 8, 9, 3. Varr. 3, 8, 2. *cf.* 2, 11, 8. Martial. 9, 94.

TĔGIMEN v. tĕgūmen, *et contr.* TEGMEN, ĭnis, n. *any sort of covering* or *shelter, a covert* or *shade*; tegimen direpta leoni pellis erat, *his garment was a skin torn from a lion*, Ov. M. 3, 52. mihi amictui est Scythicum tegmen, Tic. Tusc. 5, 32. tegumen consertum spinis, Virg. A. 3, 594. tegumen omnibus sagulum fibulâ aut spinâ consertum, Tac. G. 17. scilicet Ajaci conjux ornata venires. *(al.* veniret,) cui tegimen *(al.* tegumen, *al.* tegmen) septem terga fuere boum, *whose shield was* covered with *seven ox-hides*, Id. Art. 3, 112. tegimenque capillis fumere, *a cap for his hair*, Ov. M. 1, 672. Germanicus, quo magis agnosceretur, detraxerat tegimen capiti, *i. e.* galeam, Tac. An. 2, 21. *so* tegmina nox capitum picto nutantia cono, *the coverings of their heads*

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i. e. *helmets*, Ov. M. 3, 108. tegmina queis capitum raptus de subere cortex, Virg. A. 7, 742. et super tunicam aeneum pectori tegumen, Liv. 1, 20. tutoque latet sub tegmine pectus, *i. e.* sub lorica, Lucan. 7, 499. removebitur omne tegminis officium, *all the service of defensive armour*, of a coat of mail, a shield and helmet, Ov. M. 12, 91. multos imperitos nandi, graves loricis aliisque tegminibus haustre gurgites, Liv. 5, 38. tegmina flammea murice, *purple clothes*, V. Flac. 5, 361. tegmina plantae, *shoes*, Id. 6, 702. tegmina surae, *buskins* or *boots that came up to the middleg*, Catul. 63, 129. vestem, manicas, pedumque tegmina recognoscat, *let him examine their clothing, mittens, and shoes*, Col. 1, 8, 18. tegminibus vites opacare, *with mats*, Id. 5, 5, 15. & 3, 10. 12. tegmen grani, *the husk*, 10, 243. ovis tegumen, *the covering* put upon a sheep to preserve its wool, Col. 7, 4, 4. tegmen leonis, *the hide* or *skin*, Virg. A. 7, 666. *so* lyncis, 1, 323. patulae recubans sub tegmine fagi, *under the covert* or *shade of a spreading beech*, Id. E. 1, 1, 1. spoliataque tegmine cerae rima patet, *deprived* of its covering or stoppage of wax, Ovid. Met. 11, 514.—TEGUMENTUM v. tegmentum, i, n. *a covering*; tegumenta corporum vel texta, vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. pinnarumque contextu corpori tegumenta faciebat, Id. Fin. 5, 11. quod gentis tegumenti erant experti nullo telo tragici posse, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. galea, clypeum, ocreae, lorica, omnia ex aere; haec ut tegumenta corporis essent, Liv. 1, 43. Romano scutum, majus corpori tegumentum, *sc.* quam clypeus Macedonum, Id. 9, 19. humus tegumentum repellendis corporibus, Senec. Ep. 90. equo purpurea tegumenta dedit, Suet. Cal. 55. palpebrae, quae sunt tegmenta oculorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. scutis tegmenta detrahere, Caes. B. G. 2, 21. *cf.* Id. B. C. 3, 44, 62 et 63. locis calidioribus, circa vindemiam adumbrantur, vel stramentis, vel aliis tegumentis uvae, ne ventis aut caloribus exarescant, Col. 11. 2, 61.—sicut testudinem, ubi collecta in suum tegumen est, tutam ad omnes ictus video esse, *a tortoise, when it is collected within its natural covering*, i. e. *its shell*, Liv. 36, 32.—* *metaph.* isthaec ego mihi semper habui aetati tegumentum meae, *as a protection* or *defence*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 32. TĔGŬLUM, i. n. *a covering, thatch*; tegulo carum (arundinum) domus suas septentrionales populi operiunt, Plin. 16, 36 s. 64. scirpi fragiles palustresque ad tegulum, tegetesque, ib. *c.* 37 s. 70.—TEGILLUM, i, n. *a small covering*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 18.

TĔGŬLA, ae, f. *a tile*; tunc quoque, cum solem nondum prohibebat et imbrem tegula, sed quercus tecta cibumque dabat, Ov. Art. 2, 622. aut ut Achillēidae cognato nomine clarum, opprimat hostili tegula jacta manu *sc.* te, *may a tile thrown by a hostile hand* from the top of a house *crush you, as* it did Pyrrhus, king of Epire, Ov. in Ibin, 304. ultimus ardebit, quem tegula sola tuetur a pluviâ, *the tile* or *roof*, Juv. 3, 201. *cf.* Ov. F. 6, 316. Martial. 7, 35. cum per tegulas demitterēre, *you were let down through the tiles* or *roof*, Cic. Phil. 2, 18. deum sese in hominem convertisse, atque per alienas tegulas venisse clanculum per impluvium, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 40. *cf.* Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 23.—extremâ tegulâ stare, prov. *to be in danger of falling*, (*al.* regulâ,) Senec. Ep. 12.

TĔLA, ae, f. (*q.* texĕla *a* texo,) *a web* of cloth; tela jugo juncta est, *the web is tied to the beam*, Ov. M. 6, 55.—tela jugalis, *the loom* or *frame* in which the web was wrought, Cato, R. R. 10 & 14. quemadmodum tela susp ensis ponderibus rectum stamen extendat, *the beam* or *loom*, Senec. Ep. 90 m. licia telae (*i. e.* jugo) addere, *to tie the threads* or *thrums* of the warp *to the beam*, Virg. G. 1, 285. *so* adnectit licia telis, Tibull. 1, 7, 85. *but* ut nios est Phariis miscendi licia telis, *according to the Egyptian custom of intermingling threads* of scarlet or different colours *in the web*, Lucan. 10, 126.—domus plena telarum, *full of looms* or *of webs weaving in looms*, Cic. Verr. 4, 26. stamina barbaricâ suspendit callida telâ, *she artfully suspends warp in a barbaric loom*, or *in a web of barbarian fashion*, Ov. M. 6, 576. quae radio stantis percurrens stamina telae, *running through the warp of the hanging web with her shuttle*, ib. 4, 275. *so* illa (Minerva) etiam stantes radio percurrere telas erŭdit, Id. F. 3, 819. nec mihi—lassaret viduas pendula tela manus, Id. Ep. 1, 10.—* The web is called STANS and PENDULA, from the ancient custom of weavers standing upright, (A. 523.)—arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas, Virg. G. 1, 294. A. 7, 14. ipsa suis quondam manibus pulcherima Dido fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro, *had interwoven the web* or *stuff with slender* threads *of gold*, ib. 11, 75. & 4, 264. illic et lentum filis immittitur aurum, et vetus in telâ deducitur argumentum, *the pliant gold is mixed with the threads, and an old subject* or *story is drawn on the web*, Ov. M. 6, 69. Lyda rurus sparso telas maculaverit ostro, V. Flac. 4, 369. assiduis exercet brachia telis, Ov. F. 4, 699. lanâ ac telâ victum quaeritans, *earning her bread by spinning and weaving*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 48. telam texens, Id. Heaut. 2, 3, 44. mulier telam deserit continuo, ib 64. telâ curas solabar aniles, Virg. A. 9, 489. tibi telas aufert—nitor Hebri? *takes away from you your webs*, i. e. *your fondness for weaving*, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 4.—antiquas exercet aranea telas, Arachne turned into *a spider works at her web as formerly*, Ov. M. 6, 145. tenuem texens sublimem aranea telam, Catull. 67, 49. efferte huc scopas, ut operam omnem aranearum perdam, dejiciamque earum omnes telas, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 25. *cf.* Asin. 2, 4, 19. arida cum totâ defendat aranea telâ, Juv. 14, 61. *cf.* Martial. 8, 33, 15. ¶ 2. *any work* or *undertaking*; ea tela texitur, *that work is planning*, Cic. Or. 3, 60. exorsa haec tela non malè omnino mihi est, ut amantem herilem copem *(i. e.* copiosum v. divitem) facerem filium, *this web is not at all ill begun by me*, i. e. *I have contrived an excellent plan, to enrich my master's son*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3 116. neque nunc quid faciam scio; neque exordiri primum, unde occipias, habes, neque ad deterendam telam certos terminos, *you can neither begin to weave this web, nor end it*, i. e. *you are quite at a loss*, Id. Ps. 1, 4, 7.

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illa ars (dialectica,) quasi Penelope telam retexens, tollit ad extremum superiora, *retracts what was before granted, does and undoes, like* Penelope *unweaving her web*, (al. Penelopae, v. -es,) Cic. Acad. 4, 29. *so* tu mille procos intacta fugares, non intertextas commenta retexere telas, Stat. 3, 5, 9. nil opus est letho, nil Icariotide telâ, *i. e.* nil opus est telâ et fraude Penelopes Icarii filiae, Ov. P. 3, 1, 113. *cf.* Id. A. 3, 9, 30.

TELĂMŌNES, um, m. *images of men*, usually in a gibbous or crook-backed figure, *supporting corbels* or *cornices* (mutulos aut coronas) *in building*, Vitruv. 6, 10 f. called by the Greeks ἀτλαντες, ib.—whence ATLAS was called by the Latins.—TELĂMO, Serv. ad Virg. 1, 741. & 4, 246.

TELĀNAE ficus, *a kind of black figs*, Plin. 15, 18.

TĒLĒPHION v. -ium, i, n. *wild purslain*, Plin. 27, 13.

TELICARDIOS, i, m. *agem like a heart*, Plin. 37, 10.

TĒLIGER, *bearing weapons*; *see* Telum.

TELIRRHIZOS, i, f. *a kind of gem*, Plin. 37, 10.

TĒLIS, is, f. *fenugreek*, Plin. 24, 18 f. 120.—TELĪNUM *sc.* unguentum, *an ointment made of fenugreek* and other ingredients, Id. 13, 1.

TĔLLUS, ūris, f. *the Earth, the goddess of the earth*; Jupiter, pater appellatur, Tellus, terra mater, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 5. communis omnium parens, Col. 1 pr. 2. quae est enim alia Tellus, nisi terra, Cic. N. D. 3, 20 m. Tellus et pronuba Juno dant signum, Virg. A. 4, 166. in aedem Telluris veneram, Varr. 1, 2, 1. ad Telluris (*sc.* aedem) tuam statuam locavi, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 4. Tellurem porco, Silvanum lacte piabant, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 143.—¶ 2. *the earth, the terraqueous globe*; nam ea, quae est media, et nona tellus, neque movetur, et infima est, et in eam feruntur omnia suo nutu pondera, Cic. Somn. Scip. 4 f. hujus (aëris) vi suspensam cum quarto aquarum elemento, librari medio spatio tellurem, Plin. 2, 5 f. 4. umbraque telluris tenebras induxerat orbi, Ov. M. 15, 652. telluris operta subire, *to enter the hidden parts of the earth*, i. e. *to go to the infernal regions*, Virg. A. 6, 140. ¶ 3. *the earth or land*, distinguished from water; ac magno telluris amore egressi (*sc.* e navibus) optatâ potiuntur Troes arenâ, Virg. A. 1, 171. diluvio tellus lutulenta recenti—edidit innumeras species *sc.* animalium, Ov. M. 1, 434. aret tellus succis ademptis, ib. 2, 211. sicca diu tellus fuerat; sitis usserat herbas, Id F. 4, 299. haud procul hinc stagnum; tellus habitabilis olim, *formerly habitable land*, Ov. M. 8, 624. laeva tibi tellus, et longo laeva petantur aequora circuitu, Virg. A. 3. 412. sternimur optatae gremio telluris ad undam, ib. 509. at tibi prima, puer, nullo munuscula cultu—tellus fundet, Id. E. 4, 19. omnis feret omnia tellus, ib. 39. *cf.* G. 1, 8. fudit equum magno tellus percussa tridenti, Neptune, (*sc.* tuo,) ib. 13. at si non fuerit tellus foecunda, ib. 67. falsa autem tellus frugibus infelix, *a salt soil* or *ground* or *land*, ib. 2, 238. molli tellus erat humida musco, *the ground* on which the house was built, Ov. M. 8, 561. *so* solida nunc tellus, sed lacus antè fuit, Id. F. 6, 404. ¶ 4. *a land* or *country*; est mea barbara tellus, Ov. M. 7, 53. *cf.* Tr. 3, 11, 7. et 5, 2, 11. Mavortia tellus, *a martial* or *warlike country*, Virg. G. 4, 462. A. 3, 13. tellus Achiva, Ov. P. 1, 4, 33. Bocōta, M. 12, 9. Circaea, 15, 718. Chia, 3, 597. Gnossia, *i. e.* Creta, Virg. A. 6, 23. gratissima Neptuno, *i. e.* Delos, ib. 3, 73. Itala, Ov. F. 4, 64. Romana, Ov. M. 14, 800. Romula, Virg. A. 6, 877. quid referam veteres Romanae gentis, apud quos exulibus tellus ultima Tibur erat, *the most remote country that exiles could be sent to was* Tibur; the Romans not having yet extended their dominion farther, Ov. P. 1. 3, 82. certus enim promisit Apollo ambiguam tellure novâ Salamina futuram, *that there shall be another* Salamis *in a foreign country*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 29.

TĔLUM, i, n. (*a* τηλε, procul, longè.) *a missile weapon*, any thing thrown by the hand or an engine to strike an enemy, *a dart* or *javelin*, *a lance*, *an arrow*;—TELUM vulgo quidem id appellatur, quod ab arcu mittitur, sed et omne significat, quod mittitur manu, lapis, lignum, ferrum, taeda, et quodlibet, quo alterum offendimus, Digest. 50, 16, 233. arma, tela, equos, cetera instrumenta militiae parare, *for* parabat Metellus, Sall. Jug. 43. lapides, ignem, alia praeterea tela ingerunt, ib. 60 f. *cf.* Id. Cat. 42. agitatio anceps telorum armorumque, *the doubtful brandishing* or *wielding of their weapons and arms*, Liv. 1, 25. arma, queis corpus tegitur, *defensive armour*, Sall. Cat. 58, 16. arma nis impetrata, galea, clypeum, ocreae, lorica omnia aere—tela in hostem, hastaque et gladius, Liv. 1, 43. (A. 368.) *cf.* Liv. 31, 35. ferro tela parantur, Lucr. 5, 1350. nec saxa, nec ullum telorum interea cessat genus, *of weapons*, Virg. A. 2, 468. nec posse Argolicis exscindi Pergama telis, ib. 177. telis Pantheus elapsus Achivum, 318. telis nostrorum obruimur, 410. clypeosque ad tela sinistra protecti objiciunt, 443. tela manu miseri jactabant irrita Teucri, ib. 459. et me, quem dudum non ulla injecta movebant tela, &c. 725. tela sonant humeris *sc.* Apollinis, *his arrows*, 4, 149. *so* depromunt tela pharetris, 5, 501. telum quod missile libro, *the missive weapon* or *dart which I poise*, 10, 773. Aeacidae (*i. e.* Achillis) telo jacet Hector, 1, 99. Pandare, qui, quondam jussus confundere foedus, in medios telum torsisti primus Achivos, *didst throw a dart*, ib. 5, 497. *so* dixit, et adversos telum contorsit in hostes, ib. 12, 266. it toto turbida caelo tempestas telorum, ac ferreus ingruit imber, ib. 284. ferrea telorum seges, 3, 46. telorum nubes, Liv. 38, 26. nimbus, Lucan. 4, 776. tela pharetrâ inclusa, Ov. M. 5, 620. *so* condita in pharetra tela, Ov. F. 2, 326. condito mitis placidusque telo, supplices audi pueros, Apollo, *having put up* or *concealed your arrows* in your quiver, Hor. carm. Saec. 33. *cf.* Od. 2, 10, 19. Homer. Il. 2, 58. primusve Teucer tela Cydonio direxit arcu, *or did* Teucer *first shoot arrows from a Cretan bow*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 17.—finem animae, (*sc.* Annibalis,) quae res humanas miscuit olim, non gladii, non saxa dabunt, non tela, *nor darts*, Juvenal. 10, 164. domestica seditionis tela, *i. e.* saxa, Id. 15, 65.—Romani omni genere missilium telorum

telorum, ac saxis maximè vulnerabantur, Liv. 44, 55. *cf.* 34, 15. clamore tantùm missilibusque telis et primo pugnae impetu feroz, ib. 6, 3. quem (Alcibiadem) barbari telis eminus missis interfecerunt, Nep. 7, 10.—* arbitrium est in sua tela Jovi, *i. e.* fulmina, Ov. F. 3, 316. excutere irato tela trisulca Jovi, *to make* Jupiter though *angry lay aside his three-forked thunder-bolts*, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 52. aut Jovis infesti telo feriare trisulco, Ov. in Ibin, 471. *cf.* Virg. G. 1, 332. solus, nate, patris summi qui tela Typhoëa temnis, *i. e.* fulmina, Virg. A. 1, 665. est aliud levius fulmen, cui dextra Cyclopum saevitiae flammaeque minus, minus addidit irae; *tela secunda* vocant Superi, Ov. M. 3. 307.—positoque tricuspide telo mulcet aquas rector pelagi, *i. e.* Neptunus, *having laid aside his three pointed weapon* i. e. *his trident*, ib. 1, 330.—saxa deorum haec (*sc.* cum febre dolorem,) et tela putant, Juv. 13, 232.—¶ 2. TELUM is also put for *a sword, a dagger, an ax*, &c. or *any offensive instrument*; C. Sulpicium misi, qui ex aedibus Cethegi, si quid telorum esset, efferret; ex quibus ille maximum sicarum numerum et gladiorum extulit, Cic. Cat. 3, 3 f. Ajax in silvâ, postquam resciv it, quae fecisset per insaniam, gladio incubuit. Ulysses intervenit; occisum conspicatur; e corpore telum cruentum educit, A. ad Heren. 1, 11. *so* Q. Fabium Tuscus—gladio per pectus transfigit: telo extracto, praeceps Fabius in vulnus abiit, Liv. 2, 46. quòd non totum telum corpore recepisset, *i. e.* gladium, Cic. Rosc. A. 12. *conf.* Nep. 7, 10. 10, 9. & 14, 11. nec jam tela habebant praeter gladios, Liv. 38, 21. *cf.* 31, 34. at non hoc telum, mea quod vi dextera versat, effugies, *i. e.* ensem, Virg. A. 9, 747. alter elatam securim in caput (regis) dejecit; relictoque in vulnere telo, ambo se foras ejiciunt, Liv. 1, 40 f. ipse (Catilina) cum telo esse *for* erat, item alios jubere, *for* jubebat item esse cum telis, *he was* always provided *with a weapon*, a sword or dagger concealed under his garment; *and ordered others to be so* too, Sal. Cat. 27.— a thing forbidden by law; quae (lex) non modò hominem occidi, sed esse cum telo hominis occidendi causâ vetat, Cic. Mil. 4. *cf.* ib. c. 24. Cat. 1, 6. C. Rabir. 6. magni Pompeii in tertio consulatu exstat edictum, in tumultu necis Clodianae, prohibentis ullum telum esse in urbe, Plin. 34, 14 f. 39 f.—*but* equites Romani, qui praesidii causâ cum telis erant circum Concordiae *aedem*, *were armed* by public authority, Sall. Cat. 39.—nunc pars caret altera telo frontis, *one part of my forehead wants its weapon*, i. e. *its horn*, Ov. M. 8 f. telique habet instar—votivi cornua cervi, *he has for a weapon the horns of a stag*, ib. 12, 266.—* corpore tela modò atque oculis vigilantibus exit, *he only avoids the blows* or *strokes* of the caestus, Virg. A 5, 438.——¶. 3. *metaph.* itaque me malum esse oportet, callidum, astutum admodùm, atque hunc, telo suo sibi, malitiâ a foribus pellere, *to drive him from the door, by his own weapon* or *instrument by craft* or *cunning*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 112. *so* Pompeio de corpore reip. tantorum scelerum tela revellente, Cic. Pis. 12. *cf.* Dom. 13. prov. Conf. 9. nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium, Cic. Amic. 17. quamdoquidem interceptionem tantùm pollere placet, isto ipso telo tutabimur plebem, Liv. 6, 35. usquequaque sapere oportet; id erit telum acerrimum, Cic. 7, 16. qua lege tribuniciis rogationibus telum acerrimum datum est, *the sharpest weapon* or *greatest force*, 3, 55. homines nos esse meminerimus, eâ lege natos, ut omnibus telis fortunae proposita sit vita nostra, *exposed to all the strokes* or *attacks of fortune*, i. e. to all kind of misfortunes, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 2. hostibus eveniat—linguae tela subire tuae, Ov. P. 4, 6, 36. peroraturus strictrum se lucubrationis suae telum minabatur, Suet. Cal. 53.—virtute pares, necessitate, quae ultimum ac maximum telum est, superiores estis, *the strongest incitement*, Liv. 4. 28.—* non radii solis nec lucida tela diei, *the brightest rays of light*, Lucr. 1, 148. 2, 59. 3, 92. & 6, 39.—pro membro virili, Justin. 38, 1 Mart. 11, 78, 6.—TĒLĬFER v. tēlĭger, ĕra, um, *bearing darts* or *arrows*; timende matri saeve puer, *i. e.* Cupido, Senec. Herc. Oet. 543.

TĔMĔRE, adv *rashly, inconsiderately, thoughtlessly*; sed dico tibi, ne temere facias, Ter. And. 1, 2, 34. ne temere faciam, adcuro, Id. Heaut. 4, 4, 19. sic erit, non temere dico, Phor. 5, 3, 19. priusquam huic respondes temere, audi, vere, ib. 5, 8, 48. hoc temere nunquam amittam a me, quin mihi testes adhibeam, cum dem, *I will never part with this money rashly without having witnesses present, when I pay it*, ib. 4, 5, 2. nihil temere dictum perit, Quinctil. 12, 6 5. *cf.* 11, 1, 74. non soleo, mi Brute, temere affirmare de altero, Cic. ad Brut. 1. audacter hoc dico, non temere confirmio, Cic. Font. 1. non scribo hoc temere, Id. Fam. 4, 13, 14. inconsultè ac temere aliquid dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 16. ne quid temere, ac fortuitò, inconsideratè, negligenterque agamus, Id. Off. 1, 29. te nihil temerè, nihil imprudenter facturum judicâram, Caes. ad Cic. Att. 10, 8. omnino irasci amicis non temere solco, ne si merentur quidem, Cic. Phil. 8, 5. Catilina voce supplici postulare, Patres Conscripti ne quid de se temere crederent, Sall. Cat. 31. seu temere exspecto, sive id contingere sas est, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 27. ut temere optatos qui malè rexit equos, *i. e.* Phaethon, Ov. in Ibin, 474.—¶ 2. *casually, at random, by chance; without cause*, quâna saepe forte temere eveniunt, quae non audeas optare! Ter. Phor. 5, 1, 30. non pol temere est, quòd tu tam times, ib. 5, 8, 9 *cf.* Heaut. 4, 1, 7. 4, 4, 19. Eun. 2, 2, 60. idque evênit non temere, nec casu, Cic. N. D. 2, 2m. oracula partim ficta apertè, partim effutita temere, Cic. Div. 2, 55. non enim temere, nec fortuitò nati, et creati sumus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49 *cf.* Lucr. 2, 1059. 5, 1000. 6, 318. priusquàm concurreretur, emisso temere pilo ictus pullarius ante signa cecidit, Liv. 10, 40 f. haud temere est visum, Virg. A. 9, 373. in cava ducuntur quaedam navalia puppes, ne temere *(i. e.* forte) in mediis dissoluantur aquis, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 38. hi temere errabant in opacae vallibus Idae, Id. F. 6, 327.

nunc

nunc temere insimulas, *without cause*, Ov. A. 2, 7, 13. non temere fama nasci solet, quin sit aliquid, A. ad Heren. 2, 8.—¶ 3. *easily, readily, lightly*; nec temere huc dolor usque potest penetrare, Lucr. 3, 253. *cf.* 5, 1177. rapidus fluvius est hic, non hâc temere transiri potest, *no one can pass this way without danger*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 32. non temere a me quivis ferret idem, *every one shall not get the fame* terms *from me*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 13. non ego temere edi luce profestâ quidquam, praeter olus &c. *I did not commonly eat*, or *I scarcely ever ate on common days*, Id. S. 2, 2, 116. nullus dies temere intercessit, quo non ad eum scriberet, *scarcely a day passed*, Nep. 25, 20. non temere incerta casuum reputat, quem fortuna nunquam decepit, *he rarely considers the uncertainty of* future *events*, Liv. 30, 30. non temere quis tam adverso rumore, magisque invitis omnibus transiit ad principatum, *scarcely ever*, Suet. Tit. 6 f. *so* quaedam sub eo tristia acciderunt, ut conflagratio Vesevi, incendium Romae, item pestilentia, quanta non temere aliàs, ib. 8. illud ingeniorum velut praecox (*al.* praeceps) genus, non temere unquam pervenit ad frugem, *rarely ever comes to any perfection*, Quinctil. 1, 3, 3. nec tamen omnino temere illis solibus (*i. e.* diebus) ulla comparebat avis, Lucr. 6, 1217. an temere quidquam Parmenonem praetereat, quod facto usus sit? *does any thing ever escape* Parmĕno, *which he ought to do?* Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 58.—¶ 4. *carelessly, confusedly, in disorder*; res temere congestae, Quinctil. 10, 3, 17. tres juxtà famulos temere inter tela jacentes—premit, Virg. A. 9, 329. tum quoque erat neglecta decens; ut Threcia Bacche, cùm temere in viridi gramine lassa jacet, *reclines carelessly*, Ov. A. 1, 14, 22. *so* sub altâ vel platano vel hac pinu jacentes sic temere, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 14. unde (*i. e.* ex Haemo) vocalem temere insecutae Orphea silvae, *in disorder* or *confusion*, ib. 1, 12, 7. argentum quibusdam in locis temere per vias, velut objectum praedae, vidisse, *here and there*, Liv. 22, 42.

TEMĔRĀRIUS, a. *rash, imprudent*; dum legit in ramo pictas temerarius uvas, decidit (*sc.* Ampelos, Ov F. 3, 413. *so* puer nimiùm temerarius, *i. e.* Icărus, Id. Art. 2, 83. illic credulitas, illic temerarius error, Ov. M. 12, 59. auctor, 7, 814 amor, Id. Pp. 18, 189. fane pol temulenta est mulier et temeraria, Ter. And. 1, 4, 2. hominem esse barbarum, iracundum, temerarium, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. *cf.* 6, 19. parce meo, juvenis, temerarius esse periclo, Ov. M. 10, 545. nescis, temeraria, nescis quem fugias, ib. 1, 514. *cf.* 4, 2. 6, 32. 9, 584. venit ad hanc legem temeraria turba procorum, ib. 10, 574. temeraria bella, 11, 13. Ancaeo nocuit temeraria virtus, *rash courage*, 8, 407. temeraria, dixit, vox mea facta tuâ est, *my saying is become rash by yours*, ib 2, 50. quem lupa servavit, manus hunc (Remum) temeraria civis perdidit, Ov. F. 5, 467. odit (Phoebus) temeraria tela, sagittas, Id. M. 2, 617.—dî faciant, ut sit temeraria nostra querela, *rash, undeserved*, Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 17. Jupiter in multas temeraria fulmina torquet, qui poenam culpâ non meruêre pari, Id. P. 3, 6, 23.—ille temerariâ usus ratione, *taking a rash course*, Nep. 13, 3. ad consilium primâ specie temerarium magis, quàm audax, animum adjecit (*sc.* Marcius, *resolved on a plan, at first sight rather rash*, Liv. 25, 37.—quid te frena juvant temeraria, i. e. *unruly horses*, Manil. 12, 14, 11.—* est quaedam virtutum vitiorumque vicinia, qua *temerarius* pro *forti* accipitur, Quinctil. 2, 12, 4. 10, 2, 16. *cf.* 12, 10, 80.—animi temerariae partes, *i. e.* expertes rationis et consilii, Cic. Div. 1, 29.—temerarium est ante pollicarem crassitudinem viti imperare, *it is imprudent to bend or prune a vine before it is as thick as one's thumb*, Plin. 17, 22 f. 35, 11. temerarium est enim secundis non esse contentum, *it is imprudent to push one's success too far*, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 10.—* non temerarium est, ubi dives blande appellet pauper, *it is not without reason* or *cause, it is not for nothing, when a rich man speaks kindly to a poor*, Plaut. Aul. 2. 2, 7. *so* sed quid hoc, quod picus ulmum tundit? haud temerarium est, *i. e.* aliquid portendit, Id. Asin. 2, 1, 14.—TEMĔRĪTAS, ātis, f. *rashness*; nunquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, neque ad consilium casus admittitur, Cic. Marcell. 2 f. temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, Cic. Sen. 6 f. omnis actio vacare debet temeritate et negligentiâ, Cic. Off. 1, 23. omnibus in rebus temeritas in assentiendo, errorque turpis est, Cic. Div. 1, 4. temeritas a sapientiâ diffidet plurimùm, Id. Off. 2, 2. multi enim faciunt multa temeritate quadam sine judicio, ib. 1, 15. populus non delectu aliquo, aut sapientiâ ducitur ad judicandum, sed impetu plerumque et temeritate quadam, Id. Planc. 4. *add.* Div. 1, 22. 2, 41. N. D. 3, 24. Caesar. B. G. 7, 42 & 52. temeritas atque insciția, Liv. 6, 30. 22, 25. & 42, 29. plenus inconsideratissimae ac dementissimae temeritatis, Cic. Har. resp. 26. Jugurtha—et praelio strenuus erat, et bonus consilio; quorum alterum (*sc.* esse bonum consilio) ex providentia timorem, alterum (*sc.* praelio strenuum esse) ex audaciâ temeritatem adferre plerumque solet, Sall. Jug. 7. sic forte correctâ Marii temeritas gloriam ex culpa invenit, ib. 94 f.—* in quibus nulla temeritas, sed ordo apparet, *no confusion, disorder* or *irregularity*, Cic. N. D. 2, 32.

TEMĔRĀRE, *to violate, to pollute, to profane*; vetito temerat sacraria probro, Ov. M. 10, 695. *cf.* Tibull 3, 5, 7. aras, foci, dcûm delubra, sepulchra majorum temerata ac violata (ab Annibale,) a Capuâ non averterunt (*sc.* Romanos, Liv. 26, 13. ultus avos Trojae, templa et temerata Minervae, Virg. A. 6, 840. *cf.* 2, 166 & 404. 1, 39. (G. 451.) sacra hospitii temerata, Ov. Ep. 17, 13.—parcite, mortales, dapibus temerare nefandis corpora, *forbear polluting your bodies with execrable meat*, i. e. *with flesh* or *animal food*, ib. 15, 75. patrium cubile, 2, 593. 15, 501. at non Actorides (*i. e.* Patroclus) lectum temeravit Achillis, Id. Art. 1, 743. ut minor Atrides (*i. e.* Menelaus) temerati foedera lecti clamat, *complains of his dishonoured bed*, Ov. Ep. 5, 101. an pudet, et metuis Veneren temerare maritam? *to violate*

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violate the nuptial bond, Ov. Ep. 16, 283. haec sibi proposuit thalamos temerare pudicos, Id. A. 1, 8, 19. Juliam in matrimonio M. Agrippae temeraverat, Tac. An. 1, 53. *cf.* Ov. Ep. 9, 49. si Venus Aenean gravidâ temerâsset *(i. e.* necâsset, temerè et improbè abegisset,) in alvo, Caesaribus tellus orba futura fuit, Ov. A. 2, 14, 17.—* Temerâre fidem, *to violate one's promise*, Ov. P. 4, 10, 82. fluvios veneno, *to infect, to poison*, Ov. M. 7, 535. lucos ferro, *impiously to cut down*, 8, 742. nullaque dicetur vittas temerâsse sacerdos *(sc.* Vestae,) *to have polluted her fillets*, i. e. *to have violated her virginity*, Ov. F. 6, 457. temerata est nostra voluntas, *polluted*, Ov. M. 9, 626.—nec satis est incestis temerari vocibus aures, assuescunt oculi multa pudenda pati, *sc.* in theatro, dum mimi aguntur, Ov. Tr. 2, 503.—¶ 2. inde ferebant, nubila suspenso celerem temerâsse volatu Persea, *violated*, i. e. *first flew through the clouds*, (a thing before permitted only to birds,) Stat. Th. 3, 463. (G. 395.) *so the first ship* Argo *is said* inlicitas temerare rudentibus undas, V. Flac. 1, 627. *cf.* 801. Lucan. 3, 193. (G. 441 &c.) temeratisque Alpibus ardens in nostras descendit agros *sc.* Annibal, *having violated* or *first passed the Alps*, Sil. 15, 529. *(before impassable;* negatas gressibus humanis Alpes,) Id. 17, 506.—nil temerare *(al.* tentare) piget, rabidi jejunia ventris insolitis adigunt vesci, *famine forces them to have recourse to unusual food*, Sil. 2, 472—nunquam temerando parcere ferro, *never to forbear staining his sword* with slaughter, Lucan. 1, 147. hic, hìo, ait, pacem, temerataque jura relinquo, *and violated laws* or *justice*, ib. 225. linquere castra infausta temerataque, *to leave the inauspicious and polluted camp*, disgraced by mutiny and so many crimes, Tac. An. 1, 30. cor pavet admonitu temeratae sanguine noctis, *at the remembrance of that bloody night*, Ov. Ep. 14, 17. rura Cleonaeo nunquam temerata leone, *never hurt by the heat of the constellation* Leo, Martial, 5, 72, 3. trux puer, et nullo temeratus pectora motu, *having his breast affected with no emotion* of love, Stat. Achil. 1, 302.—Temĕrātor, ōris, m. *a violator*, Stat. Th. 11, 12. Achil. 1, 600.

Temētum, i, n. *wine;* (vox prisca vinum significans, Festus, & Gell. 10, 23.) das nummos, accipis uvam, pullos, cadum temeti, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 163. de Corcyraeâ temetum duxerat urnâ, Juv. 15, 25. non licebat feminis Romae vinum bibere.—Cato *sc.* scribit, "ideo propinquos feminis osculum dare, ut scirent an temetum olerent;" hoc tum nomen vino erat; unde et temulentia appellata, Plin. 14, 13. temeti nihil allatum intelligo, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 5.

TEMNĔRE, (temno, *vin* temsi, temtum, verbum ferè poëticum,) *to despise, to slight* or *scorn;* semper aves quod adest, praesentia temnis, Lucr. 3, 97. discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere divos, Virg. A. 6, 620. si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma, at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, ib. 1, 542. ne temne, quòd ultro praeferimus manibus vittas ac precantia verba, 7, 236. jejunus rarò stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38. instat equis auriga suos vincentibus, illum praeteritum temnens extremos inter euntem, ib. 1, 1, 115.—est et in incessu pars non temnenda decoris, Ov. Art. 3, 299. haud temnendae manûs ductor, Tac. H. 3, 47.—Temtor *v.* temptor, ōris, m. *a despiser;* perrumpet omne servitium temtor levium deorum, *(al.* contemtor,) Senec. Agam. 605.

TEMO, ōnis, m. *the beam* of a plough or carriage to the end of which the yoke is tied; the *pole* or *draught-tree* of a chariot: temo dictus a tenendo, is enim continet jugum, Varr. L. L. 6, 4. per haec blandimenta triduo ferè mansuescunt juvenci, jugumque quarto die accipiunt, cui ramus illigatur, et temonis vice trahitur, *and is drawn instead of the beam* of the plough, Col. 6, 2, 7. aureus axis erat, temo aureus, *the pole of gold*, Ov. M. 2, 107. illic frena jacent, illic temone revulsus axis, *the axle-tree torn from the pole*, ib. 316. junctos temo trahat aereus orbes, *let the brazen pole draw the joined wheels*, i. e. *the chariot* to which the pole is joined, Virg. G. 3, 173. regem aliquem capies, de temone (i. e. *per synecd.* de curru) Britanno excidet Arvirâgus, Juv. 4, 126.—* temones transversi, *cross-poles*, Col. 6, 19.—¶ 2. Temo is sometimes put by the poets for *the wain* or *waggon of* Boötes, *i. e.* arctos *v.* ursa major, *the greater Bear;* Arctophylax, vulgo qui dicitur esse Bootes, quòd quasi temone adjunctam prae se quatit Arctum, Cic. N. D. 2, 42.—From the motion of the stars, which compose this constellation, they marked the progress of the night, Stat. Th. 1, 370 & 692. Ov. Met. 10, 447. Senec. Herc. fur. 130. Lucan. 4, 523. (A. 555.)—as of the day by the motion of the sun; pronus erat Titan, inclinatoque tenebat Hesperium temone fretum, *and with his pole turned downwards, was reaching the western sea*, i. e. *was setting*, Ov. M. 11, 258.

TEMPĔRARE, *to temper, to mix various things with due proportion;* quod simplex esse debet, ex dissimilibus rebus misceri et temperari non potest, Cic. Off. 3, 3 m. acuta cum gravibus temperans, varios aequabiliter concentus efficit, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5. ea cùm tria sumpsisset, unam in speciem temperavit, Cic. de Univers. 7. nec suam copiam cum illis duobus generibus temperavit, Cic. Or. 28. probabilius enim videtur, tale quiddam esse animum, ut sit ex igne atque animâ temperatum, *mixed* or *compounded of fire and air*, Cic. N. D. 3, 14. ipse tamen lectas Pegasaeis collibus herbas temperat, Ov. F. 402. qui pocula temperat tonanti, *i. e.* Ganymedes, Martial. 9, 12, 7. temperavit ahena aquae ferventis, et picis, &c. Vitruv. 10, 22 sub fin. acetum melle temperabatur, Plin. 14, 17 s. 21. oxymĕli hoc modo temperabant; mellis minas decem, aceti veteris heminas quinque, &c. ib. et 23, 2 s. 29. venenum alicui, *to prepare a dose of poison for one*, Suet. Ner. 2. temperatur collyrium hammoniaci unciis quatuor, aeruginis Cypriae duabus, &c. *is compounded of* these ingredients, Plin. 34, 11 s. 27. ovi vitellus, et foenum Graecum, et rosa, et crocum temperantur, *are mixed together*, Cels. 5, 21, 7. clyster ovorum albis temperatus,

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eratus, Scribon. 154. medicamentum temperare, *to mix, to dispense* or *make up*, ib. 82. potionem suis manibus temperatam Philippus medicus Alexandro porrexit, Val. Max. 3, f. regale unguentum—ita temperatur, *is thus compounded*; constat nigro balano, costo, amomo, &c. Id. 13, 2. temperare ferrum, *to temper, to form to a proper degree of hardness*, Id. 34, 14 f. 41. aes conflare et temperare, *to melt and temper brass*, Id. 2, 56 f. 57, 3. colores ratio altitudinum temperat, *the different altitude and distance of the planets from the earth occasions the variety of their colours*, Plin. 2, 18 f. 16. tigris temperat ungues, *sharpens his claws*, Stat. Th. 2, 130.—¶ 2. *to mitigate, to soften*; Etesiarum flatu nimii temperantur calores, Cic. N. D. 1, 53. scatebrisque arentia temperat arva *sc.* unda *v.* rivus, *refreshes*, Virg. G. 1, 110. *sc* Oebaliae qui temperat arva Galesus, *waters*, Claudian, conf. Prob. 260. quis aquam temperet ignibus, *who shall warm the water* for bathing, *(al. al.)* Hor. Od. 3, 19, 6. cum frigidus aëra vesper temperat, *tempers* or *cools*, Virg. G. 3, 337. si temperari balneum cupis fervens, *to be cooled*, Martial. 3, 25. *cf.* 9, 48, 3. 13, 40. *so* vitis solem umbrâ temperans, Plin. 17, 12 f. 18. oxypori asperitatem addito dulci temperans, *softening the tartness of the pickle by the addition of sweet* wine, Id. 20, 7 f. 25 m.—cujus acerbitas morum, immanitasque naturae, ne vino quidem permixta temperari solet, Cic. Phil. 12, 11. jam veris comites, quae mare temperant,—animae Thraciae, *i. e.* venti ex Thraciâ flantes, *which moderate* or *calm the sea*, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 1. amara lento risu temperare, *to mitigate the bitter accidents* or *troubles of life*, ib. 2, 16, 27.—¶ *to govern, to rule* or *regulate*; quid prius dicam solitis Parentis laudibus? qui (parens *v.* Jupiter) res hominum ac deorum, qui mare ac terras, variisque mundum temperat horis, ib. 1, 12, 16. *cf.* 3, 4, 45. Jupiter arces temperat aethereas, Ov. M. 15, 859. sideream mundi qui temperat orbem, Id. A. 3, 10, 21. at deus, aequoreas qui cuspide temperat undas, *i. e.* Neptunus, *who commands* or *rules the waters of the sea with his trident*, Ov. M. 12, 580. *so* qui Nereaque, et natas, et totum temperet aequor, *rules*, Ov. M. 12, 94, *but* et vastas aperit Syrtes, et temperat aequor, *calms*, Virg. A. 1, 146.—rem verò publicam nostri majores certè melioribus temperaverunt et institutis et legibus, *ruled*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1. *so* civitates, Cic. Ac. 4, 1. apud Indos respublicas optimi ditissimique temperant, Plin. 6, 19.—Sol, qui temperat orbem, *regulates*, Ov. M. 1, 770. siderea qui temperat omnia luce, *who orders all things by his heavenly light*, ib. 4, 169. quem temperat, orbe relicto, 15, 869. illa (Venus) quidem totum dignissima temperat orbem, Ov. F. 4, 91.—Deus, qui citharam nervis, et nervis temperat arcus, *i. e.* Apollo, Ov. M. 10, 103.—orant, ut fruges temperet illa (Fornax) suas, *that she would preserve the corns from being scorched*, Ov. F. 2, 526. Gallica nec lupatis temperat ora frenis, *manages*, ib. 1, 8, 7. ô testudinis aureae quae strepitum, Pieri, temperas, *O Muse, who regulates the sweet sound of the golden lyre*, ib. 4, 3, 18. scit Genius, natale comes qui temperet astrum, *our attendant genius knows, who regulates the planet of our nativity*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 187. solis tum accessus modici, tum recessus, et frigoris, et caloris modum temperant, Cic. N. D. 2, 19. ratem qui temperat, *guides or directs*, i. e. *the pilot*, Ov. M. 13, 366. mulier si forte dolosa, libertusve senem delirum temperet, *govern* or *have the management of*, Hor. 8. 2, 5, 70.—¶ 4. *to set bounds to, to moderate or restrain*; animum vincere, iracundiam cohibere, victoriam temperare, Cic. Marcel. 3. ne *(for* nedum) illi corruptis moribus victoriae temperarent, *much less could these men of corrupt morals use their victory with moderation*, Sall. Cat. 11 f. illis difficile est temperare in potestatibus, *to behave with moderation in places of power*, Id. Jug. 85, 9. *so* temperare in amore, *to be moderate in his amours*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 8. temperat et sumptus parcus uterque parens, *regulates* or *restrains*, Ov. A. 1, 3, 10. censuit, annonam macelli senatûs arbitratu quotannis temperandum, *that the price of flesh and poultry should be fixed* or *regulated*, Suet. Tib. 34. justitiâ vires temperat ille (Caesar) suas, Id. P. 3, 6, 24. sed temperet vires clementia, *let clemency moderate his strength*, Col. 1, 19, 2. et vires temperat ipse suas, i. e. *forbears to use his authority*, Ov. Ep. 1, 86. temperet ut ventos Aeolus, *may restrain*, Ov. Ep. 10, 66. mollitque animos, et temperat iras, Virg. 1, 57. temperare linguae, *to check* or *restrain*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 28. Liv. 28, 44 f. qui nostrae aetati tempestivè temperint, *(for* temperent,) *who timely would restrain our youth*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 41. unam salutem in armis; sed ea consilio temperanda, Tac. An. 1, 67. Ovidii Medea videtur mihi ostendere, quantum vir ille praestare potuerit, si ingenio suo temperare, quàm indulgere maluisset, Quinctil. 10, 1, 98.—* usque mihi temperavi, dum perdueerem eò rem, ut &c. *I restrained myself, I forbore to declare myself*, Cic. Fam. 10, 7. neque sibi homines feros ac barbaros temperaturos existimabat, quin, &c. *would restrain themselves* or *forbear from*, Caes. B. G. 1, 33 m. eum sibi credis a mendacio temperaturum? A. ad Heren. 4, 18. vix temperavere animis, quin extemplo impetum facerent, Liv. 5, 45 m. nequeo mihi temperare, quò minùs unum exemplum antiquitatis afferam, Plin. 18, 6 f. 8. non quivit temperare sibi in eo (signo,) Id. 34, 8 f. 196.—* Quis talia fando—temperet a lacrimis? *can refrain* or *abstain*, Virg. A. 2, 8. vix lacrimis temperans, Liv. 30, 20. *cf.* Tac. Ann. 15, 16. ne Vitellius quidem minis ac verbis temperabat, Tac. H. 1, 69. neque homines inimico animo temperaturos ab injuriâ et maleficio existimabat, *would abstain* or *refrain*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7. ab his sacris se temperaturum, Liv. 39, 10. jam sibi tum (a) curvis malè temperat unda carinis, *the waves scarcely forbore* overwhelming *the crooked ships*, i. e. the ships could hardly refist the fury of the waves, Virg. G. 1, 360. Philippus erat dicacior naturâ, quàm regem decet; et ne inter seria quidem risu satis temperans, Liv. 32, 34.—* Temperare sociis, *to spare*, Cic. Verr. 1, 59. *so* non recuso, quin ita me audiatis, ut si cuiquam

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cuiquam ullâ in re unquam temperaverit, vos quoque eî temperetis, ib. 2, 6. Marcellus non solùm sociis in eo bello consuluit, verum etiam superatis hostibus temperavit, ib. 2, 2. illic matre carentibus privignis mulier temperat innocens, *spares, does not seek to dispatch by poison or otherwise*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 18.—* *with the inf.* puerum, primus Priamo qui foret post illa natus, temperaret tollere, *he should forbear to bring up*; i. e. *he should not educate, but expose*, Vet. Poet. apud Cic. Div. 1, 21. *so* matronae canorâ hic sua voce timnire temperent, Plaut. prol. 34. dormire temperent, ib. 22. maledicere huic tu temperabis, si sapis, 5, 2, 76.—* *passiv. imp.* templis tamen deûm temperatum est, *the temples of the gods were spared* or *left untouched*, Liv. 1, 29 f. nec temperatum manibus foret, *sc.* ab iis, ni propere consules interveniissent, *nor would they have refrained from violence*, Id. 2, 23. ab oppugnatione temperatum *sc.* est, 7, 20. urbibus oppugnandis temperatum est, 10, 12. tum verò jam superfundenti se laetitiae vix temperatum est, *sc.* a senatu, *they could scarcely restrain* or *set bounds to their joy*, Liv. 5, 7. et temperatum acre est, quin missilibus—pugnam inter se consererent, *they were with difficulty prevented from attacking each other*, 32, 10. nec magis post praelium, quàm in praelio caedibus temperatum est *sc.* a Romanis, *nor did they refrain from slaughter*, Liv. 2, 16.

Tempĕrans, antis, a. *moderate, sober, temperate*, Cic. Font. 14. an temperantem eum dices, qui se in aliqua libidine continuerit, in aliqua effuderit? Cic. Parad. 3, 1. cives graviores, temperantioresque a cupidine imperii, Liv. 26, 22. homo sanctissimus ac temperantissimus, Cic. Font. 13.—¶ 2. si est, ut culpam in se admiserit, ex qua re minus rei foret aut famae temperans, *less attentive to his fortune* or *character*, Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 40. potestatis temperantior, *more moderate in power*, Tac. An. 13, 46. nemo tam temperans gaudii seraeque laetitiae, *able to restrain*, Plin. pan. 52, 4.—Temperanter, adv. *temperately, moderately*, Cic. Att. 9, 2. Tac. An. 4, 33. & 15, 29.—Temperantia, ae, f. *temperance, moderation*; temperantia est, quae in rebus aut expetendis, aut fugiendis, rationem ut sequamur monet, Cic. Fin. 1, 14 m. *cf.* 5, 23. N. D. 3, 15. Tusc. 3, 8. temperantia est rationis in libidinem, atque in alios non rectos animi impetus, firma et moderata dominatio: ejus partes sunt continentia, clementia, modestia, Cic. Inv. 2, 54. *cf.* Partit. 22. Or. 2, 60. temperantiâ sedat appetitiones, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. *cf.* Fin. 1, 1. novi enim temperantiam et moderationem naturae tuae, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 64 *cf.* Off. 3, 25 f. summa fuit ejus in victu temperantia. Id. Tusc. 5, 20. sine apparatu expellunt famem; adversus sitim non eadem temperantia, Tac. G. 23. *cf.* An. 1, 14. Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 9.—Metellum magnum et sapientem virum fuisse comperior, tantâ temperantiâ inter ambitionem saevitiamque moderatum, Sall. Jug. 45.

Tempĕrātus, part. et adj. *tempered, moderated, mixed*; auribus oblectatio magna patta est, temperata varietate et naturâ sonorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25. bulbi dysentericis in vino ex aquâ caelesti temperato dantur, Plin. 20, 9 f. 40. fieris amaritudo mulso in cibis temperata, etiam in gratiam vertitur, Plin. 19, 5 f. 28. tradunt Zoroastrem in desertis caseo vixisse annis viginti, ita temperato *(sc.* sale v. re aliâ aliquâ,) ut vetustatem non sentiret, *so tempered, that it had no old taste*, Id. 11, 42 f. 97.—* omnia pretio temperata, vendente remp. consule, *every thing was managed by money* or *set to sale*, Paterc. 2, 60. ¶ 2. *temperate, moderate*; est autem ita temperatis moderatisque moribus, ut summa severitas sunamâ cum humanitate jungatur, Cic. Fam. 12, 27. homo in summâ magnitudine animi multâ humanitate temperatus, *tempered*, Cic. Att. 4, 6. vir justus, temperatus, sapiens, Id. N. D. 3, 36. aequam memento rebus in arduis servare mentem non secus in bonis (rebus) ab insolenti temperatam laetitia, *restrained* or *free from*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 1. vim temperatam di quoque provehunt in majus, *force* or *strength regulated by prudence*, ib. 3, 4, 66.—* oratio modica ac temperata, *temperate, mild, calm*, Cic. Or. 2, 27. neque est ulla temperatior oratio, quam illa, in qua asperitas contentionis oratoris ipsius humanitate conditur, *better composed*, ib. 53. *add.* c. 57. ecquem Caesare nostro acriorem in rebus gerendis, eodem in victoria temperatiorem audisti? *more moderate*, Cael. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 15. illud temperatius, &c. Senec. Ep. 18.—temperatae suaves sunt argutiae, immodicae offendunt, Phaedr. 5, 5.—* loca temperata, *temperate, mild, neither too hot nor too cold*, Plin. 14, 2 f. 4, 5. regiones caeli neque aestuosae, neque frigidae, sed temperatae, Vitruv. 1, 4. in Britanniâ loca sunt temperatiora, quàm in Galliâ, remissioribus frigoribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 12 f. mitis ac temperatus annus, Col. 3, 20. temperatissimo anni tempore, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 14.—* prela temperata, *properly equipped, ready for working*, Cato, 12.—Temperātè, adv. *temperately, moderately*; ulvae temperatè tepebit, Cato, 69, ages, ut scribis, temperatè, Cic Att. 12, 32.—Temperātio, ōnis, f. *a tempering* or *mixing*; tu solus vasis Corinthiis delectaris? tu illius aëris temperationem solertissimè perspicis? Cic. Verr. 4, 44. *cf.* Plin. 34, 9 f. 20. caerulei temperationes Alexandriae primùm sunt inventae, Vitruv. 7, 11. magnitudo commodorum, quae percipiuntur caeli temperatione, foecunditate terrarum, *the great advantages we enjoy from the temperature of the air, the fertility of the earth*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5. multae sunt rationes, quibus doceri possit, omnia, quae terra concipiat, femina,—ea temperatione caloris et oriri, et augescere, *owe their production and growth to that temperament of heat*, ib. c. 10. temperatio corporum, *the temperature*, neither too hot nor too cold, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28. ut enim corporis temperatio (dicitur,) cùm ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus; sanitas sic animi dicitur, cum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, *as that is called a good constitution of body*, or *the body is said to be in a good state*, ib. 4, 13.—disciplina ac temperatio civitatis, *the discipline and*

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and conſtitution or *government* of the ſtate, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 1. *cf.* Ac. 4, 1. Verr. 4, 44. *ſo* haec eſt, quam Scipio laudat in libris, et quam maximè probat temperationem reipublicae, quae effici non potuiſſet, niſi tali deſcriptione magiſtratuum, Id. Leg. 3, 5. ſol,—mens mundi et temperatio, *the ſoul of the world, which he tempers* or *regulates*, Id. Somn. Scip. 4.—menſium temperatio, *the order* or *arrangement*, Cic. Leg. 2, 7.—* ſed praeſtò eſt hujus vitii temperatio, quòd ſenatûs lege noſtra confirmatur auctoritas, *but there is a corrective, a check* or *reſtraint of this defect at hand*, ib. 3, 12. poſſit, ex temperatione juris, cùm poteſtas in populo, auctoritas in ſenatu ſit, teneri ille moderatus et concors civitatis ſtatus, *from a temperament* or *due combination of rights*, ib.—Temperātor, ōris, m. *a temperer, that tempers*; armorum Salo temperator, *Salo*, a river of Spain, the water of which was *good for tempering* ſwords and other *arms*, Martial. 4, 55, 15. & 14, 33. *(vid.* G. Index:)—moderator ille, et quaſi temperator hujus tripartitae varietatis, *he who can govern, and as it were, temper this threefold variety* of eloquence, Cic. Or. 21. habebimus nihilominus voluptatem, ſed domini ejus et temperatores erimus, *we ſhall be maſters and rulers of it*, i. e. *we ſhall uſe it with moderation*, Senec. de vit. beat. 14.—Temperātūra, ae, f. *a tempering* or *mixing*, Vitruv. 7, 9. ſequens temperatura ſtatuaria eſt, *the following is the* method of *tempering* braſs *for ſtatues*, Plin. 34, 9 ſ. 20. proxima laus Aeginetio (aeri) fuit; inſula (Aegina) aes non gignens; ſed officinarum temperaturâ nobilitata, *diſtinguiſhed for the tempering of braſs in its work-ſhops*, Id. 34, 2 ſ. 5. corporis temperatura, *the ſtate* or *conſtitution*, Senec. Ep. 1 m.—Temperamentum, i, n. *temperament* or *temperature, the proportion of different qualities in the mixed body*; concharum ad purpuras et conchylia (eadem enim eſt materia, ſed diſtat temperamento) duo ſunt genera, *the matter of the ſhells is the ſame, but differs in temperature*, i. e. in the nature of the juice or dye, Plin. 9, 36 ſ. 61. eruca diverſae eſt, quàm lactuca, naturae: idcirco jungitur illi ferè in cibis, ut nimio frigori par fervor immixtus temperamentum aequet, *may equal the temperament* or *make a good compoſition*, Id. 19, 8 ſ. 44.—habere mellis temperamentum, *the thickneſs*, Scribon. 209. *ſo* cerati ſpiſſi, ib. 1. emplaſtri, 210. &c.—* omnia modo conſtant, certoque temperamento, *all things are meliorated by a certain meaſure and moderate temperature*, Id. 17, 24 ſ. 37, 6. incidentis manus libratur artifici temperamento, ne quid ultra corticem violet, *the hand of the pruner is poiſed with nice diſcernment*, Id. 12, 25 ſ. 54.—inventum eſt temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari ſe putârunt, *a certain method*, Cic. Leg. 3, 10. et ſi nullâ aliâ re, modeſtiâ certè et temperamento linguae adoleſcens ſenem vicero, *al.* temperando linguae, *by moderation and reſtraining my tongue*, Liv. 28, 44. eleganti temperamento inter conjugalem amorem et ſenatoriam neceſſitatem, *by a delicate ſtroke of prudence, yielding to the neceſſity of the times, yet not forgetting the ties of conjugal affection*, Tac. An. 11, 4 f. egregium principatûs temperamentum, ſi, demtis utriuſque vitiis, ſolae virtutes miſcerentur, *a rare aſſemblage of extraordinary qualities in theſe two men* Veſpaſian *and* Mucianus *to form an accompliſhed prince* or *emperor, if* &c. Id. Hiſt. 2, 5. Cerealis ſalubri temperamento eluſit, ut vana pueriliter cupientem ſc. Domitianum, *put him off*, i. e. *declined the overture, by a ſalutary evaſive*, ib. 4, 86. ſervare et tenere temperamentum in aliqua re, *moderation*, Plin. pan. 3. *cf.* Juſtin. 2, 7.—* temperamentum caeli, *the temperature of the atmoſphere*, Id. 2, 1.

Temperies, iēi, f. *a mixture* of different things in equal proportion; Corinthii aeris tria genera; candidum, argento nitore quàm proximè accēdens, in quo illa mixtura praevaluit; alterum, in quo auri fulva natura: tertium, in quo, aequalis omnium temperies fuit, Plin. 34, 2 ſ 3 m. magna et in colore temperies, *ſc.* ut neque nimis fuſcus, neque nimis candidus, in cute humanâ, Id. 2, 78 ſ. 80. *cf.* 16, 11.—¶ 2 *temperateneſs* in heat or cold; accipe temperiem caeli, *I will deſcribe to you the temperature of the climate*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 3. temperie caeli corpus animuſque juvantur, frigore perpetuo Sarmātis ora riget, Ov. P. 2, 7, 71. excipit autumnus,—temperie medius, *autumn ſucceeds, of a middle temperature*, Ov. M. 15, 211. nix tegit alta duas (plagas *v.* zonas terrae;) totidem inter utramque locavit, temperiemque dedit, miſtâ cum frigore flammâ, *gave them a temperature, by duly mixing heat with cold*, ib. 1, 51. *ſo* temperie blandarum captus aquarum, *i. e.* quae neque nimis frigidae erant, neque nimis calidae, ib. 4, 344. ſub Jove temperies, et nunquam turbidus annus, Lucan. 10, 207.—ſic judicetur anni temperies, alibi tardiùs, alibi maturiùs, *the ſeaſon* or *time* fit for ſowing, Plin. 18, 25 ſ. 60.—differuntur poſt annum dodrantali filo, cuſtoditâ temperie, ut viridi caelo ſerantur, ac ſine aura, *they are tranſplanted after* growing in the nurſery for *a year, when they are a ſpan or nine inches* in height, *care being taken to watch a proper time*, Id. 17, 10 ſ. 14 ſ.—tranquilla morum temperies, *moderation*, Stat. Silv. 2, 6, 48. docta fruendi temperies, ib. 2, 2, 153.—temperies (ſuadet,) ut caſta petas, *temperance*, Claudian de laud. Stilich. 2, 103.—Temperiūs, adv. *(al.* temporiùs,) *more early, ſooner*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 20.

TEMPESTAS, ātis, f. *(a* tempus,) *time*; in duodecim tabulis; ſolis occaſu dici ſuprema tempeſtas eſto, Varr. L. L. 6, 6. eâ tempeſtate, *at that time*, Sall. Cat. 7. *cf.* 17, 36, &c. Liv. 27, 37. Cic. Or. 3, 18. tempeſtas, memini, quondam fuit, cùm &c. Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 29. non ego pro mundi regno magis anxius illâ tempeſtate fui, qua, &c. Ov. M. 1, 183.—¶ 2, *a part of time, a year* or *part of a year*: multis tempeſtatibus haud ſanè quiſquam Romae virtute magnus fuit, *for many years, for a long time*, Sall. Cat. 53. multis et magnis tempeſtatibus, *at many and important times* or *occaſions*, ib. 20, 3. ita, perculsâ nobilitate, poſt multas tempeſtates novo homini conſulatus mandatur, *many years* or *a long time after*

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after that had been done before, Id. Jug. 73. Sulla—rudis antea, et ignarus belli, sollertissimus omnium in paucis tempestatibus factus est, *in a short time*, ib. 96. Evander, qui multis antè tempestatibus ea tenuerat loca, *many years or ages before*, Liv. 1, 5.—* postera tempestas melior, via pejor, *next day* the weather *was better, the road worse*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 96. tertia te Phthiae tempestas laeta locabit, *the third day*, Cic. Div. 1, 25. *cf.* Homer. Il. 9, 363.—¶ 3. *the state of the heaven and of the air; the weather*;—* *calm* or *clear weather and favourable winds for sailing*; tuas literas exspectâssem Brundisii, si esset licitum per nautas, qui tempestatem praetermittere noluerunt, Cic. 14, 4, 9. si statim navigas, nos Leucade consequêris; sin te confirmare vis, et comites, et tempestates, et navem idoneâm ut habeas, diligenter videbis, ib. 16, 1, 5. velim, quàm primùm bonâ et certâ tempestate conscendas, Id. Q. fr. 2, 2 f. fuit pridie quinquatrus egregia tempestas, qua ego illum usum puto, Cic. Att. 9, 13. nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, tertiâ vigiliâ solvit, *favourable weather*, Caes. B. G. 4, 23. classis secundâ tempestate portum tenuit, Tac. A. 38 f.—unde haec tam clara repentè tempestas, *so clear weather*, Virg. A. 9, 20. *so* cum tonuit laevum bene tempestate serenâ, Cic. Div. 2, 39. liquidissima caeli tempestas, Lucr. 4, 168. cum tempestas arridet, *when the weather is favourable*, ib. 2, 32. *so* dum tempestates adsunt, 1, 179. *cf.* 805. non alienum videtur exponere, quae tempora anni, quae tempestatum genera,—maximè tuta vel periculis opportuna sint, *what seasons of the year, what kinds of weather*, Cels. 2 pr. 3. *so* omni tempore, omni tempestatum genere, ib. 4. erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida, *it was the depth of winter, very cold weather*, Cic. Verr. 4, 40. tempestas varia, *changeable weather*, Col. 12, 2, 97. ventosa, *windy weather*, ib. 49 & 94. ubi tempestates malae erunt, *bad weather*, Cato, 39. tempestatibus *sc.* frigidis, *in cold weather*; opp. *to* tepidioribus, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3. minùs idoneae tempestates, *unfavourable weather*, ib. 1, 34. ex tempestatibus verò optimae aequales sunt, sive frigidae, sive calidae; pessimae, quae maximè variant, *of the different kinds of weather, that is the best, which is most equal, whether cold or hot*, Cels. 2, 1, 2. *cf.* ib. 23.—* 2. *foul* or *boisterous weather, excessive rain, hail, snow* or *wind; a tempest, a storm*; duo genera esse caelestis injuriae meminisse debemus: unum, quod TEMPESTATES vocamus, in quibus grandines; procellae, caeteraque similia intelliguntur, &c. Plin. 18, 28 f. 69. tempestasque ejus turbida caelo, Lucr. 6, 375. tanta tempestas cooritur, ut nunquam illis locis majores aquas fuisse constaret, Caes. B. C. 1, 48. *so* tempestas cum magnis procellis coorta (in terra continenti,) Liv. 39, 46. venti vehementiores, aut immoderatae tempestates, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45. *cf.* Phil. 5, 6. Off. 2, 6. Verr. 5, 10. Inv. 2, 31. effusis imbribus atra tempestas sine more furit, Virg. A. 5, 694. *cf.* G. 1, 323 & 417. 2, 310. prohibuit foeda tempestas cum grandine et tonitribus caelo dejecta, Liv. 2, 62. *cf.* 1, 18.—* *a storm by sea*; cum nautae adversâ tempestate in alto jactarentur, Cic. Inv. 2, 31. tanta tempestas subitò coorta est, ut nulla earum navium cursum tenere posset, Caes. B. G. 4, 28. tempestas naves afflixit, Id. B. C. 3, 27.—si quando poëtica surgit tempestas, Juv. 12, 23. *cf.* Lucr. 6, 258. Virg. A. 1, 85. 3, 194. Hor. Epod. 10. Ov. M. 11. 480. Trist. 1, 2, 18. Lucan. 5, 594. Plin. 2, 48 & 49.—* the Tempests were worshipped by the Romans as deities; quòd si nubes retuleris in deos, referendae certè erunt TEMPESTATES, quae populi Rom. ritibus consecratae sunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 20. Tempestatibus agnam caedere deinde jubet, Virg. A. 5, 772. *cf.* 3, 120. libidinosus immolabitur caper, et agna Tempestatibus, Horat. Epod. 10 f. te quoque, Tempestas, meritam delubra fatemur, cùm paene est Corsis obruta classis aquis, Ov. F. 6, 193.—¶ 4. *metaph.* utilissimum ratus impendentem evitare tempestatem, *the impending storm* or *danger of* odium, Nep. in Alcib. 4. video quanta tempestas invidiae nobis impendeat, *how great a storm of public indignation* or *resentment*, Cic. Cat. 1, 9. *so* haud ignari, quanta invidiae immineret tempestas, Liv. 3, 38 m. quem neque periculi tempestas, neque honoris aura potuit unquam de suo cursu demovere, Cic. Sext. 47 f. tu, procella patriae, turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii, Id. Dom. 53. hiemi sese, fluctibusque committere maluit, quàm non istam communem Siculorum tempestatem calamitatemque vitare, *sc.* Verrem, Id. Verr. 2, 37 f. *cf.* Har. resp. 2. Or. 1, 1. Cluent. 35. post red. in Senat. 14. rerum fluctibus in medius, et tempestatibus urbis, *the storms* or *boisterous commotions*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 85. *so* tempestas comitiorum, Cic. Mur. 17. Quinctil. 8, 3, 80. fluctuum tempestates pro bellis civilibus, Id. 8, 6, 44. Hor. Od. 1, 14.—belli tempestas, *the tempest*, i. e. *the tumult, slaughter* or *destruction*, Stat. Th. 3. 228. *cf.* Virg. A. 7, 223. tempestatem illam Punici belli subterfugissent, Liv. 31, 10. sustinebant tamen eam tempestatem propugnatores urbis, Liv. 43, 18 m.—pernicies et tempestas, barathrumque macelli, *the destruction and ruin* or *bane, and gulf of the shambles*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31. *cf.* Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3.—* it toto turbida caelo tempestas telorum, ac ferreus ingruit imber, *a thick tempest of darts flies through the whole air*, Virg. A. 12, 283. *so* qui cùm concursum plorantium, ac tempestatem querelarum ferre non posset, *the number of complaints*, Cic. Pis. 36 f.—TEMPESTIVUS, a. *seasonable, in due time*; etesiae tempestivi et salutares omnibus, quae oriuntur e terrâ, Cic. N. D. 2, 53. tempestivi imbres, Justin. 44, 1. tempestiva caesura arborum, opp. *to* immatura, Plin. 16, 43 f. 84. nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari, *not being fit*, i. e. *the season for sailing being not yet come*, Cic. Manil. 12 m. (A. 408.) et tempestivum pueris concedere ludum, *to leave play to boys*, to whom it is *seasonable*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142. orationem tempestivam de concordia ordinum—habuit, *a seasonable speech*, Liv. 5, 12. veniet narratibus hora tempestiva meis, *a seasonable time shall come for my telling* you, Ovid. Met. 5. 500. multa

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multa mihi ipsi ad mortem tempestiva fuerunt, quae *(al.* quam) utinam potuissem obire, *I have had many fit opportunities of submitting to death, which I wish I could have embraced*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. tempestivum diem eligere, *a favourable day*, Plin. 11, 17.—* omnes adeò sani et tempestivi, ut de progrediendo cogitarent, *so healthy and vigorous* or *fit for action*, Plin. 7, 53 f. 54. *cf.* 29, 4 f. 25.—* tempestivum est, *it is fit* or *proper time*, Plin. 16, 39 f. 64. si tempestivum erit, Col. 1, 8, 20.—* tempestiva convivia, *feasts* or *entertainments begun earlier and prolonged later than usual*; ego vero propter sermonis delectationem tempestivis quoque conviviis delector, Cic. Sen. 14. *cf.* Arch. 6. Mur. 6. Suet. Cal. 45. Tac. An. 11, 37.—* tempestivos fructus ex bestiis capere, *ripe, in due season*, Cic. Off. 2, 4. in arborum baccis, terraeque frugibus maturitas tempestiva, *a seasonable ripeness*, Cic. Sen. 2. materies tum erit tempestiva (caesurae,) cum semen suum maturum erit, *ready for cutting*, Cato, R. R. 31. *cf.* 54. aut tempestivam silvis evertere pinum, *to fell the pine tree in a proper season*, Virg. G. 1, 256. tempestivus grex, *i. e.* idoneus ad pariendum, Col. 7, 3, 4. puella tempestiva viro, *marriageable*, Hor. Od. 1, 23 f. & 3, 19, 27.—TEMPESTIVE, adv. *seasonably, in due season, in good time*, Col. 2, 8, 4. uvae, quae matuescere incipiunt, tempestivè leguntur, Id. 3, 21, 9. tempestivè demetere, et percipere fructus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62. bene et tempestivè arare, Cato, 61. *cf.* Plin. 16, 36. vinum aegris dare tempestivè, Id. 26, 4. utebatur versibus Graecis tempestivè satis, Suet. Vesp. 23. felices ambo, tempestivèque sepultos! ante diem poenae quòd perière meae, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 81. tempestivius in domo Paulli commissabere, *more seasonably*, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 9.—TEMPESTIVITAS, ātis, f. *the proper season or time* for doing any thing; tempestivitas condendi frumenta, *the proper season for laying up grain*, Plin. 18, 30 f. 72. nec praetermissa cujusque rei tempestivitas revocari queat, *nor can the proper season of every thing, when let pass, be recalled*, Col. 4, 3, 5. tempestivitas ejus *(sc.* malleoli transferendi) in proximum ver differtur, *the time of transplanting a quickset*, Id. 4, 16, 1. omnis autem pampinationis ea est tempestivitas, *that is the proper time for cutting off superfluous twigs and leaves*, 4, 7, 1. intra biennii spatium tempestivitas seminum respondet, *plants come such a length as duly to answer our expectation*, 3, 4, 2.—columbae pullis primo salsiorem terram collectam gutture in ora infpuunt, praeparantes tempestivitatem cibo, *preparing* in them *a seasonable appetite for food*, Plin. 10, 34 f. 52. alterum genus est mellis aestivi, quod ideo vocatur ὡραῖον, a tempestivitate praecipuâ, *from its being produced at that particular season*, Id. 11, 14 m.—sua cuique parti aetatis tempestivitas est data, ut et infirmitas puerorum, et ferocitas juvenum, *every part of life has its own natural property* or *peculiar quality given to it*, Cic. Sen. 10.—stomachi totiusque corporis tempestivitates, *the proper state* or *temperament*, Plin. 29, 6 f. 38.

TEMPLUM, i, n. *(a* tuendo, Varr. L. L. 6, 2.) *a temple, a space in the heavens marked out by the augurs for taking omens from the flight of birds*; Palatinum Romulus, Aventinum Remus ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, *as places for observing the omens*, Liv. 1, 6. (A. 298.)—¶ 2. *the place where the augur took his seat to make his observations*; declaratus rex Numa de templo descendit, ib. 18 f.—¶ 5. a place dedicated to religious worship and consecrated by the augurs, *a temple*; simul cum dono (Romulus,) designavit templo Jovis fines, Liv. 1, 10. Horatius dedicat templum Jovis in Capitolio, 2, 8. templum de marmore ponam, Virg. G. 3, 13. *cf.* ib. 16. A. 1, 446 & 453. 3, 531 & 536, &c. templum Palladis, Lucr. 6, 750. Cic. Mil. 1. Verr. 4, 43. (A. 300 et 564.)—* any place consecrated by the augurs:—*a sanctuary*; sub tutela inviolati templi, *under the protection of an inviolable temple*, i. e. *of the* asylum, *opened by* Romulus, Liv. 2, 1. *cf.* 1, 8.—* *the* tribunal *in the* Forum, from which magistrates used to make speeches to the people;—occupant tribuni templum postero die, *take possession of the temple* or tribunal, Liv. 2, 56. *cf.* 3, 17 et 19.—afterwards called the ROSTRA, Liv. 8, 14 f. in Rostris, in illo, inquam, inaugurato templo ac loco, Cic. Vat. 10. *cf.* Sext. 29 et 35. Verr. 3, 96.—* *the senate-house*; templum sanctitatis, amplitudinis, mentis, consilii publici, Cic. Mil. 33.—* templo egressus, *i. e.* ex curia, Liv. 41, 15. *cf.* 1, 30 26, 31 & 33. 37, 53. 39, 5. *so* sedes ipsa ac templum publici concilii, Cic. Dom. 51. *cf.* 53. ¶ 2. TEMPLUM, *a temple*, denotes any open or extensive place; as *heaven*, or *the regions of heaven*; Deus, is, cujus est templum hoc omne, quod conspicis, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3. *so* caeli caerula templa, Id. Div. 1, 20. qui *(sc.* Jupiter) templa cacli summa sonitu concutit, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 42. lucida caeli templa, Lucr. 1, 1013.—* *the infernal regions*;—Acherusia templa, *i. e.* loci inferi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 21.—* *the sea*; quae (Venus) me in locis Neptunius, templisque turbulentis *(i. e.* in mari) servavit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 3. *add.* Rud. 4, 2, 4.—¶ 4. *metapb.* humanum pectus templaque mentis, *i. e.* ubi mens habitat, Lucr. 5, 104. *so* humida lingua *(for* linguae) circumfudantia templa, *i. e.* palatum, ib. 4, 628.—* TEMPLUM, tignum vocatur, quod in aedificio transversum supra cantherios ponitur, Festus; super cantherios templa, *templats* or *cross pieces of wood which support the* asseres, Vitruv. 4, 2. *cf.* c. 7.—* pervenire ad summum templum architecturae, *to become an accomplished architect*, Id. 1, 1.

TEMPTOR *v.* temtor, ōris, m. *a despiser*: *see* Temnere.

TEMPUS, ŏris, n. *time*: tempus autem est, id quo nunc utimur, (nam ipsum quidem generaliter definire difficile est,) pars quaedam, aeternitatis, cum alicujus annui, menstrui, diurni, nocturnique spatii certâ significatione, Cic. Inv. 1, 26. Siderum errores id ipsum est, quod rite dicitur tempus, Id. Universi. 9. temporis duplex significatio est: generaliter enim et specialiter accipitur. Prius illud est, *nunc, olim, sub Alexandro*, &c. *praeteritum, instans, futurum*: hoc sequens *(i. e.* speciale) habet et *constituta* discrimina,

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na, *æstate, hieme, noctu, interdiu*; et *fortuita* (discrimina,) *in pestilentia, in bello, in convivio.* Latinorum quidam satis significari putaverunt, si illud *generale, tempus*; hoc *speciale tempora* vocarent, Quinctil. 5, 10, 42.—tempus biennii, Col. 3, 9, 6. diligentia quanta sit, nisi tempus et spatium datum sit, intelligi non potest, Cic. Quint. 1. eodem temporis puncto nati, dissimiles et naturas, et vitas, et casus habent; parumne declarat, nihil ad agendam vitam nascendi tempus pertinere? *the time of one's birth*, Cic. Div. 2, 45. tempus committendi prælii, *the time of joining battle*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 19. omnia Cæsari uno tempore erant agenda, ib. 20. Miltiades morandi tempus non habens, Nep. 1. 1 f. dedit operam, ut quam longissimè tempus duceret, *to spin out the time*, Id. 2, 7. rogo—ut annum mihi temporis des, *a year's time*, ib. 9 f. horae momento simul aggerem ac vineas, tam longi temporis opus, incendium hausit, Liv. 5, 7. tempus comitiorum adpetit, Id. 25, 2. tempore tuo pugnasti, *i. e.* opportuno tibi, *at a time favourable for you*, Id. 38, 45. *so* ut suo potius tempore mercatorem admitterent, quàm celeriùs alieno, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 11. adveniet justum pugnae tempus, Virg. 10, 11. hinc praediscere possumus—messisque diem tempusque serendi, Id. G. 1, 253. si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, Cic. Mil. 4. tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus aegris incipit, Virg. A. 2, 268. superioribus temporibus ad te nullas litteras misi, Cic. Fam. 5, 17. quos ad me id temporis (*sc.* ad; *for* eo tempore) venturos esse praedixeram; Id. Cat. 1, 4. longo post tempore venit, *a long time after*, Virg. E. 1, 30. tempora quae messor, quae curvus arator haberet, *what times* or *seasons*, ib. 3, 42. duo tempora messis, *there are two seasons for taking honey from bees*, G. 4, 231. *cf.* Col. 11, 3, 36 et 84. Plin. 18, 26 f. 66. nec frustra signorum obitus speculamur et ortus, temporibusque parem diversis quatuor annum, *and the year equally divided into four seasons*, Virg. G. 1, 218. pomifero grave tempus anno, *the season of autumn*, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 8. hiberno tempore, *in winter time*, Ov. 11, 745. jam tempus (est) agi res, Id. A. 5, 638. cereale papaver tempus humo tegere, Id. G. 1, 212. tempus est etiam majora conari, Liv. 6, 18. *cf.* 21, 54. 34, 4. hujus libri finem facere, Nep. 22 f. fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg. G. 3, 284. venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus Dardaniae, *the last day and inevitable period of Troy*, A. 2, 324. perfecto temporis orbe, *the revolution of time* or *fixed period being finished*, ib. 6, 745. tempora dinumerans, *computing the time*, ib. 691. his ego nec metas rerum, nec tempora pono, *I fix no bounds of place or time to their empire*, 1, 278.—duo tamen tempora inciderunt, quibus aliquid contra Caesarem Pompeio suaserim:—unum, ne quinquennii imperium prorogaret; alterum ne patereturse rri, ut absentis ejus ratio haberetur; quorum si utrumvis persuasissem, in has miserias nunquam incidissemus, Cic. Phil. 2, 10. *but* Cicero *publickly concurred in promoting both these measures*, Prov. Conf. 10 &c. Att. 7, 2. *(see* Classical Biogr. *in* Caesar & Cicero:)—¶ 2. *the part of a day or year, an hour* or *season*; tu, ut tempus est diei, vide sis, ne quò hinc abeas longiùs, *the time* or *hour*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2 f. domum Charonis devenerunt; a quo et tempus, et dies erat data, *both the time and the day*, i. e. *the day and time of the day had been fixed*, Nep. 16, 2 f. neque dubito, quin tu—per eos dies matutina tempora lectiunculis consumseris, *the early hour, the morning*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3. extremum tempus diei, Id. Or. 1, 7. subsveiva quaedam tempora incurrunt, quae ego perire non patior, *leisure hours, which I do not suffer to be lost*, Id. Leg. 1, 3. maturius, quam tempus anni postulabat, exercitum in hiberna deduxit, Caes. B. G. 1 f. anni autem tempus libertatem mihi majorem dat, Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 16. *cf.* 15, 4, 2. hiberno anni tempore, Hirt. B. Alex. 43. circa Ennam sunt lectissimi flores omni anni tempore, Cic. Verr. 4, 48.—* *per metonym.* flabula spectent magis ad orientem, quàm ad meridianum tempus, *i. e.* -anam plagam, *to the south*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7.—¶ 3. *an opportunity* or *occasion*; tempus rei gerendae non dimisit, Nep. 7, 8 f. itaque tempus ejus interficiendi quaerere instituerunt, ib. 5. tempus habes tale, quale nemo habuit unquam, Cic. Phil. 7 f. magna spes in te, et in tuo exercitu, magna exspectatio, cujus (per deos *sc.* rogatus) gratiae gloriaeque cave tempus amittas *sc.* ne, *do not lose the opportunity*, Cic. Fam. 10, 5 f. ut quoniam crimine non poterant, tempore ipso pugnarent, Cic. Rosc. A. 10. temporibus insidiari, *to watch an opportunity*, Paterc. 2, 21. nunc hora, viri, nunc tempus, adeste, Sil. 11, 194.—¶ 4. *the state* or *condition of any one, danger, difficulty, exigency, an event*, &c. si quem forte (in provincia) cognosti amantiorem tui, quàm temporis, *more attached to yourself* personally, *than to your office* or *power*, as being Praetor or governor of the province, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 5. quae (respublica) si ad tuum tempus *(i. e.* ad tuum consulatum) perducitur, *if the republic is preserved till you enter on your consular office*, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 4. me consolatur recordatio meorum temporum, quorum imaginem video in rebus tuis, *the remembrance of my dangers* or *afflictions*, i. e. *of my exile*, ib. 1, 6, 2. simillimamque in re dissimili, tui temporis nunc, et nostri quondam, fuisse rationem, *that there is a very great resemblance between the opposition now made to you, and the attack formerly made upon me*, ib. 1, 7, 3. *so* meis temporibus, *in the time of my exile*, 1, 9, 23. scripsi etiam versibus tres libros de temporibus meis, *concerning my banishment*, 1, 9, 68. tuorum tristissimo meo tempore meritorum erga me memoriam conservabo, *i. e.* in exilio meo, 4, 13, 21. *cf.* 2, 6, 4. nec poëtae, quorum ego semper ingenia dilexi, meo tempore defuerunt, *nor did the poets fail to relieve me in my distress* or *exile*, i. e. Aesopus in acting Brutus, a tragedy composed by the poet Accius, Cic. Sext. 58.—adductus sum—ut onus hoc laboris atque officii, non ex meo, sed ex meorum necessariorum tempore mihi suscipiendum putarem, *not from a regard to my advantage, but to redress the grievances of my friends*, Cic. Coecil. 2.

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me autem quid pudeat, qui tot annos ita vivo, ut ab nullius unquam me tempore, aut commodum, aut otium meum abstraxerit, *that neither my advantage, nor repose has prevented me from assisting any one*, Cic. Arch. 6. omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi, *that I ought to devote all my time to the exigencies of my friends*, Id. Manil. 1. magna meorum temporum varietas, *the great variety of events* or *circumstances, which have happened to me*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 4. tempori cedere, id est, necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 5. *cf.* 1, 9, 60. Att. 12, 51. sed ego hoc meis ponderibus examinabo, non solùm quid cuique debeam, sed etiam quid cujusque intersit, et quid a me cujusque tempus poscat, Cic. Planc. 32 f. civilium temporum natura atque ratio, *of civil wars* or *revolutions*, ib. 14 & 19. *so* rerum hoc natura et civilium temporum non patietur, ib. 21. qui (*sc.* Caesaris amici,) temporibus valuerunt, aut valent, *by the events of the civil war*, ib. 6, 18, 3. sperabamque etiam Lepidum temporibus admonitum, tecum et repub. satis esse facturum, *induced by the* defeat of Antony and the complexion of the *times*, will act in concert with you for the defence of the rep. ib. 10, 14. ô saepe mecum tempus in ultimum deducte, *into the greatest danger*, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 1. est animus tibi rerumque prudens, et secundis temporibus dubiisque rectus, *steady in prosperous and adverse circumstances*, ib. 4, 9, 36. *cf.* Cic. Verr. 5, 1.—¶ 5. *with a preposition*: ut Puteolos excurrere possem, et ad tempus redire, *in proper time* or *at the time appointed*, Cic. Att. 13, 45. *so* quò cum consul ad tempus cum praesidio veniisset, Liv. 38, 25.—ad tempus consilium capiam, *as the time shall require*, Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 4. in quibus (literis) nihil fictum, nihil ad tempus accommodum intelligetis, Cic. Verr. 3, 75. praetermitto illa, ne proferre videar ad tempus, *to produce* or *mention them for this time*, i. e. *for the sake of this trial*, Cic, Planc. 30 f. *cf.* Coel. 6. permultùm interest, utrùm perturbatione aliquâ animi, quae plerumque brevis est, et ad tempus; an consulto et cogitata fiat injuria, Cic. Off. 1, 8. dux tumultuarius, et militari suffragio ad tempus lectus, *for the time* or *for a certain time*, Liv. 28, 42. *so* coluntur tamen simulatione (*sc.* quos metuimus) duntaxat ad tempus, Id. Amic. 15.—ad hoc tempus, *to the present time*, Caes. B. G. 2, 17.—ipse DE tempore coenavit, *early*, Hirt. B. H. 33.—subitò atque EX tempore nascebantur edicta, *as the time required*, Cic. Verr. 3, 20. *so* nihil dicet ex tempore, ib. 71. crimen—non ex tempore periculi tui constitutum, ib. 61. *solere* suos cives ceterosque Graecos, ex tempore quid opus sit, obsignare dixit, Id. Flac. 15. sed meliùs haec ex re, et ex tempore constitues, Cic. Fam. 12, 19 f. consilium ex tempore capere, Id. Off. 2, 9.—*but* cetera, ut res poscret, ex tempore parari placuit, *on the spot instantaneously*, Sall. Cat. Jug. 70, 3. quoties ego hunc (Archiam) vidi, cùm literam scripsisset nullam, magnum optimorum versum de his ipsis rebus, quae tum agerentur, dicere extempore, *without premeditation* or *previous study*, Cic. Arch. 8. *so* Antipater Sidonius—solitus est versus hexametros aliosque variis modis atque numeris fundere ex tempore, Id. Or. 3, 50.—ex tempore futura conjicis, *you conjecture futurity from the* circumstances of the present *time*, Cic. Att. 10, 1.—in tempore ad eam veni, *in time, seasonably*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 123. *cf.* And. 4, 4, 19. nisi pedites equitesque in tempore advenissent, Liv. 33, 5. pollicetur, in tempore semet cum exercitu adfore, *in good time*, Sall. Jug. 56. atque adeo in ipso tempore eccum ipsum obviam *sc.* venientem, *in the very nick of time*, Id. And. 3, 2, 52. nolo me in tempore hoc videat senex *sc.* ut, ib. 4, 5, 24. *cf.* 5, 6, 10. parvoque in tempore nudus arboris Othrys erat, Ov. 12, 512. nihil moliris, quod mihi latere valeat in tempore, Cic. Cat. 1, 6. tempore in illo, *at that time*, Ov. Ep. 21, 65.—*and often without* IN; temporis ars medicina ferè est; data tempore prosunt, et data non apto tempore vina nocent, Ov. Rem. A. 131. suo quaeque tempore facienda, Plin. 16, 6 f. scenâ in tempus structâ ludos edi solitos, *plays used to be exhibited on a stage erected for the time*, Tac. An. 14, 20. in breve tempus, *for a short time*, Ov. M. 13, 527. tempus in omne, *forever*, Ov. Ep. 12, 82.—inter omne tempus *sc.* supplicii, *during all the time*, Liv. 2, 5.—per tempus advenis, *in good time*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 30. *vid.* PER. pauca pro tempore milites hortatus, *as the time would allow*, Sall. Jug. 49 f. consilium pro tempore et pro re caperet, *agreeably* or *according to the time*, as the time and circumstances should require, Caes. B. G. 5, 8 *so* uti pro tempore atque periculo exercitum comparaverit, Sall. Cat. 30. et cernet vultus aliis pro tempore versos, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 23.—SUB idem tempus, *at* or *about the same time*, Suet. Tib. 58. *so* sub eodem tempore, Ov. F. 5, 491. *vid.* SUB.—¶ 6. *the time* or *tense* of a verb, Varr. L. L. 7, 8. tria (sunt) tempora, praeteritum, praesens, futurum, Quinctil. 7, 2, 1 &c. transferuntur etiam tempora;—praesens enim pro praeterito positum est; et futurum pro praesenti, 9, 3, 11. *paciscor* facit tempore praeterito *pactus sum*, Id. 1, 6, 10. praeterito quidem tempore variè formantur verba, ib. 15.—¶ 7. *the quantity of a syllable*: trochaeus temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, Cic. Or. 57. *cf.* Quinctil. 9, 4, 47, 81, 84 &c.—tempora, *the pauses* or *suspensions of the voice* in speaking or reading, Id 11, 3, 181.—*time* observed in musick, dancing &c. ib. 9, 4, 139.—TEMPŎRI & tempĕri, adv. *in good time, in season, seasonably*: rogat, satisne tempori opera sient confecta, Cato, R. R. 2. ex quavis oleâ, oleum bonum fieri potest, si tempori facies, ib. 3. Edepol venio advorsum temperi, Plaut. Men. 3, 1 f. vigilare oportet hominem, qui vult sua tempori conficere officia, Id. Rud. 4, 2, 16. *cf.* Ps. 1, 3, 153. Aul. 3, 3, 5. Casin. 2, 6, 59. Men. 5, 4, 30. cur tam tempori exclamârit, Cic. Sext. 37.—* *compar.* ut propter cibi spem temporiùs ad officinam redeant, *sooner*, Col. 8, 4. modò surgis eo temporiùs caelo; modò seriùs incidis undis, *sc.* ô Sol, Ov. M. 4, 198. *cf.* Cic. Fam. 9, 16 f.—TEMPŎRĀLIS,

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TEMPŌRĀLIS, e, *temporal, only for a time;* omne, quod temporalis causa accendit, citò intercidit, Senec. quæst. nat. 7, 23. temporales laudes, Tac. A. 46. adjiciunt quidam peritorum, *vanæ* temporale esse, Quinctil. 6, 2, 10.—TEMPORĀRIUS, a. *temporary, not permanent, continuing only for a time;* illius liberalitatem neque temporariam, neque callidam fuisse, Nep. in Attic. 11. hæ sunt amicitiæ, quas temporarias populus appellat, Senec. Ep. 90. temporarium theatrum, Plin. 34, 7 s. 17. cuculus, ales temporaria, *appearing only in summer*, Id. 18, 26 s. 66. ira, temporarius animi motus, Quinctil 5, 10, 28. solum hoc *(sc.* sanguis) in corpore temporarium sentit incrementum, siquidem hostiæ abundantiorem fundunt, si priùs bibêre, Plin. 11, 38 s. 90. s. non ergo temporarium et subitum est, quòd &c. Plin. pan. 91. *cf.* Ep. 6, 13 s.—ut sunt Græcorum temporaria ingenia, *inconstant, shuffling and complying with the times*, Curt. 4, 5, 11.

TEMPUS, ŏris, n. *the temple* or *upper part of the side of the head, between the eyes and ears;* contorquet brachium et dubitanti Græcchо—percutit tempus, A. ad Heren. 4, 55. iit hasta Tago per tempus utrumque, Virg. A. 9, 418. *so* per geminum transcurrit tempus arundo, Sil. 12, 414. fusos a tempore lævo sustentat crines, Stat. Th. 10, 110. capitis tempus dextrum, Vitruv. 9, 6. recreatus ex vulnere in tempus, Flor. 4, 12, 44. * per synecdoch. *put for the head;* tremulum movens cana tempus aniliras omnia omnibus annuit, Catul. 60, 161.—¶ *it is oftener used in the plural;* duæ futuræ super aures tempora a superiore capitis parte discernunt, Cels. 8, 1. alium medetur temporum doloribus illitum elixum, Plin. 20, 6 s. 23 m. temporibus geminis canebat sparsa juventus, Virg. A. 5, 416. tortâ redimitus tempora quercu, Id. G. 1, 349. at qui umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu, *i. e.* civicâ coronâ, Id. A. 6, 772. tempora populeâ fertur vinxisse coronâ, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 23. *cf.* Col. 10, 257. sanguineis frontem moris et tempora pingit, Virg. E. 6, 22. *cf.* 8, 12. cingite tempora ramis, Id. A. 5, 71. velat maternâ tempora myrto, ib. 72. puniceis ibant evincti tempora taeniis, A 5, 269. populataque tempora raptis auribus, 6, 496. liquefacto tempora plumbo diffidit, 9, 588. inter bellatoris equi cava tempora conjicit hastam, 10, 890. solido fregit cava tempora plumbo, Lucan. 3, 711.—*per synecdoch.* jacuit pulsus tria tempora ramo, Cacus, *i. e.* tria capita, triceps enim fuit, Propert. 4, 5, 19. *cf.* ib. v. 10. si cæruleo quadam sua tempora fuco tinxerit, *i. e.* faciem, Id. 2, 14, 27. *cf.* 2, 18, 83.——

TEMŪLENTUS, a. *(a.* temetum,) *drunk, drunken, given to wine*, Cic. Sext. 9. post red. in Sen. 6. Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 13. ipsum offendunt temulento sopore profligatum, Quinctil. 4, 2, 123.—TEMŪLENTER, adv. *drunkenly;* jam nunc Gangeticas et Ægyptias aves temulenter eructant, *in their drunkenness*, Col. 8, 8, 10.—TEMULENTIA, æ, f. *drunkenness;* docet libidines temulentia, Plin. 14, 22 s. 28.

TĒNAX, *tenacious;* -aciter, &c. *see* TENĒRE.

TENDĒRE, (tendo, tĕtendi, tensum & tentum,) *to stretch out, to extend* or *distend;* intumescit collum, nervique tenduntur, Col. 6, 24, 2. collum diversâ quidem, sed pari deformitate et contrahitur et tenditur, Quinctil. 11, 3, 82. ipse precor serpens in longam porrigar alvum, dixit *(sc.* Cadmus;) et ut serpens, in longam tenditur alvum, Ov. M. 4, 575. tendunt vela noti, Virg. A. 3, 268. ilia singultu, Id. G. 3, 507. ramos, ib. 333. ubera, 396. rates carbasa tenderant, *for* tetenderant, Senec. Herc. fur. 538. quo nunc pede carbasa tendi nostra jubes? *i. e.* quo cursum dirigi jubes? Lucan. 8, 183. (A. 403.) tendebat gravitas *(i. e.* grave onus fœtûs) uterum mihi, Ov. Met. 9, 287. *so* tendit onus matrem, ib. 9, 506. ceu spiritus oris tendere vesicam solet, 15, 304. vincula tendit, *stretches*, 7, 773.—tendere quæ (puella) tremulum Pelian—posset, *i. e.* ad rem veneream idoneum reddere, Martial. 6, 71, 3.—* in jaculando brachia reducimus, et expulsuri tela nervos retro tendimus, *in throwing a javelin, we draw back our arm; and about to shoot an arrow, we pull back the bow-string*, Quinctil. 10, 3, 6. *so* et retro lentas tendo resupinus habenas, *with my face upwards I pull the pliant reins*, Ov. M. 15, 520.—luctantur, pectusque leve in contraria tendunt, hâc amor, hâc odium, *draw, lead* or *turn*, Ov. A. 3. 11, 33. Ep. 19, 173.—ultra legem tendere opus, *to carry raillery too far*, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 2. tende, precor, validâ lora sinistra manu, *draw* or *pull in the left reins*, because the META or goal, which the charioteer turned, was on the left hand, Ov. A. 3, 2, 72.—* TENDUNT acres arcus, *they stretch* or *bend the stout bows*, Virg. A. 7, 164. *so* arcus, si nunquam cesses tendere, mollis erit, Ov. Ep. 4, 92. *but* flexumque a cornibus arcum tendit, *he levels* or *directs the bow bent from the extremities*, Id. M. 2, 605. *so* sed tendere doctior arcus, ib. 5, 55. tendit in hunc nimium certos Tirynthius *(i. e.* Hercules) arcus, 12, 564. neque semper arcum tendit Apollo, *nor does he always bend his bow*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 20. arundo tenditur in Scævam, Lucan. 6, 215. lethales tendere nervos, Lucan. 8, 296, doctus sagittas tendere Sericas arcu paterno, *to shoot*, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 9. pariterque oculos telumque tetendit, *and directed his eyes and arrow* both *together*, Virg. A. 5, 508. spicula tendere cornu, *to shoot arrows from the bow*, ib. 9, 606.—quæque aderant sacris tendat in ora faces, *and let him throw in my face*, Ov. Ep. 14, 10.—propugnacula, ex quis catapultæ ballistæque tenderentur, *might be discharged*, Tac. An. 12, 56.—* nec Polyhymnia Lesbium refugit tendere barbiton, *refuses to tune the Lesbian lyre*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 34.—fcit tendere versum, *to make* or *compose*, Pers. 1, 65.—* TENDERE brachia, *to stretch* or *hold out*, Ov. M. 1, 636. brachia tendit *sc.* Cadmus, *he holds out his arms*, Ov. Met. 4, 581. *cf.* 5, 176. F. 5, 475. ad vatem vates ornatia brachia tendo, Ov. P. 2, 9, 65, *cf.* F. 3, 222. non habet infelix quæ nostri brachia tendat, Id. M. 3, 723. ad cœlum brachia tendens, *lifting up*, 6, 279. tendebam brachia cœlo, 2, 581. ad circumstantes tendens sua brachia silvas, *holding out*, ib. 3, 441. *cf.* P. 3, 5, 150. brachia in aliquem, Ov. ad Liv. 297. in partes diversas

diversas brachia tendit, *stretches*, Id. M. 11, 262. genibusque tuis tendo brachia, Ov. Ep. 4, 153. manus ad Caesarem tendere coeperunt, *to stretch out*, imploring protection, Caes. B. G. 2, 13. *so* matres familias, quae paulò antè Romanis de muro manus tendebant, ib. 7, 48. *cf.* Virg. A. 1, 487. Ov. M. 10, 415. 11, 687 et 727. 4, 556. Ep. 10, 146. 20, 78. manus supplices ad caelum tendere, Sall. Cat. 31. *cf.* Cic. Font. 17. supinas tendens manus, Liv. 3, 50. tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore, Virg. A. 6, 314. membra ad sidera caeli, Ov. M. 7, 580. antistita Phoebi non protecturas tendebat ad aethera palmas, Ov. M. 13, 411. *cf.* 9, 175. 8, 849. palmas caelo, Virg. A. 2, 688. lumina ad caelum, ib. 405. invalidasque tibi tendens, heu! non tua (*sc.* Eurydice,) palmas, Id. G. 4, 498. victis, et victum tendere palmas Ausonii videre *sc.* me, Id. A. 12, 936.—feriendaque tendite colla, Lucan. 5, 361. * complexa pedes in limine conjux haerebat, parvumque patri tendebat lulum, *held out* or *presented*, Virg. A. 2, 674. oenophorum sitiens, plenâ quod tenditur urnâ *sc.* a servis vel ministris, *is presented* or *set ready*, Juvenal. 6, 425.—tu munera supplex tende, petens paccm, *offer gifts*, Virg. G. 4, 534. *cf.* Tac. H. 1, 63. *so* vagari magnâ cum catervâ toto foro, praesidium clientibus, opem amicis, et prope cunctis civibus lucem ingenii et consilii sui porrigentem atque tendentem, Cic. Or. 1, 40. populo Romano non metum belli, sed spem triumphi tendere, (*al.* ostendere,) Id. Font. 12.—* tendere plagas *sc.* feris, *to spread nets* or *toils*, Cic. Off. 3, 17. *so* aut amite levi rara tendit retia, Hor. Epod. 2, 33. scit bene venator ubi retia tendat, Ov. Art. 1, 45. nunc leporem pronum catulo sectare sagaci; nunc tua frondosis retia tende jugis, Id. Rem. 202. his retia tendite silvis, (*al.* pandite,) Id. M. 4, 512. *cf.* 8, 331. A. 1, 8, 69. retia saepe comes maculis distincta tetendi, Id. Ep. 5, 19. *cf.* 20, 46. 2, 206.—non rete accipitri tenditur, neque milvo, qui malefaciunt nobis; illis, qui nihil faciunt, tenditur, Ter. Phor. 2, 2, 16. insidias in me componis inanes; tendis iners docto retia nota mihi, Propert. 2, 23, 68. nectc coronam postibus, et densos per limina tende corymbos, *and spread branches of ivy thick at your door*; as was usual at marriages, Juv. 6, 52.—consuli insidias tendere, *for* tendebat, *he laid snares for the consul*, Sall. Cat. 27.—* impune licebit aestivam sermone benigno tendere noctem, *to spin out, to prolong*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 10.—* TENDERE tabernaculum v. canopeum, *to spread* or *pitch a tent*, Propert. 3, 9, 45. alterum ei jubet praetorium tendi, Caes. B. C, 3, 81.—hence TENDERE by itself, *to have a tent* or *tents pitched, to be encamped*; hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles, Virg. A. 2, 29. legio latis tendebat in arvis, *was encamped*, ib. 8, 605. illic Aeacides, illic tendebat Ulysses, *there was the tent of* Achilles, *yonder that of* Ulysses, Ov. Ep. 1, 35. *cf.* Lucan. 7, 328. ut qui sub vallo tenderent mercatores, recipiendi sui non haberent facultatem, *the sutlers who had their tents below the ramparts*, Caes. B. G. 6, 36. quum incondita multitudo maximè propter jumenta laxiùs tenderet, Curt. 3, 8, 18. exercitus haud procul urbe tendebat, Curt. 5, 7, 6. hanc seorsum cohortem a caeteris tendere ignominiae causâ jubet, Id. 7, 2, 37. equitesque tendere extra munimenta urbis jubet, 7, 6, 18. *cf.* 10, 7, 20.—¶ 2. TENDERE iter, *to direct one's course or march, to go*; iter in Hispaniam tendebat, Hirt. B. H. 95. iter ad naves tendebat Achates, Virg. 1, 656. *so* gressumque ad moenia tendit, ib. 410. non exorabilis index ad dominum tendebat iter, Ov. M. 2, 547. tendere iter pennis, *to fly*, Virg. A. 6, 240. tendit iter velis, *he sets sail*, 7, 7. cum quaereret, qui, et unde, et quò tenderent cursum *sc.* navigando, Liv 25, 34. ex acie tende in Capitolia cursum, Sil. 9, 216. *cf.* 10, 73.—* *without* iter *or* cursus; dubito an Venusiam tendam, et ibi exspectem, Cic. Att. 16, 5 f. villa ab Averno lacu Putcolos tendentibus imposita littori, Plin. 31, 2. cursum direxit (navibus) quò tendebat, pervenitque Chersonesum, Nep. 1, 1 f. coimus in porticum Liviae, cum alter ad alterum tenderemus, *were going*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 9. per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum, tendimus in Latium, Virg. A. 1, 205. si datur Italiam (*sc.* ad,) sociis et rege recepto, tendere, ib. 554. cursuque amens ad littora tendit, ib. 2, 321. quò nunc, quò tenditis, inquit, 5, 670. *cf.* 8, 113. 9, 781. quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis, *comest* or *advancest*, 6, 388. illi per dumos—armati tendunt, *march*, 8, 595. tendere ad Indos, *to march against the Indians*, 7, 605. equis aversi ad moenia tendunt, *they fly* or *bend their course*, 11, 871. cursu tendere ad Capsam, *to advance with all speed*, Sall. Jug. 91. postquam tendere ad se Romanas naves vidit, *coming*, Liv. 25, 27. qui vitâ bene credat emi, quò tendis, honorem, *to which you aspire*, 9, 206. jamque ad Messapi socios tendebat, *he was advancing*, ib. 351. tendimus huc omnes, *sc.* ad inferos, Ov. Met. 10, 34. lucida Pieriâ tendis in astra viâ, *i. e.* poëticâ facultate tibi immortalitatem comparas, Id. P. 2, 9, 62. pugnet et adversos tendat Menelaus in hostes, *advance* or *rush*, Ov. Ep. 13, 73. difficile est, fateor, sed tendit in ardua virtus, Id. P. 2, 2, 115. horrea formicae tendunt ad inania nunquam, *never go*, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 9. *so* tendit ad oras Cicònum, Id. M. 10, 3. ad portus, 15, 690.—* ipsa (quercus) haeret scopulis, et quantùm vertice ad auras aetherias, tantùm radice in Tartara tendit, *extends*, Virg. A. 4, 446. *so* gula tendit ad stomachum, is ad ventrem, Plin. 11, 37 f. 66. Taurus mons—ad occasum tendens, medianique distrahens Asiam, Plin. 5, 27. Portae Caspiae, quae per Iberiam in Sarmatas tendunt, Id. 6, 13 f. 15 f.—* *metaph.* tutores, in eâ quoque re partium memores, in suum tendere, *favoured* or *exerted themselves in favour of the person of their own rank*, Liv. 4, 9 m. *so* tendendo duo ad Carthaginienses, Thraso ad societatem Romanam, &c. Id. 24. 5. cùm alii aliò tenderent, *were of different opinions, one favoured one side, and another another*, ib. 28. tendebant in diversum sententiae, *opinions were much divided*, Liv. 36, 10. * ad metam tendere, *to make for the goal*, Ov.

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Met. 14, 453. frater ad eloquium viridi tendebat ab ævo, *aimed* or *aspired at*, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 17. ad sua praemia tendunt, *are eager to obtain*, Id. Ep. 18, 165, *so* tenditis ad primum per densa pericula pilum, *you aspire at* or *attain to the rank of chief centurion*, Id. P. 4, 7, 15. atqui eò tendit, id agit, ad eum exitum properat (Cicero,) ut sit illi Octavius propitius, Brut. ad Attic. inter epist. Cic. ad Brut. 17. ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic. Div. 2, 2. ipse, ut est humanus animus insatiabilis eo quod fortuna spondet, ad altiora et non concessa tendere, *aimed at*, Liv. 4, 13. tendere ad majora, Quinctil. 2, 4, 20. nobis ad summa tendendum est, Id. pr. 19. non ad victoriam, sed ad finem laudis et victoriae, 8, 3, 11. ad optima, 10, 1, 122. sunt etiam, omnes artes habere finem aliquem propositum, ad quem tendant, ib. 2, 17, 21.—sursum tendit palmes, *shoots* or *grows*, Col. 5, 6. quò, Musa tendis? *whether art thou going?* Hor. Od. 3, 3, 70. *cf.* S. 1, 96, 63. quid ultra tendis? *why dost thou go further* or *desire more?* ib. 2, 18, 32. tendens Venafranos in agros, *going*, 3, 5 f. cycnus tendit in altos nubium tractus, *soars* or *flies*, ib. 4, 2, 26. iratusque Philippi tendit ad aedes, *goes*, Id. Ep. 1, 7, 89. *so* tendimus hinc rectà Beneventum, Id. S. 1, 5, 71. haec limina tendere adegit, *sc.* ad, *to come*, Virg. A. 6, 696. *so* tendit aethera fragor, *ascends to*, Lucan. 7, 477. ad certam tendere mortem, *to go*, Id. 4, 272. in Syriae portus tendet ratis, ib. 8, 181.—alta sub aequora tendit praecipiti saltu, *he throws himself headlong into the sea*, 3, 749.—¶ 3. TENDERE animum, *to exert*, Stat. Achill. 1, 543. *hence* TENDERE, *to contend, to strive*, &c.; eò acriùs contrà tribuni tendebant, ut &c. Liv. 3, 15. interrex ac senatus, consulum comitia; tribuni plebis et plebs, tribunorum militum ut habeantur, tendunt, *eagerly promote the election of*, Id. 4, 7. et tribuni—haud sanè tetendère, *did not strongly oppose* the creation of censors, ib. 8. senatum metus cepit, si propalam tenderent, resisti multitudini concitatae non posse, *if they should exert themselves* or *make opposition openly*, Liv. 23, 14. necdum sciebat, quod summâ vi ut tenderent, amicis et propinquis mandaverat, imperium prorogaretur, Id. 32, 32. et ib. Gronov. ne videar nimis pertinaciter in obtinendo eo tetendisse, 37, 53. in adversum ventum nequicquam tendere, 40, 4. *so* equidem sic poscere ventos jamdudum, et frustra cerno te tendere contra, *and that you struggle against them in vain*, Virg. A. 5, 27. *cf.* ib. 21.—nihil illi tendere contrà, *made no reply*, 9, 377.—dum evadere tendunt, *they strive, try* or *attempt*, Liv. 10, 1. *so* tanquam captae civitati leges imponere tendent, 6, 38. ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos, Virg. A. 2, 220. post hos, aequo discrimine, Pristis Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem, *at an equal distance strive to gain the foremost place*, ib. 5, 155. expellere (*sc.* hostes) tendunt nunc hi, nunc illi, 10, 354. nec mora, nec requies; vasto certamine tendunt, *they contend* or *fight*, 12, 553. purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, quàm quae per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum? Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20. singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes; eripuere jocos, venerem, convivia, ludum; tendunt extorquere poëmata, *they proceed* or *threaten to force from me* or *to rob me of my* taste for *poetry*, ib. 2, 2, 57. tu mutare &c. tendis, *you desire* or *intend*, Hor. Od. 1, 29 f. fratresque tendentes opaco Pelion imposuisse Olympo, *endeavouring* or *attempting*, ib. 3, 4, 51. dum studet urbanus, tendit que distortus haberi, *and wishes to be esteemed eloquent*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 16. pastaque rursus ire foras pleno tendebat corpore frustra, *tried* or *attempted*, ib. 1, 7, 31. euntes—si vivere cum Jove tendis, *if you desire* or *wish*, Pers. 5, 139. jam tenet Italiam; tamen ultrà pergere tendit *sc.* Hannibal, Juvenal. 10, 154.—effectis, in quae tetendi, *having accomplished, what I intended*, Tac. An. 3, 24.—nec tendere contrà ille—potis est, *to make resistance*, Virg. A. 9, 795. Petreius, ubi videt Catilinam, contrà ac ratus erat, magna vi tendere, *contending* or *fighting with great vigour*, Sallust. Cat. 60.—quid tendit? *why does he dispute?* Cic. Fin. 2, 5. miles tendere; inde ad jurgium *sc.* ventum est, *the soldier* (Thraso) *insisted* on it; *a quarrel* or *broil ensued*, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 12. ulteriùs ne tende odiis, *do not persist further in thy hatred*, Virg. A. 12, 938. non dices hodie, quorsum haec tam putida tendant? *to what this insipid stuff tends*, or *at whom it is aimed*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 21. est aliqua horum nominum differentia, etiamsi vis eòdem ferè tendit, *though their meaning is nearly the same*, Quinctil. 5, 10, 1. *so* initia quoque et clausulae sententiarum aliis, sed non alio tendentibus verbis, *(i. e.* non aliud significantibus,) inter se consonant, 9, 3, 45.—laborem ferre tendentibus ad eloquentiam necesse est, *candidates* or *students of eloquence*, Id. 12, 3, 11.—hi discordes, et (in) rebus minoribus sibi quisque tendentes, *striving each for himself* or *consulting his own interest*, Tac. H. 1, 13.—TENSUS *v.* tentus, part. tensum collum, *stretched, extended*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 82. *so* tensi digiti, ib. 98 et 99. vox, ut nervis quo remissior, hoc et gravior et plenior; quo tensior, *(the more strained* or *exerted,)* hoc tenuis, et acuta magis est, ib. 42. tensi lacerti, *extended arms*, Lucan. 7, 469. *so* rudentes, 2, 683. tensus arcus, *a bent bow*, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 51. poples, *a stretched leg*, Id. Th. 9, 473.—TENTUS is used chiefly by the poets; tympana tenta sonant palmis, *stretched*, Lucr. 2, 618. frons tenta, ib. 6, 1193. *cf.* Cels. 2, 6. pingui tentus omaso Furius, *distended with his fat paunch*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 40. tenta ubera, *distended udders, full of milk*, Hor. Epod. 16, 50. neque est levare tenta spiritu praecordia, *nor is it in my power to ease my lungs strained with gasping*, ib. 17, 26. tenta cubilia, *straitened* with ropes, ib. 12, 12. vidi praecipiti carbasa tenta noto, *stretched*, Ovid. Ep. 10, 30. tento concita cornu *(i. e.* arcu corneo,)—sagitta, *shot from the stretched bow*, Id. M. 6, 243.—TENTUM, i, n. *for* tentorium, *a tent*, Flor. 2, 12, 11. medii tenta viri, *i. e.* membrum virile, Catull. 79, 6.—TENSIO, onis, f. *a stretching, a distending*; brachia, quae in eas tensiones includuntur &c. *are held by these cords*, Vitruv. 1, 1, 9.—tensio et contractio nervorum, *a kind of disease*, Scribon.

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101 et 255. praecordiorum, ib. 260.—TENTIGO, inis, f. *a ſtiffneſs* or *ſtretching* of the genitals, Hor. S. 1, 2, 118, Juv. 6, 128.—TENDICŬLA, ae, f. *a tenter-hook* for ſtretching cloth, Senec. Nat. Q. 1, 3.—plur. *quirks, a captious wreſtling*, Cic. Caecin. 23.—TENTORIUM, i, n. *a tent, a pavilion*; Rheſi niveis tentoria velis, Virg. A. 1, 469. ſub Jove pars durat; pauci tentoria ponunt, Ov. F. 3, 527. TENTORIŎLUM, i, n. *a ſmall tent, a booth*, Hirt. B. Afr. 47.

TENDO, ĭnis, m. *a tendon, a ſinew*;—a word invented by later phyſicians; not found in the claſſic authors, who uſe in place of it NERVUS.

TENEBRAE, ārum, f. *darkneſs, privation of light*, Cic. N. D. 2, 38. Salluſt. Cat. 55. umbraque telluris tenebras induxerat orbi, Ov. M. 15, 652.—* *blindneſs*, Ov. M. 3, 515. Lucr. 3, 416. ¶ 2. metaph. *obſcurity*, Cic. Arch. 6 f. Acad. 4, 6, 19 et 39.—*a dark or obſcure place*, Cic. Sext. 9. *a mean dwelling*, Juv. 3, 222.—*a priſon*; clauſi in tenebris, cum moerore et luctu morte graviorem vitam exigunt, Sall. Jug. 14, 15.—*confuſion* or *diſturbance* in the ſtate, Cic. Dom. 10. poſt red. in Senat. 3.—TENEBRICŌSUS, a. *dark, obſcure*, Cic. Piſ. 8. Vat. 5. Acad. 4, 23.—† TENEBRICUS, a. *dark*, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 9.—TENEBRŌSUS, a. *dark, gloomy*, Virg. A. 5, 839. 6, 107, Ov. M. 1, 113.

TENERE, (tĕneo, tĕnui, tentum,) *to hold, to keep*;—sciem mediam Scipio cum legionibus Syriācis tenebat, *occupied* or *commanded the centre*, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 88. cùm ſemel emiſſi tenuerunt aequora venti, *have poſſeſſed* or *got the ſeas into their power*, Ov. M. 11, 433. aliquam, *to poſſeſs* or *enjoy*, Ov. Rem. A. 547. Ep. 16, 211 et 214. 18, 183. Art. 111. *ſo* aliquem, Id. A. 3, 9, 57. Art. 2, 103. aliquem in ſinu, *to hold, to embrace*, Id. Ep. 1, 114. ſinu, 13, 157. poſtquam altum (mare) tenuēre rates, *reached the deep ſea*, Virg. A. 3, 192. animam tenens, *keeping in* or *ſuppreſſing his breath*, Ov. F. 1, 425. animum rectum contra ſua ſecula, *i. e.* contra mores ſui ſeculi corruptos et pravos, *to keep* or *preſerve a firm and ſtedfaſt mind*, Id. ad Liv. 45. *ſo* infragilem animum *ſc.* contra dolorem, ib. 354. dulcique animos novitate tenebo, *I will engage* or *entertain*, Ov. M. 4, 284. aliquid animo, *to conceive* or *comprehend*, Cic. Or. 29. *cf.* Acad. 4, 7. antra, *to inhabit*, Ov. M. 14, 516. carmine currentes ille (Arion) tenebat aquas, *ſtopped*, Ov. F. 2, 84. talibus orantem dictis, arasque tenentem audiit omnipotens, *holding*, Virg. A. 4, 219. quique tenes altus Tarpeias Jupiter arces, *preſideſt over*, Id. M. 15, 866. arcum quoque laeva tenebat, *held a bow*, ib. 8, 321. *ſo* juvenes, quos arma tenere, non thyrſos decebat, 3, 541. *cf.* Ep. 12, 98. F. 3, 210. eſt igitur rarus, qui rus colere audeat, iſque hac arat infelix, hac tenet arma manu, *ploughs with one hand, and holds his arms in the other*, Id. Tr. 5, 10, 24. in armis tenere milites, *to keep*. Liv. 5. illic clauſa tenent ſtabulis armenta, Virg. G. 3, 352. arva, *to hold* or *poſſeſs*, Ov. M. 14, 459. jamque arva tenebant *ſc.* angues, *had reached the land*, Virg. A. 2, 209. atria turba tenent, *a crowd fills the hall*, 12, 33. et tenuit noſtras numeroſus Horatius aures, *pleaſed* or *delighted*, Id. Tr. 4, 10, 49. Auſoniamque tenet, *reaches* or *lands on*, Id. F. 4, 290. te non alius belli tenet aptiùs artes, *knows* or *underſtands*, Tibull. 4, 1, 82. *ſo* quotus enim quiſque eſt, qui teneat artem numerorum ac modorum? *who is maſter of the art of muſick*, Cic. Or. 3, 50. non modo auctoritatem, ſed imperium in ſuos, *to have* or *retain*, Cic. Sen. 11 m.—ille (Janus) tenens dextrâ baculum, clavemque ſiniſtrâ, Ov. F. 1, 99. *cf.* M. 15, 655. ſi bona ſumma putaret, quae tenet, *he poſſeſſes*, Ov. Ep. 16, 308. brachia ſaepe tenet *ſc.* tua, *holds*, ib. 20, 140. *cf.* M. 9, 311. dextra tenet calamum, *holds the reed* for writing, Ep. 11, 3. calathum inter puellas, ib. 9, 73. canes, *to hold, to keep from running*, Id. M. 10, 172. luctantem (canem) copula dura tenet, *holds faſt*, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 28. caniſtra manibus, F. 2, 650. Panaque, cum prenſam ſibi jam Syringa putaret, corpore pro nymphae calamos tenuiſſe paluſtres, *took hold of* or *feized*, M. 1, 706. dextra tenet calamum, ſtrictum tenet altera ferrum, *holds a reed* for writing, Ov. Ep. 11, 3 et 20. *cf.* M. 9, 521. ſtabat pro templo, et Capitolia celſa tenebat, *defended*, Virg. A. 8, 653. frondes caput omne tenebant, *covered*, ib. 9, 355. languentique manu carchefia miſta tenebat, *held*, 12, 318. difficilem tenui ſub iniquo judice cauſam, *I gained* or *carried a difficult cauſe before a prejudiced judge*, 13, 190. judice te cauſam non tenuēre duae *(ſc.* deae, Juno et Pallas,) *loſt their cauſe by your ſentence*, Id. Ep. 17, 244. *ſo* et hoc loco Scaevolam dixiſti cauſam apud Centumviros non tenuiſſe, *did not gain*, i. e, *loſt*, Cic. Caecin. 24. magno certamine cum praetore habito, tenuerunt cauſam, Liv. 39. 3. ut accuſatori, qui cauſam non teneret, exilium poena eſſet, *who did not make good his cauſe*, Suet. Dom. 9. quo reſponſore, et quo cauſae teſte tenentur, *by whoſe ſurety and teſtimony cauſes are obtained* or *gained*; (*al.* quo res ſponſore, &c. *by whoſe ſecurity deeds are confirmed.)* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43. *cf.* Quinctil. 9, 2, 68. *but* rationes et cauſas rerum non tenebant, *they did not underſtand*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 13. *ſo* cauſam reip. non tenes, Id. Sull. 10 f.—cùm centurias tenes, *ſince you can command the ſuffrages of the* Equites, Cic. Fam 11, 16, 6. et quem tenebat ore demiſit cibum, Phaedr. 1, 4, 6. ut cibus teneri *(ſc.* ſtomacho) non poſſet poſtridie, *i. e.* ut neceſſe eſſet vomere, Quinctil. 9, 4, 30. *cf.* Cic. Phil. 2, 25. ille (Arion) ſedens (in tergo delphini) citharamque tenet pretiumque vehendi, cantat, Ov. F. 2, 115. civitatem oppreſſam ſervitute tenere, Cic. Dom. 51. clavum rectum tenere, *to hold the rudder right* or *ſteady*, Quinctil. 2, 17, 24. *cf.* Senec. Ep. 87. Cic. Q. fr. 1, 2. clauſtraque portarum genitor tenet, *keeps the keys of the gates*, Ov. M. 8, 70. clypeum pro claſſe tenebas, *you held a ſhield in defence of the fleet*, ib. 13, 352. clypeo manus apta tenendo eſt, Ov. Art. 1, 693. pro me tenet altera coelum, *poſſeſſes heaven inſtead of me*, Id. M. 2, 513. coepta quater tenuit, *ſhe ſtopped her proceedings* or *purpoſe*, 8, 463. *cf.* F. 4, 784. *but* coepta tene quaeſo, *perſiſt in your attempts*, Ov. P. 2, 7, 83. quid mea colla tenes blandis, ignare, lacertis? *why do you hold*, Ov. M.

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M. 2, 100. hæc (Venus) humili sub pede colla tenet, Id. Ep. 9, 12. quòd (*sc.* Aurora) teneat lucis, teneat confinia noctis, *though she possess*, M. 7, 706. enitendum (est) mihi, ut hunc consensum vestrum complectar, et teneam, *and preserve*, Plin. pan. 95. præcipe, ut teneat consilia nostra, *instruct her, that she may understand our design* or *plot*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 102. tenebimus hanc consuetudinem a Socrate traditam, *we shall keep* or *observe*, Cic. Div. 2, 72 f. si consuetudinem meam quam semper in rep. habui, tenuero, Id. Phil. 1, 11. tenuit consuetudo, quæ quotidie magis invalescit, neut. *a custom has obtained* or *prevailed*, Quinctil. 2, 1 pr. *so* sed consuetudo jam tenuit, ut &c. 8, 5, 2.—dicitur infirmâ cornu tenuisse sinistrâ femina *(l. e.* Helle, *to have held the horn* of the ram;) cum de se nomina fecit aquæ, *i. e.* Hellesponto, Ov. F. 3, 869. *so* virgineâ tenuit cornua vara manu, Europa *held the crooked horns* of the bull, Ov. A. 1, 3, 24. *but* alterum tenuit cornu *sc.* Pelopidas, *he commanded one wing*, Nep. 16, 4. Creten tenuêre, *they sailed to* or *reached*, Ov. Met. 13, 706. crines,—Indica quos medio vertice gemma tenet, *keeps fast* or *bound*, Propert. 2, 22, 10. nisi facilè nostras cupiditates teneremus, *unless I could easily restrain my desires*, Cic. Verr. 3, 1 f. hic situs est Phaëthon, currûs auriga paterni, quem si non tenuit, (*which chariot if he did not keep* or *guide* properly) magnis tamen excidit ausis, ib. 2, 328. isque quum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, *pursued his course* or *voyage*, Cic. N. D. 3, 34. dîs equidem auspicibus reor, et Junone secundâ, huc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas, *have steered* or *directed their course hither*, Virg. A. 4, 46. *cf.* 3, 686. *but* nec tenuit cursus forsitan ille (Thesei) tuos, *nor did he hinder*, Ov. Ep. 2, 14. quid retro Xanthum, retro Simoënta vocatum adjiciam cursus non tenuisse suos, *did not continue their course*, i. e. *could not flow*, Sabin. apud Ov. 3, 58. *metaph.* teneat tamen eum cursum, quem poterit, *let him follow that course* or *way*, Cic. Or. 1. TENERE decorum, *to observe*, Cic. Off. 1, 35. *so* decus tenere, ib. 39 f. itaque earum rerum hic tenetur a sapiente delectus, Id. Fin. 1, 10 m. teque tenente deos, numen sequor ipsa deorum, *as you have the gods* propitious, Ov. Ep. 21, 239. dextram dextrâ tenens, *holding*, Hirt. B. A. 24. excute corde metum, Dianique tene, *make* or *steer for* Dia, Ov. M. 3, 690. TENERE dicta, *to retain* or *remember*, Hor. Art. 336. dignitatem, *to preserve*, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 10. *so* honesto otio tenuisti et statum et famam dignitatis tuæ, ib. *cf.* 12, 25, 7. dividuumque tenent *(sc.* me) alter et alter amor, *divide my affections*, Ov. A. 2, 10, 10. dolorem, *to suppress* or *check*, Cic. Att. 12, 37. contiguas tenuêre domos, *they had*, Ov. M. 4, 57. ut tenuit domus una duos, domus una tenebit, *as one house served us both*, Ov. Ep. 4, 143. exercitum, *to command*, Nep. 10, 6. *cf.* Liv. 28, 14. famam sine labe, *to preserve one's reputation*, Ov. Ep. 17, 69. *cf.* Cæs. B. C. 3, 56. *but* fama tenet, *a report prevails, there is a tradition*, Liv. 1, 4. *cf.* 38, 13. *but* Fama tenet *sc.* hunc locum, *possesses*, Ov. M. 12, 43. non tenuit omnino colloquium illud fidem, *did not observe*, Cic. Phil. 12, 11 f. fides eum non tenet, *does not bind*, Liv. hunc igitur finem illi tenuerunt, *they have obtained*, Cic. Fin. 4, 10 f. fletus, *to restrain*, Ov. Art. 3, 432. imperii frena, *to hold the reins of government*, Ov. F. 1, 532. Tr. 2, 42. P. 4, 13, 27. juvat evasisse tot Argolicas urbes, medioque fugam tenuisse per hostes, *to have secured* or *made good their flight*, Virg. A. 3, 283. *but* deus *i. e.* Jupiter tenuit fugam *sc.* virginis Iûs, *stopped her flight*, Ov. M. 1, 600. *so* hi ratium tenuere fugam, *hindered, endeavoured to stop*, Lucan. 3, 706. *cf.* 9, 52. gentes, in pace, *to keep*, Ov. P. 4, 9, 77. gladium tenens, *holding; but* ipse furentem dux tenuit, *restrained*, Lucan. 6, 301. gratiam alicujus, *to possess* or *enjoy*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 15. sex libros de Republica tunc scripsimus, cum gubernacula reip. tenebamus, *when I held* or *sat at the helm of the state*, Cic. Div. 2, 1. interea hoc tenebo, *I will maintain* or *assert this point*, Cic. Fin. 1, 10. tenere hæreditatem, *to obtain*, Cic. Att. 13, 48.—tenuit Orpheus impetus Hebri, *retarded* or *stopped*, Phaedr. 3 prol. 60. Hesperiam, *to reach*, Ov. F. 1, 498. *so* insulam, Tac. H. 2, 9. Italiam, M. 15, 701. *cf.* Juv. 10, 154. iram, *to restrain*, Ov. M. 5, 420. *so* iracundiam, Cic. Parad. 5, 1. quòve tenetis iter? *or whither do you direct your course?* Virg. A. 1, 370. *whither are you going?* ib. 9, 377. prospiceremi gaudens, quantus foret agminis ordo, densaque quàm longum turba teneret iter, *walked in a long procession*, Ov. P. 4, 9, 24. *metaph.* Callimachi Proculus molle teneret iter, *would follow the soft way* or *manner of* Callimachus, i. e. *would write amorous verses*, ib. 4, 16, 32. parsque suum mundi nulla tenebit iter, *will keep its* ordinary *course*, Id. Tr. 1, 7, 6. tenere judicium, *to prevail in a trial*, to obtain the preference by the sentence of a judge, Ov. Art. 1, 626. *but* sed nos non tenebimus judicia diutius, *we shall not retain the right of judging*, or *of acting as* judices, Cic. Verr. 1 act. 8. (A. 258.) iniqui jus ignorant, neque tenent, *neither know nor observe justice* or *what is right*, Plaut. prol. 37. *cf.* Epid. 2, 2, 107. *but* hanc puto me habere actionem, ut per interdictum meum jus teneam, *I may defend my right*, Cic. Cæc. 11 f. tenere jura civium, *to possess* or *enjoy*, Cic. Cat. 1, 11. *so* jus auspiciorum, Id. N. D. 2, 4 hoc prætore, Siculi neque suas leges,—neque communia jura tenuerunt, Id. Verr. act. 1, 4 f. lacrimas, *to keep in* or *restrain*, Ov. Met. 7, 169. 11, 539. Cic. Verr. 4, 18. hanc legem locus ille tenet, *observes*, Ov. Ep. 15, 171. leges nos tenent, *bind us*; neque legem putat tenere se ullam, *that any law binds him*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 6. elatâ lævâ, ne libelli, quos tenebat, madefierent, *which he held in* his hand, Suet. Cæs. 64. nata, tene linguam, *hold your tongue*, Ov. F. 2, 602 *cf.* Tr. 2, 446. littora, *to make* or *reach*, Ov. M. 15, 13. locum, *to keep, to possess*, ib. 13, 649. loca, 14, 785. loca prima, Ov. F. 6, 304. virtus, altissimum locum in homine tenet, Cic. Fin. 4, 14. miles qui locum non tenuit, *did not keep* or *stand his ground*, i. e. *deserted his post*, Id. Cluent. 46. perturbatis omnibus, legio, quæ in eo cornu constiterat, locum non tenuit, atque in proximum collem se recepit,

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pit, *could not maintain their ground*, Caes. B. C. 1, 44. certum agminis locum tenebant barbari sagittarii, *held*, Id. Phil. 5, 6 f. ut in familia, servi qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, &c. non honestissimum locum servituris tenent; sic in civitate, qui se istarum rerum (*sc.* signorum, tabularum, &c.) cupiditatibus dediderunt, ipsius civitatis locum penè infimum obtinent, Cic. Parad. 5, 2. tenuit cum hoc locum quendam etiam Ser. Fulvius, *held a certain rank*, i. e. *was respected*, Cic. Brut. 21. qui—ea tenuerat loca, *had possessed* or *inhabited that country*, Liv. 1, 5. ille Jovis monitis immota tenebat lumina, *held* or *kept his eyes unmoved*, Virg. A. 331. *so* luminaque in gremio veluti defixa tenebam, Ov. Ep. 21, 113. spectat; et in vultu, veluti nunc denique viso, lumina fixa tenet *sc.* Medea, Id. M. 7, 87. *cf.* Rem. 418. immo id quod aiunt, auribus teneo lupum, nam neque, quomodo a me amittam (*sc.* amicam,) invenio; neque uti retineam, scio, *as the saying is*, *I have* or *hold a wolf by the ears*: a common proverb, when one foresaw difficulties or dangers, whatever course he took, Ter. Phor. 3, 2, 21. curiandi causa erat, metus undique imminentium discriminum; ut saepe "lupum se "auribus tenere" diceret, Suet. Tib. 25.—hi magistratus, provincias, aliaque omnia tenere, *possessed* or *engrossed magistracies* or *civil offices*, Sall. Cat. 39.—nutricisque manum laevâ tenet, *she holds*, Ov. Met. 10, 455. consul Lentulum, quòd praetor erat, ipse manu tenens perducit, Sall. Cat. 46. vix a te videor posse tenere manus, *I can scarcely keep my hands from* touching *you*, Ov. A. 1, 4, 10. vix tenuêre manus *sc.* a me feriendo, Ov. M. 13, 203. qui mare, qui terras omni ditione tenerent, *who should possess* or *rule the sea and land with absolute sway*, Virg. A. 1, 236. civitas Athenienses satis latè quondam mare tenuisse dicitur, *to have been very powerful at sea*, Cic. Manil. 18. cetera quae vacuas tenuissent carmina mentes, *had delighted*, *engaged* or *employed*, Virg. G. 3, 3. jamque propinquabant scopulo, metamque tenebant, *were reaching the goal*, Virg. A. 5, 159. nec procul a metis (*sc.* eram,) quas paene tenere videbar, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 35.—Tenere memoriam alicujus, *to retain a remembrance*, *to remember*, Cic Fam. 6, 2. omnia memoriâ tenebat, *he remembered*, Id. Sen. 4. *so* memoriâ tenetis, Cic. Cat 3, 8. vos memoria mei tenet, Id. ad Quir. 1.—modum tenere, *to observe moderation*, Plin. Ep. 9, 5, 3. *cf.* Quinctil. 10, 1, 62. et 12, 7, 11. *but* eundemque in ceteris—modum tenuit, *he observed the same manner*, Quinctil. 1, 7, 23. *so* morem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4. Virg. A. 3, 408. nomen, *to keep* or *retain*, ib. 6, 235. *cf.* Ov. Ep. 18, 140. M. 1, 712. 10, 297, &c. Liv. 1, 17. oculos immotos in aliquem, *to keep*, Ov. M. 2, 502. oculosque sub astra tenebat, *kept his eyes directed to the stars*, Virg. A. 5, 853. ô facies oculos nata tenere meos, *to engage* or *captivate*, Ov. A. 2, 17, 12.—amnis abundans exit (*sc.* ripas,) et obducta tenet omnia limo, *overflows*, *and covers all places round with mud*, Virg. G. 1, 116. *cf* Lucr. 5, 203. Juvenal. 6, 499.—oppidum septem cohortium praesidio tenebat, *he defended*, Caes. B. 1, 18.—qui ordo in rogandis sententiis servari solet, eundem tenebo in viris fortibus honorandis, *I will observe*, Cic. Phil. 5, 13. nondum—Tibridis ora tenent, *they had not yet reached the mouth of the Tiber*, Ov. F. 6, 502. tenuêre paramper ora metu, *they remained silent*, Lucan. 4, 172. *cf.* ib. 440. conticuêre omnes, intentique ora tenebant, *kept their faces fixed* on Aeneas, Virg. A. 2, 1. *so* defixa Latinus obtutu tenet ora, soloque immobilis haeret, *keeps his countenance fixed in one posture*, *looking steadily on the ground*, ib. 7, 250. tenuitque inhians tria Cerberus ora, *restrained his three mouths* from barking, Id. G. 4, 483.—quid miscere juvat vires, ortemque tenere in medio? *and to share the empire of the world between you*, Lucan. 1, 88. pacem, *to be quiet*, ib. 2, 273. 3, 523. ille tenet palmam, *possesses the palm*, i. e. *has gained the victory*, Ov. A. 3, 2, 82.—eccam pallulam! tene tibi, *take it*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 56.—quid interest, an hoc feceris, an—pecuniam publicam tenueris quenam, *retain* or *keep to yourself*, Cic. Verr. 3, 75. Heraclides praerat classi, cum Dion peditatum teneret, *commanded the foot*, Nep. Dion. 6. ut pelagus tenuêre rates, *were out in the middle of the sea*, Virg. A. 5, 8. personam tenere, *to support a character*, Cic. Or. 3, 14. nec priùs aërii cursûs suppressit habenas, quàm Ciconum tenuit populos, et moenia, raptor, *until he reached the states and cities of the* Cicones, Ov. Met. 6, 710. pace obnoxiâ populum (*i. e.* Latinos) tenere, *to keep in peaceable subjection*, Liv. 6, 28. populum concionibus, *to please or entertain with speeches*, Cic. Off. 1, 33. personam, thyrsumque tenent, et subligar acci, *they assume the mask*, Juvenal. 6, 70. portum, *to reach*, Liv. 37, 11. Virg. A. 9, 98. *but* cetera classis Geraestum, nobilem Euboeae portum, dum a Carysto Isaei redirent tenuit, *staid* or *remained in*, Liv. 31, 45. primas *sc.* partes, *to hold* or *possess*, Cic. Br. 95, Empedocles animum esse censet, cordi sussusum sanguinem; alii pars quaedam cerebri visa est animi principatum tenere, *to be the chief seat of the soul*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9. in collegio augurum, ut quisque aetate antecellit, ita sententiae principatum tenet, *has the right of delivering his opinion first*, Cic. Sen. 18. promissum, *to keep* or *perform*, Cic. Off. 3, 25. Apollinis promontorium tenuit, *he reached*, Liv. 30, 24. propositum, *to effect* or *accomplish*, Caes. B. C. 3, 42. *but* propositumque tenet, *persists in his purpose*; *urges his point*, Ov. M. 2, 104. *so* propositumque tene. Id. Art. 1, 470. hic teneat nostras anchora jacta rates, i. e. *let me here stop*, Ov. Art. 1 f. provinciam, *to command*, Cic. Off. 1, 11. *cf.* Liv. 29, 13. eruentum pugionem tenens, *holding*, Cic. Phil. 2, 12. ramum olivae, *to hold*, Ov. M. 7, 498. juris aequabilem tenere rationem, *to observe*, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 25. in oratione numerorum rationem tenere, *to pay regard to harmony*, Cic. Or. 3, 52. Thraces eas regiones tenebant, *possessed*, Nep. 1, 1. jussus e nautis ascendere in malum, ut specularetur, quam tenerent regionem, *they were approaching to*, Liv. 30, 25. regnum tenere, *to hold* or *possess*, Ov. M. 11, 270. *so* regna, Id. Ep. 1, 106. 14, 61. M. 5, 276. 10, 15, &c.

&c. qui per cursum rectum regnum tenere non potuerunt, *could not obtain*, Cic. Rull. 2, 17. Serv. Tullium—ingenio, virtute regnum tenuisse, *obtained the crown by his talents and merit*, Liv. 4, 3. ille (Jupiter,) ubi res caeli tenuit, *when he obtained the government of heaven*, Ov. F. 5, 125. juxta rem mecum tenes, *you understand as well as I*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 1. *so* rem tenes, Ter. And. 2, 2, 12. *cf.* Eun. 3, 1, 16. remque mei juris mallem tenuisse precando, *I should rather obtain my right*, Ov. F. 6, 71. tenere rempublicam, *to possess the government of the republic*, Cic. Sext. 19. *so* qui tenent *sc.* remp. Id. Att. 7, 12 m. totam remp. vos in hac causâ tenetis, *the preservation of the republic depends on your decision in this cause*, Id. Mur. 19. risum tenere, *to refrain* or *keep from laughter*, Cic. Vat. 8. Ov. Ep. 16, 228. vix tenui risum, ib. 17, 161. spectatum admissi risum teneatis, amici? Hor. Art. P. 5. cùm mihi rostra tenere jus erat, *to speak from the* rostra, Lucan. 1, 275.—tunc rura Nemoßi qui tenet, et ripas Aturi, *possessor* or *inhabits*, ib. 420. jamque deus,—se confessus erat, Dictaeaque rura tenebat, *had discovered himself, and reached the* Dictaean *country*, i. e. Crete, Ov. 3, 2. tam artifices saltationis, ut scenam tenuerint, *that they carried every thing before them on the stage, that no one could equal them*, Suet. Tit. 7.—sceptra tenere, *to hold* or *sway a sceptre*, Ov. Ep. 7, 152, &c. Virg. A. 1, 57. Lucan. 1, 47. et 8, 559.—se aeterno servitio tenere, *to keep themselves, to remain*, Liv. 4, 35. ab urbe secessit, seque in Campaniâ tenuit, *and lived entirely*, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 6. *so* tenet se trans Tiberim in hortis, ib. 4, 2, 5. se in equestri gradu tenuit, quum facile posset ascendere altissimum *sc.* gradum, *he has remained contented*, ib. 3, 2, 4. se intra judicum auctoritatem gravitatemque tenere, *to behave as becomes the authority and gravity of judges*, 9, 23, 1. multum me intra silentium tenui, *I in general observed a profound silence*, ib. 7, 6, 7. sese castris tenebant, *they kept themselves* or *remained within their camp*, Caes. B. G. 3, 24. *so* cum a conventu se remotum Dion domi teneret, *kept himself retired*, Nep. 10, 9. se domo, Cic. post. red. in Sen. 11. se domesticis finibus, Cic. Att. 7, 12. magistro equitum denunciavit, ut se loco teneret, Liv. 8, 30. nisi uno loco me tenerem, Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 9. *cf.* Nep. 18, 5. et 23, 12. Pompeius se oppido tenet, Cic. Att 9, 11. comperit ut regem Casio se monte tenere, *when he found that the king was encamped on mount* Casius, Lucan. 8, 470.—ego tamen teneo ab accusando vix me hercule, *I can hardly keep myself* or *refrain*, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 2. vix teneor quin, quae decent te, dicam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3. 22. *cf.* Juvenal. 1, 31. teneri non potui, quin tibi apertius illud idem iis literis declararem, Id. Att. 2, 3. *cf.* 15, 14. nec se tenuit, quin contra suum doctorem librum etiam ederet, qui Sosus inscribitur, Cic. Acad. 4, 4. se quoque nunc, quamvis est jussa quiescere, quin te nominet invitum, vix mea Musa tenet, *my* Muse *can scarcely keep* or *refrain from naming you*, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 25.—*but* nec boni ingenii quicquam in his inest, nisi ut improbis se artibus teneant, *unless that they support* or *maintain themselves by wicked means*, Plaut. Pf. 4, 7, 9.—vix equidem has sedes—teneo, *with difficulty I keep this settlement*, Ov. M. 14, 5, 11. quasque tenent *(al.* tenet) sedes noxia turba, coles, *you shall inhabit the abodes of the wicked*, i. e. Tartărus, Ov. in Ibin. 176.—reconditos ejus sensus tenere, *to know* or *understand his secret thoughts*, Cic. Sext. 10. hanc cùm teneam sententiam, quid est, cur verear &c. *since I entertain this opinion*, Cic. Fin. 1, 10. signa decus belli, Parthus Romana tenebat, *possessed the Roman standards*, Ov. F. 5, 585. at tu, arbor—signa tene caedis, *retain marks of this slaughter*, Ov. M. 4, 160. tenuere silentia cuncti, *they all kept silence*, ib. 1, 206. silvaque tenent delphines, *possessi*, ib. 302.—explorato antè, utrùm sinum Ambracium onerariae (naves) tenuissent, *had reached*, Liv. 32, 15. astra tenent caelestes solum, formae deorum, *possess the tract of heaven*, ib. 73. somnum vix tenebamus, *we scarcely refrained from sleeping*, Cic. Brut. 80. *cf.* Quinctil. 11, 3, 155. spem teneo, salutem amisi, *I have* or *entertain hope*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 5. magna me spes victoriae tenet, *possesses me*, Sall. Cat. 58, 18. *cf.* Cic. Cluent. 3. tela tenent dextrâ, *they hold* or *wield*, ib. 8, 342. *so* contra Neptunum, et Venerem, contraque Minervam tela tenent, Virg. A. 8, 700. *but* tela tene jam, miles, *withhold, do not throw*, Lucan. 4, 274. nox cùm terras obscura teneret, *possessed* or *covered*, Virg. A. 4, 461. si terram non tenuit, *did not touch the ground* with his hands, Cic. Har. R. 11. *cf.* Macrob. Sat. 3, 9. saeva tene cum Berecynthio cornu tympana, *restrain, silence* or *cease to sound*, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 13. flabat adhuc Eurus, redituraque vela tenebat, *detained*, Ov. M. 7, 664. numeros memini, si verba tenerem, *if I could recollect the words*, Virg. E. 9, 45. tenuit tamen vestigia (Masinissae) Bocchar, *followed close after him*, Liv. 29, 32. vocem tenuêre fores, *held their tongue* or *were silent*, Ov. M. 4, 168. saepe tenet vocem, *she often stops her voice*, ib. 10, 421. nec tenui vocem, *nor did I suppress my cries*, Ov. Ep. 11, 49.—¶ 2. urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuêre coloni *sc.* eam, *inhabited it*, Virg. A. 1, 12. neque te teneo, neque dicta refello, *I do not detain you*, ib. 4, 380.—miserè cupis, inquit, abire, jamdudum video, sed nil agis; usque tenebo, *I will keep close to you*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 15.—haec mea sunt, teneo, *I possess* them, Pers. 5, 113. publica lex hominum naturaque continet hoc jus, ut teneat vetitos inscitia debilis actus, *that weak ignorance should abstain from forbidden actions*, i. e. *should not attempt what is beyond its power*, ib. 99. * cujus (brassicae) depressae plantae cùm tenuerint *sc.* terram, *when the cabbage-plants thrust* into the ground *have* once *taken hold* or *taken root*, Col. 11, 3, 24. *so* cum vitis tenuerit, ib. 5, 6, 18. *cf.* 3, 11, 10. non tenebo te pluribus, *I will not detain you by* saying *more*, or by a multiplicity of words, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 6. *so* ne diutiùs teneam *sc.* vos, Cic. Verr. 1, 13. ne te teneam, Juvenal. 5, 58. si te dolor tenuit, quò minùs ad me venires, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1. saltus Casiloncnsis, qui semper tenuit nostros tabellarios, ib. 11, 31. se senatum negavit tenere, *he said that he would not*

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not keep the senate longer, i. e. *that he would dismiss it*, Id. Q. fr. 2, 1. nec ea spes quenquam tenuit, *nor did that hope retain* or *induce any one to stay*, Liv. 23, 15. Marcellum ab gerendis rebus valetudo adversa Nolae tenuit, *kept*, 24, 20. tres Antiochum civitates tenebant, *detained*, Liv. 35, 42. *so* tenuit eum et de Annibale deliberatio, *retarded* or *delayed*, ib. - per aliquot dies ea consultatio tenuit *sc.* senatum, *took up* or *engaged the attention of the senate*; or simply as a neuter verb, *lasted*, Liv. 2, 3. imber continens per noctem totam usque ad horam tertiam diei insequentis tenuit, *lasted* or *continued*, Id. 23, 44. *so* Romae foedum incendium per duas noctes ac diem unum tenuit, Liv. 24, 47 f. hae inter consules tribunosque altercationes biduum tenuerunt, 33, 32. inde Cassandream petentes, primò ad Mendin tenuere *sc.* naves, *stopped* or *anchored at*, Liv 31, 45 — ne quid ferretur ad populum Patres tenuere; *the patricians prevailed* or *carried their point*, 3, 29. *so* in eo plebs superior fuit, quòd tenuit, ne consules in proximum annum crearentur, Liv. 4, 30 f. scripseram tenuisse Varenum, ut sibi evocare testes liceret, Plin. Ep. 6, 5. sic ex tribus sententiis duae factae; tenuitque ex duabus altera, *and of those two opinions one prevailed*, ib. 8, 14 f. tenebit ergo semper, quod suaserit, *he will carry*, Id. pan. 67, 2. — quaedam religio tenet *sc.* me, *possesses me*, Liv. 43, 13. *so* talis amor Daphnim — teneat, Virg. E. 8, 85 & 89. tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri? Id. A. 1, 133. tenet insanabile multos scribendi cacoëthes, Juv. 7, 51. me insania non tenet, *i. e.* non insanus sum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 88. quae te tanta pravitas mentis tenuit, qui tantus furor, &c. Cic. Vat. 6. de triumpho nulla me cupiditas unquam tenuit, Id. Att. 7, 2 m. *cf.* Tusc. 1, 41. summum me librorum studium tenet, sicut odium jam ceterarum rerum, Id. Att. 1, 11 f. nisi forte quem pernicioſa et inhonesta libido tenet, Sall. Jug. 3 f. *cf.* 31, 20. — nunc Phoenissa tenet Dido *sc.* Aenean, *holds him* enslaved by love, ib. 670. — *passiv.* sed magno Aeneae mecum teneatur amore, ib. 675. neque irâ, neque gratiâ teneri, *to be moved* or *influenced by*, Cic. N. D. 1, 17. philosophiae studio teneri, *to be fond of*, Id. Ac. 1, 2. nae ille non magno desiderio tenebitur virium, *he will not greatly regret the want of strength*, Id. Sen. 10 m. — * pueri pompâ, ludis, atque hujusmodi spectaculis tenentur, *are delighted* or *pleased*, Cic. Fin. 5, 18. *so* ut oculi picturâ teneantur, et aures cantibus, Id Acad. 4, 7. saltem tenet hoc nos, *pleases us*, *gains our favour*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 44. — * multa hereditatibus, multa emptionibus, multa dotibus tenebantur, *were possessed*, Cic. Off. 2, 23. — conclamitare totâ urbe, et praedicere, omnes tenerent mutuitanti credere *sc.* ut, *that all should take care not to give credit* or *lend money to him*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 52. tene hoc tibi, *keep this to yourself*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 19. redi, quò fugis nunc? tene, tene, *stop him*, *stop him*, Id. Aul. 3, 2, 1. ego meum (filium) facilè teneo, nihil est enim illo tractabilius, *I keep in* or *restrain*, Cic. Att. 10, 11. *so* magnam partem Galliae in officio tenuit, Caes. B. G. 5, 52. quum cerneret metu tenendos, quos fides non tenuisset, Liv. 7, 25. ego illis mollior, nec te feram, neque intra claustra tenebo, *nor will I keep* or *detain thee*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 44. — quid autem compressum corpus resolvat, quid solutum teneat, *binds*, Cels. pr. 100. *so* id assumtum leniter sine ullâ stomachi noxâ ventrem tenet, Id. 1, 19, 23. - si quis non omnia tenet, quae rationalis (medicus) probat, *does not think* or *approve*, Id. pr. 98 — nunc ego teneo, nunc scio, quid sit hoc negoti, *I understand*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 39. tenes, quorsum haec tendant, quae loquor? *do you understand*, Id. Ps. 1, 2, 81 *so* tenes, quid dicam? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 22. teneo, quid erret, Id. And. 3, 2, 18. *cf.* 1, 1, 58. tu pro tua prudentia, quibus rebus gaudeat, quibus capiatur Caesar, tenes, Cic Fam. 6, 7 f. quae a Romanis auguribus ignorantur, a Cilicibus tenentur, *are understood*, Cic. Div. 1, 15. — * *with the infinit.* nullus frugi esse potest homo, nisi qui et bene et male facere tenet, *knows*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 10. *cf.* Lucr. 3, 650. satin' haec meministi, et tenes? *sc.* mente, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 1. et teneo melius ista, quam meum nomen, *I remember* or *know*, Martial. 4, 37. — quum veluti in controverso jure esset, tenerenturne Patres plebiscitis, legem centuriatis comitiis tulêre *sc.* consules, ut quod tributim plebes jussisset, populum teneret, *should bind the* whole Roman *people*, patricians and plebeians, Liv. 3, 55. *cf.* 2, 56 & 60. ut plebiscita omnes Quirites tenerent, 8, 12. (A. 21, 98 & 181.) Vopiscus, — qui ex aedilitate consulatum petit, solvatur legibus; quamquam leges eum non tenent, *do not bind*, Cic. Phil. 11, 5. — *passiv.* lege teneri, *to be bound*, Cic. pro Cornel. 1. Cl. 52. Har. resp. 8. Att. 3, 19. *so* neque teneri alienis foederibus, Liv. 24, 29. quamquam foedere obstricti pactione tenebamini, ib. quamdiu jurejurando hostium teneretur, non esse se senatorem *sc.* Regulus putavit, Cic. Off. 3, 27. hoc interdicto Aebutius non tenetur, Cic. Caecin 14. quasi voto quodam et promisso me teneri puto, Cic. Att. 12, 18. — qui non discessissent, eâ poenâ, quae est de vi, tenerentur, *should be liable to*, Id. Q. fr 2, 3 m. *so* alligavit et clausit *sc.* se; de vi non tenetur, Senec. de ben. 5, 8. *so* non, quisquis hominem occîdit, caedis reus tenetur, *is not held guilty of murder*, Quinctil. 5, 14, 11. — quum omnes Latini — in eo foedere teneantur &c. *are comprehended* or *included*, Liv. 1, 52. — * si negassent, facilè honestissimis testibus in re perspicuâ tenerentur, *would be convicted* or *found guilty*, Cic. Caecin. 2. nemo ita in manifesto peccato tenebatur, Id. Verr. 2, 78. si manifesto in maleficio teneretur, ib. 40. *cf.* ib. 3, 76 f. 89. nec ullo argumento Cluentianae pecuniae crimen tenebitur, *will be proved*, Id. Cluent. 44. *cf.* ib. 30. Flacc. 16 N. D. 3, 30. manifestò teneo in noxâ inimicos meos, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 71. sed et furti, et ad exhibendum tenebitur, qui dolo malo &c. *will be liable to an action for theft*, Digest. 6, 1, 4. * tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, *is preserved* or *supported*. Cic. N. D. 2, 54. - quum civitas in opere ac labore assiduo reficiendae urbis teneretur, *was engaged* or *employed*

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employed, Liv. 6, 1.——— TĔNAX, ācis, a. *holding fast, tenacious, griping;* tenax hedera huc et huc arborem implicat erans, Catull. 60, 34. prensatque tenaci forcipe ferrum, Virg. A. 12, 402. dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves, ib. 3, 3. magis contendo tenacia vincla, *straiten the binding chains*, Id. G. 4, 412. ignarum laqueis vincloque innecte tenaci, Ov. M. 11, 252. complexus tenax, *a strict* or *close embrace*, ib. 4, 377. tenax bitūmen, *viscid, clammy, tough*, ib. 9, 659. deinde tenaces suspendunt cerās, *the tenacious wax*, Virg. G. 4, 161. mixta tenax segeti crescere lappa solet, Ov. P. 2, 1, 14. tenaci in gramine jacere, *on the matted grass, sticking together;* or rather *sticking close to the ground*, and difficult to be pulled, Hor. Epod. 2, 24. herba—asperitate etiam vestium tenaci, *sticking to clothes*, Plin. 27, 5 s. 15. iasione—infantium capiti illita, nutrit capillum, tenacioremque ejus cutem efficit, *and makes the skin more tenacious of the hair*, so as to keep it from falling off, Id. 22, 22 s. 39. panicula arundinum,—contusa, et interjecta navium commissuris, ferrūminat textus, glutino tenacior, rimisque explendis fidelior pice, Id. 16, 36 s. 64. maltha—res omnium tenacissima, et duritiam lapidis anteeedens, Id. 36, 24 s. 58.—robur tenax, *solid, hard*, Senec. Herc. Oet. 1639.—equus tenax, *i. e.* dentibus frena tenens, et sessori non parens, *hard-mouthed, insensible to the bit, head-strong, stubborn; unmanageable*, Liv. 39, 25 s. Ov. A. 3, 4, 13. *cf.* Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 52. ¶ 2. *metaph.* naturā tenacissimi sumus eorum, quae rudibus annis percipimus, *most tenacious, remember best*, Quinctil. 1, 1, 5. memoria—non modò jam est in pueris, sed tum etiam tenacissima est, *most retentive*, ib. 19. scio, domine, memoriae tuae, quae est benefaciendi tenacissima, preces nostras inhaerere, *most mindful, never forgetful*, Plin. Ep. 10, 7. propositae tenax, *persisting in her purpose*, Ov. M. 10, 405. justum et tenacem propositi virum &c. *firm* or *steadfast to his purpose*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1. *cf.* Quinctil. 11, 1, 90. sanctus haberi, justitiaeque tenax, factis dictisque mereris? Juvenal. 8, 25. Parca tenax veri, Pers. 5, 48. Fama—tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuncia veri, *tenacious*, Virg. A. 4, 188. *so* nec dominus in unâquaque re, cui colonum obligaverit, tenax esse juris sui debet, Col. 1, 7, 2. disciplinae tenacissimus, *strictly observant*, Plin. Ep. 10, 17.—* turpe referre pedem, nec passu stare tenaci, *steady, firm*, Ov. P. 2, 6, 21. *so* et stetit ad finem longa tenaxque fides, Id. A. 2, 6, 14. Pompeius—amicitiarum tenax, Paterc. 2, 29.—* cùm video, quàm sint mea fata tenacia, frangor, *obstinate*, Ov. P. 1, 2, 63. *so* rogabit, ne sit ad extremum Caesaris ira tenax, ib. 2, 9, 28. tenaces morbi, Suet. Cl. 2.—* pater parcus ac tenax, *stingy, griping, niggardly*, Cic. Coel. 15. *cf.* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 39, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12. parcumque genus, patiensque laborum, quaesitique tenax, *tenacious of what they have acquired*, Ov. M. 7, 657. *cf.* Cic. Planc. 22. milites habebat tam cultos, ut argento et auro politis armis ornaret,—quò tenaciores eorum in praelio essent, metu damni, Suet. Caes. 67.—* regnique tenacis dominus, *i. e.* inferorum, qui, quos semel acceperunt, nunquam reddunt, Senec. Hippol. 625. gradumque retro flectere haud unquam sinunt Umbrae tenaces, Id. Herc. fur. 678.—TĔNACĬTER, adv. *closely, firmly;* te—ferunt geminos pressisse tenaciter angues, Ov. Ep. 9, 21. cùm manum cujusdam tenaciùs apprehendisset, Val. Max. 7, 5, 2.—an miseros tristis fortuna tenaciter urguet? *incessantly*, Ov. Ep. 3, 43.—TĔNACĬTAS, ātis, f. *the power* or *faculty of holding fast, tenacity;* animalia—cibum partim oris hiatu, et dentibus ipsis capessunt, partim unguium tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47.—¶ 2. *parsimony*, Liv. 34, 7.———

TĔNOR, ōris, m. *a tenour, order, continuance* or *course;* isque uno tenore, ut aiunt, in dicendo fluit, Cic. Or. 6. quinque confulatus eodem tenore gesti, Liv. 4, 10. idem tenor vitae, Plin. pan. 84. aevi tenor sine nube, Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 147. fremitus aequalis, tenorque idem pugnae, Liv. 8, 38. uno tenore fidem coluisse, Id. 22, 27. *cf.* 35, 16. 40, 12. 41, 15. &c. Virg. G. 2, 337. A. 10, 340. dumque tenor vitae sit sine labe meae, Ov. Ep. 17, 14. *cf.* Art. 2, 729. Met. 3, 111 —¶ 2. *the tone* or *accent* of a syllable; tenores ab antiquis TONORES dicti, (*a tono.*) Quinctil. 1, 5, 22. tenor gravis et acutus, ib. 26.—¶ 3. *the meaning* or *purport* of a law, Digest. 9, 2. leg. penult. 2, 21 s. & 42, 1, 46.

TĔNER, ĕra, um, *tender, soft;* nihil est tam tenerum, neque tam flexibile, quàm oratio, Cic. Or. 3, 43. qui teneros caules alieni fregerit horti, Hor. 8. 1, 3, 116. in tenero gramine, Id. Od. 4, 12, 9. prata tenerrima, *i. e.* herbae, Ov. Art. 1, 299. ipse ego cana legam tenerâ lanugine mala, Virg. E. 2, 51. tenera herba, ib. 8, 15. myrtus, 7, 6. virgulta, 9, 71. arbores, 10, 43. ah! tibi ne teneras glacies fecet aspera plantas! ib. 10, 49. tenera frons, Id. G. 2, 372. cupressus, ib. 1, 20. offa, 4, 308. teneras mora percoquit uvas, Ov. Rem. A. 83.—* tener aër, *yielding*, Lucr. 2, 145. Virg. A. 9, 698. Ov. Met. 4, 616. Tr. 5, 2, 26.—servanda alvus est quàm tenerrima, *i. e.* quae facillimè solvatur, *as soft* or *lax as possible*, Cels. 3, 18, 61.—* tener agnus, *tender, young*, Virg. E. 1, 8. *so* teneri foetus, ib. 1, 22. tener in cunis et sine voce puer, *a tender child* or *infant*, Propert. 2, 3, 9. *cf.* Ov. Ep. 9, 22. nam tener et lactens, puerique simillimus aevo vere novo est *sc.* annus, Ov. M. 15, 201. tenera aetas, Id. Tr. 4, 10, 33. puella, Id. Ep. 14, 87. A. 2, 1, 33. &c. teneri anni, *tender years, childhood*, Ov. P. 2, 3, 73. Tr. 3, 7, 17. Ep. 4, 25. teneriores annos (*i. e.* pueritiam) ab injuria sinc tas docentis custodiat, et ferociores (*i. e.* adolescentiam) a licentia gravitas deterreat, Quinctil. 2, 2, 3 —a teneris unguiculis, *from childhood* or *infancy*, Cic. Fam. 1, 6. *so* de tenero ungui, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 24.—tribunus verò disjunctissimas terras, teneris adhuc annis, viri firmitate lustrâsti, *when a young man*, Plin. pan. 15.—* parcendum est teneris *sc.* pueris v. annis, Juv. 14, 215. *so* parcendum teneris *sc.* frondibus v. palmitibus, *you should spare their tender age*, Virg. G. 2, 363. adeò in teneris consuescere multum est, *such is force*

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force of cuſtom in tender years, ib. 272. *ſo* praecipuum jam inde a teneris impende laborem, ib. 3, 74. plurimùm refert, ut plantae eam partem caeli ſpectent, cui ab tenero conſueverunt, *to which they have been accuſtomed from their infancy* or *in the nurſery*, Col. 5, 6, 20.—namque canebat *ſc.* Silenus,—ut his exordia primis omnia, et ipſe teneri mundi concreverit orbis, *how from theſe principles* (earth, air, water, and fire,) *all the elements, and the tender orb of the world itſelf united* or *was formed*, Virg. E. 6, 34. *ſo* tenerae nes, *the tender creation* or *the world newly made*, Id. G. 2, 343.—¶ 2. *metaph.* non enim ſilice nati ſumus, ſed eſt naturale in animis tenerum quiddam atque molle, quod aegritudine, quaſi tempeſtate, quatiatur, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 6. neque audiendi, qui virtutem duram et quaſi ferream eſſe volunt; quae eſt cùm multis in rebus, tum in amicitia, tenera atque tractabilis, Cic. Amic. 13. teneriore mihi animo videbare, *of a mind leſs firm*, Cic. Fam. 5, 21.—nec tener in miſero pectore ſomnus adeſt, *nor does ſoft ſleep come to ſooth my anxious breaſt*, Ov. Ep. 12, 170.—* cum tener uxorem ducat ſpado, *an effeminate* or *delicate eunuch*, Juv. 1, 22. *ſo* veſtem purpuream teneris quoque Maecenatibus aptam, *as finical as Maecenas; fit for even the tender favourites of princes*, ib. 12, 39.—* poëma tenerum et moratum et molle, *pleaſant* or *agreeable*, Cic. Div. 1, 31.—tenerum carmen, *a tender* or *amorous poem*, Ov. A. 3, 8, 2. *ſo* teneri verſus, Id. Art. 2, 273. teneri poetae, *tender poets, who wrote amorous verſes*, Id. Rem. 757. poetae tenero, meo ſodali, Catull. 35, 1. et teneri poſſis carmen legiſſe Propertî; ſive aliquid Galli, ſive, Tibulle, tuum, Ov. Art. 3, 333.—Pan ibi dum teneris jactat ſua carmina nymphis, Ov. Met. 11, 153.—quid tandem iſti mali in tam tenerâ inſulâ non feciſſent? *i. e.* in Cypro, ubi molles erant homines et minùs fortes, qui non reſiſtere nec ferre ullam vim poſſent militarem, Cic. Att. 6, 2. prope fin. et ibi Ernesti.—TENĔRĒ, adv. *tenderly, delicately, ſoftly*, Plin. Ep. 4, 27. e radice oleae cortex quam tenerrimè deraſus, (*al.* tenerrimae,) Plin. 23, 3 ſ. 35.—Tenĕritas, ātis, f. *tenderneſs, ſoftneſs*; torpedinis jecori teneritas nulla praefertur, Plin. 9, 42. magna eſt differentia inter uvas callo, teneritate, craſſitudine, Id. 15, 24 ſ. 19. teneritas (braſſicae eſt) in dote, *i. e.* aeſtimatur magni, Id. 19, 8 ſ. 41 m. gemmae, 37, 7 ſ. 28.—teneritas aetatis, Vitruv. 4, 1 m. *cf.* 1, 2. in primo enim ortu ineſt teneritas et mollities quaedam, Cic. Fin. 5, 21.—Teneritūdo, ĭnis, f. *tenderneſs*; terra tenetitudinem habet, Varr. 1, 36. pueri primae teneritudinis, *little boys*, Suet. Tib. 44.—TENĔRASCĔRE & tenereſcĕre, *to become tender* or *ſoft*; ſcilicet in tenero teneraſcere corpore mentem, Lucr. 3, 767.—peritiores adfirmant,—in tantum tenereſcere acinos, ut rumpantur, Plin. 17, 22 m. cutem in facie erugari, et tenereſcere, et candorem cuſtodire lacte aſinino putant, Id. 28, 12 ſ. 50. papaveris lacrima combuſta, donec tenereſcat, Celſ. 6, 6, 51.—TENELLUS, a. dim. *ſomewhat tender*, Varr. R. R. 1, 41. bella et tenella Caſina, Plaut. Caſ. 1, 20.—TENELLŬLUS, a. *very tender*; et puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, Catull. 17, 15.

* TENESMOS v. -us, i, m. *a diſeaſe in the* anus, *a frequent deſire of going to ſtool without effect*; morbus extremi directique inteſtini, in quo frequens eſt deſidendi cupiditas et dolor, ubi aliquid excernitur, &c. Celſ. 4, 18. teneſmos, id eſt, crebra et inanis voluntas deſurgendi, tollitur poto lacte aſinino; item bubulo, Plin. 28, 14 ſ. 59. *cf.* 20, 6 ſ. 23 m. &c. 21 ſ. 84 m.

TENSA v. thenſa ae, f. *a vehicle*, in which the images of the gods were carried in the proceſſion before the celebration of the Circenſian games, Cic. Verr. 1, 59. *cf* 3, 3. 5, 72. Har. reſp. 11. Liv. 5, 41. Suet. Aug. 43. Veſp. 5.

TENSIO, ōnis, f. *a ſtretching*, &c. *ſee* tendere.

TENTĀRE, (*a* teneo,) *to feel, to examine* or *explore by touching*; manibus quoque pectora tentat; tentatum mollefcit ebur, Ov. M. 10, 282. *cf.* 254. ſaliunt tentatae pollice venae, *her arteries felt with the thumb beat*, ib. 289. dumque ſuo tentat ſalientem pollice venam, *he feels the beating vein* or *artery*, Id. Ep. 20, 139. ad lectum accedit, tentat in tenebris caput; ut ſentit tonſum, gladio pectus tranſadigit, Phaedr. 3, 10, 26. inviſos ſi quis tentârat amictus, *had handled* or *touched*, Virg. G. 3, 563. nec enim ullum hoc frigidius flumen attigi, ut vix pede tentare id poſſim, *that I can ſcarcely touch it* Cic. Leg. 2, 3. tentanda digitis loca feminarum, *you muſt feel with your fingers the parts of the females* or *ſeas*, Col. 8, 11, 8. *ſc.* pulli tentandi, ne quid heſterni (cibi) habeant in gutture, Id 8, 5, 17. paucos equitum ad tentandum vadum fluminis praemiſit, *to try* or *examine*, Curt. 4, 9, 15. cera vadum tentet raſis inſuſa tabellis, i. e. *let a letter, written on a table covered with wax, ſound the mind of the girl*, Ov. Art. 1, 437. ut ſatis impulſas tentavit pollice cordas, *when he had ſufficiently tried the ſtrings ſtruck with his thumb*, to ſee if they were in tune, Ov. M. 10, 145. ubi brachia emittit (*ſc.* mons Taurus,) ſubinde tentanti maria ſimilis, *like one feeling* or *exploring the ſea*, Plin. 5, 27 ſ. 27. ſpecillo tentandum eſt, altè ne id repletum, an in ſummo tantùm glutinatum ſit, *you muſt feel* or *examine with a probe*, Celſ. 7, 8, 3. ſaepe tentantes agros, *trying* or *examining the different ſoils*, Sall. Jug. 18. eâdem regreditur, non temerè, uti eſcenderat, ſed tentans omnia et circumſpiciens, *examining* or *prying into*, ib. 93. *cf.* 23.—*metaph.* cùm ſe ipſe perſpexerit, totumque tentaverit, intelliget &c. Cic. Leg. 1, 22 ſ. cauſas penitus tentare latentes, *thoroughly to examine* or *explore*, Virg. A 3, 32. *cf.* 2, 38.—¶ 2. *to ſeek, to try, to eſſay, to attempt*; inſidiis locum tentare *ſc.* credebat, *that the enemy ſought an opportunity for* laying *ſnares*, Sall. Jug. 46. unde laborum tentare auxilium jubeat, Virg. A. 3, 146. circuit, et, quae ſit fortuna facillima, tentat, ib. 11, 761. quâ tentet ratione aditus, 9, 67. animum precando, *to ſeek* or *try to move*, 4, 113. ſeſe interea—tentaturum aditus, *would try* to find *an acceſs* to her heart, ib. 292. in officinam fabri venit vipera: haec (vipera) cùm tentaret, ſi qua res eſſet cibi, limam momordit, Phaedr.

4, 7, 4. tùm celebres notique poëtae balneolum Gabiis, Romae conducere furnos tentarent, Juv. 7, 3. *cf. v.* 17. tentavit per partem tribunorùm, ut sibi Aegyptus provincia daretur, Suet. Caes. 11. belli fortunam tentare, *to try*, Cic. Verr. 5, 50. *cf.* Sallust. Cat. 57. Jug. 7. Caes. B. G. 1, 36. Tac. H. 4, 20.—praeterea dies, noctes aut per vim, aut dolis tentare *sc.* urbem *v.* expugnationem urbis, *be tried to take the city*, Sall. Jug. 23. *so* nec consul Romanus tentandis urbibus, ficundè spes aliqua se ostendisset, deerat, Liv. 26, 28. *cf.* 24, 20. consul ad Casilinum tentandum venit, *to try to recover*, Liv. 24, 13. quae occultè tentaverat, *he had tried* or *attempted*, Sall. Cat. 26 f. *so* quia tentatum (*sc.* bellum) antea secus cesserat, *being tried before it had been unsuccessful*, Id. Jug. 20. arma atque tela tentare, ib. 105. existumans, hostes—lassitudinem et sitim militum tentaturos, *would try to distress the soldiers by fatigue and thirst*, ib. 50. quippe etiam frumenti inopiâ tentabatur, *he was distressed by want of corn*, (al. *want of corn was also likely to happen*,) ibid. 90 & ibi Cortius. Lucr. 6, 1101. Flor. 4, 2, 27.—tentavi quid in eo genere possem, Id. Tusc. 1, 4. experiar, et tentabo omnia, Brut. ad. Cic. 16. quid tentare nocebit? Ov. M. 397. remedia tentare, *to try* or *use*, Cels. 1 pr. 61. & 3, 14, 6. aliquando, sed seriùs, balneum tentandum, 4, 2, 59. *cf.* 3, 15, 14. tentanda via est, qua me quoque possim tollere humo, Virg. G. 3, 8. tentare Thetim ratibus, *to tempt the sea*, i. e. *to venture to sail*, Id. E. 4, 32. ausus et ipse manu juvenum tentare labores, Id. A. 5, 499. continuò pugnas inire, et praelia tentent, ib. 11, 912. tentare patientiam alicujus, Cic. Rull 2, 7. tentari patientiam, et tentatam contemni, Liv. 1, 32. *cf.* 8, 4. tentare spem pacis, *to try if peace could be procured*, Liv 21, 12. tentata est spes triumphi magis, quàm petita pertinaciter, ib. 28, 28. silentio nequidquam per praeconem tentato, 8, 33. mens in Africam trajiciendi nulli ante Scipionem duci tentata, 29, 26. urbis tentandae conatu absistit, *from the attempt of trying to take the city*, 33, 5. tentata paullisper intercessio est ab tribunis plebis, 9, 8. ut aegre expeditus miles tentabundus, manibusque retinens virgulta,—demittere sese posset 21, 36.—tentare aequora, *to sail over*, Ov. Ep. 7, 57. aëra tentet, *let her attempt the air*, ib. 6, 161. tum primùm radiis gelidi caluêre Triones, et vetito frustra tentârunt aequore tingi, *attempted, endeavoured*, Ov. M. 2, 272. *so* qui cùm persuadere tentaret, &c. Nep. 25, 4. taurus—irasci in cornua tentat. Virg. A. 12, 104. *so* et tentat sese, atque irasci in cornua discit, *he tries himself*, Id. G. 3, 232. excursusque breves tentant *sc.* apes, *and try short excursions*, Virg. G. 4, 194. aërias tentâsse domos, *to have surveyed* or *explored the celestial regions*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 5. insanientem navita Bosporum tentabo, *I will brave* or *boldly pass*. ib. 3, 4, 31. nec Babylonios tentâris numeros, *do not try* or *consult the Chaldean calculations*, ib. 1, 11, 2. coelestia tentare, *to aff.ct* or *aspire* at *immortality*, Id. Ep. 2, 17, 34. *so* tentans majora, *aspiring to greater things*, ib. 24. sol—caelum radiis accendere tentans, Lucr. 5, 658. quoties existere perfida tentas, Ov. Ep. 20, 113. *cf.* 190. sic placuit fatis; quae ne convellere tentes, ib. 16, 41. truncis avellere corpora tentat, Id. M. 2, 358. *cf.* 1, 684. 4, 554. 12, 357. tentat accedere furtim, Id. F. 6, 337. ter grave tentavi carpere nudus iter, Id. Ep. 18, 34. flectere tenta Caesareum numen numine, Bacche, tuo, Id. Tr. 5, 3, 45. tenta lenire precando numina, Id. P. 4, 15, 23. non tentanda, quae effici non possunt, *ought not to be attempted*, Quinctil. 4, 5, 17. tentatâ pauciffimis eloquendi ratio, Id. 12 pr. 3.—TENTARE umbras, *to try* or *attempt to move*, Ov. M. 10, 12. *so* aliquem promissis et minis, Tac. H. 1, 74. judicium pecuniâ, *to try to bribe the* judices, Cic. Cluent. 30. cum essent animi fervorum spe et metu tentati, ib. 63. interea per homines callidos die noctuque exercitum tentabat, *he tried to bribe*, Sall. Jug. 38. *so* sed ubi Jugurtha per legatos pecunia tentare (*sc.* Calpurnium) coepit, ib. 29. tentat mille vafer modis *sc.* eum, *she tempts* or *solicits*. Hor. Od. 3, 7, 12. gratia regum Pieriis tentata modis *sc.* est, *was solicited*, Id. Art. 405. Pyrrhus non virorum modò, sed etiam mulierum animos donis tentavit, *tempted*, Liv. 34, 4 tibi fas animum tentare precando, *to sound*, Virg. A. 4, 113. prodiga corruptoris improbitas ipsos audet tentare parentes, *to tempt* or *bribe*, Juv. 10, 304. animi popularium tentati *sc.* sunt, *the minds of his countrymen were sounded*, Sall. Jug. 48. *so* per idem tempus Laevinus, tentatis prius per secreta colloquia principum animis, &c. Liv. 26, 24.—ora tristia tentantûm sensu torquebit amaror, *the bitterness will distort the countenance of those who taste it*, Virg. G. 2, 247.—¶ 3. *to attack*; reges populique finitimi bello tentare, *for* tentabant *sc.* Romanos, *attacked them*, Sall. Cat. 6. triduum ibi moratus Poenus *i. e.* Annibal, ab omni parte tentato praesidio, *having attempted* or *attacked the garrison on every side*, Liv. 24, 13. *so* frustra tentatis moenibus Alexandriae, Liv. 45, 11. Jugurtha, ubi se suis artibus tentari animadvortit, Sall. Jug. 48. *cf.* Liv. 21, 34. 22, 16. belli pugnam et femina tentor, *I am threatened with war*, Ov. Ep. 7, 121. simul ex terra scalis et classe moenia oppidi tentans, Caes. B. C. 3, 40. populus Rom. virum ingentibus Thraciae auxiliis validum temere tentavit, Flor. 2, 24. summa reipublicae in hujus periculo tentatur, *the safety of the republic is attacked* or *endangered*, Cic. Rabir. perd. 1. quorum jus tentatur, Id. Rabir. Post. 6. erat metus injectus iis nationibus, quas populus R. neque lacessendas bello, neque tentandas putavit, Cic. Manil. 9.—* turpis oves tentat scabies, *attacks* or *afflicts*, Virg. G. 3, 441. non insueta graves tentabunt pabula foetas, *unaccustomed fodder shall not hurt your pregnant ewes*, Id. E. 1, 50.—si latus aut renes morbo tentantur acuto, *are seized* or *afflicted with*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 28. S. 2, 3, 163. *so* at si condoluit tentatum frigore corpus, Id. S. 1, 1, 80. illud animorum, corporumque dissimile, quòd animi valentes morbo tentari non possunt, corpora possunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14. initio veris praecordiorum inflatione tentabatur, *he was attacked* or *afflicted with an inflation of the midriff*, Suet.

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Aug.

Aug. 81. tentatus motiunculis levibus, *being attacked by slight indispositions*, Id. Vesp. 24. quo victu sit utendum iis, qui hoc genere (morbi) tentantur, jam mihi dictum est, *I have already mentioned, what kind of regimen such patients should use*, Cels. 4, 14, 8. *cf.* 1, 7. qui sic tentantur, *sal.* teneantur,) ib. 4, 5, 20. cùm hoc morbo tentaretur, *when he was afflicted with this disease*, Cels. 3, 21, 14. articulorum verò vitia, ut podagrae chiragraeque, si juvenes tentârunt,—sulvi possunt, *diseases of the joints, as the gout in the feet and hands, if they have attached young patients,—may be removed*, Id. 2, 8, 22.—* vina tentant caput, *touch* or *affect*, Plin. 23, 1. tenuisque lageos, tentatura pedes olim, vinculuraque linguam, *the light* lageos, (a kind of foreign wine,) *which will make your feet fail you, and tie your tongue*, Virg. G. 2, 94—nam puto sentirem, si quo tentarer amore, *if I should be seized*, Ov. A. 1, 2, 5. me quoque pectoris tentavit in dulci juventâ fervor, *attached* or *seized me*, Hor. Od. 1, 16. 23. mediocribus, et queis ignoscas vitiis tentor, *I am guilty of* or *liable to small failings; (al.* teneor, *I am possessed of,)* Id. S. 1, 4, 131. ut penitus notum, si tentent crimina, ferves, *if false accusations* or *calumny attack him*, Id. Ep. 1, 18, 80.——

TENTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a trying* or *trial;* aegre Hortensius pati, tentationem eam credens esse perseverantiae suae, Liv. 4, 42. *cf* 41, 23.—tentationes morbi, *attacks*, Att. 10, 17.—TENTĀTOR, ōris, m. *a trier* or *tempter;* notus et integrae tentator Orion Dianae, *who attempted to violate*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 7.—TENTAMENTUM, i; & TENTĀMEN, ĭnis, n. *a trial* or *essay, an attempt, an experiment* or *proof*, Virg. A. 8, 43. Ov. M. 7, 727. 15, 628.—3, 341. 7, 734.—TENTABUNDUS, a. *trying* or *feeling carefully*, Liv. 21, 36.

TENTORIUM, *a tent;* -iōlum: TENTUS, *stretched, distended*, &c. *see* Tendĕre.

TĔNUIS, e, *thin, slender, fine;* opp. *to* crassus: tenuis bractea, *a thin plate* of gold, Ov. Art. 3, 232. dives quae munera Dido fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro, *and had variegated the cloth with fine* threads of *gold*, Virg. A. 4, 264. laxos vimine de tenui circlos, Id. G. 3, 166. tenues pluviae, ib. 1, 92. tenuis nebula, 2, 217. aër, 4, 311. spiritus ante meus tenues vanescat in auras, *into thin air*, Ov. Ep. 12, 85. *cf.* 1, 79. Art. 1, 43. Rem. 653. tenues volat illa per auras, Ov. M. 8, 179. *cf.* 14, 825. et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram, Virg. A. 4, 278. et in tenues oculis evanuit auras, Ov. F. 2, 509. *cf.* 5, 375. P. 3, 93. Athenis tenue caelum, ex quo acutiores etiam putantur etiam Attici; crassum Thebis, itaque pingues Thebani, et valentes, Cic. Fat. 4. caelum tenue purumque, et propterea salubre, Id. Div. 1, 57. animadvertendum est, ut cibus sit quàm maximè tenuis et lenis, *that the food be extremely thin and mild*, Cels. 4, 6, 15. Natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. N. D 2, 57. tenuis pellis, Ov. Art. 3, 77. tenuissimus cortex, Plin. 12, 14 s. 32. folium tenue, Id. 16, 6 s. 7. pili tenuiores, 11, 39 s. 64. mollia cinguntur tenui praecordia libro, *with a thin bark*, Ov. M. 1, 549. anguibus exuitur tenui cum pelle vetustas, Ov. Art. 3, 77. tenuesque includunt brachia pennae, *thin wings*, Id. M. 4, 408. in tenues secta ligna tabellas, Martial. 14, 3. tenuioris velleris arietes, *of a finer fleece*, Col. 7, 2, 5. tenuia nec lanae per caelum vellera ferri *sc.* videntur, *thin fleeces of wool*, i. e. *fleecy clouds*, Virg. G. 1, 397. tenues acus, *sharp*, Ov. Ep. 6, 92. A. 3, 7, 30. tenues vestes, *thin, fine*, Ov. Art. 3, 707. *cf.* A. 3, 2, 36. M. 4, 104. F. 2, 319. tenues animae, *thin ghosts*, without a body, Ov. M. 14, 411. F. 2, 565. *so* cum tenuem, fuero mutatus in umbram, Tibull. 2, 6, 35. Thaïda tam tenuem potuisti, Flacce, videre? *so slender* or *lean*, Martial. 11, 102. canes macie tenues, Nemesian. Cyneg. 137. interest etiam inter valens corpus, et obesum; inter tenue, *(slender,)* et infirmum; tenuioribus magis sanguis, plenioribus magis caro abundat, Cels. 2, 10, 12. facilius nascit—valens, quàm infirmus, neque nimis tenuis, neque nimis plenus, *neither too slender, nor too plethoric*, or *of too full a habit*, Id. 5, 26 f. 5, 32.—*metaph.* tenuis et acuta distinctio, *subtile* or *ingenious*, ic. Acad. 4, 14. tenui curâ limare aliquid, *to polish with nice* or *minute attention*, Ov. P. 4, 6, 37. tenues aures, *quick* in hearing, Lucr. 4, 910. orator tenuis, *subtile, simple*, Cic. Or. 5 et 24. sermo tenuis, *simple, unadorned*, Cic. Or. 1, 13. *cf.* Quinctil. 8, 3, 18. qui ita dictitat, quas antehac fecit fabulas, tenui esse oratione, et scripturâ levi, *are composed in a too simple manner;* the sentiments low, and the style mean, Ter. Phor. pr. 5. rationes latiore specie, non ad tenue elimatae, *plain reasons, not very subtile* or *refined*, Cic. Acad. 4, 20. tenues Athenae, *acute, ingenious*, Martial. 6, 64.—¶ 2. *little, small;* cubitus admodum tenuis est, Cels. 8, 1, 83. aranei tenuia fila, Lucr. 3, 384 filius erat tenui rimâ—paries, *cleft by a small chink*, Ov. M. 4, 65. tenuis mihi campus aratur, Id. Tr. 2, 327. insignem tenui fronte Lycorida Cyri torret amor, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 5. *cf.* Petron. 126. Martial. 4, 42. tenui contentus cibo, *with little* or *scanty food*, Phaedr. 4, 12, 7. *so* tenuem victum antefert copioso, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20 f. negat enim (Epicurus,) tenuissimo victu, id est, contemtissimis escis et potionibus minorem voluptatem percipi, quam rebus exquisitissimis ad epulandum, *with the meanest fare*, Cic. Fin. 2, 18. cultu tenuissimo vivere, Id. Flacc. 12. oppidum tenue, *small* or *poor*, Cic. Verr. 2, 22. ut mare sit tremulum, tenui cum stringitur aura, *is ruffled by a small breeze*, Ov. Ep. 11, 75. *cf.* M. 4, 136. lunae tenuissimum lumen facit proximus accessus ad solem, digressus autem longissimus quisque plenissimum, Cic. N. D. 2, 19. prope fin. tenue frigus, Martial. 3, 82, 10. terram tenui suspendere sulco, *to turn up the ground with a small furrow*, Virg. G. 1, 68. & 2, 289. tenuis furcûlus, Col. 4, 29, 9. tenuis mensa, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 14. tenue foramen, Plin. 16, 36 m. tenui intervallo discernente, Id. 31, 2. tenuis amnis, 3, 5 f. 9. tenuis aqua, *shallow*, Liv. 1, 4. *cf* Quinctil. 11, 3, 21. *but* et tenuem vivis fontibus affer aquam, *bring clear water from the living fountain*, Ov. F. 2, 250. *so* tenues aquae, Id. M. 4, 123.

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Virg. G. 3, 335. magnæ quondam urbis tenue vestigium, *small*, Plin. 3, 4. dulce sonant tenui gutture carmen aves, Tibull. 1, 3, 60. taurus—signatus tenui media inter cornua nigro, Ov. Art. 1, 291. tenues vici, *narrow streets*, Martial. 7, 70. agrestem tenui meditanor arundine musam, *I will play a rural tune on a small reed or pipe*, Virg. E. 6, 8.—* *metaph.* corpus nostrum tenuissimâ sæpe de causâ conficitur, Cic. Har. resp. 18 sub fin. in minimis tenuissimisque rebus labi, Cic. Or. 1, 37. vide, inquit Crassus, in artificio perquam tenui et levi, quanto plus adhibeatur diligentiæ, quàm in hac re, quam constat esse maximam, ib. 28 m. tenuis suspicio, Id. Caecin. 15. tenue damnum, Tac. An. 12, 39. ni refugis tenuesque piget cognoscere curas, *sc.* te, *and art loth to be informed of trivial affairs*, Virg. G. 1, 177. *but* quae (tela) tibi tam tenui curâ limantur, *are polished with so nice art by you*, Ov. P. 4, 6, 37. in tenui (*sc.* re) labor, at tenuis non gloria, Virg. G. 4, 6. Grammatica, ars tenuis ac jejuna, Quinctil. 1, 4, 5. tenuis vox, *small* or *shrill*, Id. 11, 3, 32. nam vox, ut nervi, quo remissior, hoc et gravior et plenior; quo tensior, hoc tenuis et acuta magis est, *the more it will be shrill* and *sharp*, ib. s. 42. *so* Halcyonum tales ventosa per aequora questus ad surdas tenui voce sonantur aquas, Ov. ad Liv. 108. dumque ibi suspirat, motos in arundine ventos effecisse sonum tenuem, *a shrill sound*, Ov. M. 708. verba sono tenui moerens fundebat, *with a doleful sound*, ib. 14, 429. ipse (Sichaeus) sono tenui dixit, Elissa, veni, *with a small* or *low voice*, Ov. Ep. 7, 102 *cf.* F. 2, 744.—et tenuis tellus audit utrumque mare, *a small neck of land*, i. e. *the isthmus* of Corinth, Ov. Ep. 4, 106. tenue discrimen, *small*, Quinctil. 1, 5, 5. paulo ad dicendum tenuiora negotia, 12, 9, 8.—* tenuis poëta, *i. e.* qui res tenues tractat, ut amores, jocos, bucolica, &c. nec sua plus debet tenui Verona Catullo, *to the elegant* or *ingenious* Catullus, Martial. 10, 103, 5. *but* nos, Agrippa, neque haec dicere, nec &c.—conamur, tenues grandia, *I a humble poet, of small genius, do not attempt to treat of grand* or *lofty subjects*, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 9. mihi parva rura, et spiritum Graiae tenuem Camenae parca non mendax dedit, *a small genius for lyric poetry*, ib. 2, 16, 38.—* vinum tenue, *thin, clear*; opp. *to* crassum, plenum, pingue, Plin. 23, 1 s. 22 & 24. vinum omne dulce minùs odoratum; quò tenuius, eò odoratius, Id. 14, 9 s. 11. 15, 28 s. 33. *cf.* Virg. G. 2, 93. Ov. Art. 1, 571. Cels. 1, 6, 4. 1, 8, 2 2, 31, 3. vinum quoque utile austerum, sed quàm tenuissimum, *very small* or *weak*, id. 3, 21, 28. fons fonat a dextra tenui perlucidus undâ, *transparent with pure* or *clear water*, Ov. M. 3, 161. *cf.* Hal. 18. nec solem proprium natura, nec aëra fecit, nec tenues undas, *clear* or *liquid waters*, M. 6, 351. dum tenues capiat suus alveus undas, ib. 8, 558. malus autem est sanguis, nimiùm aut tenuis aut crassus, *either too thin, or too thick*, Cels. 5, 26 s. 20, 77. animalia fortiora, quibus sanguis crassior; sapientiora; quibus tenuior;—pinguissimus asinus, tenuissimus homini, Plin. 11, 38 s. 90. tenuissimus omnium aquarum Borysthenes, ideoque innatans Hypari, *the lightest*, Id. 31, 5 s. 30.—¶ 3. *weak, feeble*; tenuis atque infirmus animus, Caes. B. C. 1, 32. cum tenuissimâ valetudine esset, Id. B. G. 5, 39. myrrha tenuis viribus, Plin. 12, 16 s. 35. tenue ingenium, Quinctil. 10, 2, 19. & 12, 8, 1.—¶ 4. *low, mean, humble* in rank or fortune; inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putárint, Cic Leg. 3, 10. qui tenuioris ordinis essent, ib. c. 13. erant in Romanâ juventute adolescentes aliquot, nec ii tenui loco orti, *and those not sprung from a mean family*, Liv. 2, 3. huic pater non tenuissimum patrimonium reliquit, *not very small* or *poor*, A. ad Heren. 4, 38. qui se locupletes, honoratos, beatos putant, hi ne obligari quidem beneficio volunt; at vero, ille tenuis, cùm quidquam factum est, se spectatum, non fortunam putet, Cic. Off. 2, 20. tenuis, et obaeratus, *poor and in debt*, Suet. Caes. 46. aspice Regulum, qui ex paupere et tenui ad tantas opes per flagitia proceſſit, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 13. tenues Teucrûm res eripe leto, Virg. A. 5, 690. populi nostri honores quondam fuerunt rari et tenues, *small* or *of small value*, Nep. 1, 6. misera et tenuis praeda, Caes. B. G. 6, 24. muneribus cupiat si quis contendere tecum; audeat hic etiam, Castrice, carminibus: nos tenues in utroque sumus, Marsid. 7, 41. tenuis opum, Sil. 6, 19.—* *the poets in order to lengthen the first syllable of* tenuis, *make* u *a consonant; or according to others put a* proceleusmaticus *for a* dactylus; *as* Virg. G. 2, 180 & 121. Luer. 3, 244. *They also use a* synerêsis; *as*, Stat. Th. 5, 597. & 196. 4, 697. & 12, 2. Silv. 1, 4, 36.———

TENUĪTER, adv. *thinly, slenderly, finely*; pelles pro velis, alutaeque tenuiter confectae, *and thin dressed leather*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13. sarmentum—tenuissimè scalpello acuto, ut ne medullam laedas, abradito, *pare very thinly*, Col. Arb 8, 1.—*so* respondere criminibus tenuiter et nugatorie, *slightly*, A. ad Heren. 4, 36. *cf.* 3, 8.—¶ 2. *subtilely, acutely, closely, concisely*; Aristoteles adolescentes, non ad philosophorum morem tenuiter disserendi, sed ad copiam rhetorum, in utramque partem, ut ornatiùs et uberiùs dici posset, exercuit, Cic. Or. 14 s. sed illa tenuiùs, subtiliùs et acutiùs tractantur, Id. Inv. 2, 16. jamdudum enim mihi nimium tenuiter Siculorum erga te voluntatis argumenta colligere videor, *too minutely*, Cic. Verr. 2, 61.—multa tenuiter *sc.* scripta sunt, *subtilely* or *delicately*, Plin. 4, 27. scripsit minutiùs tenuiter, argutè, venustè, *with much delicacy, wit, and humour*, ib. 6, 21.—* quid rei gerit? *what is he doing? how goes he on?* GR. sic, tenuiter, *so so, poorly*, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 95.—TENUĪTAS, ātis, f. *thinness, smallness, slenderness*; caſuruſne in conſpectum videatur animus; an tanta ſit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem? *sc.* oculorum, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 22. siccitas et tenuitas aëris, *thinness*, Senec. nat. q. 2, 10. tenuitas crurum, *smallness* or *slenderness*, Phaedr. 1, 12, 6. chartae, *thinness*; opp. *to* densitas, Plin. 13, 12 s. 22. *so* cutis, Id. 16, 6 s. 7. linî, *fineness*, Id. 19, 1 s. 2. Retovinis (*sc.* linis) tenuitas summa densitasque, *sc.* est, ib. capillamenti, Id. 11,

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11, 37 f. 65. tenuitatis ſummae linea, Id. 35, 10 f. 36, 11. ſumma laus (*ſc.* panis) ſiliginis bonitate et cribri tenuitate conſtat, Id. 18, 11 f. 27. camaeleonis cauda praelonga in tenuitatem deſinens, *thin and pointed at the end*, Id. 8, 33 f. 51. quoſdam, valetudo modò bona ſit, tenuitas ipſa delectat, *leanneſs*, Cic. Brut. 16 f. aquae tenuitas colante terrâ, *thinneſs* or *purity*, Plin. 31, 3 f. 23. *ſo* ſunt qui ſubtilitatem animi conſtare non tenuitate ſanguinis putent, ſed &c. Id. 11, 39 f. 92. boum terga, ſetas ſuum obſtare tenuitati immeantis ſpiritûs, nec purum liquidumque tranſmitti, ib.—* *metaph.* limata quaedam et rerum, et verborum tenuitas, *a certain refined ſubtlety*, Cic. Fin. 2, 12. *cf.* Quinctil. 12, 2, 13. tenuitas, aut nuditas *ſc.* ſermonis, *ſimplicity, want of ornament*, Id. 10, 2, 23 *ſo* imitemur, ſi poterimus, Lyſiam, et ejus quidem tenuitatem potiſſimùm; eſt enim multis in locis grandior, Cic. de opt. gen. or. 3.—rerum tenuitas, *nice minuteneſs*, Quinctil. 1, 4. 7. 12, 10, 35.—¶ 2. *poverty, indigence*; et, ut poſſum, ex meis anguſtiis illius ſuſtento tenuitatem, Cic. Fam. 16, 16 m. tenuitas aerarii, Cic. Off. 2, 21. *cf.* Or. 2, 66. rerum, quas terra procreat, vel ubertas, vel tenuitas, *fertility* or *ſcarcity*, Cic. Div. 2, 13.—TENUICULUS, a. *ſomewhat ſmall* or *little*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19. TĒNŪARE, *to make thin*; poſtea malleo tenuatur *ſc.* charta, Plin. 13, 12 f. 26.—*to make ſmall* or *ſlender*; *to diminiſh* or *leſſen*; grandia per multos tenuantur flumina rivos, Ov. Rem. 445. tenuat dentem aratri tempus, *makes ſmall* or *wears away*, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 13. aſſiduo vomer tenuatur ab uſu, *is worn*, Ov. P. 2, 7, 43. ſol matutinum aëra ſpiſſum et humidum ortu ſuo tenuat, *rariſies, makes clear*, Senec. Nat. Q. 5, 3 f. *add.* Stat. Th. 1, 337. ipſa autem macie tenuant armenta (*i. e.* vaccas aut equas) volentes, *they purpoſely make lean*, Virg. G. 3, 129. ſibi quoque tenuandas adipes—ſciat, *that he muſt diminiſh his corpulence*, Quinctil. 2, 10, 6. ſi tenuari corpus apparet, *to be weakened*, Celſ. 3, 22, 37. utque leves Proteus modò ſe tenuabit in undas, *and, like* Proteus, *he will ſometimes diſſolve* or *change himſelf*, Ov. Art. 1, 761. *ſo* et aeternas artus tenuavit in undas, Ov. M. 15, 551. ſpiritus in vacuas priùs hic tenuandus in auras ibit, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 11. ne ad mulierum, et aegrorum exilitatem vox noſtra tenuetur, *may not be weakened*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 19. tenſo collo—tenuatur vox ac fatigatur, *is made ſmall* or *weak*, ib. 83.—* *metaph.* TENUARE iram, *to mitigate* or *appeaſe*, Ov. Ep. 20, 73. famam culpae, *to leſſen*, Id. Tr. 3, 11, 65. ubi febris aut tenuata eſt aut levata, *is abated*, Celſ. 3, 7, 4. magna modis tenuare parvis, *to leſſen great things by ſmall meaſures*, to debaſe a lofty ſubject by humble ſtrains, Hor. Od. 3, 3 f.—fortis heroos, Erato, labores diſſer,—Maximo carmen tenuare tento, *to compoſe a humble poem* or in a ſimple ſtyle, Stat. Silv. 4, 7, 2 *cf.* Propert. 3, 1, 5. tenuatus in auras aëraque humor abit, *the moiſture rarified* or *reſined paſſes into vapours and air*, Ov. M. 15, 246. cui reſpondere paranti vox pariter, vociſque via eſt tenuata, *his voice, and the paſſage of his voice was made ſmall*, ib. 14, 498. cùm vox eſt tenuata viro, *when the man's voice was rendered ſhrill*, 2, 373. tandem illa caligo tenuata *(being diſpelled)* quaſi in fumum nebulamque deceſſit, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 18. luna, quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, *four times decreaſing diſcloſed her great orb*, i. e. *was four times renewed*, Ov. M. 7, 531. ſeu recreare volet tenuatum corpus, *weakened* or *impaired* by diſeaſe or labour, Hor. S. 2, 2, 84. ſenile corpus, et parco victu tenuatum, Tac. An. 15, 63. exiles videor tenuatus in artus, Propert. 2, 18, 21.

TĒNUS, n. *a nooſe* or *rope* for catching birds; pendebit hodie pulchrè; ita intendi tenus, *ſo* well *I have ſet my ſnare*, Plaut. Bach. 4, 6, 26.—it occurs in no other claſſic author.

TĒNUS, praep. *as far as, up* or *down to*; uſually put after the word which it governs: Antiochus,—a Scipione devictus, Tauro tenus regnare juſſus eſt, *as far as* mount Taurus, but no farther, Cic. Dej. 13. *ſo* Aethiopiâ tenus Aegyptum penetravit, Suet. Caeſ. 52. Nilo tenus, Lucan. 9, 705. lateri capulo tenus abdidit enſem, *up to the hilt*, Virg. A. 2, 553. *cf.* Ov. 12, 491. Scylla venit, mediâque tenus deſcenderat alvo, *up to the middle of her belly*, ib. 14, 59. *cf.* 13, 893. F. 2, 145. *ſo* rerum ſuarum magnitudinem caelo tenus extollere, Juſtin. 12, 6. capite tenus alligetur vitis, Col. 11, 2, 92. tamen altior illis ipſa dea eſt, colloque tenus ſupereminet omnes, *overtops them all down to the neck*, i. e. *by the head*, Ov. M. 3, 182. cortex quoque aridus, ſiſſuſque per ſumma trunci dependens, corpore tenus delibrandus eſt, *muſt be pulled off as far as its body*, Col. 4, 24, 6. *ſo* deinde falce eradi vivo tenus *ſc.* convenit, *it ought to be pared to the very quick with the pruning knife*, ib. 5. poti facce tenus cadi, *down to the dregs*, Hor. Od. 3, 15 f. dextroque frementis in armo Inachides (*i. e.* Perſeus) ferrum curvo tenus abdidit hamo, *thruſt his ſword up to the crooked guard*, Ov. M. 4, 720. januâ ac limine tenus domum claudit, Tac. H. 1, 33. demittere ſe inguinibus tenus in aquam calidam, *up to the groin*, Celſ. 1, 3, 11. nomine tenus, *in name only*, Tac. An. 15, 6. permiſcentur inter ſe manipuli, modò pectore, modò ore tenus, exſtantes, *ſome breaſt high in water, ſome up to the mouth*, Tac. An. 1, 70 ſummo tenus attigit ore, *with the tip of her lips only*, Virg. A. 1, 737. non patruum, ſaltem portâ tenus, obvium, *had not met him, even as far as the gate*, ib. 3, 5. pulchro pectore virgo pube tenus, *down to the waiſt*, Virg. A. 3, 427. eſt quodam prodire tenus, ſi non datur ultrà, *one may proceed to a certain point*, length or degree, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32. Siciliâ tenus, Col. 8, 16, 9. omnem ſuperficiem amputabant ſolo tenus, *they cut away the upper part to the very ground*, Col. 4, 11. *ſo* tres regiones (*ſc.* urbis) ſolo tenus dejectae, Tac. An. 15, 40. ſpecie tenus, *to appearance*, Id. 6, 36, 3. ſumma pedum, taloque tenus veſtigia tingit, *up to the ancle*, Ov. M. 4, 343. titulo tenus, *in name only*, Suet. Cl. 25. *ſo* verbo tenus, *in word only*, not in reality, Cic. Leg. 3, 6. rem defendam, non nos; in quos jecit magis hoc (*al.* haec) conſul verbo tenus, quàm ut re inſimularet, *threw*

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out this, rather for the sake of argument, than as a serious charge, Liv. 34, 5 —ut alibi umbilico tenus esset aqua, alibi genua vix superaret, Liv. 26, 45.—¶ 2. TENUS *is usually construed with the genitive, when joined to a plural noun; especially when we speak of things of which we have naturally two; as*, et crurum tenus a mento palearia pendent, *down to the legs*, Virg. G. 3, 53. cui laterum tenus hirpida nanti frons hominem praefert, *down to his sides*, Id. A. 10, 210. ille vir bonus, qui haec—aurium tenus in usum linguae perceperit, *has learned these things only by hearsay for the improvement of his language*, Quinctil. 12, 2, 17. labrorum tenus, Lucr. 1, 939. lumborum tenus, Cic. in Arat. 83.—*or when the noun wants the singular; as*, Cumarum tenus, *as far as* Cumae, Cic. Fam. 8, 1.—* *But we find* Tenus *construed with the gen. also in the singular; thus*, Corcýrae tenus, *as far as* Corcyra, *(al.* Corcyrâ tenus,) Liv. 26, 24. *and in the plur.* when things of which we have naturally two are not expressed; *as*, ipse (Myron) corporum tenus curiosus, animi sensus non expressisse *sc.* videtur, *careful only to represent* the external appearance of *bodies, not to express the sentiments of the mind*, Plin. 34, 8 s. 19, 3.—* TENUS *is sometimes joined with the abl. plur. as*, pectoribusque tenus molles erectus in auras, *as high as the breast*, Ov. M. 15, 512. *cf.* ib. 673. demittere se inguinibus tenus in aquam calidam, *up to the groin*, Cels. 1, 3, 11. altera per jugulum pennis tenus acta sagitta est, *was driven through his throat up to the feathers*, Ov. M. 6, 258. cuncta extrà, tectis tenus, sole illustria fuere, Tac. An. 13, 41.—* *also with the accus. as*, Tanain tenus, V. Flacc. 1, 538.—* TENUS *is compounded with several words; as*, hactĕnus, *hitherto, thus far; so* eatĕnus, quatĕnus, &c.

TĔPĔRE, (tĕpeo, ui ;-) *to be warm* or *a little hot; to be lukewarm:* aqua tepet, Ov. P. 3, 4, 56. aura tepet, Id. Tr. 3, 10, 7. A. 8, 196 semperque recenti caede tepebat humus, Virg. A. 1, 196.—metaph. *to burn* or *to be influmed with love*, Hor. Od. 1, 4 f. § 2. *to abate in heat, to cool*: te conviva leget misto quincunce; sed ante incipiat quàm tepuisse calix, Martial. 2, 1, 10.—* *to be cool* or *indifferent* in love; seu tepet,—opp. *to* sive amat, Ov. A. 2, 2, 53. saepe tepent alii juvenes; ego semper amavi, Id. Rem. 7.—*so* ut est longè vehementissimus hic, cum invaluit, affectus; ita, si nihil efficit, tepet, *it cools* or *abates*, Quinctil. 6, 1, 44.— TĔPENS, ntis, a, *warm*; tepentes aurae, *warm breezes*, Ov. M. 1, 107. Virg. G. 2, 330. truncumque tepentem provolvens, Id. A. 10. 555. et parent vitiae sole tepente nives, Ov. F. 3, 5, 6. *cf.* M. 3, 489. cum vere tepenti vitis agit gemmas, Ov. Art. 3, 185. solvuntur tenerae, vere tepente, nives, Id. ad Liv. 102. tepentes fontibus Baiae, Flor. 1, 16. cineres tepentes, Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 181. nescio quem sensi corde tepente deûm, *in my glowing heart*, inflamed with love, Ov. Ep. 11, 26.—TEPESCĔRE, *to wax warm, to grow a little hot*; atque etiam nuria agitata ventis ita tepefiunt, ut intelligi facilè possit, in tantis illis humoribus inclusum esse calorem, Cic. N. D. 2, 8. fixo ferrum in pulmone tepescit, Virg. 9, 701. tepescit aqua, Ov. P. 3, 4, 56. occiduo quae littora sole tepescunt, Ov. M. 1, 63. *cf.* 3, 412.—¶ 2 metaph. *to grow cool*; paulatim cadit ira ferox, mentesque tepescunt, Lucan. 4, 284.

TĔPĔFĂCĔRE, (tĕpĕfăcio, -fēci, -factum,) *to warm, to make warm*; sanguine tepefecerat ensem, Ov. Ep. 1, 19. *so* hastam, Id. P. 4, 5, 35. is ejus (solis) tactus est, non ut tepefaciat solum, sed etiam saepe comburat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15. in matris jugulo ferrum tepefecit acutum *sc.* Orestes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 136. Halcyones nidum mollibus plumis floccisque consternunt tepefaciendis ovis, Plin. 10, 33.—* Catullus *lengthens the second syllable*; alta tepefaciet permixtâ flumina caede, 63, 360.—TĔPĔFĪĔRI, *to be warmed, to become a little hot*; insecta omnia, parietibus nostris occultata, maturè tepefiunt, Plin. 11, 6. medicamentum semper ante tepefieri convenit, Cels. 6, 7, 13.—frigoribus durescit humor; et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus, et tabescit calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. tepefactus in ossibus humor, Virg. G. 4, 307. tepefacta flumina, ib. 427. aqua solibus tepefacta, Plin. 19, 1 s. 3. it hasta Tago per tempus utrumque stridens, trajectoque haesit tepefacta cerebro, Virg. A. 9, 419. terra semen tepefactum vapore et complexu suo diffundit, Cic. Sen. 15. *cf.* Tusc. 5, 13.—TĔPĬDUS, a, *warm, tepid, lukewarm*; frigidum aliquid, et calidum novimus; inter utrumque tepidum est: si tepido illi plus frigidi ingesseris, fiet frigidum; si plus calidi affudero, fiet noviss imè calidum, Senec. Ep. 92 m. nec frigus, neque item calidum, tepidumque vaporem, Lucr. 2, 857. tepidum jus ligurire, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81. ver ubi longum, tepidasque praebet Jupiter brumas, Id. Od. 2, 6, 17. incubant feminae (anserum) tricenis diebus; si verò tepidiores sint, viginti quinque, Plin. 10, 59 f. 79, 3. cubiculum hieme tepidissimum, quia plurimo sole perfunditur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 24. *cf.* Lucan. 9, 523.—* notus, adverso tepidum qui spirat ab axe, *for* tepidè, Ov. P. 4, 10, 43.—¶ 2. *abated in heat*; certaque de tepidis colligit ossa rogis, *from the funeral piles*, which had ceased from burning, but were still *warm*, Ov. Ep. 6, 90. *cf.* F. 2, 645.—* metaph. *languid, not ardent*; quid juvat admonitu tepidam recalescere mentem? Ov. Art. 2, 445. *cf.* Rem. 629. quamvis haud tepidos sub pectore sen'erat ignes Jupiter, *had felt not a tepid* or *languid* (but a very hot) *flame in his breast*, Ov. M. 11, 225. *cf.* A. 2, 19. 15.—TĔPĬDE, adv. *warmly*; curandum erit, ut pulli tepidè habeantur, *(be kept gently warm,)* nam nec calorem, nec frigus sustinent, Col. 8, 5, 19. si natare latius, aut tepidius velis, in aream piscina est, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25.—TĔPĬDĀRE, *to warm, to make warm*, Plin. 17, 26 f. 41.—TĔPOR, ōris, m. *warmth, a gentle heat*; finit enim calor et frigus, mediique tepores inter utrumque jacent, Lucr. 2, 516. jam ver egelidos refert tepores, Catull. 46, 2. apes ante fores in teporem solis promotae, Plin. 11, 18 s. 20. Italiae partes, quae a septemtrione discedunt ad teporem, *which incline from the north to the south*, Plin. 2, 50. cupressus—alibi non nisi tepore proveniens, *in a warm climate*, Id. 16, 33 f.

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60 f. teporis arbores, *trees that grow in a warm country*; opp. *to* frigidae arbores, Id. 16, 32 f. 59.—* *a defect* or *want of heat*; balineas petit; excepta vox est, cum teporem incusaret, statim futurum, ut incalescerent, Tac. H. 3, 32—nisi quisquam—ceteros ejusdem lentitudinis ac teporis libros legit, *of the same languor and lukewarm temper*, Auct. de or. 21.—TEPORĀTUS, a. *made warm*; fragmenta vitri teporata adglutinantur tantùm. Plin. 36, 26 f. 67.

TER, adv. (*a* tres,) *thrice, three times*; ter et quater anno revisens aequor Atlanticum, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 13. bis ter ulnarum toga, Id. Epod. 4, 8. ter consul, Plin. pan. 61.—ast illum ter (*i. e.* saepe) fluctus ibidem torquet agens circum, Virg. A. 1, 116.—ô terque quaterque beati, *i. e.* beatissimi, ib. 94.—ô ego ter felix si, *i. e.* felicissimus, Ov. M. 8, 51. ter amplus Geryon *v.* -es, *i. e.* amplissimus, ingens, *v.* tricorpor, *the three-bodied* Geryon, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 7.—ter centum anni, *i. e.* trecenti, Virg. A. 1, 372. *so* ter centum messes, ter centum musta videre, 300 *harvests*, *and* 300 *vintages*, Ov. M. 14, 146.—* ter centum nivei tondent dumeta juvenci, *i. e.* plurimi, Virg. G. 1, 15. *so* ter centum tonat ore deos, Id. A. 4, 510. ter centum delubra, ib. 8, 716.—TERCENTĒNI, ae, a, Martial. 2, 1. *so* tercenti, Id. 4, 37.—TERDECIES, *or* ter & decies, adv. *thirteen times*; quem circulum luna terdecies in duodecim mensibus percurrit, eum fol iisdem mensibus semel permetitur, Vitruv. 9, 4 m. *so* binas ter decies, semel quaternas *sc.* ostreas, *i. e.* triginta, Auson. Ep. 7, 32. ter decies respirare, Juv. 14, 28.—TERDĒNI, *v.* ter deni, ae, a, *thirty*; ter denis annis, Virg. A. 8, 47. terdenae vaccae, Ov. F. 4, 635. *add.* Martial. 8, 78.—*sing.* terdeno bove donatur, *i. e.* triginta bobus, Silv. 15, 259. *cf.* Liv. 26, 48.

TEREBINTHUS, i, f. *the turpentine tree*, Plin. 13, 6. et 24, 6. Virg. A. 10. 136.—TEREBINTHĪNUS, a. *of turpentine*, Plin. 16, 40. 23, 8.

TERĒBRA, ae, f. *a wimble, auger* or *piercer, a gimlet*, Col. 4, 29, 16. Arb. 8, 4. Cato, 41, 3. said to have been invented by Daedalus, Plin. 7, 56 f. 57. Gallica terebra, Plin. 17, 15 f. 25.—* *a trepan* or *perforator* used by surgeons, Cels. 8, 3, 3.—* *an instrument for graving gems*, Plin. 37, 13 f. 76.—also *for undermining walls*, Vitruv. 10, 19.—TERĒBRĀRE, *to bore* or *pierce, to perforate*; vitem terebrare Gallicâ terebrâ, Col. 5, 9 f. *cf.* Plin. 17, 15. telo lumen terebramus acuto, *we bore out his eye*, Virg. A. 3, 635. robori tanta duritia est, ut terebrari nisi madefactum non queat, *it cannot be bored*, Plin. 16, 40 f. 76 f. TEREBRĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a boring*, Col. 4, 29, 13.—*the hole made by a wimble*, Vitruv. c. ult. m.

TERĒDO, ĭnis, f. *a worm that eats the wood of ships*, Plin. 16, 41 f. 80. Ov. P. 1, 1, 69.—¶ 2. *a moth*, Plin. ib. & 20 f. 81.—*any earth worm*, Id. 23, 7 f. 70.

TERĒRE, (tĕro, trīvi, trītum,) *to rub, to wear by rubbing*; nec tua mordaci pumice crura teras, *i. e.* ne frices aut laeviges, Ov. Art. 1, 506. aut subjecta terunt curvae vineta carinae, *rub upon the vineyards below them*, Ov. M. 1, 298. et digitum (*sc.* puellae) justo commodus orbe teras, (annulum alloquitur,) Id. A. 2, 15, 6. non tam saepe teret lintea fullo tibi, *will not so often wear your clothes* by cleaning them, Martial. 14, 51. nec labris nisi magna meis crystalla terantur, *and that nothing but large crystal cups may be rubbed by my lips*, i. e. that I may drink out of nothing else, Id. 9. 23, 7. nec te poeniteat calamo trivisse labellum, *and be not ashamed to have rubbed your lip with a reed*, i. e. to have played on a pipe, Virg. E. 2, 34. Jupiter! ut tristi (*for* trivisti) lumina saepe manu? *how often did you rub your eyes?* Catull. 65, 30. calcemque terit jam calce Diores, *rubs* or *grazes on the heel* of Helymus *with his heel*, i. e. follows close after him, Id. A. 5, 324. teritur ergo lignum ligno, ignemque concipit adtritu, *one piece of* inflammable *wood is rubbed on another*, Plin. 16, 40 f. 77. *so* cùm saxis pastores saxa terebant, scintillam subito profilvisse ferunt, Ov. F. 4, 795. nihil ederâ praestantius quae teratur, lauro quae terat, Plin. an illuc me ducis, ubi lapis lapidem terit? *i. e.* in pistrinum, ad molam, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 16. hoc (*sc.* tempus) rigidas silices, hoc adamanta terit, *wears, wastes*, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 14. teriturque thalassina vestis assiduè, *is worn*, Lucr. 4, 1121. viridesque suis terit unguibus herbas, *she tears*, Ov. M. 9, 654. frenaque magnanimi dente teruntur equi, *are worn*, Id. Art. 1, 20. *so* et teritur pressâ vomer aduncus humo, Id. P. 4, 10, 6.—ferramque terebat *sc.* corpus, *repelled the steel*, (*al.* ferebat,) Ov. M. 17, 167. ipse labore manum duro terat, *let him harden*, Virg. G. 4, 114. *cf.* Tibul. 1, 4, 42. ut in armis terant plebem, *to wear out*, Liv. 6, 27.—duce alii Erisistrato, teri cibum in ventre contendunt, *that the food is concocted in the stomach* or *digested by attrition*, Cels. 1 pr. 35. *cf.* ib. 37.—aut priùs infecto deposcit (quisquam) praemia cursu, septima quàm metam triverit arte rota, *before the chariot-wheel has seven times grazed on* or *turned round the goal*, Propert. 2, 25, 26. (A. 342.) *cf.* Ov. Art. 1, 40. interior curru meta terenda meo est, *i. e.* stringenda, Ov. Art. 2, 426. *cf.* A. 3, 2, 12.—¶ 2. *to beat* or *bruise, to bray* or *pound*; aliquid terere in mortario, Plin. 34, 10 f. 23. & 18 f. 50. in farinam, ib. teri potest vel iris arida, vel nuces amarae, &c. Cels. 3, 10, 5. *cf.* 5, 24, 8. quae quidam ex aqua, quidam ex aceto terunt, 6, 6, 136. in vini cyatho teruntur, 4, 4, 32. &c. in mortariis uva immatura teritur, Plin. 12, 27 f. 60. in Vulturno, mari Italiae, arena alba nascens,—quae molissima est, pilâ molâque teritur, *is beaten with a pestle* in a mortar, *and ground in a mill*, Id. 36, 26 f. 66. adjice narcissi bis sex sine cortice bulbos, strenua quos puro marmore dextra terat, *may pound in a clean marble* mortar, Ov. Med. fac. 63. teritur sinapis scelerata cum illis (herbis;) qui terunt, priusquam triverunt, oculi ut exstillent, facit; *the roguish mustard is brayed with those herbs; it makes the eyes of those who grind it, before they have done, drop with tears*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 28. teritur Sicyonia bacca (*i. e.* oliva) trapetis, *is pounded in olive mills* or *presses*, Virg. G. 2, 519. *cf.* Cato, 20 & 22. Col. 12, 50, 6.—* et medie

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medio toſtas aeſtu terit area fruges, *the* area or *barn-floor forces out the dried grains of corn from the ears in the heat of noon*, i. e. *the grains of the roaſted corn are forced out* by oxen or horſes treading on them, Virg. G. 1, 298. *cf.* ib. 192. *ſo* area dum meſſes ſole calente teret, *for* frumenta in areâ terentur, Tibul. 1, 5, 22. millia frumenti tua triverit area centum *ſc.* licet *v.* ſi, *though your* area *have beaten upon it* (or as we ſay, have threſhed on it) *an hundred thouſand* modii *of corn*, Hor. S. 1. 1. 45. (vid. A. 442.)—* hinc *ſi, e.* ex his arboribus) radios trivêre rotis, hinc tympana plauſtris agricolae. *for* terere ſolent, *uſe to form* (with the turner's lathe) *ſpokes for their wheels*, Virg. G. 2. 444. *ſo* aliud (vitrum) flatu figuratur, aliud torno teritur, aliud argenti modo caelatur, Plin. 36, 26 ſ 66—¶ 3. *to tread often*, *to go* or *walk frequently on*; et Appiam (viam) mannis terit, Hor. Epod. 4, 14 ambulator porticum (Europes) terit ſerus, Martial. 2, 11, 2. cùm tu—mane ſalutator limina nil e teras, *i. e.* ſaepe adeas, Id. 10. 10, 2. quid noſtras, inquit, teris anxia ripas? *i. e.* perambulas, Ov. A 3, 6, 53. anguſtum formica terens iter, *going* or *creeping along*, Virg. A. 1. 380. nec tibi, ut invenias, longa terenda via eſt, *nor have you to go*, Ov. Art. 1, 52. nos modo propoſitum—terimus iter, Propert. 2, 30. 14. terenda cunctis via iſta, Id. 3, 18, 22. ſeu pedibus vacuis nil ſpatioſa teretur porticus, *whether ſhe ſhall walk at leiſure along the portico*, Ov. Art 1, 491. nona terebatur miſerae via, *ſhe wretched was going the ninth time*, Ov. Rem. 601. Pontica tellus, finitimus rapido quam terit hoſtis equo, *traverſes*, Id. F. 3, 1, 8.—nunc teritur noſtris area major equis, *is trodden by my horſes*, i. e. *now I undertake a more important office*, Ov. F. 4, 10.—* metaph. *to uſe often* or *much*, *to make familiar*; jam enim hoc verbum ſatis heſterno ſermone trivimus, Cic. Acad. 4, 6 in Graeco ſermone haec ipſa quondam rerum nomina nova videbantur, quae nunc conſuetudo diuturna trivit, *has rendered familiar*, Id. de in. 3, 4 m. teritur noſter ubique liber, *is every where read*, Martial. 8, 3, 4. *cf.* 11, 4, 4.—¶ 2. TERERE tempus, *to ſpend*, *to paſs*, *to waſte*, ſiquanſque animo ut tereret tempus, ordines explicat, Liv. 1, 27. quum inter ſe, ut fit, ſermonibus tempus tererent, Id. 6, 34. ne miles ſegne otium tereret, Tac. H 2, 34. teretur interea tempus, belli apparatus refrigeſcet, Cic. Phil. 5, 11. neque teramus in his diſcendis aetatem, Id. Or. 3, 31. altera jam teritur bellis civilibus aetas, Hor. Epod 16, 1. regii juvenes interdum otium convivils comiſſationibuſque inter ſe terebant, Liv. 1, 57. regias nurus—in convivio luxuque cum aequalibus viderant tempus terentes, ib. appropinquare non auſae naves, diem trivêre, Id. 27, 27. in ejuſmodi negotio diem ſermone terere, ſegnities mea eſt, Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 66. qua ſpe Lybicis teris otia terris? Virg A. 4, 271.—omne aevum ferro teritur. *all our life is ſpent in arms*, ib. 9, 609. ex quo togam virilem ſumpſit (Scipio,) nullo die ullam publicam privatamque rem egit, quàm in Capitolium iret, ingreſſuſque aedem conſideret, et plerumque ſolus in ſecreto ibi tempus tereret, Liv. 26, 19.———

TRITUS, part. & adj. *rubbed*; gemma trita pollice, Martial. 9, 14, 6. *ſo* redolent—ſuccina trita, *when rubbed* by the hand, Id. 3, 65, 5. et ſplendent vulſo brachia trita pilo, *ſmoothed* with pumice ſtone, ib. 2, 29, 6. dentibus ille (aper) ferox in querno ſtipite tritis, *rubbing his teeth*, Ov. M. 8, 369.—* ſubucula trita, *a worn ſhirt*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95. *ſo* veſtis trita, ib. 1, 20, 30. lacerna trita, Mart. 1, 93. colla boum trita labore, *worn bare*, Ov. M. 15, 124. pocula trita patrum labris, Mart. 11, 12, 3. tritus cimice lectus, ib. 33, 1. et mea nocturnis trita feneſtra dolis, Propert. 4, 7, 16.—¶ 2. *bruiſed*, *pounded*, *ground*; trita inter duos lapides herba, Plin. 24, 19 ſ. 113. radix ejus combuſta et trita cum adipe ſuis, ib. ſ. 108. aſtragali radix in pulverem trita, Id. 26, 14 ſ. 87. scontopodii ſemen tritum in aqua, *brayed in water*, ib. *cf.* 35, 16 ſ. 55. trita meliſphylla, *bruiſed* or *brayed baum*, Virg. G. 4, 63. *ſo* tritum papaver, Ov. F. 4, 151. et dare miſta viro tritis aconita cicutis, Id. Art. 3. 465. *cf.* 2, 418. M. 14, 44.—ut patriâ careo, bis frugibus area trita eſt, i. e. *ſince I have been baniſhed, two harveſts are paſſed*, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 19. iis (*ſc.* granis) tritis, *being forced out* of the ears, or *threſhed*, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2.—¶ 3. TRITA via, *much trodden* or *frequented*; nec magis eſt curvis Appia (via) trita rotis, *more trodden by*, Ov. P. 2, 7, 44. quod ſimul ac ſenſêre, ruunt, tritumque relinquunt quadrijugi ſpatium, *which as ſoon as the horſes perceived*, *they ruſh forward*, *and leave the beaten road*, Ov. M. 2, 167. cùm Brundusium, iterque illud, quod tritum in Graeciam eſt, vitaviſſem, *which is the common way to Greece*, Cic. Phil. 1, 3. cancri os Ponti evincere non valent; quamobrem regreſſi circumeunt, apparetque tritum iter, Plin. 9, 31 ſ. 51. *cf.* Aelian. Hiſt. A. 7, 24. tritiſſima quaeque via et celeberrima maximè decipit, Senec. de vit. beat 1. ſecretis vivere ſilvis, qua nullâ humano ſit via trita pede, Tibull. 4, 13, 9. avia Pieridum peragro loca, nullius antè trita ſolo *i. e.* plantâ pedis, Luer. 1, 925. & 4, 1. ſemitae humanis veſtigiis tritae, Plin. 8, 32 ſ 50.—* *much uſed*, *trite*, *common*; quid in Graeco ſermone tam tritum atque celebratum eſt, quàm, ſi quis deſpicatui ducitur, ut Myſorum ultimus eſſe dicatur, Cic. Flac. 27. "ſummum jus, ſumma injuria," factum eſt jam tritum ſermone proverbium, Cic. Off. 1, 10. ut eam laudis viam rectiſſimam eſſe duceret, quam majores ei tritam reliquiſſent, Cic. Brut. 81. faciamus enim tractando uſitatius hoc verbum (*ſc.* qualitatem,) et tritius, Cic. Acad. 1, 7. cùm homines quotidie faciendo tritiores manus ad aedificandum perfeciſſent, *more expert* or *ſkilful*. Vitruv. 2, 1 m. frater tuus, quem literatiſſimum fuiſſe judico, facilè diceret; "hic ipſus Plauti non eſt, hic eſt;" quòd tritas aures haberet notarius generibus poëtarum, conſuetudine legendi, *a nice* or *judicious ear*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8.—TRITUS, ûs, m. *the act of rubbing*; found only in the abl. ſing.—num et lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, Cic. N D. 2, 9. nec ullum abſolutius aurum eſt,

(*ſi.*

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(*sc.* quam quod in fluminibus invenitur,) ut curfu ipso trituque perpolitum, Plin. 33, 4 f. 21. fory—optimum, cui maximum virus in olfactu, tritusque pinguiter nigrescens, Id. 34, 4 f. 30.—TRĪTŪRA, ae, f. *the beating or forcing out of the grains of corn from the ears, threshing*; in messe tritura, quòd tum frumentum teritur, Varr. L. L. 4, 4. area ad trituram satis habilis, Col. 2, 20. *ef.* Varr. R. R. 1, 51 & 52.—Sub ipso triturae tempore, *before the time of threshing*, Pallad. 1, 36. magnaque cum magno veniet tritura calore, *a great threshing with great heat*, Virg. G. 1, 190. TRĪTOR, ōris, m *a rubber* or *wearer*; compedum tritor, *i. e.* qui saepe in compedibus est, *often in fetters*, Plaut Perf. 3, 3, 15. *so* stimulorum tritor, *i. e.* qui saepe stimulis fodiatur, ib 5, 2, 17.—Erigŏnus tritor colorum Nealcae pictoris, *the grinder of colours to the painter* Nealces, Plin. 35, 11. f. 40, 41.

TĔRES, ĕtis, a. *round and long, and somewhat smooth* or *even, taper* or *tapering*, like a pillar or the trunk of a tree; (teres, in longitudine rotundatus, quales asseres natura ministrat, Festus.) fissile adminiculum manet diutiùs, quàm teres palus, *a cleft prop lasts longer than a long pole* or *stake*, Col. 4, 33, 4. teretes stipites, feminis (*al.* femoris) crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 m. incumbens tereti Damoti sic coepit olivae, *leaning on a round olive*, Virg E. 8, 16. *so* teretes trunci arborum, Id. A. 6, 207. levi teretem versabat pollice fusum, *she turned the round spindle with her smooth thumb*, Ov. M. 6, 22. teres in dextra virga, *a long round staff*, i. e. *his* caduceus, ib. 2, 730. falarica erat Saguntinis, missile telum hastili oblongo, et cetera tereti, praeterquam ad extremum, unde ferrum exsilabat, *round in every other part, except at the end, to which the iron was fastened*, Liv. 21, 8 m. et tereti pugnabant mucrone vetusque Sabello, *i. e.* per hendiada, *with a Sabine spear* or *small sword having a tapering point*, Virg. A. 7, 665.—teretes suae, *well turned, finely shaped*, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 21. Ov M. 11, 80. *so* teretes digiti, Ov. Art. 1, 622. teres cervix, Lucr. 1, 35. Virg. A. 8, 633. brachiolum, Catul. 60. 181 pendebant tereti gemmata monilia collo *sc.* cervi, *from his long round neck*, Ov. M. 20, 113. obstipum caput, et tereti cervice reflexum. *sc.* draconis, Cic. N. D. 2, 42. fuisse traditur—teretibus membris, Suet. Caes. 45.—teres puer, *plump, comely*, Hor. Epod. 11 f. teretes plagae, *i. e.* tereti fune factae, *made of round ropes, well wrought toils* or *nets*, Id. Od 1, 1, 28. *so* laquei, Senec. Hippol. 45. strophium, Catul. 63, 65. zona, Ov. F. 2, 320. habena, Virg. A. 11, 579. catenae, Lucan. 3, 565.—teretes lapilli, *round and smooth pebbles*, Ov. M. 10, 260. *so* teres gemma, Virg. A. 5, 313—tam tereti filo, et tam aequali deducit stamina, the spider spins its warp *with so round and smooth, and so equal a thread*, Plin 11, 24 f. 28.—modulus ferramentum concavum, teres, est, *a concave round iron instrument*, Cels. 8, 3, 2. *so* teretem ici figuram repraesentat *sc.* os, Id. 8, 1, 116.—¶ 2. *metaph.* sapiens—in se ipso totus teres atque rotundus, *smooth and round*, as a well polished marble globe, Hor. S. 2, 7, 86.—est et plena quaedam oratio, sed tamen teres, *smooth, fluent, easy, not harsh* or *rough*, Cic. Or. 3, 22.—*su* vox—in disputationibus teres, *voluble, fluent*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 64. Atticorum aures teretes, *acute, nice in discerning*, Cic. Or 9. si teretes aures habent, intelligentque judicium, Cic. de opt. gen. or. 4.

TERGĔMĪNUS *v.* trigeminus, a. *triple, threefold*; trigemini fratres, *three twin brothers*, born of the same mother at one birth, Liv. 1, 24. et tibi sunt gemini, et trigemini, si te bene habes, filii, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 123. pecudes, quae trigemino partu commendantur, *are commended for bringing three at a birth*, Col. 3, 10, 17.—Horatius trigemina spolia prae se ferens, *the triple spoils*, i. e *of the three* Curiatii, Liv. 1, 26. vos, me duce, modò tergeminae (*al.* trigeminae) victoriae triplicem triumphum ex Volscis, et Acquis, et ex Etruria egistis, *you lately celebrated a triple triumph for three victories over*, &c. Liv 6, 7 & 4. quorundam (pomorum) natura trigemina est, &c. Plin. 15, 28 f. 34 m. tergeminumque virum, *i. e.* Geryŏnem,) tergeminumque canem, *i. e.* Cerberum,) Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 16. *cf.* Art. 3, 322. tergeminus Geryon, *three-bodied*, Virg. A. 8, 202. tripectora tergemini vis Geryonai, *for* Geryonae, Lucr. 5, 28. cui (Cerbero) tres sunt linguae, tergeminumque caput, Tibull. 3, 4, 88. tergemina Hecăte, *triple*, i. e. quae in caelo est Luna, in terris Diana, Proserpina *vel* Hecate apud inferos, Virg. A. 4, 511. parvoque Alcmena superbit Hercule, tergeminâ crinem circumdata lunâ, *having her hair surrounded with a triple moon*, because she was three nights in bringing forth Hercules, Stat. Th. 6, 289 hunc nova tergeminâ pectebat Gratia dextrâ, *with a triple right hand*; as there were three Graces, Id. Silv. 3, 4, 83. jus tergeminae prolis, *i. e.* trium liberorum, ib. 4, 8, 21. Jovis ignis tergeminus, *i. e.* fulmen trifulcum, *the three forked lightning*, ib. 1, 1, 91. hunc si mobilium turba Quiritium certat tergeminis tollere honoribus, *in dat. pro* ad—os honores, *to raise him to triple honours*, *sc.* ad curulem aedilitatem, praeturam, et consulatum; *vel* ad summos *v.* amplissimos honores, *to the highest honours* or *preferments*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 8. at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sonos, i. e. *he will give you the loud-est applause*, Martial. 3, 46, 8. porta Trigemina, *the name of one of the gates of Rome; the same with* porta Ostiensis, Plin. 18, 3 f. 4. Liv. 4, 16. & 35, 10. Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 22. The cause of the name is uncertain.—TERGEMĪNI *v.* trigemini, ōrum, *three twins, three born at one birth*; tergeminos nasci certum est, Horatiorum Curiatiorumque exemplo, Plin. 7, 3. trigeminorum matres, *who had three children at one birth*, Col. 3, 8, 1.

TERGĔRE & tergĕre, (tergeo & tergo, tersi, tersum,) *to make clean, to sweep, to wipe*; hic latet argentum, vasa aspera tergeat alter, Juv. 14, 16. pars leves clipeos et spicula lucida tergunt, (*al.* tergent,) Virg. A. 7, 626. ut in familiâ qui tracteat illa, qui tergunt, &c. Cic. Parad. 5, 2. nam nos usque ab aurora ad hoc quod dici est, ex industria ambae nunquam concessavimus

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vimus lavari, aut fricari, aut tergeri, &c. Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 10. *cf.* ib. 19. frontem fudario tergere, Quinctil. 6, 3, 60. in adverſum nares, Id. 11, 3, 121. manuque ſimul velut lacrimantia terſit lumina, Ov. M. 13, 532. menſam, ib. 8, 663. amoma de comis, Id. Ep. 21, 166. inſectorum pedes primi longiores duros habentibus oculos, ut ſubinde pedibus eos tergeant, ceu notamus in muſcis, Plin. 11, 48 ſ. 108. feriis foſſus veteres tergere licebat, Cato, 2, 4. Col. 2, 22, 3. vix tamen eripiam, *(i. e.* perſuadeam,) poſito pavone, velis quin hoc potiùs, quàm gallinâ, tergere palatum, *to gratify your palate*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 24.—furoris fonte Cinyphio ſcelus ſub axe Lybico terſit, *he expiated* or *waſhed away the guilt*, Senec. Herc Oet. 907.—libellum tergere, *to correct, to blot out*, as with a ſponge, Martial. 6, 1. *cf.* 4, 10, 5.—mulier terſa, *clean, nice, neat, trim*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 4. *ſo* ut terſis niteant talaria plantis, *on his ſpruce feet*, Ov. M. 2, 737.—elegiâ Graecos quoque provocamus, cujus mihi terſus atque elegans maximè videtur auctor Tibullus, *terſe, pure, correct*, Quinctil 10, 1, 93. multo eſt terſior ac purus magis Horatius, *ſc.* quàm Lucilius, *more correct*, ib. 94. *ſo* judicium acre terſumque, Id. 1, 6, 3. 12, 10, 20. *cf.* ib. 50. praefationes terſae, graciles, dulces, Plin. Ep. 2, 3. ſi elegos ejus in manus ſumſeris, leges opus terſum, molle, jucundum, ib. 9, 22.—vir optime, nec minùs in judicio literarum, quàm in omni vitae colore terſiſſime. Stat. Silv. 2 praef.

TERGUM, i, n. *the back* of a man or of a beaſt; peras impoſuit nobis duas; propriis repletam vitiis poſt tergum dedit; alienis ante pectus ſuſpendit gravem, Phaedr. 4, 9. pars agitur vinctis poſt tergum captа lacertis, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 61. *ſo* ecce manus juvenem interea poſt terga revinctum magno ad regem clamore trahebant Dardanidae, Virg. A. 2, 57. cùm—manibus ad tergum rejectis inambularet, Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 7. grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49. boum terga non ſunt ad onus accipiendum figurata, ib. 63. audiſtiſne aliquem, tergo qui ſuſtulit orbem? *(who ſupported heaven on his back,)* ille ego ſum; Alciden terra recepta *(i. e.* a monſtris et latronibus vindicata) vocat, *ſc.* me, Propert. 4, 9. *(al.* 10,) 37—tergo ac capite puniri, *to be ſcourged and beheaded*, Liv. 3, 55 f.—terga vertere v. dare, *to fly*, Caeſ. B. G. 1, 53. Liv. 22, 29. & 36, 38. *ſo* terga fugae praeſtare, Juv. 15, 75. Tac A. 37. praebere, Ov. M. 10, 706.—tergaque Parthorum, Romanaque pectora dicam, *i. e.* fugam Parthorum, et Romanorum vires et victoriam, Ov. Art. 1, 208.—* turpe eſt, quod nequeas, capiti committere pondus, et preſſum inflexo mox dare terga genu, *to yield* or *ſink under the burden*, Propert. 3, 9, 6. *ſo* decidit et terrae terga ſupina dedit, *he fell to the ground on his back*, Auſon. Epigr. 122, 2.—dabitur ſupplicium mihi de tergo veſtro, *I ſhall get ſatisfaction on your back*, i. e. *you ſhall be ſcourged*, Plaut. Aſin. 2, 4, 75. vae tergo meo, Id. Men. 2, 2, 3. vae illis virgis miſeris, quae hodie in tergo morientur meo, Id. Capt. 3, 4, 117. *cf.* Bacch. 2, 3, 131.—¶ 2. *the back* of any thing, or *the part turned from us*: ſummi plenâ jam margine libri, ſcriptus et in tergo, nec dum finitus Oreſtes, *the tragedy of* Oreſtes, *written alſo on the back* of the parchment, Juv. 1, 6. (A. 510.) arbor, quae terga obverterit axi, *i. e.* ſeptemtrionali polo, Virg. G. 2, 271. ut ad tergа collis hoſtem pertraheret, *to the back of the hill*, Liv. 25, 15. qui jam poſt terga reliquit ſexaginta annos, *behind him*, Juv. 13, 16.—¶ 3. *the outer part* or *covering* of any thing; per linea terga *ſc.* clypei, *through the linnen folds* or *covering*, Virg. A. 10, 784. tot ferri terga, tot aeris, *ſo many plates*, ib. 482.—* niger inficit horror terga maris, *the ſurface of the ſea*, Lucan. 5, 565. *ſo* eminet in tergo pelagi—pulveris agger, Id. 9, 341. ubi frigore conſtitit Iſter, dura meant celeri terga per amnis equo, *over the frozen ſurface of the river*, Ov. P. 1, 2, 82.—terga ſoli, *the ſurface of the ground*. Col. 4, 14, 1. reſoluta terga, *a looſe ſurface*, Id. 10, 7. tu gravibus raſtris cunctantia perfode terga, *pierce the unyielding ſurface with heavy rakes*, ib. v. 71. et *ſic* illa multum juvat arva) qui, profciſſo quae ſuſcitat aequore terga, rurſus in obliquum verſo perrumpit aratro, *breaks obliquely the ridges, which he raiſes in ploughing the* fallow *ground*, Virg. G. 1, 97. glebas cunctantes, craſſaque terga exſpecta, *expect unyielding clods and a ſtiff ſurface* or *ridges*, ib. 2, 236.—* Terga ſerpentis, *the whole body*; ſinuantque immenſa volumine terga, *they wind up their immenſe bodies in a fold*, Virg. A. 2, 208. *ſo* ille (Cerberus) fame rabida tria guttura pandens, corripit objectam (offam,) atque immania terga reſolvit, ſuſus humi, Virg. 6, 421.—¶ 4. *a ſkin* or *hide*; taurino quantum poſſent circundare tergo, Virg. A. 1, 368. immane tergum leonis, ib. 351.—* or *any thing made of a hide*, venti bovis tergo incluſi, *in an ox's hide*, i. e. *in a leathern bottle*, Ov. M. 14, 225. *ſo* derepta bicorni terga capro, *i. e* utres, ib 15, 304. et feriunt molles taurea terga manus, *i. e* tympana, 4, 212. *ſo* Evia pulſant terga manu, Stat. Achil. 2, 15, 4. aera ſonant, Idaeaque terga, *the cymbals and drums*, Id. Th. 8. 221. tantorum ingentia ſeptem terga boum plumbo ſuto ferroque rigebant, *ſeven huge hides of large oxen were ſtiffened with lead and iron ſewed within them*, i. e. *the* caeſtus, Virg. A. 5, 404.—telum miſit in Aeaciden, quod et aes et proxima rupit terga novena boum, *which broke through the brazen plate, and the nine folds of bull-hide next to it*, Ov. M. 12, 97. *cf.* Stat. Th. 4, 166. haſta venit adverſi in tergum Sulmonis, ibique frangitur, *lighted on the ſhield*, Virg. A. 9, 412. vid. ibi Serv. et Donat. *ſo* tergo decutit haſtas *ſc.* Mezentius, *from his ſhield*, ib. 10, 718.—teſtudinis Indae terga, *plates of Indian tortoiſe-ſhell*, Lucan. 9, 121. *cf.* Juv. 11, 94. Martial 12, 67, 5.—* ſordida terga ſuis, nigro pendentia tigno, *a chine of bacon*, Ov. M. 8, 648. *ſo* ficci terga ſuis; rarâ pendentia crate, Juv. 11, 82.—magnorum horrentia centum terga ſuum, *a hundred whole carcaſes of large ſwine*, Virg. A. 1, 634. *ſo* veſcitur Aeneas, ſimul et Trojana juventus perpetui tergo bovis, et luſtralibus extis, ib. 8, 183.—Tergus, i, n tha

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the back; habeo, opinor, familiarem tergum, ne quaeram foris, *I have at home a back, that can bear stripes; I need not seek abroad*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 53. *cf.* Non. 3, 242 —* *In some editions of* Lucretius *we find.* a tergibus; *from* tergu indecl. *for* a tergis, *from behind*, 2, 87.——

TERGIVERSARI, (tergum & vertere,) *to be backward* or *reluctant, to boggle* or *lag, to scruffle*; quid taces? quid dissimulas? quid tergiversaris? Cic. Planc. 19. *cf.* Flac. 20. itaque eam tergiversari non finent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28. *cf.* 3, 18. non est locus ad tergiversandum contra Caesarem, Cic. Att. 7, 1. *cf.* ib. 12 m. Off. 3, 33.—TERGIVERSATIO, ōnis, f. *a declining* or *refusing, subterfuge, reluctance*, Cic. Mil. 10. Hirt. B. Afr. 8.—TERGIVERSANTER, adv. *backwardly, reluctantly, with reluctance*, Paterc. 1, 9.

TERGUS, ŏris, n. *(a* tego, Varr. L. L. 4, 22.) *the skin* or *hide* of an animal; tergora diripiunt costis et viscera nudant, Virg. A. 1, 211 durissimum dorso (elephanti) tergus, ventri molle, Plin. 8, 10. squalenti tergore serpens, Sil. 3, 209. ventriculus, qui receptaculum cibi est, constat ex duobus tergoribus, *of two coats* or *tegiments*, Cels. 4, 1, 21.—* frustra Telamone creatus *(i. e* Ajax) gestāsset laevâ taurorum tergora septem, *i. e.* his shield covered with *seven bulls' hides*, Ov. M. 13, 347. Martis tergus Geticum, *the coat of mail* or *breast-plate*, made of the skins of animals, Mart. 7, 1, 2. servatoque diu resecat de tergore partem exiguam, *a small part of the chine* of bacon, Ov. M. 8, 649. tunc, diviso tergore silvas petivit *sc.* leo, *having divided the carcase* of the bull, Phaedr. 2, 1, 9.—¶ 2. *the back*; ut equa facilem sui tergoris adscensum minori quadrupedi praebeat, *may afford to a lesser quadruped an easy ascent to her back*, Col. 6, 37, 10. Helle, aurea quam molli tergore vexit ovis, *whom the ram with a golden fleece carried on his soft back*, Propert. 2, 26, 6.—TERGĪNUS, a. *made of a hide* or *skin*; tergīnum *sc.* lorum, *a leathern thong*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2. 21.—TERGŌRANS, ntis, part.—tunc (sues feri) inter se dimicant, indurantes attritu arborum costas lutoque se tergorantes, *covering themselves with mire, as with a new hide*, Plin. 8, 52 f. 78.

TERMES, ĭtis, m *the bough* or *branch of a tree*; ramus ex arbore desectus, nec foliis repletus, nec nimis glaber, Festus. *cf.* Gell. 3, 9 f. Grat. Cyneg. 20 & 132.—properly *an olive branch*, Hor. Epod. 16, 45.

TERMINUS, i, m. *the boundary of a field, of a country* or *city*; est enim inter eos non de terminis, sed de totâ possessione contentio, Cic. Acad. 4, 43. Macedoniae termini (olim) perangusti fuere, Justin. 7, 1. et pomoerium auxit Caesar *(i. e.* Claudius,) more prisco; quo iis, qui protulêre imperium, etiam terminos urbi propagare datur, Tac. An. 12, 23 & 24.—Numa et Fornacalia instituit sarris torrendi ferias, et aequè religiosas terminis agrorum: hos enim deos *(sc.* Fornacem et Terminum, *the god of boundaries,)* tunc maximè noverant, Plin. 8, 2. Termino sacrificabant, quòd in ejus tutelâ fines agrorum esse putabant;—denique Numa Pompilius statuit eum, qui terminum *(a landmark)* exarâsset, et ipsum et boves sacros esse, Festus: nox ubi transierit, solito celebretur honore, separat indicio qui deus arva suo: TERMINE, five lapis, five es defossus in agro stipes, ab antiquis sic quoque numen habes, Ov. F. 2, 639. tu populos, urbesque, et regna ingentia finis; omnis sine te litigiosus ager, ib. 59.—¶ 2. *any bound* or *limit, the extremity* of any thing, *a termination, end* or *period*; constituendi sunt, qui sint in amicitia fines. et quasi termini diligendi, Cic. Amic. 16. certos mihi fines terminosque constituam, extra quos egredi non possim, Id. Quint. 10. nullis terminis circumscribere, aut definire jus tuum, Cic. Or. 1, 16. *cf.* ib 49. Cat. 4, 10.—omnium aetatum certus est terminus, senectutis autem nullus certus est terminus, Cic. Sen. 20 ergo ipsas (apes) quamvis angusti terminus aevi excipiat, *though the peri d of their life be short*, Virg. G. 4, 206. et pace et bello cunctis stat terminus aevi, *a period of life is fixed to all*, Sil. 3, 134. nec videt interea, qui terminus esse malorum possit, *the end*, Lucr. 3, 1033. *so* hic ferè nobis sermonis terminus, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 15. refert nobis, *(i. e.* docet nos *sc.* Epicurus,) quid possit, quid nequeat; finita potestas denique cuique quanam sit ratione, atque altè terminus haerens, *in what manner the power of every thing is limited, and unalterably fixed*; in allusion to a land mark stuck deep in the ground, Lucr. 1, 78. *cf.* 590. 3, 1033. 5, 91. 6, 65. *so* et sic fata Jovis poscunt, hic terminus haeret, *i. e.* si hoc est immutabile, *if this is unalterably determined*, Virg. A. 4, 614. stabilisque rerum terminus servat, *the fixed order* or *course of things*, Hor. carm. Sec. 27.——

TERMĬNĀLIS, e, *of* or *pertaining to a boundary*; arbores terminales evertere, *trees planted to mark a limit* or *boundary*, Paul. Sentiar, l. 5. tit. 22. ubi terminales lapides Alamannorum et Burgundiorum confinia distinguebant, Ammian. 18, 2. *(al.* 4.)—TERMINALIA, ium, & -orum, *a festival in honour of the god* Terminus, VII. Kal Mart. Lactant. de mort Persec. 12. vel agna festis caesa Terminalibus, Hor. Epod. 2, 59. *cf.* Cic. Phil. 12. 10. Att. 6, 1. Liv. 43, 13. & 45, 44. Ov. F. 2, 639.—TERMĬNĀRE, *to bound* or *limit, to set bounds, to terminate*; terra mare, et contrà mare terras terminat omnes, Lucr. 1, 998. illorum fines, sicut ipsi dixerant, terminavit; in medio relictum quod erat, populo R. adjudicavit, Cic. Off. 1, 10. ingredions intra finem ejus loci, quem oleae terminabant, Cic. Caecin. 8. Praetores terminare jussi, quâ ulteriùs citeriorve provincia terminaretur, Liv. 32, 28. senatui placuit consulem ad agrum publicum a privato terminandum in Companiant ire, Liv. 42, 1. fana omnia, quòd ea hostis possedisset, restituerentur, terminarentur, expiarenturque, Liv. 5, 50. Stomachus palato extremo atque intimo terminatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. an censes me tantos labores fucepturum fuisse, si iisdem finibus gloriam meam, quibus vitam, essem terminaturus, Cic. Sen. 23. *cf.* Cat. 3, 11. Mil. 27. nascetur pulchrâ Trojanus origine Caesar, imperium oceano, famam qui terminet astris, Virg. A. 1, 287. Pythagoras

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thagoras sonos vocis, qui infiniti videbantur, paucis literarum notis terminavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25. *cf.* 2, 19. repente velut maris vasti, sic immensa panditur planities, ut subjectos campos terminare oculis haud facilè queas, *that the eye can scarcely discern the limits of the expanse below*, Liv. 32, 4. Epicurus bona voluptate terminavit, mala dolore, *placed the chief good in pleasure, and the greatest evil in pain*, Cic. Off. 3, 33.—* sed ut, unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio mea, *that my speech may close as it began*, Cic. Marcel. c. ult. Terminare sententiam, *to finish*, Cic. Att. 9, 22. clausulas vult (Ennius) longâ plerumque syllabâ terminari, *that sentences should for the most part be terminated with a long syllable*, Cic. de Or. 3, 47 f. *fs* plerique enim censent cadere tantùm numerosè oportere, terminarique sententiam, Id. Or. 59.—Media et Parthia, et Persis, ab oriente Indo, ab occidente Tigri, a septentrione Tauro, Caucaso, a meridie Rubro mari, terminatae, *bounded*, Plin. 6, 27 f. 31, 6. ipsa natura divitias, quibus contenta sit, et parabiles, et terminatas habet, Cic Fin. 1, 13 f. tenuis materia, et quasi suis finibus terminata, *a mean subject, and confined, as it were, within its own limits*, Col. 10 pr. 4. bello cum Philippo terminato, *being ended*, Liv. *so* jam imperio annuo terminato, Cic. Fam. 3, 12. oratio terminata, *i. e.* numerosè cadens, *harmonious*, Cic. Or. 5 f.—TERMINĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the end* or *limit*; rerum expetendarum terminatio, Cic. Fin. 5, 10. poëtica, et versus inventus est terminatione aurium, observatione prudentium, *by the regulation of the ear*, Cic. Or. 53. *cf.* 59.

TERNI, ae, a, *three* distributively; ea partes habet novem, ter ternas, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 12. pariunt (*sc.* anserum feminae) singulis foetibus ova, primo quina, sequenti quaterna, novissimo terna, Col. 8, 14, 5. anesi drachmae tres—ternis diebus sumuntur, *three each day for three days successively*, Plin. 20, 17 f. 73. aliqui addunt et opium, pilulis in die ternis lupini magnitudine in vini cyatho dilutis. ib. ut in jugera singula ternis medimnis decidere liceret, Cic. Verr. 3, 48. muneraque in naves ternos optare juvencos, *three to each ship*, Virg. A. 5, 247.—¶ 2. *three* not distributively; terna Medusaei vincirem guttura monstri, *i. e.* tria guttura Cerberi, Ov. M. 10, 22. *cf.* 7, 414. Ep. 9, 38. tres equitum numero turmae, ternique vagantur ductores, Virg. A. 5, 560. hodie ire in ludum occoepi literarium, ternas (*sc.* literas) scio jam. LY. quid ternas? *sc.* dicis. DE. AMO, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 33. *add.* Tibull. 4, 1, 112.—¶ 3. sing. *threefold*; terno consurgunt ordine remi, *in a triple row* or *in three rows*, Virg. A. 5, 120.—* in gen. plur. *we often find* ternûm *for* ternorum; mensura ternûm digitorum, Plin. 20, 17 f. 73 sub fin. caules ternûm cubitorum, Id. 25, 6 f. 30. *so* ternûm pedum, 11, 29.—TERNIDĒNI, ae, a; *for* terni et deni, *thirteen* distributively; gallinis ova terna dena subjicito aestate novâ, hieme pauciora, non tamen infra novena, Plin. 18, 26 f. 62. subjici impari numero debent *sc.* ova, Id. 10, 54 f. 75. TERNĀRIUS, a. *containing three*; scrobes ternarios, id est, quoquoversus pedum trium, una opera facit XVIII. *one labourer* or *workman makes* 18 *three feet trenches, that is three feet every way in one day*, Col. de Arb. 4, 3. *cf.* 11, 2, 28.

TERRA, ae, f. (a *tero*; quòd pedibus teratur, Varr. L. L. 4, 4.) *the earth*; ac principio terra universa cernatur, locata in mediâ mundi sede, solida, et globosa et undique ipsa in se se nutibus suis conglobata, vestita floribus, herbis, arboribus, frugibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. *cf.* Tusc. 1, 17. videamus, terra penitusne defixa sit, et quasi radicibus suis haereat, an media pendeat, Cic. Acad. 4, 39. unde terra, et quibus librata ponderibus, Id. Tusc. 5, 24 f. *cf.* Ov. M. 1, 13. pilae similis, Ov. F. 6, 269. homines enim sunt hac lege generati, qui tuerentur illum globum, —quae terra dicitur, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3. stellarum autem globi terrae magnitudinem facilè vincebant. Jam ipsa terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri, quo quasi punctum ejus attingimus, poeniteret, ib. f.—* TERRA—tribus modis dicitur, communi, proprio, et mixto: communi, ut cum dicimus orbem terrae, et terram Italiam aut quam aliam:—altero modo dicitur terra proprio nomine, quae nullo alio vocabulo, neque cognomine adjecto appellatur: tertio modo dicitur terra, quae est mixta, in qua seri potest quid, et nasci; ut argillosa, aut lapidosa,—cretosa, aut glareosa, &c. Varr. R. R. 1, 9.—* fertilitas terrae, *of the earth*, Ov. M. 5, 481. terrae filius, i. e. *an obscure* or *ignoble person*, Cic. Att. 1, 13. ignobiles et ignotos, terrae filios nominamus, Minuc. Fel. c. 22 f. 11. Cic. Fam. 7, 9 & ibi Korte. *cf.* Liv. 1, 8. Pers. 6, 57.—*Those also were called* terrae filii, *or* terrâ orti, *whose lineage was very ancient or uncertain*, Quinctil. 3, 7, 26. Ov. M. 1, 615.—terrae motus *v.* motus terrae, *an earthquake*, Cic. Off. 2, 4. plur. *earthquakes*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5. Div. 1, 18 & 49. *add.* Senec. N. Q. 6, 1 &c. Plin. 2, 79—94. parsque tuum terrae tertia nomen habet, *i. e.* Europa, Ov. F. 5, 618.—multùm ille et terris jactatus et alto, *both by land and by sea*, Virg. A. 1, 3. *so* terrâque marique, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 25. 4, 8, 15. terrâ pelagoque, Id. Ep. 4, 5. Tr. 4, 10, 107. pelago terrâque, ib. 3, 2, 7.—in hac terra, *in this country*, Cic. Amic. 1. abire in aliquas terras, *to some country* or *part of the earth*, Id. Cat. 1, 8. advecti ad Arabiam terram sumus, *to the country of* Arabia, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 88. *so* terra Italia, Liv. 39, 16. Africa, 29, 23. *cf.* Virg. A. 4, 37. Hispania, Liv. 38, 58. Pharsalia, 33, 6. si advenienti terram videas, quae fuerat tua, *your country*, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 4. *so* habitabitur orbis ultimus; a terrâ terra remota meâ, *a country remote from my country*, Ov. Tr. 1 f. patria terra, *one's native land* or *country*, Virg. A. 6, 508. *so* terra paterna, Ov. Ep. 10, 64.—terrae cornua prima (*al.* terna) suae, *the three extremities* or *promontories of his country*, i. e. *of Sicily*, Ov. F. 4, 480. *cf* M. 13, 724. quid terras alio calentes sole mutamus? *sc.* nostrâ terrâ, *why do we change our own country for countries warmed by another sun?* i. e. *in a different climate*, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 18.—* iter Brundusium terrâ petere contendi, nam maritimus cursus praecludebat hiemis magnitudo,

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situdo, *by land*, Cic. Planc. 40. *so* classe traditâ Heraclidi, ut Maroneam peteret, ipse terrâ eôdem pergit, Liv. 31, 16.—princeps terrarum populus, *i. e.* Romanus populus, *the chief people on earth* or *in the world*, Liv. praef. *so* populus princeps orbis terrarum, Liv. 34, 58. terrarum omnium, 42, 39. in discrimine est nunc humanum omne genus, utrùm vos, an Carthaginienses, principes orbis terrarum videat, Id. 29, 17. terrarum domini dii, Ov. P. 1, 9, 36. terrarum pars paene noviſſima Pontus, *of the earth*, Ov. Tr. 3. 13, 27. *but* terrarum situs, *the situation of* different *countries*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 252. et freta confita crebris terris, *planted with frequent islands*, Virg. A. 5, 127. terra arenosa, *a sandy country*, Ov. M. 14, 82. *so* terra Artica, barbara, beata, peregrina, Pontica sterilis, Taurica, Thessala, &c. Id.—terra atra, *the black earth* or *ground*, Ov. M. 6, 558. *so* arida, Id. Art. 2, 352. sicca, F. 4, 570. uda, A. 2, 6, 50.—* nequicquam deus abscidit prudens oceano dissociabili terras, *has divided the countries of the earth by the separating ocean*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 23. oceanus terram ambit aquis, *surrounds* or *encompasses the earth*, Ov. F. 5, 82 ambitae circumdare littora terrae, *to confine the sea by shores*, Id. M. 1, 37. *cf.* 8, 731. & 13, 100. Art. 2, 26. ille (Jupiter) colit terras, *takes care of* or *regards the earth*, Virg. E. 3, 61. da requiem, terram qui colu̇ere viris, *who inhabit the earth*, Ov. F. 1, 665. terram osculo contigit, *he touched the earth with his lips*, *he kissed the earth*, Liv. 1, 56 f. *so* dantque oscula terrae, Ov. 13, 420. *cf.* 7, 631. ut egressus ratibus Curetida terram contigit, *when he got upon the land of Crete*, ib. 8, 153. ut verò summo despexit ab aethere terras infelix Phaëton, *looked down upon the earth*, Ov. M. 2, 178. *so* despectat terras, ib. 4, 624. Jupiter aethere summo despiciens mare velivolum, terrasque jacent s, Virg. A. 1, 224. equus pede terram crebrà (*for* crebrò) ferit, *often strikes the ground*, Virg. G. 3, 500.—terras findere aratro, *to plough*, Ov. A. 3, 8, 41. *so* vomere, Id. Art. 2, 670. forte boves presso subigebant vomere terram, Id. M. 11, 31. terram vertere, Virg. G. 1, 2. prima Ceres ferro mortales vertere terram instituit, *first taught men to plough*, ib. 147. vomere terras invertisse graves, ib. 3, 525.—terram intuens, *looking on the ground*, Ter. Eun 3, 5, 32. *so* spectans humum, Ov. F. 1, 148. muta silet virgo, terramque immota tuetur, Ov. M. 10. 389.—* terram videre, *to see land*, i. e. *to be near the end of one's labour* or *toils*, Cic. Sen. 19 f. Meren. 2. *cf.* Curt. 4. 7, 11. *so* equidem jam me censebam esse in terra atque in tuto loco, *I thought myself secure on land*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 84.—* altius (*al.* altior) ac penitus terrae (in dat. *for* in terram defigitur arbos, *is planted deep and far into the ground*, Virg. G. 2, 290. *so* radicem adfigere terrae, ib 318. sternitur et toto projectus corpore terrae, *for* ad terram, Id A. 11, 87. *so* sternuntur terrae, Stat. Th. 7, 755. at ille procubuit terrae mactati more juvenci, Ov. M. 5, 122. cùm vellet terrae procumbere, ib. 2, 347. pallia si terrae nimiùm demissa jacebunt, Ov. Art. 1, 153. *cf.* A. 3, 2, 25. terrae subducitur, *for* ex terra, Id. Art. 3, 123. Pallas—jubet supponere terrae vipereos dentes, *for* sub terram, Ov. M. 3, 102.—* ego in hoc triduo aut terrâ, aut mari alicunde evolvam id argentum tibi i. e. *from some place or other*, *some how*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 83. qua aut terrâ aut mari persequar eum, qui ubi sit nescio, Cic. Att. 7, 22. ego tamen terrâ marique ut conquirceretur, praemandavi, Cic. Fam. 5, 9. natura sic ab his investigata est, ut nulla pars caelo, mari, terra, ut poëticè loquar, praetermissa sit, Cic. Fin. 5, 4. POËTICÈ *is added, because the poets sometimes mention only three elements, omitting the fourth*, aër: *thus*, ante mare et terras, et quod tegit omnia caelum, &c. Ov. M. 1, 5 *so* Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 3. Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 4.—* ordines quam plurimi esse possunt a terra usque ad cameram, *from the ground*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 4. *so* infimum ordinem abesse a terra non minus tres pedes *sc.* quam, Id. 3, 8, 2. hospes, volo ego hanc percontari, *stranger*, *I wish to ask this girl a few questions*; SA. a terra ad caelum, quod lubet *(sc.* percontare, proverb.) *from first to last* or *thoroughly*, *ask what you please*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 54.—tam crebri ad terram accidebant quàm pira, *fell to the ground*, Plaut. Poen. 2, 38. *add.* Capt. 4, 2, 17 Rud. 4, 3, 71. te hodie fi prehendero, defigam in terram colaphis, Id. Pers. 2, 4, 22. capite aliquem in terram statuere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18.—qui saxa jacërent, quae de terra ipsi tollerent, *took up from the ground*, Cic. Caecin. 21. utque fretum recipit de totâ flumina terrâ, *from the whole earth*, Ov. M. 8. 835. *cf.* 4, 440. hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat, *on earth*, Virg. G. 2, 538.—ô positi sub terra numina mundi, *O ye deities of the world under the earth*, i. e. *of the infernal regions*, Ov. M. 10, 17. et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago, *i. e.* ad inferos, *to the infernal regions*, Id. A. 4, 654. *cf.* Ov. F. 5, 470. sub terris, *i. e.* apud inferos, *in the infernal regions*, Propert. 3, 3, 61. & 2, 14, 31.—* Terrarum *is elegantly joined with some adverbs of place*; nesciebam ubi terrarum esses, *where* or *in what part of the earth*, Cic. Att. 5, 10 m. ubi cunque terrarum et gentium, Cic. Verr. 5, 55. quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, certum est (mihi) persequi *sc.* eam, aut perire, *whithersoever* or *to whatever part of the earth*, Ter. Phor. 3, 3, 18.—* TERRA, *the goddess of the earth*; called by various names, Tellus, Vesta, Ceres, Cybële, Ops, Rhea, &c. Cic. N. D. 3, 20. Plin. 2, 63. Ov. F. 6, 299 & 460. Jupiter pater appellatur, Tellus, terra mater, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 5.—* terrâi *for* terrae, Lucr. 2, 1062. 5, 236 &c. terraïque sola, *for* terraeque, Id. 1, 213. *so* 5, 212.———* TERRĒNUS, a. *of earth*, *earthen*, *earthy*; corpora nostra terreno principiorum genere confecta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18. terreno ex aggere bustum, Virg. A. 11, 850. terreni colles, Liv. 38, 20. campus terrenus, operique facilis, Id. 33, 17. terreni fornax, *an earthen furnace*, Ov. M. 7, 107. *so* terrena vasa, Plin. 35, 12. terrena horrea formicarum, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 39. sic ubi terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu. exiſtit, procul hinc, alioque renascitur ore, *after* the river Lycus *was swallowed up*

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up by a chasm in the earth, Ov. M. 15, 273. haec super impositum liquidum et gravitate carentem aethera. nec quicquam terrenae fecis habentem, *and not having any thing of earthy gross matter*, Ov. M. 1, 68. *cf.* ib. 408.—¶ 2, *earthly, terrestrial, living upon land*; bestiarum terrenae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, Cic. N. D. 1, 37. polyporum multa genera; terreni majores, quàm pelagii, Plin. 9, 29 f. 46. terrenus homo, Lucan. 6, 401. *i. e.* Jāson, qui primò mare lacessivit in nave Argo, ib. 3, 193. terreni vermes, Plin. 9, 57 f. 83 f. per hos quoque dies *(i. e.* ante Cal. Januar.) abstinent terrenis operibus religiosiores agricolae, *from working in the ground*, Col. 11, 2, 98. ita tamen ut ipsis Calen. Januariis auspicandi causâ omne genus operis instaurent; caeterum differant terrenam molitionem usque in proximas Idus, *for the sake of good luck they begin every kind of work on the first of January; but defer the moving* or *labouring of the earth to the next ides*, i. e *to the 13th*, ib. terreno itinere a Peloro Pachinum CLXXXVI. M. pass. *by land* 186 *miles*, Plin. 3, 8 f. 14 m. quinque non amplius dierum terreno itinere, *by a land journey of not above five days*, Id. 6, 17 f. 19. verùm ut terrena demonstratio intelligatur, *the measurement* or *distance by land*, ib. f. 21 m. aperto sub Jove ferre dies, terrenaque frigora membris ducere, *to live under the open air, and to feel the cold of the earth* by sleeping on the bare ground, Stat. Th. 2, 404. verba simul fudit, terrenaque numina poscit, *and invokes the terrestrial deities*, Ov. M. 7, 248.—TERRĒNUM, i, n. *land* or *ground*; cùm hostes obarassent, quidquid herbidi terreni extra murum erat, *had ploughed up all the ground without the wall that produced herbs* or *grass*, Liv. 23, 19. terreni jugerum, *an acre of ground*, Col. 11, 2, 27. genera terreni tria, campestre, collinum, montanum, *there are three kinds of land, champain, hilly, and mountainous*, Id. 2, 2, 1. sed ne nunc per infinitas terreni species evagemur, 3, 12, 1. radicem diligenter defricato, ne quid terreni habeat, *that it may have no earth* sticking to it, 12, 56, 1. terreno carens ac nudi glarea, *gravel destitute of earth, and bare* or *naked*, 4, 22, 8. est autem vineis amicus etiam silex, cui superpositum est modicum terrenum, *a moderate* quantity of *earth*, 3, 11, 8. scpia in terreno parit inter arundines, *on land*, Plin. 9, 51 f. 74 prope fin.—TERRESTER *v.* -tris, -tre, *on* or *pertaining to the earth, earthly, terrestrial*; admiratio rerum caelestium atque terrestrium, Cic. N. D. 2, 30. animantium genera quatuor; unum caeleste, alterum aërium, tertium aquatile, terrestre quartum, *land, living on land*, Cic. Univers. c. 10. unum horruissent Apronium, terrestrem archipiratam, *on land*, Cic. Verr. 5, 27. illud (signum Jovis) ita ex aede sua sustulit, ut in Capitolio, hoc est, in terrestri domicilio Jovis poneret, *on earth*, ib. 4, 58. ille rudis, ille pastorius populus, verèque terrester, *who had fou, bi only on land*, Flor. 2, 2. exercitus terrestres, *land armies*; opp. *to* classes, Nep. 2, 2. victi erant quinque praeliis terrestribus, tribus navalibus, Id. 7, 5. terrestre iter, *a journey by land*; opp. *to* navigatio, *a voyage by sea*, Plin. 5, 6. Hirt. B. Alex. 25 & 32. terrestris cocna, consisting of pot herbs and things *produced from the earth*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 86. TERREUS, a. *of earth, earthen*; planities erat magna, et in ea tumulus terreus satis grandis, Caes. B. G. 1, 43. fossa et terreus agger, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2. sub muro terreo Carinarum, Id. L. L. 4, 8.—Terrōsus, a. *full of earth, mixed with earth*; terrosa arena, Vitruv. 2, 4. terrosi montes, Id 2, 6 f.—† TERRIGĔNA, ae, m. & f. *earth-born, produced from the earth*; terrigĕna Typhoeus, Ov. M. 5, 325. cochlea, Cic. Div. ex poëta, 2, 64. terrigenae fratres, *i. e.* nati ex dentibus serpentis ab Jāsone satis, Ov. Ep. 12, 99. *add.* 6, 35. Val. Flac. 7, 505. terrigena exercitus, *i. e.* gigantum, Sil. 9, 306. monstra terrigenûm *(for* terrigenarum) gigantum, Val. Flacc. 2, 18. silvestre genus terrigenarum, *i. e.* primi homines e terrâ orti, Lucr. 5, 1410. *cf.* 1426.

TERRĔRE, (terreo, ui, itum,) *to affright, to frighten, to make afraid, to terrify*; terruit gentes, grave ne rediret seculum Pyrrhae, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 5. et sonitu terrebis aves, Virg. G. 1, 156. frustra terrebere nimbis, ib. 459. nec me ista terrent, quae mihi a te ad timorem proponuntur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 13. suae quemque malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi terrent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24. omnipotens tonitruque et fulgure terruit urbem, Ov. M. 14, 817. volucres in vertice arundo terret fixa, Hor. S. 1, 8, 7. tigillum missum subito vadi motu sonoque terruit ranas, Phaedr. 1, 2, 15. insuetâ voce terrere feras, ib. 1, 11, 5. at non tardatus casu, neque territus heros acrior ad pugnam redit, Virg. A. 5, 453. territus animi, Liv. 7, 34. venatrixque *(i. e.* Calisto in ursam mutata) metu venantûm territa fugit, Ov. M. 2, 492.—TERROR, ōris, *great fear, terrour, dread*; terror est metus concutiens; ex quo fit, ut terrorem pallor, et tremor, et dentium crepitus consequatur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. in magno terrore esse, Liv. 44, 32. esse maximo terrori alicui, Sall. Jug. 7. tantus terror incidit exercitui, ut &c. Caes. B. C. 3, 13. tantus repentè terror invasit, ut &c. ib. 1, 14. maximum terrorem inferre hostibus, Id. B. G. 7, 8. ingentem terrorem afferre, Liv. 6, 42. tantum terrorem incussêre Patribus, ut, &c. Id. 3, 4 f. Aequi tantum Romae terrorem fecêre, ut tumultûs ejus causâ dictator diceretur, Liv. 10. 1 f. gelidoque comae terrore rigebant, Ov. M. 3, 100. vulgi pectora terror habet, Id. F. 3, 282. quòd si tantus habet mentes et pectora terror, Virg. A. 11, 357 terrore pavens, ib. 4, 271. vidi ego pallentes isto terrore puellas, Id. Art. 3, 487. paucos ad terrorem ceterorum affici verberibus jubet, Tac. An. 1, 21. *cf.* Liv. 36, 10. vultum verò naturâ horridum ac tetrum etiam ex industriâ efferabat, componens ad speculum in omnem terrorem ac formidinem, Suet. Cal. 50. sed variis portenta deûm terroribus obstant, Virg. A. 7, 58. terrorum abunde est, ib. 552.—¶ 2. *the thing which causes terror*; post duos consulatus, duoque triumphos, et bis excisos terrores reipublicae, i. e. *after having destroyed Carthage and* Numantia, Paterc. 2, 4. terra—trepide

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pido terrore repleta est per nemora, *i. e.* monstris quae trepidum terrorem incutiunt, Lucr. 5, 41.—Terrĭbĭlis, e, *dreadful, terrible;* alter —quàm terribilis aspectu! Cic. Sext. 8. incultu, tenebris, odore foeda atque terribilis ejus (carceris) facies est, Sall. Cat. 55. mors terribilis est is, quorum cum vitâ omnia exstinguuntur, Cic. parad. 2 m. terribiles visu formae. Virg. A. 6, 277. terribili squalore Charon, ib. 299. cùm aliis aliis terribiliora afferrentur, Liv. 4, 26.—Terrĭcŭlum, i, n. & -a, ae, f. *any thing that diffuses terrour; a scarecrow, a bugbear;* fine tribuniciae potestatis terriculis, *without the terrors*, Liv. 5, 9. nullis minis, nullis terriculis se motos, Id. 34, 11 f.—Terrĭtāre, freq. *to terrify often or much, to frighten;* et magnas territat urbes, *sc.* Fama, Virg. A. 4, 187.—† Terrĭfĭcāre, (facio,) *to frighten, to terrify;* caecique in nubibus ignes terrificant animos, Virg. A. 4, 210. *cf.* Lucr. 1, 133. quid feminicis ululatibus, inquit, terrificas, moriture, viros? Stat. Th. 7, 678.—† Terrĭfĭcus, a. *dreadful, frightful;* ferraque terrifici cecinerunt omina vates, Virg. 5, 524. *cf.* Lucr. 2, 632. terrificam capitis concussit terque quaterque caesariem, *sc.* Jupiter, Ov. M. 1, 179.—† Terrĭlŏquus, a *speaking terrible things, frightful*, Lucr. 1, 103.—Terrĭsŏnus, a. *sounding dreadfully*, Claudian. de laud. Stilich. 1, 109.

Terripavium & terripudium, i, n. *a kind of omen*, taken from the feeding of chickens, when the corn, which they ate, fell from their mouth, and *struck the ground*, (terram paviebat,) Cic. Div. 2, 34. *vid.* Tripudium.

Territorium, i, n. *a territory, the land annexed to a city;* colonis locus communis, qui prope oppidum relinquitur, territorium; quòd maxime teritur, Varr. L. L. 4, 4. *(sed aliter* Digest. 50, 16, 239. sub fin. Serv. ad Virg. A. 5, 755.—Siculus Flaccus de condit. agr. pag. 3. Goesii.—Frontin. de limit. ibid. pag. 42.—*vid.* Voss. in Etymol.) quo quidem vomere portam Capuae paene perstrinxisti, ut florentis coloniae territorium minueretur, Cic. Phil. 2, 40. nullum aliud animal minùs docile existimatur, minorisque intellectûs *sc.* quàm musca; eò mirabilius est, Olympiae sacro certamine, nubes earum, immolato tauro, deo quem Myiodem vocant, extra territorium id abire, *that clouds of those insects fly away out of the territory of* Olympia, Plin. 29, 6 f. 34. *cf.* 10, 28 f. 40. Achan. Hist. 5, 17. asserit Martialis apud Assyrios pomis hanc arborem (*sc.* citrum) non carere, quod ego in Sardinia, territorio Neapolitano, (*i. e.* in territorio urbis Neapolis in Sardinia,) in fundis meis comperi, Pallad. 4, 10, 16.

Tersus, a, um, *neat, clean*, &c. *see* Tergere.

TERTIUS, a. (*a* tres,) *third;* Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres: quarum unam incolunt Belgae; aliam Aquitani; tertiam Celtae, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. primus, alter, tertius, Virg. A. 5, 314. *cf.* ib. 322, 339 & 495. Mafficus princeps;—unà (*sc.* cum Maffico) torvus Abas;—tertius Asylas, ib. 10, 166—175. tertia aestas, 1, 265. tertia lux, *the third day*, 3, 117. & 11, 210.—*plur.* tertia hastilia, *the third spear*, l. e. *the third branch* or *twig*, ib. 3, 37. tertia jam lunae se cornua lumine complent, cum &c. i. e. *it is now the third month, since*, &c. ib. 645. tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas, 5, 266. *add.* 6, 859. 11, 631. tertius ibat annus; et *(for* cùm) exulibus terra petenda nova est, Ov. F. 3, 375. *cf.* 557. ex Ope Junonem memorant Cereremque creatas semine Saturni; tertia Vesta fuit, ib. F. 6, 286. parique tuum terrae tertia nomen habet, *sc.* Europa, ib. 5, 618. sic ab Jove tertius Ajax, i. e. *the great-grandson of* Jupiter, Ov. 13, 28. tertius e nobis, ib. 14, 237. syllaba proxima extremae, *(i. e.* penultima,) aut ab ea tertia, *i. e.* antepenultima, Quinctil. 1, 5, 30. si quod sit in obscenitate flagitium, id aut in re esse, aut in verbo; nihil esse tertium, *sc.* Stoici differunt, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. sed si res coget, est quiddam tertium, Cic. Fam. 1, 5. tertio quoque verbo excitabatur, Cic. Rabir. Post. 12. tertio quoque verbo orationis suae me appellabat, mihi minabatur, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 21. mancipia venibant tertiis Saturnalibus, *i. e.* tertio die Saturnalium, Cic. Att. 5, 20. in nostro orbe proximè laudatur nardum Syriacum, mox Gallicum, tertio loco Creticum, Plin. 12, 12 f. 26. tertium locum Milesiae oves obtinent, Id. 8, 48 f. 73. tertium florem agere, *to put forth the third blossom*, Col. 2, 16, 6. nupta Jovis fratri *(i. e.* Plutoni) tertia regna tenet *sc.* Proserpina, *possesses the third kingdom*, i. e. *the infernal regions*, Ov. F. 4, 484. *(vid.* A. 275. G. 358.) *but* quid tibi cum pelago? terrâ contenta fuisses! cur non et caelum tertia regna petis? *as a third kingdom*, Ov. A. 3, 8, 50. per mare, per terras, per tertia numina juro, *i. e.* per inferos deos, Ov. Tr. 2, 53. Lycus *(sc.* dicit necare aquas *i. e.* mortiferas esse) in Leontinis tertio die, quàm *(for* postquam) quis biberit, Plin. 31, 2 f. 19. tertius dies est, quòd *(for* ex quo, *since,)* audivi recitantem Sentium Augurinum, Plin. Ep. 4, 27. partes duae tertiae *sc.* jugeri, *two third parts*, Col. 5, 1, 11. pars dimidia et tertia, *the half, and one third*, ib. f. 12. partes duae tertiae et una quarta, *two thirds, and one fourth part*, ib. hujus summae partem tertiam sumito, 5, 2, 5 et 10.—* Pars *is sometimes understood, especially in the plural; as*, miscentur argento tertiae *(sc.* partes) aeris Cyprii tenuissimi, *a third part of very thin Cyprian brass* or *latten*, Plin. 33, 9 f. 46. *so* C Maenius devicit priscos Latinos, quibus ex foedere tertias praedae Romanus populus praestabat, *according to treaty used to give the third part of the booty* taken from the enemy, Id. 34, 5 f. 11.—Spinther secundarum, tertiarumque *(sc.* partium actor) Pamphilus, Plin. 7, 12 f. 10 m. *vid.* Pars, 2.—* Junci radix in tribus heminis aquae decocta ad tertias, tussi medetur, *boiled away to one third part*, i.e. *till two third parts are consumed*, Plin. 21, 18 71. *so* deinde si naturâ tenue mustum erit, cum ad tertiam partem fuerit decoctum, ignis subtrahendus est, &c. Col. 12, 20, 2 et 3. cùm deinde ad tertias subsederit coctura, *when the boiling liquor is sunk down to a third part of the original quantity*, ib. f. 4. *cf.* 12, 25, 4. et 12, 38, 8.

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Varr.

Varr. 1, 2, 26. ad tertias redactum, Scribon. 83. dococtum, 53. *cf.* 152.—tertiâ ponderis detractâ *sc.* parte, Scribon. 90. *cf.* 92 & 93.—¶ 2. TERTIA was uſed as a proper name for the third daughter of any family, Varr. L. L. 8, 38. Macrob. Sat. 2, 2.—TERTIÒ, et tertiùm, adv. *a third time, for the third time;* non hercle veniam tertiò, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 24. illeſterum, illic tertiò, auctionibus factis, pecuniam dedit, qua ad bellum utereris, Cic. Dejot. 14. nemo eſt, quin ſaepe jactans, Venerium jaciat aliquando, nonnunquam etiam iterum ac tertiùm, Cic. Div. 2, 59. ut ſtatim vomant, rurſuſque hauriant, idque iterum tertiùmque. Plin. 14, 22 ſ. 24. ſanguis mittendus eſt—iterum tertiòque, Celſ. 4, 4, 85. tertiò, et quartò, deinceps que, Id. 7, 26, 18. tuam doleo vicem, cui ter proditae patriae ſuſtinendum eſt crimen: ſemel cùm defectionis ab Romanis; iterum cùm pacis cum Annibale auctor fuiſti; tertiò hodie, Liv. 23, 9 ſ. P. Lucretius inde et P. Valerius tertiùm, conſules facti, Liv. 2, 15. conſules creati Q. Fabius Vibulanus tertiùm, et L. Cornelius Maluginenſis, Id. 3, 22. ſatis honorum, ſatis ſuperque vitae erat; mori conſulem tertiùm oportuit *ſc.* me, ib. c. 67. ullane ſatis praedicatio digna eſt, idem (te) tertiò conſulem feciſſe, quod primo? idem imperatorem, quod ſub imperatore? Plin. pan. 64, 4. *vid.* Gell. 10, 1.—Caeſar circumvallare Pompeium inſtituit, haec ſpectans; quòd anguſtâ re frumentariâ utebatur, &c. ſimul ut pabulatione Pompeium prohiberet, &c. tertiò, *(in the third place, thirdly, for a third reaſon,)* ut auctoritatem minueret, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 43.—TERTIĀNUS, -āna febris; et TERTIĀNA, ae, f. *ſc.* febris, *the tertian ague* or *fever*, recurring every third day, Cic. N. D. 3. 10. tertianarum duo genera ſunt, Celſ. 3, 3, 7. alterum longè perniciosius, ib. 8. herba quaecunque a rivis aut fluminibus ante ſolis ortum collecta, ita ut nemo colligentem videat, adalligata laevo brachio, ita ut aeger, quid ſit illud, ignoret, tertianas arcere traditur, Plin. 24, 19 ſ. 107. *add.* 2, 20. 20, 20. et 30, 10. TERTIANI, ōrum, *ſc.* milites, *the ſoldiers of the third legion*, Tac Ann. 13, 38. Hiſt. 3, 24. et 5, 1. TERTIADECIMĀNI, ōrum, *the ſoldiers of the 13th legion*, Tac. H. 3, 27.—TERTIĀRIUS, a. *containing the third part* of any thing; ſtannum tertiarium vocant, in quo duae nigri (plumbi) portiones ſunt, et tertia albi, Plin. 34, 17 ſ. 48.—TERTIĀRIUM, i, n. *the tierce* or *third part* of a pound or of any thing elſe; poſtea ſumito bituminis tertiarium, *(i. e.* trientem,) et ſulfuris quartarium, Cato, 95.—cum facta ſunt octo, quòd eſt tertia adjecta, tertiarium *ſc.* dicunt, *they called the number eight* TERTIARIUS, in proportion to ſix, *becauſe the third* part of ſix *was added* to it, Vitruv. 3, 1 m.—TERTIĀRE, *to plough ground a third time. to give it a third furrow*, Col. 2, 4, 4 et 8.—TERTIĀTIO, ōnis, f. *oil of the third preſſing*, Id. 12, 50, 11.—TERTIUSDECIMUS, a. *the thirteenth*: tertiodecimo menſe, Col. 3, 36, 2.

TERUNCIUS, i, m. (a tribus unciis dictus, quòd ſit libellae quarta pars, quomodo et quadrans aſſis, Varr. 4, 36.) antiently the ſame with QUADRANS, *three ounces* or *the third part of an AS*, Plin 33, 3.—* afterwards put for a *ſmall coin* or *the leaſt ſum of money*; as we ſay, *a farthing, a doit*; de praedâ mea, praeter quaeſtores urbanos, id eſt, populum Romanum, teruncium nec attigit, nec tacturus eſt quiſquam, *no one has touched, nor ſhall touch a farthing*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6. omnino nullus in imperio meo ſumptus factus eſt; nullus, inquam, ne teruncius quidem, Cic. Att. 6, 2 m. *cf.* 5, 20. *add.* Fin. 3, 14. neque ridiculos jam teruncii faciunt, *nor do they now value drolls a farthing*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 17.—* fecit palam te (heredem) ex libella, me ex teruncio, *of the fourth part*, Cic. Att. 7, 2.

TESCA v. teſqua, ōrum, n. *rough, thorny, uncultivated places*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 29. ſaltus, nemoraſque teſqua, et ſilvas, vaſtaſque feras indagine claudit, Lucan. 6, 41.

TESSĒRA, ae, f. *a cube*, a ſolid figure with ſix *ſquare* ſides, Vitruv. 5 praef.—¶ 2. *a die* to play with, Gell. 1, 2. ita vita eſt hominum, quaſi cum ludas teſſeris, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 21. *cf.* Cic. Div. 2, 41. hic mihi biſſeno numeratur teſſera puncto, Martial. 14, 17. *add.* Ov. Art. 3, 354. Tr. 2, 475. Martial. 14, 1 et 15. 4, 60. (A. 457.)—¶ 3. *a watch word* in war; it bello teſſera ſignum, Virg. A. 7, 637 et ibi Serv. tacitum dat teſſera ſignum, Sil. 15, 478. diſcurrit teſſera caſtris, Id. 7, 347. dat teſſera ſignum excubiis, Stat. Th. 10, 17. teſſera per caſtra ab Livio conſule data erat, ut tribunus tribunum, centurio centurionem, eques equitem, pedes peditem acciperet, Liv. 27, 46. *add.* 7, 35 et 36. 9, 32. (A. 375.)—¶ 4. *a mark* or *note, a badge* or *ticket* for receiving corn or money, &c. Suet. Aug. 40 et 41. Ner. 7 et 11. Dom. 5. ſummula ne pereat, qua vilis teſſera venit frumenti, Juvenal. 7, 147.—* teſſera hoſpitalis, *a tally* uſed in forming a league of hoſpitality, Plaut. Poen. 5, 1, 22. et 2, 92. hìc apud nos jam, Alceſimarche, confregiſti teſſeram, *i. e.* you have violated the laws of hoſpitality, and have precluded yourſelf acceſs to this family, Id. Ciſt. 2, 1, 27. (A. 246.) ¶ 5. *any ſquare bit of wood, cloth or ſtone*, uſed for ornament; pavimenta ſectilia, et teſſeris ſtructa, Vitruv. 7, 1. Zeuxis opes tantas adquiſivit, ut in oſtentatione earum Olympiae aureis literis in palliorum teſſeris infertum nomen ſuum oſtentârit, Plin. 35, 9 ſ. 36. *add.* 36, 25 ſ. 62.—TESSERĀRIUS, i, m. he who carried the watchword from the general through the camp, Tac. H. 1, 25.—TESSERŬLA, ae, f. *a ſmall ſquare ſtone* uſed in chequered pavements, Cic. Or. 44.—¶ 2. a tablet or ballot uſed by Roman citizens in giving their ſuffrages, Varr. R. R. 3, 5 f. ¶ 3. *a little ticket* entitling one to receive a portion of the public corn; ſcabioſum teſſerula ſar poſſidet, Perſ. 5, 74.—TESSELLA, ae, f. (contract. *for* teſſerŭla,) *a ſmall ſquare piece of ſtone*, brick, wood or ivory, uſed for making chequer-work or the like; vidiſſe ſe in balneo teſſellas, quibus ſolum erat ſtratum, Senec. Nat. Q. 6, 31. *add.* Juvenal. 11, 131. androdamas argenti nitorem habet, ut adamas, quadrata, ſemperque teſſellis ſimilis, Plin. 37, 10 ſ. 54 m.—* *the part of the herb*

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bark of a tree taken out in that kind of engrafting called EMPLASTRATIO; exemptâ cortici tesselâ, Plin. 17, 16 s. 26.—TESSELLĀTUS. a. *tessellated*; -um pavimentum, Suet. Caes. 46. (A. 529.)

TESTA, ae, f. (*q.* tosta *s.* terra,) *an earthen vessel*; testae Samiae, *earthen dishes from* Samos, Tibul. 2, 6, 29. *much valued*; major quoque pars hominum terrenis utitur vasis; Samia etiamnum in esculentis laudantur, Plin. 35, 12 s. 46. Cumano pulvere testa, *a goblet* or *cup made at* Cumae, Martial. 14, 114. *so* Arretinae testae, Id. 1, 54, 6. et Libycae fici pondere testa gravis, *a jar full of Libyan figs*, Id 7, 52, 8. *cf.* 2, 89, 6. Histra testa, *a jar of Istrian oil*, Id. 12, 64, 2. *cf.* Plin. 15, 2. testa alta paretur, *let a deep earthen pan* or *pot be made*, Juv. 4, 131. alter humum, de qua fingantur pocula, monstrat; quaeque docet liquido testa sit apta mero, *what earthen vessel is fit for* holding *clear wine*, Ov. Tr. 2, 490. quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem testa diu, *the earthen cask*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70. vile potabis modicis Sabinum (vinum) cantharis, Graecâ quod ego ipse testâ conditum levi, *which I myself sealed up with pitch in a Graecian cask*, Id. Od. 1, 20, 2. *cf.* 3, 8, 10. (A. 453.) *cf.* Ov. Art. 2, 695. pax aluit vites, et succos condidit uvae, funderet ut nato testa paterna merum, Tibul. 1, 11, 48. Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem fallere testa, *s.* vini, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 20. ô pia testa, *O goodly cask*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 23. vinum, cujus patriam, titulumque senectus delevit multâ veteris fuligine testae, Juvenal. 5, 35 rarò quippe adhuc fuêre—singulis testis millia nummûm, *a thousand sesterces has rarely been given even to this day for an* amphora *of wine*, Plin. 14, 4 s. 6 prope fin.—* testâ cum ardente viderent scintillare oleum, *when they saw the oil sputter in the burning earthen vessel*, i. e. *in the lamp*, Virg. G. 1, 391. Prometheus—cum testâ ambulans, *with a vessel for holding fire*, A. ad Heren. 4, 6. de tanto patrimonio testam, qua sibi petat ignem, non reliquit, Id. nitrum uritur in testâ opertum, ne exsultet, Plin. 31, 10 s. 46, 4.—* accipiat manes parvula testa meos, *let a small urn contain my ashes*, Propert. 2, 13, 32.—junctaque testa viae, *i. e.* dolium curtum in quod praetereuntes mejerent, Martial. 12, 48, 8. *cf.* Luc. 4, 1020.—lenit Alexander, testâ cùm vidit in illâ magnum habitatorem, (*sc* Diogenem,) quanto felicior hic, qui nil cuperet, quàm qui totum sibi poscceret orbem, *when he saw the great inhabitant* (Diogenes) *in his tub*, made of baked earth, Juvenal. 14, 311.—picta testa, *an earthen boat painted*, Id. 15, 128.—¶ 2. *a brick* or *tile*, Vitruv. 2, 8 ad fin. 7, 1 et 4. lapide aut testâ substerni oportet caprile, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6. de testâ aridâ pavimentum struito, Cato, 18, 7. *add.* 110. neque illa manus copiaeque Catilinae caementis ac testis tectorum meorum se famem suam expleturas putaverunt, Cic. Dom. 23. fragili circumdata testâ moenia Babylonia, *i. e.* ex latere cocto exstructa, *built of brick*, Lucan. 6, 49. si et testae tusae tertia pars addatur, melior materia erit, Plin. 36, 23 s. 54.—¶ 3 *the shell* of a fish; duo genera, quàmque disparia partim submersarum, partim fluitantium et innantium beluarum, partim ad saxa nativis testis inhaerentium, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. inanium ostrearum testae, Plin. 9, 31 s. 51. firmioris jam testae muricis et concharum genera, ib. 33 s. 52. minores (purpuras) cum testâ vivas frangunt, ib. 36 s. 60. ostrea nigra et carne et testâ Circejis, Plin. 32, 6 s. 21. testae muricum, ib. 7 s. 25 s. vel purpurarium, ib. 9 s. 34. extrahunt tela corpori inhaerentia sepiarum testae, ib. 10 s. 43. cochleae testis exemptae, Id. 32, 8 s. 21. testae inanes, ib. * metonym *shell-fish*; sed non omne mare est generosae fertile testae, *is not productive of generous* or *exquisite shell-fish*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 31. *so* testa marina, ib. 2, 8, 53.—metaphorice; vidimus ingentem glacie consistere pontum, lubricaque immotas testa (*al.* crusta) premebat aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 38.—¶ 4. *a fragment* or *piece of an earthen vessel* or *of a brick*, *a potsherd*, &c. mensae erat pes tertius impar; testa parem fecit, Ov. M. 8, 661. *so* fulcitur testâ fragina mensa mihi, Martial. 2, 43, 10. ignea testa, *i. e.* candens frustum vasis fictilis, Propert. 4, 3, 18. fragmine lapidis aut testâ aperiuntur, *with a piece of tile* or *potsherd*, Tac. H. 5, 6. *so* Samia testâ Matris deûm sacerdotes, qui Galli vocantur, virilitatem amputare, nec aliter citra periculum, M. Caelio credamus, *with a Samian potsherd*, Plin. 35, 12 s. 46. *cf.* 11, 49 s. 109. Juvenal. 6, 511. (A. 314.) *add.* Virg. G. 2, 351 Juvenal. 3, 270. ut *lapidare* quid sit, manifestum est, ita glebarum testarumque jactus non habet nomen, Quintil. 8, 2, 5. testis cadi falsamentarii tutis cum axungiâ vetere, *the shreds* or *fragments of an earthen cask*, *in which salt fish was kept*, *being beaten to powder*, and mixed *with old swine's grease*, Plin. 32, 8 s. 28. *cf.* 35, 12 s. 46 s. *so* ruderi novo tertiam partem testae tuae addere, *of bruised potsherd* or *brick*, Id. 36, 25 s. 62. primus invenit eas (picturas) colorare, testâ, ut ferunt, tritâ, Cleophantus Corinthius, *to colour them with a pounded* red *brick*, Id. 35, 3 s. 5. hi (lapides) aspergine (*i. e.* pluviâ,) et gelu pruinisque rumpuntur in testas, *are broken into pieces* or *splinters*, Id. 36, 22 s. 48. quòd si dolor eximi eum (dentem) cogit,—baccas hederae conjecta in ejus foramen. dentem findit, isque per testas excidet, *and it will fall out in scales* or *pieces*, Cels. 6, 9, 26. ergo specillo conquirenda est testa, quae recessit, et vulsellâ protrahenda, *the scale*, *that has come off*, *must be sought for by a probe*, *and drawn out with a* vulsella or *pincers*, Cels. 7, 12, 13. si non sequitur, incidi gingiva debet, donec labans ossis testa recipiatur, *till the scale* or *splinter loosened from the bone can be taken out*, ib.—* maculos illita—testas in facie, aliaque cutis vitia emendat, *removes spots* or *scales on the face*, *and other blemishes of the skin*, Plin. 26, 15 s. 92.—¶ 5. plur. *a kind of shells* used by the Athenians in giving their votes concerning the banishment of a citizen, who was thought to be too powerful; testarum suffragiis, quod illi ὀστρακισμὸν vocant, decem annorum exilio multatus est, *by the votes of the shells*, Nep. 5, 3. (A. 268.)—* a kind of noisy instruments, made of shells or earthen ware, which dancers

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dancers rattled in their hands, *castanete*; audiat ille testarum crepitus, Juv. 11, 170. plausuum genera, *(bombos* et *testas* vocabant,) Suet. Ner. 20.

TESTŬLA, ae, f. *a small tile* or *brick*, Col. 11, 3, 31.—¶ 2. *a shell used by the Athenians in the* ostracism, on which each citizen marked his vote, Nep. 2, 8. et 3, 1.—TESTĂCEUS, a. *made of tiles* or *brick*, either entire or beaten; testacea structura, Vitruv. 2, 8 f. testaceum pavimentum, Col. 1, 6, 13. Plin. 36, 25 f. 63. opus, Plin. Ep. 10, 46 et 48.—TESTACEUM, *sc.* opus; uliginosa, et ubi salsugo vitiat, testaceo sublimi utilius, *with mortar made of bruised potsherds* or *bricks*, Plin. 36, 23 f. 55. *cf.* Pallad. 6, tit. 11.—¶ 2. *like tiles* in colour; Signina pira, quae alii a colore TESTACEA appellant, Plin. 15, 15 f. 16. gemmae testaceae, Id. 37, 7 f. 31 f.—¶ 3. *covered with a shell*; as cockles, oysters, &c. omnia testacea f. animalia, Plin. 32, 5 f. 20. infectorum omnium et testacei operimenti, oculi moventur, sicut quadrupedum aures, *the eyes of all insects and animals covered with a shell*, Plin. 11, 37 f. 55.

TESTICŬLUS, i, m. *a testicle*; *see* Testis.

TESTIS, is, m. et f. *a witness*; si negem, quo me teste convincee? Cic. Phil. 2. 4. ubi me dixero dare (puellam) tanti, testes faciet illico vendidisse me, *he will take witnesses*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 49. satis idonei testes, et conscii, Cic. Font. 3. cupidi, et conjurati, et ab regione remoti, ib. obscuri, aut tenues, Partit. 34. testes parantur qui haec dicant; graves aut leves, Cic. Quint. 23. si tota oratio nostro omnem sibi fidem sensibus confirmat, id est, incorruptis atque integris testibus, Cic. Fin. 1, 21. ab inferis locupletissimos testes excitare, Id. Brut. 93. non suspicabator id, quod nunc sentiet, satis multos ex illa calamitate Ariminensium testes nobis in hanc rem reliquos esse, Cic. Verr. 1, 14. cum ego P. Granium produxero, qui dicat &c. ref. Ilio, si poteris, ib. 5, 59. quo teste igitur hoc planum faciam? Cic. Rosc. Com. 14. id testibus me pollicitus sum planum facturum, qui et scire deberent et causam, cur mentirentur, non haberent, Cic. Quint. 28. da testem, quum judex dixerit, Juv. 16, 29 et 32. *cf.* 3, 137. testibus datis, tribuni populum submovebant, Liv. 25, 3. editis testibus, *being produced*, Id. 3, 71. quis testis adest? quis detulit, Juv. 6, 219. *so* quisnam delator? quibus indiciis, quo teste probavit, Juv. 10, 70. quamvis jurato metuam tibi credere testi, Id. 5, 5. *add.* 8, 80. et 14, 218. duo genera sunt testium, aut voluntariorum, aut eorum, quibus judex in publicis judiciis lege denunciare solet; quorum altero utraque pars utitur, alterum accusatoribus tantùm conceditur, Quinctil. 5, 7, 9. primùm igitur in hanc rem testem totam Siciliam citabo, Cic. Verr. 2, 59 f. (vid. A. 265.)—* Cn. Pompeius idem mihi testis de voluntate Caesaris, et sponsor est ille de meâ, Cic. de prov. cons. 18. de consularibus nemini possum aut studii erga te, aut officii, aut amici animi esse testis, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 6. non dolet hic, quisquis laudari, Gellia, quaerit; ille dolet verè, qui fine teste dolet, Martial. 1. 34. non bove macto caelestia numina gaudent, sed, quae praestanda est et fine teste, fide, Ov. Ep. 2, 18. tam facile et pronum est Superos contemnere testes, si mortalis idem nemo sciat, *so easy and ready* a thing *it is to despise the gods*, who are *witnesses* of all our crimes, Juv. 13, 75. poena autem vehemens ac multo saevior illis, quas et Caeditius gravis invenit, aut Rhadamanthus, nocte dioque suum gestare in pectore testem, *i. e.* mentem sceleris conscium, ib. 198. quamquam nil testibus illis (divis) profeci, *I have profited nothing by their being witnesses*, i. e. by calling them to witness the perfidy of my mistress Nisa, *or* by her invoking them to witness her promises of fidelity, Virg. E. 8, 19. nullam teste me fiat nefas, *in my presence, before me*, Stat. Th. 5, 412. non potes hoc factum *(sc.* esse) teste negare Deâ, *that this was done in the presence of the goddess*, Ov. Ep. 20, 18. lunâ teste, *the moon looking on* them, Juv. 6, 310. *so* est jusjurandum, affirmatio religiosa; quod autem affirmatè, quasi deo teste, promiseris, id tenendum est, Cic. Off. 3, 29.—*but* id *(sc.* dolere) non modò non summum malum, sed ne malum quidem esse, maximâ auctoritate philosophi affirmant; quorum quidem testem non mediocrem, sed haud scio an gravissimum, Regulum, nolite, quaeso, vituperare, *a voucher, an attester* or *confirmer*, ib. *so* solus enim hoc Ithacus nullo sub teste canebat, Ulysses *told this upon his own credit without any voucher*, Juv. 15, 26. optima sed quare Cessennia teste marito? *sc.* existente, *why is* Cessennia said to be *the best* of wives, *on the authority* or *testimony of her husband*, ib. 6, 135. *so* credita *(sc.* Claudia) vix tandem teste pudica deâ, Ov. F. 4, 344. *cf.* Ep. 17, 124. mihi ad Persas etiam priùs ista portâsse, quàm in Syriam aut Aegyptum, videntur, Herodoto teste, qui tradit, &c. *on the authority of* Herodotus, Plin. 12, 17 f. 40.—* TESTIS is joined with names of inanimate things not only in the masc. and fem. but also in the neuter; sin inficias ibit, testis mecum est annulus, quem amiserat, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 49. vos coryli testes, et flumina Nymphis, Virg. E. 5, 21. nox et tua testis dextera, quòd nequeam lacrymas perferre parentis, Id. A. 9, 288. testis mihi lectulus, Juv. 9, 77. quid debeas, ô Roma, Neronibus, testis Metaurum flumen, &c. Hor. Od. 4, 4, 38. auctione dimissâ, quid cuique vendidissent, testibus argentariorum tabulis reddiderunt, Quinctil. 11, 2, 24. testis erit Pholoë, testes Stymphalides undae, Ov. F. 2, 273. promissi Styx mihi testis erit, ib. 3, 322. promissis testis adesto Dis juranda palus, Id. M. 2, 45. pro magna teste vocustas creditur, Id. F. 4, 203. fint tibi Flaminius Thrasymenaque littora testes, per volucres *(i. e.* per auspicia) aequos multa monere Deos, ib. 6, 765. Musa mea est index nimium quoque vera malorum, atque incorruptae pondera testis habet, *and has the weight* or *credit of an incorruptible witness*, Id. P. 3, 9, 50. fidera sunt testes, et matutina pruina, Propert. 2, 7, 91. stat mihi non parvo virtus mea; vulnera testes, armaque quae sparsi sanguine lacpe meo, *my wounds are witnesses*, Ov. F. 885.——

TESTIS, is, m. *the testicle* or *stone of a man or beast*;

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testes; (testes ita dicti, quòd testes *vel* indices sunt virilitatis:) en, ait (eunuchus,) hoc unum est, cur laborem validiùs, integritatis *sc.* virilitatis) testes quia desunt mihi, Phaedr. 3, 11, 5. testes pecori armentoque ad cruza decidui, suibus adnexi; delphino praelongi ultimâ conduntur alvo, et elephanto occulti, Plin. 11, 49 f. 110. dexter asini testis, in vino potus, Id. 28, 19 f. 80. exsecti testes, Suet. Ner. 28.—TESTICULUS, i, m. dim. *a testicle*. Cels. 7, 18. testiculi equini, Plin. 28, 18 f. 80. arietini, A. ad Heren. 3, 20. testes verbum honestissimum in judicio, alio loco non nimis, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 14. testiculi sibi conscius unde fugit mus, *wherence* i. e. from the place where the sacred rites of the Bona Dea are celebrated, even *a mouse, conscious of being a male, flees away*, i. e. every thing of the male kind is excluded, Juv. 6, 338. (A. 336.) *cf.* ib. 371. 11, 157. castora imitatus, qui se eunuchum ipse facit, cupiens evadere damno testiculorum, Id. 12, 36. *cf.* Plin. 8, 30 f. 47. & 32, 3 f. 13. *add.* Martial. 3, 24. exemptis testiculis (*sc.* tauro,) si statim admiseris, concipiunt vaccae, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 14. sed minimè id permittendum, ne profluvio inguinis intereat *sc.* taurus, Col. 6, 26, 3.—* haec fierent, si testiculi vena ulla paterni viveret in nobis? i. e. *if we had any remains of the nervous eloquence of our ancestors*, Pers. 1, 103.——

TESTIMONIUM, i, m. *a testimony, evidence* or *declaration*; centuriones sigillatim, tribunosque militum appellat; quorum egregiam fuisse virtutem, testimonio Ciceronis cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 5, 50. dicere testimonium in v. contra aliquem, in v. de re aliquâ, Cic. Rosc. A. 36. Sull. 30. N. D. 3, 34. servum hominem causam orare leges non sinunt; neque testimonii dictio est, *nor is he permitted to give evidence*, Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 63. ovis damnata falso testimonio, quod non debebat, solvit, Phaedr. 1, 17, 6. legite testimonia testium vestrorum, Cic. Mil. 17. petit a Pharnabazo, ut ad Ephoros sibi testimonium daret, quantâ sanctitate bellum gessisset, &c. Nep. 6, 4. eodem senatûs consulto industria, fides, constantia nostra plenissimo comprobata est testimonio, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 23. Bruttiano justissimum integritatis testimonium redditum, 6, 22, 5. demonstro—jucundum mihi futurum, si factum meum tuo ingenio, tuo testimonio ornaveris, ib. 7, 33, 3. Maximum—libenter apud te testimonio prosequor, 10, 17. apud principem perhibere testimonium merentibus, Id. pan. 71, 6. *cf.* 95, 1.—abstinentiae erit hoc satis testimonium. *this will be a sufficient proof* or *testimony of his disinterestedness*; plurima quidem proferre possemus, sed modus adhibendus est, Nep. 15, 4. *so* Timothei autem moderatae sapientisque vitae, cùm complura possimus proferre testimonia, uno crimine contenti, ib. 13, 4 cui rei testimonio sunt literae, quas Bussenius ad me misit, Pompei ad Domit. sub Cic. Att. 8, 12. ejus rei ipsa verba formulae testimonio sunt, Cic. Q. Rosc. 4. *cf.* 13. libenter ei sum testimonio, et omnibus ero, qui bene merentur, *i. e.* testimonium perhibeo, Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 6. nec Marco Tullio (Ciceronii) defuisse video in ulla parte civis optimi voluntatem. Testimonio est actus nobilissimè consulatus, integerrimè provincia administrata, &c. Quinctil. 12, 1, 16. Augustus carmina Virgilii contra testamenti ejus verecundiam cremari vetuit; majusque ita vati testimonium contigit, quàm si ipse sua probavisset, Plin. 7, 30 f. 31 m.

TESTĀRI, *to bear witness, to give evidence, to attest*; confiteor; testare licet, *you may address* what I write *as evidence* against me, Ov. P. 4, 15, 11. carmina testantur, *attest* or *prove* what I say, ib. 2, 9, 51. meritis testari gaudia dicta, *to testify* or *shew*, Ov. M. 6, 660. *so* gaudia testantur socii clamore secundo, ib. 8, 420. verba —nos testantia gratos, ib. 14, 307. carmina jure damus raros testantia mores, Id. P. 1, 9, 43. memorem testantia curam dona, ib. 3, 8, 1. *so* carmina, ib. 4, 2, 7. accipe et haec (dona,) manuum tibi quae monumenta mearum sint, puer, et longum Andromachae testentur amorem, Virg. A. 3, 487. venae et arteriae crebrae multaeque toto corpore interstae, vim quandam et incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. nisi—auctoritatem hujus indicii monumentis publicis testatus essem, *unless I had confirmed* or *authenticated*, Cic. Sull. 14. relinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur, *that we may prove* or *shew*, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 14. testatur hunc casum pictura, Plin. 8, 16 f. 21. quis non Latino sanguine pinguior campus sepulchris impia praelia testatur? *does not testify* or *shew*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 31. exstructis monimentis, quibus opes suas testabatur, Tac. An. 11, 10. consules agrum aestimaturos, et in jugera asses vectigales, testandi causâ publicum agrum esse, imposituros, *and would impose on each acre a quit rent of one as, for the sake of shewing* or *proving*, Liv. 31, 13.—¶ 2. *to affirm* or *declare solemnly, to protest*; ego quod facio, me pacis, concordiae, salutis omnium causâ facere, clamo atque testor, Cic. Muren. 37. nunc illa testabar, &c. Id. Div. 1, 58. se ipse multa ex illa abundantia coercuisse testatur *sc.* Cicero, *affirms* or *declares*, Quinctil. 12, 1, 20. *cf.* 1, 10, 4. 2, 2, 2. 2, 15, 8. 2, 17, 2. &c. Cic. Brut. 91. testor, *I aver* it, Ov, Ep. 16, 303. *cf.* Art. 2, 599. testabatur adultum jam esse Britannicum, Tac. An. 13, 14, clarâ testatur voce tribunus, *declares*, Lucan. 3, 122. *so* et magnâ testatur voce per umbras, Virg. A. 6, 619. *cf.* 11, 221. si exheredatum a se filium pater testatus fuerit elogio, propter ea quòd is meretricem amaverit, Quinctil. 7, 4, 20. saepe enim hoc testandum est, Cic. Or. 68. Caractacus, huc illuc volitans, illum diem, illam aciem, testabatur, aut reciperandae libertatis, aut servitutis aeternae initium fore, Tac. An. 12, 34. *cf.* 1, 40. 2, 80. 15, 62. universos esse pares aiebat, dispersos testabatur perituros, Nep. 2, 4.—¶ 3. *to call to witness*; testor omnes deos, me hac unâ voce a morte esse revocatum, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 3. *cf.* Cluent. 68. neque culpâ hoc evenisse difficilium meâ, id testor deos, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 26. vos, aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum testor numen, Virg. A. 2, 154. testatur moritura deos *sc.* Dido, ib. 4, 519. deos hominesque testamur, Imperator,

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perator, nos arma neque contra patriam cepisse, neque &c. Sall. Cat. 33. *cf.* Jug. 70. testaturque deos, iterum se ad praelia cogi, Virg. A. 12, 581. testor utrumque caput, *i. e.* utrosque deos, et Jovem et Mercurium; *al.* caput meum et tuum, v. caput meum et Ascanii, 4, 357. Xanthum Simoëntaque testor, 5, 803. caelum hoc et conscia sidera testor, 9, 429. *add.* 12, 201. et 496. Iliaci cineres, et flamma extrema meorum, testor *sc.* vos, 2, 432. Venus Cyrenensis, testem te testor mihi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 51. at pater omnipotens Superos testatus, &c. Ov. M. 2, 304 *cf.* 6, 608. consulibus deos hominesque testantibus, Liv. 4, 53. testaturque locum, Virg. A. 8, 344. ¶ 4. *to conjure, to beseech;* per sidera testor *sc.* vos, per Superos, &c. tollite me, Teucri, Virg. A. 3, 599 accipe, testor *sc.* te, Diva, tuam, 11, 559.—¶ 5. *to make a will* or *testament;* nostra pecunia est, de qua is, cujus agnati sumus, testatus non est, Cic. Inv. 2, 21. possitne quisquam de filii pupilli re testari, ib. cùm ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, immemor in testando nepotis decessisset, *in making his testament*, Liv. 1, 34. quis dubitat, quin ea voluntas fuisset testantis, *of the testator*, Quinctil. 7, 6, 10.——

TESTĀTUS, part. activ. *having testified, proved,* or *shewn;* clypeo Trojana refixo tempora testatus *sc.* Pythagoras, *having proved* that he had been Euphorbus in *the time of the Trojan war, by pulling down the shield* of that warrior from the temple of Juno, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 12. *cf.* Ov. M. 15, 161. assiduoque suos gemitu testata dolores, *sc.* Calisto, *in* ursam conversa, *signifying* or *expressing her grief*, Ov. M. 2, 486.—¶ 2. *taking* or *calling to witness;* stuprata per vim Lucretia a regis filio, testata cives, se ipsa interemit, Cic. Fin. 2, 20. testatus jusque fidemque, hospitiique deos, Ov. M. 5, 44. Annibal benignè allocutus Tarentinos, testatusque, quae praestitisset civibus eorum, quos ad Trasimenum, aut ad Cannas cepisset, &c. Liv. 25, 10.—¶ 3 *having made a testament;* intestati appellantur, qui cum possent testamentum facere, testati non sunt, Digest 38, 16, 1. senex testatus, *who had made a will*, Quinctil. 6, 3, 92. cùm jure bonorum possessio testati secundum tabulas testamenti detur, ib. 5, 14, 15.—TESTĀTUS, part. passiv. *attested, proved, confirmed;* laus Bruti nondum auctoritate publicâ testata est, *i. e.* de Bruti meritis nondum S. C. factum est, Cic. Phil. 10, 3. ut testatum apud animum tuum relinquam, quid senserim, Cic. Fam. 2, 3. nisi ista pecunia gravissimis esset certissimisque monimentis testata, cui data, *i. e.* nisi—testatum esset, cui ista pecunia data sit, *if it did not appear by the most certain documents*, ib. 5, 20, 14. nihil religione testatum—reperietur, *confirmed by the testimony of sworn witnesses*, Cic. Flac. 11 f. *so* testata dici videbuntur, Id. Partit. Or. 32. ut Graeco versu testatum est, Quinctil. 8 pr. 20. Servium Galbam miseratione solâ—elapsum esse, cùm aliorum monumentis, tum Catonis oratione testatum est, *is attested* or *proved*, Id. 2, 15, 8. causa superpositae scripto testata coronae servatos cives indicat hujus ope, *the cause of the* civic *crown, placed above the gate of Augustus, attested* or *marked by an inscription*, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 47. testata quoque ipso Nemaeorum die voce praeconis libertas est Argivorum, *was solemnly announced*, Liv. 34, 41. patrem illarum defunctum quoque perseverantissimè diligo, ut actione meâ, libriisque testatum est, *as my defence of him* in the senate *and my writings attest* or *bear witness* for me, Plin. Ep. 4, 21. *cf.* 9, 13. actis populi testatum est, *it is recorded in the public journals*, Plin. 8, 40 f. 61 m. nomen testatas intulit in tabulas, *sc.* in tabulas testamenti, *i. e* scriptus est heres, *he was appointed heir*, Catull. 67, 122. *cf.* Hor. S. 2, 5, 48.—* adj. *universally known, notorious, evident, manifest, certain;* ejusmodi res ita notas, ita testatas, ita magnas, ita manifestas proferam, ut &c. Cic 1 act. in Verr. 16. ut res quàm maximè clara atque testata esse posset, Cic. Verr. 2, 76. haec testata sunt, et illustria, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 14. nihil dixi pro testimonio, nisi quod erat notum atque testatum, Cic. Att. 1, 13. usque erat usque adeo populo testatus, ut esset paene magis quàm tu quamque ego, notus amor, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 5 *cf.* P. 3, 1, 93. & 4, 7, 53. M. 2, 473 Herculis testatos orbe labores referre, ib. 9, 277.—ut res multorum oculis esset testatior, Cic. Coel. 27. ejus devotionis quò testatior esset memoria, exempl m in pilâ lapideâ incisum, *that the monument of that curse might be more generally known*, Nep. 7, 4. quò notior testatiorque virtus ejus esset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42. itaque (Caesar) omnibus, qui arma tulerant, manus praecidit; vitam concessit, quo testatior esset poena improborum, ib. 43.— TESTĀTÒ, adv. *after having made a will*, Digest. 49, 14, 45.—¶ 2. *before witnesses*, ib. 15, 4, 1. 18, 6, 1 et 45, 1, 122.—TESTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the attestation* or *deposition of a witness*, Digest. 22, 4, 4.—¶ 2. *the solemn declaration of an absent person by writing*, Quinctil. 5, 7, 33. et 5. 13, 49. neque in testationibus faciendis esse imperitum velim, *nor would I have him unskilled in the method of adducing* or *examining evidence*, ib. 12, 3, 5.—¶ 3. *a calling to witness;* inter foederum ruptorum testationem, *while appeals were made to the gods concerning the violation of treaties*, Liv. 8, 6.——

TESTAMENTUM, i, n. *a testament* or *last will*, (A. 75.) TESTAMENTARIUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to a testament;* -aria lex, *a law concerning testaments*. Cic. Verr. 1, 42. adoptio, *made by a testament*, Plin. 35, 2.—* subst. the writer of *a testament*, Digest. 28, 5, 9. *add.* 29, 6, 1. et 36, 1, 3 f.—¶ 2. *the forger of a testament*, Cic. Off. 3, 18.—TESTĀTOR, ōris, m. *the maker of a will, the testator*, Suet. Ner. 17.——

TESTIFICĀRI, (ex testis et facĕre,) *to bring witnesses to prove, to testify;* testificatur iste, P. Quintium non stitisse, se stitisse, Cic. Quint. 6. *add* Phil. 6, 3. Verr. 5, 7. Or. 2, 55. nos autem, ut testificor saepe, de sapiente quaerimus, *as I often aver* or *positively declare*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25 f. *so* testificor, me expertem belli fuisse, Cic. Att. 8. 9. sed testificor, me a te rogatum, et recusantem, haec scribere esse ausum, Cic. Or. 10. testificantur, adimi veterem Germaniae libertatem, et Romanas opes insurgere, Tac. Ann. 11, 16. turdoque

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turdoque licet, missâque columbâ, te memorem dominae testificere tuae, *you may shew* or *prove*, Ov. Art. 2, 269.— Brutum autem, hominem sapientem, quòd filii nequitiam videret, quae praedia ei relinqueret, testificari dicebat (Crassus) voluisse, *to testify* or *leave on record, to shew*, Cic. Cluent. 51. *cf.* Or. 2, 55. *add* Ov. F. 1, 594. tu quidem tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, et testificaris, quid dixerim aliquando, aut scripserim, *you would convict me from my own words* or *declaration, and bring as evidence against me what I have at any time said or written;* (it was customary for witnesses to affix their seal to the table or paper on which their testimony was written,) Cic. Tusc. 5, 11. *cf.* Quint. 21. Verr. 5, 5, 39. ceterùm, quò gravaret invidiam matris, eâque demotâ, auctam lenitatem suam testificaretur, *he might shew* or *prove*, Tac. Ann. 14, 12. *cf.* 13, 11.—testificabar sententiam meam, *I openly declared* or *signified*, Cic. Att. 8, 1. *add.* Fam. 2, 4. nunc quoque detecti referunt monumenta vetusti moris, et antiquas testificantur opes, *testify* or *shew*, Ov. F. 2, 301. cùm te deficient poscendi munera causae, natalem libo testificare tuum, Ov. A. 1, 8, 93. *cf.* F. 1, 170. 4, 218. in universam tamen quasi testificandum, atque saepiùs praedicandum habeo, *in general I have, as it were, to testify, and frequently to declare*, Col. 1, 4, 2.—¶ 2. *to call to witness*, deos hominesque, amicitiamque nostram testificor, me neque temere tibi praedixisse, neque temere monuisse, Cic. Fam. 8, 16. et Att. 10, 9, 2. ille homines, haec est testificata deam, Ov. Ep. 20, 160. et Stygiae numen testificatur aquae, Ov. F. 5, 250.—TESTIFICĀTUS, part. act. *having testified* or *witnessed;* si quos armatos conspexissent, ut statim testificati discederent, *having been witnesses, and signed their testimony*, Cic. Caecin. 16—posteritas puppim servavit in aere, hospitis adventum testificata dei, *testifying* or *shewing*, Ov. F. 1, 240.—dehinc edicto testificatus, *sc.* Nero, non longam sui absentiam fore, *having declared* or *assured the people*, Tac. An. 15, 36.— * quid tibi nunc prodest jurandi formula juris, linguaque praesentem testificata deam? *what does the form of the oath* (which you inscribed on the apple) *now avail you, and my tongue's having invoked the goddess* (Diana) *to witness it?* Ov. Ep. 21, 134.—¶ 2. passiv. *testified, confirmed* or *proved, made known* or *manifest;* mihi et ceteris amicis tuis nota fuit, et abs te aliquando testificata tua voluntas omittendae provinciae, Cic. Att. 1, 17 m. mira, sed et scenâ (*al.* in Scena) testificata loquar, Ov. F. 4, 326.—causa meae cunctis nimium quoque nota ruinae indicio non est testificanda meo, *ought not to be confirmed* or *attested by my evidence*, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 100.—hoc quoque facit, ut misero (mihi) faveant adfinesque Tomitae, haec quoniam tellus testificanda mihi est, *i. e.* testis advocanda, *must be called to bear witness to me* or *to attest my character*, Ov. P. 4, 9, 98. audiet haec Pontus; faciat quoque forsitan idem (Augustus,) terra sit ut propior testificeanda mihi, *perhaps he will cause that I may have to appeal to a nearer country* for the truth of my expressions of gratitude to him for his lenity to me, *i. e.* perhaps he will grant me a nearer place of banishment, or remove me from Pontus to some country less distant from Rome, Ov. in Ibin, 28.—TESTIFICĀTIO, ōnis, f. *an attestation* or *confirmation by witnesses; an affidavit* or *declaration upon oath*, Cic. Brut. 80. Muren. 24. iste in tabulas refert, obsignat signis amicorum, ut si quando opus esset, hac testificatione uteretur, *this proof*, Cic. Verr. 5, 39.—¶ 2. *any testimony* or *evidence;* his honoribus habitis Ser. Sulpicio, repudiatae ab Antonio legationis manebit testificatio sempiterna, *an everlasting monument* or *proof*, Cic. Phil. 9, 6 f. in senatu palam egit causam tuam (Pompeius,)—cum summâ testificatione tuorum in se officiorum, et amoris erga te sui, *with the highest acknowledgement of your services to him, and with the strongest professions of his attachment to you*, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 4.

TESTU, indecl. et TESTUM, i, n. (*a* testa.) *an earthen vessel* or *pan;* huc ignem curto fert rustica testu lumtum de tepidis ipsa colona focis, Ov. F. 2, 645. animadverto Enotheam cum testo ignis pleno venientem, Petron. 136.—farinam ubi bene subegeris, defingito, coquitoque subtestu, *and bake it under an earthen vessel*, Cato, 74. *so* inde panem facito; folia subdito; in foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter, ib. 75. tunc placentam imponito *sc.* in focum, testo caldo operito, prunâ insuper, et circum operito, *cover it with a hot pan, and cover the pan above and around with burning coals*, that it may crust above, ib. 76 f. fimo quoque ipso ovium sub testo calefacto et subacto tumor vulnerum sedatur, *by the dung of sheep warmed under an earthen vessel and formed into a paste*, Plin. 30, 13 f. 39. necnon XXXVI. ranarum corda in olei veteris sextario sub aereo testo discoquere, *they boiled under a brazen pan*, Plin. 32, 7 f. 26.—¶ 2. *an earthen cover* or *lid* for a pot or pan; omnia in cantinum indito; catinum testo (*al.* texto) operito, ib. 84. stant calices; minor inde (*for* eorum) fabas, olus alter habebat: et fumant testu pressus uterque suo, *each covered with its own lid*, Ov. F. 5, 510.—In several of the above examples some read TESTA; some make TESTU come from TESTUS, ūs, m. TESTŪDO, ĭnis, f. *a tortoise;* animal ex genere amphibiorum, foedissimum, et pigerrimum, Senec. Ben 7, 9. sic dictum, quòd *testâ* tegatur, Varr. L. L. 4, 34. quadrupes tardigrada, capite brevi, cervice anguinâ, &c. Cic. Div. ex Pacuvio, 2, 64. testudinum genera, terrestres, marinae, lutariae, et quae in dulci aqua vivunt, Plin. 32, 4 f. 14. testudines tantae magnitudinis Indicum mare emittit, ut singularum su; ferfrie habitabiles casas integant, atque insulas Rubri praecipuè maris his navigent cymbis, Id. 9, 10 f. 12. dentes non sunt testudini, sed rostri margines acuti, superna parte interiorem claudente pyxidum modo: in mari conchyliis vivunt, tantâ oris duritiâ, at lapides comminuant; in terram egressae, herbis: pariunt ova; avium ovis similia, centena numero, &c. ib. testudines autem, et crocodilos, dicunt, cùm in terrâ partum ediderint, obruere ova, deinde discedere; ita

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ita et nascuntur, et educantur ipsa per sese, Cic. N. D. 2, 52. testudinem, ubi collecta in suum tegimen est, tutam ad omnes ictus video esse, Liv. 36, 32. testudo cum abdidisset corneâ corpus domo, Phaedr. 2, 6, 5. *cf.* Senec. Ep. 121.—* *tortoise-shell*, cut into thin plates, and used by way of ornament for covering bed-posts, trays or the like; testudinem putamina socare in lamipas, lectosque et repositoria his vestire, Carvilius Pollio instituit, prodigi et fagacis ad luxuriae instrumenta ingenii, Plin. 9, 11 f. 13. *cf.* Senec. Ben. 7, 9. nec varios inhiant *i. e.* habere cupiunt) pulchrâ testudine postes, *nor do they gape after* or *desire* door-posts or bed-posts *variegated with beautiful tortoise-shell*, Virg. G. 2, 463. *cf.* Ov. M. 2, 738. Juvenal. 11, 94. et 13, 308. artis opus rarae, fulgens testudine et auro, Tibul. 3, 4, 37. *add.* Martial. 12, 67. Lucan. 10, 120.—* per synecdochen, *a musical stringed instrument, a lyre, a harp, a lute*, &c. because the harp is said to have been first made of the hollow of a tortoise shell, with strings extended on it; invented by Mercury, Diodor. 5, 75. having originally only three strings, Id. 1, 16. afterwards seven; tuque testudo resonare septem callida nervis, Hor. Od. 5, 11, 3. *add.* 4, 3, 17. Art. P. 394. quocirca in fidibus testudine resonatur aut cornu, *in the lyre* or *harp the sound is reverberated from tortoise-shell or horn*, with which the instrument is covered to increase the sound, Cic. N. D. 2, 57 ad fin. ipse (Orpheus) cavâ solans aegrum testudine amorem, *with his hollow lyre*, Virg. G. 4, 464. Thracius hic noctem dulci testudine vates extrahit, V. Flac. 1, 277. Orpheus testudine blandus, ib. 187. qui (Anacreon) persaepe cavâ testudine flevit amorem, Hor. Epod. 14, 11. *add.* Juvenal. 6, 380. Sil. 11, 290.—hanc placet ornari testudine Cyllenea, *one woman chuses to have her hair dressed in the shape of a tortoise shell*, from which Mercury (Cyllenius) first formed the lyre, Ov. Art. 3, 147.—* *any shell* or *tegument*; iste licet digitos testudine pungat acutâ, cortice depositò, mollis echinus erit, Martial. 13, 86.—¶ 3. *the arched roof of a house* or *temple*, or *of any other building*, Varr. L. L. 4, 33. R. R. 3, 5, 1. & 3, 6, 4. Cic. Brut. 22. Q. fr. 3, 1. Virg. 1, 507.—¶ 4. the form in which soldiers, besieging a town, used to join their shields, when they approached the walls to protect themselves from the darts of the enemy, *called a* testudo, Liv. 44, 9. sublatis supra capita scutis, &c. Id. 34, 39. *cf.* Caes. B. G. 2, 6. Tac. An. 13. 39. H. 3, 27 & 31. 4, 23. Virg. A. 2, 441. 9, 505 & 514. Lucan. 3, 474. Sil. 1, 365.—¶ 5. *a warlike wooden machine*, covered with raw hides, under covert of which the besiegers approached the walls, either to undermine them, or to apply the battering ram, Vitruv. 10, 19, 20 & 21. Caes. B. G. 3, 42 et 50. 5, 41.—Testūdĭneus, a, -inea lyra, *made of tortoise-shell*, Propert. 4, 6, 32. Tibul. 4, 2, 22. -ineum hexaclinon, *a couch adorned with plates of tortoise-shell*, Martial. 9, 60, 9. *so* canopeum, Juvenal. 6, 80. repositoria, Plin. 33, 11 f. 52.—testudineus gradus, *a slow pace*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 9.—Testudinātus et testudĭnātus, a, -um tectum, *an arched* or *vaulted roof*, Col. 12, 15, 1. *add.* Vitruv. 2, 1. 6, 1 et 3 f.

Testŭla, ae, f. *a small tile*; *see* TESTA.

* Tĕtănus, v. -os, i, m. *a spasm of the nerves* in the neck, which stretches it, and holds it straight and immoveable, Cels. 4, 3, 3. Scribon. 101. Plin. 23, 1 f. 24. 31, 10 f. 46 f.—Tetanicus, a. *affected with the* tetanus, Plin. 23, 7 f. 63. prope fin. 16, 12 f. 81.

* Tetanōthrum, i, n. *a medicine* for taking away wrinkles and smoothing the skin, Plin. 1. 32, 7 f. 24.

* Tĕtartarum v. tetradium, *a quaternion, the number four*, Col. 3, 20, 3.—Tetartēmŏrion, i, n. *the fourth part* or *three signs of the zodiac*, Plin. 7, 49.

TETER, et taeter, tra, trum, *ugly, shocking, horrid, nasty*; loca tetra, Sall. Cat. 55. pestis tetra, Cic. Cat. 1, 5. teter odor, Cic. N. D. 2, 56. spiritus teter, saniesque manat ore trilingui *sc.* Cerberi, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 19. vultum naturâ horridum ac tetrum, etiam ex industriâ efferabat, Suet. Cal. 50. deformis ac teter vultus, Juvenal. 10, 191. mulier teterrima vultu, Id. 6, 417. teterrima hiems, Cic. Fam. 8, 15.—tetra Tartara, *black and dark, hideous*, Lucr. 5, 1125.—* *cruel, direful, horrible*; homo taeter et ferus, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 13. quis tetrior hostis huic civitati? Cic. Coel. 6. nullum vitium tetrius quam avaritia, Id. Off. 2, 22. teterrimum bellum, Id. Fam. 10, 14. in eum fuit teterrimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40. tetri cruciatus, ib. 2, 7.—ei tres teterrimae sententiae defuerunt, *i. e.* hominum trium turpissimorum sententiae, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 5.—Tetre, adv. *basely, shockingly*, Cic. Div. 1, 29. istum omnia teterrimè facturum puto, Cic. Att. 7, 12. *cf.* Dom. 39 f.

* Tethalassomĕnon *sc.* vinum, *mixed with sea water*, Plin. 14, 8 f. 10.

* Tethya, ae, f. *a kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 9 f. 31.

* Tethys, yos, f. *the wife of* Oceanus, Ov. F. 5, 81.—* *the sea*, Lucan. 1, 413. & 2, 588.

* Tetrachordon, i, n. et tetrachordos, i, m. et f. *an instrument of four strings*, Vitruv. 5, 4. et 10, 3.—Tetracōlon, i, n. *a period of four members*, Senec. controv. 4, 25.—Tetradĭum v. -ĕum, i, n. *the number* 4, Col. 3, 20.—Tetradōron, *four hands breadth long or wide*, (quod est quoquoversus quatuor palmorum,) Vitruv. 2, 2.—Tetradrachmum, i, n. *a Greek coin of the value of four* drachmae *or* denarii, Liv. 34, 52. et 37, 58. Cic. Fam. 12, 13.—Tetragnathion, i, n. *a kind of* phalangium or *venemous spider*, Plin. 29, 4 f. 27.—Tetrălix, icis, f. *a kind of herb, agreeable to bees; called also* crix or fissirum et fissăra, Plin. 11, 16.—Tetramĕter v. -trus versus, *a verse consisting of four feet*, Diomed. l. 3. p. 506. Putsch. et Terent. Maur.—Tetrans, ntis, m. *the quarter* or *fourth part* of any thing, Vitruv. 10, 11. 3, 2 et 3.—Tetrao, ōnis m. *a bustard* or *wild-turkey*, Plin. 10, 22 f. 29. Suet. 22.—Tetrapharmăcon v. -um, i, n. *a plaister* for promoting suppuration made up *of four ingredients*, wax, pitch, resin, and bulls tallow or beef suet, Cels. 5, 19, 19. *cf.* 4, 18, 6. 5, 26, 173 et 174. 6, 18, 16 et 40, &c.—* also *a dish composed of four different kinds of food*, Spartian. in Adrian. c. 21.

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et in Aelio Vero, c. 5.—Tetraphŏri, ōrum, m. *four joint bearers of a burden*, Vitruv. 10, 3 — Tetraptoton v. -um *sc.* nomen, *a noun that has only four cases*, Diomed l. 1. p. 288. Priscian. l. 6, p. 672. Isidor. 1, 6.—Tetrarcha, & -es, ae, m. *a tetrarch*, properly the governor of the fourth part of a country; *any ruler* or *prince*, Cic Att. 2, 9. Hirt. B. Alex. 67. omnia magna loquens, modò reges, atque tetrarchas, Hor. S. 1, 3, 12. *add.* Lucan, 7, 266.—Tetrarchia, ae, f. *the principality* or *country ruled by a tetrarch*; Dejotărus a Caesare tetrarchiâ, *(al.* tetrarchiae) regno, pecuniâque multatus est, Cic. Div. 1, 15. *add.* Dejot. c. ult. Hirt. B. Afr. 78.—Tetrastichon v. um *sc.* carmen, *an epigram* or *poem of four verses*, Quinctil. 6, 3, 96. Martial. 7, 84. Tetrastylos v. -us, a. *having four columns* on the front, Vitruv. 3, 2. et 6, 3.

Tetre, adv. *bafely, brutally*; *see* Teter.

TETRICUS, a. *(a* teter,) *rough, harsh, severe, rigid*; disciplina tetrica ac tristis Sabinorum, Liv. 1, 18.—Tetricitas, ātis, f. *roughness, severity*, Lucan. ad Pis. 91.

Tetrinnīre, *to cry like a duck, to quack*, Auctor ad Philomel. 22.

* Tettigometra, ae, f. *the* matrix *of the* cicādae, *the place where they are generated*, Plin. 11, 26 s. 32.—Tettigonion, i, n. v. -ia, ae, f. *a little* cicāda, ib.

Tetŭli, *for* tuli, *I have borne*; *see* Ferre.

Teuchītes, ae, m. *a kind of rush*, Plin. 21, 18 s. 72.

Teucrion, i, n. *a kind of herb*, Plin. 25, 5 s. 20.

Teuthālis, idis, f. *knot grass*, an herb, Plin. 27, 12.

Texĕre, (texo, texui, textum,) *to weave, to knit*, Ov. Met. 6, 53 &c. Senec. Ep. 90 m. texentem telam studiosè ipsam offendimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44. (A. 522.) vestes tenues, quas femina Coa texuit, Tibul. 2, 6, 35. in vacuo texetur aranea lecto, Propert. 3, 4, 33. tenuem texens sublimis aranea telam, Catull 67, *(al.* 69,) 49. *add.* Cic. N. D. 2, 48.—* dum sedet, et gracili fiscellam texit hibisco, *and weaves a basket with slender twigs*. Virg. E. 10, 71. *so* nunc facilis rubeâ texatur fiscina virga, Id. G. 1, 266. texendae sepes etiam, ib. 2, 371. molle feretrum arbuteis texunt virgis, et vimine querno, Id. A. 11, 64. qualos, crates, fiscinas texere, Plin. 18, 26 s. 63. similia praecipit et de junco, ad texendas tegetes, Plin. 21, 18 s. 69. tu modò texebas varios per cornua flores, *displ plait*, Ov. M. 10, 123.—¶ 2. *to form, to make*; texunt umbracula vites, Virg. E. 9, 42. complebuntque foros, et floribus horrea texent *sc.* apes, *and will fill up their cells, and form their combs of flowers*, Id. G. 4, 250. texuntur omnes (chartae,) madente tabulâ Nili aquâ, Plin. 13, 12 s. 23 et 25. ex ipso quidem papyro navigia texunt, ib. c. 11 s. 22. *add.* Lucan. 4, 131. texere nidos, Quinctil. 2, 16, 16. tecta calamis paludis, Martial. 24, 38. *add.* 7, 1. e ferulis vasa texuntur, *vases are woven* or bee-hives are made. Col. 9, 6.—¶ 3. *to construct, to frame, to build*; Paulus in medio foro basilicam jam paene texuit, iisdem antiquis columnis, Cic. Att. 4, 16 ad fin. bis denas Italo texamus robore naves, Virg. A. 11, 326. texitur et costis panda carina suis, *is knit* or *joined together*, Ov. Ep. 16, 110.—¶ 4. *to compose, to write*; privatas causas, easque tenues, agimus subtiliùs; capitis, aut famae, scilicet ornatius; epistolas verò quotidianis verbis texere solemus, Cic. Fam. 9, 21. sanè texebatur opus luculenter, *i.e.* libri de republica, Id. Q. fr. 3, 5. quamvis sermones possunt longi texier, *for* texi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 68.—* plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt, *have framed nets against themselves*, Cic. Acad. 4, 48. quamquam ea tela texitur, et ea vivendi ratio in civitate incitatur, ut eorum civium, quos nostri patres non tulerunt, jam similes habere cupiamus, *that web is weaving*, i. e. *such is the state of publick morals*, Cic. Or. 3, 60. cùm bene firmārunt animum praecepta jacentem,—rursus amor patriae ratione valentior omni, quod tua texuerunt scripta, retexit opus, *i.* e. destroys the effect of your advice, and makes me still lament my banishment, Ov. P. 1, 3, 30.—texendi ars, *the art of weaving*, Quinctil. 2, 17, 3.—Textus, part. *woven*; tegumenta corporum vel texta, vel futa, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, et paries lento vimine textus erat, *woven* or *made of pliant twigs*, Ov F. 6, 262. *so* texta de vimine cista, Ov. M. 2, 554. haec implet lento calathos e vimine textos. Id. F. 4, 435. textaque compolita juncea vincla rosa, i. e. *chaplets of roses interwoven with rushes*, ib. 870. claudensque textis cratibus laetum pecus, *in* folds made of *woven hurdles*, Hor. Epod. 2, 45. ipsa autem, seu corticibus tibi suta cavatis, seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta, *whether your beehives be made of hollow cork sewed together, or of pliant twigs interwoven*, Virg. G. 4, 34. *cf.* Col. 9, 6. (we do not read of the Romans having bee-hives made of straw:) vimine querno texta domus, Stat. Th. 1, 583 arundine textis storeaque tectis hibernaculis habitare, Liv. 30, 3. hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem roboribus textis—jussit, *with oak* beams *joined together*, Virg. A. 2, 186. parietibus textum caecis iter, *a road formed by dark walls*, ib. 5, 589.—Textum, i, n. *any thing that is woven*; textum rude, *a coarse cloth*, Ov. M. 8, 640. illita Nesseo misi tibi texta veneno, *a robe stained with the poison of* Nessus, Ov. Ep. 9, 163. purpura nempe mihi, pretiosaque texta dabuntur, *purple* and *costly* or *embroidered garments*, ib. 17, 228. *cf.* P. 3, 4, 110. *so* non ego praetulerim Babylonica picta superbè texta Semiramiā quae variantur acu, Martial. 8, 28, 17. *cf.* Plin. 8, 48 s. 74. texta rosis—corona, a chaplet made *of roses*, Martial. 13, 51. et dona *(al.* ova) matrum vimineo ferunt texte—virgines, *in a basket made of osiers*, Id. 3, 58, 39.—* clypei non enarrabile textum, *the inexpressible texture of his shield*, Virg. A. 8, 625. *so* pepli mirabile textum, Stat. Th. 10, 56. textumque illustre coronae, ib. 6, 366. squalentia texta thoracum, ib. 5, 354. cava texta carinae, *the hollow texture* or *ribs of the ship*, Ov. M. 11, 524. *so* picta texta ratis, Ov. Ep. 21, 70. pinea texta carinae, *the ribs made of pine*, Catull. 63, 10. pinea texta sonant, *the pine ribs* or *body of the ship*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 111. pinea non sano ter pede texta ferit, *she strikes the ship made of pine*,

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Ov. F. 1, 506. fert ecce avidas in pinea Turnus texta faces, *i. e.* in naves e pinu factas, Ov. M. 14, 531.—tenuia texta *sc.* simulacrorum, *their thin* or *slender texture*, Lucr. 4, 747. *so* propter dissimilem naturam, textaque rerum, Id. 6, 988. *cf.* 350. ferrea texta, *i. e.* corpus ferri *v.* ferrum, ib. 1052. tria talia texta *(i. e.* maria ac terras, caelumque,) una dies dabit exitio, ib. 5, 95.—* dicendi textum tenue, *a simple style* or *manner of speaking*, Quinctil. 9, 4, 17.—TEXTUS, ûs, m. *a texture*; multo magis haec (rerum simulacra) sunt tenuia textu quàm quae percipiunt *(i. e.* afficiunt) oculos, visumque lacessunt, *of a much finer texture, than things which are visible*, Lucr. 4, 732. capiuntur autem purpurae parvulis rarisque textu veluti nassis in alto jactis, *the purple fishes are caught with a kind of small nets, and thin wrought, thrown into the sea*, Plin. 9, 37 f. 61. Lolliam Paulinam—vidi smaragdis margaritisque opertam, alterno textu fulgentibus, *covered with emeralds and pearls, shining in alternate rows*, Ib. c. 35 f. 58. crinito textu, *vid.* SPICA.—TEXTŪRA, ae, f. *a texture, the art of weaving* or *the thing woven*; haec quoque res etiam naturam deliquat *(i. e.* demonstrat) ejus (animi,) quàm tenui constet texturâ, *of what a fine texture the soul is*, of how minute parts it is composed, Lucr. 3, 210. pro textura cujusque *sc.* rei *v.* corporis, 1, 248. perpetuò fluere ut nostras e corpore summo texturas rerum tenueis, tenuesque figuras, 4, 159. usque adeò texturâ praedita rarâ mittuntur *(sc.* simulacra,) facile ut quasvis penetrare queant res, *images of so thin a texture*, so small and subtile, *are emitted* from bodies, 4, 196. *cf.* 661. 6, 776 et 1082.—Coae textura Minervae, i. e. *a garment wrought in the island* Cos, Propert. 4, 5, 23. efferte huc scopas, simulque arundinem, ut operam omnem aranearum perdam, et texturam improbam, *and their vile webs (al.* improbem, *a verbo,)* Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 24. laterum textura, *i. e.* costae, *the ribs*, Lucan. 9, 777. TEXTILIS, e, *that is woven, knit*; nexilis ante fuit vestis, quàm textile tegmen; textile post ferrum est, &c. *garments were* made of skins *tied* or sewed together, *before they were woven* of wool or lint, Lucr. 5, 1349. Aegyptii textilia *sc.* invenêre, Plin. 7, 56. textile stragulum, *an embroidered bed-coverlet*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21. (A. 437.) pestis textilis, *an empoisoned tunick*, Cic. ib. 2, 8. pictura textilis, *i. e.* vestis stragula acu picta, *v.* cui imagines diversicolores intextae sunt, *a garment variegated by different figures, either embroidered* or *interwoven*, Cic. Verr. 4, 1. *cf.* Lucr. 2, 35. Virg. A. 3, 483. textilibus sertis *(al.* sutilibus) omne rubebat iter, *with garlands made of roses*, Martial. 6, 80, 8. *cf.* 5, 65, 4. et 9, 95, 5. textilis umbra palmitis, *a shade formed by the leaves of a vine branch interwoven*, ib. 12, 31.—TEXTILE *sc.* vestimentum, *a woven* or *embroidered garment*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18. navis ornata spoliis non insignium tantum armorum sed etiam regiorum textilium, Liv. 4, 35. variis serica textilibus, *embroidered silk vests, brocades*, Propert. 1, 14, 22. et ejus (palmae) foliis utuntur ad textilia, *for making mats or the like*, Plin. 13, 9.—TEXTOR, ōris, m. *a weaver*; hinc instat tibi textor, &c. Martial. 12, 59, 6. quid, si quis vultu torvo ferus, et pede nudo, exiguaeque togae simulet textore *(sor* texturâ) Catonem, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13. *add.* Juv. 9, 30.—TEXTRIX, īcis, f. *a female weaver*, Tibul. 2, 1, 65. hanc tibi Sequanicae pinguem textricis alumnam—mittimus endromida, *this coarse shaggy garment woven by a Sequanian woman*, Martial. 4, 19. (A. 343.)—TEXTŌRIUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to a weaver* or *weaving*; opere textorio salicibus connectuntur *sc.* alvearia, *they are made of willows joined together like weavers' work*, Col. 9, 6.—TEXTRĪNA, ae, f. & textrinum, i, n. *a weaver's shop* or *work house*, Vitruv. 6, 7 f. nulla domus in Sicilia locupleu fuit, ubi ille non textrinum instituerit, Cic. Verr. 4, 26. *cf.* 46.—¶ 2. *the art* or *trade of a weaver*. Suet. Gram. 23.

* THALĀMĒGUS, i, m. *(i. e.* navis *thalamis* instructa,) *a large pleasure-boat* or *pinnace*, Suet. Caes. 52. *cf.* Senec. Ben. 7, 20.

* THĀLĀMUS, i, m. *a bed-chamber*; ut positum tetigi thalamo malè saucia lectum, Ov. 12, 57. claude forem thalami, Ov. Art. 3, 228. *cf.* 2, 260 et 704. thalami limen, Ov. Ep. 21, 158. thalami jam limina tangit, Ov. M. 9, 456. hic thalamum invasit natae, Virg. A. 6, 623. et arma viri, thalamo quae fixa reliquit, ib. 4, 495. irrumpunt thalamo, *for* in thalamum, 6, 528. pars secreta domûs ebore et testudine cultos tres habuit thalamos, Ov. M. 2, 739. at mater sonitum thalamo sub fluminis alti sensit, *in her bed-chamber under the deep river*, Virg. G. 4, 333. postquam est in thalami pendentia pumice tecta perventum *sc.* ab. Aristaeo, *after he was arrived under the roof of the chamber hanging with pumice stone*, i e. *of the cave*, ib. 374. credent thalami procumbere tectum, Ov. F. 4, 233. monuit, thalamoque recessit, Ov. M. 9, 700. nequicquam thalamo graves hastas—vitabis, *in vain lurking in your bed-chamber shall you avoid the dreadful spears*, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 16. *cf.* Homer. Il. 3, 380 &c.—* *a bed* or *couch*; Lacaena, *(i. e.* Helena,) quum Menelaeo surgeret e thalamo, Propert. 2, 15, 14. *cf.* 3, 7, 49. Herculis illam (Iolen) imperiis thalamoque animoque receperat Hyllus, *had received her into his bed and into his very soul*, Ov. M. 9, 279. *cf.* Art. 2, 407. M. 14, 297. alterius thalamo, tibi nos, tibi dicimus, exi, *depart from another's bed*, Ov. Ep. 20, 153. thalami injuria nostri, *the violation of my bed*, Ov. M. 3, 267 *cf.* 2, 526.—¶ 2. per metaph. *marriage*; thalami expertem vitam degere, Virg. A. 4, 550. si non pertaesum thalami taedaeque fuisset, *sc.* me, ib. 18. thalamis neu crede paratis, *nor trust* or *rely on the intended match*, Id. A. 7, 97. *cf.* 7, 253 & 388. 10, 649. at tibi ego ignarus thalamos taedasque paraham, *i. e.* connubium, Ov. M. 1, 658. *cf.* F. 3, 689. primaque pars hujus *(sc.* mensis Junii) thalamis aliena reperta est, *unfavourable for marriage*, Ov. F. 6, 225. Aeacide *(i. e.* Peleu,) dixit, thalamis potière petitis, *you shall obtain the match you desire*, Ov. M. 11, 250. tentâsset Peleus thalamos quoque forsitan illos, *would have tried to obtain that match*

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match, or *would have fought* Caenis *to wife*, Ov. M. 12, 193. quid in hospite, regia virgo, ureris? et thalamos alieni concipis orbis? *why art thou inflamed with love for a stranger, and desirous of marrying a foreigner?* Ov. M. 7, 22. thalamus coactus, *a forced marriage*, Stat. Th. 5, 463.—* ferreique Eumenidum thalami, *the iron apartments* or *abodes of the Furies*, Virg. A. 6, 280. ubi jam thalamis se composuêre *sc.* apes, *when now they have composed themselves in their cells*, Id. G. 4, 189.

* THALASSICUS, & thalassinus, a. *of* or *like the sea; of a bluish-green colour*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 43. et 4, 6, 67. thalassina vestis, *of a sea-green colour*, Lucr. 2, 1120.—THALASSITES, ae, m. *wine* contained in vessels *plunged into the sea*, in order to ripen it, Plin. 14, 8—thalassomeli, n. indecl. *a mixture of sea-water, honey*, and rain water, to purge the stomach, Plin. 31, 6 ad fin.

THALICTRUM *v.* thalitruum, i, n. *a kind of herb*, Plin. 27, 13 f. 112.

THALLUS, i, m. *the green stalk* or *sprout of a plant*; thalli ceparum, *the stalks of onions*, Col. 11, 3, 58. integri thalli vellendi sunt, et sole siccandi, *the stalks must be pulled up entire*, ib.—¶ 2. *an olive bough*, Virg. Cir. 378.

THANNUM *v.* thamnum, i, n. *buckthorn*, a shrub, Col. 12, 7, 1.

THAPSIA, ae, f. *a poisonous shrub*, Plin. 13, 22 f. 43.

THEAMEDES, ae, m. *a stone* of a contrary nature to that of the load stone; which is said to repel iron, Plin. 36, 16 f. 25 f.

THEATRUM, i, n. (a θεάομαι, specto *v.* video,) *a theatre*, a building for viewing stageplays, of a semicircular form within; populus aliquamdiu stans ludos spectavit, Liv. Epit. 48 f. crescente luxu theatra facta sunt: primo lignea fuêre, et temporaria; quae, peractis ludis, solverentur: postea ex lapide structa et mansura, &c. V. Max. 2, 4, 2 &c. (A. 359.)—hic alta theatris fundamenta locant alii, Virg. A. 1, 427. theatrum curvum, *crooked*, from its semicircular form, Ov. Art. 1, 497. *cf.* ib. 89. A. 2, 2, 26. P. 2, 4, 20. marmoreum, *built of marble*, Id. A. 2, 7, 3. aurea quae pendent ornato ligna theatro, *the gilt statues placed between the columns of the theatre*, Ov. Art. 3, 231. *vid.* Plin. 36, 2. sic, ubi tolluntur festis aulaea theatris, *when the curtains are drawn up in the theatre on festival days*, Ov. M. 3, 111. carbasus—magnis intenta theatris, *a canvas stretched over the theatre*, Lucr. 6, 108. *cf.* 4, 74. tunc (*i. e.* sub Romulo) neque marmoreo pendebant vela theatro, Ov. Art. 1, 103. *cf.* Propert. 4, 1, 15.—theatrum cum commune sit, recte tamen dici potest, ejus esse eum locum, quem quisque occupârit, Cic. Fin. 3, 20. populi sensus maximè theatro et spectaculis perspectus est, Cic. Att. 2, 19. idque frequentissimo theatro incredibili clamore et plausu comprobatum, Id. Div. 1, 28 f. theatra tota reclamant, *i. e.* omnes spectatores, Cic. Or. 3, 50. *cf.* Quinctil. 1, 6, 45. *so* spissis indigna theatris scripta pudet recitare, *I am ashamed to recite my mean works to crowded theatres*, or *to a numerous audience*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 41. terna theatra, *i. e.* Pompeii, Marcelli, et Statilii Tauri, Ov. Art. 3, 394. Tr. 3, 12, 24. *add.* Vitruv. 5, 3 &c.—* Among the Greeks councils or assemblies to deliberate about publick affairs were held in theatres, Cic. Flacc. 7. Nep. Timol. 4. Liv. 22, 39. 35, 28. Suc. H. 2, 80.—¶ 2. *any place adapted for exhibiting spectacles*; mediâque in valle theatri circus erat, Virg. A. 5, 288. *cf.* 564.—* *metaph.* omnia benefacta in luce se collocari volunt, sed tamen nullum theatrum virtuti conscientiâ majus est, *no theatre is greater to virtue than* the *consciousness* of it, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26 f. cùm forum populi R. fuisset quasi theatrum illius ingenii, Cic. Brut. 2. *cf.* Id Rabir. Post. 15. sic obtinui quaesturam in provincia Sicilia—ut me, et quaesturam meam quasi in aliquo orbis terrae theatro versari existimarem, Cic. Verr. 5, 14. theatrum sanè bellum habuisti, Id. Att. 13, 20. familiaritas mea cum L. Lamia magno theatro spectata est tum &c. *was seen in a great theatre*, i. e. *appeared conspicuously to the whole world*, Id. Fam. 12, 29, 1. magnum theatrum habet ista provincia, non ut haec nostra, adolescentis nobilis, ingenioši, &c. *affords a young nobleman of genius great scope for making himself known*, ib. 13, 64, 7. hoc mea contenta est infelix Musa theatro, i. e. *with the applause of the Scythians*, Ov. P. 1, 5, 69. Epicurus uni ex consortibus studiorum scripsit; " Satis magnum alter alteri theatrum sumus," Senec. Ep. 7. optimus quisque praeceptor frequentiâ gaudet, et majore se theatro dignum putat, Quinctil. 1, 2, 9. tunc est commovendum theatrum, cùm ventum est ad ipsum illud, quo veteres tragoediae comoediaeque clauduntur, PLAUDITE, Id. 6, 1, 52.—THEATRALIS, e, *of* or *pertaining to a theatre*; theatrales, gladiatoriique consessus, *the spectators in the theatre and amphitheatre*, Cic. Sext 54. erat in castris Percennius quidam, dux olim theatralium operarum, *a leader of theatrical factions*, Tac Ann. 1, 16. *cf.* Suet. Ner. 26 f. theatralis lascivia, Tac. An. 11, 13. licentia indecora et theatralis, Quinctil. 2, 2, 10. theatralis lex, *the law of* Roscius determining the order of sitting in *the theatre*, Plin. 7, 30 f. 31 prope fin. *cf.* Quinctil. 3, 6, 19. *enforced by the* lex Julia theatralis, *made by* Augustus, Plin. 33, 2 f. 8. poena theatralis, *the punishment* imposed on those who violated this law, Suet. Aug. 40. (A. 27, 206 et 215.) licentiam theatralem promiscuè in equite spectandi inhibuit, *he restrained the licence of* the people *in sitting promiscuously with the* Equites *in the theatre*, Suet. Dom. 8 m.—THEATRIDIUM, i, n. *a small theatre*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5.

THECA, ae, f. *a case, sheath, box*, or *bag* for holding any thing; sine thecis vasa, Cic. Verr. 4, 23. theca calamaria, *a case for holding reeds to write with*; as we say, *a pen-case*, Martial. 14, 19. theca nummaria, *a purse*, Cic. Att. 4, 7. Chrysippus, cùm in triumpho Caesaris eborea oppida essent translata, et post dies paucos Fabii Maximi lignea, thecas esse oppidorum Caesa-

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ris

ris dixit, *that they wore cases for Caesar's towns*, Quinctil. 6, 3, 61.—proinde ut grani theca fit gluma, *the hose* or *husk*, Varr. R. R. 1, 48.

* THELYGŌNON, i, n. *the name of an herb*, (cujus potu feminam concipi narrant;) opp. *to* arsenogónon, cujus potu mares generari perhibentur, si credimus. Plin. 26, 15 s. 91.—THELYGOGŌNOS, i, m. *a species of the* crataegŏnos, Id. 27, 8 s. 40.—THELYPHŌNON, *a poisonous herb; a species of the* aconitum, (ita appellatum, quòd, tactis eo genitalibus feminini sexûs animalium, eodem die inferat mortem,) Plin. 27, 2 & 3. thelyphonon herba ab aliis SCORPION vocatur, propter similitudinem radicis, cujus tactu moriuntur scorpiones, Id. 25, 10 s. 75.

THELYPTĒRIS, is, f. *a kind of fern, female-fern;* folia ejus lateribus pinnata, unde nomen Graeci imposuêre, Plin. 27, 9 s. 55.

* THĒMA, ătis, n. *a theme, an argument* or *subject* for writing or declaiming on, Quinctil. 4, 2, 28 et 68. 5, 10, 9. 7, 2, 54. quae Θέματα Graeci vocant, Cicero *proposita* sc. argumenta vocat, Id. 7, 1, 4. poëtica themata pertractare, Id. 2, 10, 5. themata in scholis posita, 12, 8, 6. *add.* Senec. controv. 3, 20 et 28.—¶ 2. *the position* of the planets or stars at one's birth, *one's horoscope* or *nativity*, (horoscŏpus v. genitura,) Suet. Aug. 94 f.

THENSA v. tensa, ae, f. *a vehicle* or *chariot*, in which the images of the gods were carried in procession before the commencement of the Circensian games, Cic Verr. 1, 59 et ibi Ascon. Cic. ib. 3, 3. 5, 72. Har. 10. Liv. 5, 41. 9, 40. Suet. Caes. 76. Aug. 43. Vesp. 5.

* THEOGŌNIA, ae, f. *(i. e.* deorum origo v. generatio,) *a poem of Hesiod's concerning the genealogy of the gods*, Cic. N. D. 1, 14.

* THEŎLOGUS, i, m. one who wrote concerning the nature and genealogy of the gods, *a theologian*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

* THEORIA, ae, f. *speculation, theory*, Cic. Att. 12, 6. Gell. 1, 18.—THEORĒMA, ătis, n. *a theorem*, a geometrical or speculative proposition, Cic. Fat. 6. Gell. 1, 2. & 17, 19.—THEOREMATIUM, i, n. *a small* or *short theorem*, Gell. 1, 13.

THĒRIĀCUS, a. *(a* Θηρίον, fera,) *good against the bite of serpents and other venomous animals;* fiunt ex vipera pastilli, qui *theriaci* vocantur,—quibus ad multa medicamenta utuntur, Plin. 29, 4 s. 21. vitis *theriace* vocatur, cujus et vinum et uva contra serpentium ictus medetur, Id. 14, 18 s. 22. uva theriace contra serpentium ictus estur, *(i. e.* editur,) 23, 1 s. 11.—THERIĀCA, et theriace, es, f. *a compound medicine against the bites of poisonous animals;* compositio clarissima adversus venenata animalia, &c. Plin. 20, 24 s. 100. et algam maris theriacen esse Nicander tradit, *a remedy* or *antidote against poison*, Plin. 32, 6 s. 22. theriace vocatur excogitata compositio luxuriae, *a compound medicine against excess*, Id. 20, 1 s. 8.—THERIONARCA, ae, f. *(a* Θηρίον fera, et ἀρχὴ, torpor,) *an herb, used by the* Magi *of* Persia; which was said by its touch to make wild beasts torpid, Plin 24, 17 s. 102 m. therionarca alia quàm magica, et in nostro orbe nascitur, fruticosa, foliis subviridibus, flore roseo; serpentes necat; cuicumque admota ferae, et hanc torporem affert, Id. 25, 9 s. 65.—THERIOTROPHION, v. -ium, i, n. *a park* or *wood where wild beasts were kept*, Varr. R. R. 13, 2.

* THERIŌMA, ătis, n. *a kind of ulcer*, Cels. 5, 28, 3.

THRANIS, is, m. *the sword fish*. Plin. 32, 11 s. 53 f.

* THERMAE, ārum, f. *hot baths*, (A. 442.) THERMŬLAE, ārum, f. *little hot baths*, Martial. 6, 42.—THERMOPŌLIUM, i, n. *a place where hot drinks were sold*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 13. Trin. 4, 3, 6. Rud. 2, 6, 45.

* THESAURUS, i, m. (ἀπὸ τοῦ τίθεσθαι ἄνωθεν τὰ θησόμενα,) *a store* of things laid up for future use, Vitruv. 5, 9 f.—*a treasure, a collection*, or *heap of money;* auxiliumque viae veteres tellure recludit thesauros, ignotum argenti pondus et auri, Virg. A. 1, 358. non exercitus, neque thesauri, praesidia regni sunt, Sall. Jug. 10. dein Thalam (Jugurtha) pervenit, in oppidum magnum et opulentum, ubi plerique thesauri ejus erant, ib. 75. nec vero quemquam senum oblitum audivi, quo loco thesaurum obruisset, Cic. Sen. 7.—¶ 2. *a place where any thing is laid up to be kept, a repository, storehouse*, or *magazine, a treasury;* admonent quidam, esse thesaurum publicum sub terra, saxo quadrato septum; eò vinctus demittitur Philopoemen, Liv. 39, 30. si quando sedem augustam, *(al.* angustam,) servataque mella relines, *if at any time you shall open their august mansion, and take out the honey kept in their treasures* or *hives*, Virg. G. 4, 229. condit in thesauros maxillarum cibum sphyngiorum et satyrorum genus; mox inde sensim ad mandendum manibus expromit: et quod formicis in annum solenne est, his in dies vel horas, *monkeys and satyrs lay up* the *food* they get *in their cheeks as in a storehouse*, &c. Plin. 10, 72 s. 93. *so* monedula condens semina in thesauros cavernarum, Id. 17, 14 s. 22. Lysippus DCX. opera *(i. e.* signa v. statuas) feciße dicitur, tantae omnia artis, ut claritatem possent dare vel singula: numerum apparuisse, defuncto eo, cùm thesaurum effregisset heres, *broke up his repository*, Plin. 34, 7 s. 17.—* *metaph.* thesaurus rerum omnium, memoria, Cic. Or. 1, 5 m. qui illos locos, tanquam thesauros aliquos argumentorum notatos habeat, Id. Part. 31 f. neque immeritò (memoria) thesaurus eloquentiae dicitur, Quinctil 11, 2, 1. *cf.* 10, 1, 2. nihil est, quod discere velis, quod ille docere non possit; mihi certè, quotics aliquid abditum quaero, ille thesaurus est, Plin. Ep. 1, 22. *add.* Cic. Att. 15, 27. Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 12. tu quidem thesaurum hùc mihi apportas isti mali, *a store* or *heap of mischief* or *evils*, Id Merc. 1, 2, 51.—THESAURĀRIUS, a. *of a treasure;* confige sagittis fures thesaurarios, *kill with your arrows thefs thieves of my treasure*, Plaut. Aul 2, 8, 25.

* THĒSIS, is, f. *a general or indefinite question* or *argument, a topic* or *position*, Cic Top. 21. Or. 24. Att. 9, 11. theses simplices, Quinctil. 7, 10, 5. theses, quae sumuntur ex rerum comparatione, ut *rusticane vita, an urbana potior? jurisperiti, an militaris viri laus major!* mitè sunt ad exercita-

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exercitationem dicendi ſpecioſae *(al.* ſpatioſae) atque uberes, Id. 2, 4, 24. *cf.* 2, 1, 9. *cf.* 3, 5, 5 & 11. 10, 5, 11. 12, 2, 25.

THESION *v.* theſium, i, n. *an herb of a bitter taſte and purgative quality*, Plin. 21, 17 ſ. 67. 22, 22 ſ. 31.

* THESMOPHŎRIA, ōrum, n. *ſa* Θεσμος, lex, et φερω, fero,) *a feſtival in honour of* Ceres, inſtituted by Erechtheus, king of Athens, when Triptolemus, by the inſtruction of Ceres, invented the ſowing of corn, Juſtin. 2, 6.—Ceres *is called* Θεσμοφορος, legiſera, *the law-giver; and her ſacred rites* theſmophoria, *becauſe laws are the effect of huſbandry*, Macrob. Sat. 3, c. ult. Serv. ad Aen. 4, 58. Ceres—prima dedit leges; Cereris ſunt omnia munera, Ov. M. 5, 343. matronae theſmophoriis Athenienſium caſtitatem cuſtodientes, &c. Plin. 24, 9 ſ. 38.

THESSA *v.* thaſſa, ae, f. *a kind of ſiſh*, Plin. 32. 11 ſ. 53 f.

THĒTA, ind. *the name of a Greek letter*, inſcribed on the tablet or ballot, which denoted a ſentence of condemnation; as being the firſt letter, of Θανατος, *death*, vid. A. 268.

THIĂSUS, i, m. *a kind of dance; ſee* thyăſus.

THŌLUS, i, m. *the centre of the inner part of a round roof* of a temple, where the beams meet, Serv. in Virg. A. 9, 408. Ov. F. 6, 296.—whence offerings conſecrated to the gods uſed to be ſuſpended, Virg. ibid. Stat. Th. 4, 733. Silv. 1, 4, 32. Val. Flac. 1, 56.—¶ 2. per ſynecdoch. *any building with a round roof*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5. Martial. 2, 59. Ov. F. 6, 296. (A. 528.)

THŌRAX, ācis, m. *the inward part of the breaſt, the* thorax or *cheſt*, containing the heart and lungs, Celſ. 4, 4, 27. thorax levi manu pertractandus, *the cheſt muſt be rubbed gently with the hand*, Id. 3, 22, 40. ad thoracis *ſc.* dolores levandos cataporium, 5, 25 ſ. 8, 23. &c. abſinthium thoracem purgat cum iride ſumptum, Plin. 27, 7 ſ. 28 m.—¶ 2. *a covering for the breaſt, a ſtomacher*; viridem thoraca jubebit afferri, Juvenal. 5, 143. *add.* Suet. Aug. 82. Liv. 4, 20.—* *a breaſtplate* or *corſlet*; haſta volans—thoraca ſimul cum pectore rumpit, Virg. A. 10, 337.—THORACĀTUS, a. *covered with a breaſtplate*; Parrhaſius pinxit navarchum thoracatum, Plin. 35, 10. *cf.* 37, 9 ſ. 37 f.

THOS, ōis, m. *a kind of wolf*, Plin. 8, 34.

* THOUS, i, m. *ſwift*, the name of a dog, Ov. M. 3, 220.

THRASCIAS, ae, m. *the north weſt wind*, Plin. 2, 47.

THRAX, ăcis, et Threx, ēcis, m. *a Thracian*; put for *a gladiator*, Cic. prov. conſ. 4. Hor. S. 2, 6, 44. Senec. N Q. 4, 1.—whence THRECIDĪCA, ōrum, *ſc.* arma, *the arms of a gladiator*, Cic. Phil. 7, 6. *vid.* G. Index.

THRĪPES, unſ, m. *accus.* thripas, *little worms* breeding in timber and corroding it, Plin. 16, 41 ſ. 80.

THRŌNUS, i, m. *a throne, a royal ſeat, a chair of ſtate*; magnificus eſt Jupiter ejus *(ſc.* Zeuxis pictura) in throno, aſſtantibus diis, Plin. 35, 9 ſ. 36. ſugit et auratos Jupiter ipſe thronos, Suet. Aug. 70. item quem ſub divo Auguſto, cognominavêre CAESARIS THRONON, inſignes ibi ſtellas, *Caeſar's throne*, a conſtellation, not mentioned by modern aſtronomers, Plin. 2, 70 ſ. 71.

THRYALLIS, ĭdis, f. *a certain herb*, Plin. 21, 17. & 25, 10.

THUS, thūris, *v.* tus, tūris, n. *incenſe, frankincenſe*, Plin. 12, 14 ſ. 30, 31, &c. arbor thuris, Id. 16, 27. India mittit ebur, molles ſua thura Sabaei, Virg. G. 1, 57. thure calent arae, Id. A. 1, 417.—THUSCŬLUM, i, n. *a ſmall piece of frankincenſe*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 15.—THŪREUS *v.* tūreus, a. *of frankincenſe*; thurea planta, Col. 3, 8. thurea virga, Virg. G. 2, 117. dona, Id. A. 6, 225. THURIBŬLUM, i, n. *a conſer to burn frankincenſe in*, Cic. Verr. 4, 21.—THURĪFER, ĕra, um, *producing frankincenſe*; regio thurifera Saba appellata, Plin. 12, 14 ſ. 30. Saba thurifera, Id. 6, 23. totaque thuriferis Panchaia pinguis arenis, Virg. G. 2, 139.—† THURĪCRĔMUS, a. -ae arae, *on which incenſe is burned*, Virg. A. 4, 453. *ſo* foci thuricremi, Ov. Ep. 2, 18. *cf.* Art. 3, 393.—† THURĪLĔGUS, a. *gathering frankincenſe*; nam modò thurilegos Arabas, modo deſpicit Indos, Ov. F. 4, 569.

THYA, ae, f. *an odoriferous tree*, Propert. 3, 5, 63.

THYAS, ădis, f. *a female worſhipper of* Bacchus, *a bacchanal*, Virg. A. 4, 302. thyades, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 9. evantes thyades effuſis crinibus, Catull. 63, 390. complent ululatibus auras thyades, effuſis per ſua colla comis, Ov. F. 6, 513.

THYĀSUS *v.* thiăſus, i, m. *a dance or* chorus *in honour of* Bacchus; inſtituit Daphnis thyaſos inducere Baccho, Virg. E. 5, 30. conſectus thyaſis, *wearied with dancing*, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 41. thyaſus repente linguis trepidantibus ululat, *a crowd* or *choir of bacchanals*, Catull. 62, 27. *cf.* 63, 251.

THYMBRA, ae, f. the herb *ſavory*; apibus grata, Col. 9, 4, 2. thymo proxima, ib. ſ. 6. *cf.* 10, 233. Virg. G. 4, 31.

THYMELAEA, ae, f. *a kind of wild olive*, Plin. 13, 21 ſ. 35.

THYMELĪCI, ōrum, m. *mimicks, ſingers* or *dancers on the ſtage*, Vitruv. 5, 8.

THYMIAMA, ātis, n. *a perfume*; Ammoniacum thymiama, *Libyan frankincenſe*, Celſ. 5, 18, 22 et 73. ammoniacum *ſc.* thymiama, Id. 5, 5, 3. &c.

THŸMUM, i, n. *thyme* or *time*, an herb; apibus gratum, Col. 9, 4, 2 *cf.* 11, 3, 39. 12, 57, 1. duo autem ſunt genera ejus; candidum, radice lignoſâ, in collibus naſcens, quod et praeſertur; alterum nigrius, floriſque nigri, Plin. 21, 21 ſ. 89. dumque thymo paſcentur apes, &c. Virg. E. 5, 77. Nerine Galatea thymo mihi dulcior Hyblae, ib. 7, 37. ſervet opus *(ſc.* apum,) redolentque thymo fragrantia mella, *is ſcented with thyme*, Id. G. 4, 174. *add.* ib. 181, 241. &c. apes per flores, et thyma ſumma volant, Ov. Art. 1, 43.—THYMUS, i, m. *thyme*; albus thymus, Scribon. 15. thymum ſylveſtrem in vino decoques, *wild thyme*, Veget. 3, 27, 3.—THYMĪNUS, a. *of thyme*; mel thyminum, *thyme-honey*, having the flavour of thyme, Col. 6, 33, 2.—

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THY-

THYMŌSUS, a. *abounding with thyme*; THYMŌSUM MEL, *smelling strongly of thyme*; thymoſum mel non coit, Plin. 11, 15.—THYMĪTES, ae, m. *wine made of thyme*, Col. 12, 35.—THYMION v. -ium, i, n. a wart reſembling a thyme leaf, Plin. 32, 10 ſ. 45.—THYMIANAE v. -amae oves, *fond of thyme*, (ſed al. al.) Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 11.

THYNNUS v. thunnus, i, m. *the tunny fiſh*, Plin. 9, 15 ſ. 17.

*THYRIŌMA, ătis, n. *a door* or *gate*, Vitruv. 4, 6.

THYRSUS, i, m. *the young ſprout, ſtalk* or *ſtem of an herb*; herba thyrſo longo et laevo, Plin. 26, 8 ſ. 33. cynogloſſos, quae tres thyrſos feminis emittit, Id. 25, 8 ſ. 41. thyrſus lactucae, *a ſtalk of lettuce*, Suet. Aug. 77. *ſo* thyrſi, vel folia lactucarum, Plin. 19, 8 ſ. 39. revellere thyrſos, *to pull ſtalks of lettuce*, Col. 10, 370. *cf.* 186. ¶ 2. *a ſharp-pointed ſpear*, wrapped round with vine or ivy leaves, which Bacchus uſed to carry, and the bacchanals or worſhippers of Bacchus ſhook in their hands, whilſt they celebrated his orgies or ſacred rites, Macrob. Sat. 1, 19. Liber gravi metuende thyrſo, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 8. thyrſos vibrare, Senec. Oedip. 628. quatere, Id. Herc. Oet. 243.—* per metonym. *ardour, enthuſiaſm, frenzy*; acri percuſſit thyrſo laudis ſpes magna meum cor, Lucr. 1, 921. ſic ubi mota calent ſacro mea pectora thyrſo, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 43.—THYRSIGER, ĕra, um, *bearing a* thyrſus, an epithet of Bacchus; candida thyrſigeri proles generoſa Lyaei, Senec. Med. 110. et tu thyrſigerâ Liber ab Indiâ, Id. Hippol. 753.

TIĀRA, ae, f. & tiāras, ae, m. an ornament for the head, among the Perſians and other eaſtern nations, *a turban*, Senec. Ben. 6, 31. Virg. A. 7, 247. Ov. M. 11, 181. Juvenal. 6, 516. 10, 267.

TIBIA, ae, f. *the ſhin bone*, Celſ. 8, 1, 112.—¶ per ſynecdoch. *the leg*; concidit caſu gravi, et ſiniſtram fregit tibiam, Phaedr. 5, 7, 7. *cf.* Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 15.—¶ 2. *a flute* or *large pipe*, a round muſical inſtrument with ſeveral holes, different from the FISTŬLA, which conſiſted of ſeveral reeds with one hole each, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 18. 4, 1, 23. The flute is ſuppoſed to have been called TIBIA, becauſe it was firſt made from the legs (ex tibiis) of cranes or other birds; it was afterwards made of reeds, Plin. 16, 36 ſ. 66. *of boxwood*, &c. Ov. P. 6, 697. Plin. ib. ſ. Cic. N. D. 2, 8.—in later times it was bound with braſs, Hor. Art. P. 202.—tibia digitis pulſata canentûm, Lucr. 4, 586. ut tibiae, eodem ſpiritu accepto, alium clauſis, alium apertis foraminibus, alium non ſatis purgatae, alium quaſiae ſonum reddunt; ita fauces &c. Quinctil. 11, 3, 20. *cf.* 1, 11, 7. 11, 3, 50. ſi tibiae inflatae non referant ſonum, abjiciendas eas ſibi tibicen putet, Cic. Brut. 51. duces maximos et fidibus et tibiis ceciniſſe traditum *ſc.* eſt, Quinctil. 1, 10, 14. canere tibiis, *to play on the flute*, Nep. 15, 2. canere ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, atque virtutes, *to ſing to the ſound of the flute*, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 2. quem virum aut heroa lyrâ vel acri tibiâ ſumis celebrare, Clio? *doſt thou chuſe to celebrate* in a poem to be ſung in concert *with the lyre or ſhrill loud-ſounding flute*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 2. neque in vias ſub cantu querulae deſpice tibiae, *and do not look down to the ſtreets at the ſound of the plaintive* or *ſoft-ſounding flute*, ib. 3, 7, 30. Phrygio tibia curva ſono, *the crooked Phrygian flute*; which is called *crooked*, becauſe it had a horn or brazen orifice affixed to it, to give it a graver ſound, Tibull. 2, 1, 86. *cf.* Catull. 60, 21. it was uſed at feaſts, ſacrifices, and funerals; thus, aut ubi curva choros indixit tibia Bacchi, exſpectare dapes, et plenae pocula menſae, hic amor, hoc ſtudium, Virg. A. 11. 737. *cf.* 9, 618.—tum ſignum lucțûs cornu grave mugit adunco tibia, cui teneros ſuetum producere manes, Stat. Th. 6, 120. ſciendum majoris aetatis funera ad tubam ſolere proferri, minoris verò ad tibias, Serv. ad Virg. A. 5, 138. *add.* Lactant. ad Stat. ibid.—*but the* tibia *was uſed at the funerals of the old, as well as of the young*, Suet. Caeſ. 84. tibia funereis convenit iſta meis, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 47. (A. 477.)—* TIBIAE DEXTRAE, *flutes blown with the right ſide of the mouth, and held with the right hand*; tibiae ſiniſtrae, *with the left*; a tibicine modò ſingulae, modò ambae inflabantur; ſi quando monodio agebatur, unam tibiam inflabant; ſi quando ſynodio, utramque, *when an actor ſung alone, he blew one flute*; *when in a* chorus, *both*, Diomed. l. 3. edit. Putſch. p 489.—*both of theſe were called* pares, *if they had an equal number of holes*; *and* impares, *if an unequal number*, Feſtus: *hence* modos fecit Flaccus Claudii filius tibiis paribus dextris et ſiniſtris, *compoſed the muſick for equal right-handed and left-handed flutes*, Ter. And. &c.—perſuaſum erat, eam (arundinem,) quae radicem anteceſſerat, laevae tibiae convenire; quae cacumen, dextrae, *it was a received opinion that the part of a reed next the root was proper for* making *a left-handed flute, and that next the top, for a right-handed flute*, Plin. 16, 36 ſ. 66 ſ. *the* LARVA TIBIA, as being made of the thicker and broader part of the reed had a grave ſound; and the DEXTRA, being made of a narrower and thinner part of the reed, had a ſharp ſound;—*ſo* dextera tibia alia quàm ſiniſtra, ita ut tamen ſit quodam modo conjuncta, quòd eſt altera ejuſdem carminis modorum incentiva, altera ſuccentiva. Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 15. ſuccinit v. inferior eſt—tibia ſiniſtra dextrae foraminibus, *gives a lower* or *leſs acute ſound*, (ſed al. al.) ib. ſ. 16. (*vid.* A. 357.)—TIBIĀLIS, e, *of* or *pertaining to a flute*; tertia arundo eſt tibialis calami, *fit for making flutes*, Plin. 16, 36 ſ. 66.—TIBIĀLE, is, n. *a covering for the leg*; hieme feminalibus et tibialibus muniebatur, Suet. Aug. 82.—TIBĪCEN, ĭnis, m. *a player on the flute, a piper*; temporibus veterum tibicinis uſus avorum magnus, et in magno ſemper honore fuit; cantabat fanis, cantabat tibia ludis, cantabat moeſtis tibia funeribus, Ov. F. 6. 657. *cf.* Liv. 9, 30. Quinctil. 5, 11, 9. 7, 1, 51. Cic. Muren. 12.—¶ 2. *a prop, a buttreſs, ſtilts, any thing that ſupports* or *bears up*, Ov. F. 4, 695. Juvenal. 3, 193.—TIBICĪNA, ae, f. *a female player on the flute*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 1. Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7 & 9. meretrix tibicina, *a wire-ſtrel harlot*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 25. *add.* Plin. 34, 8. Martial. 14, 64. Quinctil. 1, 10, 3. 7, 9, 4.

TIGNUM,

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TIGNUM, i, n. & tignus, i, m. *the rafter of a house, a beam, a plank*; tigna a tegendo dicta sunt, Digest. 47, 3, 1. et cum subsiliunt ignes ad tecta domorum, et celeri flammâ degustant tigna, trabesque, Lucr. 2, 191. disturbare domos, avellere tigna, trabesque, 6, 240. sordida terga suis nigro pendentia tigno, Ov. M. 8, 648. *cf.* 4, 279. supra eum locum duo tigna transversa injecerunt, &c. Caes. B. C. 2, 9. tigna bina sesquipedalia, *two beams or posts a foot and a half square*, Id. B. G. 4, 17. modicis instravit pulpita tignis, Hor. Art. P. 279.—transversi tigni, masc. *cross beams*, Liv. 44, 5.—TIGILLUM, i, n. *a little rafter or beam*; illi (ruris dii) compositis primùm docuêre tigillis exiguam viridi fronde operire casam, Tibul. 2, 1, 39. janua suffixa tigillo, Catull. 66, 39 transmisso per viam tigillo, velut sub jugum missit juvenem, Liv. 1, 26. *add.* Juvenal. 7, 46. parvum tigillum, Phaedr. 1, 2, 14.—TIGNĀRIUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to a beam*; faber tignarius, *a carpenter* or *joiner*, Cic. Brut. 73.

TIGRIS, is *v.* idis, f. *rar.* m. *a tiger* or *tyger*; Medorum et Armeniorum linguâ sagittam significat; hinc factum nomen ferae omnium velocissimae, saevissimae, et variis maculis pollenti distinctam habenti, Varr. L. L. 4, 20. Plin. 6, 27 f. 31. Augustus tigrin primus omnium Romae ostendit in caveâ mansuefactum, Id. 8, 17 f. 25. utque ferae tigres nunquam posuêre furorem, Lucan. 1, 327. ocior et caeli flammis, et tigride foetâ, Id. 5, 504. *vid.* Plin. 8, 18 f. 25. hoc ego si patiar, tum me de tigride natam—fatebor, Ov. M. 7, 32. quis scit an haec saevas tigridas insula habet? Id. Ep. 10, 86. Daphnis et Armenias curru (*for* currui) subjungere tigres instituit, Virg. E. 5, 29.—* *Tigers are said to draw the chariot of* Bacchus, Virg. A. 6, 805. Hor. Od. 3, 3, 13. Ov. A. 1, 2, 48. Ep. 2, 80. Art. A. 1, 559. Sil. 15, 80. & 17, 653.—*The copulation of tigers with hinds* is mentioned among things that cannot happen, Hor. Epod. 16, 31. *cf.* Art. P. 13.—* *per synecdoch.* equus, quem discolor ambit tigris, *i. e.* pellis tigrina, *the skin of a tiger*, Stat. Th. 9, 685. *cf.* 6, 722. *which Virgil calls*, tigridis exuviae, A. 11, 577.—Massicus aeratâ princeps secat aequora Tigri, *in the brazen-beaked* Tigris, *a ship*, so called from the figure of a tiger on its stern, ib. 10, 166.—TIGRIS, is, m. *the name of a river*, Plin. 6, 27 f. 31. rapidus Tigris, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 46. (*vid.* G. Index.)—also *the name of a dog*, Ov. M. 3, 217. *cf.* Col. 7, 12, 13.—TIGRĪNUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to a tiger*, Plin. 13, 15.

TILIA, ae, f. *the linden-tree, the lime* or *teil tree*; in tiliâ mas et femina differunt omni modo; namque et materies mari dura, rufiorque, ac nodosa, et odoratior; cortex quoque crassior, ac detractus inflexibilis: nec semen fert, aut florem, ut femina, quae crassior arbore, materie candida praecellensque est. Mirum in hac arbore, fructum a nullo animalium attingi; foliorum corticisque succum esse dulcem. Inter corticem ac lignum tenues tunicae multiplici membranâ, e quibus vincula, TILIAE vocantur: tenuissimae earum philyrae, coronarum limnisciis celebres, antiquorum honore, Plin. 16, 14 f. 25. *cf.* Hor. Od. 1, 38, 2. mollissima tilia, Plin. 16, 40 f. 76 prope fin. molles tiliae, Ov. M. 10, 92. arbor tilia leniter tusa ad eadem fere utilis est, atque oleaster, Plin. 24, 8 f. 34. caeditur et tilia antè jugo levis, *the light lime-tree is cut down before hand for* making *the yoke*, Virg. G. 1, 173. tiliae leves—formam accipiunt, ib. 2, 449. pinguis tilia, 4, 183.—¶ 2. *the thin tunick* or *rind*, between the bark and wood of any tree; corticis (*sc.* ulmi) interior tilia lepras sedat, Plin 24, 8 f. 33. *so* idem praestant et tiliae corticis, ib.—TILIAGINEUS, (*al.* tiliaceus,) a. *of lime-tree*; -cae arculae, Col. 12, 45, 5.

TIMĒRE, (timeo, ui, -,) *to fear, to dread* or *apprehend*; timeo te, *v.* a te, *I am afraid of you*, lest you hurt me; timeo tibi, de te, *rar.* pro te, *I am afraid for you*, lest you be hurt:—timeo miser, quam hic mihi nunc rem nunciet, Ter. Phor. 1, 3, 26. non pol temere est, quod tu tam times, ib. 5, 8, 9. quàm timeo, quorsum evadas! Id. And. 1, 1, 100. quamquam omnia sunt metuenda, nihil magis quam perfidiam timemus, Cic. Fam. 1, 5. si illum (Pamphilum) relinquo, ejus vitae timeo, sin opitulor (*sc.* ei,) hujus (*sc.* senis) minas (timeo,) Ter. And. 1, 3, 5. tum autem hoc timet, ne deseras se, ib. 1, 3, 14. nunc nostrae parti (*i. e.* meo hero) timeo, quid hic respondeat, ib. 2, 5, 8. ejus me miseret, ei nunc timeo, Id. Phor. 1, 4, 11. Syre, tibi timui malè, Id. Heaut. 3, 2, 20. legem timere, Sall. Cat. 51, 24. sanè legem Juliam timeo, Suet. Ner. 33. timebat iram senati, *for* senatûs, Sall. Jug. 25. parce timere, *i. e.* ne timeas, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 34. quippe domum timet ambiguam, Tyriosque bilingues, Virg. A. 1, 661. timeo Danaos et dona ferentes, ib. 2, 49. quae sibi quisque timebant, ib. 130. aut graviora timet, quàm morte Sichaei, 4, 502. nec timui de morte tamen, metus abfuit iste, Ov. F. 3, 617. timens omnia tuta, Virg. ib. 298. tu ne qua parentis jussa time, *do not fear to execute*, 2, 607. impiaque aeternam timuerunt secula noctem, Id. G. 1, 468. quamvis collo timuisset aratrum, *sc.* virgo, *though she was afraid of being yoked to the plough*, Id. E. 6, 50. pars insolita rerum bellicarum timere (*for* timebant) libertati, *were afraid for their liberty*, Sallust. Jug. 39. *cf.* Cat. 31. eò magis refert mihi atque vobis timere, *on that account the more it concerns me to be afraid for myself, and you for yourselves*, Id. Cat. 52, 16. de rupublica valde timeo, Cic. Att. 7, 6. de suo ac legionis periculo nihil timebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 55. rei frumentariae timebat, Id. B. C. 3, 74. *cf.* 59. Dyrrachio timens, ib. 13. cùm inter se timerent, *they feared one another*, Nep. in Dione, 4. a quo quidem genere ego nunquam timui, Cic. Sull. 20. ifthìc quid agatur, magnopere timeo, Cic. Att. 3, 8 non est quod timeas, *you have no reason to fear*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 71. de illo autem, quem penes est omnis potestas, nihil video, quod timeam, *i. e.* ab illo *sc.* Caesare, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4.—omnes labores te excipere video, timeo ut (*for* ne non) sustineas, *I fear that you cannot sustain them*, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 8.—dant aegris, quibus vini noxiam timent,

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ment, *who they fear will be hurt by drinking wine*, Plin. 14, 16 f. 19. cùm furem memo timerct caulibus aut pomis, fed aperto viveret horto, *when no one feared a thief would rob him of his pot-herbs* or *apples*, Juvenal. 6, 17. judex religiofus libentiffimè patronum audit, quem juftitiae fuae minimè timet, *whom he does not apprehend capable of infidioufly mifleading him from juftice*, Quinctil. 4, 1, 9.—* *with the infinitive*; time bant prifci truncum findere, Plin 17, 14 f. 22. nec modicâ coenare times olus omne patellâ, *i. e.* et non averfaris v. 'dedignaris, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 2. timeo tibi dicere verum, Ov. Ep. 20, 107. nec faxo defiluiffe time, ib. 15, 172. *add.* 16, 74. tu perjurare timeto, Id. A. 1, 8, 85. hic metuit mendax, timet haec perjura vocari, Ov. Ep. 20, 161. quid trepidas, et adire times? *fc.* Liviam, *why are you afraid to addrefs her?* Id. P. 3, 1, 119. *cf.* Tr. 1, 1, 95. timeat maledicere pauper, Id. Art. 2, 167. hic locus eft, quem, fi verbis audacia detur, haud timeam magni dixiffe palatia caeli, Id. M. 1, 176. quod fi fola times latebras intrare ferarum, ib. 593. *add.* 12, 246. A. 3, 9, 42. Art. 2, 370. metui cupiunt, metuique timent, Senec. Agam. 73.—* *paffiv.* Deus timetur, Ov. A. 3, 3, 23. omnique a parte timetur *fc.* trabs, Id. M. 10, 374. nec minus infidâ terra timetur aquâ, Id. Tr. 4, 4, 60. dum pejora timentur, eft in vota locus, M. 14, 488. fed licet arma feras, et vulnera faeva minaris, non tanfen efficies, ut timeare mihi, *that you fhould be feared by me*, Id. P. 2, 2, 24. curatur (Regulus) a multis, timetur a pluribus, quod plerùmque fortius amore eft, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 15. dente timetur aper, *i. e.* propter dentem, Martial. 13, 94. *cf.* Ov. Ep. 4, 104. fines mus populatur, et colono tamquam fus Caydonius timetur, Mart. 11, 19, 18. nec pila timentur noftra nimis Parthis, Lucan. 8, 300. quicunque timeri dux bello poterat, fratri jacet, *i. e.* interfectus eft a fratre *fc.* Aunbale, Sil. 15, 646. * *impers.* urbi, Magnoque (*i. e.* Pompeio) timetur, *fear is entertained for the city*, ib. 7, 138. *fo* avidus furit ignis, jam domus tota occidit; urbi timetur, Senec. Med. 885. nulla caufa vitae eft, nullus miferiarum modus, fi timetur quantum poteft, Senec. Ep. 13.—TIMANS, part. & adj. mortemque timens, cupidufque moriri, Ov. M. 14, 215. vitâ nimium cupidi, mortifque timentes, Lucr. 6, 1237. et me—nunc omnes terrent aurae—pariter comitique onerique timentem, *i. e.* Afcanio et Anchifae, Virg. A. 2, 728. equitatus Caefaris,—receptui fuo timens, Caef. B. C. 3, 69. TIMENDUS, a, um, *to be feared, dreadful, terrible*; times, quem tu facis ipfe timendum, Lucan. 4, 185. an timendum a rege bellum *fc.* eflet, Quinctil. 2, 8, 56. dente timendus aper, Ov. Ep. 4, 104. nulla timenda *fc.* urfa leaque, Ov. M. 14, 256. timendâ voce compleffi nemus, Hor. Epod. 6, 9. regum timendorum in proprios greges, reges in ipfos imperium eft Jovis, Id. Od. 3, 1, 5.——— TIMOR, ōris, m. *fear*; timor eft metus mali appropinquantis, Cic. Tufc. 4, 8. bonum te timor faciebat, non diuturnus magifter officii, Cic. Phil. 2, 36. Caffio animus acceffit, Parthis timor injectus eft, Id. Att. 5, 20. in magno timore effe, Cic. Fam. 2, 10 f. in timore civitas fuit,—ea moliri Poenos, Liv. 32, 26. quum major a Romanis metus timorem a principibus fuis vicifiet. Id. 45, 26. non illum (Caefarem) laetis vadentem coetibus urbes, fed tacitae vidêre metu;—gaudet tamen effe timori tam magno populis, et fe non mallet amari, Lucan. 3, 82. *cf.* 6, 671. degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg. A. 4, 13. animus timore obftipuit, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 3. delirat mifer timore, Id. Thor. 5, 8, 9. primos in orbe deos fecit timor, Stat. Th. 3, 661.—*plur.* timorum maximus lethi metus, Lucan. 1, 459. multos in fummâ pericula miffit venturi timer ipfe mali, Id. 7, 105. timor non fegnis magifter, Sil. 4, 25. timor eft emendator acerrimus, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 13. mentemque—redegit in veros timores Caefar, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 15. timores inter et iras, Id. Ep. 1, 4, 12.—¶ 2. *a caufe of fear* or *terror*; timor et deus ille deorum *fc.* Styx v. Stygius torrens, *the dread*, Ov. M. 3. 291. loca plena timoris, ib. 10, 29. audaci timor tu effe potes, Propert. 3, 5, 40. Cacus Aventinae timor atque infamia filvae, Ov. F. 1, 551. febrium morbos non fentit hoc animal; quin et medetur huic timori, Plin. 8, 32 f. 50 ad fin. ratis tot gracili ligno complexa timores, *fo many caufes of dread*, Stat. Silv. 3, 2, 80.—TIMIDUS, a. *fearful, timorous, timid*; timidi eft optare necem, Ov. M. 4, 115. nemo me minùs timidus, nemo cautior, Cic. Att. 12, 24. illi haud timidi reftiterunt, Sall. Cat. 60. nunquam periculi fugâ committendum eft, ut imbelles timidique videamur, Cic. Off. 1, 24. timidus in labore militari, Id. Fam. 7, 17. ita non timidus ad mortem, ut in acie fit ob rempublicam interfectus, Cic. Fin. 2, 20. utrùm fecundis rebus infolentiores, an adverfis timidiores eflent, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13. timidiffima turba columbae, Ov. Art. 1, 117. Codrus, pro patria non timidus mori, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 2. non ille pro caris amicis aut patriâ timidus perire, ib. 4, 9 f. *add.* Sil. 15, 575. timidus procellae, Hor. Art. 28. nocturna animalia abdumur in aliquas rimas, timida lucis, Senec. de vit. beat. 21.—*proverb.* mater timidi flere non folet, Nep. 8, 2. TIMIDĒ, adv. *fearfully, timidly*, Cic. Fin. 5, 2. Tufc. 2, 23. omnia trepidanùs timidiùsque agere, Caef. B. C. 1, 19.—TIMIDĪTAS, ātis, f. *fearfulnefs, timidity*; *pl.* quantae in periculis fugae proximorum, quantae timiditates? Cic. Mil. 26.—TIMEFACTUS, part. *affrighted, terrified*; timefacta libertas, *(al.* tremefacta.) Cic. Off. 2, 7. his tibi tum rebus timefactae religiones effugiunt animo, Lucr. 2, 43.

TINEA, ae, f. *a moth, worm*, which eats books or cloaths; aut tineas pafces taciturnus inertes, (librum alloquitur,) Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 12. cui ftragula veftis, blattarum ac tinearum epulae, putrefcat in arca, Id. S. 2, 3, 119. veftimenta ne tineae tangant, Cato, R. R. 98. conditus ut tineae carpitur ore liber, Ov. P. 1, 1, 72.—¶ 2. a long fmall worm that breeds in the inteftines, *the belly worm*, Plin. 21, 20 f. 83. quò plures nuces quis ederit, hoc faciliùs tineas pellit, Id. 23, 8, f. 77 m. acini quoque—in aceto mulfo poti, tineas pellunt, 24, 10 f. 47. *add.* 27, 13 f. 12. vi-

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num tineas perpurgat et lumbricos, Cato, 127. * *a worm that infests bee-hives;* dirum, tineae, genus, *moths, a dreadful race, (al.* durum tineae genus,) Virg. G. 4, 246. vermiculi, qui tineae vocantur, et item papiliones, enecandi sunt, Col. 9, 14, 2 et 8.—* et ne tinea molesta sit seminibus ficulneis, *and that the moth-worm may not be troublesome to fig-tree seeds,* Id. 5, 10, 9.—agrestes tineae,—mutant cum papilione figuram, *the rural moths change their shape for that of a butterfly,* Ov. M. 15, 373.—TINEŎLA, ae, f. *a small moth worm, a kind of louse;* tineolae, quos alii *pediculos* vocant in equis, Veget. 1, 44.—TINEŌSUS, a, *full of moths;* tineosi favi, Col. 9, 14, 20.

TINGĔRE & tinguĕre, (tingo v. tinguo, nxi, nctum,) *to dip* or *immerge in any liquid, to wet* or *moisten;* alii ſtridentia tingunt aera lacu, *plunge the hissing brass in water,* Virg. G. 4, 172. ferrum v. telum aquâ tingere, *to dip* or *temper,* Juſtin. 44, 3 f. ſtridentem gelidis hunc (pugionem) Salo tinxit aquis, Martial. 14, 33. qua (aquâ) faber ferrarius tingere candens ferrum ſolitus eſt, Celſ. 5, 28, 41. quid tantùm oceano properent ſe tingere ſoles hiberni, *why the winter ſuns make ſuch haſte to dip themſelves in the ocean,* i. e. *why the days in winter are ſo ſhort,* ib. 2, 481. Arctos *(in accuſ.)* oceani metuentes aequore tingi, *the two Bears that fear to be dipped in the waters of the ocean,* i. e. *which never ſet,* ib. 1, 246. *ſo* et vetito fruſtra tentârunt aequore tingi, Ov. M. 2, 172. *cf.* 530. necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit, *nor yet did the water wet his lofty ſides,* Id. A. 3, 665. nuda ſuperfuſis tingamus corpora lymphis, *let us dip* or *bathe,* Ov. M. 2, 459. *ſo* bis flumine corpora tingat, ib. 12, 413. in alto Phoebus anhelos aequore tinget equos, ib. 15, 419. faces in foſſa tingit, *ſhe dips,* 7, 260. *cf.* Rem. 700. in undis ſumma pedum, taloque tenus veſtigia tingit, Id. M. 4, 343. acceſſi, primùmque pedis veſtigia tinxi, poplite deinde tenus, ib. 5, 592. defeſſos artus Virgine tingit aquâ, *plunges* or *bathes, (al.* tingere gaudet,) Ov. Tr. 3, 12. 22. aequore tingi—pinum jubet, *he orders a ſhip to be launched in the ſea,* 11, 455. tingitur India Gange, *is watered* or *waſhed by, (al.* cingitur,) 4, 21. *ſo* Lydia Pactoli tinguit arata liquor, Propert. 1, 6, 32. *cf.* Senec. Oedip. 42. Palladę *(i. e.* oleo) membra tingere, *to anoint,* Ov. Ep. 19. *ſo* tingi nardo, Martial. 2, 59. tinge caput nardi ſolio, Id. 14, 146. gemmam tinxit lacrimis, *ſhe wet* or *moiſtened,* Ov. M. 9, 566 *ſo* neque enim caeleſtia tingi ora decet lacrimis, ib. 2, 622. non ego temeis immunem meditor tinguere poculis, *I do not intend to ſwill you in my cups,* i. e. *to entertain you with wine, free* of expence, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 23. *cf.* S. 2, 8, 67. Ter. Phor. 2, 2, 25. And. 1, 1, 61. Gell. 6, 13. *add.* Virg. G. 4, 244.—¶ 2. *to tinge, to ſtain, to ſprinkle, to imbrue;* muſto tinge crura, Virg. G. 2, 8. tinguntur ſanguine cultri, ib. 3, 492. victima tinxit ſubjectos ſanguine cultros, Ov. Met. 7, 599. *cf.* Tr. 4. 2, 6. in Ibin, 370. Hor. Od. 3, 23, 11. rex (Midas) juſſae ſuccedit aquae; vis aurea flumen tinxit, *the golden virtue* in him *tinctured the river,* Ov. M. 11, 142. *ſo* ſuo ſanguine tinxit aquas, Ov. in Ibin, 494.

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aras, *ſprinkled,* ib. 402, Ep. 21, 93. Cacus Aventinum ſanguine tinxit humum, Ov. F. 6, 82. *cf.* 462. Ep. 10, 106. primaque Theſſaliam Romano ſanguine tinxit *ſc.* Craſſini lancea, Lucan. 7, 473. hoſtili tingere caede manum. Ov. P. 2, 9, 56. *ſo* ſanguine tinge manus, Id. F. 6, 596. *cf.* M. 14, 237. quas (aras) tinxit agni ſaepe ſanguis, et hoedi, Martial. 10, 92, 7. mero tinget pavimentum, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 27. incerto fontem medicamine tinxit, *infected,* Id. M. 4, 388. et virides aſpergine tinxerat herbas, 3, 86. quod tâmen eorum (animalium) tela ſua, excepto homine, venenis tinguit? nos et ſagittas tinguimus, Plin. 18, 1, tinxêre ſagittas *(ſc.* veneno) errantes Scythiae populi, Lucan. 3, 266. tingentes (vinum) fumo; utinamque non et herbis, ac medicaminibus noxiis, Plin. 14, 6 f. 8, 5.—¶ 3. *to colour, to dye* or *paint;* flava verecundus tinxerat ora rubor, Ov. Ep. 4, 72. Phocaïco bibulas tingebant murice lanas, *dyed,* Ov. M. 6, 9. *ſo* et niveam Tyrio murice tingit ovem, Tibull. 2, 4, 28 *cf.* Martial. 14, 133. tingit curem Charinus, *paints,* Martial. 1, 78, 5. tingere barbam non potes; ſed potes, Ole, comam, Id. 4, 36. tingere quam poſſis, jam tibi nulla coma eſt, Ov. A. 1, 14, 2. *cf.* Lucan. 3, 238. femina tinxit ebur, *painted,* ib. 2, 5, 40. vitrum pinguitur, Plin. 36, 26 f. 66. pallida *(ſc.* puella) purpureis tingat ſua corpora virgis, Ov. Art. 3, 269. tinguntur ſole populi *(ſc.* Indi,) jam quidem infecti, nondum tamen Aethiopum modo exuſti, *are coloured* or *rendered tawny by the ſun,* Plin. 6, 19 f. 22 f.—purpuram tinguere, *to dye,* Plin. 6, 31 f. 36 f. *cf.* 16, 18 f. 31. *ſo* hoc fuco hyſginum tingunt, Id. 21, 26 f. 97. *cf.* 33, 13 f 57.—* loca lumine tingunt nubes, *tinge,* Lucr. 6, 171.—*metaph.* at tu Romano lepidos ſale tinge libellos, Martial. 8, 3, 19. virtus quidquid attigit, in ſimilitudinem ſui adducit, et tingit, Senec. Ep. 66.—TINGENS v. tinguens, part.—ſed id tinguentium officinae ignorant, *of purple-dyers,* Plin. 9, 38 f. 62. tela ſuo tingentes ſanguine, *ſtaining,* Lucr. 5, 1326.—*ſo* miniſter—TINCTURUS ſanguine cultros, Ov. F. 1, 321.—TINCTUS, part. *dipped* or *dipt,* &c. gelido cea quondam lamina candens tincta lacu, ſtridit, *as a red hot bar of metal dipt in cold water,* Ov. Met. 9, 172. calamus tinctus aquâ, Plin. 17, 14 f. 24 m. ſanguis ſpongiâ ſubindè in aceto tinctâ cohibendus, Celſ. 8, 4, 32. enſis ſanguine tinctus, *ſtained,* Ov. Ep. 7, 186. ara ſanguine tincta, Ov. M. 10, 225. *ſo* humus, 5, 293. veſtis, 4, 107. velamina tincta cruore, 9, 132. collocat hanc ſtratis conchâ Sidonide tinctis, *he places her on a couch dyed with Sidonian ſhell,* i. e. *with purple,* 10, 267. *ſo* induerat Tyrio bis tinctam murice pallam, Id. F. 2. 107. tincta murice lana, Id. Art. 1, 251. dat tennes tunicas Gaetulo murice tinctas, Id. F. 2, 319 veſtes Gaetulo murice tinctas, ſunt qui non habeant, *robes dyed with Getulian purple,* Hor. Ep 2, 2, 181. te bis Afro murice tinctae veſtiant lanae, *twice dipt in African purple-dye,* or twice *dyed with African purple,* Id. Od. 2, 16, 36. tinctus viola pallor amantium, *tinctured with violet,* ib. 3, 10, 14. *ſo* non niſi vel coceo madida, vel murice tincta veſte nites,

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Martial. 5, 24, 5. *cf.* 9, 63. 12, 64. 13, 87. lana tincta fuco, Quinctil. 12, 10, 75. *so* tincta gerens rubro punica *(for* punicea) roſtra croco, Ov A. 2, 6, 22. purpura Theſſalico concharum tincta colore, Lucr. 2, 500. *cf.* 735, 746 & 775. ebur tinctum, *painted ivory*, Ov. M. 4, 332. *so* tincta corpora, Fac. G. 43. coma viridi cortice tincta nucis, Tibul. 1, 9, 44. mentiris juvenem tinctis, Lentine, capillis, *by tinging or colouring your hair*, Martial. 5, 43.—parvis tinctus maculis Thebanus ophites, *i. e.* marmor Thebanum, *variegated with ſmall ſpots*, Lucan. 9, 714. tetris viſcera tincta notis, Id. 1, 619.—* barbigeras oleaſter eò juvat uſque capellas, diffluat ambroſiâ quaſi verò, et nectare tinctus, *as if tinctured with* the taſte of, Lucr. 6, 971.—dona—Lernaeo tincta veneno, i e. *the robe ſtained with the blood of the centaur* Neſſus, Ov. in Ibin, 493. *(al.* 491.) *cf.* Ep. 9, 163. M. 9, 153. *ſo* nec enim Herculi Dejanira nocere voluit, cùm ei tunicam, ſanguine centauri tinctam dedit, Cic. N. D. 3, 28. tinctaque mortiferâ tabe ſagitta madet, *tinctured with deadly poiſon*, Ov. P. 3, 1, 26. *ſo* ſpecula tincta venenis, ib. 4, 10, 31.—* globus—candenti lumine tinctus, *tinged, illuminated*, Lucr. 5, 720.—¶ 2. *metaph.* orator ſit mihi tinctus literis, *tinctured or imbued with learning*, Cic. Or. 2, 20, *ſo* Laelia patris elegantiâ tincta, Cic. Brut. 58. verba—ſenſu tincta, *full of meaning*, Quinctil. 4, 2, 117. ſales lepore Attico tincti, *jeſts* or *raillieries ſprinkled with Attic wit* or *humour*, Martial. 3, 20, 9. verſus viridi aerugine tincti, *tinctured with virulence, ſatirical*, Id. 10, 33, 5. verba velut tinctum ſingula virus habent, Ov. P. 4, 6, 34. *cf.* 3, 3, 106.—Tincta, ōrum, n. *dyed colours*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18.—Tinctus, ūs, m. *found only in the abl.* avis croceo tinctu, *of a ſaffron hue*, Plin. 10, 48 ſ. 68.—Tinctor, ōris, m. *a dyer*, Vitruv. 7, c. ult.—Tinctūra, ae, f. *a dying* or *ſtaining, a dye* or *colour*; in nitro optimum, quod tenuiſſimum;—ad aliqua tamen ſordidum ſc. eſt optimum, tamquam ad inficiendas purpuras tincturaſque omnes, Plin. 31, 10 ſ. 46.—m. adulteratur (iaſpis) maximè tinctură, Id. 37, 10 ſ. 38. fit tincturae genere—rubens yitrum, Plin. 36, 26 ſ. 67.—Tinctilis, e, *apt to tinge*; nam volucri ferro tinctile virus ineſt, *the winged ſteel*, i. e. *the arrow is tinged with poiſon*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 64.—Tinctorius, a. *of* or *pertaining to ſtaining*; tu—cujus ſemper tinctoria eſt mens, i. e. *is always meditating ſlaughter* or *the ſhedding of blood*, (ſed al. al.) Plin. 7, 7.

TINNĪRE, (tinnio, īvi v. ii, ītum,) *to tinkle* or *tingle, to jingle, to ring* as metals; cum (apes) evolaturae ſunt, jaciendo in eas pulverem, aut circum tinniendo aere perterritas, quò volverit, perducet, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 30. nunquam temere tinniit tintinnabulum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 162.—ſonitu ſuopte aures tinniunt, *(al.* tintinant,)-Catull. 51, 11.—* matronae tacitae ſpectent, tacitae rideant, canorâ hic voce ſuâ tinnire temperent, *to prattle, to clatter*; *let them here hold their prittle-prattle*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 32. moleſtus ne ſis, nimium jam tinnis; non places, Id. Pſ. 3, 2, 99. ohe, jam ſatis, uxor, eſt; comprime te, nimium tinnis, Caſ. 2, 3, 32.—* *to ſing*, Suet. Ner. 20 ſ. *vid.* SUFFERTUS:—* maximè autem (exſpecto,) ecquid Dolabella tinniat, *whether* Dolabella *will chink*, i. e. *will pay any* of the money he owes me which will chink, Cic. Att. 14, 21 ſ.—veri ſpeciem dignoſcere calles, ne quſub aerato mendoſum tinniat auro? i. e. *can you diſtinguiſh truth from the ſemblance of it, as a gilded counter from a genuine gold coin, by its wrong chink?* Perſ 5, 105.—pleraque nos illâ, quaſi mugiente, literâ cludimus M, qua nullum Graecè verbum cadit; at illi (Graeci) N, jucundàm, et, in fine praecipuè, quaſi tinnientem illius loco ponum, *a ſweet, and, as it were, a tingling letter*, Quinctil. 12, 10, 31.—Tinnītus, ūs, m. *a tinkling* or *ringing*; tinnituſque cie, et Matris (Cybeles) quate cymbala circùm, Virg. G. 4, 64. ſtrepit aſſiduo cava tempora circum tinnitu galea, Id. 9, 809. ſonuit tinnitibus enſis acutis, Ov. M. 5, 204. *cf.* 6, 589 14, 537. ibunt ſemimares *(i. e.* Galli, Cybeles ſacerdotes,) et inania tympana tundent; aeraque tinnitus aere repulſa dabunt, Ov. F. 4, 184. *add.* 3, 741. 4, 207. circum argutis cavis tinnitibus aera, *i. e.* cymbala, Sil. 17, 18. apes gaudent plauſu atque tinnitu aeris, Plin. 11, 20 ſ. 22. idem (Deſilaus) et Minervam (fecit,) quae Muſica appellatur, quoniam dracones in Gorgone ejus ad ictus citharae tinnitu reſonant, Id. 34, 8 ſ. 19, 15. circumactorum tinnitus ſiderum, Id. 2, 3. *cf.* Cic. Somn. Scip. 5. tinnitus lituſum *for* lituorum, *the ſhrill ſound*, Sil. 13, 146. tinnitus fili, Plin. 19, 1 ſ. 2.—* tinnitus aurium, *a ringing*; cuminum ſilveſtre auribus inſtillatur ad ſonitus atque tinnitus, cum ſebo vitulino, vel melle, Id. 20, 15 ſ. 57 f. *cf.* 23, 4 ſ. 42. quin et abſentes tinnitu aurium praeſentire ſermones de ſe, receptum eſt, Id. 28, 2 ſ. 5.—*metaph.* tinnitus Gallionis, *the tinkling*, i. e. the tumid, inflated and jingling *ſpeeches* of Gallio, void of force and meaning, A. de Or. 26. *cf.* Quinctil. 2, 3, 9.—Tinnimentum, i, n. *a tinkling* or *tingling*; illud quidem, edepol, tinnimentum eſt auribus, *cauſes a* melodious *tinkling in the ears*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 26.—Tinnŭlus, a. *tinkling* or *ringing*; tinnulaque aera (*i. e.* aerea cymbala) ſonant, *the tinkling cymbals*, Ov. M 4, 393. tinnula ſiſtra, Id. P. 1, 1, 38. chordae tinnulae, *ſweet ſounding*, Senec. Troad. 833. *ſo* nuptialia concinens voce carmina tinnulâ, Catul. 60, 12. illic cymbala, tinnulaeque Gades, *i. e.* Gaditanae puellae, Stat. Silv. 2, 6, 71.—Tinnunculus, & tinnuncŭlus, i, m. *a haſtrel* or *keſtrel*, a kind of hawk, Col. 8, 8, 7. *vid.* Plin. 10, 37 ſ. 53.—Tintinnabŭlum, i, n. *a brazen inſtrument, that made a ringing noiſe, a bell; uſed in houſes*, Suet. Aug. 91. *in baths*, Martial. 14, 163. *at ſacrifices*, Plaut. Pſ. 1, 3, 98 &c.—*ſuſpended on the necks of animals*, Phaedr. 2, 8, *(al.* 7,) 4.—uſed alſo for other purpoſes;—tot pariter pelves, et tintinnabula dicas puſſari, Juv. 6, 440.—Tintinnāre, tinnītare, & tintinnire, *to tinkle* or *ring, to ſing*, Non. 1, 188. Feſtus; Auctor Philomelae, v. 9. Tintinnācŭli, ōrum, m. thoſe who put chains on

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on criminals that were bound; or who ſcourged offenders, and made the laſh ſmack on their back, (al. al.) Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 8.

TĪNUS, i, f. *the tine-tree*, a kind of wild bay tree, Ov. M. 10, 98. Plin. 15, 30 ſ. 39. 17, 10 ſ. 11. Ov. Art. 3, 692. *ubi al. legunt* pīnūs; *ſo* Col. 9, 4, 2.

* TĪPHE, es, *a kind of corn*, Plin. 18, 8 ſ. 19.

TIPHŸON, i, n. *a kind of ſummer flower*, Plin. 21, 11 ſ. 39.

TIPPŬLA v. tipulla, ae, f. *a ſmall aquatic animal* or *water-ſpider*, that runs on the ſurface of the water, without ſinking, Feſtus, Varr. apud Non. 2, 857. Plaut. Perſ. 2, 2, 62.

TIRO & tȳro, ōnis, m. *a young* or *raw ſoldier*, one who firſt began to ſerve in the army; aetas tironum plerumque melior; ſed ferre laborem, contemnere vulnus conſuetudo docet, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 16. *cf.* B. C. 3, 28. belli pars magna peracta eſt his, quibus effectum eſt, ne pugnam tiro paveret, Lucan. 7, 102: cùm eſſem tiro in Pompeii exercitu, Cic. Phil. 12, 11. in Pompilii exercitu Catonis filius tiro militabat, Id. Off. 1, 11. quantùm in acie tironi ſit committendum, nimium saepe expertum habemus, Id. Fam 10, 24, 7. ut—veteribus militibus tirones immiſceantur, *that recruits ſhould be mixed with veterans*, Liv. 40, 35. ſi veteranis patribus tirones ſibi ſuccederent, Juſtin. 12, 4.—*uſed ſometimes as an adj.* pugnabitis cum exercitu tirone, *newly raiſed, raw* or *unexperienced*, Liv. 21, 43. *ſo* ſigna tirone et collecticio exercitu cum legionibus robuſtiſſimis contulit *ſe*. Pompeius, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 9. tirones milites, Cic. Phil. 11, 15. quid tu, miles tiro, tam feroculus es? Hirt. B. Afr. 16.—¶ 2. *a young man, who has juſt aſſumed the* toga virilis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 15. Plin 8, 48. Ov. F. 3, 787. deductus in forum tiro, populo congiarium, militi donativum propoſuit, Suet. Ner. 7. (A. 415.)—¶ 3 *a learner* or *novice* in any art or thing; qui cùm ante hanc pugnam tiro eſſet ſcientiâ, facile ipſum magiſtrum ſcelere atque audaciâ ſuperavit, Cic. Roſc. Am. 6 f. fateor, hunc (eſſe) nulla in re tironem ac rudem, Id. Or. 1, 50 f. tametſi non provinciae rudis erat et tiro, Id. Verr. 2, 6. video L. Apuleium, hominem non aetate, ſed uſu forenſi atque exercitatione tironem, Id. Caecil. 15. ille vetus miles ſenſim et ſapienter amabit, multaque tirони non patienda feret, Ov. Art. 3, 565. tirones neque in ludo, neque per laniſtas, ſed in domibus per equites Romanos, ac etiam per ſenatores, armorum peritos, erudiebat, *young, raw* or *ignorant gladiators*, Suet. Caeſ. 26 prope ſin. novellos juvencos—ita ſubigendum, ut tironem cùm veterano adjungant; imitando enim facilius domantur, Varr. 1, 20, 2.—TIROCĪNIUM, i, n. *the ſtate of a learner, a noviciate, the firſt entrance on any art or profeſſion; inexperience, ignorance*; atque haec propter exercitus ſui praeſentis paucitatem et tirocinium praeparaverat, Hirt. B. Afr. 31. militiae tirocinium, *inexperience in warfare*, V. Max. 5, 4, 2. quotidiani, et quaſi domeſtici hoſtes tirocinia militum imbuebant, *ſerved to inſtruct the inexperience of the raw ſoldiers*, Flor. 2, 3. cùm ſenatus ſimul et tirocinio et perturbatione juvenis moveretur, *both by the inexperience and baſhfulneſs of the young man*, Liv. 39, 47. cùm contemptum tirocinium etiam mitiores barbaros excitare ad rebellandum poſſit, *the contempt entertained for raw ſoldiers*, Id. 40, 35. tirocinia in caſtris ponere, *to learn the rudiments of war in the camp*, Juſtin. 12, 4. *ſo* Philippum—filium Alexandrum, decem et octo annos natum, ut ſub militia patris tirocinia deponeret, ad ſe arceſſit, Id. 9, 1 f.—¶ 2. *the aſſuming of the* toga virilis, *and entering on publick buſineſs, by being introduced into the* Forum; ut Caium et Lucium filios, ampliſſimo praeditus magiſtratu *(i. e.* conſulatu) ſuo quamque tirocinio deducere in forum, *that he might introduce his ſons* Caius *and* Lucius *into the* forum, *when each of them put on the manly gown*, Suet. Aug. 26. Neronem et Druſum Patribus commendavit, diemque utriuſque tirocinii, congiario plebi dato, celebravit, *the day of their aſſuming the* toga virilis, Id. Tib. 54. *called alſo* dies togae virilis, Suet. Aug. 66 f. Cal. 15. Cl. 2. uno eodemque die togam ſumſit, barbamque poſuit, ſine ullo honore, qualis contigerat tirocinio fratrum ejus, Id. Cal. 10.—* Servius quidem Galba ſi in L. Paullo accuſando tirocinium ponere, et documentum eloquentiae dare voluit, *to make his firſt appearance in the* forum, Liv. 45, 27. nec differendum eſt tirocinium *fori*, initium agendi) in ſenectutem, *nor ought one to defer beginning to plead* or *to ſpeak in public till old age*, Quinctil. 12, 6, 3. tirocinii metus, *the fear of making a firſt appearance as an orator*, ib. ſ. 7.—Galeria Copiola reducta eſt in ſcenam, C. Poppaeo, Q. Sulpicio coſs. ludis pro ſalute divi Auguſti votivis, annum centeſimum quartum agens; quae producta fuerat tirocinio, *(at her firſt appearance,)* a M. Pomponio aedili plebis, C. Mario, Cn. Carbone conſulibus, ante annos nonaginta unum, Plin. 7, 48 ſ. 49. 3.—optima haec (zopiſſa) a tirocinio navium, *the beſt* is procured *from ſhips when firſt launched*, Id. 24, 7 ſ. 26.—TIRUNCŬLUS, i, m. *a young recruit* or *raw ſoldier*; tiruncului milites, Suet. Ner. 21 f.—*a young* or *raw ſlave*; noſter tiruncului, Juv. 11, 143.—*a young novice* or *beginner* in any thing, Senec. Ep. 108 m. villicum familiae praeponi convenit aetatis nec primae, nec ultimae; nam ſervitia ſic tiruncului contemnunt, ut ſenem, *deſpiſe a novice*, Col. 11, 1, 3. quod me, quamquam tiruncului, ſollicitavit ad emendum, *which induced me, though a novice* in the art, *to purchaſe* it, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 4.—TIRUNCŬLA, ae, f. *a young female novice*; tiruncula *ſc.* canis, *i. e.* quae primùm peperit, Col. 7, 12, 12.

TĪTAN, ānis, m. *the Sun*, Virg. A. 4, 118. *vid.* N. propr.

TITHYMĂLUS v. tithymallus, i, m. & f. *tithymal*, an herb, of which there are various kinds, called by different names; tithymalum noſtri herbam lactariam vocant, alii lactucam caprinam, &c. genera ejus multa, Plin. 26, 8 ſ. 39 & 40, &c. Cels 7, 5, 3.

TITILLĀRE, *to tickle, to affect by ſlight touches*: ſunt quae—titillare magis ſenſus quam laedere poſſunt, Lucr. 2, 429. nam ſi ea ſola voluptas eſſet, quae quaſi titillaret ſenſus, ut ita dicam,

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et ad eos cum suavitate afflueret, Cic. Fin. 1, 11. *cf.* Tusc. 3, 20. multitudinis levitatem voluptate quasi titillantes, Id. Off. 2, 18. praeterea ne vos titillet gloria, *lest glory move or excite you*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 179.—TITILLĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a tickling, a gentle excitement, a titillation*, Cic. N. D. 1, 40. Sen. 14.—*so* TITILLĀTUS, ūs, m. found only in the abl. Plin. 11, 37 f. 77.

TITIO, ōnis, m. *a firebrand taken from the fire*, either burning or quenched; titionem vulgus appellat extractum foco torrem semiustum, exstinctum, *(i. e.* sine flamma,) Lactant. 4, 14. ardentem titionem gerens, Apul. Metam. l. 7 f. exstincti titiones, involutique panniculis, Cels. 2, 17. *add.* Varr. apud Non. 2, 874. & 4, 184.

TITIVILLITIUM, i, n. *(a* villus,) *a thing of no value*; non ego illuc verbum emissum *(for* enverim) titivillitio, *i. e.* non flocci fecerim, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 39. & ibi Gronov.

TĪTŪBĀRE, *to stagger, to totter, to stumble, to reel*; ille mero somnoque gravis titubare videtur, Ov. M. 3, 608. haud aliter titubat, quàm si mera viua bibisset, ib. 15, 331. quique senex *(i. e.* Silenus) ferulâ titubantes ebrius artus sustinet, *supports his tottering limbs with a staff*, ib. 4, 26. *so* Silenus—titubans armisque meroque, ib. 90. convivae valido titubantia vino movent, Id. F. 6, 677. *cf.* Phaedr. 4, 1, 9.—¶ 2. *to stammer, to faulter, to hesitate, to be at a loss, to trip* or *slip* in speaking; testes si verbo titubârint, quò revertantur, non habebunt, Cic. Flac. 30. ebrietas ut vera nocet, sic ficta juvabit; fac, titubet blaeso subdola lingua sono, Ov. Art. 1, 598. haec ubi sum lingua furtim titubante locutus, *with a faultering tongue*, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 21.—¶ 3. *metaph.* quid, anime, titubas? *why dost thou doubt or hesitate?* Senec. Med. 937. *so* omnibus titubantibus, *all* of them *hesitating* or *being uncertain, at a loss* or *at a stand*, Nep. 18, 9. *cf.* Cic. Coel. 28. Dom. 54. onerabo meis praeceptis Simiam,—ne quid titubet, *lest he fail, trip* or *blunder in any thing*, Plaut. Pl. 2, 4, 75. lacrumans titubanti animo, *with a wavering* or *uncertain mind*, ib. 1, 1, 42. cave ne titubes, mandataque frangas, *take care that you do not stumble, and break* or *disobey my orders*, Hor. Ep. 1, 13 f. verum illa ne quid titubet, *sc.* cave, *but take heed that she trip not*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 120.—* *passiv. impers.* ne quid, ubi miles venerit, titubetur *sc.* a nobis, *lest we commit any trip* or *mistake*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 70. versûs aeque prima, et media, et extrema pars attenditur; qui debilitatur, in quacunque sit parte titubatum, *in whatever part a slip* or *mistake is made*, Cic. Or. 3, 50. sin quid forte titubatum est, ut fit in bello, *if any error accident* or *calamity has happened*, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 3.—TITŪBĀTUS, a, *tottering, tripping*, Virg. A. 5, 332.—TITŪBANTER, adv. *with hesitation* or *uncertainty, not positively*, Cic. Coel. 7. A. ad Heren. 4, 41.—TITUBANTIA, ae, f. *a stammering* or *stuttering in speech, humming and hawing*; titubantiâ oris prope mutus et elinguis, Suet. Vit. 6. *so* titubantia linguae, Id. Cl. 30.—TITUBĀTIO, ōnis, f. *hesitation, uncertainty*, Cic. Inv. 2, 12. A. ad Heren. 2, 8.—linguae titubatio, *a stammering*, Macrob. Sat. 7, 6.

TITŪLUS, i, m. *a title* or *inscription*; dant nunnera templis: addunt et titulum; titulus breve carmen habebat, Ov. M. 9, 792. *cf.* A. 2, 13, 24. si titulos quaeris, *if you ask what was the inscription*, Ov. F. 6, 212. ut legum latarum tituli, victarum ab eo gentium vocabula anteferrentur, *(sc.* in pompâ funebri Augusti,) L. Arruntius censuit, Tac. An. 1, 8 m. de sepultura solliciti tesseras, insculptis suis et patrum nominibus, dextro brachio deligabant, ut,—ex indicio titulorum tradi sepulturae possent, Justin. 3, 5. ergo omnis poterit populus spectare triumphos; cumque ducum titulis oppida capta leget, Id. Tr. 4, 2, 21. *cf.* P. 21, 50. Propert. 3, 4, 16. (A. 388.) legerat hujus Amor *(i. e.* Cupido) titulum nomenque libelli, Ov. Rem. 1. nec titulus (libri) nitio, nec cedro charta notetur, Id. Tr. 1, 1, 7. materiam ex titulo cognosces, cetera liber explicabit, Plin. Ep. 5, 13. tituli, quem scripsimus huic disputationi, ratio reddita est, Col. 9. praef. 2. tituli Lororum, Quintil. 2, 14, 4. deque tribus libris, titulus quos signat Amorum, &c. Ov. Art. 3, 343. *add.* P. 4, 13, 7. T. 1, 1, 64 & 109. rebus idem, titulo differt *sc.* opus, *the same in subject, though different in the title*, Id. P. 1, 1, 17. primus ubi est, inquis, cum sit liber iste secundus?—tu tamen hunc fieri si mavis, Regule, primum; unum de titulo tollere iota potes, *you may take away one* iota *from the title of* the book, Martial 2, 93. (Martial published the Second book of his epigrams before the First;)—addita per titulos sua nomina rebus habebis, *you shall have the proper names of things annexed* to them *by inscriptions* prefixed to each epigram marking the subject of it, Id. 13, 3, 7. plurima et amplissima opera incendio absumpta restituit; sed omnia sub titulo tantùm suo, ac fine ullo pristini auctoris memoriâ, Suet. Dom. 5. Annibal—arani condidit dedicavitque, cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo, Liv. 28, 46.—¶ 2. *a ticket* or *tablet* put on a house to be sold or let; domus proscribebatur, seu quis emere, seu quis conducere vellet; venit Athenodorus, legit titulum, auditoque pretio, &c. Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7. sub titulum nostros misit avara lares, *she forced me to expose my house to sale* with an inscription mentioning the price, Ov. Rem. 302. *cf.* Tibull. 2, 4, 54.—* *a scroll* affixed to the breast, or suspended from the neck of a slave exposed to sale, Senec. Ep. 47. Propert. 4, 5, 51. Gell. 4, 2. (A. 25.)—* or *of a criminal*; patrem familias detractum e spectaculis in arenam abjecit, cum hoc titulo; IMPIÈ LOCUTUS FARMULARIUS, Suet. Dom. 10.—* also carried *before a victim* to be sacrificed, Id. Aug. 59.—* *a label* affixed to a jar or bottle of wine; vinum—cujus patriam, titulumque senectus delevit multâ veteris fuligine testae, Juvenal. 5, 34. (A. 454.)—* *an inscription* or *epitaph* on a tomb; titulo res digna sepulchri, Juvenal. 6, 239. *cf.* 10, 143. sculptaque sint titulo nostra sepulchra brevi, Ov. Ep. 14, 128. "Nasonis molliter ossa cubent," hoc satis

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in titulo est, *this is a sufficient inscription*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 77. titulis decorare sepulchrum, Sil. 15, 397. quisquis laeta tuis, et sera parentibus optas fata, brevem titulum marmoris hujus habe, Martial. 10, 71. surgit miserabile bustum *(sc.* Pompeii,) non ullis plenum titulis, Lucan. 8, 817. *add.* Plin. Ep. 6, 10. 9, 19, 3. *(vid. A.* 488.)—¶ 3. *an inscription* on the statue of a great man, shortly expressing his titles, his honours and exploits; statuas virorum illustrium ab Augusto ex Capitolinâ aree, propter angustias, in Martium campum collocatas, ita subvertit, atque dissecit, ut restitui, salvis titulis non valuerint, Suet. Cal. 34. atque etiam e basi statuae triumphalis titulus excussus vi procellae in monumentum proximum decidit, Id. Dom. 15. at tua non titulus capiet sub nomine facta, Tibul. 4, 1, 33. *cf.* Paterc. 2, 61. Hor. Od. 4, 8, 13. inter et Aegidas mediâ statuaris in urbe: magnificus titulis stet pater antè suis;—hoc tua post illum titulo signetur imago, "Hic est, cujus amans hospita capta dolo est," Ov. Ep. 2, 67—73. vitiatam memoriam funebribus laudibus reor, falsisque imaginum titulis, dum familia ad se quaeque famam rerum gestarum honorumque fallente mendacio trahunt, Liv. 8, 40. augentes titulum imaginis posteri, i. e. *calling* Fabius dictator, instead of prodictator, Liv. 22, 31. qui (populus) stupet in titulis et imaginibus, *who gaze with admiration at inscriptions and images*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 17. per titulos, *by inscriptions* on statues or other publick monuments, Id. Od 4, 14, 4. atque triumphales *(sc.* statuae in Rostris,) inter quas ausus habere nescio quis titulus Aegyptius, *among which I know not what Egyptian* tax-gatherer *has presumed to place his* statue, inscribed with pompous *titles*, Juvenal. 5, 130. ergo ut miremur te, non tua, primùm aliquid da, quod possim titulis incidere praeter honores, quos illis damus, et dedimus, quibus omnia debes, *first tell* me or *do something, which I may engrave in the inscription on your statue*, ib. 8, 69.—¶ 4. *a title* or *appellation of rank* or *dignity*, *honour*; qui tanquam truncus atque stipes, si stetisset modò, posset sustinere tamen titulum consulatûs, Cic. Pis. 9. quòd si titulus hic *(sc.* sapientis) delectat, &c. Cic. Tusc. 5, 10. titulum imperii Augusto dare, *the title of emperor*, Ov. F. 4, 675. femina, (*i. e.* Cornelia,) tantorum titulis insignis avorum *(sc.* Scipionum,) Lucan. 8, 73. *so* et domus est titulis utraque fulta suis, Propert. 4, 11, 32. *cf.* v. 38. cùm tu *(sc.* Agamemnon) prudens scelus ob titulos admittis inanes, &c. *you commit a crime* (i. e. slay your daughter) *for empty titles*, i. e. to be called General in Chief of the Greeks, Hor. S. 2, 3, 212. magna sequar; titulum servatae pubis Achivae, *the honour* or *glory of saving the Grecian youth*, Ov. M. 7, 56. *so* egregium liberatae per se Graeciae titulum habere potuissent, Liv. 31, 15. et sicut penes C. Lutatium Punici perpetrati belli titulus fuit, ita penes te hujus fuerit, Id. 28, 40. te quoque si Superi titulis accedere nostris jusserunt, *to be added to my conquests* or *victories*, Lucan. 2, 555. *so* fratuler Oechalium titulis accedere vestris, *I congratulate you on the addition of* Oechalia *to your other conquests*, Ov. Ep. 9, 1. hunc titulum meritis pensandum reddite nostris, *give me this honour, as a recompense for my services*, Ov. M. 13, 372. *cf.* Tr. 4, 5, 13. tempus, Atla, veniet, tua quo spoliabitur auro arbor, et hunc praedae titulum Jove natus habebit, *a son of Jupiter* (i. e. Perseus) *shall have the honour of the prize*, Ov. M. 4, 645. si petat a victis, tot sumat nomina Caesar, quot numero gentes maximus orbis habet. Ex uno *(sc.* viro superato, v. ex uno facto) quidam celebres, aut *torquis* ademptae, aut *corvi* titulos auxiliaris habent, &c. Ov. F. 1, 599, &c. at tua prosequimur studioso pectore, Caesar, nomina; per titulos ingredimurque tuos, *i. e.* celebramus tuos honores et laudes, ib. 2, 15. quid facilem titulum superando quaeris inertes? *why do you seek an easy victory*, Ov. M. 10, 602. sed uterque minorem victori titulum, quàm Dictys Helopsque, dederant, *less honour* or *glory*, ib. 12, 334. *cf.* ad Liv. 16. nec titulum muneris alter habet, *nor does another carry off the glory of what I have done*, as in war, Ov. A. 2, 12, 12. pone age, nec titulos intercipe, femina, nostros, *come lay down* your prize, *and do not intercept our honours*, Ov. M. 8, 433. mortales caducique tituli, *mortal and perishing honours*, i. e. *statues*, &c. Plin. Pan. 55, 8. tantum igitur muros intra toga contulit illi (Ciceroni) nominis et tituli, quantum &c. *the* toga (i. e. *the robe of peace*) *bestowed on him so much fame and honour, as* &c.—Roma PATREM PATRIAE Ciceronem libera dixit; (sed non libera fuit, cum Augustum hoc nomine ornavit,) Juvenal. 8, 240—244. cognatorum aliquis titulo ter consulis, atque castrorum imperiis, et dictatoris honore functus, *having thrice borne the name of consul*, Id. 11, 86. namque et titulis, et fascibus olim major habebatur donandi gloria, *greater than* high *titles and offices*, 5, 110. neque enim esse congruens *(confitent)* arbitror, quem augere honoribus cupias, huic pietatis titulos invidere, *(to envy him the title* or *character of being an affectionate relation,)* qui sunt omnibus honoribus pulchriores, Plin. Ep. 3, 8, 2. concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas, *pieces stamped with the title and small face* of some monarch, Juv. 14, 291. dare titulum mensis alicui, Ov. F. 6, 77. hanc (Venerem) quisquam titulo mensis spoliare secundi *(i. e.* Aprilis) audeat? ib. 4, 115. clementiae titulus e viro claro (Cellio,) et partibus invisо, petebatur, *the character* or *reputation*, Tac. H. 1, 71. *so* unus *(i. e.* quidam, quem Ibin vocat,) —perennem candoris titulum non finit esse mei, Ov. in Ibin, 8. et titulo conjugis uxor obest, *the* merit of the *wife eclipses the fame of the husband*, Ov. Ep. 6, 100. utilitas tua sit; titulus donetur amicae, *let the merit* of the favour *be ascribed to your mistress*, Id. Art. 2, 293. sit licet hic titulus plenis tibi fructibus ingens, *though this post be very profitable*, Id. P. 4, 7, 17. ac primùm attonitas etiamnum voce cauentis innumeras volucres, aggueſque agmenque ferarum, Maenades *(i. e.* bacchae) Orphei titulum rapuêre theatri, *the bacchanals snatched up innumerable birds, as yet stupified by the sound of his music*, &c.—*the honour* or *glory*

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glory of Orpheus' theatre, as affording a ſtriking proof of his wonderful ſkill, Ov. M. 11, 22. ſic thea lege data vincta atque incluſa Thalia per titulum vetiti nominis ire cupit, *my Muſe, confined by* your command as by *a proſcribed law, deſires to launch forth in praiſe of a name* I am *forbidden* to mention; Id. Tr. 5, 9, 32. terrebar titulo nominis ipſe mei, *by the mention of my own name*, Id. P. 3, 6, 50. at tu, non dubito, cum carmine Theſea laudes, materiae titulos quin tueare tuae, *I do not doubt but you will ſupport the honour of your ſubject* by ſhewing the ſame fidelity to your friend that Theſeus did to Pirithous, Ov. P. 4, 10, 72. ſi titulos annoſque tuos nutricare velimus, *if we ſhould recount thy glorious actions*, Id. M. 7, 448. tu titulos alia Palladis arte petas, *do you ſeek glory* by a different art of Pallas than ſpinning, *i. e.* by war, Ov. Art. 1, 692. ſic magni (*al.* magnis) cedit titulis Agamemnonis Atreus, *yields to the glory of* Agamemnon, Ov. M. 15, 855. creſcite, (*ſc.* o arbores,) et in titulos ſurgite recta (*al.* rite) meos, *and riſe as teſtimonies of my juſt claim*, Id. Ep. 5, 24.—proximus eſt titulis Epytos, Alba, tuis, *is thy ſucceſſor*, Ov. F. 4, 44.—* te ſatis eſt titulum mortis habere meae, *it is enough for you to bear the blame of my death*, or to be accounted the cauſe of it, Ov. Ep. 7, 76. *cf.* 15, 190. 21, 176. Tr. 1, 11, 30.—vixit (Manlius,) ut occideret damnatus crimine regni; hunc illi titulum longa ſenecta dabat, *this diſhonour* or *diſgrace*, Ov. F. 6, 190. me quoque narrato ſola tellure relictam, non ego ſum titulis ſurripienda tuis, *I ought not to be forgotten among your other notable exploits*, Ov. Ep. 10, 130, ¶ 4. *a cauſe* or *reaſon*, &c. licet vobis meminiſſe quem titulum praetenderitis prius adverſus Philippum, nunc adverſus Antiochum belli, *what reaſon* or *motive you aſſigned*, Liv. 37, 54. illud proponere animo veſtro debetis, non vos pro Graeciae libertate tantum dimicare, quamquam is quoque egregius titulus eſſet, *would be an honourable cauſe, exploit* or *atchievement*, Liv. 36, 17 prope fin. te vero—meminiſſe oportet officii tui titulum, *the end* or *intention of your office*, the cauſe of your being ſent into Greece, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 7.—* Clodius ſub honorificentiſſimo miniſterii titulo M. Catonem a republica relegavit, *under the moſt honourable pretext of* employing him in the publick *ſervice*, Paterc. 2, 45. plurimae factiones, titulo collegii novi, ad nullius non facinoris ſocietatem coibant, *under the ſpecious title* or *pretext of a new company* or *corporation*, Suet. Aug. 32. titulo pietatis, *under pretence of dutiful affection*, Lucan. 10, 363. et erat hic quidem titulus cum Graecis coeundi, *the pretext of combining with the Greeks*, Juſtin. 5, 1 m. Olympias, ſtudia regis nece, cum titulo officii ad exequias cucurriſſet, *under preſence of duty*, ib. 9, 7. *ſo* Italim titulo ferendi ſociis auxilii, bellum adverſus Philippum decernitur, ib. 30, 3.

TOPUS, *a porous ſtone*; *ſee* tophus.

TOGA, ae, f. *a looſe flowing woollen robe, which covered the whole body*; (dicta TOGA a *tegendo*, quod corpus tegat, Non. 4, 454. *vid.* A. 411, &c.) *the diſtinguiſhing garment of a Roman citizen*; as the PALLIUM was of the Greeks:—worn in time of peace, as the SAGUM was in time of war;—TOGA pro pace, arma ac tela pro bello (*per metaphoram*) appellantur, Cic. Or. 3, 42. ſcire cupio, quid tandem iſto in verſu reprehendas, CEDANT ARMA TOGAE, &c. Tuae dicis, inquit, togae ſummum imperatorem (*i. e.* Pompeium) eſſe ceſſurum. Quid nunc te, aſine, literas doceam?—non dixi hanc togam, qua ſum amictus, nec arma, ſcutum et gladium unius imperatoris: ſed, quod pacis eſt inſigne et otii toga; contra autem arma tumultuſis atque belli; more poëtarum locutus, hoc intelligi volui, bellum ac tumultum paci atque otio conceſſurum, Cic. Pif. 30. P. Scipio Aemilianus vir omnibus belli ac togae dotibus eminentiſſimus, *highly diſtinguiſhed for all the arts* or *accompliſhments of peace and war*, Paterc. 1, 12. *add.* 2, 29 & 125. civitati aliquis in bello, ſed obſoleverit in pace; alium toga, ſed non et arma honeſtarunt, Plin. pan. 4, 5. *cf.* 56, 7. Marte togaque praecipuus, *the chief in war and peace*, Ov. M. 15, 746. *ſo* juvenum belloque togaque maximus, Id. P. 2, 1, 61. maximus ille armis, maximus ille togā, Id. ad Liv. 14. enituiſſe toga, *to be eminent as an advocate* or *orator*, Tac. An. 11, 7. eſt etiam tua toga omnium armis felicior; quae nunc quoque paene victam remp. ex manibus hoſtium eripuit, ac reddidit, *your eloquence*, Caſſius ad. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, *cf.* Off. 1, 22. Phil 2, 8.—* The TOGA ſeems to have been ſometimes uſed in the army, Liv. 22, 54. 29, 36. 44, 26. but only in the camp or in winter quarters. In theſe paſſages, TOGA is ſuppoſed by ſome to be put for SAGUM. The military robe was certainly different from that worn in peace, Liv. 3, 50. Cic. Phil. 23. unleſs in antient times, Plutarch. in Coriol. p. 217. Feſtus in EXDO CINCTU; and under ſome of the emperors, Capitolin. in Antonin. philoſ. c. 27, Claudian. Honor. conſ. 4, 9.—TOGA praetexta, *a* toga *fringed with purple*, worn by young people, male and female, and by the ſuperior magiſtrates; *vid.* PRAETEXERE:—toga pura, *a pure white* toga or *gown*, worn by men after the age of about 17; and by women after marriage; togā purā induuntur, novaeque nuptae, Plin. 8, 48 f. 74. ego meo Ciceroni, quoniam Romā caremus, Arpini potiſſimum togam puram dedi, Cic. Att. 9, 6. habebamus autem in manibus Antonii concionem,—in qua erat accuſatio Pompeii uſque a togā purā, *i. e.* a primā adoleſcentiā, ib. 7, 8. *cf.* 5, 20. *commonly called* toga virilis, *the manly* toga; ſumpſiſti togam virilem, Cic. Phil. 2, 18. *cf.* Amic. 1. Suet. Aug. 8. Senec. Ep. 1. *alſo* libera, *becauſe* young men after this time were freed from the reſtraint of maſters, and allowed greater liberty, Propert. 4, 1, 132. Perſ. 5, 30. interea,—liberior fratri ſumta mihique toga eſt, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 28. *cf.* F. 3, 771. quem non corrumpit pubes effrena, novaeque libertas properata togae? Stat. Silv. 5, 2, 68. toga virilis properata Neroni, Tac. An. 12, 41.—* The laying aſide of the dreſs of a boy (togam praetextam ponere v. deponere) and the aſſuming of the dreſs of a man

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pan (togam virilem sumere vel induere) was attended with great solemnity, (vid. A. 414.) mutataeque simul togae memor, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 9. togae oblitus, *forgetful of the Roman dress*, i. e. *of the dignity of a Roman citizen*, ib. 3, 5, 10. cum bis ter ulnarum togâ, *with a toga six ells* long, (divites enim togam gererebant amplam et laxissimam; pauperes verò angustam et arctam,) Hor. Epod. 4, 8. sit mihi toga, quae defendere frigus, quamvis crassa, queat, Id. S. 1, 3, 14. *cf.* ib. 31. togam componere, *to adjust his* toga, ib. 2, 3, 77. si toga dissidet impar *sc.* mihi, *if my toga does not fit me*, hangs more to one side than the other, Id. Ep. 1, 1, 96. *so* toga defluit *sc.* ei, *hangs loosely, draggles*, Id. S. 1, 3, 31. tenues togae, *a fine* toga, Id. Ep. 14, 32. arcta decet sanum toga, *a narrow* toga *becomes a prudent dependant*, ib. 18, 30. exigua toga, *a scanty* toga, 19, 13. TOGA candida, *a* toga *made white by the art of the fuller*, worn by those who sued for offices in the state, (vid. A. 85.)—TOGA picta v. triumphalis, *an embroidered* toga, worn by generals in a triumph, Liv. 10, 7. Plin. 8, 48 s. 74.—toga purpurea, *a purple* toga, *sometimes sent as a present to kings, together with a* toga praetexta, Liv. 31, 11.—toga pulla, *a black* or *dark-coloured* toga, worn in private mourning, Cic. Vat. 12. in publick mourning the SAGUM was worn, (sagum sumebant,) Cic. Phil. 12, 7. & 14, 1.—* vitam quae faciunt beatiorem, haec sunt,—lis nunquam, toga rara, &c. *the rare* use of the TOGA, i. e. *to be seldom obliged to attend on a patron, when clients always wore the* toga, Martial. 10, 47, 5. *cf.* 3, 46. in toga negotiisque versatur, *he discharges all the duties of an active citizen*, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 6.—*The* toga *was disused by many even in the time of* Augustus, Suet. Aug. 40, 10. but continued still to be worn on all publick occasions in the city, Senec. Ep. 18 & 115. particularly by advocates, Quinctil. 11, 3, 131 &c. In the country the toga was hardly ever worn, Martial. 10, 47, 5. *cf.* 3, 46. pars magna Italiae est, si verum admittimus, in qua nemo togam sumit, nisi mortuus, Juvenal. 3, 172. *cf.* Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 45. & 7, 3, 2.—* *The* TOGA *was anciently worn by women as well as by men*, Varr. apud Non. 14, 25. *but afterwards matrons* wore a different outer robe called STOLA; the toga was left to courtezans and women condemned for adultery, Hor. S. 1, 2, 63 & 82. et ibi vet. Scholiast. Martial. 2, 39. 10, 52. Juvenal. 2, 70. (A. 412.)—* *a covering* or *wrapper*; ne toga cordylis, et paenula deest olivis, Martial 13, 1.—* heu quam perfatuae sunt tibi, Roma, togae! *for* togati, *O Rome, how foolish clients hast thou!* Martial. 10, 18.—TŌGŬLA, ae, f. *a small* toga; Cic. Att. 1, 18. togulae lictoribus ad portam praesto fuerunt; quibus illi acceptis, fagula rejecerunt, Id. Pis. 23. Martial. 6, 50, 2. togulam pluris emo, Martial. 4, 26.—TŌGĀTUS, a. *clothed* or *dressed in a* toga; quin aspera Juno—fovebit Romanos rerum dominos, gentemque togatam, *and the nation that wears the* toga, Virg. A. 1, 282. *cf.* Suet. Aug. 40. Martial. 1, 3. 124. Graeculus judex modò palliatus, modò togatus, *sometimes dress'd in a* pallium, *and sometimes in a* toga, Cic. Phil. 5, 5. unus e togatorum numero, *of Roman citizens*, Cic. Or. 1, 24. *so* caterva togatorum, Id. Rosc. Am. 46. togati creditores Graecorum, Id. Verr. 1, 29. *cf.* 2, 62. Or. 3, 11. qui togati reipublicae praesunt, *in peace*; opp. *to* imperatores, Cic. Off. 1, 23. *cf.* Sull. 30.—advocatio togatorum, *a number of peaceable citizens as witnesses*, opp. *to* armati, Cic. Caecin. 15. sunt enim omnes togati et urbani; opp. *to* rustici. Plin. Ep. 6, 30. non pudet *(sc.* vos,) lictorum vestrorum majorem prope numerum in foro conspici, quàm togatorum? *than of respectable citizens*, Liv. 3, 52.—* Under the emperors, when the toga had fallen into general disuse, those were called TOGĀTI, who, dressed in a white TOGA, attended on their patrons, at their houses early in the morning, and walked before them to and from the Forum, &c. in return for which they received a dole or small gratuity in meat or money, called SPORTŬLA, Juvenal. 3, 127. 7, 142. plebs togata, *the lowest common people*, Id. 8, 49. turba togata, *the crowd of clients* who waited to receive the sportula, Id. 1, 96. exigis a nobis operam sine fine togatam, *my attendance as a client*, Martial. 3, 46. greges togatorum, *crowds of clients*, Id. 2, 74, 6. cinctus togatis, ib. v. 1. *cf.* 5. 27. 6, 48. &c.—* TOGATA *sc.* mulier, *a courtezan*, Hor. S. 2, 63 & 82.—*an adulteress*, Juvenal. 2, 70. Martial. 6, 64, 4.—TOGĀTA *sc.* fabula v. comoedia, *a comedy in which the manners and characters were Roman*, Cic. Sext. 55. Senec. Ep. 8 ad fin. clara etiam fuêre ingenia, in togatis Afranii, in tragoediis Pacuvii, Paterc. 2, 9. dicitur Afranî toga convenisse Menandro, *the* toga *of* Afranius *is said to have fitted* Menander, i. e. *the* fabulae togatae *of* Afranius *were equal to the comedies of* Menander, ib. 2, 1, 57.—vel qui praetextas, vel qui docuêre togatas, these who have exemplified the two kinds of Roman comedy; the one, in which high characters are introduced, and the other, in which common or low characters are described, Hor. Art. 288.—Gallia togata, *that part of Gaul south of the Alps*, the inhabitants of which obtained the rights of Roman citizens, and therefore were permitted to assume the Roman dress, Caes. B. G. 8, 24 & 52. Cic. Phil. 8, 9. Plin. 3, 14 s. 19. (G. 134.)—TOGATŬLUS, i, m. *one dress'd in a small* toga, *a poor client*, Martial. 10, 74, 3. & 11, 25, 11.—TOGATĀRIUS, i, m. *an actor of Roman comedies*, (*al.* togatarum *sc.* comoediarum actor,) Suet. Aug. 45 prope fin.

TŌLĔRĀRE, *to bear patiently*, or simply *to bear, to suffer, to endure*; noli metuere; una tecum bona, mala, tolerabimus, Ter. Phor. 3, 3. 23. nec jam tolerare labores ulteriùs poteram, Ov. M. 9, 289. quid meruêre boves, animal—natum tolerare labores, ib. 15, 121. sed tolerare diu cursus ego viribus impar non poteram, ib. 6, 610. imbres et notos, Id. F. 2, 300. sitim famemque, Ov. P. 1, 2, 87. neque enim tolerare vaporem ulteriùs poterat, Id. M. 2, 301. vim vaporis, ib. 11, 630. laboris atque operum non eadem patientia *sc.* est Germanis; nihilominùs finita

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sitim aestumque tolerare, frigora atque inediam caelo soloque assueverunt, Tac. G. 4. neque frigora neque aestus facilè tolerabat, Suet. Aug. 81 f. id (tributum) aliis quoque nationibus arduum, apud Germanos difficilius tolerabatur, &c. Tac. An. 4, 72. majore animo tolerari adversa, quàm relinqui, Id. H. 2, 46. quatuordecim annis exsilium toleravit, Id. An. 1, 53. *cf.* 4, 71. 6, 3. servitium, 2, 46. bella, 4, 56. necessitates, Id. H. 2, 4. pondus alicujus, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 4. qui labores, pericula dubias atque asperas res facile toleraverant, Sall. Cat. 10. fortunae violentiam toleravisse, ib. 53. vos, Quirites, imperio nati, aequo animo servitutem toleratis, Id. Jug. 31 m. sub te tolerare magistro militiam et grave Martis opus—assuescat, Virg. A. 8, 515. quare perge, ut coepisti; forti animo tolera istam militiam, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 3. nisi idcirco se facilius hiemem toleraturos putant, quod nudi in conviviis saltare didicerunt, Id. Cat. 2, 10 f. fortem hoc *(sc.* paupertatem) animum tolerare jubebo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 20. sumptus et tributa civitatum ab omnibus tolerari aequabiliter, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 8 sub fin.—legiones, pace longâ segnes, munia Romanorum *(al.* armorum) aegerrimè tolerabant, *could scarcely bear the duties of Roman discipline* or *the fatigues of war*, Tac. An. 15, 35. plures per provincias similia tolerabantur, 11, 20. illud quidem minimè verendum est, ne laborem studiorum pueri difficilius tolerent; neque enim ulla aetas minùs fatigatur, Quintil. 1, 12, 8. Cicero—reddens rationem, cur illa C. Caesaris tempora tam patienter toleraret, &c. ib. 6, 3, 112. nunc quidem in Circo quosdam CLX. M. passuum tolerare non ignoramus, *that some can bear* or *can run* 160 miles, Plin. 7, 20. * *with the infinit.* seu victus luctu animus magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleraverit, Tac. An. 3, 3. qui perpeti medicinam toleraverant, Plin. 26, 1 f. 3—* quò facilius (naves) fluctus tolerarent, Tac. An. 2, 6. Aminea vitis germana—imbres tempestatesque tolerat, Plin. 14, 2 f. 4, 2. aestus austrosque tolerat *sc.* basilica, ib. 6. tolerat et annos merica, ib. f. neque enim alia (terra quàm tasconium) flatum, ignemque et ardentem materiam tolerat, Id. 33, 4 f. 21. hi (lapides) tractabiles in opere, laborem quoque tolerant, sub tecto duntaxat, Id. 36, 22 f. 48. Romae non fiunt talia aedificia, quia sesqui pedalis paries non plus quàm unam contignationem tolerat, *does not bear* or *support*, Id. 35, 14 f. 49 f. ¶ 2. *to sustain* or *support*, *to nourish* or *maintain*; cùm femina, primum cui tolerare colo vitam, tenuique Minervâ, &c. *whose chief concern it is to support life* or *to earn her living by the distaff and by the unprofitable work of* Minerva, i. e. *by weaving*, Virg. A. 8, 409. dum persimplici victu, et agrestibus pomis, ac, si fitis admoneret, profluente aquâ vitam tolerat *sc.* Seneca, *he lived on the simplest food*, Tac. An. 15, 45. *cf.* Senec. Ep. 84 & 109. *so* lactis copiâ, strinâque ac domesticarum pecudum carne victum tolerare, Col. 10. pr. inopiâ subacti, eorum corporibus, qui aetate inutiles ad bellum videbantur, vitam toleraverunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 77. quem (Ptolemaeum) Varro tradit octona millia equitum suâ pecuniâ toleravisse, *sustained* or *supported*, Plin. 33, 10 f. 47. *so* his rationibus *(sc.* pabulo et hordeo) equitatum tolerare, *to sustain*, Caes. B. C. 3, 58. frequenter etiam ex perfugis cognoscebant, equos eorum vix tolerari, reliqua verò jumenta interisse, ib. 49. miles fame absumptus, nisi quos corpora equorum toleraverant, Tac. An. 2, 24. faba fresa, et vinum rectè tolerat *sc.* foetus. *sustains them*, Col. 6, 24 f. pisces diu clausi *(sc.* in piscina) semet ipsos tolerare possunt, *can support themselves*, Id. 8, 17, 15. *so* agri, ex quibus patersamilias fructus caperet, quibus se tolleraret, Digest. 50, 16, 203. qua nunc arte graves tolerabis inutilis annos? *i. e.* senectutem tolerabis, Martial. 7, 63, 5. Ventidius juventam inopem in caliga militari toleravit, Plin. 7, 43 f. 44. ratione initâ, (demonstrat Vercingetorix,) frumentum se exiguè dierum triginta habere; sed paullo etiam longiùs tolerare posse parcendo, *that by parsimony he might be able to hold out a little longer*, Caes. B. G. 7, 71. frumentum omne, quod eò tolerandae hiemis causâ deverterat, relinquebat, ib. 5, 45. *cf.* 8, 5.—* domi nihil erat, quo famem tolerarent, *they had nothing to sustain them or whereby they might keep themselves from starving*, ib. 1, 28. tolerare egestatem ejus volo, *I wish to relieve his poverty* or *wants*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 57. *so* cujus egestatem tolerare vis? ib. 77. juventus, quae in agris, manuum mercede, inopiam toleraverant, *who had preserved themselves from want* by the wages *of their labour in the country*, Sallust. Cat. 37. mulieres, quae ingentes sumtus stupro corporis toleraverant, *had supported*, ib. 24. *so* respublica firma, opulentiâ *(sc.* suâ) negligentiam tolerabat, ib. 52, 9. *cf.* 53, 5. cùm tolerare hujus sumtus non queat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 33. Phocenses—piscando, mercando plerumque etiam latrocinio maris vitam tolerabant, *supported themselves*, Justin. 43, 3, 5. *so* multos militiâ quosdam colendo agros vitam tolerare, Tac. An. 11, 7. inopemque vitam in tugurio ruinarum Carthaginiensium toleravit *sc.* Marius, Paterc. 2, 19. per latrocinia ac rapinam tolerantes vitam, Liv. 26, 40.—* Tum Taurus Statilius, quamquam provectâ aetate, (eam potestatem) egregiè toleravit. *supported that office*, Tac. An. 6, 11. ne, quamquam egregii duces, summam belli parum tolerarent, *lest they should be unequal to the weight of the war* or *could not support it properly*, Id. H. 4, 68.—* posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum, an in penatibus iisdem tolerandum haberet, *whether she ought to contract a second marriage*, or *remain the widow of* Drusus, Tac. An. 4, 10.—* res—ad patiendum toleradumque difficilis, *difficult to bear* or *to be borne*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7 m.—dicunt illi, asperum esse dolere,—difficile toleratu, Id. Fin 4, 19.—nobis inter nos nostra sive incommoda, sive vitia, sive injuriae sunt tolerandae, Cic. Att. 1, 17. quaedam parva quidem, sed non toleranda maritis, Juv. 6, 183.—TOLERANS, part. & adj. saepe et aquilae ipsae non tolerantes pondus adprehensum, unà merguntur, *not able to bear*, Plin. 10, 3. corpus illi laborum tolerans,

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Tac. Ann. 4, 1. semulum non tolerans, ib. 14, 42. si qua sint alia piscium genera dulcis undae tolerantia, Col. 8, 16, 2. omnis tamen externi frigoris tolerantior equino armento vacca est, ideoque facilè sub dio hibernat, Id. 6, 22 f. asellus—plagarum et penuriae tolerantissimus, 7, 1, 2.—TOLERANTER (adv.) dolorem pati, *patiently*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18. *cf.* Fam. 4, 6. Quinctil. 8, 6, 33. at nunc anniculae (vaccae) fecunditatem, *(al.* ad fecunditatem) poscuntur, tolerantiùs tamen binae, Plin. 8, 45 f. 70.—TOLERANTIA, ae, f. *a bearing, sufferance* or *patience*; tolerantia rerum humanarum, Cic. parad. 4, 1. tolerantia tamen doloris laude suâ non carebit, Quinctil. 2, 20 f.

TOLERĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the act of bearing*, Cic. Fin 2, 29.—TOLERĀTUS, a. Lentulo—gloriae fuerat bene tolerata paupertas, &c. *borne* or *supported*, Tac. Ann. 4, 44. ipsa necessitas fortiter tolerata, Id. H. 1, 3. clementiamque ac justitiam, quanto ignara barbaris, tanto toleratiora capessferet, *that he should practise clemency and justice, virtues which would be the more acceptable, as they were unknown to the barbarians*, Id. An. 12, 21.—TOLERĀBILIS, e, *that may be borne* or *suffered, tolerable, supportable*; servus est nemo qui modò tolerabili conditione sit servitutis, Cic. Cat. 4, 8. cùm boni perdiu nulli, vix autem singulis aetatibus singuli tolerabiles oratores invenirentur, Cic. Or. 1, 2. moderati enim et nec difficiles, nec inhumani senes, tolerabilem agunt senectutem:—sed fortasse dixerit quispiam, tibi propter opes, et copias, et dignitatem tuam, tolerabiliorem senectutem videri, Cic. Sen. 3. omnia humana tolerabilia ducenda, Cic. Att. 12, 11. jactura rei familiaris tolerabilis, Id. ad Brut. 18. regnum nemini tolerabile, Id. Att. 10, 7. tolerabilior regia servitus erat, quàm feritas immanium barbarorum, Liv. 38, 37. nihil quidquam habeo tolerabilius, quàm solitudinem, Cic. Att. 12, 18. Minucius cùm jam aetè vix tolerabilis fuisset secundis rebus, tum utique immodicè immodestèque—gloriari, Liv. 22, 27. ipsae jam matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam visa maris facies, et non tolerabile numen, *(al.* nomen,) ire volunt, Virg. A. 5, 768. tolerabilis obsidio, Liv. 28, 16. tolerabile hospitium, *a tolerable lodging*, Juvenal. 7, 69. tamen hoc tolerabile, si non et furere incipias, ib. 6, 613. securitas tamen esset utcunque tolerabilis, Quinctil. 2, 3, 4. vix tolerabile videtur, ib. 1, 6, 42. nescio an sit magis tolerabile, 11, 1, 21.—" nam parentum injuriae unius modi sunt ferme; paulo qui est homo tolerabilis, *if the father is one that can bear a little* or *overlook some small failings in his son*, (sed al. al.) Ter Heaut. 1, 2, 31.—saepe hiemis saevitia pastorem decipit, et eas oves interimit, quas ille tempore autumni ratus adhuc esse tolerabiles, non submoverat, *thinking that they could bear the severity of winter, or were worthy of being brought up*, Col. 7, 3, 14.—TOLERABILITER, adv. *tolerably, in a manner that may be endured, pretty well*; his diebus quae superiore mense facere non potueris, adhuc tolerabiliter efficies, Col. 11, 2, 85. *cf.* 11, 3, 17. quò tolerabiliùs feramus ignominiam desiderii tui, crebris nos literis appellato, Cic. Fam. 15, 20. id (veratrum album) neque hieme, neque aestate rectè datur; optimè vere, tolerabiliter autumno, *tolerably well*, Cels. 2, 13, 6. tolerabiliùs se habent, *are more tolerable*, Id. 6, 18.

TOLLĔRE, (tollo, sustŭli, sublātum,) *to raise, to lift up*; nequeo caput tollere, ita nunc doleo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 45. jacentes tollet postea nos ambos aliquis, Id Most. 1, 4, 16. brachia ad caelum, Ov. M. 11, 541. brachia caelo, ib. 13, 668. ad aethera manus, ib. 3, 404. frontem ad caelum, ib. 3, 20.—scorvos farris *sc.* de agro, *to raise* or *reap*, 5, 131. nimbis tollentibus aequor, *the rains swelling* or *raising the sea*, Juv. 1, 81. animos tollit dictis, *he raises their spirits*, Virg. A. 9, 127. namque ante domandum ingentes tollent animos *sc.* equi, if they are high fed *before they are tamed, they will become fierce, too fiery* or *sprightly, too full of mettle*, Id. G. 3, 207. sustulere illi animos, *they have raised their spirits, they have become bold* or *have taken courage*, Liv. 3, 67. quia paululum vobis accessit pecuniae, sublati animi sunt, *your minds are elevated*, i. e. *you are proud*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 57. i nunc, tolle animos, et tecum finge triumphos, Propert. 3, 18, 17. postquam filiolum peperit, animos sustulit, *she has plucked up her spirits*, Plaut. Prue. 2, 8, 10.—aram cum ignibus suis sustulit, *he took up*, Ov. M. 12, 260. *so* arcus, 9, 118. arma, Id. F. 5, 569. in regem sustulit arma Getes, Id. P. 1, 8, 16. se sustulit arbos, *grew*, Virg. G. 2, 57. utque purpurea intexti tollant aulaea, Britanni, *and* to see *how the interwoven Britons seem to raise* or *draw up the purple tapestry* or *hangings* in the theatre, Virg. G. 3, 25. sic, ubi tolluntur festis aulaea theatris, surgere signa solent, Ov. M. 3, 111. *(vid.* G. 496.) virgo declinat cursus, aurumque volubile tollit, *and takes up the rolling gold*, i. e. *the golden apple*, Id. M. 10, 667. illi inter sese magnâ vi brachia tollunt in numerum, *they lift* or *raise*, Virg. G. 4, 174. in quo Alcibiades cachinnum dicitur sustulisse, *to have raised a loud laugh*, Cic. Fat. 5. si dicentis erunt fortunis ab sona dicta, Romani tollent equites peditesque cachinnum, Hor. Art. P. 113. nunc herbae, ruptâ tellure, cacumina tollunt, *raise*, Ov. F. 4, 127. *so* depositum terrâ sustulit ille caput, ib. 4, 256. 6, 754. *cf.* Tr. 4, 3, 82. M. 4, 244. dea sustulit alto fonte caput, ib. 5, 574. caput per terras hiantes, Lucan. 3, 11. aliquem cervicibus, Quinctil. 4, 2, 124. clamores ad sidera, Virg. A. 2, 422. tollitur in caelum clamor, ib. 11, 745.—in malos asperrimus parata tollo cornua, *I raise my horns*, i. e. *I am ready to attack*, Hor. Epod. 6, 12. sustulit hoc (cornu) nympha, *took up*, Ov. F. 5, 123. non tamen haec altè volucris sua corpora tollit, *this bird does not raise its body high*, Ov. M. 8, 256. *so* liceat modò corpus in auras tollere, Id. Ep. 18, 52. praesens vel imo tollere de gradu mortale corpus, *able to raise from the lowest condition*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 2. *add.* Lucr. 5, 560. ingentem manibus tollit cratera duabus, *he takes up*, Ov. M. 5, 82. *cf.* 12, 237. ter acutum sustulit ensem, ter malè sublato recidit ense manus, *my hand thrice raised the sharp sword*, Ov. Ep. 14,

45. tollite, pueri, faces, *raise*, Catull. 60, 121. fluctusque ad sidera tollit, *he raises*, Virg. A. 1, 103. et mulcere dedit fluctus, et tollere vento, ib. 66. *cf.* Lucan. 1, 416. tollere seu ponere vult freta, *to raise* or *calm the waves*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 16. bonus agricola magnos sustulit fructus, *reaped* or *had great crops*, Quinctil. 5, 10, 48. tollam gradum, *I will mend my pace*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 6. Triptolemum grenio sustulit illa (Cerea) suo, *she took up in her bosom*, Ov. F. 4, 550. *cf.* M. 10, 406. tibi tollit hinnitum—equa, *raises a neigh* or *neighs to you*, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 34. tollere honores, *to receive honour* or *respect*, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 27. aliquem honoribus, *(in dat. for* ad honores,) *to raise to preferments*, Hor. Od. 1, 1. 8. tollit humo saxum, *he takes up a stone from the ground*, Ov. M. 11, 110. *cf.* Cic. Caecin. 21. *so* tollit humo munus, *sc.* scutum;—idque ancile vocat, Ov. F. 3, 375. tollet humo validos proles Hyrica lacertos, Orion, *the offspring of* Hyreus *shall raise his strong arms from the earth*, i. e. *shall rise cosmically* or *with the sun*, Ov. F. 6, 719. se tollere humo, *to raise itself* or *themselves from the ground*, Ov. M. 7, 640. tentanda via est, qua me quoque possim tollere humo, *whereby I may raise myself from the ground*, i. e. *I may distinguish myself*, Virg. G. 3, 9. quum ignes nocte turribus sustulissent, *having raised fires* as a signal, Liv. 40, 7 f.—tollam ego te in collum, atque intro hinc auferam, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 42. Phaëthon optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur; sublatus est, Cic. Off. 3, 25. vos in caelum, si fieri poterit, humeris nostris tollemus, Cic. Phil. 11, 10. cives Romanos in crucem sustulit, Cic. Verr. 1, 3. *cf.* Quinctil. 4, 2, 17. in arduos tollor Sabinos, *I am raised* or *go up to the lofty* country of *the Sabines*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 21. herba se tollit in auras, *springs up* or *grows*, Ov. F. 3, 239. neque se possunt delphines in auras tollere, *to leap up* from the surface of the sea, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 44. *cf.* M. 2, 265. (tantâ vi exsiliunt delphines, ut plerumque vela navium transvolent, Plin. 9, 8 s. 7.)—unus erit, *(sc.* Romulus) quem tu tolles in caerula caeli, *i. e.* in numerum deorum adscribes, Ov. M. 14, 814. F. 2, 487.—Tollere laudes alicujus *vel* aliquem laudibus, *to extol*; nostras laudes in caelum sustulit, Cic. Att. 2, 25. te tollimus veris simis ac justissimis laudibus, Id. Fam. 15, 9. *so* Daphninque tuum tollemus ad astra, Virg. E. 5, 51. vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 9.—Tollere liberos, *to educate*, *to bring up*, Liv. 5, 30 f. *so* quod erit natum, tollito, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 3. si, quod peperisset, id educarem ac tollerem, Id. Truc. 2, 4, 45. quicquid peperisset, decreverunt tollere, Ter. And. 1, 3, 14. *cf.* 3, 1, 6. tu illos duos olim pro re tollebas tuâ, Id. Ad. 4, 3, 23. puerum injussu, credo, non tollent, meo, Id. Hec. 4, 4, 82. *cf.* 4, 1, 56 & 61. meminisse me esse gravidam, et mihi te maximo opere dicere, si puellam parerem, nolle tolli, *that you did not chuse it to be brought up*, but to be exposed, Id. Heaut. 4, 1, 24. scio quid feceris; sustulisti *sc.* eam, ib. *cf. v.* 53. tollere dulcem cogitat heredem, Juv. 6, 38. tollis enim *sc.* filiolum v. filiam, Id 9, 84. ibi ex oraclo voce divinâ edidit Apollo; puerum, primus Priamo qui foret post illa natus, temperaret tollere, *that he should not bring up*, but expose (Paris,) Cic. Div. 1, 21. et vet. poët. *cf.* Ov. 9, 675—698. (A. 47.) locupletesad tollendos liberos ingentia praemia, et pares poenae cohortantur, Plin. pan. 26 & 27. (vid. A. 212. in lege Papiâ Poppaeâ;) sapiens ducit uxorem, liberos tollit, Senec. Ep. 9. *cf.* Id. de clem. 1, 13. * Helenor, Maeonio regi quem serva Licymnia furtim sustulerat, *had secretly born* or *brought forth*, (al. *brought up*,) Virg. A. 9, 546 et ibi Serv. *cf.* Homer. Il. 6, 23. & Macrob. 5, 12. is autem humilitatem despicere audet cujusquam, qui ex Fadia sustulerit liberos? *who had* or *begot*, Cic. Phil. 13, 10 f. *so* cupidus ego liberorum uxorem duxi, natum sustuli, filium educavi, Quinctil. 4, 2, 42. decessit Pyrgis morbo aquae intercutis, sublato filio Nerone ex Agrippina, Suet. Ner. 5.—inque humeros limen tellure revulsum tollit, onus plaustri, *and takes the threshold torn up from the earth on his shoulders*, Ov. M. 12, 182. illa tollens lumina, *lifting up her eyes*, ib. 14, 840. *cf.* 15, 570 & 579. *so* manus ad caelum et sidera tollit, 2, 487. *cf.* F. 3, 364. 6, 449. Hortensius autem vehementer admirans,—ut etiam manus saepe tolleret, Cic. Acad. 4, 19. *so* sustulimus manus et ego et Balbus, Id. Fam. 7, 5, 5. admirans ait haec, manusque tollens, Catul. 53, 4.—membraque de durâ vix sua tollit humo, *raises*, Id. F. 2, 354. coluber tollens minas, Virg. G. 3, 421. navim, metretas quae trecentas tollerét, (se) parâsse dixit, *that he had purchased a ship*, *which could carry* 300 *metretae*, as we say, *a vessel of* 300 *ton*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 75. coro semper tollendus et austro—mercator, *subject to be tossed by*, Juv. 14, 268. dixit, dextraque molarem sustulit, *and took up a millstone in his right hand*, Ov. M. 3, 60. morantes (eos) plaustro sustulit, *he took them up* or *put them in his cart*, Id. F. 6, 680. fulvae nimbus arenae tollitur, *is raised*, Virg. G. 3, 111. oculos sustulit ad proceres, *he raised* or *lifted up*, Id. M. 13, 126. *cf.* 11, 463. F. 2, 624. oculos tollere contra *sc.* superstitionem, i. e. *to oppose*, Lucr. 1, 67. onus, *to undertake*; providere debent, quid oneris tollant, Cic. Verr. 3, 1. ora manusque ad superos, *to raise*, Ov. M. 15, 38. Amnis—de mediis sustulit ora vadis, Id. A. 3, 6, 52. *add.* F. 5, 603. tollere orbem, *to take up the round ball*, i. e. *the quoit*, Id. M. 10, 183. sex ubi sustulerit, totidem demerserit orbes *sc.* sol, *when he has risen and set six times*, Id. F. 3, 517. sustulit exutas vinclis ad sidera palmas, *he raised*, Virg. A. 2, 153. paene est oblita (Callisto) pharetram tollere cum telis, et, quem suspenderat, arcum, *to take up*, Ov. M. 2, 440. *so* pignora, Id. F. 6, 445. pilam, Id. Art. 3, 362. plani autem piscium in vado dormiunt, ut manu saepe tollantur, Plin. 10, 75 s. 95.—Phaëtis poenas sustulit, *suffered*, Cic. N. D. 3, 33. iste *sc.* Triptolemus—primus arabit, et seret, et cultâ praemia tollet humo, *shall reap* or *receive*, Ov. F. 4, 560. cum liquidam tollunt lugubri voce querelam *sc.* cycni, *they raise*, Lucr. 4, 552. quem tollere rhedâ vellet, iter faciens, *he would take up*

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in bis chariot, Hor. S. 2, 6, 42. meâ factum est insulsâ verecundiâ, ut te proficiscens non tollerem *sc.* rhedâ *v.* in rhedam, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 10. risum tollere, *to raise a laugh*, Hor. Art. 381. Romulum ad deos immortales benevolentiâ famâque sustulimus, *we have raised*, Cic. Cat. 3, 1.—saxum tollens manu, Virg. A 12, 904. qui saxa jacerent, quae de terra ipsi tollerent, Cic. Caec. 21 m.—solio se tollit ab alto, *he raises himself* or *rises*, Virg. A. 8, 541. cùm dea se paribus per caelum sustulit alis, *mounted* or *flew*, ib. 5, 657. *cf.* Ov. Ep. 16, 72. M. 2, 709. se tollere humo, ib. 7, 640. modò se super aëra frustra tollere conatur, *to raise*, ib. 12, 519. *so* fulgur ibi ad ad caelum se tollit, *rises*, Lucr. 2, 327. itaque et arbores, et vites, et quae sunt humiliora, neque se tollere a terra altiùs possunt, &c. Cic. Tusc. 5, 13. tollens se supra modum oratio, *i. e.* magnifica, Quinctil. 4, 2, 61.—nec puer Iliacâ de gente Latinos in tantum spe tollet avos, Virg. A 6, 876. se tollere ad spem rei alicujus, Quinctil. 1, 2, 26. signum quasi aliquod sustulisti omnibus ad bene sperandum de republica, Cic. Marcel. 1. *cf.* Lucan. 9, 220. ne tollat supercilia, *i. e.* ne irascatur, Catul. 66, 46. scurra Volaterius,—qui pro se tolleret atque mitteret in phimum talos, mercede diurnâ conductum pavit, *maintained a hireling to take up the dice for him, and put them into the box*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 16. tollam altiùs tectum, Cic. de Har. resp. 15 f. velamina Thisbes tollit *sc.* Pyramus, *he takes up*, Ov. M. 5, 116. cùm jam tolli vexilla juberet, *when he ordered the banners to be displayed*, i. e. when he gave the signal to engage, Juvenal. 2, 101. pars tollere vocem exiguam, *raised their slender voice*, Virg. A. 6, 492. *cf.* Lucr. 2, 577. urnam sustulit *sc.* Ilia, *she took up* on her head *the pitcher* of water, Ov. F. 3, 14 & 40. erectos ad sidera tollere vultus, *to raise*, Ov. M. 2, 86. *cf.* 731. 2, 275. 11, 740. 13, 542. F. 3, 608. rite cavis undam de flumine palmis sustulit, Virg. A. 8, 70. plus tibi, quam Juno, nocuit Venus, illa premendo sustulit, *she* (Juno) *raised by endeavouring to depress you*, Ov. Ep. 4, 11.—¶ 2. *to take away, to remove*; solem de mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam tollunt, Cic. Amic. 13. tollite cuncta, inquit, coeptosque auferte labores, Virg. A 4, 439. tollitur ab atriis Liciniis—in Galliam Naevius, et trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3. aliquid ab igne tollere, Scribon. 8, 157. amorem, Ov. Rem. 541. argentum de fronte tabernae, Id. de Nuce, 140. tollàs licet omne quod usquam est auri atque argenti, Juv. 8, 122. has artes, Id. Art. 3, 594. *cf.* Martial. 9, 36, 11. sublatâ enim assensione, omnem et motum animorum, et actionem rerum sustulerunt, Cic. Acad. 4, 19. avaritiam si tollere vultis, mater ejus tollenda est luxuries, Cic. Or. 2, 40. tolle, puer, calices, Martial. 12, 11. *cf.* 2, 29 f. 6, 30, 2. Caesar, quod nec colloquium tolli volebat, &c. *to be prevented*, Caes. B. G. 1, 42. parvo labore magnas controversias tollere, Id. B. C. 1, 9. corpus et intactum tollere certus erat, *to take away*, Ov. ad Liv. 228. ah nimiùm faciles, qui tristia crimina caedis flumineâ tolli posse putetis aquâ, Ov. F. 2, 46. de igne aliquid tollere, *to take off the fire*, Col. 12, 41, 4. de *v.* e medio aliquem tollere, *to cut off*, *to kill*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7. Liv. 24, 6. *or simply* tollere, Cic. N. D. 3, 33. iniit consilia reges tollere, Nep. 6, 3. Brute,—qui reges consueris tollere, cur non hunc Regem jugulas? Hor. S. 1, 7, 34. sorbitio tollit quem dira cicutae, *i. e.* Socrates, Pers. 4, 2.—" quis neget Aeneae magnâ de stirpe Neronem? sustulit hic matrem, sustulit ille patrem, (ambiguè *v.* duplice sensu dictum,) *the one* (Nero) *took off* or *killed his mother, the other* (Aeneas) *bore off his father* from the flames of Troy, Suet. Ner. 39. *so* Cicero—Caesarem laudandum et tollendum censebat; cùm aliud diceret, aliud intelligi vellet, *when he said one thing*, that Caesar should be praised and extolled or advanced to honour; *and meant another*, that he should be cut off, Paterc. 2, 62. *cf.* Cic. Fam. 11, 20. Suet. Aug. 12.—primùm (Vettius) Caepionem *(i. e.* Brutum) de oratione suâ sustulit, quem in senatu acerrimè nominârat, *took out of his speech*, i. e. *did not mention* in his speech from the Rostra to the people, Cic. Att. 2, 24 m. aliquem de foro, atque adeo de civitate, *to banish*, Cic. Cluent. 29. nennullis videtur, Epicurum, ne in offensionem Atheniensium caderet, verbis reliquisse deos, re sustulisse, *took them away in fact*, i. e. denied their existence, Cic. N. D. 1, 30 & 31. dictaturam funditus ex republica sustulit *sc.* Antonius, *abolished*, Cic. Phil. 1, 1 f.—diem tollere, *to waste*, so as to prevent any publick business from being done; si qua res illum diem aut auspiciis, aut excusatione sustulit, tota causa judiciumque sublatum est, Cic. Dom. 17 f. nec est unquam longâ oratione utendum, nisi—tolli diem utile est, Cic. Leg. 3, 18. (A. 14.) carnes ejus *(sc.* cucurbitae silvestris) cum absinthio et sale dentium dolorem tollunt, *the fleshy pulp of the wild gourd with wormwood and salt takes away the tooth-ach*, Plin. 20, 3 f. 8. *cf.* 26, 12. ut dolor tumorque per ea tollantur, Cels. 8, 11, 9. e civitate aliquem tollere, *to banish*, Cic. Dom. 17. tu quidem, inquit, totum Epicurum paene e philosophorum choro sustulisti, Cic. Fin. 1, 8. Coelius—sublatus erat e numero recuperatorum, Id. Flac. 4 f. impia derisi gentilis gaudia tollens, *taking away*, Catul. 67, 123. nonne videntur hunc hominem ex rerum naturâ sustulisse et eripuisse, cui repente caelum, solem, aquam, terramque ademerint? Cic. Rosc. A. 26. ut tollatur error omnis imperitorum, id. Fin. 1, 11. tibi decernitur, ut regem reducas, quòd commodo rem facere possis; ut exercitum religio tollat, *you are appointed to restore the king by every means in your power, without an army, which the prediction of the sibylline books forbids to be used*, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 6. fidem de foro, dignitatem de rep. sustulistis, *you have taken away credit from the* forum, Cic. Rull. 1, 8. quae enim proposita fuerunt nobis,—dignitas in sententiis dicendis, libertas in republicâ capessendâ; ea sublata tota, sed nec mihi magis, quàm omnibus, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 7. si prima inedia febrem non sustulit, Cels. 2, 12, 13. modò febrem ipsam tollit *sc.* balneum, Id. 2, 17, 7.—ne quis frumentum de

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area tolleret, antequam cum decumano pectus esset, Cic. Verr. 3, 14. quare potes genus hoc totum orationis tollere, &c. ib 3, 8, 21. quidam morbi breves acutique sunt, qui citò vel tollunt hominem, *(cut off* or *kill,)* vel ipsi citò finiuntur, Celf. 3, 1, 4. *cf.* 4, 15. 5. tollere inducias, *to put an end to the truce*, Liv. 30, 4. *fo* quaeque dies bellum, belli tibi fustulit iram, Ov. F. 2, 47. legem, si non jure rogata est, tollere, *to abrogate* or *annul*, Cic. Leg. 2, 12. da venam potius *(sc.* mihi,) vel totos tolle libellos, *take away*, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 65. *fo* nodosaque tollite lina, *take away your knotty nets*, Id. M. 3, 153. tollis linteа *(i. e.* mappas *v.* sudaria) negligentiorum, *you take away* or *steal the table-napkins*, Catul. 12, 3. *cf.* Martial. 8, 59, 8. & 12, 29. lis tollitur, Quinctil. 7, 2, 45. 9, 2, 91.—nec tibi parcetur misero, trepidumque magistrum in cavea magno fremitu leo tollet alumnus, *the young lion will devour*, Juv. 14, 247. a mihi promisso corpore tolle manus, *take off* or *away*, Ov. Ep 20, 136. *fo* Protogenes manum de tabulâ non sciebat tollere, Plin. 35, 10. Asclepiades medicamenta sustulit, *disapproved* or *did not make use of medicines* in fevers, Celf. 3, 4, 9. ejus rei memoriam omnem tolli funditus ac deleri arbitror oportere, Cic. Quint. 21 f. cùm mendum scripturae liturâ tollatur, *a mistake in writing is effaced by a rasure*, Cic. Fam. 6, 7. deletis ex animo suspicionem, metumque tollatis, Id. Rosc. A. 2. horrueram,—cùm dea quos lecit, sustulit ipsa metus, Ov. F. 6, 20 tolle morus tantùm, Ov. Ep. 4, 147. *cf.* M. 13, 556. arcuit omnipotens; pariterque ipsosque nefasque sustulit, *and took away*, Ov. M. 2, 506. omne nefas omnemque mali purgamina causam credebant nostri tollere posse senes, *our ancestors believed that purifying sacrifices could take away all guilt* or *wickedness*, Id. F. 2, 36. da igitur negotium Pharnaci, &c. ut id nomen ex omnibus libris tollatur, *may be erased*, Cic. Att. 13, 44 f. otia si tollas, periere Cupidinis arcus, *if you take away*, Ov. Rem. 139. pecuniam de templo, Quinctil. 3, 6, 37. 4, 3. 4, 2, 8 & 68. *cf.* Nep. 22, 9. tollere nodosam nescit medicina podagram, Ov. P. 1, 3, 23. non bene, si tollas praelia, durat amor, Ov. A. 1, 8, 96. quis enim virtutem amplectitur ipsam, praemia si tollas, Juvenal. 10, 142 tolle preces, dixi; quod petis, arma dabunt, *away with intreaties*, Ov. F. 3, 198. *fo* tolle querelas, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 3. retia cum pedicis, laqueosque artesque dolosas tollite, *take away*, Ov. M. 15, 474. simulacra ex delubris C. Verres sustulit, Cic. Caecil. 1. *fo* omitto, unde sustuleris *sc.* signa *v.* statuas, Cic. paradox. 5, 2. Caesar primùm suo, deinde omnium remotis equis, ut, aequato periculo, spem fugae tolleret, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. *cf.* 7, 28. spem sine profectu, Maxime, tolle mihi, Ov. P. 3, 1, 58. *cf.* Tr. 2, 182. omnem igitur suspicionem sustuli, Cic. Att. 10, 16. lenius instando tardis tolle tui, Ov. Art. 1, 718. tollens regmina surae, *i. e.* cothurnos, *taking off*, Catul. 63, 129. si Veneres tollas, rustica silva tua est, *if you take away love*, Ov. Ep. 4, 102. solantia tollite verba, Ov. M. 11, 685. *fo* vocabula virtute carentia tollet *sc.* poëta, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 123, erat quod tollere velles *sc.* in verbis Lucilii, *there was something which you would wish to cancel* or *retrench*, Id. S. 1, 4, 11. ut dixi fluere hunc (*Lucilium*) lutulentum, saepe ferentem plura quidem tollenda relinquendis, ib. 1, 10, 52. urbem, *to destroy*; majores nostri Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, Cic. Off. 3, 11. namque ea vel nemo, vel qui mihi vulnera fecit, solus Achilleo tollere more potest, *can cure*, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 100. (G. 447.)

SUBLĀTUS, part. *raised*, *lifted up*; praedorum adventum significabat ignis e specula sublatus, Cic. Verr. 5, 37. sublatus in aëra pennis, Ov. M. 7, 354. civis R. sublatus in crucem, Cic. Verr. 1, 5. dato signo, et sublatis ancoris, *having weighed anchor*, Caes. B. G. 4. 23. Roma in montibus posita et convallibus, coenaculis sublata atque suspensa, Cic. Rull. 2, 35. altè sublatum consurgit Turnus in ensem, Virg. A. 12, 729. *cf.* 9, 749. lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga colùber, ib. 2, 474. sublato montem genitore petivi, ib. f. nunc potes ad solem sublato dicere vultu, Ov. F. 3, 851. ad caelum manibus sublatis, Hor. S. 2, 5, 97. agam per altas aure sublatâ nives, quaecunque praecedet fera, *I will drive with erected ears*, Id. Epod. 6, 7. sublatus super capita scutis, Liv. 34, 39. respondes, altero ad frontem sublato, altero ad mentum depresso, supercilio, "crudelitatem tibi non placere," Cic. Pis. 6 f. sublatâ palpebrâ, sic, ut &c. *the eye-lid being raised*, Celf. 7, 7, 70. inter manus sublatus, et multùm gemens dominum refertur, Phaedr. 5, 7, 10. sublatus ad aethera clamor, Virg. A. 2, 338. Liv. 10, 14. adjeci sublato pondera malo, *I added weight to the apple* when *taken up*, Ov. M. 10, 677.—* *brought up*, *educated*; non ita me genitor bellis assuetus Opheltes sublatum erudiit, Virg. A. 9, 205. qui liberi nati expositi, deinde sublati a quibusdam, et in servitute educati sunt, Plin. Ep 10, 72. *cf.* Hor. S. 2, 5, 45. Tac. An. 11, 21. 15, 52.—* *elevated*, *proud*; quo praelio sublati Helvetii audaciùs subsistere coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15. hac victoriâ sublatus Ambiorix, ib. 5, 37. nescia mens hominum servare modum rebus sublata secundis, Virg. A. 10, 501. juvenilis animus levium quoque rerum gloriâ sublatus, Tac. An. 13, 11. fidens magis et sublatior ardet *sc.* leo, Ov. Hal. 54.—¶ 2. *taken away*, *removed*; dapes jubet et sublata reponi pocula, Virg. A. 8, 175. sublatis dolis, ib. 12, 26. sublato lumine, *i. e.* lucernâ remotâ, Propert. 2, 12, 9. virtutem incolumem odimus, sublatam ex oculis quaerimus invidi, *i. e.* virum virtute praeditum, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 31. sublato jure nocendi, Hor. Art. 284. his sublatis, Id. S. 2, 8, 10. sublato pavore, Lucan. 3, 438. bellum adventu Pompeii sublatum atque sepultum *sc.* est, Cic. Manil. 11. veteres leges novis legibus esse sublatas, Cic. Or. 1, 58. *add.* Rosc. A. 1. ad Brut. 6. sic ille affectus, illinc tum pro mortuo sublatus, brevi postea est mortuus, Cic. Verr. 5, 54 f. quod satis in usum fuit, sublato, ceterum omne incensum est, *what they had occasion for being carried off*, Liv. 22, 20. Fulvia,—sublato auctore, de Catilinae conjuratione, quae quoque modo audierat, compluribus narravit,

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matrem, *concealing her mother*, Sallust, Cat. 23.— SUBLĀTE, adv. *sublimely, in a lofty stile*, Cic. Or. 55.—¶ 2. *arrogantly, proudly*; nihil de me dixi sublatius, Cic. Dom. 36.— SUBLĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a raising or lifting up*; tempus solùm metitur *sc.* rythmus, ut a sublatione ad positionem iisdem sit spatiis pedum, Quinctil. 9, 4, 48 & 55.— * *met.* Stoici voluptatem sic definiunt; sublationem animi sine ratione, opinantis se magno bono frui, Cic. Fin. 2, 4 ad fin.—¶ 2. *a taking away* or *destroying*; an restitutio pro sublatione judicii sit, et perinde valeat, ac si judicium non fuisset, Quinctil. 7, 1, 60.

TOLLĒNO, ōnis, m. *an engine to raise water, a swipe*, Plin. 19, 4 f. 20. Senec. q. nat. 2, 9.—¶ 2. *a kind of machine* or *crane for raising great weights, a warlike engine*, Liv. 24, 34. & 38, 5.— TŌLŪTIM, adv. *with an umbling pace*; ut equus, qui ad vehendum est natus, tamen traditur magistro, ut equiso doceat tolutim incedere, Varr. apud Non. 1, 12. *cf.* Plin. 8, 42 f. 67. demam hercle jam de ordeo, (*for* hordeo,) tolutim ni badizas, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 116.—TOLŪTĀRIUS equus, *an ambling* or *pacing horse*, Senec. Ep. 87 m.

TOMACĪNA, æ, f. *a pudding* or *sausage made of hogs flesh* or *entrails*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10.—TOMACŬLUM, & *per syncopen*, tomăclum, i, n. *a pudding* or *sausage*, Juvenal. 10, 355. Martial. 1, 42. Petron. 31 & 49.

TŌMENTUM, i, n. (*q.* tondimentum,) *all kind of stuffing for cushions* or *beds*; as, locks of wool, feathers, hair, chaff, straw, &c. Varr. L. L. 4, 35. Druso adeo alimenta subducta, ut tomentum e culcitâ tentaverit mandere, Suet. Tib. 54. *cf.* Tac. An. 6, 23. tomentum Lingonicum, (*al.* Leuconicum,) *a fine kind of stuffing*, Martial. 14, 159. *cf.* 11, 22.—tomentum circense, *a mattress* or *couch with coarse stuffing*, such as were used in the Circus, Id. 14, 160. Senec. de vit. beat. 25.

TŌMEX, icis, & tōmix v. thomix, icis, f. *a cord* or *rope*; ex sparto Hispanico, Vitruv. 7, 3. fasciculos tomice palmeâ, aut junceâ ligato, *bind the bundles with a palm-* or *rush-rope*, Col. 12, 32. *cf.* Plin. 17, 10 f. 11.

TŌMUS, i, m. (*i. e.* sectio,) *a tome* or *volume*, Mart. 1, 67.

TŌNĀRE, (tŏno, ui, ĭtum,) *to thunder*; quem super ingens porta tonat caeli, Virg. G. 3, 260. ut subitò, ut properè, ut validè tonat, imp. *it thunders*, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 10 & 78. *so* si fulserit, si tonuerit, Cic. Div. 2, c. ult.—nunc summe toto Jupiter caelo tona, Senec. Med. 531. Jupiter, an venti, discussâ nube, tonarent, Ov. M. 13, 70. ter tonuit sine nube Deus, Ov. F. 3, 369, et qui fulmineo sape sine igne tonat, Id. P. 2, 2, 118.—¶ 2. *to sound loudly* or *dreadfully, to make a terrible noise*; tympana tanta tonant, Lucr. 2, 618. horrificis juxtà tonat Aetna ruinis, *thunders*, Virg. A. 3, 571. tum pondere turris procubuit subito, et caelum tonat omne fragore, *resounds*, ib. 9, 541. *cf.* 12, 757. excelsum nemus vasto fragore tonuit, Senec. Troad. 173. murmure jam saevo verberibusque tonas, Martial. 9, 70, 4.—* Pericles ab Aristophane poëtâ fulgere, tonare, permiscere Graeciam dictus est, Cic. Or. 9. tonantibus Demosthenis Platonisque non cessit Cicero, Col. 1 pr. 30. non enim amputata oratio, et abscissa; sed lata, et magnifica, et excelsa tonat, fulgurat, omnia denique perturbat ac miscet, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 19. Col. 1 praef. ad fin. Propert. 3, 15, 40. proinde tona; solitum tibi, Virg. A. 11, 383.—*with the accus.* ter centum tonat ore deos, *she invokes with a loud voice*, ib. 4, 510. et vetat insano verba tonare foro, *to utter*, Propert. 4, 1, 234. aspera vel paribus bella tonare modis, *to celebrate*, Martial 8, 3, 14 quanto tu ore patris laudes tonas? Plin. praef. Hàc iter est Superis ad magni tecta tonantis, *to the house of the great Thunderer*, i. e. *of* Jupiter, Ov. M. 1, 170. magni matrona Tonantis, *the wife of* Jupiter, *i. e.* Juno, ib. 2, 466. *so* dicor matrona Tonantis, Ov. F. 6, 33. germana Tonantis, *the sister of the Thunderer*, Ov. Ep. 9, 7. quid—progenitore Tonanti esse satam prodest? Id. Ov. M. 11, 319. Capitolinus Tonans, *i. e.* Jupiter Capitolinus, *worshipped in the Capitol*, Id. F. 2, 69. *so* Tarpeius, Id. P. 2, 2, 44. questa diu secum (Ceres) sic est adfata Tonantem, Id. F. 4, 585.

TONĪTRU, ind. n. & tonitrus, ūs, m. & tonitruum, i, n. *thunder; a rumbling sound; a crack* or *peal of thunder*; tonitra caelum omne ciebo, Virg. A. 4, 122. subito coorta tempestas cum magno fragore, tonitribusque, &c. Liv. 1, 16. *add.* Cic. Div. 2, 18. tonitribus vitiantur ova, Col. 8, 5, 12. tonitruum definit Posidonius sicci aëris sonitum, Senec. N. Q. 2, 26 tonitrua solitaribus ovibus abortus inferunt, Plin. 8, 47 f. 72. fulgorem cernimus, antè quàm tonitrum accipimus, Lucr. 6, 170. quarundam domorum (*sc.* labyrinthi Aegyptii) talis est situs, ut adaperientibus tonitruum intus terribile exsistat, Plin. 36, 13 f. 19. de tuberibus haec traduntur peculiariter; cùm fuerint imbres, ac tonitrua crebra, nasci, et maximè e tonitribus: terrerrima autem verno (tempore) esse, Plin. 19, 3 f. 13. *hence* si ver erit; facient optata tonitrua coenas majores, *i. e.* procreabunt tubera, Juvenal 5, 117.—TŌNĪTRĀLIS, e, *thundering, containing thunder*, Lucr. 1, 1096.

TONDĒRE (tondeo, tŏtondi, tonsum,) *to clip, to cut with shears*; Dionysius,—ne tonsori collum committeret, tondere filias suas docuit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20. tondere naevos in facie, religiosum habent etiam nunc nulli, Plin. 28, 4. convēnit caput ad cutem tondere, *to clip one's hair close to the skin*, Cels. 3, 18, 26. *cf.* 1, 4. 2. et alibi saepius;—nunc tunim cinērārius tondet os, *i. e.* capillum et barbam, Catul. 60, 138.—in capite comendo tam incuriosus, ut raptim compluribus simul tonsoribus operam daret, ac modò tonderet, modò raderet barbam, *i. e.* modò tonderi, modò radi faceret, *he sometimes clipped, sometimes shaved his beard*, Suet. Aug. 79. *so* non tondet, inquam; quid ergo facit? radit? Martial. 2, 17. lavamus, tondemur, et convivimus ex consuetudine, Quinctil. 1, 6 f. cenhores cum (*sc.* M. Livium) tondere (*al.* tonderi) coëgerunt, Liv. 27, 36. candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat, *fell from him that clipt it*, Virg. E. 1, 29. *metaph.* hunc tondebo aurg usque ad cutem, *I'll strip*

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fleece him of his money, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 8.—* oves tondere, *to clip* or *ſhear*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 29. Plin. 18, 27 ſ. 66 f. nec minùs interea barbas, incanaque menta Cinyphii tondent hirci, *ſc.* paſtores v. homines tondent, *they ſhear* or *cut*, Virg. G. 3, 312. nec tondere quidem—vellera poſſunt, ib. 561.—oleas et vites, *to lop* or *prune*, Plin. 15, 1 ſ. 2. vitis in pollicem tondeatur, Col. 4, 21, 3. tum brachia tonde, *then prune the boughs*, Virg. G. 2, 368 balſamum tondetur ſimiliter *ſc.* ac vitis, Plin. 12, 25 ſ. 24. ille comam mollis jam tum tondebat acanthi, *he cropped the leaves*, Virg. G. 4, 137.—TONDERE ſegetem, *to cut down, to reap*, Tibul. 4, 1, 172. nocte leves meliùs ſtipulae, nocte arida prata tondentur, *are cut*, Virg. G. 1, 290.—* tondent dumeta juvenci, *crop, browze* or *feed on*, ib. 15. *ſo* equos in gramine vidi tondentes campum latè, Id. A. 3, 537. tondentes gramina lanigerae pecudes, Lucr. 2, 659.—violas tondere manu, *to pull, to gather*, Propert. 3, 11, 29.—illa autem, quae tondetur praecordia roſtro alitis, *ſc.* ſecundum, *who has her entrails torn*, Sil. 13, 839 *ſo* roſtroque immanis vultur obunco immortale jecur tondens, *tearing*, (al. tundens, *pouncing*,) Virg. A. 6, 598.—TONSUS, part *clipt*, *cut*; tonſus capillus, Ov. M. 8, 151. tonſa barba, Mart. 11, 40, 3. vir ad ſpeculum tonſus, Id. 6, 64, 4. tu ex tenebricoſa popina conſul extractus, cum illâ ſaltatrice tonsâ, *i. e.* cum Gabinio, *that crept effeminate dancer*, Cic. Piſ. 8 f. et ibi Manutius; *cf.* c. 10 & 11.—tonſae lanae, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 14. equarum juba tonſa, Plin. 8, 42 f. tonſae oves, Virg. G. 3, 443. *ſo* tonſum corpus *ſc.* ovium, *ſhorn*, ib 448. tonſis mantilia villis, *ſmooth towels, with the hairs out off*, ib. 4, 377.—ſub quorum titulis Africa tonſa jacet, *thou lieſt proſtrate with thy hair cut*, Propert. 4, 11, 38. (vanquiſhed captives uſed to cut their hair and preſent it to the conqueror, Ov. A. 1, 14, 45. F 1, 645.)—tonſus reus, *i. e.* abſolutus, Martial. 2, 74, 3. (it was cuſtomary for perſons under any publick accuſation to let their hair and beard grow to move compaſſion, and when acquitted, to cut them, Id. 2, 24. Plin. 7, 27, 13 & 14. *vid.* A. 256 & 432.)—tonſus puer *v.* miniſter, *plain, homely, ruſtic*; opp. *to* comatus & delicatus, Martial. 10, 98, 9. & 11, 12, 3.—¶ 2. duris ut ilex tonſa bipennibus, *lopped, pruned*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 57. ipſe caput tonſae foliis evinctus olivae, *having his head bound with the leaves of ſhorn* or *cut olive*, i. e. with a garland of olive-leaves, Virg. A. 5, 774. *cf.* 556. & G. 3, 21. tonſae novales, *i. e.* demeſſae, *lands after reaping*, from which the corn has been reaped or the hay cut, Virg. G. 1, 71. *ſo* tonſa humus, Ov. Rem. 192. tonſis in vallibus, *in new mowed vallies*; according to Servius, *ſtript of their trees and buſhes*; perhaps rather, *browſed, grazed* or *fed upon*, Virg. G. 4, 277. *cf* 1, 15.—TONSITARE, fr. *to clip* or *ſhear often*; rerin' ter in anno tu has (oves) tonſitari, *do you think that they are ſhorn thrice a year*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 9.—TONSA, ae, f. *an oar*, V. Flacc. 1, 569. oftener plur. TONSAE, ārum, *oars*, Virg. A. 7, 28. 10, 299. Lucan. 3, 527. & 5, 448. Sil. 11, 491.—TONSILIS, e, *that may be clipped* or *cut, long*; caprae in Cilicia circaque Syrtes villo tonſili veſtiuntur, Plin. 8, 50 ſ. 76. picea—tonſili facilitate, *which may be eaſily clipped* or *lopped*, Id. 16, 10 ſ. 18.—¶ 2. *clipt* or *cut into various figures*; villa, non otioſis ordinata myrtetis, vicinâque platano, tonſilique buxeto, Martial. 3, 58. primus C. Matius ex equeſtri ordine, divi Auguſti amicus, invenit nemora tonſilia intra hos LXXX. annos, Plin. 12, 2 ſ. 6.—TONSILLAE, ārum, f. *the tonſils* or *glands*, at the root of the tongue, Plin. 11, 37 ſ. 66. Cic. N. D. 2, 54.—¶ 2. *a diſeaſe* or *diſorder in the tonſils*, *the mumps* or *ſquinnancy*; menta utilis et contra tonſillas cum alumine, Plin. 20, 14 ſ. 53. *cf.* Celſ. 1, 5, 1. & 6, 10, 1.

TONSOR, ōris, m. *a barber*; Romani per annos CCCCLIV. ſine tonſoribus fuêre; intonſi enim vivebant: quod adſignificant antiquorum ſtatuae, pleraeque capillum et barbam magnam habentes, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 10. inducti ſunt Romam (*ſc.* tonſores) primùm ex Siciliâ a P. Ticinio Mena:—primus omnium radi quotidie inſtituit Africanus ſequens; Auguſtus cultris ſemper uſus eſt, Plin. 7, 59. tonſorem capiti non eſt adhibere neceſſum; radere te meliùs ſpongia, Phoebe, poteſt, Martial. 6, 57. *add.* 11, 85. ſi curtatus (*al.* curatus) inaequali tonſore capillos occurri, rides, *having my hair cut by an uneven* or *bungling barber*, i. e. *cut awry*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 94. quin ipſi quidem tonſor ungues dempſerat, *had cut his nails*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 33. opinor omnibus et lippis notum et tonſoribus eſſe, *i. e.* in ore omnium eſſe, Hor. S. 1, 7, 3.—TONSORIUS, a, *of* or *pertaining to a barber*; arma *v.* ferramenta tonſoria, *a barber's tools*: tondendis haec arma tibi ſunt apta capillis; unguibus haec (*ſc.* forſex) longis, utilis illa (novacula) genis, Mart. 14, 36. culter tonſorius, *a razor*, Cic. Off. 2, 7. *ſo* cultellus tonſorius, Val. Max. 3, 2, 15.—TONSTRIX, icis, f. *a female barber*, *a barber girl*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 51. &c. Martial. 2, 17.—*ſo* TONSTRICULA, ae, f. dim. ita regiae virgines, ut tonſtriculae, tondebant barbam, et capillum patris, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 20.—TONSTRINA, ae, f. *a barber's ſhop* or *ſhade*, Plaut. Amph. 4, 1, 5. Epid. 2, 2, 13. in tonſtrina ut ſedebam, me infit percontarier, Id. Aſin. 2, 2, 86. ex adverſo ei loco tonſtrina erat quaedam, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 39. aranei tela vulneribus tonſtrinarum ſanguinem ſiſtit, *ſtanches the blood of wounds in barber's ſhops*, i. e. *made by the razor*, Plin. 29, 6 ſ. 36. in tonſtrinarum officinis, Id. 36, 22 ſ. 47.—TONSURA, ae, f. *a clipping* or *ſhearing*, *a cutting*; tonſurae tempus inter aequinoctium vernum et ſolſtitium, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 6. quidam has (oves) in anno bis tondent, ut in Hiſpaniâ citeriore, ac ſemeſtres faciunt tonſuras, ib. ſ. 8. nigra lana primae tonſurae, Plin. 28, 8 ſ. 29. nec malè deformet rigidos tonſura capillos, ſit coma, ſit doctâ barba reſecta manu, Ov. Art. 1, 517.—¶ 2. *a lopping* or *pruning*; vitis tantùm tonſuram annuam quaerit, alternam verò myrtus, punicae, oleae, Plin. 17, 27 ſ. 45. *add.* 16, 37 ſ. 68.—TONSUS, ūs, m. *a clipping* or *ſhearing*; ſura, pes, ſtatura, tenſus,

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i. e. tonſum caput, *his ſhorn pate*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 228.

TŌNUS *v.* tŏnos, i, m. & tŏnum, i, n. *a tone or ſound, a note in muſick*, Vitruv. 5, 4. & 9, c. ult. ¶ 2. *the accent of a ſyllable*, Gell. 13, 25.—¶ 3. *the middle tint between light and ſhade* in a picture, Plin. 35, 5 ſ. 11 f.—¶ 4. *a peal* of thunder; tonitrua nos pluraliter dicimus; antiqui aut tonitruum dixerunt aut tonum, Senec. N. Q. 2, 56.—¶ 5. *the ſpace between the earth and the moon*, Plin. 2, 22 ſ. 20.

TOPAZION *v.* -ium, i, n. & -ius, i, m. *the topaz, a gem*, Plin. 37, 8 ſ. 32.

TŌPHUS *v.* tofus, i, m. *a ſand- or gravel-ſtone, rotten ſtone*; et tophus ſcaber, Virg. G. 2, 214. nam tophus ſcaber naturâ friabĭlis, Plin. 17, 4. arenōſus tophus, Col. 4, 22, 8. *cf.* 3, 11, 7. intra ſubit tophis laqueataque pumice vivo, Ov. F. 3, 315. *cf.* M. 8, 561.—TOPHĪNUS, a. *of ſand- or gravel-ſtone*, Suet. Cl. 21.—*ſo* TOPHACEUS *v.* tofaceus; fruges alit tofacea *ſc.* marga *v.* terra, *gravelly marle*, Plin. 17, 7.

* TOPARCHIA, ae, f. (regionis praefectura,) *a certain part of country, a diſtrict*; reliqua Judaea dividitur in toparchias decem, Plin. 5, 14 ſ. 15. TOPARCHA, ae, f. *the governor of a diſtrict, a prefect*, Spartian. in Adrian. 12.

TŌPIA, ōrum, n. *(a τοπος, locus,) painted landſcapes*, Vitruv. 7, 5.—TOPIĀRIUS, a. opus topiarium, *topiarian* or *figure-work* in a garden; a work made by bending, twiſting, and cutting pliable ſhruhs and trees, or plants, into various ſhapes for the ſake of ornament; the laying out of parterres, the forming of arbours or bowers, &c. Vitruv. 5, 8. Plin. 12, 5 ſ. 11. 15, 30 ſ. 39 f. arbores urbanae, et quae topiario *(ſc.* operi) tantùm coluntur, *which are cultivated only for forming arbours or the like*, Id. 18, 28 ſ. 68. vincaper-vinca ſemper viret,—topiaria herba, *a plant fit for forming arbours*, &c. Id. 21, 11 ſ. 39 f. *ſo* acanthus, topiaria et urbana herba, Id. 22, 22 ſ. 34.—TOPIĀRIA *ſc.* ars, *the art of laying out and adorning a pleaſure garden*, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 2.—TOPIĀRIUS, i, m. *a perſon ſkilled in that art, an ornamental gardener*; topiarium laudavi: ita omnia conveſtit hederâ, quà baſim villae, quà intercolumnia ambulationis; ut denique illi palliati *(i. e.* ſtatuae virorum doctorum Graeco habitu) topiariam facere videantur, et hederam vendere, *that thoſe Greeks ſeem to exerciſe the art of* topiarii, Cic. ibid. ſervi atrienſes et topiarii, Id. parad. 5, 2. *add.* Plin. 18, 26 ſ. 65 m. Plin. Ep. 3, 19.

* TOPICA, ōrum, n. *topics*, the general heads or common places from which arguments are drawn; alſo *a book concerning theſe*, Cic. Topic. 1. Fam. 7, 20.—TOPICE, es, f. *the art of finding arguments* on any queſtion, Cic. Top. 2.

TŌRAL *v.* tōrāle, is, n. *the cloth or ticking* that covers a mattreſs or couch, *a bed-covering*, Varr. L. L. 4, 35. Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22. S. 2, 4, 84.

TORCŪLAR, *v.* torcūlāre, is, n. & torcularium, i, n. *(a* torquendo,) *a place in a* villa, *where wine or oil was preſſed*; torcular proximum ſit culinae, Vitruv. 6, 9. turcularia praecipuè, cellaeque olearias calidae eſſe debent, quia commodiùs omnis liquor vapore ſolvitur, Col. 1, 6, 18. *cf.* 12, 50, 9 & 13, &c. Plin. 15, 1 & 3. ¶ 2. *a machine for ſqueezing out the juice* of wine-grapes or olives, *a wine- or oil-preſs*; in torcularium quae opus ſunt, Cato, 13, 1. torcularium ſi aedificare voles, ib. 18, 1. *add.* Vitruv. 6, 9. —* *a large veſſel or vat, in which the grapes or olives to be preſſed were laid*: torcular lavare et recondere, Plin. 18, 26 ſ. 62. *cf.* 18, 31 ſ. 74, 3. TORCULĀRIUS, a. *of or pertaining to a wine-preſs*; vaſa torcularia trina, Varr. 1, 22, 4. cella olearia, torcularia, *an oil-cellar, a place for the wine- and oil-preſſes*, Col. 1, 6, 9. lacus vinarii, et torcularii, *the wine-vats, and the vats of the preſſes, (al.* et torcularia, *and the preſſes,)* Col. 12, 18, 3. *cf.* 11, 2, 71.—TORCULARIUS, i, m. *one employed about an oil-preſs, a preſs-man*, Col. 12, 50, 3.—TORCŪLUM, i, n. *a wine-preſs*; XX jugeribus unum ſufficit torculum, Plin. 18, 31 ſ. 74, 3. decerpere uvam, torculum inviſere, Plin. Ep. 9, 20. torcula olearia, *oil-preſſes*, Varr. 1, 55, 7.—TORCŪLUS, a. *of or pertaining to a wine- or oil-preſs*; vaſa torcula, Cato, 1, 5. 11, 1. & 14 2. funis torculus, Id. 63, & 135. funes torculi, Id. c. 68.

* TŌREUMA, ātis, n. *a vaſe or any piece of plate carved or engraven, chaſed, emboſſed* or *adorned with baſs-relief*; toreumata emunt, *i. e.* vaſa caelata, *carved veſſels*, Sall. Cat. 20, 12. *cf.* c. 11, 6. toreuma nullum, Cic. Piſ. 27. de hoc (Diodoro) Verri dicitur, habere eum perbona toreumata; in his pocula duo Mentoris manu, ſummo artificio, facta, Cic. Verr. 4, 18. toreumata ſanè nota ac pretioſa auferuntur, ib. 2, 52. Phidiaci toreuma coeli, *a cup carved by* Phidias, Martial. 4, 39, 4. *ſo* artis Phidiacae toreuma clarum, ib. 3, 35. *cf.* 4, 46, 16. 10, 87, 16. priſca toreumata, *ancient emboſſed cups*, 8, 6, 15. toreumata Nili, *carved cryſtal cups from Egypt*, ib. 11, 12. *cf.* 12, 75. toreumata vitri, *glaſs-cups*, ib. 14, 94. Surrentinae laeve toreuma rotae, *a cup poliſhed in the turning loom at* Surrentum, ib. 102.—TŌREUTA, *v.* -tes, ae, m. *a carver or engraver*, one who adorns vaſes or plate with figures in *baſſo-relievo*, Plin. 35. 8 ſ. 34.—TOREUTICE, es, f. *the art of engraving* or *emboſſing*, Plin. 34, 8. & 35, 10.

TORMENTUM, i, n. *(a* torquendo,) *a warlike engine for throwing ſtones and darts*; Archimedes inventor et machinator bellicorum tormentorum, Liv. 24, 34. miſſa tormento tela, ib. plerosque jacula tormentis aut manu emiſſa vulnerabant, Sall. Jug. 57 f. tormentis haſtas, ſaxa, et faces ingerere, Tac. An. 2, 81. ad extremas foſſas caſtella conſtituit, ibique tormenta collocavit, Caeſ. B. G. 2, 8. atque inde fundis, tormentis, ſagittis hoſtes propelli, ac ſubmoveri juſſit, Caeſ. B. G. 4, 25. *cf.* Cic. Fam 15, 4. ut enim baliſtae lapidum, et reliqua tormenta telorum, eò graviores emiſſiones habent, quò ſunt contenta atque adducta vehementiùs; ſic vox &c. Cic. Tuſc. 2, 24. fulminis in morem, aut tormento ponderis acti, Virg. A. 11, 616. murali tormento concita ſaxa, ib. 12, 921. veluti tormenti viribus acta, Ov. M. 14, 183. tormento ſortitus,

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ib. 9, 218. *cf.* 3, 549.—quod unum genus tegumenti nullo telo neque tormento transjici potest, *by no dart nor engine*, i. e. *by nothing thrown from an engine*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. *cf.* 3, 51 & 56.—praesectis omnium mulierum crinibus tormenta effecerunt, *they made ropes for the engines*, Caes. B. C. 3, 9. in tormentorum vincula matronae suos crines contulerant; Flor. 2, 13, 10.—[a] tormento non retineri potuit servus, quin reciperet se huc esum ad praesepin suam, *by an iron chain*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 12. non tamen tormenta laxavi, *I did not slacken the ropes*, Quinctil. decl. 19, c. 15.—[a] *met.* varia et multa tormenta fortunae, *darts* or *strokes*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1.—¶ 2. *torment* or *torture*, applied to extort a confession of the truth, or for the sake of punishment; quaestiones nobis servorum ac tormenta accusator minitatur, &c. Cic. Sul. 28. tormenta adhibere, *to apply torture*, Cic. Off. 3, 9. tormentis admotis, Curt. 6, 11, 31. more majorum de servo in dominum ne tormentis quidem quaeri licet, Cic. Dejot. 1. tormentis cogi confiteri, Cic. Mil. 21. quod tormentis invenire vis, id faternur, ib. 22. cùm per tormenta conscios caedis nominare cogeretur, Justin. 2, 9. negante reo, servos per tormenta interrogari placuit, Tac. An. 2, 30. tormentis, ib. 3, 67. tormentis servorum praesidere, 6, 47. *cf.* 3, 14. 4, 11 & 29.—dare se in tormenta, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28. perferre vim tormentorum, Id. Partit. 14. tormenta sine gemitu ferre, Quinctil. 2, 20, 10. *cf.* 5, 4, 1. 9, 2, 82. &c. (A. 264)—tormenti genus, a horrid *kind of torture*, Virg. A. 8, 487. cruciataque diris corpora tormentis Stygiae demittite nocti, Ov. M. 3, 695.—[b] *an instrument of torture*, Plin. 34, 8 f. 19 prope fin.—¶ 3. *any torment*, *pain* or *anguish*; *any thing that gives pain*: invidiâ Siculi non invenêre tyranni majus tormentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 59. cruciatus et indignissima tormenta pati *se* ex dolore pedum, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 6. in tantis tormentis eram, quum haec scriberem, *i. e.* in tanto dolore *v.* moerore, ib. 8, 23 f. eripe me huic tormento, *from this uneasiness*, ib. 6, 1. *cf.* 7, 5. non tulit impatiens longi tormenta doloris Iphis, Ov. M. 14, 716. exigis, ut nulli gemitus tormenta sequantur, Id. Tr. 5, 1, 51. *cf.* ib. 5, 13, 4. tormenta amantûm, Id. A. 3, 10, 16. nullam invenies, quae parcat amanti, ardeat ipsa licèt, tormentis gaudet amantis, Juvenal. 6, 208. deprendas animi tormenta latentis in aegro corpore, ib. 9, 18. *add.* 14, 135. pone graves curas, tormentaque lenta sedendi, nil. 8, 234. tu (*sc.* ô amphora,) lene tormentum ingenio adnaves, *thou applies gentle violence to the mind*, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 13. caecae suspicionis tormentum, Cic. Fam. 6, 7. maximis tormentis annumerari potest dentium dolor, Cels. 6, 9, 1. intestinorum tormenta, *i. e.* dolores, Id. 5, 25, 7. *cf.* 3, 21, 35. cui intestinum dolet, celeriter tormento liberatur, Col. 6, 7, 1.—Nasturtium nomen accepit a narium tormento, *nosemart*, (*i. e.* cresses) *has gotten its name from the pinching* or *nipping of the nostrils*, Plin. 19, 8 f. 44.

TORMINA, ae, n. (*sing.* tormen, *not in use,*) *the gripes* or *gripings*, *a painful twinging of the guts*, *a dysentery*, Cels. 4, 15. Col. 6, 7, 2. Cato, 156, 157, &c. quamvis idem (Epicurus) forticulosus se in terminibus et in sranguria sua praeberet, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19.—[b] *the acute pain of any disease*; cichorium urinae tormina discutit, Plin. 20, 8 f. 30. *cf.* 30, 15 f. 50.—TORMINĀLIS, e, *of* or *pertaining to the gripes*; sorba,—quae tormentalia vocantur, i. e. *good for curing the gripes* or *dysentery*, Cels. 2, 30, 8. *cf.* 4, 19, 21. Plin. 15, 22 f. 23. TORMINŌSUS, a. *subject to the gripes*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12.

TORNUS, i, m. *a lathe* or *turner's wheel*; tornum et clavem Theodorus Samius invenit, Plin. 7, 56 f. 57, 3. celebrant et Theritles nomine, calices ex terebintho solitus facere torno, Plin. 16, 40 f. 66, 4. vitrum aliud flatu figuratur, aliud torno teritur, aliud argenti modo caelatur, Id. 36, 26 f. 66. aliquid in torno perficere, Vitruv. 10, 19 m. torno rasile buxum, Virg. G. 2, 449. pocula fagina,—lenta quibus torno facili superaddita vitis &c. *to which when polished in the turning loom a pliant vine* or *ivy branch being superadded by the skilful graving tool*, &c. Id. E. 3, 38—[a] *met.* incipe jam angusto versus includere torno, *to put on the narrow lathe*, i. e. *to compose in a simple style*, Propert. 2, 25, 43. TORNARE, *to turn* or *polish on a lathe*, *to form* or *fashion*; in Siphno lapis est, qui caverae, tornaturque in vasa coquendis cibis utilia, Plin. 36, 22 f. 44. hippotami corii crassitudo talis, ut inde tornentur hastae, Id. 11, 39 f. 93. idque ita tornavit, ut nihil effici possit rotundius, *he so rounded* or *formed it*, Cic. Univ. 6.—[a] *met.* delere jubebat, et male tornatos incudi reddere versus, *not well turned* or *polished*, Hor. Art. 441.

TŌRŌSUS, a. *brawny*, *muscular*; *see* TORUS.

TORPĒRE, (torpeo, ui, -,) *to be numb* or *benumbed*; *to be torpid*, *void of feeling* or *motionless*; obmutuit illa (Hecuba) dolore,—doloque simillima saxo torpet, Ov. M. 13, 541. torpuerant molles ante dolore genae, *were stiff with grief*, Id. Ep. 10, 44. *so* torpuerat gelido lingua retenta metu, ib. 11, 82. vitio animi, non crinibus, inquit, Gorgonis torpetis, *you are benumbed by the fault of your mind*, or *by cowardice*, Ov. Met. 5, 196. ingenium torpet, *is dull*, Id. Tr. 5, 12, 22. ubi pectora torpent, *when the breast is languid*, Id. Art. 2, 443. *cf.* Tr. 1, 3, 8. quid vetat et nervos magicas torpere per artes? Id. Ad. 3, 7, 35. torpent infractae ad praelia vires, Virg. A. 9, 499. nec torpere gravi passus *sc.* Jupiter est) sua regna veterno, Id. G. 1, 124. concretoque agmine cervi torpent mole novâ, *are benumbed by an unusual weight* of snow, ib. 3, 370. torpet acies luminum, *the sight is dim*, Senec. Herc. fur. 752. hebescunt sensus, membra torpent, Plin. 7, 5. torpebat vox spiritusque, *their voice was suppressed*, *and their breath suspended*, Liv. 1, 25. si tua subitâ consilia torpent, ut tu mea sequere, *if you are at a loss how to act*, ib. 41. frigere ac torpere senis consilia, *that the old man's schemes were cold and languid*, Id. 6, 23. timeo; totus torpeo; non edepol nunc, ubi tervarum sim, scio, *I am numbed all over*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 179. deum sic feriarum volumus cessatione torpere, ut &c. Cic. N. D. 1, 37. defixis oculis, animoque et corpore

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pore torpet, *with downcaſt eyes, he is ſtupified both in mind and body*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 14. vel cum Pauſiacâ torpes, inſane, tabellâ, *when you gaze with extacy at a picture of Pauſias*, Id. S. 2, 7, 95. TORPENS, part. *numb, benumbed, torpid;* torpens frigore, Suet. Aug. 80. torpentes gelu, Liv. 21, 56. torpentes rigore nervi, ib. 58. torpentes membrorum partes corroborat decoctum glandis fotu, Plin. 24, 4 ſ. 7. radix ari—aſpidas fugat, aut inebriat, ita ut torpentes inveniantur, ib. c 16 ſ. 92 ad fin.; adeò torpentibus metu qui aderant, ut ne gemitus quidem exaudiretur, Liv. 28, 29 ſ. non eadem vini atque cibi, torpente palato, gaudia, *his palate being languid*, or *his taſte being gone*, Juvenal. 10, 203. non tamen exacuet torpens ſapor ille palatum, *the taſte of* nectar *and* ambroſia will not ſharpen my *languid appetite*, Ov. P. 1, 10, 13. torpentis ad oſtia Ponti, *at the mouth of the languid Euxine ſea*, i. e. *having ſmall* or *ſlow* tides, Juvenal. 4, 43.—— TORPESCĔRE, *to grow numb* or *torpid, to become languid;* membra torpeſcunt gelu, Senec. Med. 926. legne torpeſcit fretum, Id. Herc. fur. 763. elaeomĕli qui bibêre, torpeſcunt, Plin. 23, 4 ſ. 50. ſcorpionibus adeò contraria eſt lychnis, ut omnino visâ eâ torpeſcant, Id. 21, 26 ſ. 98.—* *met.* vigor cogitur ſenio torpeſcere, Sil. 16, 14. ne per otium torpeſcerent manus aut animus, Salluſt. Cat. 16. ingenium inculto atque ſocordiâ torpeſcere ſinunt, Id. Jug. 2. deliciis et deſidiâ torpeſcere, Tac. H. 1, 71.—flaveſcunt tamen illae (margaritae) ſenectâ, rugiſque torpeſcunt, *tarniſh* or *loſe colour*, Plin. 9, 35.—TORPOR, ōris, m. *numbneſs, ſtupor, languor;* vix prece fimitâ, torpor gravis alligat artus, Ov. M. 1, 548. fine carent lacrimae, niſi cum ſtupor obſtitit illis, et ſimilis morti pectora torpor habet, Id. P. 1. 2, 30. illi membra novus ſolvit formidine torpor, Virg. A. 12, 867. aſpides percuſſos torpore et ſomno necant, Plin. 29, 4 ſ. 18.—TORPĬDUS, a. *torpid, benumbed;* torpidi ſomno, Liv. 7, 36. & 25, 38. quod malum cùm ſtupore ac miraculo torpidos defixiſſet, *i. e.* ſtupefactos et attonitos, Id 22, 53.—TORPĔDO, inis, *f. a numbneſs, ſtupidity;* tantâ torpedo invaſerat Vitellii animum, ut ſi principem eum fuiſſe ceteri non meminiſſent, ipſe oblivifceretur, Tac. Hiſt. 3, 63 f.—¶ 2. *the ſtamp-fiſh or* torpedo, *that benumbs* the hands of thoſe that touch it; beſtiae aliae fugâ ſe, aliae occultatione tutantur; atramenti effuſione ſacpiae, torpora torpedinea, Cic. N. D. 2, 50 ſ. novit torpedo vim ſuam, ipſa non torpens; merſaque in limo ſe occultat, piſcium qui ſecuri ſupernatantes obſtupuêre, corripiens, Plin. 9, 42 ſ. 67. *add.* 32, 1 ſ. 2.

TORQUĒRE, (torqueo, torſi, tortum,) *to turn* or *bend* with ſome force; proras ad littora torquent, Virg. A. 3, 532. ſenſit, et ad ſonitum vocis veſtigia torſit, ib. 669. clavum ad littora torquet, ib. 5, 177. audiit omnipotens, oculoſque ad moenia torſit regia, 4, 220. tres (naves) notûs abreptas in ſaxa latentia torquet, *drives upon*, ib. 1, 108. portam vi multâ converſo cardine torquet, 9, 724. torquet medios nox humida curſus, *i. e.* ad occaſum, 5, 738. nautae ad-

nixi torquent ſpumas, *toſs* or *turn up, break* or *mix*, 3, 208. ille meas remis advena torſit aquas, i. e. *ſailed up my ſtream*, Ov. F. 5, 644. paulum ſi devius hoſtis torſit iter, *h s turned aſide*, Stat. Th. 11, 313. vela—torſit, Lucan. 8, 194 ſtivaque, quae currus a tergo torqueat imos, *and the ſtaff, which turns the bottom of the carriage behind*, Virg. G. 1, 174. taxi torquentur in arcus, *the yews are bent into bows*, ib. 2, 448.—torquet ab obſcoenis jam nunc ſermonibus aurem *ſc.* poeta, *turns*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 127. vocem a ſermone ſerio torquere ad liberalem jocum, A. ad Heren. 3, 14. cervices oculoſque pariter cum modorum flexionibus torquere, Cic. Leg. 2, 15. torquentem frenis ora ſequacis equi, Ov. Ep. 4, 46. ferro torquere capillos, *to criſp* or *curl, to friſzle*, Id. Art. 1, 505. *ſc* comam igne, ib. 2, 304. *cf.* Juvenal. 13, 165. cavendum, ne in feſtinationibus ſuſcipiamus nimias celeritates; quae cum fiunt, anhelitus moventur, vultus mutantur, ora torquentur, *the mouth is diſtorted*, Cic. Off. 1, 36. et ora triſtia tentantûm ſenſu torquebit amaror, *will diſtort the countenances of thoſe who taſte it*, Virg. G. 2, 247. *ſo* torquere vultum, Quinctil. 10, 3, 21. *cf.* 11, 3, 90. hoc decreto conſul armatus, quum paucis appellantibus tribunum collum torſiſſet, &c. *had ſeized a few by the neck*, i. e. had ordered the lictors to ſeize and drag them to priſon, Liv. 4, 53.—* *metaph.* quod uterque torquere ad ſuae cauſae commodum debet, *to turn*, Cic. Inv. 1, 21. oratio ita flexibilis, ut ſequatur, quocunque torqueas, Cic. Or. 16. opinionum vanitas imbecillitatem animorum torquet et flectit, quòcunque coeperit, Id. Leg. 1, 10. verſare ſuam naturam, et regere ad tempus, atque huc et illuc torquere et flectere, *to bend and turn it every way at pleaſure*, Id. Coel. 6. omne jus, *to wreſt* or *pervert*, Id. Caecin. 27.—¶ 2. *to turn round, to whirl about;* aſt illam (navem) ter fluctus ibidem torquet agens circum, Virg. A. 1, 117. mundus ipſe circum ſe torquetur et vertitur, Cic. de Univerſ. c. 6. hanc igitur omnem conjunctionem—in orbem torſit, ib. 7. terra circum axem ſe ſummâ celeritate convertit et torquet, Cic. Acad. 4, 39. aſſiduâ rapitur vertigine caelum, ſideraque alta trahit, celerique volumine torquet, Ov. M. 2, 71. torquet qui ſidera mundi, *ſc.* Jupiter, Virg. A. 9, 93. deûm regnator, caelum et terras qui numine torquet, *i. e.* regit, *directs* or *governs*, ib. 4, 269. *cf.* 12, 180. Atlas axem (*i. e.* caelum) humero, *whirls about* or *ſupports*, ib. 4, 482. et ibi Serv.—lege in pleriſque Italiae praediis cavetur, ne mulieres per itinera ambulantes torqueant fuſos, *ſhould not whirl* or *twirl their ſpindles*, i. e. *ſhould not ſpin*, Plin. 28, 2 ſ. 5 ad fin. *ſo* tum prono in pollice torquens libratum tereti verſabat turbine fuſum, Catul. 63, 313. vos tenui praegnantem ſtamine fuſum Penelopē meliùs, leviùs torquetis Arachnē, *you twirl the ſpindle loaded with fine thread*, Juvenal. 2, 56. dum ſupereſt Lacheſi, quod torqueat, *whilſt* Lacheſis *has yet ſome thread to ſpin*, Id. 3, 27. ſtamina pollice torque, *turn round the thread with your thumb*, Ov. M. 12, 475. *ſo* digitis dum torquea ſtamina duris, Id. Ep. 9, 79. buxum (*i. e.* crochum

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trochum e buxo) torquere flagello, *to drive round the top with a scourge*, to whip the top, Pers. 3, 51. funem torquere, *to twist*, Propert. 4, 3, 21. *so* piger, qui appellatur Ocnos, spartum torquens, quod asellus adrodit, *twisting*, Plin. 35, 11 s. 40, 3. *(vid.* N. propr. in Ocnos.)—* amnis—torquet sonantia saxa, *rolls* or *whirls along*, Virg. A. 6, 551. *so* turbidus et torquens flaventes Ister arenas, Id. G. 3, 350. anguis—flammantia lumina torquens, *rolling*, ib. 433. tum figere damas, stuppea torquentem Balearis verbera fundae, *whirling the hempen cords of the* Balearian *sling*, ib. 1, 309. quantus Bristonio torquetur turbine pulvis, Lucan. 4, 767. torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum, *whirls aloft*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 73.—ipse pedes tegmen torquens immane leonis, *tossing* or *shaking*, Virg. A. 7, 666.—¶ 3. *to throw, to dart, to shoot, to fling, to hurl*; Pandare, qui quondam jussus confundere foedus, in medios telum *(i. e.* sagittam) torsisti primus Achivos, Virg. A. 5, 497. *cf.* Homer. Il. 4, 86 &c. libet (mihi) Partho torquere Cydonia cornu spicula, *to shoot Cretan arrows from a Parthian bow*, Virg. E. 9, 59. *cf.* A. 11, 577. jaculum nam torquet in hostes Leucagus, *throws* or *hurls his javelin*, ib. 10, 585. *so* torquet in hunc hastam, Ov. M. 5, 137. *cf.* 7. 132 seu lentum valido torques hastile lacerto, Id. Ep. 4, 81. *cf.* M. 8. 28. in juvenem torsit jaculum, ib. 12, 323. *cf.* 385. P. 2, 9, 57. hae glebas, illae ramos, pars torquent silices, Id. M. 11, 30. tela manu torsit, 12, 99. si mihi *(i. e.* a me) non valido torquentur pila lacerto, Ov. F. 2, 11. saxa—incipiunt torquere, domestica seditionis tela, Juvenal. 15, 64. sed mox et pocula torques, Li. 5, 26. discit jaculum torquere, ib. 155. tela torquentur lacertis, Lucan. 3, 567. an te, genitor, cum fulmina torques, nequicquam horremus, *when thou darteſt thy thunderbolts*, Virg. A. 4, 208. *cf.* Ov. P. 3, 6, 27. cum Jupiter—torquet aquosam hiemem, *hurls* or *sends forth a watery tempeſt*, Virg. A. 9, 671.—* draco ex imâ sibila torquet humo, *utters hisses*, Propert. 4, 8, 8. *so* anguis ictus, et trepidantia torsit sibila, V. Flac. 7, 525.—¶ 4. *to torture, to put one on the rack*, to extort a confession; tyrannus suspicatus a medico suo datum sibi venenum, torsit eum, &c. Quinctil. 7, 2, 25. *cf.* 2, 4, 2. 9, 2, 82. Q. Gallium praetorem, per centuriones et milites raptum de tribunali, servilem in modum torsit, ac fatentem nihil jussit occidi, Suet. Aug. 27. *cf.* Tac An. 15, 57. oculo torqueri, Cic. Fin. 3, 13. nervo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 12. quas torqueat umbras Aeacus, *what ſhades* or *guilty ſouls* Aeacus *tortures*, Juvenal. 1, 9.—* met. *to trouble, to grieve, to vex, to torment*; equidem dies moeteque torqueor, Cic. Att. 7, 9 f. ne torseris illum, ne torseris etiam te; torqueris enim cùm tam lenis iraseeris, Plin. Ep. 9, 21, 3. torqueor, quòd discipulum, ut scribis, optimae spei amisisti, ib. 7, 30. *cf.* 7, 12, 4. tu tamen frequentissimè scribe, licet hoc ita me delectat, ut torqueat *sc.* desiderio tui, quod per literas renovatur, ib. 6, 7. torqueer, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat, Ov. Ep. 9, 36. *cf.* A. 2, 5, 53. torqueor ex aequè, vel te nubente, vel aegrâ, *I am equally on the rack*, Ov. Ep. 20, 123. et invisa meritis torquetur ab auro *sc.* Midas, *is tormented*, Ov. M. 11, 130. *so* poenitet, et facto torqueor ipse meo, Id. P. 1, 1, 60. torqueor en graviùs, nisi &c. Ov. P. 3, 7, 33. hei mihi quòd monitis torqueor ipse meis, Id. A. 2, 19, 34. exempli metu torqueor ipse mei, ib. 1, 4, 46. torquet *(sc.* me, enim Fortuna parùm, nisi &c. ib. 1, 5, 31. eheu! quam multos advena torsit amor, Ov. Art. 1, 176. non formosus erat, sed erat facundus Ulysses; et tamen aequoreas torsit amore deas, *sc.* Calypso et Circen, ib. 2, 124. qui (debitor) puteal Janumque timet, celeresque Kalendas, torqueat hunc aeris mutua summa sui, *let the ſum of money which he has borrowed diſtreſs him*, Ov. Rem. 562. (A. 247, 283 & 502.) ciconia torquet convivam *(sc.* vulpem) fame, *tormenta*, Phaedr. 1, 26, 9. tene, *(i. e.* an *oported* te,) ut ego accipiar lautè, torquerier omni solicitudine &c Hor. S. 2, 8, 67. invidiâ vel amore vigil torquebere, *thou ſhalt be tormented*, Id. Ep. 1, 2, 37. sceleris compos sollicitudine, poenitentiâ, poenarumque exspectatione torquetur, Quinctil. 12, 1, 7. tuae libidines te torquent, Cic. parad. 2 f. mitto aurum coronarium, quod te diutissimè torsit, Cic. Pis. 37. aliquanto me major in verbis quam in sententiis eligendis labor et cura torquet, Cic. Or. 3, 9 m. verbi enim controversia jam diu torquet Gracculos homines, contentionis cupidiores, quàm veritatis, ib. 1, 11. reges dicuntur multis urgere mollibus, et torquere mero, quem perspexisse laborent, *and to try with wine* or *to make drunk*, Hor. Art. 435 torqueatur vita Sullae, *let the life of Sulla be narrowly examined*, Cic. Sall. 28. non diu, sed acriter nos tuae supplicationes torserunt, *have troubled*, Cic. Fam. 8, 11. ille (Atticus) se torquet diu, nec quaestionis positae causam intelligit, *the Athenian perplexes himſelf*, Phaedr. 3, 14, 7.

Tortus, part. *twiſted*; torti funes, Virg. A. 4, 575. imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique, tortum digna sequi potiùs quam ducere funem, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 48. invidia infelix Furias, amnemque severum Cocyti metuet tortoque Ixionis angues, *and the twiſted* or *wreathed ſnakes*, by which Ixion was bound to his wheel, Virg. G. 3, 38. Tisiphone—torto incingitur angue, Ov. M. 4, 482. *cf.* 2, 138. in thin, 77. *so* longus tortâ caudâ draco, Senec. Herc. fur. 787. et torto pectore verrit humum *sc.* draco, *with his winding breaſt*, Ov. Ep. 12, 102. tortus capillus, *curled*, Ov. Art. 2, 304. *so* comae tortae, Martial. 4, 42. & 14, 24. tortis crinibus Aethiopes, Id. Spect. 3, 10. quàm se praebuerant ferro patienter et igni, *(i. e.* ferro v. calamistro ignito,) ut fieret torto flexilis orbe sinus, *that a curled lock might be made*, Ov. A. 1, 14, 26. tortusque per herbam crescret in ventrem cucumis, *winding along the graſs*, Virg. G. 4, 121. Cereri tortâ redimitus tempora quercu, *having his temples bound with wreaths of oak in honour of* Ceres, ib. 1, 349. illi instant *(sc.* equis) verbere torto, *they ply the twiſted laſh*, ib. 3, 106. verbera torta timet, Tibull. 1, 7, 53. retia torta forum, Id. 4, 3, 12. tortaque

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tortaque versato ducentes stamina fuso, *lengthening* or *drawing out the twisted thread by twirling the spindle*, Ov. Ep. 19, 37. linum duplex triplexque, sic tortum, ut unitas facta sit, *a thread double or triple, and so twisted, as to make one string*, Cels. 7, 4, 27. dumque parant torto subducere carbasa lino, *to lower the sails with the ropes*, Ov. F. 3, 587. torta retinacula, *the twisted* or *twined cables*, Id. M. 15, 696. verbera torta dabunt sonitum, *the twisted lash*, Id. in Ibin, 161. vimina torta favi, *a bee-hive* made *of plaited osiers*, Id. Rem. 186. grandia praeterea, tortoque calentia foeno ova adsunt, *and warm from* or *in the* nest made of *twisted hay*, Juvenal. 11, 70. da falcem, et torto foeno comprime foeno, *bind my forehead with plaited hay*, Propert. 4, 2, 25. cùm patuit lecto stamine torta via, *when the intricate maze* of the labyrinth *was laid open* to Theseus *by gathering up the thread*, Propert. 4, 4, 42.—* *met.* conditiones tetuli tortas, *I proposed hard terms*, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 25.—¶ 2. *turned* or *whirled round*; crebro sortice tortus Halys, Ov. P. 4, 10, 48. tumidis torta Charybdis aquis, Id. Sabin. 1, 34. medioque fragosis dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens, *with a furling eddy*, Virg. A. 7. 567. *so* tortâ vertigine fluctus, Propert. 3, 8, 65. torto concita rhombo licia, *threads moved round by a quick rotation* for magical purposes, Ov. A. 1, 8, 7. *vid.* Lucan. 6, 460. Propert. 2, 28, 35. Virg. E. 8, 74. Cumano patinas in orbe tortas, *made in a turner's loom at* Cumae, Stat. Silv. 4, 9, 43. *cf.* Martial. 13, 28. ¶ 3. *thrown, darted*; fulmina torta manu *sc.* Jovis, Ov. Ep. 4, 158. tantum aberat scopulis, quantum Balearica torto funda potest plumbo medii transmittere caeli, *with a lead bullet thrown*, Ov. M. 4, 709. *so* plumbea quum tortae sparguntur pondera fundae, Propert. 4, 3, 65. lancea torta per auras, Sil. 11, 419.—¶ 4. *tortured*; nam et verberibus torti, et igni fatigati, quae dicunt, ea veritas videtur ipsa dicere, Cic. Top. 20 cavit, ne vinctus unquam, tortusve quis, ullo libertatis genere civitatem adipisceretur, Suet. Aug. 40. (A. 44.) socii capti, tortique de illo negaverunt, Justin. 22, 1 f.—* *met.* exspectatione *(sc.* mortis) tortus, Quinctil. 6, 1, 18. commissumque teges, et vino tortus et irâ, *conceal a secret entrusted to you, though urged* or *tempted* to reveal it *by wine and anger*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 38.—Torte, adv. *obliquely, transversely*, Lucr. 4, 306.—Tortus, ûs, m. *a winding* or *twisting, the wreath* of a serpent; tortu multiplicabili draco, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9. immani tortu draco, Cic. Div. 2, 30. nequicquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus, Virg. A. 5, 276.—Torsio, ônis, f. *a griping* or *wringing*; torsiones stomachi, *(al.* rosiones,) Plin. 20, 17 f. 67. *so* 28, 7 f. 21.—Tortilis, e, *that may be twisted, flexible, wreathed, writhen*; sit tortile collo aurum ingens coluber, *becomes wreathed gold*, i. e. *a golden chain round her neck*, Virg. A. 7, 351. tortilis e digitis excidit ansa meis, *the wreathed handle*, Ov. Ep. 16, 252. *so* tortilis buccina, Ov. M. 1, 335. pisces, 13, 915. tortilibus vibrata falarica nervis, *a dart thrown from twisted ropes*, i. e. *from a* balista, Lucan. 6, 198. polypi hieme coëunt, pariunt vere ova tortili vibrata pampino, *bring forth a spawn crisped* or *curled like* the tendrils of *a vine-branch*, Plin. 9, 51 f. 74.—Tortivus, a. -um mustum *squeezed must, that which is last pressed* from the grapes, Cato, 23, 4. Varr. 1. 54. Col. 12, 36. mustum, quod ille (Cato) tortivum appellat, nos intelligimus noviss̄imè expressum, Plin. 14, 20 f. 25 prope fin.—Tortuōsus, a. *winding, turning many ways*; est autem alvus multiplex, et tortuosa, Cic. N. D. 2, 54 ad fin.—soni ex tortuosis locis et inclusis referuntur ampliores, ib. c. 57. serrula adunca et tortuosa, Cic. Cluent. 64. lynx simile quiddam talo habet, ideo etiamnum tortuosius, *the* lynx *has something like a pastern bone, the lion* has one *more crooked* or *winding*, Id. 21, 46 f. 106. rusci radix bibitur in calculorum valetudine, et tortuosiore urinâ, *more difficult* or *painful*, i. e. *the strangury*, Id. 21, 21 f. 100.—* *met.* tortuosum genus disputandi, *subtile, intricate*, Cic. Acad. 4, 31. *cf.* Fin. 3, 1.—visa quaedam tortuosa et obscura, *difficult, perplexed*, Cic. Div. 2, 63.—neque enim fidum potest esse multiplex ingenium et tortuosum, *deceitful, uncandid, insincere*; opp. *to* simplex, Cic. Amic. 18.

TORTOR, ōris, m. *a torturer* or *tormenter, an executioner*; atqui sciebat *(sc.* Regulus,) quae sibi barbarus tortor pararet, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 49. plus agit tortor, quò plura instrumenta doloris expositi, Senec. Ep. 14. cùm jam tortor, atque essent jam ipsa tormenta defessa, Cic. Cluent. 63. ponite ante oculos verbera, eculeum, tortorem carnificemque, Cic. Phil. 11, 3. *add.* Juvenal. 14, 21. Suet. Aug. 70. Martial. 2, 17. sunt quae tortoribus annua (stipendia) praestant, *some women hire beadles by the year to lash their slaves*, Juvenal. 6, 479.—* *met.* occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum, *conscience, as an executioner striking her secret whip*, Juvenal. 13, 195.—Tortāri, *to be tortured*, Lucr. 3, 662.

TORQUIS & torques, is, m. & f. *a collar* or *chain* worn about the neck; T. Manlius, Galli torque detracto, cognomen invenit, Cic. Off. 3, 21. caput Galli praecidit, torquem detraxit, eamque sanguinolentam sibi in collum imposuit, Gell. 9, 13. *cf.* Ov. F. 1, 601. Propert. 4, 10, 44. Stat. Th. 10, 517. auxilia et externos torquibus aureis donavêre *sc.* Romani, at cives non nisi argenteis, Plin. 33, 2 f. 10. cùm Augusto Galli torquem aureum centum pondo dedissent, Quinctil. 6, 3, 79. coronâ, et phaleris, et torque aliquem donare, Cic. Verr. 4, 80. ornavitque etiam torque *sc.* Thyum, Nep. 14, 3. ut laeti phaleris omnes, et torquibus omnes, Juvenal. 16 f. it *(i. e.* auferitur) barbara vestis, et torques *(al.* torquis) insigne loci, V. Flac. 2, 112.—* *a collar* put round the necks of oxen to yoke them together, Virg. G. 3, 168.—* *a garland* or *chaplet of flowers, a wreath*; saepe deûm nexis ornatae torquibus arae, *i. e.* coronis, ib. 4, 276.—* *a ruff of feathers* round a bird's neck; India hanc avem *(sc.* psittacum, *the parrot,)* torquatam vocat, viridem toto corpore, torque tantùm miniato in cervice distinctam, *by a red ruff on its neck*, Plin. 10, 42 f. 58.—Torquātus, a. *adorned with a collar*

collar; torquati milites, Veget. 2, 7. adfuit Alecto, brevibus torquata colubris, Ov Ep. 2, 119.—* palumbus torquatus, *a ring-dove*, Martial. 13, 67. *fo* columba torquata, Propert. 4, 5, 68.—* *a firname of the* Manlii, Cic. Fin. 1, 7. Liv. 7, 10. Flor. 1, 13. add. Suet. Aug. 43. Lucan. 7, 583. *(vid.* N. propr.)

TORRĔRE, (torreo, ui, tostum;) *to dry, to make dry, to parch;* fruges—et torrere parant flammis, et frangere saxo, Virg. A. 1, 179. *fo* nunc torrete igni fruges, nunc frangite saxo, Id. G. 1, 267. *cf.* Ov. F. 6, 313. A. 3, 10, 6. hi (Oritae) nullum alium cibum novêre, quàm piscium, quos unguibus dissectos sole torrent; atque ita panem ex his faciunt, Plin. 7, 2 prope fin. sunt qui mortuas (apes,) si intrà hieme serventur, deinde sole verno torreantur, ac siculneo cinere toto die foveantur, putent revivíscere, Plin. 11, 20 f. 22. ab aliis uva torretur in tegulis, Id. 14, 9 f. 11. succum expressum pomi ad solem torrere, Id. 23, 7 f. 71.—* *to scorch;* sole novo densae torrentur aristae, Virg. A. 7, 720. et Canis arenti torreat arva siti, Tibul. 1, 4, 36. montes, quos torret Atabulus, Hor. 6 1, 5, 78. sol ingenti ardore torrebat minimè patientia aestûs corpora Gallorum, *scorebe*, Liv. 35, 5. solis ardore torreri, *to be scorched*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6. siccu torret sitis ora palato, *parches*, Propert. 4, 9, 21. *fo* at mihi (vae miserae!) torrentur febribus artus, Ov. Ep. 21, 169 *cf.* Juvenal. 9, 19. ¶ 2. *to roast;* pinguiaque in verubus torrebimus exta colurnis, Virg. 2, 396. subjiciunt verubus prunas, et viscera torrent, Id. A. 5, 103. *cf.* Ov. M. 1, 229. immolat, et magno torret in igne bovem, Ov. F. 5, 516. *cf.* Tr. 3. 11, 40. F. 2, 578. cochleas oportet in pruna torreri, Plin. 30, 6 f. 15 qnidam delphini jecur in fictili torrent, donec pinguitudo similis oleo fluat, *fry in an earthen vessel*, Id. 32. 7 f. 27. torrere castaneas in cibis, *to roast* or *toast for food*, Id. 15, 23 f. 25. in Phalaridis tauro inclusum succensis ignibus torreri, *to be boiled*, Cic. Pis. 18. et Phalaris tauro violenti membra Perilli torruit, Ov. Art. 1, 653. repertorem torruit arte suâ, Id. P. 2, 9, 44. in furnum calidum condito, atque ibi torreto me pro pane rubido, *shut me up in a hot oven, and bake me like red bread*, i. e. made red by baking, Plaut. Cas 2, 5, 2.—* metaph. *to inflame* with love; me lentus Glycerae torret amor meae, Hor. Od. 3, 19 f. *cf.* 3, 9, 13. & 4, 1, 12. Propert. 3, 23, 13. torret pectora amor, Ov. A. 3, 2, 40. quamvis infelix mediâ torreberis Aetnâ, *(i. e.* maximo aestu amoris,) frigidior glacie fac videare tuae, Ov. Rem. 492.—¶ 3. *to burn, to consume with fire;* illa velim rapidâ Vulcanus carmina flammâ torreat, Tibul 1, 10, 49 et caecis torreri viscera sentit ignibus *sc.* Meleager, Ov. M. 8, 516.—¶ neut. *to be torrid* or *exceedingly hot;* petatur igitur aër calore et frigore temperatus, quem ferè medius obtinet collis, quòd neque depressus hieme pruinis torpet, aut torret aestate vaporibus, *fal.* torretur,) Col. 1, 4, 10.—TORRESCĔRE, *to be roasted* or *broiled*, Lucr. 3, 904.—TORRENS, part. & adj.—jam rapidus, torrens sitientes Sirius Indos, ardebat caelo, *scorching*, Virg. G. 4, 425. *fo* sidera torrentia agros, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 31.—* exilis terra, et acclivis torrensque aestu, *and burning* or *scorched with heat*, Col. 4, 19, 3. *fo* miles—torrens meridiano sole, Liv. 44, 38 f.—* *hot* torrens vapor, *a burning* or *scorching vapour*, Lucr. 5, 340. *fo* torrentes auras, ib. 411. gelido specu torrentiorem fallere Sirium, *more hot, sultry* or *violent*, Claudian. Fescen. 19. *fo* tempus erat, caeli cùm torrentissimus axis incumbit terris, i. e. *when the heat is greatest*, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 52.—torrentia flumina, *rapid, impetuous*, Virg. E. 7, 52. *fo* torrens unda, Id. G. 2, 451. torrentes undae, Ov. P. 2, 3, 21. torrentes aquae, vel turbinis atri more furens, *raging like an impetuous flood* or *boisterous whirlwind*, Virg. A. 10, 603. torrentibus flammis, *with torrent flames* or *with torrents of flame*, ib. 6, 500. per pice torrentes atrâque voragine ripas, *i. e.* amnes, *by those banks* or *rivers that roll with torrents of pitch and black whirlpools*, ib. 9, 105. & 10, 113. torrens amnis, Quinctil. 12, 10, 61. torrenti flumine mersus, Ov. in Ibin, 515. torrentes fluvii, Varr. R. R. 1, 12. cursus amnium torrentes rapidique, Justin. 44, 1. fluvius Novanus omnibus solstitiis torrens, brumâ siccatur, Plin. 2, 103 f. 106, 5. Rhodanus amnis, ex Alpibus se rapiens per Lemannum lacum, segnemque deferens Araram, nec minùs se ipso torrentes Isaram et Druentiam, *no less rapid than itself*, Plin. 3, 4 f. 5. Padus augetur ad Canis ortus liquatis nivibus; agris quamvis torrentior, &c Id. 3, 16. *fo* Nilus inclusus montibus, nec aliunde torrentior, Id. 5, 9 f. 10. *cf.* Lucan. 9, 156. Senec. Ep. 23. abruptis cùm torrentissimus exit pontibus *sc.* amnis Aeôpos, *overflows with great impetuosity*, Stat. Th. 7, 316. pinguis torrente cloaca *sc.* lupus v. piscis, *a pike fed with the ordure of the common shore*, Juvenal. 5, 105.—hic igitur nunquam direxit brachia contra torrentem, i. e. *never attempted to swim against the stream*, Id. 4, 90.—* Romanus *sc.* cruor—torrens, *flowing in a torrent* or *copious stream*, Lucan. 7, 637. *fo* sanguine caeruleum torrenti dividit aequor, *by a torrent of blood*, ib. 2, 220. fortuna absfulit ingentes, fato torrente, *(i. e.* subito v. praecipiti,) ruinas, Id. 7, 505.—* torrens dicendi copia, *an abundant copiousness of speech*, Juvenal. 10, 9. saevus et illum (Demosthenem) exitus eripuit, quem mirabantur Athenae torrentem, *bearing all before him like a torrent* by his eloquence, ib. 128. sermo promptus, et Isaeo torrentior, *more fluent*, Id. 3, 74. *fo* torrens et aequaliter concitata oratio, Quinctil. 3, 8, 6. torrenti et meditata quotidie oratione blandiens, Plin. 26, 3.———

TORRENS, ntis, m. *a torrent, a sudden rapid stream;* caused by rain or the melting of snow; torrens imbribus conceptus, Col. 1, 4, 10. flumine perpetuo torrens solet acriùs ire, sed tamen haec brevis est, illa perennis aqua, Ov. Rem. 651. *cf.* F. 2, 219. tumidi ritu torrentis agebar, Id. A. 1, 7, 43. *cf.* M. 3, 568. rapidus montano flumine torrens sterilt agros, Virg. A. 2, 205. *cf.* 7, 567. torrentes turbidi, Quinctil. 12, 10, 19. torrens fixus, *stopt by magic art*, Lucan. 6, 473.——eo die steterunt tantùm acies utraeque super ripam, qui inter fluebat, pa-

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bat, torrentis, *i. e.* amnis, *of a rivulet, which flowed between* them *with a gentle stream*, Liv. 33, 18. Achaei, torrente superato, &c. *having passed the rivulet*, ib. quòque magis credas, Stygii quoque conscia sunto numina torrentis; timor et deus ille deorum, *let the deity* or *majesty of the Stygian river be witness* to my promise, Ov. M. 3, 291. ¶ 2. *met.* meri veteris torrens, Juvenal. 6, 318. torrens armorum et virorum, *a torrent* or *great number*, Sil. 12, 189. abundans umbrarum huc agitur torrens, Id. 13, 760.—* inanis verborum torrens, Quinctil. 10, 7, 23. cum fertur, quasi torrens, oratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 1 f.— TORRENTER, adv. *rapidly, impetuously*; torrentiùs amne hiberno, tortaque ruunt perniciùs hasta, Claudian. de rapt. Pros. 2, 198 —TOSTUS, part. *dried, parched*; tostum ordeum *v.* hordeum, Col. 12, 5. *so* semina tosta, Ov. F. 2, 628. 3, 853. & 6, 556. tosta sitit tellus, *parched* or *burnt up*, Ov. F. 4, 940. *so* in Libya Indiave tosta, Catul. 45, 6.—tosta caro, *roasted*, Ov. M. 12, 155. *so* tosta viscera, Ov. F. 3, 732. tosta liba, *toasted*, Ov. F. 6, 482. tostos en aspice crines, *singed*, Id. M. 2, 283. tosti alti stant parietes, Cic. Tusc ex poëta 3, 19. TORRIDUS, a. *dry, parched*; defectus alibi aquarum, circa torridos fontes rivosque, *dried up*, Liv. 4, 30. campi siccitate torridi, *parched with drought*, Id. 21, 43.—torridus sal, *dried* or *toasted salt*, Col. 7, 5, 8. torridum far, *parched* far *or red-bearded wheat*, Col 12, 56, 2. *so* torrida farra, Ov. F. 24.—torrida ora, *parched* with thirst, Lucan. 4, 239. torrida dipsas, *the parched* dipsas, a serpent that killed those it bit by thirst, Id. 9, 718. *so* torridus prester, ib. 790.—¶ 2. *hot, sultry, scorched*; quinque tenent caelum zonae; quarum una coruscо semper sole rubens, et torrida semper ab igni *sc.* est, *and is always parched by the heat* of the sun; hence called the *torrid zone*, Virg. G. 1. 234. *cf.* Tibull. 4, 1. 151 &c. *so* torrida tellus, Lucr. 5, 1219. jam venit aestas torrida, *the hot* or *scorching summer*, Id. E. 7, 48. * torridus sole color, *sun-burnt*, Plin. 12, 20. homo vegrandi macie torridus, *pale*, Cic. Rull. 2, 34.—¶ 3. *shrivelled* or *shrunk* with cold; pecora jumentaque torrida frigore, Liv. 21, 32. *so* membra torrida gelu, ib. 40.—TORRĒFĂCĔRE, *to roast* or *dry* at the fire *or* by the heat of the sun; quidam vinaceorum duas libras torrefaciunt, et ita conterunt, *some toast two pounds of grape-stones, and so bruise them*, Col. 6, 7, 4. *cf.* 12, 15, 4.—quòd si falcibus seges cum parte culmi demessa sit, protinus in acervum, vel in nubilarium congeritur, et subinde opportunis solibus torrefacta proteritur, *and being dried or scorched from time to time with the sun, as opportunity offers, it is threshed*, Col. 2, 21. sesamum leviter torrefactum, *slightly parched*, Id. 12, 57, 2. nuces avellanae torrefactae, *toasted filberts*, ib.———————— TORRIS, is, m. *a firebrand*, Virg. A. 12, 298. Ov. M. 8, 512.

TORSIO, tortor, tortus, &c. *see* Torquēre.

TORVĪTAS, *grimness*, &c. *see* Torvus.

TŌRUS, i, m. *a couch* or *bed*, *a mattress*, *any thing to sleep* or *recline on*, torus dicitur a tortis herbis, quae accumbentium humeris supponuntur, Isidor. 20, 1. torus dictus est, quia veteres super herbam tortam vel sedebant, vel discumbebant, Serv. ad Virg. 1, 708. alii a tortis funibus dici volunt, quia lecti super extentos funes ponebantur, Id. ad A. 2, 2. antiquis torus e stramentis erat; qualiter etiam nunc in castris, Plin. 8, 48. viridante toro consederat herbae, Virg. 5, 488 & ibi Serv. *cf.* Juvenal. 6, 5. mixtaque cum foliis praebuit herba torum, Ov. Ep. 5, 14. datque torum cespes, Id. 10, 356. *cf.* F. 1, 401. asper torus signis eburnis, *the bedstead*, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 38. in medio torus est de molibus ulvis impositus lecto, *a mattress*, Ov. M. 8, 683. tori velamina, *of the couch*, Id. F. 343. Eumenides stravêre torum, *the Furies made the bed*, Ov. M. 6, 431. jacere toro, Id. Ep. 3, 118. vacuum petit anxia lectum, seque toro ponit, Id. M. 11, 472. et timet in vacuo sola cubare toro, Ov. Art. 2, 370. lucent genialibus altis aurea fulcra toris, *in the nuptial couches*, Virg. A. 6, 604. repetito munere Bacchi, surrexêre toris, Ov. M. 12, 579. peream precor antè, toroque mortua componar, *and may I be laid dead on the* funeral *couch*, ib. 9, 503.—* *met.* Deucalion, cum consorte tori, *i. e.* cum Pyrrhâ uxore, Ov. M. 1, 319. *so* appellatque tori sociam, *and calls her the companion* or *partner of his bed*, ib. 10, 268. ante omnes Augustum numen adora, participemque tori, *i. e.* Liviam uxorem, Id. P. 3, 1, 164. *cf.* 2, 8, 29. sed leve si munus sociae generisque torique vacca negaretur, *i. e.* Junoni et sorori et uxori, Id. M. 1, 620. Vertumnumque tori socium tibi selige, *take* Vertumnus *for your bed-fellow* or *husband*, ib. 14, 678.—tu mihi junctâ toro *sc.* es, *i. e.* matrimonio, Ov F. 3, 511. exige polliciti debita jura tori, *i. e.* postula ut ego nubam tibi, Ov. Ep. 21, 140 (supposuisse manus ad pectora *(sc.* Iliae cadenti) lubricus amnis (Anio) dicitur, et socii jura dedisse tori, *i. e.* eam conjugem accepisse, Ov. A. 3, 8, 82. receptus in torum, *taken for a husband*, Plin. 34, 3 f. 6. Alexander se vicit; nec torum tantùm, sed etiam affectum donavit artifici, i. e. *nor did he give only one of his concubines to the painter* (Apelles,) *but one whom he loved*, Plin. 35, 10 f. 36, 12. Junonemque, toris quae praesidet alma maritis, *who presides over the marriage bed*, Ov. Ep. 2, 41. scis—non me legitimos sollicitâsse toros, *i. e.* mulieres nuptas, Ov. P. 3, 3, 50. *cf.* F. 5, 24.—* riparum tori, *couches along the banks*, i. e. *green banks*, on which one might recline as on a couch, Virg. A. 6, 674. pulvinorum tori, *beds* in a garden, raised *in the form of a pillow*, Plin. 19, 4 f. 20.—¶ 2 *a rope, a twist* or *single string of a rope*; funis toros tres habeat, lora in toros singulos novem, Cato, 135, 4. vitis novella tribus toris ad arborem religetur, *with three cords* or *bindings*, Col. 5, 6, 25. *cf.* de arb. 16, 4. tori funiculorum, *the twists of the ropes*, Id. 11, 3, 6.—* in architecture, *a round oblong swelling*, like a rope, *a spire* or *wreath*, Vitruv. 3, 3. * TŌRI, plur. *the brawn, muscles* or *fleshy fibres* of a man or beast; *a muscular pulp of flesh*; colla tument toris, Ov. M. 14, 283. *cf.* 15, 230. Ep. 9, 60. lacertorum tori, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8 f. *cf.* V. Flac. 4, 244. opima cervix (*sc.* tauri) arduos tollit toros,

toros, Senec Hippol. 1042. tum demum movet arma leo, gaudetque comantes excutiens cervice toros, *shaking the brawny muscles of his shaggy neck*, Virg A. 10, 7. luxuriatque toris animosum pectus *sc.* equi, *swells luxuriant with rolls of brawn*, Id. G. 3, 81. lato et musculorum toris numeroso pectore, *his breast broad and well-proportioned, with brawny swellings of the muscles*, Col. 6, 29, 2.—venarum tori, *protuberances* or *varicous dilatations of the veins*, Celf. 7, 18, 39.—* alias utile (est) toros futuri draconis pasci, *i. e.* crassitiem et robur, *the pulp* or *carnosity, the thickness and strength of the old vine-bough*, Plin. 17, 23 f. 35, 26. asparagus viret thyrso primùm eminante, qui caulem educens, tempore ipso fastigatus in toros striatur, *is chamfered and divided into round and oblong musculous little branches* like small ropes, Plin. 19, 8 f. 42.—isque *sc.* medius stilus) uno tenore, ut aiunt, in dicendo fluit, nihil afferens praeter facilitatem et aequabilitatem; aut addit aliquos, ut in coronâ, toros, *or interminglet certain decorations, like the tufts of flowers in a garland*, or *tassels in a crown*, Cic. Or. 6.—Torŭlus, i, m. *a small rope* or *cord*; tum meo patri autem torulus inerit aureus sub petaso, *my father will have a golden tuft* or *tassel on his cap*, Plaut. Amph. prol. 144. *cf.* Varr. L. L. 4, 35 f.—¶ 2. *the wood of a tree next to the bark, the sappy part*, Vitruv. 2, 9.—Tōrōsus, a. *brawny, muscular* or *sinewy, fleshy, strong and lusty*; feriuntque secures colla torosa boum, Ov. M. 7. 429. parandi sunt boves—cervice longâ et torosâ, *with a long and brawny neck*, Col. 6, 1, 3. tauro est torosior cervix *sc.* quàm bovi, ib. c. 20. multùmque torosa juventus, *very stout* or *strong*, Pers. 3, 86.—* virgula—in modum clavae torosa, *knotty*, Senec. Q. N. 1, 7.—brevior his *sc.* pastinacis est, sed torosior, amarioreque, inula, *the dandelion has a shorter root than parsnips, but more musculous* or *fuller*, as it were, *of brawn*, Plin. 19, 5 f. 29. altera (*sc.* cnici species) hirsutior, torosiore caule, *the other* kind of bastard-or mock-saffron is *rougher, and has a more musculous* or *fleshy stalk*, Id 21, 15 f. 23.

TORVUS, a. *grim, stern, rough* or *terrible of aspect*; optima torvae forma bovis, Virg. G. 3, 51. torva laccna, Id. E 2, 63. huic (tauro) torva facies est, *a grim, stern countenance*, Col. 6, 20. torvus draco, Cic. N. D. 2. 42. aper, Ov. Art. 2, 190. juvencus, Ov. M. 6, 115. & 10, 237. taurus, ib. 8, 132. vultus, 2, 270. 13, 542 & 844. *cf.* Ep. 17, 16. P. 2, 8, 22. torvi angues, Virg. A. 6, 571. Alecto torvam faciem—exuit, ib. 7, 415. telo lumen *(i. e.* oculum Polyphemi Cyclopis) terebramus acuto, quod torvâ solum sub fronte latebat, ib. 3, 636. *so* cernimus adstantes nequicquam lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, *i. e.* Cyclopas, ib. 677. contuitu quoque multiformes *sc.* sunt oculi, truces, torvi, &c. Plin. 11, 37 f. 54. ille tuens oculis immitem Phineа torvis, *with stern eyes*, Ov. M. 5, 92. *cf.* ib. 241. unà torvus Abas, Virg. A. 10, 170. equum Alexandri Bucephălon vocârunt sive ab aspectu torvo, sive ab insigni taurini capitis, armo impressi, Plin. 8, 42 f. 64. corpus *sc.* Germanorum—visu torvum, *their aspect at first was terrible* or *hideous*, Tac. An. 2, 14.—comites—visu torvo, *of a dreadful appearance*, Plin. 1, 25 f. 23.—cupressus—natu morosa, fructu supervacua, baccis torva, *hard to grow, its fruit useless, its berries unpleasant to the sight* and also to the taste, Id. 16, 33 f. 60.—praelia torva, *terrible*, Catul. 65, 20.—culturâ quoque torva fiunt vina, *tart, harsh* or *sour*, Plin. 17, 23 f. 35, 27.—Torvum, & torva, plur. *are used as adverbs*; torvùmque repente clamat, *with a rough voice*, Virg. A. 7, 399. talibus Aeneas ardentem et torvâ tuentem lenibat dictis animum, *tried to sooth the mind* of Dido *inflamed and looking fiercely*, ib. 6, 467. *cf.* Stat. Th. 12, 127. V. Flac. 2, 555. Torvĭtas, ātis, f. *fierceness, grimness*; ferunt odore earum (pantherarum) mirè sollicitari quadrupedes cunctas, sed capitis torvitate terreri, Plin. 8, 17 f. 33. corpus infigne oculis, conăque, et torvitate vultûs, Tac. H. 2, 9.—* met. *asperity, roughness, rusticity*, Plin. 7, 19. M. Agrippa, rusticitati propior, quàm deliciis;—verùm eadem illa torvitas, &c. *i. e.* ille asper *vel* rusticus, Id. 35, 4 f. 9.

Tostus, part. *dried, parched*; *see* Torrĕre.

TOT, a. ind. *so many*; answering to quot; quot homines, tot causae, Cic. Or. 2, 32. quot homines, tot sententiae, Ter. Phor. 2, 4, 14. tot me impediunt curae, quae meum animum diversè trahunt, Id. And. 1, 5, 25. nego de ullo opere publico tot senatûs exstare consulta, quot de mea domo, Cic. de Har. resp. 8. *cf.* Manil. 16. Coel. 28.—Tōtidem, a. ind. *as many, equally many*; having quot, either expressed or understood; totidem, quot dixit, scripta verbis oratio, Cic. Brut. 96. talentis totidem, quot ego et tu sumus, *i. e.* duobus, Plaut. Most. 3, 114. rari quippe boni, numero vix sunt totidem, quot Thebarum portae, *i. e.* septem, Juvenal. 13, 26. equitum millia erant sex, totidem numero pedites, Caes. B. G. 1, 48. si quis amet ducentos ante cibum versus, totidem coenatus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 60. mille talenta rotundentur, totidem altera, *as many more* or *another thousand*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34. dixerit insanum qui me, totidem audiat *sc.* verba, *shall hear as much from me in return*, Id. S. 2, 3, 298 cum totidem navibus, atque erat profectus, Athenas rediit, *with as many ships, as he had set out with*, Nep. 1, 7.—Tōtĭes, adv. *so often*; an ego toties de eâdem re audiam? Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 48. quos ego sum sæpe jam dedignata maritos, Virg. A. 4, 536. ter die claro, totiesque nocte, Id. car. Saec. 23. quoties cunque dico, toties mihi videor in judicium venire ingenii, Cic. Cluent. 18. *cf.* Fam. 7, 7. Liv. 2, 13.—* *Semel pro* totiens & quotiens *for* toties & quoties.

Tōtus, a. (*gen.* totius; *dat.* toti); *whole, all, altogether*; cui (Pompeio) senatus totam rempublicam, omnem Italiae pubem, cuncta populi Romani arma commiserat, Cic. Mil. 23. omne caelum, totamque cum universo mari terram mente complexus, Cic. Fin. 2, 34. hanc igitur habuit rationem effector mundi, molitorque Deus, ut unum opus totum, atque perfectum ex omnibus totis, atque perfectis absolveretur, Id.

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de Univers. 5 f. mundum hunc omnem, oppidum esse nostrum *sc.* existimare oportet, Cic. Fin. 4, 3. etenim et in vobis animadvertere soleo, et in me ipso saepissimè experior, ut exalbescam in principiis dicendi, et totâ mente, atque omnibus artubus contremiscam, Cic. Or. 1, 26. aedificantur aedes totae denuo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 36. *cf.* ib. 68. Curtius effusos egerat Romanos toto, quantum foro spatium est, *over the whole space of the* forum, Liv. 1, 12. ut Romae per totam urbem vigiliae haberentur, Sall. Cat. 30 f. eâque totâ nocte continenter iêrunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26. naves totae factae ex robore, ib. 3, 13. toti Galliae bellum inferre, ib. 1, 30. hunc toti bello imperioque praefecerant, 5, 11 f. sex te totos hos menses quietum reddam, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 46. totâ erras viâ, *you are quite mistaken*, ib. *v.* 14. quae cuncta remedia creduntur esse adversus tonitrua, quibus vitiantur ova, pullique semiformes interimuntur, antequam toti partibus suis consummentur, Col. 8, 5, 12. ne in totos ordines, aut gentes, aut populos, petulantia incurreret, Quinctil. 11, 1, 86.—totus, Parmeno, tremo, horreoque, postquam adspexi hanc, ib. 1, 2, 3. toto corpore contremisco, Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 9. nunc, mi Attice, totâ mente incumbe in hanc curam, Cic. Att. 16, 10. habes totâ quod mente petisti, Virg. A. 4, 100. et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos, Id. E. 1, 67.—* Platonem Dion adeò admiratus est, atque adamavit, ut se totum ei traderet, *that he gave himself up wholly to him*, Nep. 10, 2. totum se dedidit reipublicae, *he devoted himself entirely to state affairs*, Id. 2, 1. Ctesipho autem in amore est totus, *thinks of nothing but his mistress*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 20. nescio quid meditans nugarum, et totus in illis, *wholly intent on them*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 1. totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit, Caes. B. G. 5, 6. modò venit Octavius mihi totus deditus, Cic. Att. 14, 11 f. Plancius totus noster est, Id. ad Q. fr. 2, 1 f. totum enim scribam meum tibi tradidi, *I resigned my secretary entirely to your directions*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 5. Curio se contra eum totum parat, *is preparing most strongly* or *by all means to oppose him*, ib. 8, 8, 28. totum denique hominem tibi trado de manu, ut aiunt, in manum tuam, *I entirely resign him out of my hands into your's*, a form of earnest recommendation, ib. 7, 5 f.—homo totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, *wholly made up*, Cluent. 26.—* Totus esse alicujus, *to be entirely devoted to one*:—et sum totus vester, et esse debebeo, Cic. Fam. 15, 7. conclamatum deinde prope ab universo senatu est, totos adhuc Antiochi Aetolos esse, Liv. 37, 49. senatus (*sc.* Campanus,) in societate cum fide perstare; plebs novarum, ut solet, rerum, et Annibalis tota esse, *for* erat, Id. 23, 14. Thais igitur tota fratris est? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 11.—¶ 2. Totum, n. *the whole*; totum in eo est, tectorium ut concinnum sit, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 1. *cf.* Col. 12, 4, 3. non tota modò totis, sed etiam partes partibus comparari, Quinctil. 8, 4, 13.—* Ex toto, *wholly, altogether, entirely*, Ov. P. 1, 6, 28. & 4, 8, 72. ex toto conquiescere, Cels. 1, 2, 2. ita non ex toto res condemnanda est, 2, 3, 29. fessum regem humeris sublevant *so.* apes; validiùs fatigatum ex toto portant, Plin. 11, 17. creta ex toto repudianda est, Cels. 5, 8, 6. antequam ex toto grana indurescant, messis facienda est, Id. 2, 21, 2. et ex toto nunquam gestari corpus dolens debet, sive id in toto *sc.* corpore, sive in parte est; nisi tamen solis nervis dolentibus, *gestation ought never to be used at all in a body that is pained*, 2, 15, 5.—* *So* in totum; munia, quae domi capessenda, non in totum muliebri officio relinquenda sunt, Col. 12, 1, 4. ea (villica) porro persuasissimum habere debebit, aut in totum, aut certè plurimùm domi se morari oportere, ib. *cf.* 9, 15, 3. in totum abstulit terras *sc.* rerum natura, primùm omnium ubi Atlanticum mare est, si Platoni credimus, immenso spatio; mox interno *sc.* mari, &c. Plin. 2, 90 f. 92. res in totum diversa, 31, 7. quod in totum exolevit, 35, 2. *add.* 10, 4. 25, 4. Cels. 1, 3 f.—quicquamne me putas curare in toto, nisi ut ei ne desim, Cic. Att. 13, 20. * quare prudentis magistri est,—illud in totum praecipere, *to give that direction in general*, Col. 2, 3, 31. *so* itaque in totum praecipimus, ut &c. *we direct on the whole*, 11, 2, 80. in totum summa operarum decem et dimidia, *the sum of the whole, ten days labour and one half*, Id. 2, 13, 1.—¶ 3. Totus, *put for* omnis, *or of the same import*; clamorem subitò totis tollit viribus, Phaedr. 1, 11, 7. cùm totus convenisset equitatus, Hirt. B. A. 5. cui bini custodes semper totis horis accubant, 2, 2, 57. totos in poenam ordire nepotes, *inflict punishment on all my descendants*, Stat. Th. 1, 81. undique totis usque adeò turbatur agris, Virg. E. 1, 11. hos tota armenta sequuntur, Id. A. 1, 185 & ibi Serv.—* The poets sometimes shorten the penult of Totius, Lucr. 1, 82. 4, 1022 &c.—¶ 4. Tōtus, with the penult short is put for quantus, answering to quōtus; detrahitur summae tota pars, quota sumitur inde, Manil. 3, 447. *cf.* Col. 5, 3, 5.

TOXICUM, i, n. poison, properly that with which the point of an arrow was tinged, (*a* τοξον, arcus *v.* sagitta, Festus:) aspicis et mitti sub adunco toxica ferro; et telum mortis causas habere duas, Ov. P. 4, 7, 11.—sunt qui et *toxica* hinc (*sc.* a taxo) appellata dicant venena, quae nunc toxica dicimus, quibus sagittae tinguantur, Plin. 16, 10 f. 20.—* any kind of *poison*; non ad miscenda coïmus toxica, Ov. A. A. 2, 2, 64. velociusve miscuisse toxicum, Hor. Epod. 17, 61. *add.* Col. 10, 18. Lucan. 9, 820. Martial. 1, 19. Suet. Cl. 44. Ner. 35.—¶ 2. Toxicon, *a kind of gum called* ladănum, Plin. 26, 8 f. 30.

TRĂBEA, ae, f. *a kind of* toga, *adorned with stripes of purple, which ran across it like beams, whence it had its name*, (ornata fascis *v.* virgis purpureis, instar trabium; unde nomen;) *worn by the kings of Rome*: trabeâ usos accipio reges, Plin. 8, 48 f. 74. purpurae usum Romae semper fuisse video, sed Romulo in trabea, Id. 9, 39 f. 63. trabeâque decorus Romulus, Ov. F. 2, 504.—*ascribed by anticipation to* Picus, *one of the Laurentian kings*; ipse Quirinali lituo, parvâque sedebat succinctus trabeâ, *girt with a small* (i. e. short and narrow) trabea, Virg.

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Virg. A. 7, 188.—*afterwards worn by the consuls, on certain occasions*, ib. 612 & ibi Serv.—*also by the augurs*, (A. 299.) *and by the* Equites, *in their annual procession*, Val. Max. 2, 2, 9. and at other times, Tac. An. 3, 2.—TRABĒĀTUS, a. *dressed in the* trabea; trabeatus Quirinus, Ov. F 1, 17. M. 14, 829. trabeati equites, Tac. An. 3, 2. Suet. Dom. 14. Stat. Silv. 4, 2, 32.

TRABS, *(anciently* trăbes,) trăbis, f. properly *two pieces of wood* or *two planks joined together*, (duo ligna compacta, Festus:) *a single plank* was called TIGNUM;—*hence* trabes compactiles, Vitruv. 4, 7. trabes ex duobus v. tribus tignis compactae, Id. 5, 1. tigna trabesque, Lucr. 2, 192 & 196. 6, 240.—¶ 2. *a beam* of timber or other matter; trabs e larice. Plin 16, 40 s. 76. abiegna trabes, Cic. ex poëtâ, N. D. 3, 30. Fat. 15. naves totae factae ex robore; transtra ex pedalibus in latitudinem trabibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 13. trabes argenteae, Plin. 33, 3 s. 15 f. fores obditae ferratis trabibus, Id. 6, 11 s. 12. trabes ex lapide Syenite fecêre reges, obeliscos vocantes, Id. 36, 8 s. 14. *so* trabes Hymettiae, *beams of marble from mount* Hymettus, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 3. interdum longâ trabe rectior exit *sc.* serpens, *is stretched out straighter than a long beam*, Ov. M. 3, 78.—¶ 2. per synecdoch: *a ship* or *any thing made of beams*; ut trabe Cypriâ Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare, *in a ship made of Cyprian wood*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 13. *so* jam mare turbari trabibus—videbis, *i. e.* navigiis, Virg. A. 4, 567. trabe cavâ curribus aequor, ib. 3, 191. quo duce trabs Colchas sacra cucurrit aquas, i. e *the ship* Argo *sailed to* Colchis, Ov. P. 1, 3, 76. *cf.* Ep. 6, 65. Tr. 2, 439. vetabo,—sub iisdem sit trabibus *sc.* ne, *under the same roof, in the same house*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 28. Lybicae trabes, i. e. *citron tables*, Martial. 14, 91. *cf.* 2, 43.—et trabe fraxineâ Capaneus subit obvius, i. e. *with a large spear*, Stat. Th. 5, 566. *cf.* 9, 124. vastam rogo flagrante corripiat trabem, *a large torch*, Senec. Herc. fur. 103. Med 962.—* *a lofty* or *large tree*; sonat icta securibus ilex, fraxineaeque trabes, Virg. A. 6, 181. lucus nigranti piceâ, trabibusque obscurus acernis, *and with mapple trees*, ib. 9, 87. densum trabibus nemus, *thick set with trees*, Ov. M. 14, 360. *so* silva frequens trabibus, ib. 329. utque securi saucia trabs ingens, ubi plaga novissima restat, quo cadat, in dubio est, ib. 20, 373. et insani dejectam viribus austri forte trabem nactus, ib. 12, 511.—¶ 3. *a kind of meteor*; longa fax trabis specie in caelo apparens, Senec. N. Q. 7, 4. 1, 1 & 15. trabes, quas docos vocant, Plin. 2, 26 f. Lucan. 7, 156.—TRĂBĀLIS, e, *of* or *pertaining to a beam*; clavus trabalis, *a large nail*, such as is used in fixing beams, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18. ut hoc beneficium, quemadmodum dicitur, trabali clavo figeret *sc.* Mamertinis, *that he might confirm*, Cic. Verr. 5, 21.—teloque trabali graviter ferit *sc.* eum, *i. e.* hastâ, *with a large spear*, like a beam, Virg. A. 12, 294. *cf.* V. Flac. 8, 301. dextrâque trabalem hastam intorsit, Stat. Th. 4, 6.—TRABECŪLA & trabicŭla, ae, f. *a little beam*, Vitruv. 10, 21.

TRACTA, ae, f. *a lock of wool*, &c. *see* Trahĕre.

TRACTĀRE, *(a* traho,) *to handle, to touch, to feel*; ea, quae gustamus, olfacimus, tractamus, &c. Cic. Tusc. 5, 38. aret pellis, et ad tactum tractanti dura resistit, Virg. G. 3, 502. *cf* Ov. P. 3, 3, 20. puer unctis tractavit manibus calicem, Hor. S. 2, 4, 79. tractabat ceramque puer pennasque renidens, Ov. Art. 2, 49. *so* puer Icarus una stabat *(sc.* cum patre Daedalo;) et, ignarus sua se tractare pericla, &c. *ignorant that he was handling* what would cause *his own danger*, Ov. M 8, 196. felix, à dominâ tractaberis, annule, nostrâ, *thou shalt be often touched* or *handled by my mistress*, Ov. A. 2, 15, 7. vitulos oportet, cum adhuc teneri sunt, consuescere manu tractari, *to be handled*, Col. 6, 2, 1. mox convenit tota tergora (boum) et tractare, et respergere mero, ib. 6, 2, 6. vide quaeso, ne quis eam tractet indiligentius, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 23. *cf.* Mil. 2, 6, 30. suaviter omnia tractant humida linguae *(for* linguae) circum fudantia templa, i. e. *sweetly affect the moist palate*, Lucr. 4, 627. tractari morsu ferarum, *to be torn in pieces*, Id. 3, 902. tum facillimè ossa tractantur, *are handled*, Cels. 8, 10, 31.—¶ 2. TRACTARE agrum, *to till, to cultivate*, Col. 2, 4, 5. aliquem, *to treat, to use*, Cic. Fam. 1, 3. *cf.* 13, 24, 27 & 79. eum nimis asperè tractat, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 6 m. *cf.* Ter. Heaut 1, 1, 49 & 101. non tractabo ut consulem; ne ille quidem me ut consularem *sc.* tractavit, Cic. Phil. 2, 10. quemadmodum tractarêre, audiebam, ib. 2. 17, 12. animos, *to affect* or *move*, Cic. Or. 28. *cf.* Brut. 50. prospiciat deinceps praeceptor, quonam modo tractandus sit discentis animus, *ought to be treated*, Quinctil. 1, 3, 6. summus ille tractandorum animorum artifex *sc.* Cicero, *that great master of* the art *of moving the minds* of his hearers, Id. 11, 1, 85. argentum tractare et considerare, *to handle and examine*, Cic. Verr. 4, 15 f. *cf.* paradox. 52. adde, vir lia quòd speciosius arma non est qui tractet, *there is no one who handles more gracefully*, Hor. Ep 1, 18, 53. arma, quae didiceram tractare, Cic. Brut 2. artem, *to exercise*, Cic. Acad. 7. artem musicam, *to apply to the art of poetry*, Ter. Phor. pr. 18. bella, *to carry on*, Ov. Art. 1, 182. Tac. H. 4. 73. An. 1, 59. bellum cunctatione, *to protract*, Tac. An. 6, 44. Dionysius servus meus, qui meam bibliothecen multorum nummorum *(i. e.* multis nummis emptam) tractavit, *who had the charge of my valuable library*, Cic. Fam. 13, 77. causas amicorum tractare atque agere, *to manage* or *undertake and plead*, Cic. Or. 1, 37. nunquam enim mihi videor tractâsse causam difficiliorem, *methinks I never pleaded a more difficult cause*, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 8. tractant fabrilia *(sc.* instrumenta) fabri, *mechanicks handle tools*, i. e. *keep to their own trade*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 116. fila lyrae, *to touch* or *move the strings*, Ov. A. 1, 8, 60. gubernacula reipublicae, *to direct* or *govern*, Cic. Sext. 9. lanam, *to tease* or *dress, to spin*, Justin. 1, 3. pecuniam publicam, *to have the charge* or *management of*, Cic. Caecil. 10. *cf.* Tac. H. 4, 9. personam, *to act a character*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7. *so* partes secundas, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14 plebem, *to manage* Sall. Cat. 40. *to flatter* or *caress*, Liv. 3, 14. plebi,

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ita, *to fight*, Sil. 15, 463. rationem, *to examine one's account*, Plin. Ep. 10, 28 f. regnum, *to administer, to govern*, Tac. An. 2, 67. rem suam, *to manage*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 46. quòd si rem astu tractavit, *but if he has managed artfully*, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 2. remp. *to govern*, Sallust. Cat. 51, 28. Jug. 41. nec dum res igni sciant tractare, *to dress* or *boil things on the fire*, i. e. they did not yet know the use of fire, Lucr. 5, 951. si prodesse tuis, pauloque benigniùs ipsum te tractare voles, *and to treat yourself with a little more indulgence* or *with better cheer*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 12. so neque illos arctè colam, me opulenter, Sall. Jug. 85, 34. *but* se in aliquo munere tractare, *to conduct* or *acquit one's self, to behave*, Cic. Fam. 13, 12. so ita me in rep. tractabo, ut &c. Cic. Cat. 3, 12. solum terrae, *to till*, Lucr. 5, 1288. qui et ipse tela tractare sciat, *to wield his arms*, Liv. 7, 32. ista (*sc.* tela) mares tractent, Ov. A. 2, 3, 9. vitam tractabant more ferarum, *they lived*, Lucr. 9, 930. ista enim sunt ipsa vulnera, quae non possum tractare sine maximo gemitu, *which I cannot touch* or *handle*, Cic. Att. 12, 22. *cf.* Justin. 12, 6. tractari vulnera nostra timent, *cannot safely be touched*, Ov. P. 1, 6, 22.—¶ 3. *to treat of, to think, speak* or *write concerning*; jus augurum, pontificum, civile tracto, Cic. Sen. 11. nec ea, quae nunc tracto, minuunt, sed augent potiùs illam facultatem *sc.* oratoriam, Id. de fato, 2. historiam, *to write* or *compose*, Cic. Leg. 1, 2. geometriam, musicam, literas, *to study, to apply to*, Id. Or. 3, 33. itaque hunc locum, (*sc.* quid deceat,) philosophi solent in officiis tractare, &c. *to treat of* or *consider this topick*, Cic. Or. 21. materia, quam tractet, *a subject which he may treat of*, Cic. Off. 1, 5. tractare et contemplari res cognitione dignissimas, ib. 43. argumenta tractanda invenire, Id. Or. 2, 29. nequaquam satis est, reperire quid dicas, nisi id inventum tractare possis, ib. 41. hoc tu tractabis, neutibi videbitur, Cic. Att. 12, 19. omnia, quae tractarentur ab oratoribus, Id. Or. 1, 20. res tragicas paene comicè, tristes remisse, severas hilarè, forenses scenicâ prope venustate tractare, ib. 3, 8. motum ex Metello consule civicum, bellique causas, &c. tractas, *you treat of the civil commotion* or *war*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 1.—hoc loco tractanda quaestio est, utiliusne sit domi atque intra privatos parietes studentem continere, an frequentiae scholarum, et velut publicis praeceptoribus tradere, Quinctil. 1, 2, 1, secundo (*sc.* libro) prima apud rhetorem elementa, et quae de ipsâ rhetoricae substantiâ quaeruntur, tractabimus, ib. prooem. 21. simulatâ deditione, dum de conditionibus tractat, (*he treats* or *deliberates,*) praefectis Antigoni imposuit, Nep. 18, 5 f. tractandis conditionibus, et simulatione deditionis, Caes. B. C. 3, 28. sibi instituit consilia fortiri semestria, cum quibus, de negotiis ad frequentem senatum referendis, antè tractaret, *he might deliberate* or *consider*, Suet. Aug. 35 f. (A. 10.) Augustus supremis sermonibus cùm tractaret, quinam adipisci principem locum abnuerent, &c. *when he mentioned*, Tac. An. 1, 13. Tiberius—jus civium, preces sociorum tractabat, *administered justice to the citizens, and examined the requests of the allies*, ib. 4, 13. duces consilia belli tractabant, *concerted plans for their military operations*, Id. H. 3, 1. *cf.* An. 2, 5.—neque vetera aut translata, aut ficta verba in incipiendo, narrando, argumentando tractabimus, *we will not use*, Quinctil. 1, 1, 6.

Tractātus, part. *dragged*; tractata comis antistita Phoebi *i. e.* Cassandra, Ov. M. 13, 410.—* *handled*; manibus tractata figura in tenebris, Lucr. 4, 231. ut Hymettia sole cera remolliscit, tractataque pollice multas flectitur in facies, *and being handled* or *wrought with the thumb*, ib 10, 285. sed veluti tracta notam labemque remittunt atramenta, *as ink*, when *handled* or *touched*, *leaves a stain and blemish behind it*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 235. iris naturâ est ferventa, tractataque pustulas ambusti modo facit, Plin. 21, 7 f. 19.—* *metaph.* in ejusmodi personâ, quae, propter otium ac studium, minimè in judiciis periculisque tractata est, *i. e.* versata est, *has been very little conversant in trials and dangers*, Cic. Arch. 2.—pater parum piè a filio tractatus, *undutifully* or *disrespectfully treated*, Cic. Coel. 2. so majores vestri saepe, mercatoribus ac naviculatoribus injuriosiùs tractatis, bella gesserunt, Id. Manil. 5. ab nullo ille liberaliùs, quàm a Cluentio tractatus est, Cic. Cluent. 59.—* et quae desperat tractata nitescere posse, relinquit, *which being handled* or *treated of*, Hor. Art. 150. so aliquoties jam iste locus a te tractatus est, (*al.* tactus est,) Cic. Leg. 2, 4 m.—tunc tractatae Massilienses preces, *the petition of the citizens of Marseilles was heard*, Tac. An. 4, 43. religionibus tractatis, placitum *sc.* est.—nihil demutari, *religious matters being considered*, or *after due deliberation*, ib. c. 16. pauca admodum vi tractata, quò ceteris quies esset, *were done by force, i. e. violent measures were seldom adopted*, Tac. An. 1, 9. nec verò dialecticis modò sit instructus *sc.* orator, sed habeat omnes philosophiae notos et tractatos locos, *let him have all the topicks of philosophy known and familiar to him*, Cic. Or. 33. *cf.* de Orat. 3, 14. so quoniam haec ratio (*i. e.* philosophia Epicuri) plerumque videtur tristior esse, quibus non est tractata, *to whom it is not thoroughly known*, Lucr. 1, 943. & 4, 19.—* vita honestè tractata, *honourably spent*, A. ad Heren. 4, 24.

Tractātus, ûs, m. *an handling* or *touching*; rusatur capillus primùm prodeuntibus nuculis: infectis tractatu manibus, *being stained by the handling of them*, Plin. 15, 22 f. 24. tofacea *sc.* marga —aspera tractatu, *is rough in handling*, Id. 17, 7. arbores mansuescunt tractatu, ceu ferae, *become tame* or *gentle by being handled*. Id. 17, 10 f. 22 f. * *metaph.* artes aliter ab iis tractantur, qui eas ad usum transferunt; aliter ab iis, qui ipsarum artium tractatu delectati, nihil in vita sunt aliud aesturi, *delighted with the study of the arts themselves*, Cic. Or. 3, 23.—antè homines patria ac parentes, majoresque erunt, quorum duplex tractatus est, *i. e.* quae duobus modis tractari possunt, *may be treated of* or *considered two ways*, Quinctil. 3, 7, 10. nec uno modo definitur res eadem, sed latiore varioque tractatu, 7, 3, 16. hoc

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hoc quis non videt, maximam partem orationis in tractatu aequi bonique consistere? *in the discussion* or *in treating of justice and virtue*, Id. 12, 1, 8. *cf.* 12, 2, 3 & 15. *so* in tractatu aequitatis, 5, 10, 72. in tractatu recti pravique, 12, 2, 16. rationalis & moralis, ib. 19. communis locorum, 12, 8, 2. asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur, *they are weakened by the treating of more rough matters*, 8 pr. 2. in toto artis hujusce tractatu, 8 pr. 5. his adjicere si quis volet ea, quae divina testimonia vocantur, ex responsis, oraculis, omnibus; duplicem sciat eorum esse tractatum, generalem et specialem. *that there are two ways of treating them*, Id. 5, 7, 35. *cf.* 2, 4, 22. quorum (*sc.* schematum) ego, sicut troporum tractatum, in eum locum differo, quo mihi de ornatu orationis dicendum erit, *the discussion* or *explanation*, Id. 1, 8, 16.—*plur.* quorum tractatus ex ipso meritorum genere ducuntur, 7, 4, 21. *cf.* 7, 6 f.— * separatim toto tractatu sententia ejus (Catonis) indicanda est, *his opinion in his whole treatise*, Plin. 14, 4 f. 5.—TRACTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a handling* or *touching*, *use* or *management*; nec vero qui fidibus aut tibiis uti volunt, ab aruspicibus accipiunt tractationem, sed a musicis, Cic. Div. 2, 3. vocis bonitas non est in nobis, sed tractatio atque usus in nobis, Id. Or. 18. quae in rebus inanimis, quaeque in usu, et tractatione beluarum fiunt utiliter ad hominum vitam, artibus ea tribuuntur operosis, Cic. Off. 2, 5. reipublicae tractatio, *the management* or *government*, Senec. de tranq. an. 3. armorum, *the wielding*, *moving* or *brandishing*, Cic. Or. 3, 52. Quinctil. 9, 1, 33.—¶ 2. *a treating* or *handling of a subject*; materia est in verbis, tractatio in collocatione verborum, Cic. Or. 59 f. tractatio autem varia esse debet, Cic. Or. 2, 41. tractatio rerum, Cic. Or. 35. de Or. 3, 23. tractatio causae, Quinctil. 12, 10, 46. sed vel potentissima apud Amphictyonas aequi tractatio est, Id. 5, 10. 118. ipsa mihi tractatio literarum salutaris fuit, *the study of literature*, Cic. Brut. 4. *so* philosophiae tractatio optimo atque amplissimo quoque dignissima est, Cic. Acad. 4, 2. quae observata sint in usu atque tractatione dicendi, Cic. Or. 1, 23.—¶ 3. *treatment* or *usage*; malae tractationis actio, Quinctil. 7, 3, 2. si malae tractationis accusabitur *sc.* maritus ab uxore, Id. 7, 4, 10 & 11. *cf.* ib. 25 & 29. reus malae tractationis, Id. 9, 2, 79. *add.* 4, 2, 30.——————

TRACTATOR, ōris, m. *one who gently rubbed* or *stroked* the body of any one in bath or in bed, *a stroker*, Senec. Ep. 66.—*so* TRACTĀTRIX, īcis, f. *a female stroker*; percurrit agili corpus arte tractatrix manumque doctam spargit omnibus membris, Martial. 3, 82, 13.——————

TRACTABILIS, e, *that may be handled, touched* or *felt*; corporeum autem et adspectabile, itemque tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est, Cic. de Univ. 4. scilla (folium habet) latum et tractabile, Plin. 21, 17 f. 68 sale viperino in cibo sumpto, traduntque et ulcera tractabiliora fieri, ac sanari celerius, Plin. 30, 13 f. 39. sunt autem eae arbores (*sc.* larices) foliis similibus pini materies earum prolixa, tractabilis ad intestinum opus, non minus quam sapinea, *the timber of them large, manageable for inside work*, Vitruv. 2, 9 prope fin. *so* hi (*sc.* lapides albi) tractabiles in opere, Plin. 36, 22 f. 48. falcium duo genera; Italicum brevius, ac vel inter vepres quoque tractabile, *easy to be handled* or *wielded*, Id. 18, 18 f. 67, 5. vix tractabile pondus, *i. e.* portabile, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 84.—est mare (confiteor) nondum tractabile nanti, *not yet fast for a swimmer*, Ov. Ep. 19, 71. et non tractabilis caelum, *not calm* or *free from storms*, i. e. *in tempestuous*, Virg. A. 4, 53. vox tractabilis, *flexible*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 40.—* sed nullis ille movetur flectibus, aut voces ullas tractabilis audit, *placid*, *enorable*, Virg. A. 4, 439. erat Dario mite et tractabile ingenium, *a meek and gentle disposition*, Curt. 3, 2, 27. *so* virtus—in amicitia est tenera atque tractabilis, Cic. Amic. 23 f. te tum tractabilem video, ut in ira regi possis, Plin. Ep. 9, 24. impatiens animus, nec adhuc tractabilis arte, respuit, atque odio verba monentis habet, *tractable*, *governable*, *manageable*, Ov. Rem. 123. *so* ego meum filium facile teneo; nihil est enim eo tractabilius, Cic. Att. 10, 11. Agrippam nihilo tractabiliorem, immo in dies amentiorem in insulam trasportavit, Suet. Aug. 65 ad fin.—TRACTABILITAS, ātis, f. *aptness* or *fitness to be worked*, *pliableness*, *flexibility*; populus, salix, tilia,—in sculpturis commodam praestant tractabilitatem, *are very manageable*, *and fit for carving*, Vitruv. 2, 9 m.

TRACTIM, tractorius, tractus, &c. *see* Trahĕre.

TRĀDĔRE, (trādo, trādĭdi, trādĭtum; *ex* trans & do; unde TRANSDO scribitur,) *to deliver*, *to give*; ensem alicui, Ov. Ep. 11. 95. & 14, 11. *cf.* M. 3, 165. 7, 754 &c. has ille literas Ephoris tradidit, Nep. 4, 4. *cf.* 6, 4 f. 9, 3 f. 10, 9. &c. argentum accepi; tradidi lenoni, Ter. Phor. 5, 5, 1. istos rastros villico ipsi facito ut tradas in manum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 7. mi patrone, mihi trade istuc *sc.* argentum, Id. Asin. 3, 3. 99. tradit equum comiti, Virg. A. 11, 710. Graeci in conviviis solent nominare, cui poculum tradituri sint, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40. custodem me illi miles tradidit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 34. aquila incolumes natos supplex vulpi tradidit, Phaedr. 1, 28. f. saxa praerupta iter impediebant, ut arma per manus necessario transderentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 78. consularium nobilitas inter se per manus tradebat, *handed about*, Sall. Jug. 63 f. qui testamentum tradet tibi cumque legendum, *i. e.* quicumque tradet, Hor. S. 2, 5, 51. tristitiam et metus tradam protervis in mare Creticum portare ventis, Id. 1, 26, 1. jubet arma transdi, *to be delivered* or *given up*, Caes. B. G. 7, 89 *cf.* 2, 13. fuere, qui auro corrupti elephantos Jugurthae traderent, *i. e.* redderent, *deliver'd back*, Sall. Jug. 32.—causam adversariis, *to give up*, *to betray*, Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 7.—TRADERE filiam alicui, *to give in marriage*, Tac. An. 4. 40. *cf.* Ov. M. 14. 336. *so* virginem thalamis, Senec. Oedip. 489.—se hostibus, *to give up*, *to surrender*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77. *so* Galli—sine mora Praetoribus se tradunt, Sall. Cat. 45. urbem in manum hostium, Liv. 26, 12. *cf.* 5, 27. 34, 29. 37, 9. &c. itaque necessitate coacti se tradiderunt, Caes. B. G. 8, 43. et

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pacto postulat, ut sibi urbem tradat, Nep. 1, 2. cùm se sub leges pacis iniquae tradiderit, *he shall submit*, Virg. A. 4, 619.—aliquem in custodiam v. in pistrinum, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 2, 4 f. ad supplicium, Liv. 29, 3. Nep. 19, 4. supplicio, Suet. Vit. 14. publicanos miseros tradidit in servitutem Judaeis et Syris, nationibus natis servituti, Cic. prov. consul. 5.—ergo perfugium sibi habebant omnia divis tradere, et illorum nutu facere omnia flecti, *therefore they had recourse to the gods, and believed all things to be governed and directed by their power*, Lucr. 5, 1186. multa modis multis multarum semina rerum permista gerit Tellus, discretaque tradit, *and when separated, gives them* to particular things, Id. 6, 790.—* aliquem alicui de manu in manum, *to recommend strongly*, Cic. Fam. 7, 5. *cf.* 7, 17. fallimur, et quondam non dignum tradimus, *we recommend* or *introduce*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 78. rogat—ut tibi se laudare et tradere coner, ib. 1, 9, 1. hunc hominem *(i. e.* me) velles si tradere, Id. 8. 1, 9, 47. nunc Orestillam commendo tuaeque fidei trado, *I recommend and commit to your protection*, Sall. Cat. 35 f. *so* in tuam custodiam meque, et meas spes trado, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 59.—ades animo, et omitte timorem, et, quae dicam, trade memoriae, *commit to memory, remember*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 1 f.—* TRADERE se socordiae atque ignaviae, *to give up, to resign*, Sall. Cat. 52, 29. *so* lacrimis ac tristitiae te tradidisti, Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 4. se totum voluptatibus, Cic. Amic. 23. *so* quieti, *i. e.* somno, Id. Div. 1, 29 se studiis vel otio, *to devote*, Plin. Ep. 1, 9 f. *so* ex seditiosâ et tumultuosâ vitâ tradere se in studium aliquod quietum, Cic. Inv. 1, 3 ad fin.—cùm duo consules empti pactione provinciarum auctores se reip. inimicis tradidissent, Cic. ad Quir. 5.—TRADERE se in disciplinam alicui, *to give up one's self to be taught*, Cic. Phil. 2, 2. cum Philo Romam venisset totum ei me tradidi, Cic. Brut. 89. Senatus decrevit, ut de principum filiis sex singulis Etruriae populis in disciplinam traderentur, *sc.* haruspicinae artem docendi, Cic. Div. 1, 43.—tradere puerum praeceptoribus *sc.* docendum, Quinctil. 1, 2, 1. *cf.* 2, 1, 1. 2, 4, 1. magistris, 2, 2, 1. proinde, faventibus diis, trade eum praeceptori, a quo mores primùm, mox eloquentiam discat, quae malè sine moribus discitur, Plin. Ep. 3, 3 f. tu pueros somno fraudas, tradisque magistris, *(sc.* erudiendos,) ut subeant tenerae verbera saeva manus, (Auroram adloquitur,) Ov. A. 1, 13, 17. demum *(al.* dein) magistris traditi sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1 ad fin.—¶ 2. *to handdown, to transmit*; itane tandem majores famam tradiderunt tibi tui, ut virtute eorum anteparta per flagitium perderes? Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 16. Liparo, qui in morte regnum Hieroni tradidit, Id. Men. 2, 3, 59. plerumque morbi quoque per successiones quasdam, ut alia, traduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12. me deinde, sine—teneros animo ejus *(sc.* Clodii) persuadere, non esse tradendas posteris inimicitias, Auton. ad Cic. Att. 14, 13 & 14.—sic vulgus, traduntque nectus, *they spread* or *disseminate fear, they communicate their terror to others*, Sil. 4, 32.—* memoriam alicujus rei posteris tradere, *to transmit to posterity*, Liv. 8, 10. virgines, quarum nomina multi poëtae memoriae tradiderunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 1. quem ego—tradam hominum memoriae sempiternae, Id. Phil. 13, 19. Socratis ingenium variosque sermones immortalitati scriptis suis Plato tradidit, cùm ipse literam Socrates nullam reliquisset, Cic. Or 3, 16. idemque *(sc.* Deus) mittit et signa nobis ejus generis, qualia permulta historia tradidit, Cic. Div. 1, 53. petis, ut tibi avunculi mei exitum scribam, quò veriùs tradere posteris possis, Plin. Ep. ad Tacitum, 6, 16. hoc posteris memoriae traditum iri, Aequos et Volscos ad moenia urbis Romae impune armatos venisse, Liv. 3, 67.—tradit et Fabius Pictor in annalibus suis, *says* or *relates*, Plin. 10, 24 f. 34. Aristoteles diversa tradit, *gives a different account*, Id. 8, 16 f. 17. carminibus cum res gestas coepere poëtae tradere, *to celebrate* or *record exploits in verse*, Lucr. 5, 1444. Aristides unus omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, *is said*, Cic. Sext. 67.—* TRADUNT *sc.* homines v. historici, *they say* or *it is said*; ipsum regem tradunt operatum his sacris se abdidisse, Liv 1, 31 f.—*so* TRADITUR, *impers.* unguenta quis primus invenerit, non traditur, *is not said* or *recorded*, Plin. 13, 1. *cf.* 10, 8 f. 10. Galbam, Africanum, Laelium doctos fuisse traditum est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3. convertentem se inter hanc venerationem traditur memoriae prolapsum cecidisse, Liv. 5, 21. nam istum doctum, et sapientem virum fuisse, memoriae traditum est, Cic. paradox. 3, 2.—* TRADERE artem ei, *to teach*, Cic. Acad. 4, 1. qui se artem dicendi traditurum etiam ceteris profitetur, Cic. Flac. 18. ipse (Phoebus,) ratus (me) dignam, medicas mihi tradidit artes, Ov. Ep. 5, 145. *so* cum traderet artem *sc.* mihi, Ov. M. 3, 588. Naso parum prudens, artem dum tradit amandi, Ov. P. 2, 10, 15. nondum tradideras victas victoribus artes, Graecia, Id. F. 3, 101. multa de sideribus, atque eorum motu, de mundi ac terrarum magnitudine, de rerum naturâ, de deorum immortalium vi et potestate disputant, et juventuti transdunt *sc.* Druides, Caes. B. G. 6, 13 f. nulla (res) major occurrebat, quàm si optimarum artium vias traderem meis civibus, Cic. Div. 2, 1. cui *(sc.* Midae) Thracius Orpheus orgia tradiderat, *whom* Orpheus *had taught the sacred rites of* Bacchus, Ov. M. 11, 93. pariter praecepta volandi tradit *sc.* Daedalus Icaro, ib. 8, 209. Philippus Macedonum rex Alexandro filio suo prima literarum elementa tradi ab Aristotele, summo ejus aetatis philosopho voluit, Quinctil. 1, 1, 23. Empedocles in Graecia, Varro ac Lucretius in Latinis, praecepta sapientiae versibus tradiderunt, Id. 1, 4, 4. *cf.* prooem. 19. nec magis arte traditur *sc.* judicium, quàm gustus aut odor, 6, 5, 1. ea, quae in oratore maxima sunt, imitabilia non sunt, ingenium, inventio, vis, facilitas, et quicquid arte non traditur, 10, 2, 12.—inscitia tradendi, vel negligentia, *ignorance or neglect in teaching*, 12, 11, 14.—* fit quoque de speculo in speculum ut tradatur imago, *is transmitted*, Lucr. 4, 303. *cf.* 309.—TRADITUS, part. *delivered, given*; reliquos omnes, obsidibus, armis, perfugis

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perfugis traditis, in deditionem accepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28. Alcibiadi tota respublica domi bellique tradita, *i. e.* commissa, Nep. 7, 7. post illum tradita regna Procae, Ov. P. 4, 52. illi (Neptuno) tradita sorte aequora, Ov. M. 2, 291. consuetudo a majoribus tradita, *handed down*, Caes. B. G. 4, 7. *so* traditum ab antiquis morem servare, Hor. S. 1, 4, 127. jam ritus familiae patrumque servare, id est, a diis quasi traditam religionem tueri, *i. e.* acceptam, Cic. Leg. 2, 11. *so* ritus ut a prisco exstat avo, Tibull. 2, 1, 2.—in custodiam traditi, *committed to custody*, Sall. Cat. 50.—Archidamus—per praeconem corpora interfectorum ad sepulturam poscit; hoc est enim signum apud Graecos victoriae traditae, *being yielded*, Justin. 6, 6.—TRĀDĬTIO, ōnis, f. *a delivering* or *giving up*; abalienatio est rei traditio alteri, &c. Cic. Top. 5 f. Sulla dictator traditione Jugurthae semper signavit, Plin. 37, 1 f. 4. *i. e.* annulo, quo signatorio utebatur, insculptam habuit traditionem Jugurthae sibi a Baccho rege factam, V. Max. 8, 14, 4.—¶ 2. *a teaching*; nuda praeceptorum traditio, *the bare exposition of precepts*, Quinctil. 3, 1, 3. *cf.* 12, 11, 17. veri affectus—carent arte, ideoque non sunt disciplinae traditione formandi, Id. 11, 3, 61.—* datur hoc illustrium posteritati, ut quomodo exsequiis a promiscuâ sepulturâ separantur, ita in traditione supremorum accipiant habeantque propriam memoriam, *in the relation* or *account of their death*, Tac. An. 16, 16 f.—TRADITOR, ōris, m. *a traitor*, Tac. H. 4, 24

TRĀDŪCĔRE, (trādūco & transdūco, xi, ctum,) *to bring over* or *past*, *to lead from one place to another*, or *through a place*, *to transport*; Helvetii jam per angustias, et fines Sequanorum suas copias transduxerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 11. Caesar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, ib. 12. ne quam hominum multitudinem ampliùs trans Rhenum in Galliam transduceret *sc.* Arioviſtus, ib. 35. postridie ejus diei, praeter castra Caesaris suas copias transduxit, ib. 48. flumen Axonam—exercitum transducere maturavit, *to carry over* or *transport*, ib. 2, 5. omnem equitatum &c. pontem transduxit, ib. 10. ut exercitum ex Gallia traduceret, in Ligures, Liv. 40, 25. instructaque copias flumen traduxit, Liv. 22, 45. traduce et matrem, et familiam omnem ad nos;—tu illas, abi, et traduce, *bring over*, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 12 & 19. ancillas omnes Bacchidis traduce huc ad vos propere, Id. Heaut. 4, 4, 22. *cf.* 4, 3, 44. & 4, 4, 18. jamne hanc traduxti (*for* traduxisti) huc ad nos vicinam tuam, quae te adjutaret? Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 16. populum omnem Albanum Romam traducere in animo est, Liv. 1, 28.—jussit (*sc.* eum censor) equitum traducere, *to lead along*, Cic. Cluent. 48. (A. 28.) victimas in triumpho, Liv. 45, 39. carpento traduci in pompa, Suet. Cal. 15. Moerin saepe animas imis excire sepulchris, atque fatas aliò vidi traducere messes, *and to remove fields of corn to another place* by her inchantments, Virg. E. 8, 99.—* *met. pb.* C. Herennius quidam, tribunus plebis,—ad plebem P. Clodium traducit, *brings over*, i. e. *tries to get* Clodius *made a plebeian* from being a patrician, Cic. Att. 1, 18 m. *cf.* Suet. Caes. 18 m. (A. 49.)—augur in locum fratris sui Drusi destinatus, priusquam inauguraretur, ad pontificatum traductus est, *he was promoted* or *advanced*, Suet. Cal. 12.—orationem vult esse gravitatis plenam, ut eos, qui audient, ad majorem admirationem possit traducere, *that he may bring his hearers to admire it the more*, Cic. Or. 57.—¶ 2. *to bring over*, *to convert*, *to turn* or *change*: gentemque feroci assuetam bello pacis traduxit ad artes, Ov. M. 15, 484. *cf.* Justin. 44, 5 f. ita sum cum illo (Pompeio) locutus, ut mihi viderer animum hominis ab omni aliâ cogitatione ad tuam dignitatem traducere, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 7. subitò exorta est nefaria C. Catonis promulgatio, quae nostra studia impediret, et animos a minore curâ ad summum timorem traduceret, ib. 1, 5, 3. abducere animos a contrariâ defensione, et ad nostram conor traducere, Cic. Or. 2, 72. tum omnem orationem traduxi et converti in increpandam Caepionis fugam, ib. 48. in sententiam suam Quintium traduxit, Liv. 32, 39. traduxit me ad suam sententiam, Cic Cluent. 52. simulando se transire in eorum sententiam, in assensum consilii sui traduxit, Liv. 34, 34. traducere aliquem a malâ consuetudine in meliorem, Varr. L. L. 8, 5 f. post partum cura in vitulos traducitur omnis, *is transferred*, Virg. G. 3, 157. sine irâ facilius scelera tollentur, mali punientur, et traducentur in melius, Senec. de irâ, 2, 13. me mea paupertas vitae traducat inerti, *i. e.* ad vitam otiosam, Tibul. 1, 1, 9.—¶ 3. TRADUCERE tempus *v.* vitam, *to spend* or *pass*; ut commentemur inter nos, qua ratione nobis traducendum sit hoc tempus, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2. *so* otiosam aetatem, et quietam, sine ullo labore, et contentione, Id. Sen. 23. si volumus hoc, quod datum est vitae, tranquillè placidèque traducere, Id. Tusc. 3, 11. Artemidorus (tradit,) in Taprobanâ insulâ longissimam vitam sine ullo corporis languore traduci, Plin. 7, 2, 21. inter cuncta leges, et pereundebere doctos, qua ratione queas traducere leniter aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 97. *cf.* Tac. H. 4, 67.—summâ abstinentiâ munus hoc extraordinarium traducemus, *we will support* or *execute*, Cic. Att. 5, 9.—¶ 4. *to expose to ridicule* or *dishonour*, *to disgrace*; traducit avos, Juv. 8, 17. ornamenta sua traducturus, Senec. Ben. 4, 32. define, si pudor est, miseram traducere calvam, Martial. 3, 74. ridēris, multoque magis traduceris, (*i. e.* es irrisui *v.* ludibrio,) Aser, quàm nudus medio si spatiêre foro, Id. 6, 77, 5. ¶ 5. TRADUCERE verbum *v.* vocabulum, *to use metaphorically*, Gell. 17, 2.—*to translate*, Id. 1. 18. *to derive one word from another*, Id. 2, 6. & 17, 2. TRADUCTUS *v.* transductus, part. *brought over*; Belgae Rhenum antiquitus transducti, Caes. B. G. 2, 4. postea transductos plures *sc.* Germanos esse, ib. 1, 31. in Etruriam traducto exercitu, Liv. 10, 37. Liguribus traductis Padum ager est assignatus, Liv. 42, 22. ad terrorem traducti silvam Ciminiam exercitûs, *led* or *brought through*, Liv. 9, 39. in concionem traducti legati, *i. e.* producti, Liv. 45, 2. ex aboribus in arbores traductis

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ductis vitibus vinea fit, *by vines or vine-branches carried from one tree to another*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4. *cf.* Col. 5, 6, 30. & 5, 7, 3.—* centuriones causâ virtutis in superiores ordines hujus legionis tranſducti, *promoted or advanced*, Caeſ. B. G. 6, 39.—* traductus per ora hominum, *led along, made to paſs ignominiouſly before the faces of men*, Liv. 2, 38. *cf.* Juſtin. 36, 1. *ſo* delatores flagellis caeſi, ac traducti per amphitheatri arenam, Suet. Tit. 8 f.—* ô adoleſcentiam traductam eleganter! *ſpent*, Cic. Planc. 12.—phalerae torqueſque, quaeque externis bellis quaeſierat, traducta, *were led along*, or pompiouſly diſplayed to the people, as in a triumph, Tac. An. 12, 36.—TRADUCTIO, ōnis, f. *a bringing over*; traductio ad plebem furibundi hominis ac perditi, *the tranſlation of* Clodius *from a patrician to a plebeian family*, Cic. Sext. 7.—hic damnatum cum dedecore et traductione vitâ exigit, *with diſgrace and expoſure to public ignominy*, Senec. de irâ, 1, 6.—¶ 2. *the tranſferring of a word from one meaning to another, a metonymy*, Cic. de Or. 3, 42. Or. 39. alſo * paranomaſia, A. ad Heren. 4, 14. Quinctil. 9, 3, 70.—¶ 3. traductio temporis, *a paſſing or ſpending*, Cic. Div. 1, 56.—TRADUCTOR, ōris, m. *a bringer over*; ut ſciat hic noſter Hieroſolymarius traductor ad plebem, *i. e.* Pompey who took Jeruſalem, and aſſiſted Clodius to paſs by adoption from a patrician family to a plebeian, Cic. Att. 2, 9.—TRĂDUX, ŭcis, m. *rar. f. a graff or off-ſet of a vine*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 3. Col. 4, 29, 13. (A. 545.)

TRĂGOEDIA, ae, f. *a tragedy*, (A. 355.)—¶ 2. metaph. *a pompous ſtile, amplification or exaggeration*, Cic. Or. 1, 51. & 2, 51. Quinctil. 6, 1, 36. *a great commotion or diſturbance*, Cic. Mil. 7. TRĂGICUS, a. *of tragedy, tragic, tragical*; Pacuvius tragicus poëta, Cic. de opt gen. orat. 1. tragica ars, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14. tragicum carmen, Id. Art. p. 220. tragica Camoena, *the tragic Muſe*, ib. 275. tragico illo Oreſte aut Athamante dementior, *repreſented in tragedy*, Cic. Piſ. 20. *ſo* tragica cerva, *famed in tragic verſe*, i. e. in the tragedy of Iphigenia, Juvenal. 12, 120.—¶ 2. *ſublime, lofty*; Sulpicius vel maximè omnium grandis, et, ut ita dicam, tragicus orator, Cic. Brut. 55. ſunt haec tragica atque divina, Cic. Or. 2, 56.—* nam ſpirat tragicum ſatis, et feliciter audet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166.—¶ 3. *atrocious, cruel, impious, execrable*, Liv. 1, 46. Ov. Tr. 2, 407. Juvenal. 2, 29.—TRAGICI *ſc.* ſcriptores v. actores, *writers or actors of tragedy*, Plaut. Perſ. 4, 2, 4.—TRAGICĒ, adv. *tragically*, Cic. Brut. 12. Or. 3, 8. Senec. Ep. 100.—TRĂGOEDUS, i, m. *an actor of tragedies*, Cic. Or. 1, 28. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 129.—¶ 2. *the name of a ſtreet in Rome*, Suet. Aug. 57.—TRĂGICŌ-CŌMOEDIA, ae, f. *a tragi-comedy*, a play made up of ſerious and merry events, Plaut. Amph. prol. 59 & 63.

* TRĂGOS v. -us, i, m. *(i. e.* hircus,) *the name of an herb*, Plin. 27, 13 ſ. 116. alſo *of a ſhell-fiſh*, Id. 9, 45. ſ. 69.—*the ſmell of a goat or of the arm-pits*, Martial. 11, 23.- TRĂGION, i, n. v. tragōnis, is, f. *a kind of ſhrub* produced only in the maritime parts of Crete, Plin. 13, 21 ſ. 36. & 27, 13 ſ. 115.—Tragopan, is, f. *a kind of bird*, larger than an eagle, Plin. 10, 49 ſ. 70.—TRAGOPŌGON, i, n. *the herb called goats-beard*, Plin. 27, 13 ſ. 117.—TRAGORIGĂNUM, i, n. -us, i, m. *a ſort of wild origany or mint*, Id. 20, 17 ſ. 68. Celſ. 5, 11.

TRAGŬLA, ae, f. *a javelin* with a barbed head, Caeſ. B. G. 5, 35. Liv. 24, 42.—*metaph.* Plaut. 5, 2, 25. Pſ. 1, 4, 14. Cal. 2, 4, 18.—¶ 2. *a kind of drag-net*, Plin. 16, 8.

TRAGUM, i, n. & tragos, i, m. *a kind of pulſe or corn*, Plin. 18, 7 ſ. 16. & 18, 10 ſ. 20, 4. boni ſucci ſunt, triticum, tragum, &c. Celſ. 2, 20.

TRAHA v. trahea, ae, f. *a dray, a ſled* or *ſledge*, drawn without wheels, (a *trahendo* dictum; trahitur enim non volvitur,) Virg. G. 1, 164. uſed for beating out the ears of corn, ib. & Col. 2, 21, 4. (A. 542.)

TRAHERE, (traho, traxi, tractum,) *to draw, to drag*; trahimur inviti, ducimur volentes:—ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, Senec. Ep. 107. trahit invitam nova vis, Ov. M. 7, 19. magnes lapis eſt, qui ferrum ad ſe alliciat, et trahat, Cic. Div. 1, 39. haematites trahit in ſe argentum, aes, ferrum, Plin. 36, 20 ſ. 38. omnes enim trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et ſcientiae cupiditatem, Cic. Off. 1, 6. cùm a cuſtodibus in fugâ trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, Caeſ. B. G. 1, 53. trahebatur paſſis Priameis virgo crinibus a templo adytiſque Minervae, Virg. A. 2, 403. altaria ad ipſa trementem traxit *ſc.* Priamum, ib. 550. *cf.* ib. 58. Ov. M. 11, 92. 6, 521. poſt paullo ipſi trahebantur *ſc.* ad ſupplicium, Sall. Cat. 51, 34. *ſo* cùm a lictoribus jam traheretur, provocavit, Liv. 2, 11. trahantur per me pedibus omnes rei, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 3. *cf.* Juv. 10, 99. Tac. An. 11, 35. nec mora, traxit ltyn, *without delay ſhe dragged* Itys *along*, Ov. M. 6, 636. *cf.* Ep. 8, 10.—id (malum *ſc.* inteſtinorum laevitas) interdum aegros trahit, interdum praecipitat, *a* dyſentery *ſometimes waſtes ſlowly* or *is tedious, ſometimes carries off patients quickly*, Celſ. 4, 16. ad defectionem trahere aliquem, *to draw* or *incite*, Liv. 25, 16. *ſo* ad bella trahor, Tibul. 1, 10, 13. *cf.* Virg. A. 12, 812. Tac. H. 2, 57 & 61. pondere terra ſuo ſubſedit, et aequora traxit, *drew* along with it, Ov. F. 5, 13.—agmina ſpadonum, *to lead* or *carry along*, Curt. 5, 1, 6. ut condiſcat (agnus) maternum trahere alimentum, *to draw nouriſhment from its mother*, i. e. *to ſuck*, Col. 7, 3, 27. in altitudinem ſemipedem, *to raiſe*, Plin. 17, 11 ſ. 16. latamque trahens inglorius alvum *ſc.* rex v. ductor apum, *dragging a large belly* after him, Virg. G. 4, 94. *but* alvum trahere acri clyſmo, *to purge*, Scribon. 155. ellebōrum trahit alvum, Plin. 25, 5. quem (amnem) quicunque parum moderato gutture traxit, *has drunk*, Ovid. Met. 15, 330.—animam, *to draw breath, to breathe*, Plin. 11, 3. mortuus Acbutius erat Romanus conſul; collega exiguâ in ſpe trahebat animam, Liv. 3, 6. animam precariam, *to lead a precarious life*, Tac. An. 1, 42 f. cruciari trahendo animam, *to drag* or *ſpin out life in torment*, Liv. 4, 12 f. ſic animum tempuſque traho, *I eaſe* or *relieve*, Ov. Fr.

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5, 7, 65. tot me impellunt curae, quae meum animum diversè trahunt, *draw different ways, distract*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 26. alia hujusce modi animis trahebant, *they conceived or imagined*, Sallust. Jug. 84. at Marius—animus trahere (*for* trahebat) cum animo, *considered in his mind*, ib. 93. decem annos traxit ista dominatio, *continued, lasted*, Flor. 4, 2, 13. aquam ex puteis, *to draw*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9. navigium aquam trahit, *draws* or *lets in*, Senec. de irâ, 2, 10. quas (aquas) dum ferioque trahoque, *and draw to* me, (*al.* teroque,) Ov. M. 5, 595. secum armenta trahebat, *he brought*, ib. 12, 276. ferventesque auras, velut e fornace profundâ, ore trahit *sc.* Phaëton, *draws* or *sucks in*, ib. 2, 230.—bellum, *to prolong*, Cic. Att. 10. 8. Sallust. Jug. 23. unum bellum annum jam tertium trahi, Liv. 5, 10. belli trahendi causâ ib. 12.—calorem, *to become enamoured*, Ov. M. 11, 305. candorem, *to become white*, Plin. 7, 16 s. 15. carnem, *to contract a fusty, mouldy* or *rotten taste*, Plin. 23, 1 s. 22. trahuntque sicces machinae carinas *sc.* in mare, *draw*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 2. (A. 408.) caudam, *i. e.* esse pecudem, *vel* pecude non sapientiorem, *to draw a tail* after one, *i. e.* to be an object of ridicule, Hor. S. 2, 3, 55. ceram, *to draw* by sticking to it, Ov. A. 2, 15, 16. (A. 514.) cognomen ex contumeliâ traxit, *he derived*, Cic. Phil. 3, 6. colorem rubicundum, *to contract* or *get a reddish colour*, Col. 2, 21, 2. *so* sanguine tum creduut in corpora summa vocato, Aethiopum populos nigrum traxisse colorem, Ov. M. 2, 236. purpureum chlamydis pennae traxêre colorem, *his feathers took* or *assumed the red colour of his cloak*, Ov. M. 14, 393. Iris—mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, *drawing*, Virg. A. 4, 701. caesas cernas per membra mortui, Id. ad Liv. 98. *cf.* Ep. 11, 116. M. 3, 506. alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahens corpus, *dragging along*, i. e. moving with difficulty, Liv. 1, 25. *cf.* 22, 2. & 30, 9. Virg. A. 5, 468. huic (*for* hujus *sc.* Troili) cervix comaeque trahuntur per terram, Virg. A. 1, 477. dum rerum naturae corpus (*i. e.* mundus, *the fabrick of nature,*) manebit inconlume, comitem aevi sui laudem Ciceronis trahet. Paterc. 2, 66. eò decurrunt tribuni, concionemque secum trahunt, Liv. 3, 11. tum Marius ex copia rerum consilium trahit, *takes measures according to the state of his affairs*, Sall. Jug. 98. aeger enim traxi contagia corpore mentis, i. e. *my body has become indisposed from the grief of my mind*, Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 3. convivium, *to prolong*, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9. quique in se crimen traxit, *and* Olĕnos, *who took the guilt* of his wife Lethaea *upon himself*, Ov. M. 10, 68. in crimen trahi, *to be accused* or *charged as a criminal*, Tac. An. 15, 68. trahens crinem stella, *i. e.* comĕta, Ov. M. 15, 849. quâ trahitur (*sc.* vestis,) trahit illa cutem, *it pulls off the skin*, Ov. M. 9, 267.—decus alicujus rei ad aliquem, *to ascribe*; qui captae decus Nolae ad consulem trahunt, Liv. 9, 28. digitos pedum, *to draw out, to lengthen*, Ov. M. 11, 72 dextior his (*sc.* igne et aëre) tellus, elementaque grandia traxit, *attracted* or *drew to it the grosser elements*, ib. 1, 29. quò tenore trahit fortuna facinus, scribam pro rege obtruncat, *as fortune blindly directed the deed* or *blow*, Liv. 2, 12. a censu famam trahit *sc.* coena, *it assumes* or *receives its character from the fortune* of the giver, Juvenal. 11, 23. quo fata trahunt, retrahuntque, sequamur, *call and recal us*, Virg. A. 5, 709. an me quoque fata trahunt? *sc.* ad mortem, Ov. Ep. 6, 28. sed me mala fata trahebant, *overruled me*, ib. 51. sic me mea fata trahebant, *prompted* or *impelled*, Ov. M. 7, 816. *cf.* Tr. 2, 341. me in poenam fata trahebant, ib. 3, 6, 15. saxa missa viri manibus faciem traxêre virilem, *took* or *assumed the shape of men*, Ov. M. 1, 412. ossa ferunt lapidis traxisse figuram, *they say that her bones assumed the form of stone*, i. e. *were changed into stone*, ib. 3, 399. pervicit Appius, ut, dejecto Fabio, fratrem traheret, *that having set aside* or *disappointed* Fabius, *he got his brother elected* consul, Liv. 39, 32. nominis et famae quondam fulgore trahebar, *I was moved*, Ov. Tr. 5, 39. dixit, et exiguo funem conamine traxit, *she drew with small effort*, Ov. F. 4, 325. ardet amans Dido, traxitque per ossa furorem, *has sucked* or *imbibed*, Virg. A. 4, 101. gratiam recte factorum, *to claim the merit*, Tac. An. 3, 53. gemitus e corde, *to fetch* or *draw*, Ov. M. 11, 709. genus ab aliquo, *to derive one's extraction*, Ov. F. 6, 132 & 802. humorem, *to attract moisture*, Col. 12, 15. humores undique, Scribon. 38. trahit insciis ignes, *he catches fire*, he is inflamed with love, Ov. M. 4, 675. in exemplum aliquid trahere, *to take for example*, ib. 8, 245. in arma aliquem, *to force to war*, 13, 39. *cf.* A. 1, 4, 8. in facinus, *to draw* or *prompt to commit a crime*, 4, 471. in spatium aures, *to draw out to a great length*, 11, 176. omnia non bene consulta in virtutem trahebantur, *were imputed* or *ascribed*, Sall. Jug. 92. *cf.* 85, 26. Tac. An. 2, 84. 4, 64. 12, 52. H. 2, 20. Liv. 5, 23.—Jovem superis sedibus, *to draw down*, Ov. F. 3, 324. iter trahens, *deferring*, Tac. H. 2, 85. admiror, non—communis vitii te quoque labe trahi, *that you are not seduced by the infection of a common vice*, Ov. P. 2, 3, 22. laborem frustra, *to attempt*, Virg. G. 3, 98 *ferunt* in exsequias animi matrona virilis, *(i. e.* Lucretia;) et secum lacrimas, invidiamque trahit, *carries with her* or *excites lamentation and hatred against* Tarquin, Ov. F. 2, 847. lanam mollire trahendo, *by teasing it*, Ov. M. 2, 411. carmine quasi lana trahatur, *as if wool were carded*, Lucr. 4, 376. vos lanam trahitis, *you spin*, Juvenal. 2, 54. laudem, *to gain* or *obtain*, Ov. P. 4, 8, 62. trahit ille manu sine cuspide lignum, *draws* or *pulls out the shaft* of the spear, Ov. M. 12, 372. limum, arenamque et saxa ingentia fluctus trahunt, Sal. Jug. 78. trahunt limum amnes, Virg. G. 2, 288. Nilus trahens limum, Justin. 2, 2, 20. malum omne trahit secum Caesaris ira, Ov. P. 3, 2, 14. pelagoque alius trahit humida lina, *and drags his wet lines* or *nets in the sea*, Virg. G. 1, 142. vina celeriùs vetascescunt, quae fumi quodam tenore praeconcoctam naturitatem trahunt, *acquire* or *attain to an early ripeness*, Col. 1, 6, 20. mentes, *to move, to inflame*, Plin. 26, 3 s. 8. quae mentem insania traxit? Stat. Th. 5, 624.

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624. in meum aliquod, *to impute*, Tac. H. 5, 13. moleſtiam ex pernicie reipublicæ, *to feel*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. moram, *to cauſe delay*, Ov. M. 9, 766. dum ſtupet Aſtyages, naturam traxit eandem, *i. e.* in ſaxum mutatus eſt, ib. 5, 205. hominis natura trahebatur e cælo, *was derived*, Plin. 11, 53 ſ. 115. naves in ſaxa, Virg. A. 3, 425. noctem vario ſermone, *to ſpin out, to ſpend*, Virg. A. 1, 748. *ſo* noctem conviviis, Tac. An. 3, 37. nomen ab aliquo, *to take* or *derive*, Ov. M. 4, 295 & 415. 8, 230. 10, 223. *cf.* F. 1, 596. 2, 685. 6, 40. cetera (nuda v. poma) e caulis nomina traxere, Plin. 15, 14 ſ. 15. præter nomen nihil tralieus, *taking with him*, Paterc. 2, 80. noxam, *to catch* or *ſuffer hurt*, Col. 6, 27, 13. egrediens (Ceres) nubem trahit, *draws* after her, Ov. F. 4, 561. *cf.* M. 3, 299. obſcuramque trahi vento mirabere nubem, Virg. G. 4, 60. obſidionem in adventum *principis*, *to prolong*, Liv. 28. odorem, *to acquire a flavour*, Plin. 14, 21 ſ. 27. *but* odorem naribus, *to inhale, to draw in*, Phædr. 3, 1, 4. ad te oculos, aureſque trahis, *you attract*, Ov. ad Liv. 351. jugurtha trahere omnia, *put off* or *protracted*, Sall. Jug. 86. longas trahis oſcitationes, *you make long yawnings*, as being tired of reading, Martial. 2, 6, 4. pulvereamque trahens per ſumma cacumina pallam, verrit humum *ſc.* Boreas, *drawing*, Ov. M. 6, 705. pallorem, *to contract*, Col. 12, 41 ſ. in partes aliquem trahere, *to draw*, Tac. 4, 60. *cf.* Fam. 10, 4. ſed immedicabile vulnus eſſe recidendum, ne pars ſincera trahatur, *leſt the ſound part be affected*, Ov. M. 9, 191. pectus, *to diſtract*, Ov. M. 8, 464. omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt, vexant, *they ſquander* and *throw away* or *laviſh*, Sall. Cat. 20, 12. *but* rapere omnes, trahere *ſc.* pecuniam v. bona aliorum, *all robbed or plundered*, and *dragged* to themſelves, ib. 11, 2. *ſo* ſibi quiſque ducere, trahere, rapere; (trahere, rapere, *violentius*; ducere *aſtutius*, et occultè ſibi trahentium,) Id. Jug. 41. & ibi Cort. *cf.* Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 12. nos humiles famulaeque tuae data penſa trahemus, *ſhall perform the taſk aſſigned me*, i. e. ſhall ſpin the quantity of wool given me, Ov. Ep. 3, 75. *cf.* 10, 90. ad Liv. 240. M. 13, 511. F. 2, 743. 4, 1, 13. plauſtra per altos montes, Virg. G. 3, 536. pocula arente fauce, *to empty, to drink*, Hor. Epod. 14, 4. poenam, *to prolong*, Senec. 2, 5. prædam ex agris hoſtium, *to carry off*, Liv. 25, 14 ad fin. Dardanidas matres—trahunt victores præmia Graii, *drag along* as their *prizes*, Ov. M. 13, 414. trahunt promiſſa puellas, *inveigle, engage*, Ov. Art. 1, 631. ſi noſtrum tua fata pudorem non traherent ſecum, *if thy fate would not draw on my ſhame along with it*, ib. 9, 578. pugnam, *to delay*, Liv. 25, 15. purpuras, *to ſpin*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 8. cantat,—adverſo qui tardam trahit amne ratem, *drags up the ſtream*, Ovid. Tr. 4, 1, 8. rationes belli atque pacis, *to ponder* or *conſider the reaſons for war and peace*, Salluſt. Jug. 97. *cf.* 93. regnum, *to claim*, Liv. 1, 7. princeps factionis ejus, quae traxerat rem ad Poenos, *which had brought about the revolt* of Capua from the Romans *to the Carthaginians*, Liv. 23, 8. unus velut morbus invaſerat omnes Italiae civitates, ut plebes ab optimatibus diſſentiret; ſenatus Romanis faveret, plebi ad Poenos rem traheret, *deſired an union with the Carthaginians*, Id. 24, 2. rem in ſerum, *to defer*, Liv 32. *ſo* res lentiùs ſpe trahebatur, Id. 30, 16. remp. funditus, *to ruin* or *deſtroy*, Tac An. 3, 54. reſponſa ad meliora, *to interpret more favourably*, Liv. 8, 21. rubiginem, *to contract ruſt*, Plin. 34, 9 ſ. 21. pectora traxerunt tenuem percuſſa ruborem, *acquired* or *received a ſlight redneſs*, Ov. M. 3, 482. inque puellari corpus candore ruborem traxerat, *had aſſumed* or *contracted a redneſs*, ib. 10, 595. rugam, *to cauſe a wrinkle, to contract the brows*; haec (ſumma) ſi rugam trahit, extenditque labellum, *if this ſum makes you frown, and hang the lip*, i. e. *does not pleaſe* or *ſatisfy you*, Juvenal. 14, 324. ea (turris) lapſa repente ruinam cum ſonitu trahit, *draws* or *brings ruin along with it*, Virg. A. 2, 466. ſanguinem, *to let blood*, Veget. Mul. 3, 43. ſaporem, *to contract*, Col. 12, 50, 21. ſidera, *to drag* along, Ov. M. 2, 71. cùm traheret ſilvas Orpheus, et dura canendo ſaxa, *drew after him by his muſick*, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 17. celeriter ſitum trahens, *contracting foulneſs*, Plin. 12, 13 ſ. 27. nox venit, et ſomnia nigra trahit, *brings*, Ov. F. 4, 662. ſomnos, *to prolong*, or ſimply *to ſleep*, Ov. A. 2, 19, 55. operumque laborem partibus aequabat juſtis, aut ſorte trahebant, *or determined it by lot*, Virg. A. 1, 508. ſpem, *to defer* or *put off*, Id. F. 3, 682. *ſo* acquiore animo ferunt, praecidi ſpem ſuam, quàm trahi, *i. e.* eam differri, Senec. Ben. 2, 5. *but* pereat ſceleratus (Meleager;) et ille ſpemque patris regnique trahat, patriaeque ruinam, *and draw* along with him, Ov. M. 8, 498. ſpes eò trahit, *leads*, Liv. 29.—*ſo* ſpe trahor exiguâ, *I am drawn* or *led on*, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 25. leo cum jaceret ſpiritum extremum trahens, *drawing his laſt breath*, Phaedr. 1, 21, 4. ſpolia de hoſtibus trahere, *to carry off*, Cic. Balb. 23. ſtipendia, *to receive pay*, Juſtin. 12, 4. trahimur omnes ſtudio laudis, et optimus quiſque maximè gloriâ ducitur, Cic. Arch. 11. ſuccum, *to draw in, to imbibe*, Col. 11, 3, 60. ſuſpiria, *to fetch ſighs*, Ov. M. 2, 754. tantum trahit ille timoris, *ſo great terror does he draw* along with him, ib. 13, 84. telum, *to draw out, to extract*, 6, 257. tempus, *to waſte, to ſpend*, Virg. A. 6, 537. Ov. P. 5, 7, 65. interdum jurgiis trahendo tempus, *by protracting the time with diſputes*, Sall. Jug. 27. *ſo* Andronicus traxerat tempus, Liv. 44, 10. vellera digitis, *to teaze* or *ſpin*, Ov. M. 14, 265. verba, *to utter with difficulty*, Sil. 8, 79. traxitque vagus per pulpita veſtem, *drew* after him or *trailed his long robe along the ſtage*, Hor. Art. 215. vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam, *I dragged out*, Virg. A. 2, 92. *cf.* 3, 646. ſuſpiria imoque trahens a pectore vocem, *drawing, fetching*, ib. 1, 371. a quacunque trahis ratione vocabula, *thou deriveſt*, Ov. F. 3, 847. trahit ſua quemque voluptas, *draws* or *moves*, Virg. E. 2, 65. vultum, *to contract*, i. e. *to be angry* or *diſpleaſed*, Ov. A. 2, 2, 33. P. 4, 1, 5. quaeque trahunt acri vultus naſturtia morſu, Virg. Moret. 84.

TRACTUS, part. *drawn, dragged*; Hector circum

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cum ſua Pergama tractus, Ov. M. 12, 591. *cf.* F. 4, 28. currus tractus volucrûm cervice draconum, Id. M. 7, 218. aures tracti ſubſellii ſtridor offendit, Senec. de irâ, 2, 25 f.—* tractum a vulnere ferrum, *drawn* or *pulled*, Ov. M. 2, 607. *ſo* tractum de vulnere telum, ib. 5, 95. tractum a pedibus velamen, Id. F. 1, 431.—* venae et arteriae a corde tractae et profectae, in corpus omne ducuntur, *derived*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. ſcio ab iſto initio tractum eſſe ſermonem, Cic. Brut. 6. animos hominum quadam ex parte extrinſecus eſſe tractos et hauſtos, Cic. Div. 1, 32. conſuetudo tracta ab eo tempore, Plin. 33, 1 f. 6 ad fin. Segeſtes conſenſu gentis in bellum tractus, *drawn* or *led*, Tac. An. 1, 55.—lanae tractae, *carded*, *combed*, Plin. 21, 14 f. 48. licia tracta, *ſpun*, Tibul. 1, 7, 86.—bellum ex tantâ properantiâ tractum, *protracted after ſo great haſte*, Salluſt. Jug. 36. jam ferè tracto duo per quinquennia bello *ſc.* Trojano, *having been continued* or *prolonged for almoſt ten years*, Ov. M. 12, 584. *ſo* regi tracta quies, *i. e.* ſomnus, Stat. Th. 2, 146.—tracta comitia, *deferred*, *put off*, Cic. Mil. 9.—* aegri, quos Eriſiſtrăti aemuli diu tractos non expediêrunt, *patients*, *whom the followers of* Eriſiſtratus *did not cure*, *after having had them long under their care*, Celſ. 3, 9, 15. *cf.* 3, 9, 8.—* tracta et fluens oratio, *a ſmooth and fluent ſtile*; opp. *to* contorta et acris oratio, Cic. Or. 20. *cf.* de Orat. 2, 15.

TRACTUS, us, m. *a drawing* or *dragging*; Syrtes ab tractu nominatae, *from the dragging* of mud, ſand or ſtones, Salluſt. Jug. 78. tractu gemens rota, *creaking in being drawn*, *in its courſe*, Virg. G. 3, 182. tractu taurea terga domant, *they prepare the hides by pulling* or *working them* with their hands, V. Flac. 6, 359.—* ſi qua incerto fallęt te litera tractu, *by its uncertain figure* or *ſhape*, Propert. 4, 3, 5.—* riſus—interdum quodam corporis tractu laceſſitur, *is excited by a certain motion of the body*, (*al.* tactu, *i. e.* titillatione, *by a tickling*,) Quinctil. 6, 3, 7.—coutinuus multis ſubitarum tractus aquarum—clauſit animam, *the continual drawing in* or *drinking*, Lucan. 4, 368.—neque tanto ſquameus in ſpiram tractu ſe colligit anguis, *with ſo great a train* or *length* of body, Virg. G. 2, 154. littoream tractu ſquamae crepitantis arenam ſulcat, *by the dragging of his crackling ſcales*, Ov. M. 15, 725. ¶ 2. *a ſtreak* or *ſtream*, *a tract*; nocturnaſque faces caeli ſublimè volanteis nonne vides longos flammarum ducere tractus, Lucr. 2, 207. *cf.* Virg. 1, 367. Lucan. 2, 271.—Cydnus leni tractu e fontibus labens, *flowing with a gentle ſtream* or *current from its ſource*, Curt. 3, 4, 8. *cf.* 5, 3, 2. Tibul. 1, 8, 13. rumor ab oceano—exundante procul violentum erumpere Nilum, aequoreoſque ſales longo miteſcere tractu, *i. e.* curſu, Lucan. 10, 257. longo per multa volumina tractu aeſtuat unda minax *ſc.* maris, *in a long tract* or *ſpace*, Id. 5, 565. *ſo* at Phaëton—volvitur in praeceps, longoque per aëra tracta fertur, Ov. M. 2, 320.—dictator—contemplatus, qui tractus caſtrorum, quaeque forma eſſet, *what was the extent* or *ſituation* Liv. 3, 28. immenſis tractibus Alpes, *of immenſe extent*, Lucan. 2, 630.—¶ 3. *any ſpace* or *part of the earth or heaven*, *a tract* or *region*; totus ille tractus celeberrimus Venafranus, Cic. Planc. 9. tractus omnis Galliae provinciarum, Paterc. 2, 104. tractus piſce viventium, *the country of the* Ichthyophăgi or *people living on fiſh*, Plin. 11, 53 f. 116. tractus uter plures lepores, uter educet apros, *which country*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 22. tractu ſurgens oleaſter eodem plurimus, *in the ſame tract* or *ſoil*, Virg. G. 2, 182. *ſo* genera vitium ſeparari ac ſingulis conſeri tractibus utiliſſimum, *and that each be planted in the ſoil fit for it*, Plin. 17, 22 f. 35, 16. pluvio et caliginoſo tractu rariores poni, ſicco denſiores congruit, ib. f. 35, 9. *cf.* Col. 3, 14 & 20. hoc tractu oppidi pars erat regiae exigua, *in this part of the town*, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 112 m. aſpice—tractus maris, *the tracts*, *the extent* or *expanſe of the ſea*, Virg. E. 4, 51. *cf.* 4, 222.—tractu caeli corrupto, *the tract of heaven* or *the atmoſphere being corrupted*, Virg. A. 3, 138. partes arborum ſub alio tractu expoſitae, *expoſed to a different part of the ſky*, Col. de arb. 17 f. multa Dircaeum levat aura cycnum, tendit, Antŏni, quoties in altos nubium tractus, *as often as he ſoars into the lofty tracts* or *regions of the clouds*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 28. auſter immenſo nubium tractu validus, Tac. An. 2, 23. ex quo intelligitur, plus terrarum ſitus, quam lunae tractus ad naſcendum valere, *than the courſe* or *path of the moon*, (*al.* tactus lunae, *the influence of the moon's light*,) Cic. Div. 2, 46.—¶ 4. *a ſpace of time*; flumina perpetuo aevi labentia tractu, Lucr. 1, 1003. *cf.* 5, 1215. hoc tractu temporum ante annos v. et lx. quam urbs Roma conderetur, ab Eliſâ Tyriâ, (quam quidam Dido autumnant,) Carthago conditur, Paterc. 1, 6. eodem tractu temporum nituerunt oratores, &c. ib. c. 9. *cf.* 2, 78.—* eludi Parthus tractu belli poterat, *by protracting the war*, Tac. An. 15, 10. durante tractu *ſc.* ſanguinis, *the flowing of the blood continuing*, ib. 64.—¶ 5. *the derivation* or *formation of words*; at in tractu et declinatione talia ſunt, quălia apud Ciceronem *beatitas* et *beatitudo*, &c. Quinctil. 8, 3, 32. pares elocutionum tractus, *periods* or *words made up of the ſame number of ſyllables*, Id. 4, 2, 418.—quae haeſitatio, tractuſque verborum? *what heſitation and lengthening* or *ſlow pronunciation of your words?* Cic. Or. 2, 50. Coelius neque diſtinxit varietate locorum (*al.* rerum,) neque verborum collocatione, et tractu orationis leni et aequabili perpolivit illud opus, *by the arrangement of his words*, *and by a gentle and even fluency of ſtile*, ib. c. 13. haec (*hiſtoria*) vel maximè vi, amaritudine, inſtantiâ; illa (oratio) tractu et ſuavitate, atque etiam dulcedine, placet, *oratory pleaſes by the fluency and harmony*, *and even by the ſweetneſs* of its ſtile, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 10.

TRACTA, ae, f. & tracta, ōrum, n. *a kind of cake*, Cato, 76. Plin. 18, 11 f. 27.—¶ 2. *a handful of wool*, ſpun and put round a diſtaff, Tibul. 1, 7, 86. Non. 3, 247.—TRACTIM, adv. *continuedly*, *without intermiſſion*, or *through the whole line*, Virg. 4, 260.—*ſlowly*, Lucr. 2, 529.—TRACTŌRIUS, a, *ſerving to draw up*; tractoria organa, *machines*

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machines for raising or pulling up stones, timber, or any thing heavy, Vitruv. 10, 1.—TRACTORIUM, i, n. *a windlass*, ib.—TRAHAX, ācis, a. *greedy, rapacious*, Plaut. Perf. 3, 3, 6.

TRĀJĬCĔRE, (trājicio & transjĭcio, jēci, jectum; *ex* trans & jacio.) *to throw* or *cast over*; neque ullum telum per pactiones colloquentium transjiciebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 19. aliò trajice tela tua, Propert. 2, 9, 18. arreptum vexillum trans vallum hostium trajecit, Liv. 25, 14. & 41, 4. si Annibal ad portas venisset, murumque jaculo trajecisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 9.—super raros foeni flammantis acervos trajicit immundos ebria turba pedes, *i. e.* transilit, *leaps over*, Propert. 4, 4, 78. est etiam aurigae species Vertumnus, et ejus, trajicit alterno qui leve pondus equo, *leaps from one horse to another*, Id. 4, 2, 35. *cf.* Ovid. F. 4, 782. quocunque oculos trajecimus, *we cast our eyes* or *looked*, Lucr. 4, 426.—* *to pour from one vessel to another*; quod est levissimum ac summum, ut trajiciant in alia vasa. Varr. R. R. 1, 64.—* *to transfix, to pierce*; pilum in hostes mittit, atque unum ex multitudine procurrentem transjicit, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. *cf.* 8, 48. trajecit utrumque fagittâ. Ov. M. 6, 244. *so* pectora telo, ib. 2, 605. arundine linguam, 11, 325. terga sagittâ, 9, 128. viscera ferro, Id. A. 1, 10, 51. caput acu, Id. F. 2, 577. *cf.* Cell. 7, 8 & 9. trajicit tempora ferro, Virg. A. 9, 634. *cf.* 10, 400. ¶ 2. *to carry over, to transport*; Caesar equitum partem flumen transjicit, Caes. B. C. 1, 83. exercitum Rhodanum trajeci, Planc. ad Cic. Fam. 10, 9 ad fin. *cf.* ib. 11. legiones in Siciliam trajicere, Liv. 22, 21. & 23, 31. copias trans flumen, 2. 11. & 21, 26. Athenas se contulit, eòdem magnam partem fortunarum trajecit suarum, Nep. 25, 2.—* TRAJICERE se, *to go over, to pass*; si quo etiam casu Isaram se trajecerint, Cic. Fam. 11, 13 ad fin. Scipionem—duabus navibus in Africam trajecisse sese, in hostilem terram, Liv. 28, 18.—si se Alpes Antonius trajecerit, *shall cross* with his army. D. Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 9. interim filia minor Ptolemaei regis—ad Achillam se ex regiâ transjecit, Caes. B. C. 3, 112.—* *but oftener without* se: cùm ratibus Trebiam trajicerent, Liv. 21, 56 f. si flumina morarentur, nando trajiciens, Suet. Caes. 57. inde ad Macrin insulam trajecit, Liv. 37, 13. tum Romanae naves vacuo ab hostibus mari Samum trajecerunt, ib. *so* Aegeo mari trajecit, ib. c. 14. trajicienti Acmilio a Chio Samum, duae Rhodiae quadriremes missae obviam a Livio, ib. pe qua classis ex Africa trajiceret, ib. 30, 2. *cf.* 30, 24. a Sicilia in Italiam trajecit, Justin. 23, 1 f.—quum videremus—ubi conflagrâssent Sidicini, ad nos trajecturum illud incendium esse, Liv. 7, 30. *cf.* 31, 48. roseis Aurora *(for* Sol) quadrigis jam medium aetherio cursu trajecerat axem, *the sun in his rosy chariot had now passed the meridian*, Virg. A. 6, 536.—pars magna equitum mediam trajecit aciem, *broke through the middle of the enemy's line*, Liv. 42, 7.—¶ 3. *to transfer, to remove from one place to another*; pecora pastores nunc in hibernos, nunc in aestivos saltus trajiciunt, Justin. 8, 5.—* *metaph.* Trajicere culpam in alium, *to transfer*, Quinctil. 9, 2, 4. *so* cùm ex illius invidiâ deonerare aliquid, et in te trajicere coeperit, Cic. Caecil. 14. a se Tantalides *(i. e.* Agamemnon) onus invidiamque removit, Argolicosque duces mediis considere castris, jussit; et arbitrium litis trajecit in omnes, *and transferred the determination of the dispute* between Ajax and Ulysses *to all* the commanders, Ov. M. 12 f.—* verbum trajicere, *to transpose*, Cic. Or. 69. solebat Aser Domitius trajicere in clausulas verba, Quinctil. 9, 4, 31.

TRAJECTUS & transjectus, part. *transfixed, run through, pierced*; trajectus cuspide serpens, Ov. M. 4, 571. Romuleoque cadit trajectus Amulius ense, Id. F. 3, 67. *so* pectora trajectus Lyncēo Castor ab ense, ib. 5, 709. perque pedes trajectus lora tumentes *sc.* Hector, Virg. A. 2, 273. trajectaque pectora ferro nudavit, ib 355. trajecto in sune columbam—malo suspendit ab alto, *on* or *by a rope thrust through* the mast, ib. 5, 488. iit hasta Tago per tempus utrumque stridens, trajectoque haesit tepefacta cerebro, *stuck in his transfixed brain*, ib. 9, 419. *so* Perseus Molpea trajecti submovit vulnere cruris, *repulsed* Molpeus *by a wound in his pierced leg*, Ov. M. 5, 68. *so* per trajecta ossa, ib. 1, 473.—¶ 2. *carried* or *conveyed over, transported*; Marius parvâ naviculâ trajectus in Africam, Cic. ad Quir. post red. 8. exercitus Pado trajectus Cremonam, Liv. 21, 56. legiones in Aetoliam trajectae, Id. 37, 2. vere primo in continentem trajectus, *having sailed over*, 32, 6. in Boeotiam inermes trajecti *sc.* sunt, *they were transported unarmed*, 32, 17. omnibus ferme suis trans Rhodanum trajectis, 21, 26. *cf.* Tac. An. 12, 39.—equites, tumultuose amne trajecto, in stationes impetum fecerunt, *having crossed the river*, 37, 38.—in cavcis crebrae perticae trajectae sint, ut omnes sustinere possint gallinas, *in the hen-houses let frequent perches be placed across*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7. furculo per aurem trajecto, *a slip* of the hellebore plant *being drawn* or *made to pass through the ear*, Plin. 25, 5 s. 22 ad fin. *so* radix herbae—trajecta tantùm in auriculâ, Id. 5 s. 21. nec tibi sunt pontes, nec quae sine remigis ictu concăva trajecto cymba rudente vehat, *nor a hollow boat which, without the stroke of a rower, may carry* one *over by a cable placed across* the stream, Ov. A. 3, 6, 3.—malis antennisque de nave in navem trajectis, *being made to pass* or *being laid across from ship to ship*, Liv. 30, 10. emovit veterem mire novus (morbus,) ut solet, in cor trajecto lateris miseri, capitisque dolore, *being transferred into the heart*, or *turned* into a pain in the stomach, Hor. S. 2, 3, 29.—TRAJECTUS, ûs, m. *a passing over, a passage*; Tiberinus in trajectu Albulae amnis submersus, Liv. 1, 3.—in Morinos proficiscitur, quòd inde erat brevissimus in Brittaniam trajectus, Caes. B. G. 4, 21. *cf.* 5, 2. B. C. 2, 20.—TRAJECTIO & TRANSJECTIO, ōnis, f. *the act of passing, a passage*; cautior certe est mansio; honestior existimatur trajectio, *i. e.* mare trajicere, et Pompeium sequi, Cic. Att. 8, 15. trajectiones incendiorum, Vitruv. 2, 9 prope fin.—¶ 2. *the shooting of a star* across the sky; Assyrii—trajectiones

jectiones motusque stellarum observaverunt, Cic. Div. 1, 1. *cf.* 2, 6. & Senec. N. Q. 1, 1.—¶ 2. *the transposition of words*, Cic. Or 69. A. ad Heren. 4, 32. Quinctil. 8, 2. 14.—* *an* hyperbŏlè; augendi minuendique causâ, veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, *the raising or diminishing of a thing beyond the truth*, Cic Or. 3, 53. Quinctil. 9, 2, 3.

TRAJECTŪRA, ae, f. *a projection*, supra parietes trajecturae mutulorum, Vitruv. 4, 7 m.—TRAJECTĀRE, freq. *to pierce*; sinus umbilici—a quibusdam ad imum acu trajectatur duo lina ducente, *the cavity of the navel is pierced to the bottom, with a needle followed by two threads*; (*al.* acu trajectâ *sc.* exceptus est,) Cels. 7, 14, 21.

TRALĀTIO, tralātīrius, &c. *see* Transferre.

TRĀLŎQUI & translŏqui, *to recount*; tuas impuritias nemo potest, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 6.

TRĀLŪCĒRE, *to shine through*; *see* translucēre.

TRĀMA, ae, f. *the warp* of a web, Senec. Ep. 91 m. *add.* Varr. L. L. 4, 23. Plin. 11, 24 f. 28.—* *met.* mihi trama figurae sit reliqua; ast illi (*sc.* heredi) tremat omento popa venter? *shall I have* only *the warp of a figure left*, i. e. nothing but skin and bone, *that his belly may palpitate with fat*, i. e. shall I starve my back to feed his belly, Pers. 6, 73.—tramae putridae, *rotten threads*, i. e. mere trifles, (res nullius pretii,) Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 37.

TRAMEĀRE, *to pass over*; *see* Transmeāre.

TRĀMES, ĭtis, m. (a transverso dictus, Varr. L. l. 6, 3. *potius a* trameando,) *a cross way, a by-path*; per tramites occultos exercitum Metelli antevēnit *sc.* Jugurtha, Sall. Jug. 48. *cf.* Cat. 57. * et si forte meo tramite quaeris avem, *i. e.* in meâ silvâ, (quòd in silva sunt crebri tramites,) Propert. 3, 13, 44. *so* Clitumnus ab Umbro tramite, Id. 3, 22, 24.—¶ 2. *any way* or *path*, Virg. A. 6, 676. Hor. S. 2, 3, 49. Ov. F. 3, 13.

TRĀMITTERE, *to transmit*; *see* Transmittĕre.

TRĀNĀRE v. transnāre flumen, *to swim over, to pass by swimming*, Caes. B. C. 1, 48. Cocles—sic armatus in Tiberim desiluit, et incolumis ad suos tranavit, Liv. 2, 10. tranare Visurgim conantes, Tac. An. 2, 17. ferae pecudes rapidos tranant amnes, Lucr. 1, 15. superant montes, et flumina tranant, Virg. G. 3, 270.—* *passiv.* obsequio tranantur aquae, Ovid. Art. 2, 181.—¶ 2. *to pass over* or *through* in any manner; illâ (virgâ) fretus *(sc.* Mercurius,) agit ventos, et turbida tranat nubila, Virg. A. 4, 245. sagitta tranat per auras, Sil. 13, 185. tranans auras, Lucr. 4, 178. simulacra—foramina tranant, ib. 605. neque habet *(sc.* viam,) quà tranet, ut antè, Id. 6, 1050. tranavit hasta viri pectus, *went through, pierced*, Sil. 13, 238. Lampon fugit, atque ingentia tranat exsultans spatia, Sil. 16, 334. tranare pericla, *to pass through* without being overwhelmed, 17, 370.—TRANĀTARE & transnātare, *to swim over*; perpauci, viribus confisi, transnatare contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53. nec e Tigri pisces in lacum transnatant, Plin. 6, 27. *ef.* 8, 22. Tac. H. 4, 66. 5, 18 & 21.

TRANQUILLUS, a. *calm, tranquil*; properly applied to the sea; as SERĒNUS is to the sky: mare, quod suâ naturâ tranquillum est, ventorum vi agitatur, Cic. Cluent. 49. quilibet nautarum vectorumque tranquillo mari gubernare potest, Liv. 24, 8. nec nisi tranquillo brachia crede mari, Ov. Ep. 19, 204 —tranquillum tempus, Id. P. 4, 10, 74.—tranquillum caelum, *calm, not windy*, Plin. 2, 79. *so* tranquillus dies, ib. c. 45. tranquillae noctes, Id. 9, 27. serena et tranquilla lux, Liv. 1, 16.—* TRANQUILLUM *sc.* mare, *a calm sea*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 26. *so* primis tenebris movit *sc.* classem consul, et tranquillo pervectus Chalcidem, Liv. 31, 23. non tranquillo navigamus, sed jam aliquot procellis submersâ paene sumus, Id. 24, 8. tranquillo, ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est, Senec. 85 ad fin. in tranquillo adversam tempestatem optare, dementis est, Cic. Off. 1, 24. tranquillo silet *sc.* saxum, Virg. 5, 127. qui te ad scopulum e tranquillo inferat, Ter. Phor. 4, 4, 9. testudines—eminente toto dorso per tranquilla fluitantes, Plin. 9, 10 s. 10. saepe adnotata piscium aestivo calore quaedam anhelatio, et alia tranquillo velut oscitatio, ib. c. 7. tranquilla per alta, *sc.* maria, *through the calm deep*, Virg. A. 2, 203.—¶ 2. metaph. *calm, peaceful, placid, sedate, undisturbed, tranquil*; sine qua meditatione, *sc.* de morte negligenda, tranquillo esse animo nemo potest, Cic. Sen. 20 m. appetitus sint tranquilli, atque omni perturbatione animi careant, Cic. Off. 1, 29. si possum facere tranquillum ex irato, Plaut. Cist. 3 f. ita hanc canem faciam tibi oleo tranquilliorem, Id. Poen. 5, 4, 66. sic habent principia sese, ut dico; adhuc tranquilla res est, Ter. Phor. 3, 1, 15. qui me hodie ex tranquillissimâ re conjecisti in nuptias, Ter. And. 3, 5, 14. pacatae, tranquillaeque civitates, Cic. Or 1, 8. tutae, tranquillaeque res omnes, Sall. Cat. 16 f. cetera videntur esse tranquilla, tranquillissimus autem animus meus, qui totum istuc aequi boni facit, Cic. Att. 7, 7. *cf.* Pis. 15. Fin. 1, 21. *from* tranquilla et serena, Id. Tusc. 3, 15. consules, eductâ ex urbe juventute, tranquilliorem ceteram plebem fecerunt, Liv. 2, 63. in ceteris provinciis tranquillae res fuerunt, Id. 38, 28. tranquillam seditionem, jam per se languescentem, repentina quies rebellantium Hispanorum fecit, *quieted or calmed the mutiny*, Id. 28, 25. tranquilla senectus, Hor S. 2, 1, 57. pax, Lucan. 1, 171. otia, ib. 2, 266. alter (Pompeius) vergentibus annis in senium, longoque togae tranquillior usu, *more pacific* or *peaceable*, ib. 1, 129. est etiam quoque pacati status aëris ille, pectore tranquillo qui fit, vultuque sereno, Lucr. 3, 294.—* TRANQUILLUM, *for* tranquillitas; republicâ in tranquillum redactâ, Liv. 3, 40. in rep. ex tranquillo nec opinata moles discordiarum exorta est, Id. 4, 43. cetera tranquillo tribuni peregēre, 3, 14. Phaedriae meo fratri gaudeo amorem esse omnem in tranquillo, Ter. 5, 9, 8. animus secum discordans—nihil quieti videre, nihil tranquilli potest, Cic. Fin. 1, 18.—TRANQUILLA tuens, *for* tranquillè, V. Flac. 1, 38.—TRANQUILLĒ, adv. *calmly*; si volumus hoc, quod datum est, vitae tranquillè placidèque traducere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11 ad fin. *add.* Or. 28 f. animus tranquilliùs inter divina mansurus, Senec. Ep.

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71 m. avus—tranquillissimè senuit, *grew old in great tranquillity*, Suet. Aug. 2.—TRANQUILLITAS, ātis, f. *calmness, tranquillity, stillness* or *deadness* of the sea; noli huic tranquillitati fidere, momento mare vertitur, Senec Ep 4. tanto subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se loco naves movere non possent, *so great a calm and stillness*, Cic. B. G. 3, 15. nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic. Att 6, 8 m. *cf.* Acad. 4, 31.—ubi recepissent se in castra, mira serenitas cum tranquillitate oriebatur *sc.* aëris, Liv. 26, 11.—¶ 2. *quiet, rest, ease, peace, tranquillity* of mind or of life; in parte animi participe rationis ponunt tranquillitatem, id est, placidam quietamque constantiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5 ad fin. *cf.* Or. 1, 1. Off. 1, 20. qui remoti a studiis ambitionis, otium ac tranquillitatem sequuti sunt, Cic. Mur. 27. *add.* Senec. de an. tranq. 2.—TRANQUILLĀRE, *to make calm* or *still*; mare tranquillatur oleo, Plin. 2, 103 f. 106 sub fin.—* metaph. *to allay, to quiet, to calm, to compose, to tranquillize*; justitia non modò nunquam nocet cuiquam, sed contrà semper alit aliquid tum vi suâ atque naturâ, quod tranquillet animos, Cic. Fin. 1, 16. cujus (perorationis) effectus is debet esse, ut aut perturbentur animi, aut tranquillentur, Cic. Top. 26. quid purè tranquillet *(sc.* animum;) honos, an dulce lucellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 102. vultum alicujus tranquillare, *to chear*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 21.—tranquillatis rebus Romanis, remigravit Roma, *the Roman affairs being settled*, i. e. after peace was restored, Nep. 25, 4.

TRANS, praep. accus. regens, *on the farther side of, over, beyond*; cogito interdum trans Tiberim hortos aliquos parare, Cic Att. 12, 19. tuae res gestae ita notae sunt, ut trans montem Taurum etiam de Matrinio sit auditum, Cic. Fin. 2, 15 f. tollitur ab atriis Liciniis Naevius; et trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3. Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. *cf.* 5. trans mare hinc illam venum asportet. Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 19. fer cineres, Amaryllī, foras; rivoque fluenti transque caput jace, *and throw them over your head into the flowing rivulet*, Virg. E. 8, 102. nam clavam, et curvos trans ripam miserat arcus, *he had thrown over to the other bank*, Ov. M. 9, 114. caelum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, *beyond the sea*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 27. saepe disco, saepe trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito, *famous for having often thrown the* discus *and javelin beyond the mark*, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 12. *cf.* 4, 5, 10. trans Tiberim longe cubat is, Id. S. 1, 9, 18. *cf.* Ep. 1, 6, 51. navem trans Aegaeum mare vendas, ib. 11, 16.

TRANS-ĂB-ĪRE, (transabeo, ii, ĭtum,) *to go beyond, to pass*; turbine sic rapido populos atque aequora longe transabeunt *sc.* Harpyiae, V. Flac. 4, 510. at hunc—transabiêre fugā, Stat. Th. 6, 509.—¶ 2. *to go* or *run through, to pierce*; ensis viribus adactus transabiit costas, Virg. A. 9, 432. *cf.* Stat. Th. 2, 9. & 9, 224. Sil. 12, 264.

TRANSACTIO, transactus, &c. *see* transigere.

TRANSĂDIGĔRE, (transădĭgo, ēgi, actum; *ab* ago,) *to thrust* or *drive through*; crudum transadigit costas et crates pectoris ensem, *he drives the cruel sword trough his ribs, (al.* crudo ense, *he pierces,)* Virg. A. 12, 507. *cf.* ib. 276.—quatuor hos unà, decus et solatia patris,—transadigam ferro, *I will pierce with the sword*, Stat. Th. 5, 127. *so* haec fatus jaculo Lucam, qui maximus aevi, transadigit ferro, Sil. 10, 141.

TRANS-ALPĪNUS, a. *beyond the Alps*; Transalpina Gallia, Cic. Mur. 41. braccatae et Transalpinae nationes, Id. Fam. 9, 15. Transalpina bella, Id. Off. 2, 8. *cf.* post red. in Senat. 7. Suet. Caes. 24.

TRANSCENDĔRE & transcendere, (di, sum; scando,) *to climb* or *go over*; audet transcendere vallum miles, Lucan. 4, 175. fossam transire, et maceriam transcendere conantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 70. fossas, Id. B. C. 3, 46.—valles maximas et difficillimas, *to pass*, ib. 1, 67. *so* in hostium naves, ib. 58.—transcendere Alpes, Cic. Cat. 4, 3. Caucasum, Cic. Somn. Scip. *b.* cum Hasdrubal in Italiam transcendit, Liv. 28, 42. in Macedoniam, 32, 13. nuntiantibus Hernicis, in fines suos transcendisse hostes, Id. 3, 8. exercitu flumen transcendit, Tac. An. 4, 44. illa neque Arabium metuit transcendere limen, *she does not hesitate to pass a threshold of Arabian marble*, i. e. *to enter a splendid gate*, Propert. 1, 14, 19. transcendet haec licentia in provincias, Tac. H. 1, 30.—* *metaph.* TRANSCENDERE ordinem aetatis, naturae, moris Macedonum; juris gentium, *to overleap, to transgress, to violate*, Liv. 40, 9 & 11. *so* denique avaritiae, et honorum caeca cupido, quae miseros homines cogunt transcendere juris fines, Lucr. 3, 60. prohibita impune transcendere, Tac An. 3, 54. ad leviora, Quinct. 7, 1, 2. *cf.* 4, 1, 79. magnum est periculum, me ab asinis ad boves transcendere, *to leave the asses and herd with the oxen*, i. e. for a poor man to connect himself with a rich man, Plaut Aul. 2, 2, 59.—aliquem aetate, *to surpass, to exceed*, Senec. Troad. 702. *so* vota transcendi mea, Id. Thyest. 912. transcendes facta tuorum, Sil. 3, 607. aetatem primae juventae, *to pass*, Col. 1, 8, 3. annos florentes, Sil. 1, 226. Pylias aevi transcendere metas, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 254.

TRANSCINDERE, *to cut* or *tear* with beating; transcidi loris omneis advenienis domi, *(al.* transcidi; *ex* trans & caedo,) Plaut. Pers. 4, 8, 1.

TRANSCRĪBĔRE, (transcribo, psi, ptum;) *to write* or *copy over, to transcribe*; L. Alenus transcripsit tabulas publicas, Cic. N. D. 3, 30. testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum signis adulterinis obsignavit, Cic. Cluent. 14. si vestrā manu fabulas aut orationes totas transcripsisse tis, A. ad. Heren. 4, 4. Graecinus, qui alioqui Cornelium Celsum transcripsit, Plin. 14, 2 f. 4, 5. deprehendi—veteres transcriptos ad verbum neque nominatos, Id. praef. m.—effigies herbarum transcribere, *to copy* or *paint*, Plin 25, 2 f. 4. ¶ 2. *to set apart, to single out*; as in settling a colony, the names of the citizens sent to it were written down; transcribunt urbi matres, &c. Virg. A. 5, 750. (Romani moris verbum est: TRANSCRIPTI enim in colonias deducebantur, Serv. ad Virg. ibid. *so* ADSCRIBO, Cic. Phil. 2, 40.

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40. Liv. 31, 49. & 33, 24.)—¶ 3. *to transfer*; ergo ego cuiquam posse tuae videar spatium transcribere vitae, Ov. M. 7, 173. i. e. annos tibi demere, et parenti tuo addere, ib 168. Aeăcus—in te transcribet veterum tormenta virorum, *i. e.* transferet, Ov. in Ibin, 191. an tua Dardaniis transcribi sceptra colonis? *sc.* patĕris, *to be transferred to a Trojan planter*, i. e. to Aeneas, Virg. A. 7, 422. cùm multis senebrĭbus legibus constricta avaritia esset, via fraudis inita erat, ut in socios, qui non tenerentur iis legibus, nomina transcriberent, *a fraudulent artifice was contrived* to evade these laws, *by transferring the securities to subjects of some of the allied states*, Liv. 35, 7. (*vid.* A. 218.)—turmas equitum, ademptis equis, in funditorum alas transcripsit, V. Max. 2, 7, 9 & 15.—* *metaph.* cùm puerilem animum depoſueris, et te in viros philosophia transcripserit, *shall rank you among men*; in allusion to the tables of the Censors, when the name of any one was transferred from the list of boys to that of men, Senec. Ep. 4.—in quod malum transcribor? *to what misfortune am I destined?* Senec. Thyest. v. 13.—TRANSCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. *an excuse, the removal of an accusation*, Quinctil. decl. 13, 14.

TRANSCURRĔRE, (transcurro, transcurri & transcŭcurri, cursum,) *to run over* or *across, to go* or *pass over quickly*; cito transcurre curriculo ad nos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 43. ego hinc transcurro ad forum, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 25. et ingens visus ab Aurora caelum transcurrere nimbus, Virg. A. 9, 111. caelo ceu saepe refixa transcurrunt, crinemque volantia sidera ducunt, ib. 5, 528. quapropter simulacra pari ratione necesse est immemorabile per spatium transcurrere posse temporis in puncto, Lucr. 4, 193. *cf.* Ov. M. 14, 359. fax praeter ora populi meridianò transcucurrit, Plin. 2, 26 f. 25. per geminum transcurrit tempus arundo, Sil. 12, 414. cùm noctu profugisset ab urbe, transcurrissetque Campaniam, Syracusas petiit, Suet. Cal. 24. reliquas trunci partes humor omnis et alimentum, quod a solo ministratur, transcurrit, dum ad ultimum perveniat, Col. 3, 10, 1. si luna non transcurret eo die solis radios, *i. e.* non incipiet decrescere, Id. 2, 10, 10. et ibi Gesner.—sic quoque non uno dabitur (*sc.* tibi) transcurrere luctu, *you shall be allowed to pass, but not with one grief*, i. e. with the loss of two of your companions, V. Flac. 4, 598. *cf.* 8, 307. sed limite recto puppis—transcurrat, *let the ship sail past*, ib. 615. *cf.* 8, 176.—* *metaph.* patiar aestatem transcurrere, Plin. Ep. 7, 2. hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam, *he can sometimes have recourse to better cheer*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 82. ita gravissimo suo casu *sc.* P. Crassus, M. F. dum Cyri et Alexandri similis esse voluit, qui suum cursum transcurrerant, *had quickly finished*, Cic. Brut. 81 f. translationem (*a metaphor*) dicunt pudentem esse oportere, ut cum ratione in consimilem rem transeat, ne sine delectu temere et cupidè videatur in dissimilem transcurrisse, A. ad Heren. 4, 24.—sciens transcurram subtiles nimiùm divisiones quorundam, *I will pass over, I will mention slightly* or *by the by*, Quinctil. 4, 2, 2. *cf.* 9, 3, 89. 1. 1, 19. non enim scripta lectione securi transcurrimus, *we do not skim over carelessly*, 10, 5, 4. *cf.* Senec. controv. 1, 2 m. distinctis celeberrimorum (statuariorum) aetatibus, insignes raptim transcurram, Plin. 34, 8 f. 19.—* *passiv. imp.* adeò raptim captis propioribus castris, in altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est, *the Romans ran over to the other camp* Liv. 25, 39.—in arcem transcurso opus est *sc.* tibi, *you must run*, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 17.—TRANSCURSUS, ūs, m. *a running over, a passing across*; avibus maximis minimisque per aëra transcursus est, *they fly across*, Senec. N. Q. 2, 7. consternatus per nocturnum iter transcursu fulguris, *frightened by a flash of lightning*, Suet. Aug. 90.—admonet brevitatis fides, quanto omnia transcursu dicenda sint, *with how great rapidity*, Paterc. 2, 55. illud etiam in hoc transcursu, *in this cursory narration*, ib. 99. in hoc transcursu tam arctati operis, *in the narrow compass of so confined a work*, ib. 86.—* in transcursu ea (*rapa*) attigĕre nostri *sc.* scriptores; paulò diligentiùs Graeci, *our authors have touched upon them slightly* or *in a cursory manner*, Plin. 18, 13 f. 34. *so* breviter, atque in transcursu, Id. 3, 5 f. 6.

TRANSDĔRE, (transdo, dĭdi, dĭtum,) *to deliver, to give up*; arma, Caes. B. G. 7, 89. hominem in otium, *to make the poet live at ease* or *in idleness*. and not write plays, Ter. Phor. prol. 2.

TRANSDŪCĔRE, *to bring over*; *see* trāducĕre.

TRANSENNA, ae, f. (per quam aspectus *transire* potest,) *the lattice of a window*; per transennam adspicere, *to view in a cursory manner*, Cic. Or. 1, 35.—¶ 2. *a net*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 22.—¶ 3. *a snare* or *trap*, Id. Rud. 4, 7, 10. Pers. 4, 3, 11. in aetate hominum plurimae sunt transennae, ubi decipiuntur dolis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 10.—¶ 4. *an extended rope*, Non. 11, 23.

TRANSĔRĔRE v. transĕrĕre, *to transplant*, Cato, 133.—vidi ego transertos alieno in robore ramos altiùs ire suis, *engrafted*, Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 101.

TRANSFERRE, (transfĕro, tŭli, lātum,) *to carry* or *bring over* from one place to another, *to transport, to transfer*; muscula catulos suos, ut auctor est Cicero, quotidie transfert, mutatque sedem, Plin. 29, 4 f. 16. eadem a me huc cum vino transferam, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 7. Marcellus castra Baetim transfert, Hirt. B. Alex 60 f. ut trans Penēum transferret castra, Liv. 42, 60. Caesar paulo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 66. se statim signa transaturos confirmant, ib. 1, 74. *cf.* c. 60 & 61. ut summa imperii a Lacedaemoniis transferretur ad Athenienses, Nep. 3, 2. illinc huc transferetur virgo, Ter. Ad. 4, 8, 13. hàc transfer (*sc.* eam;) unam fac domum, &c. ib. 5, 7, 11. cur non illam huc transferri jubes? Id. And. 5, 4, 49. de speculo in speculum transfertur imago, Lucr. 4, 314. te Glycerae transfer in aedem, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 4. transtulit in triumpho multa militaria signa, &c. *sc.* L. Paulus, *he carried* or *exhibited in his triumph*, Liv. 45, 43. pecuniam regiam in triumpho transtaturus est, ib. 37. *cf.* c 39. triduum triumphavit *sc.* Flamininus; primo die arma,

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ib.

tela, signa aerea, et marmorea transtulit, &c. 34, 52. (A. 588.) hortos compilavit, ad se ex his omnia ornamenta transtulit, Cic. Phil. 3, 12. regnumque ab sede Lavini transferet *sc.* Ascanius, Virg A. 1, 271. ferus omnia Jupiter Argos transtulit, ib. 2, 327.—* *to transplant*; semina ferè quatuor sunt generum, quae transferuntur e terrâ in terram, Varr. 1, 39, 2. et quae de arbore transferas, ea deplantes potiùs, quàm defringas, ib c. 40, 4. priusquam arbusculas transferas, rubricâ, vel aliâ qualibet re signato, ut &c. *before you transplant the little trees*, Col de arb. 20, 2. transfertur brassica, Col. 11, 3, 23. in transferendis seminibus *(i. e.* plantis,) similem statum caeli, locique et ipsius vitis habitum observemus, Col. 3, 9, 7, *cf.* de arb. 1, 5. 17, 4. & 20, 2.—* *to ingraft*; videndum qua ex arbore in quam transferatur, Varr. 1, 40. *cf.* c. 41.—¶ 2. *metaph.* quibus (collegis) ille permisit, omnem ut causam in se transferrent, suâque operâ factum contenderent, ut legi non obedirent, *to transfer* or *lay all the blame on him*, Nep. 15, 8. *so* ut non culpam in alios transferamus, Cic. Font. 4. transferendi in nos criminis causâ, Id. Sext. 38. si tu negâris ducere *(sc.* uxorem,) ibi culpam in te transferet, Ter. And. 2, 3, 5. maledicta, famam *(i. e.* infamiam,) meum amorem, et peccatum in se transtulit, *he has taken upon himself*, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 10. orationes aliis destitit scribere, totumque se ad artes componendas transtulit *sc.* Isocrates, *transferred his attention, applied himself*, Cic. Brut. 12 f. *cf.* Mur. 22. sed. si placet, sermonem aliò transferamus, Id. Or. 1, 29. nisi a portis nostris moenibusque ad illorum urbem hunc belli terrorem transtulero, Liv. 3, 68.—huic transtulit amorem, *for* in hanc, *(al.* huc,) Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 94.—* causa haec integra in proximum annum transferetur, *will be referred* or *put off*, Cic. Fam. 8, 9. *cf.* Mil. 9.—illa definitio potest in aliam rem transferri quamlibet, *can be transferred* or *applied*, Cic. Acad. 4, 14. *cf.* Off. 1, 16. Verr. 2, 51.—* *to copy* or *transcribe*; qui tabulas conficiunt, menstruas paene rationes in tabulas transferunt, Cic. Rosc. Com. 3. *cf.* Verr. 2, 77. ut de tuo edicto totidem verbis transferrem in meum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8. vestras in chartas verba transfertis mea, Phaedr. 5 prol. 18. cujus quatuor libros in unum suum transtulit, *he borrowed* or *copied*, Quinctil. 9, 2, 102. *so* quae convenère in Andriam, ex Perinthia fatetur (se) transtuliffe, Ter. And. prol. 14. *cf.* Eun. prol. 3.—* *to translate* from one language into another; istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaearcho transtuli, Cic. Att. 6, 2. *analogia*, quam proximè ex Graeco transferentes in Latinum, *proportionem* vocaverunt, Quinctil. 1, 6, 3. *cf.* 7, 4, 5 & 7. 10, 5, 3. &c. Magonis Poeni duodetriginta volumina (de cultura agri) censebat (Senatus) in Latinam linguam transferenda, Plin. 18, 3 f. 5.—* *to transfer words from their proper sense, to use metaphorically* or *by way of metonymy*; utemur verbis, aut iis, quae propria sunt, quae transferuntur, et quasi alieno loco collocantur, Cic. Or. 3, 37. in Orat. c. 19, 25, 27 &c. Quinctil. 8, 6, 5. &c.———

Translātus & trālātus, part. *carried* to another place, *removed*, *transported*; translatus subitò ad Marsos, *i. e.* ad regionem Marsorum, Juvenal. 3, 169. legiones in Syriam translatae, Tac. An. 15, 26. omnis pecunia postero tempore Athenas translata est, Nep. 3, 3. uror enim;—cumque suis videor translatam viribus Aetnam pectore ferre meo, Ov. M. 13, 868. Ecbatana oppidum translatum ab Dario rege ad montes, *removed*, Plin 6, 26 f. 29 ad fin.—omnia autem translata meliora grandioraque fiunt, maximè porri, napique, *transplanted*, Id. 19, 12 f. 60. cùm videat omne ad se bellum translatum, *transferred*, Caes. B. G. 7, 8. *so* translatos aliò moerebis amores, Hor. Epod. 15, 23. varia fama percrebuit, migraturum *(sc.* esse Caesarem) Alexandriam vel Ilium, translatis simul opibus imperii, Suet. Caes. 79. reipublicae cura frustra a Nerone translata, si apud Othonem reliqueretur, Tac. H. 1, 13.—explicuitque suos magno Cleopatra tumultu nondum translatos Romana in secula luxus, Lucan. 10, 110.—deseret antè dies,—quàm consequar omnia dictis in species translata novas, *before I can recount all the things*, which have been *transformed* or *metamorphosed into new shapes*, Ov. M. 15, 420.—* ad verbum translata sententia, *translated literally*, Plin. 18, 7 f. 12. Cicero—libros Platonis atque Xenophontis edidit hoc genere translatos, Quinctil. 10, 5, 2.—* hunc (librum) tu tralatum in macrocolum lege arcanò convivis tuis, *copied* or *transcribed*, Cic Att. 16, 3. facilè apparet, non translatos, aut dictante aliquo exceptos *(sc.* versus esse,) *that they were not transcribed* from a copy, *or dictated by any one*, Suet. Ner. 52.—* inde stellionum nomen aiunt in maledictum translatum, *that the name of* STELLIO or lizard *is used by way of reproach*, to denote *a cozener* or *cozycatcher*, *a cheat*, Plin. 30, 10 f. 27 m.—* verba sunt aut propria, aut translata, *proper or metaphorical*, Quinctil. 1, 5, 3 & 71. illustrant orationem, quasi stellae quaedam, tralata verba, atque immutata: Tralata ea dico, quae per similitudinem ab aliâ re, aut suavitatis aut inopiae causâ transferuntur; mutata, in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, quod idem significet; sumtum ex re aliquâ consequenti, Cic. Or. 27. ut cùm pro *Afris* dicimus *Afriam*:—hanc *hypallagen* rhetores (vocant,) quia quasi summutantur verba pro verbis; *metonymiam* grammatici vocant, quòd nomina transferuntur, ib. verbum audaciùs translatum, *too bold a metaphor*, Quinctil. 4, 1, 58. *so* quae licentiùs translata erunt, Id 8, 3, 37.—exordium translatum, quod aliunde trahitur, Id. 4, 1, 71.———

Translātio & trālātio, ōnis, f. *a transferring* or *removing from one to another*; translatio pecuniarum a justis ad alienos non debet liberalis videri, Cic. Off. 1, 14. translatio culpae, Cic. Verr. 4, 42. domicilii translatio, *a change of residence*, without losing any of the privileges of a citizen, Suet. Ner. 9.—* *the transplanting of young trees* or *plants*; plantas ex seminario transferre in aliud, priusquam suo loco ponantur, operosè praecipi arbitror, liceat translatione folia latiora fieri

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fieri spondeant, Plin. 17, 11 f. 14 f. malleolorum pars,—quae supersit, tardè fit idonea translationi, *becomes slowly fit for transplanting*, Col. 3, 5, 3. *cf.* 3, 10, 20. in aliis translationibus, &c. Varr. 1, 41, 3.—¶ 2. *the transferring of a charge or accusation on another*; remotio criminis—ab se et ab suâ culpâ in alium, Cic. Inv. 1, 11 m.—*a demur* or *demurrer* in law, Quinctil 3, 6, 67 &c. 5, 13, 8. &c.—¶ 3 *the turning of a word from its proper meaning to a borrowed sense, a trope* or *metaphor*, Quinctil. 8, 6, 4 &c hae translationes, quasi mutuationes sunt, (al. mutationes,) cùm, quod non habeas, aliunde sumas, Cic. Or. 3, 38 f. *add.* c. 39, 40 & 41.—TRANSLĀTĪTIUS & tralatitius, *v.* -ticius, a. *borrowed* or *copied* from some other person or thing; edictum tralaticium, *copied* or *transcribed* from the edicts of his predecessors, Cic. Verr 1, 44 & 45. et ibi Ascon.; Att. 5, 21. hoc (caput)—translaticium est, *this section* or *chapter* of my edict *is copied* from your edict or from old precedents, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 13.—* *common, ordinary, usual*; nostri enim haec tralaticia, *these common* artifices or proceedings on such an occasion, Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 6. publicum et translaticium jus, *publick and common justice*, Suet. Aug. 10. *cf.* Ner. 7. Dī sunt locuti more translatitio, *in the usual manner*, Phaedr. 5, 7, 24. Britannicum—translatitio extulit funere, *he buried him in a mean manner, without any pomp*, Suet. Ner. 33 f. nec tuae naturae est, translatitia haec et quasi publica officia a familiaribus amicis contra ipsorum commodum exigere, *these common and, as it were, publick offices* or *marks of attention*, Plin. Ep. 9, 37.—tralatitium in Aegypto est et octavo mense gigni, *it is usual* or *common*, Plin. 7, 5 f. 4. *cf.* 10, 29 f. 41. * translatitia verba, *metaphorical expressions*, Varr. L. L. 5, 8.—TRANSLATĪVUS & tralativus, a. *that is* or *may be transferred; pertaining to an exception* or *demur in law*, Cic. Inv. 1, 8. & 2, 19. Quinctil. 3, 6, 45 & 51.—TRANSLĀTOR, ōris, m. *one that transfers*, Cic. Verr. 5, 58.

TRANSFĪGĔRE, (transfīgo, xi, xum,) *to run through, to transfix, to stab, to pierce*; Q. Fabium gladio per pectus transfigit, Liv. 2, 46. *cf.* 21, 8. 22, 6. &c.—contrario ictu per parmam uterque transfixus, Liv. 2, 6. scuta uno ictu pilorum transfixa, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. sonipes transfixus pectora ferro, Lucan. 7, 528. evelli jussit eam, qua erat transfixus, hastam, Cic. Fin. 2, 30. *but* hasta transfixa, *i. e.* trajecta, *driven through the body*, Virg. A. 11, 644. *cf.* Lucan. 9, 138.

TRANSFIGŪRĀRE, *to transform, to transfigure*; puerum in mulierem naturam, Suet. Ner. 28. transfigurari in lupum, Plin. 8, 22 f. 34. in scorpiones, ib. 9, 31 f. 51. et qui corpora prima transfigurat, *i. e.* Ovid, *who wrote the* METAMORPHŌSES, Stat. Silv. 2, 7, 78.—*to change*; amygdalae ex dulcibus transfigurantur in amaras, Id. 16, 24 f.—* *metaph.* intelligo, non emendari nec tantùm, sed transfigurari, Senec. Ep. 6. *cf.* 94 m. Quinctil. 6, 2, 1. asturco posteriore corporis parte in simiae speciem transfiguratus, Suet. Ner. 46.—TRANSFIGŪRĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a transformation*, Plin. 7, 55 f. 56.

TRANSFLUĔRE, (transfluo, xi, xum,) *to flow through, to run out*; nam et in metu (sanguinem) refugere, et nusquam esse certum est, multisque non transfluere transfossis, *and that the blood does not flow at all from many persons when stabbed* in a state of fear, Plin. 11, 38 f. 91. si vas fiat e ligno cederae, vina transfluere, ac remanere aquam, si qua fuerit mixta, *the wine leaks* or *soaks through, and the water remains*, Plin. 16, 35 f. 63 f. *cf.* Cato, R. R. 111.

TRANSFŌDĔRE, (transfŏdio, fōdi, fossum,) *to thrust through, to stab, to pierce*, Caes. B. G. 7, 82. latus fugienti, Liv. 39, 42.—cochlea acu transfossa, Plin. 30, 4 f. 11. pectora duro transfossa ligno, Virg. A. 9, 544. *cf.* Tac. An. 3, 20.

TRANSFORMĀRE, *to transform, to change from one shape to another, to metamorphose*; omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum *sc.* Proteus, Virg. G. 4, 441. Alecto in vultus sese transformat anniles, Id A. 7, 416. gemmasque novem transformat in ignes, *i. e.* in novem stellas, Ov. F. 3, 515. *cf.* M. 13, 654. Scylla in scopulum transformata, Ov. M. 14, 74.—*metaph.* animum transformari quodammodo ad naturam eorum, de quibus loquimur, necesse est, Quinctil. 1, 2, 30. TRANSFORMIS, e, *that is* or *may be transformed* or *changed*; ille (Proteus) suâ faciem transformis adulterat arte, mox domitus vinclis in sua membra redit, Ov. F. 1, 373. corpora transformia, *a body capable of being transformed*, Ov. M. 8, 871.

TRANSFŎRĀRE, *to bore through*, Senec. Ben. 2, 6.

TRANSFRĒTĀRE, (fretum) *to pass over the sea*; certat frangere fluctus, domitare ventos reluctantes, remisque transfretare obstantia freta, Plin. pan. 81 f. Brundusium consules Pompeiusque confugerant, quàm primùm transfretaturi, Suet. Caes. 34.—TRANSFRETĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a passing over the sea*, Gell. 10, 26.

TRANSFŪGĔRE, (transfŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum,) *to fly over, to quit one's own party and go to the enemy, to desert* or *revolt*; Atta Clausus,—quum par factioni non esset, Romam transfugit, Liv. 2, 16. multi proximâ nocte, funibus per murum demissi, ad Romanos transfugerunt, Liv. 34, 25 f. is, desperatis generi rebus, ad hostes transfugit, Nep. 14, 6. *cf.* 17, 6. Hirt. B. Hisp. 11.—* *metaph.* ab afflictâ amicitiâ transfugere, atque ad florentem devolare, Cic. Quint. 30. illius oculi, atque aures, atque opinio transfugêre ad nos, *have*, as it were, *deserted and come over to us*, i. e. *favour us*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 106.—TRANSFŬGA, ae, m. *a deserter* to the enemy, Liv. 2, 12. Sallust. Jug. 54. fortis in armis Caesareis Labienus erat, nunc transfuga vilis, Lucan. 5, 346.—proditores et transfugas arboribus suspendunt, Tac. G. 12. *cf.* Liv. 30, 43. epit. 51.—* *metaph.* nil cupientium nudus castra peto, et transfuga divitum partes linquere gestio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 22. transfuga mundi, *a fugitive* or *deserter from the world*, i. e *from the Roman world*, Lucan. 8, 335. secutique sunt quasi transfugam, quem ducem sequebantur, *and deserted, as it were, with their leader*, Plin. Ep 8, 14 f. *add.* Martial 14, 131. medicinam pauciſſimi Quiritium attigêre, et ipſi ſtatim

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latim ad Graecos transfugae, *very few Romans ave treated of meditine in their native tongue, and ven they very soon dropt their own language, and wrote in Greek*, Plin. 29, 1 f. 8. sic transfuga Piae amnis, *i. e* Alpheus, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 203. *vid.* Pr. N. & G. 260.)—TRANSFŬGIUM, i, n. *passing over to the enemy, desertion*, Liv. 22, 43. Tac. H. 2, 34.

TRANSFULGĔRE, *to shine through*, Plin. 37, 7 f. 28.

TRANSFŪMĀRE, *to smoke through, to burst out like smoke*; compressae transfumat anhelitus irae, Stat. Th. 6, 399.

TRANSFUNDĔRE, (transfundo, fūdi, fūsum,) *to pour out of one vessel into another, to transfuse, to transfer*; cùm saepius aquam in alia vasa transuderint, Col. 12, 12. arena liquata in alias foraceas transfunditur, Plin. 36, 26 f. 66. *cf.* 33, 6 f. 34. si sanguis in eas venas, quae spiritui accommodatae sunt, transfunditur, Cels. 1 praef. 17. transfuso in arterias sanguine febrem fieri licit *sc.* Erisistrătus, ib. 96. vas, in quo turbida transfusa sunt, Plin. 33, 6 f. 34. asteria—lucem nclusam transfundit, *transmits*, Plin. 37, 9 f. 47. *metaph.* libentiùs omnes meas laudes ad te ransfuderim, quam aliquam partem exhauserim x tuis, *sal.* transtulerim,) *I would transfer*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 8. *so* omnem se amorem abjecisse illinc, atque in hanc transfudisse, Cic Phil. 2, 31. ed te *sc.* cineres tuos) Cornelia, Magne, accipiet, nostrâque manu transfundet in urnam, Lucan. 8, 770. *cf.* Stat. Th. 5, 634. eorum mores n Macedonas transfundo, 8, 8, 13. si quidem volet dolorem suum etiam in audientes transfundere, Quinctil. 11, 1, 54.—non in effigies mutas divinum spiritum transfusum, Tac. An. 4, 52.—TRANSFŪSIO, ōnis, f. *transfusion*, Plin. 34, 18 f 52.

TRANSGĔRĔRE, *to carry over, to transport*; licae, cùm diligentiùs visum ab homine nidum ensêre, ova transgerunt aliò, *sal.* transferunt,) Plin. 34, 18 f. 50.

TRANSGRĔDI, (transgrĕdior, gressus; trans & gradior,) *to go* or *pass over*; priùs ut Alpes ransgrederer, quàm &c Brut. ad Cic Fam. 11, 10, 3. postea quàm ego Taurum transgressus um, ib. 3, 8, 15. consul per invios montes valsque saltus transgressus, *having passed* or *crossed*, Liv. 40, 53. Galli Transalpini in Italiam transressi, Id. 39, 45. non minus mirum ostentum et ostra cognovit aetas, anno Neronis principis subremo,—pratis oleisque, intercedente viâ publiâ, in contrarias sedes transgressis, Plin. 2, 83 f. 85. Nilus evagari incipit a solstitio; primò lenè, deinde vehementiùs, quàmdiu in Leone Sol st · mox pigrescit in Virginem transgresso *sc.* ole, Id. 18, 18 f. 47. statim ad occasum solis ransgressus *sc.* Pompeius, *i. e.* in Hispaniam, Plin. 7, 26 f. 27. ubi colonias transgrederentur, *when they passed through*, Tac An. 3, 2.—TRANSGRĔDI fluvium vel mare, *to pass over, to cross*; equites nostri flumen transgressi, Caes B. G. 2, 19. in Corsicam transgressus *sc.* mare. Liv. 42, 2. hunc Britanniae statum, mediâ jam aestate transgressus, Agricola invenit, Tac. A. 18. ut eam gentem Rheno transgressam in fidem acciperet, Id. An. 12, 27. ultra Rhenum cum exercitu transgreditur, Flor. 3, 10. Patérc. 2, 120.—¶ *metaph.* transgredior ad vos, seu me ducem, seu militem mavultis, *I come over*, Tac. H. 4, 66. *so* in partes Vespasiani transgredi, ib. 39. Agr. 7.—mensuram transgredi, *to go beyond, to exceed*, Plin. 7, 49 f. 50. *so* modum duodecies simum annum transgressus, Paterc. 2, 7. *cf.* Val. Max. 2, 6, 8. Augustus transgressus ad deos, Paterc. 2, 75.—nulla festinatio hujus viri mentionem transgredi debet, *to pass over, to omit*, ib. 108. *so* constantis amicitiae exempla sine ullâ ejus mentione transgressus, V. Max 4, 7, 2.—transgredianur ad egregium humani animi deflexum, *let us pass*, Id 2, 4. *cf.* 8, 1, 5. Caesar dictator signis collatis quinquagies dimicavit, solus M. Marcellum transgressus, qui undequadragies dimicaverat, *having surpassed* or *excelled*, Plin. 7, 25.—* *fut. part* consules, transgresso Apennino, in agrum Sentinatem pervenerunt, Liv. 10, 27.—quae erant transgredienda Caesari *sc.* loca, *sal.* erat *sc.* convallis,) Hirt. B Afr. 50.—TRANSGRESSUS, ūs, m. *a going over, a passing* or *passage*; in transgressu amnis, Tac. An. 11, 10.—*so* TRANSGRESSIO, ōnis, f Alpium vallum contra adscensum transgressionemque Gallorum, Cic. Pis. 33.—¶ 2. *the figure of Rhetorick called* Hyperbăton, A. ad Heren. 4, 32. verborum concinna transgressio, *an elegant transposition of words*, Cic. Or. 3, 54. *cf.* Quinctil. 9, 4, 28. 8, 6, 68. 9, 3, 91.—TRANSGRESSOR, ōris, m. *an offender*; does not occur in any classic author: it was first used by ecclesiastical writers.

TRANSĪGĔRE, (transĭgo, ēgi, actum; trans & ago,) *to drive through*; per pectora transigit ensem, Sil. 13, 376 ferrum ambos tenue transactum pedes ligabat artus, Senec. Oedip 857.—* *to transfix, to pierce, to stab*; gladio pectus transfigit, Phaedr. 3, 10, 27. se ipsum gladio transegit, Tac. An. 14, 37. *cf.* Sil. 5, 576. V. Flac. 6, 245. viscera non unus jamdudum transigit ensis, Lucan. 4, 545. transegit juvenem cuspis Sidonia, Sil. 5, 473.—¶ 2. *to pass, to spend*; multi mortales, dediti ventri atque somno, vitam sicuti peregrinantes transegêre, Sall. Cat. 2. adolescentiam omnem per haec ferè transegit, Suet. Tib. 7. transigere tempus per ostentationem aut officiorum ambitum, Tac. A. 18. quoties bella non ineunt, non multum venatibus, plus per otium transigunt, Tac. G. 15. placidas transigebant sine suspirio noctes, Senec Ep. 99 ad fin. patriis aevum transegit in armis, Claudian. epigr. 2. sponsalia filiae, natalemque gestiti nepotis silentio, ac tantum domestica religione transegit, *he celebrated*, Suet. Cl. 12.—¶ 3. *to finish* or *dispatch, to accomplish* or *perform*; susceptum negotium transigere, Cic. Quint. 2. oportet videre, potueritne aut magnitudo negotii aut multitudo rerum in eo transigi tempore, Cic. Inv. 1, 26 f. negotiumque transegisses, nisi &c. Cic. Phil. 2, 9. intus transigetur, si quid est, quod restat, Ter. And. f. peto a te, ut negotium conficiendum cures, ipse suscipias, transigas, Cic. Fam. 13, 14. priùs de praetoribus transacta res, quae transigi forte poterat, Liv. 32, 28. & 38, 25. reliqua cum Bestiâ et Scauro secreta transigit,

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git, Sall. Jug. 29. neĕ cogitaret modò, imperaretque, quae in rem essent, sed pleraque ipse per se transigeret, Liv. 34, 18 sub fin. *add.* Cic. Rosc. Am. 51. Caecil. 14 Philippense bellum duplici praelio transegit, Suet Aug. 13. dum transigimus hanc comoediam, *we act* or *perform*, Plaut. Truc. prol. 11. *so* fabulam, Id. Ps. 1, 5, 151. nunc huc honoris vestri venio gratiâ, ne hanc inchoatam transigam comoediam, *lest* by discovering myself too soon *I finish* or *bring to a conclusion this play* while *imperfect*; before it is extended to the proper number of acts and scenes: for when Jupiter discovers himself, the play ends, Plaut. Amph. 3, 1, 8.—¶ 4. *to settle* or *conclude, to determine* or *decide*; nos longo intervallo viseris; Acutilianam controversiam transegeris, *you will see me after a long absence, and you will terminate your difference with* Acutilius, Cic. Att. 1, 4. cum privatis non poterat transigi minore pecuniâ, ib. 4, 16 f. postremò inter se transigant ipsi, ut lubet, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 61. si hanc ei rem privatim Sex. Roscius mandavisset, ut cum Chrysogŏno transigeret atque decideret, Cic. Rosc. A. 39. per nuncium hoc, quod erat tam leve, transigere potuisti, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16 f. cùm de suâ parte Roscius transegit cum Flavio, ib. 18, *cf.* Verr. 1, 54. itaque rem cum Oppianico transigit; pecuniam ab eo accipit, Cic. Cl. 13. qui cum reo transigat, post cùm accusatore decidat, Cic. Verr 2, 32. me absente, omnia cum illis transigi malo, Cic. Att. 13, 47.—transigite cum expeditionibus, imponite quinquaginta annis magnum diem, i. e. *finish your expeditions, and put a period to* a war of *fifty years by one great* and glorious *day*, i. e. *by one decisive engagement*, Tac. Agr. 34.— quod singulis velut ictibus transacta sunt bella, ignavia principum factum est, *that the war* between Otho and Vitellius *was finished, as it were by a single stroke*, or by one battle, Tac. H. 2, 38.—transactâ re, convertam me domum cum opsonio, *when the affair is finished*, Ter. Ad. 2, 4 f. facta, transacta omnia *sc.* sunt, Id. And. 1, 5, 13. atque illud, quod faciendum primùm fuit, factum atque transactum est, Cic. Cat. 3, 6. *cf.* Fam. 14, 4. Or. 2, 4. Tusc. 2, 25 —* quid prodest miseri basilisĉus cuspide marri transactus? *pierced*, Lucan. 9, 829. *so* perque caput Pauli transactaque tempora fugit, ib. 824.—* nulla nox fine aliquo terrore transacta *sc.* est, *was passed*, Suet. Cal. 59. transacto tribunitiae potestatis tempore, Id. Tib. 11. *cf.* Nep. 2, 9 Tac. A. 18.—Transactor, ōris, m. *a manager, an agent*, Cic. Verr. 2, 28.—Transactio, ōnis, *a transaction* or *agreement*, Digest. 2, 15. Codex, 2, 4.

Transjicĕre, transjectus, &c. *see* Trajicĕre.

Transĭlīre, (transilio v. transfilio, ui, ii & īvi, ultum,) *to leap* or *jump over*; mugilum velocitas retia transilit, Plin. 9, 8 f. 9. neque poterant transilire armati ex humilioribus in altiorem navem, Liv. 30, 15. fama est, ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, Id. 1, 7. transilui positas ter in ordine flammas, Ov. F. 4, 727. illac per hortum transilivit ad nos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 38. rex ipse quaternos senosque transilire equos solitus, *to vault over*, Flor. 3, 3. ¶ 2. *metaph.* per tantum terrae, tot aquas, vix credere possim, indicium studii transiluisse mei, *has passed*, Ov. P. 1, 5, 76. materfamilias de muro se dejecit, et ad nos transiliit, *fled over*, Hirt. B. Hisp. 19. si tamen impiae non tangenda rates transiliunt vada, *pass* or *sail over* Hor. Od. 1, 3, 24. at ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi, Centaurea monet cum Lapithis rixa, *not to exceed* in drinking, ib. 18, 7. si quidem est peccare, tamquam transilire lineas, Cic. paradox. 3, 1. eadem aetas Neronis principatu ad Thessalum transilivit, *suddenly embraced the opinions of* Thessalus, *the physician*, Plin. 29, 1 f. 5 m. passimque ad ornamenta ea etiam fervitute liberati transiliunt, i. e. *assume gold rings*, Id. 33, 2 f. 8.—¶ 3. *to pass over, not to mention, to omit*; ingenii specimen est quoddam, transilire ante pedes posita, et alia longè repetita sumere, Cic. Or. 3, 40. ne ex multis rebus gestis M. Antonii unam pulcherrimam transiliat oratio, Id. Phil. 2, 33. *cf.* Plin. pan. 56. nos quoque praeteritos sine labe peregimus annos; proxima pars vitae transilienda meae, Ov. P. 1, 2, 145 ——

Transĭlis, e, *that passes* or *may pass*, from one tree to another, Plin. 17, 23 f. 35, 26.—Transsŭltāre v. transsultāre, *to leap over, to vault* from one horse to another, Liv. 23, 29.

Trans-īre, (tranĕo, ii *rar.* īvi, ĭtum,) *to go beyond, to pass*; campos pedibus transire videmur, Lucr. 4, 461. mare vastissimum hieme transibas, Cic. Pis. 24. Crassus nisi equisset, nunquam Euphratem nullâ belli causâ transire voluisset, Cic. Fin. 3, 22 ad fin. cùm studiorum causâ mare transissem, Cic. Or. 42. ne Germani e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 28. *cf.* c. 9 quare optimum factum videri, per media ejus castra palam transire, Sall. Jug. 107. Alpes cum exercitu transiit *sc.* Annibal, Nep. 23, 3. coccus Cnidius in pane devoratur, ne adurat, cùm gulam transit, Plin. 27. 9 f. 46. Caseum per cribrum facito ut transeat, Cato, 76. odor foliorum *sc.* mali assyrii) transit in vestes unà conditus, Plin. 12, , f. 7. viam mustelae non transeunt *sc.* per, Id. 8, 58 f. 83. Domitii filius transiit Formias VIII. Id. currens ad matrem Neapolim, Cic. Att. 9, 3. haec fatur virgo (Camilla,) et pernicibus ignea *i. e.* ardens) plantis transit equum cursu, *outstrips, outruns*, Virg. A. 11, 718. hic (liber) et mare transit, *crosses the sea*, i. e. *is carried beyond the sea* to be sold, Hor. Art. 345.—* *pass.* Rhodānus nonnullis locis vado transitur, *is fordable*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6. flumen pedibus aegre transiri potest, ib. 5, 8. ferunt non transiri ab eo *(sc.* mure araneo) orbitam, *it is said that a shrew-mouse will not pass a cart track*, Plin. 29, 4 f. 27 f. (orbitam si transîre *sc.* mures aranei, moriuntur, Id. 8, 58 f. 83.)—*particip.* ubi de expugnando oppido, et de flumine transeundo spem se fefellisse intellexerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 10 nec se satis tutum fore arbitratur, nisi flumen Ligerim, quod erat ponte propter magnitudinem transeundum, copias transduxissent, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27. cum locus angustus atque impeditus esset transeundus, Hirt.

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B,

B. Alex. 36.—* Transire ad aliquem, *to go to, in order to speak with*; ipsum ad te transire jussi, ex quo omnia cognoscere posses, Cic. Fam. 10, 7. transi ad uxorem meam, Ter. Phor. 4, 5, 6. transi sodes ad forum, ib. 5, 7, 28. transeundum est nunc tibi ad Menedemum, Id. Heaut. 4, 4, 17. ego huc transeo in proximum ad meam vicinam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 2. ego per hortum amicam transibo meam *sc.* ad, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 33.—Transire ad adversarios, *to go* or *pass over*, *to desert*, Cic. Verr. 1, 15. coacti sunt pugnare cum iis, ad quos transierant, Nep. in Datam. 6. nec manere, nec transire apertè ausus, sensim ad montes succedit, Liv. 1, 27. transit etiam cohors Illurgavonensis ad eum, Caes. B. C. 1, 60. ad Pompeium transierunt, ib. 3, 60. hoc certaminis discrimine tanta desperatio illata Poenis est, ut nisi in exercitu Agathoclis orta seditio fuisset, transiturus ad eum Bomilcar rex Poenorum cum exercitu fuerit, Justin. 22, 7.—* *to pass in review*; pedites equitesque insignes donis transiêre ac transvecti sunt, *walked and rode past*, Liv. 10, 46.—* *to pass through* the intestines, *to be digested*; cibi, qui difficillimè transeant, Varr. R. R. 2, 11. insatiabilia animalium, quibus a ventre protinus recto intestino transeunt cibi, ut lupis cervariis, et inter aves mergis, Plin. 11, 37 s. 79. vinum tenue et austerum—celeriùs per urinam transit, Id. 23, 1 s. 22.—* *to pass* or *to be communicated* as a disease; quod traditur in torminibus, mirum est; anate adpositâ ventri transire morbum, anatemque emòri, Plin. 30, 7 s. 20 m. *cf.* 28, 10 s. 42 ad fin.—* *to pass* or *to be changed*; ille in humum, saxumque, undamque, trabemque—transit, Ov. M. 11, 643. celerrimè enim id pingue transire in animal, fierique vermiculum, Plin. 29, 6 s. 30. aqua mulsa longâ vetustate transit in vinum, Id. 22, 24 s. 52. vituli marini, et hyenae *sc.* oculi in mille colores transeunt subinde, Id. 11, 37 s. 55. initio gustûs dulcis, mox in amaritudinem transit, 25, 9 s. 57. et cùm confecêre conchylia, transire meliùs in Tyrium putant, 9, 41 s. 65.—* *to pass* or *glide away*, as time does; transiit aetas quàm citò! *(al.* transiet *for* transibit,) Tibul. 1, 4, 23. cùm septimus annus transierit puero, *when the boy is past seven years of age*, Juv. 14, 11. cùm transierint mei nullo cum strepitu dies, Senec. Thyest. 398. quidquid irarum fuit, transierit, ib. 509.—* *to pass*, *to spend*; omnes homines—summâ ope niti decet, vitam silentio ne transeant, Sall. Cat. 1. *so* hiemem transiêre securi, Senec. Ep. 90. ipsum tribunatûs annum quiete et otio transit, Tac. Agr. 6.—partes ferè nox alma transierat duas, Senec. Thyest. 509.—* *to run through*, *to pierce*; ilia cornipedis subrectâ culpide transit, Sil. 10, 253. longo tenore perlata transiit hasta duos, Stat. Th. 12, 750.—* *to pass from one thing to another in speaking* or *writing*; ac de narratione quidem satis dictum videtur, deinceps ad partitionem transeamus, Cic. Inv. 1, 11 f. consumptis precibus, violentam transit in iram, Ov. M. 8, 106.—*passiv. imp.* Seminarii curam ante convenit dici, quàm transeatur ad alia genera, Plin. 17, 10 s. 13 f. transeatur ad aliam concionem *sc.* a nobis, *let us pass*, Liv. 45, 37 f. *(al.* 38.) transitum est ad honestatem dictorum atque factorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 14 f.—* *to pass over* or *omit* in speaking, writing or reading; tu quae digna sunt selige, multa transi, Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 12. alii transeunt quaedam, ego nihil praetereo, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 4. transeo enim Neronem, ib. 3, 5, 6. non ego te—transierim, Rhodia, Virg G. 2, 102. ingratus sum, si tuas lacrimas transeo, Stat. Silv. 5 praef.—regem transeo Ponti, *i. e.* Mithridatem, Juv. 10, 273. *cf.* 6, 601. transi gymnasia, Id. 3, 114. *cf.* 7, 190. transeo illos, qui Ciceroni ac Demostheni ne in eloquentiâ quidem satis tribuunt, Quinctil. 12, 1, 22. ut de Homero taceam,—ut Eleum Hippiam transeam, Id. 12, 11, 21. ideoque hoc, quamquam frequens sit, transeo, 6, 3, 82. *cf.* 7 pr. 3.—*passiv.* nec a nobis negligenter locus ille transibitur, Id. 8, 4, 17.—levia haec et transeunda, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 5.—equidem malueram, quod erat susceptum ab illis, silentio transire, Cic. Att. 2, 19.—nil transit amantes, *escapes the notice of*, Stat. Th. 2, 335.—* *to go over*, *to agree to the opinion of any one*, Liv. 34, 34. Senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53. *cf.* Cic. Fam. 8, 13. (A. 16.) * *to mention in a cursory manner*; sed in animo est leviter transire, ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32 f.—* Transire modum, *to exceed bounds* or *moderation*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17. *so* finem aequitatis, et legis, Cic. Verr. 3, 95. fines verecundiae, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. *cf.* Off. 1, 29.—* *to surmount*; videor sperare debere, si te viderim, et ea quae premant, et ea, quae impendeant, me facile transiturum, Cic. Fam. 9, 1 sub fin. *cf.* Tac. H. 2, 5. * *to surpass*, *to excel*; non privata cupit, Romanâ quisquis in urbe Pompeium transire parat, Lucan. 2, 564. *cf.* 4, 497. nam qui agit, ut prior sit, forsitan etiam, si non transierit, aequabit, Quinctil. 10, 2, 10. verum ut transeundi spes non sit, magna tamen est dignitas subsequendi, Id. 12, 11, 28.—* *to pervade*, *to penetrate*; erit ei persuasum, solem, lunam, stellas omnes, terram, mare, deos esse, quòd quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea permeet et transeat, Cic. Acad. 37 f.—Transiens, entis, *passing*; Leosthenes, dux Athenienstum, telo e muris in transeuntem jacto, occiditur, Justin. 13, 5. hinc fabulae Scyllam et Charybdin peperêre, metu et admiratione transeuntium, Id. 4, 1. manus non impleatur annulis, praecipuè medios articulos non transeuntibus, Quinctil. 11, 3, 142. vocabula in adverbia transeuntia, ut *noctu* et *diu*, Id. 1, 4 f.—Transitans, ntis, part. freq. *passing*, Cic. Att. 5, 21.—Transitus, part. passiv. *passed*; a tergo Alpes urgent, vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transitae, *with difficulty passed by you*, Liv. 21, 43. transito amne, quum diu consultâssent, &c. *having passed the river*, Id. 23, 28. si transitum pontem a tergo reliquissent, *if they left the bridge* standing *behind* them, after they *passed* it, Id. 2, 10. pacne operosiùs transitis eorum finibus, quàm ubi consedêre, possessis, Justin. 38, 4. Transitus, ûs, m. *a passage*; cùm fossam latam cubiculari lecto circumdedisset ejusque fos-

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sae transitum ponticulo ligneo conjunxisset *fl.* Dionysius tyrannus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20. flumine impeditum transitum videbat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30. praelia, quae ad vada transitusque fiebant paludis, ib. c. 13. Hydruntum—ad discrimen Ionii et Adriatici maris, quà in Graeciam brevissimus transitus, ex adverso Apolloniatium oppidum, Plin. 3, 11 f. 16. cùm transitu Hasdrubalis levatae Hispaniae viderentur, Liv. 28, 1. dare transitum Poeno per agros utrosque fines, Id. 21, 20. erat inter Labienum et hostem difficili transitu flumen, Caes. B. G. 6, 6 & 28. transitum claudere, Liv. 27, 46. transitum deinde in Indiam fecit *fc.* Seleucus, Justin. 15, 4 m. transitum alicujus arcere, Tac. An. 15, 10.—aliquem transitu, Id. H. 4, 19. transitum Alpium parare, ib 1, 10. foedâ hieme per transitum Apennini constitutâ exercitus, ib. 3, 39. acetum Scillinum transitum auditûs aperit, Plin. 23, 2 f. 28. tibi nos debere fatemur, quòd datus est verbis ad amicas transitus aures, Ov. M. 4, 77. aqua malsa lenit transitum spiritûs, *the passage of the breath*, i. e. the arteria aspera, Plin. 22, 24 f. 51. mutationes, et in alias figuras transitus, *transformations*, Id. 11, 36 f. 43.—¶ 2. *a passing over, a desertion* or *revolting* to the enemy, Tac. H. 1, 76.—[2] *a passage* or *transition* from one colour to another, as in the rain-bow, Ov. M. 6, 66. commissuras colorum et transitus apellaverunt harmogen, Plin. 35, 5 f. 11 f. *cf.* 37, 2 f. 7. [3] *a transition* from one thing to another in writing or speaking, Justin. 42, 2. unde etiam venusti transitus fiunt; non quia transitus ipse sit schema, Quinctil. 9, 2, 6. hinc erit ad alia transitus, Id. 7, 6, 5.—a pueritiâ in adolescentiam transitus, 11, 3, 28.—¶ 3. *the declension* of nouns or verbs, Varr. L. L. 8, 52 & 62. 9, 3.—in transitu, *briefly, by the by, in a cursory manner*, Quinctil. 6, 2, 2. 7, 3, 27.

TRANSĬTIO, ōnis, f. *a passing, a transition*, Ov. Rem. 615.—transitiones ad plebem, *a passing from the rank of Patricians to that of Plebeians, by adoption*, Cic. Brut. 16. *so* TRANSITIO imaginum, Id. N. D. 1, 18 & 37 & 39.—¶ 2. *a desertion* or *revolting* to the enemy, Liv. 28, 15. itaque transitiones ad hostem fiebant, ib. c. 16. *cf.* 25, 15. 27, 10. &c. Justin. 1, 5.—¶ 3. *a transition* from one subject to another, A. ad Heren. 1, 9. & 4, 26.—¶ 4. *the flexion* of a noun or verb, Varr. L. L. 8, 59.—TRANSĬTŌRIUS, a. *serving for a passage*; transitoria domus, *a house, through which there was an easy passage* from the Palatine to the Esquiline hill, Suet. Ner. 31.

TRANSLĀBI, (translăbor, -lapsus,) *to glide* or *fly over*, Claudian. in Eutrop. 1, 376.

TRANSLĀTIO, translātus, &c. *see* transferre.

TRANSLĔGĔRE, *to read over*, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 5.

TRANSLŪCĔRE, (translūceo & trālūceo, xi, -), *to shine through, to transmit light*, Lucr. 4, 308. Ov. M. 4, 354. hyacinthos Aethiopia mittit, et chrysolithos, aureo fulgore translucentes, *shining*, Plin. 37, 9 f. 42.—TRANSLŪCĬDUS, a. *bright, transparent*, Plin. 37, 9 f. 46.

TRANSMĀRĪNUS, a. (trans & mare,) *beyond sea, coming from beyond sea, foreign*, Cic. Verr. 5, 18. Gr. 3, 33. Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 66.

TRANSMĀRE, *to pass over* or *beyond, to go through*; quidquid non transiscat *sc.* cribrum, repetitur in pilâ, Plin. 33, 5 f. 21. XII. signa Solis transmeante, Id. 30, 11 f. 29. transmeantibus terrâ marique ducibus, exercitibusque, Tac. An. 12, 61. qualia sunt vitri (*sc.* foramina,) species quae transmeant omnis, *al.* transvolat; *al.* transvat, *a* vii,) Lucr. 4, 606. *cf.* 6, 348.—TRANSMĒABĬLIS, *that may be passed through*; spatio non transmeabili, *i. e.* aeterno, Auson. in gratiarum actione, 35, prope fin. 419, 79.

TRANSMIGRĀRE, *to remove to another habitation, to change one's dwelling or place of abode, to transmigrate*; Veios transmigrare, Liv 5, 53. *cf.* 54. e Carinis Esquilias in hortos Maecenatianos transmigravit, Suet. Tib. 15.—illud maximè mirum, ipsas arbores plerumque exorari, ut vivant, atque transmigrent;—cachum nullo modo flecti, Plin. 16, 32 f. 59.

TRANSMITTĔRE, (transmitto & trāmitto, mīsi, missum;) *to send over* or *from one place to another*; pars campi, in quam pecora et armenta militum aliquando transmitterentur, Tac. An. 13, 55.—[1] *to make over*; orabit ut illam (fidicinam) transmittas sibi, Plaut. Epid 1, 2, 52. mihi illam ut trammittas, (*sc.* volo;) argentum accipias, ib. 3, 4, 27.—[2] *to transfer*; me in Italiam transmittant Galli bellum, Liv. 21, 20. vetuit transmittere bella Philippos, Lucan. 6, 582. insula—transmittendam ad bellum opportuna, Tac. An. 2, 6. eandem vim in me transmittere, *for* transmittit, ib. 38. Asia Romanorum facta, cum opibus suis, vitia quoque Romam transmisit, Justin. 36, 4 f. cùm transmiserint in formas coactam materiam, *when they have transferred the coagulated stuff into moulds*, in making cheese, Col. 7, 8, 6.—[3] *to deliver, to give, to transmit*; adloquitur juvenem, cui mos transmittere signa, et belli summam, *i. e.* Mimucium, magistrum equitum, Sil. 7, 383. poma, intacta ore, servis tramisit *sc.* Agrippina, *she gave them to the slaves* to convey them away, Tac. An. 4, 54. *cf.* Suet. Tib. 53. me famulam famuloque Heleno transmisit habendam, Virg. A. 3, 329. Claudius et longo transmittit habere nepoti, *i. e.* Neroni, *leaves him to* Nero, to be his secretary, Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 78. *as*, ille suo moriens dat (ea arma et cingula) habere nepoti, Virg. A. 9, 362. *cf.* 5, 263. sed haec quoque haereditas Afri, ut reliqua cum fratre quaesita, transmittenda erant filiae fratris, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 7.—¶ 2. *to carry* or *convey over, to transport*; inde classem in Euboeam ad urbem Oreum transmittunt, Liv. 28, 5. mare praesidiis classium sepserat, quò minus Caesar legiones posset transmittere, Paterc. 2, 51. sequitur ardorem militum Caesar; junctoque ponte, tramittit duodecim millia e legionibus, Tac. An. 1, 49. exercitus equitatusque—celeriter transmittitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 61.—[4] TRANSMITTERE mare v. flumen, *to pass over, to cross*; duo flumina fuerunt, quos tramitti oporteret, Postumus et Vibonensis; utrumque pedibus aequis trans-

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ranſmiſimus, *we have croſſed both with a fair wind*, Cic. Att. 16, 6. (A. 403.) grues, cùm ko a calidiora petentes maria tranſmittant, trianguli efficiunt formam, Cic. N. D. 2, 49. poſtquam tranſmiſerat oceanum, Tac. An. 14, 39. ur Pythagoras tot maria tranſmiſit? Cic. Fin. ; 29. ſtabant orantes, primi tranſmittere curium, *to paſs the* Styx *firſt*, Virg. A. 6, 313. fatis onſtante famâ, jam Iberum Poenos tranſmiſiſſe, *(al.* tranſiſſe,) Liv. 21, 20 f. in transgreſſu Lupharia, quem ponte tranſmittebat, Tac. An. 15, 7. quod (flumen) ponte tranſmittitur, Plin. ep. 8, 8, 5. ſed ſpatium, quod diſſociat conſoria terræ, latratus fama eſt, (ſic arcta intervènit unda,) et matutinos volucrum tranſmittere cantus, *the* fretum Siculum *is ſo narrow, that the barking of dogs, and the crowing of cocks, are ſaid to be heard on the oppoſite ſhores of it*, Sil. 14, 20.—° MARE *is often underſtood*; hoſtes jam tranſmiſerant ad vaſtandum Italiam, Liv. 21, 51. centum onerariæ naves in Africam tranſmiſerunt, Id. 30, 24. *cf.* 25, 31. 42, 7. 44, 28. &c. ſi nactus aic *(ſc.* Caeſar Brundiſii) eſſet Cnæum noſtrum, ſpes dubia pacis; ſin ille (Pompeius) antè tramiſſiſſet, exitioſi belli metus, Cic. Att. 8, 13. *cf.* ib. 16, 7. à Brundiſio Dyrrachium inter oppoſitas claſſes hieme tranſmiſit, Suet. Cæſ. 58. Cenculum antè puto tranſmiſſurum, quàm poterit convenire, Cic. Att. 8, 11. *cf.* Q. fr. 2, 5. ° Demitius maximo et præcipiti periculo tranſmiſit ad Cæſarem, *went over* or *deſerted*, Paterc. 2, 84.—° lacum tranſmittere nando, *to paſs by ſwimming*, Sil. 4, 347. *ſo* fluvium, Stat. Th. 9, 439.—° equites tranſmittunt campos, *run* or *ſcour acroſs*, Lucr. 2, 326. *ſo* tranſmittunt curſu campos—cervi, Virg. A. 4, 154.—° tranſmittere altu murales foſſas, *to leap over*, Sil. 8, 553.—° *to paſs over* or *through*, by throwing or flying; antum aberat à ſcopulis, quantum Balearica orto funda poteſt plumbo medii tranſmittere cæli, Ov. M. 4, 710. flumina diſco, *to throw over*, Stat. Th. 6, 677. *ſo* tectum lapide, vel miſſili, Plin. 28, 4 ſ. 6.—¶ 3. *to let paſs* or *go through*, *to give a paſſage to*; cannas diligenter ipſæ textas injicito, ita ut ne baccam tranſmittere queant, *that they may not let ſo much as a berry paſs through*, Col. 12, 50, 4. *ſo* ſterquilinium, more piſcinarum,—exſtructum pavitumque ſolum habeat, ne humorem tranſmittat, ib. 1, 6, 21. ubies,—folio pinnatò denſa, ut imbres non tranſmittat, Plin. 16 ſ. 10 ſ. 19. lacus eſt Italiæ Benacus, in Veronenſi agro, Mincium amnem tranſmittens, Plin. 9, 22 ſ. 38. charta tranſmittens literas liturae metum adfert, Id. 13, 12 ſ. 24. cribrum anguſtiſſimum, et tantum arenas tranſmittens, 18, 11 ſ. 29 ſ. inteſtini laxitas cibum in inferiora tranſmittit, 11, 37 ſ. 78. jejunum inteſtinum nunquam, quod accepit, continet, ſed protinus in inferiores partes tranſmittit, Celſ. 4, 1, 25. alvus nihil reddit, ac ne ſpiritum quidem tranſmittit, *there is no paſſage by ſtool, and not ſo much as wind can eſcape*, Celſ. 4, 12, 3. nec alvus nec ſpiritus infrà tranſmittur *ſc.* in colico, *neither the excrements nor wind can paſs downwards*, Id. 4, 13, 4. ubi per hæc conſecuti ſumus, ut jam ex inferiore parte ſpiritus tranſmittatur, *when by theſe* means *we have procured a paſſage for the wind downwards*, ib. 15. primum venenum ab ipſis educatoribus accepit *ſc.* Britannicus, tranſmiſitque, exſoluti alvo, Tac. An. 13, 15.—amplitudinem cavis eam feciſſe produtur *(ſc.* Tarquinius Priſcus in cloacâ maximâ,) ut vehem fœni largè onuſtam tranſmitteret, Plin. 36, 15 ſ. 24, 3. flumen, navium patiens, quas obvias quoque, et contrario niſu in diverſa tendentes, tranſmittit et perfert, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 3. cryptoporticus patentibus feneſtris favonios accipit, tranſmittitque, ib. 2, 17, 16 & 19—Galli, capti denis, cum bonâ pace exercitum per fines ſuos, præter Ruſcinonem oppidum, tranſmiſerunt, *let paſs*, Liv. 21, 24. *ſo* Anacharſis leges aranearum telis comparabat; nam ut illas infirmiora animalia retinere, valentiora tranſmittere; ita his humiles et pauperes conſtringi, divites et præpotentes non alligari, videmus, V. Max. 7, 2, ext. 11.—° *to drive through*; ſi conniſſe eſſes, per cerium, per viſcera, perque os elephanto brachium tranſmitteres, Plaut. Miſ. 1, 1, 29. triſulco flammeam telo facem per pectus meum tranſmittit, Senec. Thyeſt. 1089. quidam aiunt, acu tranſui juxta pilos exteriorem partem palpebræ operiere, eamque tranſmitti duplicem capillum meliebrem ducentem, *that the outer part of the eyelid ſhould be pierced with a needle near the eyelaſhes, and that the needle ſhould be paſſed through with a woman's hair doubled for a thread*, Cell. 7, 7, 13.—° *to paſs through*, *to tranſfix* or *pierce*; tranſmittit cuſpide pectus, Sil. 7, 658. *cf.* 8, 523. ¶ 4. metaph. *to paſs over*, *to ſlight*, *to deſpiſe*; apud nos vis imperii valet, manu tranſmittuntur, Tac. An. 15, 31 f leo imbelles vitulos, mollesque juvencas tranſmittit; magno furor eſt in ſanguine mergi, Stat. Th. 8, 595.—° *to paſs over*, *to omit*; cùm cetera jurisjurandi verba conciperent, *(i. e.* ita, ut præcibantur verba, pronunciarent,) VESPASIANI nomen hæſitantes, aut levi murmure, et plerumque ſilentio tranſmittebant, Tac. H. 4, 31 ſ. eam ſententiam modeſtiſſimus quiſque ſilentio, deinde oblivio tranſmiſit, ib. c. 9. ex rumoribus nihil ſilentio tranſmittentes, ib. 1, 13. haud fas, Bacche, tuos tacitum tranſmittere honores, Sil. 7, 162.—° *to paſs*, *to ſpend*; vitam in obſcuro tranſmittere, Senec. Ep. 19. ſteriles tranſmiſimus annos; hæc ævi mihi prima dies, Stat. Silv. 4, 2 12. vigiles operi tranſmittere noctes, *i. e.* in opere, Id. Th. 3, 278. omne hoc tempus inter pugillares et libellos jucundiſſimâ quiete tranſmiſi, Plin. Ep. 9, 6. crocodilus quatuor menſes hiemis inediâ ſemper tranſmittit in ſpecu, Plin. 8, 25 ſ. 38.—mirareris,—ut incredibilem febrium ardorem immotus opertusque tranſmittat, *he bears* or *ſubmits to*, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 7. *cf.* 6, 4.—° providebat,—mox Cæſarem munia imperii faciliùs tranſmiſſurum, *ſc.* eſſe ſibi, *would reſign* or entruſt to him, Tac. An. 4, 41.—et quiſquam dubitabit, quin huic (Pompeio) tantum bellum tranſmittendum ſit? *ought to be committed*, Cic. Manil. 14 *f.*—omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus tranſmittendum putavi, *ought to be devoted to the exigencies*

of my friends, ib. 1.—

TRANSMISSUS, part. passiv. *transported*; magna classis in Siciliam transmissa, Liv. 28, 41 f. cohors Usipiorum in Britanniam transmissa, Tac. A. 28. ubi transmissae steterint trans aequora classes, Virg. A. 3, 403.—* *passed, crossed*; transmissoque amne Tigri, *(having passed,)* permeant Adiabenos, Tac. An. 12, 13. transmissaque puppi Lampsacus, *was passed by*, V. Flac. 2, 623. transmissus ensis per latus, *was driven through*, Senec. Herc. Oet 1165.—transmisso per viam tigillo, *a beam being laid across the street*, Liv. 1, 26 f. *so* super templum Divi Augusti ponte transmisso, Palatium Capitoliumque conjunxit, Suet. Cal. 22 f.—utraque res transmisso humore vitiat uvam, *by letting the water pass through*, Col. 12, 43 f.—* nemo modum transmissi computet aevi, *of past time*, Stat. Silv. 1, 4, 124. *so* attonitique omnes veluti venientia fata, non transmissa legent, Lucan. 7, 13. incipit (aegra) refici, transmissumque discrimen convalescendo metiri, *and, while she recovers, to reflect on the danger she has escaped*, Plin. Ep. 8, 11, 2.—ideo Junium mensem transmissum, quia &c. *was omitted in the* Roman calendar, Tac. An. 16, 12.

TRANSMISSUS, ûs, m. *a passing over, a passage*; Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia; sed pari spatio transmissus, atque ex Gallia est in Britanniam, Caes. B. G. 5, 13.—*so* TRANSMISSIO, ōnis, f. ea transmissio in Gracciam laudabatur, Cic. Phil. 1, 3. *cf.* Att. 4, 17.

TRANSMONTANUS, a. (trans & mons,) *living beyond the mountains*; subactis cis Apenninum omnibus, tum transmontanos adortus, Liv. 39, 2. junguntur his Asturum XXIII. populi, divisi in Augustanos (à metropoli Asturicâ Augustâ dictos,) et transmontanos, Plin. 3, 3 f. 4, 5.

TRANSMŎVĔRE, (transmŏveo, mōvi, mōtum,) *to remove from one person* or *place to another, to transfer*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 9.—quippe Syriâ transmotae legiones, Tac. 13, 35.

TRANSMŪTĀRE, *to change, to transfer*; Fortuna—transmutat incertos honores, nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 51. transmutans dextera laevis, Lucr. 2, 487.—TRANSMŪTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the transposition of a letter* or *the figure* Metathĕsis, Quinctil. 1, 5, 12.—*an inversion* of words, ib. 39 &c.

TRANSNĀRE Tiberim, *to swim over* or *across*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 8.—* *to pass*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6.—TRANSNĀTĀRE, *to swim over, to pass by swimming*; sicut nec e Tigri pisces in lacum transnatant, Plin. 6, 27 f. 31.—*see* Tranare.

TRANSNŌMĬNĀRE, *to change one's name, to call by another name*, Suet. Dom. 13. de clar. Grammat. 18.

TRANSNŪMĔRĀRE, *to number* or *count over* money, A. ad. Heren. 4, 50.

TRANSPĀDĀNUS, a. *beyond the* river Padus or Pō, Cic. Fam. 12, 5. Plin. 3, 17 f. 21. Catul. 39, 13.

TRANSPĬCĔRE, (transpĭcio & transspĭcio, exi, ĕctum,) *to see through* or *beyond*, Lucr. 4, 271.—TRANSPĔCTUS, ûs, m. *a seeing through*, ib. 272.

TRANSPŌNĔRE, (transpōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum,) *to remove from one place to another, to transpose* or *transfer*, Gell. 4, 5. & 6, 9.—¶ 2. *to carry beyond a sea* or *river, to transport*, Tac. An. 2, 8. Plin. Ep. 10, 69. Justin. 23, 3.—TRANSPOSĪTĪVUS, -īva *sc.* species *v.* figura, *the figure called* Metalepsis, Quinctil. 3, 6, 45.

TRANSPORTĀRE, *to carry* or *convey from one place to another, to transport*; exercitum Rhenum transportare, Caes. B. G. 4, 16. *cf.* 5, 1. B. C. 1, 23. milites his navibus flumen transportat, ib. 1, 54. de pueris in Graeciam transportandis cogitabam, Cic. Att. 7, 17. *cf.* Pis. 20. Liv. 26, 17. Nep. 1, 3. Virg. A. 6, 328.—* *to banish*, Suet. Aug. 65.—transportati milites in Siciliam, Liv. 27, 9.—TRANSPORTATIO, ōnis, f. *a carrying over, transportation*, Senec. ad Helv. 6.

TRANSTĪBĔRĪNUS, a. *living beyond the Tiber*, Martial. 1, 42.

TRANSTĪNĔRE, (teneo,) *to reach across*; inmis beat, quōd commeatus transtinet trans parietem, *that opening through her chamber-wall makes us too happy*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 58.

TRANSTRUM, i, n. *(a* transeo,) *a bench* or *seat* for rowers in a ship, Virg. A. 5, 663. Ov. M. 14, 534.—¶ 2. *a cross beam* extending from one wall of a house to another, *a transom*, Fest. Vitruv. 2, 1, 4, 2. & 5, 1.—* *any cross beam*, Vitr. 10, 21. Plin. 34, 12 f. 32.—TRANSTILLUM, i, *a small transom*, Vitr. 5, 12.

TRANSVEHĔRE, (transvĕho & trăvĕho, xi, ctum,) *to carry over, to transport*; exercitum in Britanniam transvexit, Suet. Caes. 58. nuncios ad eum mittit, quid militum transveniss, Caes. 3, 29. ut jam Hispanos omnes inde transvexerint utres, Liv. 21, 47. longo et anticipiti ambitu navium, quas magnitudo plaustris transvehi prohibet, *so* trans isthmon, Plin. 4, 4 f. 5. Thracius Bosporus, latitudine ne passuum, quâ Darius, pater Xerxis, copias ponte transvexit, ib. c. 12 f. 24. Argo navem humeris transvectam Alpes, diligentiores tradunt, Id. 3, 28 f. 22.—* in eo triumpho Gallicis carpentis arma, signaque, et spolia omnis generis transvexit, *he carried in procession*, Liv. 36, 40. *so* arma spoliaque multa Gallica carpentis transvecta *sc.* in pompa triumphi, *were carried along in the triumphal procession*; Liv. 39, 7. primus dies (*sc.* triumphi) signa tabulasque, sequens arma pecuniasque transvexit, *for* primo die &c. transvecta sunt, Flor. 2, 12.—* Medi, Persae, et Armēni, navibus in Africam transvecti, proximos nostro mari locos occupavere, *being transported*, Sall. Jug. 18. *so* sed legiones per Italiam Rhegium, atque inde Siciliam, porro ex Sicilia in Africam transvectae *sc.* sunt, ib. 18 ad fin. cum duabus quinqueremibus Corcyram transvectus, *having sailed*, Liv. 32, 16. transvectus vada Tartari, *having passed*, Senec. Herc. fur. 889. *so* si flumen transvehendum est, *was to be passed*, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 6.—* abiit jam, et transvectum est tempus, *is past*, Tac. H. 2, 76.—* et ludicro Circensium Britannicus in praetexta, Nero triumphalium veste transvecti sunt, *rode along* or *passed in review*, Tac. An. 12, 41. transvectae pugnantium alae, averfam hostium aciem invasere, *the cavalry of the wings having wheeled about*, Tac.

Tac. A. 37.—* ab eodem (Fabio Maximo) inſtitutum dicitur, ut Equites idibus Quinctilibus tranſveherentur, *the annual proceſſion of the Equites on the 15th of July is ſaid to have been inſtituted by the ſame perſon*, Liv. 9 f. neque detrahi quemquam in tranſvehendo paſſus eſt, *to be arreſted during the proceſſion*, Suet. Aug. 38. *add.* Val. Max. 2, 2, 9. (A. 28.)—TRANSVECTIO, & trāvectio, ōnis, f. *a paſſing* or *paſſage*; tranſvectio Acherontis, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 5. immanium tranſvectione ſaxorum urbis tecta quatiuntur, Plin. pan. 51.—¶ 2. *the proceſſion of the* Equites; Equitum turmas frequenter recognovit, poſt longam intercapedinem reducto more tranſvectionis, Suet. Aug. 38.

TRANSVERBĔRĀRE, *to ſtrike* or *beat through, to pierce*; haſta volans clypei tranſverberat aera, Virg. A. 10, 336. *cf.* ib. 484. 11, 667. quae poteſt homini eſſe polito delectatio, cùm aut homo imbecillus à valentiſſimâ beſtiâ laniatur, aut praeclara beſtia venabulo tranſverberatur? Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 12. T. Vinius a legionario milite in utrumque latus tranſverberatus, Tac. H. 1, 42. tranſverberatis ſcutis plerique inter ſe conferti haerebant, Liv. 38, 22 f.

TRANSUĔRE, (tranſuo & tranſuo, ui, ūtum,) *to ſew* or *ſtitch through, to pierce*; cutis acu filum ducente tranſuitur, *the ſkin is pierced by a needle followed by a thread*, Celſ. 7, 25, 23. *cf.* 7, 7 f. 8, 73. & 11 f. 109. parens—teneros tranſuit ferro pedes, *pierced my feet with a ſword*, (Oedipus loquitur,) Senec. Theb. 254. (G. 429.) media pars deſcripti orbiculi eâdem ſubulâ tranſuitur, *is pierced by the ſame awl*, Col. 6, 5, 4.—dumque ſacerdotes verubus tranſuta ſaligna exta parant, i. e. *roaſt the entrails* of the victim, Ov. F. 2, 363.

TRANSVERSUS & trāverſus, (ſyncop. antiq. tranſvorſus,) a. *athwart, overthwart, croſſwiſe, tranſverſe* or *traverſe, croſſing perpendicularly* or *ſtraight over*; as when one line croſſes another at right angles; ab utroque latere collis tranſverſam foſſam obduxit, *he drew a croſs ditch*, i. e. in a croſs direction to the hill, Caeſ. B. G. 2, 8. ceterae urbis (Syracuſarum) partes unâ viâ latâ perpetuâ, multis tranſverſis diviſae, privatis aedificiis continentur, Cic. Verr. 4, 53. inde in Latinam viam tranſverſis limitibus tranſgreſſus, Liv. 2, 39. *cf.* 3, 7. 22, 12. inde ſubito exorti Romani tranſverſam invadunt hoſtium aciem, *attack the line of the enemy in flank* or *on the flank*, Liv. 1, 14. tranſverſa ſpatia, *the croſs ſpaces* in a vineyard, Col. 5, 5, 3. (A. 548.)—mugiles, tam praecipuae velocitatis, ut tranſverſa navigia ſuperjactent, *that they dart themſelves acroſs over ſhips*, Plin. 9, 15 f. 21 f. tranſverſas ſalices—conjice, *caſt willows acroſs*, Virg. G. 4, 26. fulmina tranſverſa volant per imbres, Lucr. 2, 213. ſcalpello tranſverſam lineam incidere, *to cut with the knife in a tranſverſe line*, Celſ. 7, 7, 3. venio ad tranſverſum illum extremae epiſtolae verſiculum, *I come to the laſt article of your letter written acroſs the margin*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. tranſverſo foro obambulare, *acroſs the* forum, Cic. Or. 3, 33. incomptis (verſibus) allinet atrum tranſverſo calamo ſignum, Hor. Art. P. 447. in arando maxime eſt obſervandum, ſemper ut tranſverſus mons ſulcetur, *that the furrow be drawn acroſs the hill*, Col. 2, 4, 10. igitur in eo colle, quem, tranſverſo itinere, porrectum decuimus, *which we obſerved was extended* or *lay in a croſs direction* to the mountain, and flanking the rout of Metellus, Sall. Jug. 49 & ibi Cort. tranſverſis principiis, *thoſe* who were *in front being turned into the flank*, ib. f. tranſverſis itineribus iter remorari, *by attacks* or *ſkirmiſhes on the flank*, ib. c. 50. *cf.* Liv. 28, 30. plurimum refert, concava ſint (ſpecula,)—an elata, tranſverſa an obliqua, *whether they be concave or convex, overthwart or inclining to one ſide*, Plin. 33, 9 f. 45.—* oculi tranſverſi, *looking aſkant* or *ſidewiſe*, Plin. 11, 37 f. 54. febricitantium ſigna ſunt, cum obſtipae ſues tranſverſa capita ferunt, *when they hang down their heads, and carry them awry*, Col. 7, 10, 1.—* ex tranſverſo, *acroſs*; non prorſus, verùm ex tranſverſo cedit, quaſi cancer ſolet, *he does not go ſtraight forward, but ſide ways, like a crab*, Plaut. Pſ 4, 1 f. ecce autem de traverſo L. Caeſar, ut veniam ad ſe, rogat, *comes acroſs me and aſks*, Cic. Att. 15, 4 ad fin. *cf.* A. ad Heren. 4, 10. *ſo* paeninſula, ad formam gladii in tranſverſum porrecta, Plin. 4, 12 f. 26. aratione in tranſverſum iteratâ, occatio ſequitur, Id. 18, 20 f. 49. pondus ſuſtinere validae (arbores,) abies, larix, etiam in tranſverſum poſitae, 16, 42 f. 81. gemma, quae per tranſverſum linea albâ mediâ praecingitur, 37, 9 f. 37.—* TRANSVERSA, neut. plur. *for* tranſverſè, adv. *acroſs*; mutati venti tranſversa fremunt, Virg. A. 5, 19. transversa tuentibus hircis, *looking aſkance*, Id. E. 3, 8. *add.* V. Flacc. 2, 154. Stat. Th. 1, 348. ¶ *metaph.* ſed te intuens, Brute, doleo; cujus in adoleſcentiam—tranſverſa incurrit miſera fortuna reipublicae, Cic. Brut. 97. tantùm illud vereor, ne quos privata amicitia Jugurthae, parum cognita, tranſverſos agat, *lead ſome of you aſide* or *aſtray*, Sall. Jug. 14, 20. ne reſiſtere quidem licet, cùm coepit transverſos agere felicitas, Senec. Ep. 8. *cf.* Flor. 4, 2, 9. quae reputatio auſert transverſum animum &c. Plin. 9, 17 f. 31. *cf.* 28, 1.—ſi tu hercle ex iſthoc loco digitum transverſum aut unguem latum exceſſeris, *if you ſtir a finger or a nail's breadth from that place*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 17. *ſo* ab hac regulâ mihi non licet tranſverſum, ut aiunt, digitum diſcedere, Cic. Acad. 4, 18. *cf.* Att. 12, 29.—TRANSVERSĔ & tranſverſim, adv. *acroſs, croſswiſe*, Vitruv. 9, 9. Plin. 3, 1.—TRANSVERSĀRIUS, a. placed *athwart* or *acroſs*; transverſaria tigna, Caeſ. B. C. 2, 15. *cf.* Vitruv. 10, 11. & 8, 6.

TRANSULTĀRE, *to leap over*; *ſee* transilire.

TRANS-SŪMĔRE, (transūmo & tranſŭmo; mpſi, mptum,) *to take from one to another*; haſtam laevâ tranſumit, *he takes in his left hand the ſpear*, which had been in his right, Stat. Th. 3, 292. mutatoſque velint tranſumere cultus, ib. 2, 242.—TRANSSUMPTIO, ōnis, f. *a taking from one to another*; *the figure* called Metalepſis, Quinctil. 3, 6, 37. *termed alſo* tranſumptiva *ſc.* figura, Id. 3, 6, 45.

TRANSVŌLĀRE, *to fly over*; perdices non trans-

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transvolant Boeotiae fines in Attică, Plin. 10, 29 ſ. 41. grues Pontum transvolaturae, ib. c. 23 ſ. 30. delphini tantâ vi exſilium, ut plerumque vela navium transvolent, Id. 9, 8.—¶ 2. *to paſs quickly*; num etiam Alpes poteram transvolare, quas praeſidio illius tenentur? Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 11. eques ſe ad equos recipit; transvolat inde in alteram partem, Liv. 3, 63. *cf.* Plin. 5, 9. & 7, 12. A. ad Heren. 4, 22. transvolat in medio poſita, & fugientia captat, *he paſſes* or *omits*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 108.—transvolaverunt ad hoſtes, *they have flown over* or *deſerted*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 33.—TRANSVŌLĪTĀRE, *to fly over*, Lucr. 1, 356.

TRĂPĒTUM, i, n. & trapētus, i; *plur.* trapētes, um, m. *an oil-preſs*; trapetes molae oleariae vocantur, a *terendo*; niſi Graecum, Varr. L. L. 4, 31. *cf.* Id. R. R. 1, 55, 5. Cato, 18, 20, 21, 22, & 135. Col. 12, 50, 5. teritur Sicyonia bacca trapetis, Virg. G. 2, 519. *add.* Plin. 15, 6.

* TRĂPĒZĪTA, ae, m. *(i. e.* menſarius,) *a banker*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 90. & 2, 3, 89. Cure. 2, 3, 66. Epid. 1, 2, 40. &c.

* TRĂPĒZOPHŌRUM, i, n. v. -os, i, m. *a pedeſtal* or *ſtatue ſupporting a table*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23. Digeſt. 33, 10, 3.

TRĂVĔHĔRE, *to tranſport*; *ſee* Transvehĕre.

TRĂVIĀRE, *to paſs*; *(al.* transmeāre,) Lucr. 4, 603.

TRĂVŌLĀRE, *to fly over*; *vid.* transvŏlare.

TRĔCENTI, ae, a, (tres & centum,) *three hundred*, Cic. Phil. 3, 4. trecentae Purpŭreae cohibent cistae, Hor. Od. 3, 4 *f.*—*ſo* TRĔCENTĒNI, *(al.* tricenti,) Col. 5, 2, 5.—TRĔCENTIES, adv. 300 times, Catull. 29, 15.—TRĔCENTĒSĬMUS, a. *the* 300*th*, Liv. 4, 7.—TRĔCĒNI, ae, a, diſtr. ſcribebantur autem quatuor ferè legiones quinis millibus peditum, equitibus in ſingulas legiones trecenis, Liv. 8, 8. *cf.* 32, 29. & 39, 38 *f. add.* 22, 52. non ſi trecenis, quotquot eunt dies, amicè, plăces illacrimabilem Plutona tauris, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5.—P. Lentulo trecenī milites Italici generis dati, Liv. 42, 47.—TRĔCĒNĀRIUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to* 300; in Faventino *trecenaria* appellantur vites, quòd jugerum trecenas amphoras reddat, *i. e.* culeos quindecim, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7. *cf.* Col. 3, 9, 3.——TRĔDĔCIM, a. ind. *thirteen*; tredecim captis navibus, Liv. 36, 45. *add.* 37, 6 & 22.—fundos decem et tres reliquit, Cic. Roſc. A. 7.—treſdecim, Frontin. de aquaeduct 33.—TRĔDĔCIES, adv. *thirteen times*, Cic. Verr. 3, 80.—TRĔDĔCĬMUS, a. *the thirteenth*; libro tredecimo, *(al.* libro XIII. v. decimo tertio,) Plin. lib. 1.

TREMĔRE, (trĕmo, ui, -,) *to tremble, to quake, to ſhake*; totus tremo, horreoque, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4. pulſuque pedum tremit excita tellus, Virg. A. 7, 722. tremit artus, (in accus. *ſc.* ſecundum,) *he trembles in his joints*, Lucr. 3, 488. *ſo* Virg. G. 3, 84. tremis oſſa pavore, Hor. S. 2, 7, 57. ſapiens ſi algebis, tremes, Cic. Or. 2, 70 ſ. gelidi cùm tremerem menſe Decembris, *I trembled* or *ſhivered* for cold, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 3.—et corde et genibus tremit *ſc.* hinnuleus, *he trembles* or *quakes* for fear, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 8. tremeſcem animo, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 4. toto pectore tremens, Id. Tuſc. 4, 22. quo maxima motu terra tremit, Virg. G. 1, 330. inſolitis tremuerant motibus Alpes, ib. 475. longo tremuit cum murmure tellus, Ov. F. 4, 267. tremuêre cacumina ſilvae, ib. 2, 439. et templi tremuêre fores, Id. M. 9, 782. *cf.* 4, 486. patriae tremuêre manus, 8, 211. et tepidi tremerent ſub dentibus artus, *quivered*, Virg. A. 3, 627. *ſo* erepta vivis exta pectoribus tremunt, Senec. Thyeſt. 755. lenibus impulſa zephyris—frondes tremunt, *ſhake*, Ov. Art. 3, 994. *cf.* Nux, 175. unda—zephyri mollis afflata tremit, *curls*, *is ruffled* or *ſlightly agitated*, Senec. Agam. 432.—¶ *to be afraid of*, *to fear* or *dread*; ſecures dictatoris tremere atque horrere ſoliti ſunt, Liv. 22, 27. te Stygii tremuêre lacus, Virg. A. 8, 296. Junonem offenſam tremere, *to fear the diſpleaſure of* Juno, Ov. M. 2, 519. tamen, quem toti ſaltus, quem nemus omne tremit, *(al.* tremunt,) Ov. F. 4, 104. *add.* Sil. 2, 53. hoſtem tremens, Senec. Troad. 317. varios caſus tremere, ib. 262.—TREMISCĔRE, *to begin to ſhake* or *tremble*, *to tremble*; plauſtris concuſſa tremiſcunt tecta, Lucr. 6, 547. tonitruque tremiſcunt arduа terrarum, Virg. A. 5, 694.—¶ *to tremble* or *quake* for fear, *to dread*; cunctaturque metu, tollunque inſtare tremiſcit *ſc.* Turnus, Virg. A. 12, 916. omnemque tremiſcens ad ſtrepitum, Ov. M. 14, 214.—* *with the accus.* ſenitumque pedum, vocemque tremiſco, Virg. A. 3, 648. nunc et Myrmidonum proceres Phrygiaeque manus tremiſcent, *dread*, ib. 11, 403. *add.* Stat. Th. 9, 535.

TREMĔBUNDUS, a. *trembling much*, *quivering*, Cic. Dom. 52. Ov. M. 4, 133. cornua tremebunda, *i. e.* haſta, Sil. 10, 119. *ſo* tela, ib. 5, 628. leniter tremebundâ voce, *quivering*, A. ad Heren. 3, 14. cucumis—effetae tremebundior ubere porcae, *more trembling than the udder of a ſow*, *which has newly brought forth*, Col. 10, 396.

TREMĔFĂCĔRE, (tremefăcio, fēci, factum,) *to make to tremble*, *to ſhake*; annuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum *ſc.* Jupiter, *ſhook*, Virg. A. 9, 106. & 10, 115. *add.* 6, 804.—ſolita hiberno tremefacta noto, *ſhaken*, Propert. 2, 7, 72. Jove dicente, deûm domus alta ſilescit, et tremefacta ſolo tellus, *and the earth is ſhaken from its foundation*, Virg. A. 10, 102. tum verò tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis inſinuat pavor, *affrighted*, ib. 2, 228. ſcuticae tremefactus habenis, *trembling* or *frightened at the thongs of the whip*, Ov. Ep. 9, 81.—TREMENDUS, a. *terrible*, *dreadful*; cecidit tremendae flamma Chimaerae, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 15. Alpes tremendae, ib. 4, 14, 12. Achilles tremendâ cuſpide pugnax, 4, 6, 9. tremendo Jupiter ipſe ruens tumultu, ib. 1, 16, 11. manesque adiit, regemque tremendum, *i. e.* Plutonem, Virg. G. 4, 469. tremenda Carmentis nymphae monita, Id. A. 8, 335. tigris animal velocitatis tremendae, Plin. 8, 18 ſ. 25.—TREMOR, ōris, m. *a trembling* or *quaking*; unde tremor terris, Virg. G. 2, 479. nonne vides, ut tota tremor pertentet equorum corpora, ib. 3, 250. gelidusque per ima cucurrit oſſa tremor, Id. A. 2, 121 *cf.* 7, 446. Cic. Tuſc. 4, 8.—tremor ignis, *the tremulous motion*, Lucr. 5, 587. ignium, *i. e.* ſtellarum, *the twinkling*, ib.—inde tremor

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ior terras graviter pertentat, *a trembling pervades the earth*, i. e. *an earthquake*, Lucr. 6, 226. ietamque tremoribus urbem *ſi* ferunt, *that the ty was ſhaken with earthquakes*, Ov. M. 15, 98. *cf.* Plin. 36, 10 ſ. 15. Senec. nat. q. 6, 21. ucan. 7, 414.—* Cacus—ſilvarum tremor, *the rror*, Martial. 5, 66, 5. *cf.* ib. 25, 4.——

TRĔMŬLUS, a. *trembling, ſhaking, quivering, quaering, tremulous*; hinc (*ſc.* ex bibendo,) pallor, : genae pendulae, tremulae manus, effundentes lena vaſa, &c. Plin. 14, 22 ſ. 28. hos aliquis, remulâ dum captat arundine piſces, vidit, Ov. ſ. 8, 217. Art. 2, 77. creber arundinibus tre- ulis ibi ſurgere lucus coepit, Id. M. 11, 19. ta vetus ſtabat tremulis circumdata cannis, ib. , 326. tremula dextra, Ov. F. 5, 511. manus, d. Art. 2, 330. F. 3, 670. horret anus; tremuſque manus anniſque metuque tendit, Id. M. 0, 414. *cf.* 5, 103. Ep. 19, 26. gradu tremulo enit aegra ſenectus, Ov. M. 14, 143. jam ſeni- s hiems tremulo venit horrida paſſu, 15, 212. icis in ramis, tremulaeque cacumine palmae— idum ſibi conſtruit *ſc.* phoenix, ib. 15, 396. remulam jaculum, Id. Ep. 4, 43. *cf.* M. 8, 375. ſpicies oculos tremulo fulgore micantes, Id. rt. 2, 781. vidi—tremulo ramos horrore moeri, *with a trembling or tremulous quavering*, Ov. M. 9, 345. *ſo* luna ſerè tremulum praebebat lu- en euntî, Ov. Ep. 18, 59. *cf.* F. 1, 78. Virg. . 8, 22. ut mare ſit tremulum, tenui cùm tringitur aura, *as the ſea quivers*, Ov. Ep. 11, 75. remulae flammae, Virg. E. 8, 105. tremulum iber ignis, *i. e.* Solis, Lucr. 5, 696. *ſo* jamque ubrum tremulis jubar ignibus, *the ruddy ſun with is quivering rays*, Id. 4, 406. *add.* Cic. N. D. 2, 3. Div. 1, 11.—teneri tremulis cum vocibus oedi, *with their quavering bleatings*, Lucr. 2, 367. et cantu tremulo pota Cupidinem lentum olicitas, *with a quavering voice*, Hor. Od. 4, 13, . *ſo* haud modicos tremulo fundens e gutture antus, Cic. Div. 1, 8. ululatus tremuli, Stat. 5, , 71.—incurvus, tremulus, &c. *trembling* or *ſhaking* from old age, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44. *ſo* from liſeaſe; braſſicam paralyticis et tremulis dari ubet, Plin. 20, 9 ſ. 34. ſacopenium—ſanat et ertigines, tremulos, &c. ib. c. 18 ſ. 75. *add.* 23, ſ. 47.—* per metonym. *ſhaking, cauſing one to ſhake*; tum ſixum tremulo quatietur frigore corpus, Cic. in Arat. v. 68. *ſo* tremulus horror, Propert. 1, 5, 15. riſus, Lucr. 1, 918.

TRĔPIDUS, a. *trembling* or *haſtening for fear, fearful, alarmed, afraid, anxious, ſolicitous*; omnes trepidi improviſo metu, arcamen virtutis memores, aut arma capiebant, Sall. Jug. 97. trepidâ etiam tum civitate, *being in diſorder* or *trepidation*, ib. 40. *cf.* Liv. 8, 37. Xerxes,—cùm ſolutum pontem hibernis tempeſtatibus offenſiſſet, piſcatoriâ ſcaphâ trepidus trajecit, *fearful, in a hurry and conſternation*, Juſtin. 2, 13. *ſo* hîc ne, dum trepidi crudelia limina linquunt, immemores ſocii deſerudre, Virg. A. 3, 616. trepidi ormidine portas explorant, ib. 9, 169. *cf.* 2, 380 & 735. 4, 672. exoritur trepidos inter diſcordia cives, 12, 583. *cf* Ov. M. 13, 234. curia noeſta ac trepida, ancipiti metu, et ab ove, et ab hoſte, *dejected* and *alarmed or confounded*, Liv, 2, 24. trepidoque fugam exprobravit amico, *fearful, frightened*, Ov. M. 13, 69. *ſo* aſpicit hunc trepidos agitantem in retia cervos, 3, 256. ut ſolet accipiter trepidas agitare columbas, 5, 606. diſce bonas artes, moneo, Romana juventus, non tantùm trepidos ut tueâre reos, *that you may protect fearful criminals*, Ov. Art. 1, 460. *cf.* F. 1, 22. P. 1, 2, 118. 2, 2, 52.—incerta et trepida vita, *full of fear and anxiety*, Tac. 14, 59. literas trepidas alicui mittere, *i. e.* de re trepidâ, *alarming*, Curt. 7, 1, 37. *ſo* legatus—Romam regreditur, trepidumque nuntium refert, Juſtin. 31, 2 ſ.—* trepidus metus, *alarming, making one tremble, anxious*, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 54 *ſo* terror, Luer. 5, 41; tumultus, 3, 847. trepidum certamen, *a keen conteſt* or *ſtrife*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19 ſ.—* Tullus in re trepidâ duodecim vovit Salios, *in a dangerous juncture, in a ſudden* or *critical emergency*, Liv. 1, 27. conſul, perculſis omnibus, ipſe, ut in trepidâ re, impavidus, turbatos ordines inſtruit, Id. 22, 5. *cf.* 4, 46. 26, 5.—*ſo plur.* res trepidae, *dangerous circumſtances, a perilous ſtate* or *condition*, Salluſt. Jug. 91. orant *ſc.* conſulem, ne ſe in rebus tam trepidis deſerat, Liv. 34, 11. et ſenatus, ut in trepidis rebus, dictatorem dici juſſit, Liv. 4, 17. quod in rebus trepidis ultimum conſilium erat, *their laſt reſource in perilous conjunctures* or *in times of extreme danger*, ib. 56. trepidis Fabius ſpes unica rebus, Sil. 1, 7. ſaepe duces trepidis petière oracula rebus, Tibul. 2, 3, 21. vitamque ſub divo, et trepidis agat in rebus, *and always expoſed to dangers*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 5.—* tum ex collegio tres *ſc.* tribuni plebis,—trepidi rerum ſuarum, *afraid for their own intereſts* or *ſafety*, Liv. 5, 11. Meſſenii trepidi rerum ſuarum, *alarmed at the danger of their ſituation*, Id. 36, 31. illae (apes) intus trepidae rerum per cerea caſtra diſcurrunt, *alarmed for the ſafety of their ſtate*, Virg. A. 12, 589. trepidique ſalutis exſpectant ipſis metuentes moenibus hoſtem, Sil. 12, 13.—magis ac magis trepidus admirationis ac metûs, *ſc.* causâ, *ſtruck with amazement and fear*, Tac. An. 6, 21.—* tum trepidae inter ſe coëunt *ſc.* apes, *they haſtily* or *in a hurry aſſemble*, Virg. G. 4, 73. *ſo* at trepida, et coeptis immanibus effera Dido, Id. A. 4, 642 & ibi Serv. primus lulus accepit trepidos, *in a haſte, impatient of delay*, ib. 9, 233. hic galeam tectis trepidus rapit, *one in a hurry and trepidation*, 7, 638. ſpe trepidus, *eager with hope, (al.* ſpe trepido, *i. e.* geſtio, exulto, *I exult with hope,)* Lucan. 7, 297. equus trepidus, *fiery, impatient of reſtraint*, Sil. 13, 146. Stat. Th. 11, 325.—* et foliis undam trepidi deſpumat aheni, *and ſcums the wave of the boiling cauldron with leaves*, Virg. G. 1, 296. *ſo* et (ferrum) in trepidâ ſubmerſum ſibilat undâ, *(al.* trepidâ,) Ov. M. 12, 279.—trepidae venae, *beating*, Ov. M. 7, 556. *cf.* Senec. Herc. Oet. 608.——; TRĔPIDE, adv. *fearfully, haſtily, in a hurry, in confuſion*; relictis trepidè caſtris, Liv. 7, 11. *cf.* 10, 12. 22, 31. quàm trepidè anxièque certaverit, vix credi poteſt, *how eagerly*, Suet. Ner. 23.—— TRĔPIDARE, *to be in a hurry* or *confuſion*, for fear or for any other cauſe; quid eſt? quid trepidas?

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pidas? quid festinas, mi Geta? animam recipe, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 25. *cf.* Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 9. Caes. B. G. 5, 33. Hirt. B. Afr. 82. trepidant haud segniùs omnes, quàm solet urbs, &c. Ov. M. 11, 534. dum trepidant Minyae, Id. Tr. 3, 9, 14.—repente omnes tristitia invasit; festinare, trepidare, &c. *for* trepidabant, Sall. Cat. 31. *so* trepidare omnibus locis, Id. Jug. 38. Romani milites—trepidare ad arcem oppidi, *ran in confusion*, ib. 67. *so* ad arma (*so* capienda) trepidantes, Liv. 9, 37. dum in sua quisque ministeria discursu trepidat ad prima signa, Liv. 23, 16. *cf.* 27, 1. 28, 19. 44, 6 & 38. Phaedr. 4, 5.—* *pass. imp.* totis TREPIDATUR castris, *sc.* a militibus, *they are in a hurry and confusion*, Caes. B. G. 6, 36. *so* vastis trepidatur in agris, Sil. 4, 26. nam si gradibus trepidatur ab imis, i. e. *if the lower part of the house is on fire*, Juvenal. 3, 200. terrâ, mari trepidatur, *there is nothing but confusion on land or sea*, Liv. 41, 3. trepidari sentio, et cursari sursum prorsum, *I perceive a bustle, and running backwards and forwards*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35.—¶ 2. *to tremble* or *quake for fear, to be afraid* or *dismayed, to be in a trepidation*; pavidâ trepidat formidine pectus, *my breast quakes with dreadful fear*, Ov. M. 2, 66. tum quoque, cùm pax est, trepidant formidine belli, *they tremble for fear of war*, Id. Tr. 3, 10, 67. *so* pendet et ipse metu trepidat Trachinius heros, *i. e.* Ceyx, Id. M. 11, 351. *cf.* Tr. 1, 4, *fal.* 5.) 37. at proceres Danaûm—ingenti trepidare metu, Virg. A. 6, 491. recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 5. hi (*sc.* impii) sunt qui trepidant, et ad omnia fulgura pallent, Juvenal. 13, 223.—in ceteris trepidavit defensio, *was faltering* or *weak*, Tac. An. 3, 14. rex Superûm trepidare vetat, *forbids them to be afraid*, Ov. M. 1, 251. *so* et trepidat, Id. Art. 2, 90. quid trepidas, et adire times? *sc.* Liviam, Id. P. 3, 1, 119. *cf.* Cic. Or. 3, 42. Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 58. Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 8.—* *with the accus.* nec damae trepidant lupos, Senec. Herc. Oet. 1058. et notae ad lunam trepidabis arundinis umbram, Juvenal. 10, 21. occursum nusquam trepidabit amici, 8, 152.—*with the infin.* non tu—certae trepidas occurrere morti, Stat. Th. 1, 639. propiùs jam fata moveri degeneres trepidant animi, Lucan. 6, 417.—*with* ne; ille tamen faciem priùs inspicit, et trepidat, ne suppositus venias, ac falso nomine poscas, Juv. 1, 97. *cf.* 14, 64.—¶ 3. *to hasten, to move quickly*, &c. dum trepidant alae, *while the huntsmen scamper*, or *run up and down* the plain, Virg. A. 4, 121. vigiles—tumultuari, trepidare, *make haste*, Liv. 27, 28. *cf.* 44, 38. dum trepidat *sc.* Turnus, *is in a haste* to arm himself, Virg. A. 12, 737. purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, quàm quae per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum, *runs* or *flows*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 21. et obliquo laborat lympha fugax trepidare rivo, *to glide* or *purl*, Id. Od. 2, 3, 12. fuge suspicari, cujus octavum trepidavit aetas claudere lustrum, *do not be jealous of one, whose age has hastened to close* or *finish* the eighth lustrum, i. e. *the fortieth year*, ib. 2, 4 f. nec trepides in usum poscentis aevi pauca, *sc.* causâ aevi poscentis pauca in usum, *and be not anxious* or *solicitous*, 2, 11, 4. *cf.* S. 2, 2, 110. ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere naves, *be not in a hurry* or *be not anxious*. Virg. A. 9, 114.—¶ 4. *to tremble* or *shake with a tremulous motion*; sentit adhuc trepidare novo sub cortice pectus, *to beat, throb* or *palpitate*, Ov. M. 1, 554. *so* cùm subitò trepidare intus praecordia sensi, 13, 945. nescio quid trepidat mihi pectus, Pers. 3, 88. *cf.* 1, 20. et elisi trepident sub dentibus artus, *and his crushed limbs tremble under my teeth*, Ov. M. 14, 196. flammae trepidant, *quiver*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 11. TREPIDANS, part. *trembling* for fear, *in consternation* or *in trepidation*, Ov. M. 8, 363. 12, 338. trepidans morte futurâ, ib. 13, 74. trepidantes umbrae, *the trembling shades* or *ghosts*, 5, 358. sic aquilam pennâ fugiunt trepidante columbae, *with a trembling wing*, Ov. M. 1, 506. *so* trepidantibus alis, 7, 382. volucris trepidans, ib. 11, 75.—icta pedum motu trepidantûm—janua, *by the motion of his tossing* or *shaking feet*, 14, 739.—mactatarumque bidentûm, quid sibi significent, trepidantia consulit exta, *the quivering entrails*, 14, 576. *cf.* Lucan. 6, 557.—trepidantia bello corda, *beating* with ardour *for war*, Virg. G. 4, 69.—trepidans inter scelus metumque, *hesitating, in suspense*, Tac. H. 3, 39.—TREPIDANTER, adv. *with trepidation* or *consternation*; trepidanter effatus *sc.* versum, *having uttered with a trembling voice*, Suet. Ner. 49 f. cùm omnia trepidantius timidiùsque ageret, quàm superioribus diebus consuêsset, Caes. B. C. 1, 19.—TREPIDĀTIO, ōnis, f. *fear, dismay, terrour, trepidation, consternation, confusion*; trepidatio conscientiae indicium est, Curt. 7, 1, 9. inter trepidationem lugentium, ib. 4, 10, 25 consul castra confestim aggreditur, tantamque trepidationem injecit, ut &c. Liv. 2, 53. *cf.* 3, 3 & 50. 21, 25. 37, 24. Cic. Dejot. 7. Suet. Ner. 34. Tac. An. 12, 43. his accedant vitia non naturae, sed trepidationis, Quinctil. 11, 3, 121. Cl. Cosius, unus ex legatis, notae facundiae, sed dicendi artem aptâ trepidatione occultans, Tac. H. 1, 69.

TRES, (treis & tris,) tres, tria, *three*; tres illi tota fuêre domus, *three were his whole family*, Ov. F. 4, 544. trium minimus, *i. e.* Sextus, *the youngest of the three* sons of Tarquinius Superbus, ib. 2, 691. de tribus una soror, *one of the three sisters*, Id. in Ibin, 242. ille (dies) nefastus erit, per quem tria verba (DO, DICO, ADDICO,) fiebitur, Ov. F. 1, 47. (A. 120.) lucidus hic aër, et, quae tria corpora restant, ignis, aquae, tellus, unus acervus erant, *i. e.* chaos, ib. 105. millia (passuum) tum pransi tria repimus, *we crept a long three miles*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 25. trium literarum homo, *i. e.* fur, Plaut. 2, 4, 46. ex omnibus seculis vix tria, aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, Cic. Amic. 4.—* The number TRES was supposed to have a particular force in magical inchantments; necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores, Virg. E. 8, 77. et digitis tris thura tribus, sub limine ponit, Ov. T. 2, 573. *cf.* 4, 551. ter juvenem baculo tetigit; tria carmina dixit, Idv. Ov. 14, 387.—¶ 2. TRES *is sometimes put for* pauci; heus! te tribus verbis volo *sc.* alloqui, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 121. *cf.* Mil. 2, 4, 29.

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Cic.

Cic. Fam. 9, 19. Catul. 1, 5. & 78. Ter. Phor. 4, 3, 33. Ov. P. 4, 3, 26. Martial. 13, 124.—— TRESDĔCIM, a. ind. *thirteen*; vid. TREDĔCIM: TREPONDO, n. ind. *three pounds*, Quinctil. 1, 5, 15. TRIAS, adis, f. the number *three*, Gell. 1, 20.— TRESSIS, is, m. (tres & as,) *the weight* or *value of three* asses, Varr. L. L. 4, 36. & 8, 49.—* put for *a small coin*; hic Dama est, non tressis agaso, *not worth a penny*, i. e. *despicable*, Perf. 5, 76.— TRESVĪRI, ōrum, m. *the same with* Triumvīri, *three men*, employed jointly in any publick commission; propter sacrificiorum multitudinem tresviros epulones esse voluerunt, Cic. Or. 3, 19. earum rerum causâ tresviros creare consul jussus, Liv. 32, 2. *add.* 39, 44. & 40, 29.—*particularly the* Triumvīri capitales, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 3. Asin. 1, 2, 5. Aul. 3, 2, 2. (A. 147.)—TRIANGŬLUS, a. (tres angulos habens,) *having three corners*, *triangular*; esto ager triangulus pedum quoquoversus trecentorum, Col. 1, 10, 6. Sicilia Triquetra dicta à triangulâ specie, Plin. 3, 8 f. 14.—TRIANGŬLUM, i, n. *a triangle*; grues, cum loca calidiora petentes maria transmittunt, triangulī efficiunt formam;—basis autem triangulī &c. Cic. N. D. 2, 49. quid ad agendam causam, dicendamve sententiam pertinet, scire quemadmodum in datâ lineâ constituī triangula aequis lateribus possint? Quinctil. 1, 10, 3. quadrata (amplius spatium complectuntur) triangulis, triangula ipsa aequis lateribus, quàm inaequalibus, ib. f. 41.—TRIANGULĀRIS, e, *triangular*; orthogonii triangulares agri forma, *the figure of a triangular field*, *with one right angle*; (subjoined to) Col. 5, 2, 6. *but in the text it is*, sed si triangulus disparibus fuerit lateribus ager, tanquam in subjectâ formâ, quae habet rectum angulum, ib.

TRIARII, ōrum, m. old soldiers of approved valour, who formed the third line in the Roman army, (A. 367.) ad triarios ventum est, *or* res ad triarios rediit, *it is come to the last push*, Liv. 8, 8.

* TRIBAS, ădis, f. *a libidinous woman*, Phaedr. 4, 14.

* TRIBRACHYS & -us, *a foot of three short syllables*; as lĕgĕrĕ, Quinctil. 9, 4, 82.

TRIBUĀRIUS, a. *of a tribe*; *see* Tribus.

TRIBUĔRE, (tribuo, ui, ūtum; *a* tribu,) *to give*, *to grant*, *to bestow*; suum cuique, Cic. Off. 1, 5. beneficia alicui, Nep. 25, 11. bona, Id. 7, 2. dona nulli, Ov. M. 9, 402. tribuam tibi thuris honorem, ib. 14, 128. quibus honorem et gloriam fortuna tribuit, Phaedr. 1, 7, 3. fidem testimonio, Cic. Sull. 3. non satis magnam tribuunt inventoribus gratiam, Cic. Fin. 4, 5 f. dī tibi dent, nostro, quod non tribuēre parenti, mollifer in patriā vivere posse tuā, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 23. noster amor tales tribuit tibi, Cynthia, laudes, Propert. 3, 23, 3. laudem vel veniam alicui, Tac. An. 12, 40. quid restat, nisi ut orem obtestorque vos, judices, ut eam misericordiam tribuatis fortissimo viro, quam ipse non implorat, *that you grant* or *shew*, Cic. Mil. 34. ego autem tribuo nonnunquam in vulgus *sc.* commendationes, *I sometimes give letters of recommendation to such as ask me*, Cic. Fam. 13, 70. quaeque tibi tribui munera, dignus habes, Ov. Ep. 14, 124. quodvis pete munus, ut illud, me tribuente, feras, Id. M. 2, 45. ora licet tribuas multiplicata mihi, in Ibin, 206. pacem terris, Id. Tr. 3, 1, 44. praemia alicui, Caes. B. C. 3, 4 *cf.* Cic. Arch. 10. hanc tibi Priamides *(i. e.* Paris) mitto, Ledaea, *(i. e.* Helena,) salutem, quae tribui, solā te mihi dante, potest, Ov. Ep. 16, 2. sed sine *(sc.* me,) quam tribuit sartem Fortuna, tueri, ib. 17, 113, itaque omne silentium illud, quod est orationi tributum tuae, fuit ob hanc causam, quòd &c. Cic. Coel. 12 tribuas ei successorem, Plin. pan. 94. veniam delicto, *to grant forgiveness*, *to pardon*, Quinctil. 7, 4, 20. Aventinus—quo regnārat, eodem monte jacet positus, tribuitque vocabula monti, *and gave his name to the mountain*, Ov. M. 14, 621. otium des fessis; vitam patiāris inermem degere, quam tribuis, Lucan. 4, 358.—¶ 2. his igitur sensum tribuebant, *they attributed* or *assigned*, Lucr. 5, 1171. *cf.* 2, 973 — sed nunc quidem valetudini tribuamus aliquid, *let us give* or *pay some attention to health*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49 f. sin sit quisquam, qui aliquid tribuat voluptati, diligenter ei tenendum esse ejus fruendae modum, Cic. Off. 1, 30. de benevolentiā autem,—primum illud est in officio, ut ei plurimum tribuamus, a quo plurimùm diligimur, ib. 15. nisi hoc matris precibus tribuisset Achilles, Ov. Art. 1, 689.—tibi istius generis in scribendo priores partes tribuo, *I yield the superiority to you in that kind of writing*, Cic Q. fr. 3, 4. prato veteres Romani primas (partes) in agricolatione tribuerunt, *gave the preference*, Col. 2, 17. ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum mihi fortasse arrogo, *I attribute*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1 f. *cf.* 13, 22. *so* necesse est enim sibi nimium tribuat, qui se nemini comparat, Quinctil. 1, 2, 18. transeo illos, qui Ciceroni ac Demosthenī ne in eloquentiā quidem satis tribuunt, Id. 12, 1, 22. huic ipsi multa tribuat et concedat necesse est, Cic. Or. 1, 11. quibus ille secundum fratrem plurimum tribuebat, *paid most deference*, Cic. Acad. 4, 4.—* *to impute*, *to ascribe*; eam esse consuetudinem regum, ut casus adversos hominibus tribuant, secundos fortunae suae, Nep. 14, 5. ex quo fiebat, ut omnia minùs prosperè gesta ejus culpae tribuerent, Id. 7, 7. *cf.* c. 6. neque hoc illi quisquam tribuebat superbiae, Id. 20, 4. quò fiebat, ut ejus observantiā omnibus esset carior, cùm eam officio, non timori, neque spei tribui viderent, 25, 6 f. quod illi tribuebatur ignaviae, de nobis id existimari posse, non arbitror, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 12. ne, ob eam rem, aut suae magno opere virtuti tribueret, aut ipsos despiceret, *that he should not either ascribe much to his own valour*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13.—discumbitque ultra solitum, quasi honori abeuntis amici tribueret, *and remains at table longer than usual*, *as if to do honour to his departing friend*, Tac. An. 6, 50. quos fato perfunctos, ne nominatim tradam, majoribus eorum tribuendum puto, *whom though now deceased*, *I am prevented from mentioning by name*, *through respect for their ancestors*, ib. 14, 14. plus attulisti, quàm tibi est tributum a nobis, *than was imposed on you*, Cic. Or. 3, 36.—cùm uni-

verso ordini publicanorum semper libentissimè tribuerim *sc.* multum, *I have always had a great deference* or *respect for*, or *I have always been desirous to serve*, Cic. Fam. 13, 9. *so* P. verò Volumnio ea tribuit, ut plura a parente proficisci non potuerit, *he did such services to*, Nep. 25, 9. * atque hic tantus vir, tantisque bellis districtus, nonnihil temporis tribuit literis, *i. e.* impendit, *devoted some time to letters*, Nep in Hannibal. 13. *cf.* Id. in Attic. 4. his rebus, et feriis Latinis, comitiisque perficiundis undecim dies tribuit, Caes B C. 3, 2. si mihi ullum tribueretur vacuum tempus et liberum, *were allowed* or *given to me*, Cic. Leg. 1, 3.—* *to distribute, to divide*; partes, in quas tribuatur omnis oratio, Cic. Or. 33. *cf.* Inv. 1. 5 & 55. Aristoteles dicebat, omnem vim loquendi in duas tributam esse partes, rhetoricam, et dialecticam, &c. Cic. Fin. 2 6. est enim animus in partes tributus duas, &c. C. c. Tusc. 2, 21.—* *imperf. passiv.* generi animantium omni est a naturâ tributum, ut se, vitam, corpusque tueatur, *it is given* or *granted*, Cic. Off. 1, 4. *cf.* Fin. 4, 7.—* cùm abs te est Popilia, mater vestra, laudata; cui primùm mulieri hunc honorem in nostrâ civitate tributum puto, *was given*, Cic. Or 2, 11. (A. 478.) *so* tributa praemia, Caes. B C. 2, 21.—TRIBŪTUM, i, n. *tribute*; *sic* TRIBUS:—TRIBŪTIO, ōnis, f. *a giving, a distributing*, Cic. N. D. 1, 19.

TRIBŬLA, ae, f. & -um, i, n. *(a* tero,) *a machine for pressing out the grains of corn, a threshing machine*, Col. 1, 6, 23. 2, 21. & 12. 50, 7. Varr. L. L. 4, 3. R. R. 1, 22 & 52. Plin. 18, 30. Virg. G 1, 164. *(vid* A. 542.)—TRIBŬLĀRE, *to beat* or *press*, Cato, 23, 4.

TRIBŬLUS, i, m. *a kind of thorn, a thistle*, Virg. G. 1. 153. Ov. Met. 13, 803. Plin. 21, 15.—— ¶ 2. plur. *caltrops*, iron machines with three spikes or more, for throwing or for fixing in the ground, Veget. 3, 24.

TRIBŪNAL, ālis, n. (tribuni sedes,) an elevated place, where the praetor and other chief magistrates sat, when they administered justice, *a judgement-seat, a tribunal*, (A. 123.)

TRĪBUS, ūs, f. *(a* tres,) *a tribe*, one of the three parts, into which Romulus divided the Roman people; ager Romanus primùm divisus in partes tres, à quo TRIBUS appellatae, Varr. L. L. 4, 27. TRIBUS dictae primùm a partibus populi tripartitò divisi, quae tamen nunc multiplicatae pristinum nomen possident, Col. 5, 1, 7. The number of the tribes was afterwards increased to thirty-five, Liv. 1, 43. 23. 13. omnes quinque, et triginta tribus, Cic. Verr. 1, 3 & ibi Ascon. (A. 1, 96 &c.)—tribu movere aliquem, *to remove from a* more honourable to a less honourable *tribe*, i. e. *to degrade a Roman citizen*, Africanus censor tribu movebat eum centurionem, qui in Pausi pugnâ non adfuerat, Cic. Or. 2, 67. *cf.* Liv. 2, 24. 24, 18. 45, 15. (A. 128.)—descriptus enim populus censu, ordinibus, aetatibus, *(i. e.* per classes et centurias,) plus adhibet ad suffragium consilii, quàm fusè in tribus convocatus, *assembled by tribes*, Cic. Leg. 3, 19. tribum ferre, *to obtain the suffrages of a tribe*, Liv. 8, 37. quum—alii candidati tribus non explerent, *could not obtain the votes of the requisite number* or *of a majority of the tribes*, Liv. 3, 64.—* *The names of the 35 tribes were*. Aemilia, Anniensis, Arniensis, Claudia, Collina, Cornelia, Crustumina, Esquilina, Fabia, Falerina, Galeria, Lemonia, Maecia, Menenia v. Mentina, Ocriculana, Oufentina, Palatina, Papiria, Pollia, Pomptina, Papillia, Pupinia, Quirina, Romilia, Sabatina, Scaptia, Sergia, Stellatina, Suburana, Terentina, Tromentina, Vejentina, Velina, Veturia, Voltinia.—About some of these names antiquarians are not agreed; Sigonius imagined that several tribes had two different names.—Sometimes the name of one's tribe is added to his name, and put usually before the surname in the abl. without a preposition; *as*, Ser. Sulpicius, Q. F. Lemonia, Rufus, *i. e.* Servius Sulpicius Rufus, Quinti filius, ex Lemoniâ tribu, Cic. Phil. 9, 7.—*The surname is often omitted; as*, M. Oppius, M. F. Terentina, &c. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 12 &c.—* TRIBUS is sometimes put for *poorer citizens; as*, in his (herbis) quoque aliqua sibi nasci tribus negant, *i. e.* plebs Romana v. civis pauperiores, Plin. 19, 4 f. 19—* inerticula nigra *sc.* vitis, quam quidam Graeci amethystion appellant, potest in secundâ quasi tribu esse, *in the second rank*, Col. 3, 2, 24.—TRIBŪLIS, is, m. *one of the same tribe*; L. Custidius est tribulis et municeps et familiaris meus, Cic. Fam. 13, 58. L. Cossinio, amico et tribuli meo, valde familiariter utor, ib. 13, 23. estne hic Hegio tribulis noster, *one of our tribe*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 85. tribulis enim tuus est, Cic Att. 1, 18m. quasi verò mihi difficile sit, quàm vis multos proferre nominatim vel tribules, vel vicinos meos, Cic. Rosc. A. 16. fucs quisque tribules prensantes, *soliciting every one the members of his own tribe*, Liv. 5, 30. *cf.* Suet. Aug. 40. vetus Claudia tribus, additis postea novis tribulibus qui ex eo venerant agro, appellata, *new members being afterwards added*, Liv. 2, 16. gratiosum esse tribulibus, *acceptable to the members of his tribe*, Cic. Planc. 19.—* tribulis conviva, *a tribe-guest*, i. e. *not rich, a poor citizen*, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 13. nunc anus, *(i. e.* vetus toga,) et tremulo vix accipienda tribuli, *scarcely worth the acceptance of a poor plebeian trembling* for cold, Martial 9, 50, 7. *so* pallens toga mortui tribulis, *(sc.* qua amictus efferebatur,) ib. 58, 8.—TRIBUĀRIUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to a tribe*; quod genus judiciorum si est aequum in nullâ re, nisi hac tribuariâ, *unless in this* charge or accusation *of having bribed the tribes*, Cic. Planc. 15. in hoc sodalitiorum tribuario crimine, ib. 19.—TRIBŪTIM, adv. *by tribes, tribe by tribe, through each tribe*; spectacula tributim data, et ad praedium vulgo vocati, Cic. Mur. 34. nummis ante comitia tributim uno loco divisis palam, inde abloletum Gabinium, *(al. al.)* Cic. Att. 4, 17. primores populi arripuit, populumque tributim, *the censured the nobles, and people of every description*, Hor. S. 2. 1, 69. consules, L. Valerius & M. Horatius,—legem centuriatis comitiis tulere, ut quod tributim plebes jussisset, populum teneret, *that what the commons ordered in an assembly by tribes*,

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tribes, should bind the whole Roman *people*, patricians as well as plebeians, Liv. 3, 55. *cf.* 7, 16. (A. 21 & 64.)—TRIBŪTUS, a. *of the tribes*; comitia tributa, *an assembly* of the Roman people *divided into tribes*, Liv. 2, 56 & 60. (A. 76, 95 &c.) TRIBŪNUS, i, m. *a tribune, the commander of a tribe*, Acton. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 5 (A 2.)—TRIBUNUS Celĕrum, *the tribune of the* Celĕres, *i. e.* the captain or commander of the 300 horsemen, who guarded the king's person, Liv. 1, 59. (A. 26.)—¶ 2. TRIBUNI militum *v.* militares, *tribunes of the soldiers* or *military tribunes*, the chief officers of a legion; hence called TRIBUNI LEGIONARII, fix in number, (A. 193 & 369.)—* TRIBUNI militum consulari potestate, *military tribunes with consular power*; supreme magistrates, created in place of consuls, (A. 101.)—¶ 3. TRIBUNI plebis *v.* plebei, *tribunes of the people* or *of the plebeians*, to protect their rights against the encroachments of the patricians, (A. 134 &c.)—¶ 4. TRIBUNI aerarii, *tribunes of the treasury*, i. e. officers chosen from among the plebeians, who paid out the money from the treasury, for defraying the expences of the army, Cic. Planc. 8. & Festus.—TRIBUNI comitiati, laticlavii &c. vid. in his vocibus:—TRIBUNICIUS *v.* -Irius, a. *of* or *belonging to a tribune, tribunician*; tribunicii candidati, *candidates for the office of tribunes of the commons*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 15 f. tribunicia potestas, *the power of the tribunes*, Sallust. Cat. 38. Cic. Or. 2. 28. (A. 136.) leges tribuniciae, *i. e.* a tribunis pleb. latae, Cic. Rull. 2, 8. comitia tribunicia, *i. e.* in quibus tribuni plebis creabantur, Cic. Att. 1, 1. seditiones tribuniciae, *contentions among the tribunes* or *excited by the tribunes*, Sall. Jug. 37. *so* contentiones, Hirt. B Alex. 65. procellae, Liv. 2, 1.—¶ subst. *one who had been tribune, a tribunician*, Cic. Phil. 13, 14.—TRIBUNĀTUS, ūs, m. *the tribuneship, the office and dignity of a tribune*, Cic. Amic. 12. tribunatum plebis petere, Cic. Or. 1, 7. inire, Id. Att. 11, 9.—* M. Curtio tribunatum a Caesare petivi, *the office* or *command of a* military *tribune* in the army, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 15. tribunatûs commeda, Id. Fam. 7, 8. *add* ib. 7, 5. Plin. 7, 30.—TRIBŪTUM, i, n. *tribute*, money paid for the publick exigencies by the individuals of each tribe; TRIBUTUM dictum a *tribubus*, quòd ea pecunia, quae populo imperata erat, tributim a singulis pro portione censûs exigebatur, Varr. L. L. 4, 36. *add.* Festus in hac voce; & Digest. 27, 1, 17. but Livy derives TRIBUS from TRIBUTUM, improperly, as it is thought, Liv. 1, 43 f. Tributum imponere, imperare *v.* indicere, *to impose a tribute*, Liv. 4, 60. pendere *v* conferre, *to pay it*, ib. Senatus decrevit, ut eo anno duplex tributum imperaretur, Liv. 23, 31. omnes Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt. Cic. Verr. 2, 53. in capita singula servorum ac liberorum tributum imponebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32. Druides a bello abesse consueverunt, neque tributa una cum reliquis pendunt, Id. B. G. 6, 13. cùm ad me aditum esset ab iis, qui dicerent a se intolerabilia tributa exigi, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 4. multas civitates acerbissimis tributis liberavi, Cic. Fam. 13, 4, 2.—* Imacharenses tributum facere coëgisti, *to make a publick collection* or *contribution*, Cic. Verr. 3, 42. *cf.* Fam. 3, 7. Digest. 14, 2, 2 & 4. praestare tributa clientes cogimur, *to pay tribute*, i. e. to give money or presents annually to the slaves and favourites of our patrons, Juvenal. 3, 188.—TRIBŪTUS, i, m. *tribute*; tributus cùm imperatus est, negant pendi potesse, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 43. *cf.* Gell. 13, 20 fin. Cato apud Non. 3, 252.—TRIBŪTĀRIUS, a *tributary, that pays* or *is liable to pay tribute*; tributariae civitates, Justin. 1, 7. 5, 2 & 3 tributarium solum, Plin. 12, 1 f. 5.—tributaria necessitas, *the necessity of paying tribute*, Justin. 32, 2.—tabulae tributariae, *letters promising money* or *accompanying it*, Cic. Verr. 4, 66.

TRĪCAE, ārum, f. *frivolous things, trifles*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 36 Martial. 14, 1.—¶ 2. *an impediment* or *hindrance, an embarrassment*, Non. 1, 26. Plaut. Perf. 5, 2, 18. Cic. Att. 10, 8. Fam. 8, 5. ¶ 3. *a quirk* or *subterfuge*; nihil mihi opus est litibus, neque tricis, Plaut. Perf. 4, 3, 62.—quod argentum, quas tu mihi tricas narras? *what foolish stuff* or *fooleries*, Id. Curc. 5, 2, 15. *cf.* Most. 3. 1, 45.—TRĪCĀRI, *to trifle*; *to use shifts, evasions* or *subterfuges*; Publilius tecum tricatus est, Cic. Att. 14, 19. *cf.* 15, 13.

TRĪCĒNI, ae, a, (distrib. *a* triginta,) *thirty*; anguillae in Gange amne tricenos pedes *sc.* longae, Plin. 9, 3 f. 2. dentes triceni bini viris attribuuntur, Id. 7, 16 f. 15. mimores singulae pecudes tricenis diebus singulas veheS stercoris efficiunt, *make one cart-load of dung in thirty days*, Col. 2, 15, 8. purpurae, latent, sicut murices, circa canis ortum, tricenis diebus, Plin. 9, 36 f. 60. medica ex uno satu amplius quàm tricenis annis durat, Plin. 18, 16 f. 43. *cf.* Martial. 1, 44. 4, 26. 10, 27.—* centenûm tricenûm homines quatuor, *for* centenorum & tricenorum *sc.* annorum, 130 *years old*, Plin. 7, 49 f. 50. taeniae tricenûm pedum, 30 *feet long. (al.* trecenûm,) Id. 11, 33 f. 38.—* TRICĒNI and TRECENI are often confounded.—TRICĒNĀRIUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to thirty*; tricenaria fistula, *a pipe* or *tube of thirty inches diameter*, Frontin. de aquaeduct. 29 & 48.

TRĪCEPS, ĭpĭtis, adj. (tria capita habens,) *having three heads, three-headed*, dic, quaeso, num te illa terrent, triceps apud inferos Cerberus? &c. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. tuque triceps Hecate, Ov. M. 7, 194.—TRICESIMUS & trigesimus, a. *the 30th*, Cic. Off. 2, 8. Sen. 6.—TRICESSIS, is, m. *the weight* or *value of* 30 asses, Varr. L. L. 4, 36.

* TRICHALCUM, i, *a small coin, the third part of an* obolus among the Greeks Vitruv. 3, 1.

* TRICHIAS, ae, m. *a kind of fish*; intrantium Pontum soli non romeant, Plin. 9, 5 f. 20.

* TRICHILA, ae, f. *a covered walk* made of vines or the like, *an arbour*, Virg. in Copa, 8.

* TRICHILIUM, i, n. *a vessel with three spouts to pour water out of*, Col. 10, 394.

* TRICHITIS, ĭdis, f. *a sort of alum*; et chalcitin vocant, Plin. 35, 15 f. 52.

* TRICHŎMĀNES, is, m. *a kind of herb*, called by some *maiden-hair* or *golden-locks*, Plin. 27, 13 f. 111.

* TRI-

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* TRICHŌRUM, i, n. *a house divided into three parts*, (sed al. al.) Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 58.

* TRICHRUS, i, m. *a gem of three colours*, Plin. 37, 10.

TRICIES, adv. *thirty times*, Col. 5, 2, 10.

* TRICLĪNIUM, i, n. *a room* or *apartment for supping in*, similar to what we call *a dining-room*; so named because *three couches* were placed around the table, on which the guests might recline, (A. 436.) villa ita completa militibus est, ut vix triclinium, ubi coenaturus ipse Caesar esset, vacaret, Cic. Att. 13, 50. vix eo *(sc.* Simonide) limen egresso, triclinium illud supra convivas corruit, Quinctil. 11, 2, 13. *cf* Phaedr. 4, 24, 28. quando tandem, Galba, de triclinio tuo exibis? cum tu, inquit, de cubiculo alieno, Cic. Or. 2, 65. *cf.* Suet. Caes. 43 f. Aug. 69 & 99. Cal. 36. Tib. 72 & 74. Cl. 4 & 33. Ner. 33. triclinium quanta latitudo fuerit, bis tanta longitudo fieri debet, Vitruv. 6, 5. non quaero, unde —habueris quinquaginta triclinium lectos, Cic. Verr. 2, 74.—¶ 2. *a couch* for reclining on at supper; ibi erat locus excelsus, ubi triclinio posito coenabamus, Varr. R. R. 3, 13, 2.—triclinium sternere, *to cover* or *spread the couches of a supping-room*; qui triclinium constrārunt, si quem lectum de tribus unum imparem posuerunt, Varr. L. L. 8, 4. in quo etiam quidam triclinium sternere solent coenandi causā, Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 2. *cf.* Vitruv. 10, 6. Tubero,—rogatus est a Maximo, ut triclinium sterneret;—atque ille stravit pelliculis hoedinis lectulos Punicanos, Cic. Mur. 36. Cornelius Nepos tradit ante Sullae victoriam duo tantùm triclinia Romae fuisse argentea, *two* (or two sets of) *silver-footed couches for supping rooms*, Plin. 33, 11 f. 52. lectos verò mulierum jam pridem totos operiri argento, et triclinia quaedam, quibus argentum addidisse primus traditur Carvilius Pollio eques Romanus, ib f. 51. triclinia aerata, Id. 34, 3 f. 8. & 37, 2 f. 4.—TRICLINIĀRIS, e; & -ius, a, um, *of* or *belonging to a* triclinium; Pompeius—tertio triumpho, quem de Piratis, Asiā, &c. egit, transtulit —lectos tricliniares tres, &c. Plin. 37, 2, f. 6. tricliniaria Babylonica *sc.* stragula, *coverings for couches wrought with needle work*, Plin. 8, 48 f. 74. purpura triclinaria facere *sc.* ex, *to make bed-coverings of purple*, Id. 9, 39, 63 — TRICLĪNIARIUM, i, n. *a supping-room, a parlour*; hi laborant, ut spectent sua aestiva triclinaria ad frigus orientis, hiberna ad solem occidentem, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 7.—Tricliniarcha, v. -ches, ae, m. *the slave who had the charge of keeping the* triclinium *in order*, Petron. c. 22.

* TRICOCCUS, i, m. *a species of the sun-flower*, Plin. 22, 21 f. 29.

TRICŌLON, v. -um, i, n. *a sentence* or *period consisting of three members*, Senec. Contr. 2, 12. & 4, 25.

TRICONGIUS, i, m. a firname given to a man, who drank *three* congii at once, Plin. 14, 22 f. 28.

TRĪCORNIS, e, (cornu,) *having three horns, three horned*; Indici boves unicornes, tricornesque, Plin. 8, 21 f. 30—so tricorniger, čra, um, Auson. de litt. monosyll. f.

TRICORPOR, ŏris, adj. *having three bodies; three-bodied*; et forma tricorporis umbrae, *i. e.* Geryŏnis, Virg. A. 6, 289. *cf.* Sil. 3, 422. & 13, 201.

TRĪCUSPIS, ĭdis, a. *having three points* or *tines, three-pointed* or *three-tined*; posítoque tricuspide telo, *(i. e.* tridente,) mulcet aquas rector pelagi, Ov. M. 1, 330.

* TRIDACNUS, a. *to be eaten at three bites*; necnon inter nos nepotis cujusdam nomenclator TRIDACNA *(sc.* ostrea) appellavit; tantae amplitudinis intelligi cupiens, ut ter mordenda essent, Plin. 32, 6 f. 21.

TRIDENS, ntis, a. *having three teeth, tines* or *points, trident*; convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor, *convulsed with oars and trident beaks*, Virg. A. 5, 143. & 8, 690. *so* volat immissis cava pinus *(i. e.* navis) habenis, infinditque salum, et spumas vomit aere tridenti, V. Flacc. 1, 687.—¶ 2. subst. m. *any instrument* or *weapon divided at the end into three points or prongs, a fork* or *three pointed spear used by fishers for killing large fishes*; polypus aegrè multis tridentibus confici potuit, Plin. 9, 30 f. 48 percussae tridente feminae auxiliantur *sc.* mares sepiae; at femina, icto mare, fugit, *the male cuttle fishes assist the female, when struck with a trident; but when a male is struck, the female flies*, ib. c. 29 f. 45. thynni saepe navigia velis euntia comitantes, mirā quadam dulcedine per aliquot horarum spatia et passuum millia, a guberniculis spectantur, ne tridente quidem in eos saepius jacto territi, ib. c. 15 f. 20.—* the weapon of that kind of gladiators, called RETIARII; movet ecce tridentem, postquam librată pendentia retia dextrâ nequidquam effudit, *lo he shakes his trident*, Juvenal. 8, 203. (A. 346.)—* *the trident* or *three-forked sceptre* of Neptune; ipse tridente suo terram percussit, Ov. M. 1, 283. *cf.* 6, 76. Virg. L. 1, 13. A. 1, 138 & 145. 2, 610.—*also of* Nereus, ib. 418.—*whence* Neptune *is called* TRIDENTIFER, ĕri, *trident-bearer*, Ov. M. 8, 595. & TRIDENTIGER; cumque tridentigero tumidi genitore profundi mortalem induitur formam *sc.* Apollo, *with the trident-bearing father of the swelling deep*, ib. 11, 202.—*so* TRIDENTIPŌTENS, Sil. 15, 159.

TRĪDUUM, i, n. (trium dierum spatium,) *the space of three days*; biduí est, aut tridui haec sollicitudo; deinde desinet, Ter. And. 2, 6, 9. ut hanc hoc triduum solum sinas esse hic, *for these three days only*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 106. Clodius respondit, triduo illum, ad summum quatriduo perituram *sc.* esse, Cic. Mil. 9.

TRIENNIUM, i, n. (tres anni,) *the space of three years*; triennium provinciam obtinuisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 20. proximo triennio omnes gentes Hispaniae bello subegit, Nep. in Annibal. 3. inimicorum calumniā triennio tardius, quàm debuerat triumphavit *sc.* Lucullus, Cic. Acad. 4, 1. triennio ipso minor, quàm Antonius, *full three years younger*, Id. Brut. 43 f.—Ismariae celebrant repetita triennia Bacchae, *i. e.* trieterica orgia, *the Ismarian bacchanals celebrate the triennial orgies* or *festival* of Bacchus, Ov. M. 9, 641.

TRIENS, ntis, m. *the third part of an* AS, *four* ounces,

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ounces, Varr. L. L. 4, 36. Horat. Art. p. 328.—* *a small brass coin, the third part of an* As, Plin. 3[illegible]3 f. 13 m. Juvenal. 3, 267. *add.* Plin. 34, 13 [illegible]6. Liv. 22, 10. (A. 492.)—lex frumentaria de semissibus et trientibus, *about giving corn to the poorer citizens at a* semis *and a* triens *or for* ten unciae, (dextante,) *each* modius *or peck*, A. ad Heren. 1, 12. ut semisse et triente frumentum plebi daretur, Liv. Epit. 60. (A. 217.)—* *the third part of an inheritance*; aliquem heredem ex triente v. tertiâ parte instituere, Suet. Aug. 101. Dolobellam video Liviae testamento cum duobus cohaeredibus esse in triente, Cic. Att. 7, 8.—Fornus ex triente, i. e. *four* unciae or *the the third part of an* As *paid monthly as the interest for the use of* 100 ases; or, as we say, 4 per cent. per annum, Cic. Att. 4, 15. (A. 500.)—* *the third part of an acre*, Col. 5, 1, 10. 5, 2, 2 & 5.—*the third part of a foot*, Vitruv. 0, 6.—or *of any other thing*, Cic. Att. 7, 8. Col. 12, 20, 7. Plin. 23, 7 f. 68. Manil. 3, 563 &c.—* *a cup containing four* cyathi or *the third part of a* sextarius, Martial. 6, 86. 8, 51, 24. *cf.* 1, 72. cùm fuerit multis exacta trientibus hora, Propert. 3, 10, 2. *add.* Martial. 1, 107. 4, 83. 9, 89 & 92. 11, 7 & 40, &c. (A. 455.)—Triental, ālis, n. *a cup* or *glass holding four* cyathi; sed tremor inter vina subit, calidumque triental excutit e manibus, *(al.* trientem,) *and shakes* or *drives the warm cup from his hands*, Pers. 3, 100.—Trienzālis, e, *four inches broad* or *thick*; folia trientalia, *leaves four inches broad*, Plin. 27, 5 f. 17. de materiâ trientali scapos quatuor compegit, *of a rafter* or *piece of wood four inches thick*, Vitruv. 10, 6.

* Triēris, is, f. *a ship of three banks of oars*; *the same with* triremis, Nep. 7, 4. Liv. 30, 25.—Triērarchus, i, m. *the commander of a* triēris, Cic. Verr. 1, 20.

* Triēterīs, ĭdis, f. *the space of three years*; raptus trieteride nonâ, *cut off in the 27th year of his age*, Martial. 10, 53. bistrieteride junctâ, *i. e.* sex annis v. sexennio, Id. 9, 86, 9. *cf.* 6, 38. & 7, 95. cum tribus Eleis unam trieterida lustris, *i. e.* octodecim annos, Stat. Silv. 2, 6, 72.—Trietērĭdes, plur. *the sacred rites of* Bacchus, *celebrated every three years*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23.—*so in the sing.* et atra sacrum recolit trieteris Ophelten, i. e. *the triennial solemnity of the Nemean games*, Stat. Th. 4, 722. *cf.* 7, 93.—Trietērĭcus, a. *of* or *pertaining to the space of three years*; trietērica orgia v. sacra, *the triennial orgies* or *sacred rites* of Bacchus, celebrated at the end of every third year, Virg. A. 4, 302. Ov. M. 6, 587. *cf.* Stat. Th. 2, 661.

Trifāriam, adv. *in three parts* or *places*; ita trifariam adortus castra circumvenit, Liv. 3, 22. trifariam Romani muniebant, Id. 5, 26.—*in three ways* or *manners*; epulas trifariam semper, interdum quadrifariam dispertiebat in jentacula, et prandia, et coenas, comessationesque, Suet. Vit. 13.

Trifaux, cis, a. *having three mouths or throats*; Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifauci personat, Virg. A. 6, 417.

Trifer, ĕra, um, (ter & fero,) *bearing* or *producing fruit thrice a year*; vites quidem et triferae sunt, Plin. 16, 27 f. 50. omnes etiam (ficus) biferae et triferae, Col. 5, 10, 11. ex Chalcidicis (ficubus) quarundam trifero proventu, Plin. 15, 18 f. 19.

Trifidus, a. (tres & findo,) *cleft* or *cloven into three parts*; flamma trifida, *i. e.* fulmen trisulcum, Ov. M. 2, 325. trifida hasta, *i. e.* tridens Neptuni, V. Flacc. 1. 641. serpens trifidam exsertat linguam, Senec. Med. 687. *cf.* Virg. G. 3, 439.

Trifilis, e, (tria fila habens;) *having three threads*; calva trifilis, *bald, having only three hairs* on it, Martial. 6, 74.

Trifŏlium, i, n. *an herb called trifoil* or *three-leaved grass*, Plin. 21, 9 f. 30. & c. 21 f. 88.—Trifŏlīnus, a. *of trifoil*; whence a mountain in Campania, abounding in trifoil, was called trifolīnus; and *the wine produced on it*, vina trifolina, Plin. 14, 6 f. 8, 6, Juvenal. 9, 56. Martial. 13, 114.

Triformis, e, (tres formas habens,) *having three forms, shapes* or *natures, triple*; Jupiter arces temperat aetherias, et mundi regna triformis, *i. e.* aëris, maris, inferorum, quae Junoni, Neptuno, Plutoni, sed sub Jove parent, Ov. M. 15, 859. diva triformis, *i. e.* Phoebi soror, quae in caelo est Luna, in terris Diana, apud inferos Hecate, ib. 7, 94 & 177. Hor. Od. 3, 22, 2. triformis Chimaera, ib. 1, 27 f. triformis canis, *i. e.* Cerberus, Senec. Herc. Oet. 1202. Geryŏnes triformis, *i. e.* tricorpor, Id. Agamem. 841.

Trifur, ūris, m. *a great thief*; non fur, sed trifur, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 6.—*so* trifurcifer, cri, m. *a great rogue* or *villain*, ib. 2, 4, 47. Rud. 3, 4, 29.

Trifurcus, a. (furca,) *three-forked, three-pronged*; furculi sint bifurci vel trifurci, Col. 5, 11, 3. *cf.* 5, 10, 7. Arb. 20, 2.

Triga, ae, f. *(q.* trijŭga,) *a chariot drawn by three horses yoked abreast*, Ulpian Dig. 21, 1, 38. Trigārius, i, m. *the driver of such a chariot*, Plin. 29, 1 f. 5.—Trigārium, i, n. *a place where* trigae *ran, a course, a* circus; *a chariot-race*, Plin. 28, 17 f. 72 f. & 37, 13 f. 77.

Trigĕmĭnus, a. *triple*; quorundam natura trigemina est, Plin. 15, 28 f. 34. pecudes, quae trigemino partu commendantur, *are commended for bringing forth three at a birth*, Col. 3, 10, 17. trigemini fratres, *three born at one birth, three twin-brothers*, Liv. 1, 24. trigeminorum matres, Col. 3, 8, 1. trigemini filii, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 122. trigemina porta, *the name of a gate in Rome*; the same with that which was afterwards called porta ostiensis, Liv. 4, 16. 35, 10. supposed by some to have been so named, because by it the three Horatii went out to fight against the three Curiatii; but this is denied by others.

Trigemmis, e, (tres gemmas habens,) *having three buds*, an epithet of a vine-graff or scion; furculus v. malleolus trigemmis, Col. 3, 19, 2. Plin. 17, 21 f. 35, 3.

Triginta, a. ind. *thirty*: trigēfies, adv. *thirty times*: trigesimus v. tricesimus, a. *the thirtieth*.

* Tri-

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* TRIGLĪTIS, is, f. *a gem*, so called from its having the figure or colour of the mullet fish, (τριγλα,) Plin. 37, 11 f. 72.

* TRIGLYPHUS, i, m. *a hollow graving* with three cavities, like furrows or gutters, *a triglyph*, Vitruv. 1, 2. 4, 1 & 2.

TRIGON, ōnis, m. *a game at the hand-ball, when the players were placed in a triangle*, Martial. 4, 19. 7, 71. & 12, 84.—TRIGŌNĀLIS pila, *the ball used in playing at the* trigon, Id. 14, 51.—TRIGŌNUS, a. *triangular*, Manil. 2, 276.—TRIGŌNUM, i, n. *a triangle*; ternas nuces in trigonum statuito, Col 5, 10, 13. Arb 22, 2.—* Ausonius shortens the penult of this word, Edyll. 11, 50. eclog 2. de rat. puerper. v. 40.——— TRIGŌNUS, i, m. *a kind of fish*, Plaut Capt. 4, 2, 71. *called also* TRIGON v trygon, *having a poisonous sting in its tail, wherewith it inflicts a mortal wound; whence* lethalis trigon, Auson. Epist. 4, 69. piscis, quam pastinacam nostri, τρυγόνα Graeci vocant, Cels. 6, 9, 27. *vid.* Plin. 9, 48 f. 72.

TRILIBRIS, e, (libra,) *of three pounds weight*; mullum laudas, insane, trilibrem, Hor. S. 2, 2, 23.

TRILINGUIS, e, (lingua,) *having three tongues*; os trilingue Cerberi, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 31. & 3, 11, 20.

TRILIX, īcis, a. (licium,) *wrought with a triple tissue*, having three threads of different colours in the warp alternately raised and depressed, Virg. A. 3, 467. V. Flacc, 3, 199. Martial. 14, 143. (A. 523.)

TRIMĀTUS, ūs, m. *the age of 3 years*; *see* trimus.

TRIMESTRIS, e, (mensis,) *of three* months; partum—concipere trimestri spatio, Plin. 37, 10 f. 59. *cf.* 7, 15. Arcadum anni trimestres fuēre, Id. 7, 48 f. 49. trimestris consul, Suet. Caes. 80. elephanti pariunt singulos, magnitudine vituli trimestris, Plin. 10, 63 f. 83. *cf.* 8. 10. triticum trimestre, *trimestrian wheat*, i. e. *which ripens in three months*, Id 18, 7 f. 12 & 17. *cf.* Col. 2, 6, 2. *so* trimestre semen, 2, 6, 3. trimestris faba & fructus, 2, 10, 9. trimestris satio, 2, 4, 9. 2, 9, 7. & 12, 4, 1. *i. e.* satio trimestrium (*sc.* seminum,) Id. 2, 13 f. 11. 2, 20. si verò locorum et caeli conditio patietur, quanto maturiùs severimus, tanto commodiùs proveniet; neque enim est ullum, sicut multi crediderunt, naturâ trimestre semen, 2, 9, 8. trimestria serantur, Plin. 18, 26 f 65.—temporum magna differentia avibus: perennes, ut columbae; semestres, ut hirundines; trimestres, ut turdi et turtures, *i. e.* qui tres menses apud nos manent, deinde abeunt, Id. 10, 15 f. 36.

* TRIMĒTER & -trus, tra, trum, *of three measures* or *six feet*; versus trimetri, *i. e.* iambici, Quinctil. 9, 4, 90. *cf.* 9. 4, 70, 75 & 78. 10, 1, 100. Horat. de art. p. 252.—*so* TRIMETRUS, a. Auson. Ep. 16, 78.

TRIMŌDIA, ae, f. (modius,) *a vessel* or *basket containing three* modii *or pecks*, Quinctil. 12, 18, 2. trimodia satoria, *a seed-basket*, Id. 2, 9, 9. & 12, 50, 8.—TRIMŌDIUM, i, n. *a measure of three* modii, Plaut. Men. prol. 14. neque aliter potuissent trimodia illa annulorum Carthaginem ab Annibale mitti, Plin. 33, 1 f. 6.

TRĪMUS, a. *three years old*; filia—trima, quae periit mihi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 39. equa trima, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 9. trimus *sc.* puer, Id. S. 2, 3, 251. trimae vaccae, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 13. videndum est, ne (equae) sint minores trimae, majores decem annorum *sc.* quàm, Id. 2, 7, 1. sunt qui dicant post annum et sex menses equulum domari posse, sed melius post trimum, *after* being *three years old*, ib. 2, 7, 13. *so* ad trimum, 2, 4, 8. vaccas eligemus—aetatis maximè trimae, Pallad. 4, 11, 5 plantas bimas aut trimas—magnis scrobibus ponant, Id. 3, 25, 2. caprae ante trimas minùs utiliter generant, Plin. 8, 50 f. 76. arborem nec minorem bimâ, nec majorem trimâ transferri quidam praecipiant, Id. 17, 11 f. 16. semen optimum anniculum. bimum deterius, trimum pessimum, ultrà sterile, 18, 24 f. 54. in antiquarum aedium legibus invenitur, ne (calce) recentiore trimâ uteretur redemptor, 36, 23 f. 55. TRIMŬLUS, dim. *three years old*; trimulus patrem amisit, Suet Ner. 6.—TRIMĀTUS, ūs, m. *the age of three years*; summovebimus autem veteres (*sc.* gallinas,) id est, quae trimatum excesserunt, Col. 8, 5, 24. parrus (asinus) a tricesimo mense ocissimus, sed a trimatu legitimus, Plin. 8, 43 f. 68 pavo vivit annis XXV. colores incipit fundere in trimatu, Id. 10, 20 f. 22.

TRINĒPOS, ōtis, m. *(post* tres *a* nepote,) *a grandson of one's great grandson*; nepotum autem hic est ordo, nepos, pronēpos, abnēpos, adnēpos, trinēpos, quibus si praemittas filium, sex erunt cognationis gradus a primo patre: post trinepotem qui sunt, proprio carent vocabulo, et *posteriores* vocantur, Digest. 38, 10, 2 & 10.—*so* TRINEPTIS, is, f.

TRINOCTIUM, i, n. *the space of three nights*, Gell. 3, 2. & 10, 15. Auson. Edyll. 11, 34.—TRINOCTIĀLIS, e, *of three nights space*, Martial. 12, 78, 5.

TRINŌDIS, e, *having three knots* or *joints*; clava trinodis, *the three-knotted club of* Hercules, Ov. Ep. 4, 115. F. 1, 575.—* *metaph.* dactylus trinodis, *of three syllables*; as properly the *finger* consists *of three joints*, Auson. Ep. 21, 38.

TRINUMMUS, i, n. *the name of one of the plays of* Plautus; *vid.* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 1.

TRĪNUS, a.—*plur.* TRINI, ae, a, *the same with* terni, distr. *(a* tres;) *three*; ipse cum tribus legionibus circum Samobrivam trinis hibernis hiemare constituit, *in three winter-quarters*, i. e. *one legion being stationed in each*, Caes. B. G. 5, 51. icunculam puellarem—pro summo numine trinisque in die sacrificiis colere perseveravit, *and with three sacrifices each day*, Suet. Ner. 56.—* *often used not distributively, for* tres; Tullia mea venit ad me, literasque reddidit trinas, Cic. Att. 11, 17. literas ad collegam arcessendum missas *sc.* esse, in trinis annalibus invenio, Liv. 10, 18. trinis castris intra paucos dies exuti, 9, 43. milites celeriter ad munitionem perveniunt, eamque transgressi, trinis castris potiuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 7, 46. nulla ex tribus aestivis gratulatio, *no congratulation on your three summer campaigns*, Cic.

Fil-

Pif. 40. trinos soles antiqui saepius vidêre, Plin. 2, 31. lunae quoque trinae saepiùs apparuêre, ib. c. 32. trina theatra, Suet. Aug. 45 ad fin. ex radicibus trinis, Varr. 1, 1 f. vasa trina, 1, 22, 4. terrae cornua trina suae, *i. e.* Siciliae promontoria, Ov. F. 4, 480. nomina trina fero, *sc.* Sancus, Fidius, & Semo, ib. 6, 216.—* sing. *triple*; dicta,—quae trino juvenis foro tonabas, *i. e.* in triplici foro, ubi causae agebantur, *sc.* foro Romano, Julii Caesaris, et Augusti, Stat. Silv. 4, 9, 15. TRINUNDINUM v. trinum nundinum, i, n. *(i. e.* tres nundinae,) *three market days*, which was the time required by law between the proposing and the passing of a law, or between a person's declaring himself a candidate for an office and his election, &c. As the markets at Rome were held every ninth day, and seven days intervened betwixt each, this space of time might extend from 17 to 30 days, *(viid.* A. 8 & 331.) comitia decemviris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, *the assembly for electing the* Decemviri *was proclaimed* to be held on some day *after the three next market days*, Liv. 3, 35. se trinum nundinum petiturum, *that he would canvass* for the consulship *for three market days*, Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 4. ubi lex Caecilia et Didia? ubi promulgatio trinundinum? *the promulgation* of a law for *three market days*, Id. Phil. 5, 3. *cf.* Dom. 16 & 17. Quinctil. 2, 4, 35. Plin. 18, 3. Macrob. Sat. 1, 16.

TRIÖBŎLUS, i, m. v. -um, i, n. *a coin of the value of three* oboli, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 26. Rud. 5, 2, 43 & 67. &c.—non ego homo trioboli sum, *worth three* oboli, Id. Poen. 1, 2, 168.—* *the weight of half a* drachma, Cato, 127.

TRIONES, um, m. *(q.* teriones, *a* terendo terram,) *ploughing oxen*, Varr. L. L. 6, 4.—* septem triones, *the seven stars of the* Ursa Major *or Greater Bear*, a constellation, near the north pole, Cic. N. D. 2, 41. *cf.* Ov. M. 2, 528. (A. 555.) gemini triones, *the two Bears, the* Ursa major & minor, Virg. A. 1, 744 3, 516.—called simply TRIONES, Ov. M. 2, 171. 10, 446.

* TRIPHTHALMOS v. us, i, m. *a gem having the figure of three eyes*; tres hominis oculos simul exprimens, Plin. 37, 11 f. 71.

* TRIORCHES, ae, v. is, m. *(i. e.* tres testes habens,) *a kind of hawk, a buzzard*, Plin. 10, 8 f. 9.—TRIORCHIS, is, f. *a species of the herb centaury*, Id. 25, 6 f. 32.

TRIPARCUS, a. *very sparing, niggardly*; triparci homines, Plaut. Perf. 2, 3, 14.

TRIPARTĪTUS & tripertitus, a, um, *divided into three parts*, Cic. Off. 3, 2. Verr. 3, 5 f.—TRIPARTITO, & -tē, adv. *in* or *into three parts*; bona tripartitò dividere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14. urbem tripartito adgredi, Liv. 21, 7.

TRIPĀTĪNUM, i, n. (patina,) *a triple platter* or *dish, a service of three dishes*; tripatinum, inquit Fenestella, appellabatur summa coenarum lautitia; una *(sc.* patina) murenarum, altera luporum, tertia myxonis piscis, Plin. 35, 12 f. 46.

TRIPECTŌRUS, a. (pectus,) *having three breasts, three-breasted*; tripectora tergemini vis Geryonaï, Lucr. 5, 28.

TRIPES, ĕdis, a. *having three feet, three-footed*; sit mihi mensa tripes, Hor. S. 1, 3, 13. ibat tripes grabatus, et bipes mensa, Martial 12, 32, 11. tripedem mulum Reate natum *(sc.* esse,) nunciatum erat, Liv. 40, 2 & 45.—TRIPĔDĀLIS, e, *of three feet, three feet long, high or broad*; parma tripedalis, Liv. 38, 21 ad fin. medion herba—habet caulem tripedalem, Plin. 27, 12 f. 79. altitudo tripedalis, Id. 17, 22. tripedali crassitudine paries, 18, 30 f. 73. fenestra lata tripedalis, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6.—*so* TRIPEDANEUS, a. taleas oleaginas, quas in scrobe saturus eris, tripedaneas decidito, *three feet long*, Cato, 45. tripedaneae vites, Col. 3, 2, 2. fossulae, *small trenches of three feet dimension*, 12, 44, 3. scrobs in altitudinem et latitudinem tripedaneus, Id. 5, 5, 2. tripedaneis relictis spatiis, Col. 3, 5, 3. *cf.* 4, 32, 2. duobus sulcis tripedaneo spatio inter se distantibus, ib. 11, 3, 4. tripedaneae statuae, Plin. 34, 6 f. 11.

TRIPLEX, icis, a. (plico,) *triple, threefold*, Cic. Acad. 1. 5. Tusc. 1, 10. nec me pastoris Iberi *(i. e.* Geryonae) forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit, Ov. Met. 9, 185. triplex cuspis, *i. e.* tridens Neptuni, ib. 12, 594. triplex Diana, *i. e.* Luna in caelo, Diana in terris, Hecate apud inferos, Ov. Ep. 12, 79. F. 1, 387. triplex mundus, *i. e.* caelum, terra et mare, Id. M. 12, 40. deus *sc.* Pluto,—cui triplicis cessit fortuna noviſſima regni, *i. e.* inferorum, ib. 5, 368. triplici stant ordine dentes *sc.* serpentis ore, ib. 3, 34. triplex murus, Id. F. 3, 801. Virg. A. 6, 549. aes triplex, *triple brass* or *three plates of brass*, ib. 10, 784. Hor. Od. 1, 3, 9.—* de praedâ militibus in singulos quadragenos quinos denarios, duplex centurioni, triplex equiti dedit, *he gave* 45 denarii *to each foot soldier, double to a centurian, triple to a horseman*, Liv. 45, 43. *cf.* c. 40. * plur. *three*; triplices dtae, *i. e.* tres Parcae, *the three Fates*, Ov. M. 2, 655 & 8, 481. *so* sorores, ib. 452. quaeque ratum triplice pollicitus opus, Ov. in Ibin, 76. triplices Minyëides, *the three daughters of* Minyas, Ov. M. 4, 425.—* TRIPLICES *sc.* libelli, v. codicilli, *a small pocket book* having three tablets or leaves of citron, ivory, or the like, for writing on; missisti mihi—bis senos triplices, Martial. 7, 52, 3. *cf.* ib. 71. et 10, 87, 6. tum triplices nostros non vilia dona putabis, cum se venturam scribet amica tibi, Id. 14, 6.—modò enim discesserat, ac paulo post triplices remiseras, *you had sent back my tablets with an answer to what I wrote you*, Cic. Att. 13, 8. TRIPLICITER, adv. *in three ways* or *manners*, A. ad Heren. 4, 42.—TRIPLICĀTUS, part. *tripled* or *trebled*; cornici novem nostras adtribuit aetates Hesiodus, quadruplum ejus cervis, id triplicatum corvis, Plin. 7, 48 f. 49.—TRIPLUS, a. *triple*, Cic. Univ. 7.

* TRIPLINTHIUS (adj.) paries, *having the thickness of three bricks*, Vitruv. 2, 9.

* TRIPOLIUM, i, n. *a kind of herb*; in maritimis nascitur saxis, Plin. 26, 7 f. 24.

TRIPŪDIUM, *(q.* terripudum v. terripavium, *a* terram paviendo,) *a striking of the ground*; tripudium solistimum, *an* omen taken from the feeding

feeding of chickens, when they ate the corn given to them so greedily, that it fell from their mouths, and rebounded from the ground, Cic. Div. 1, 15. 2 et 34. Fam. 6, 6, 13. Liv. 10, 40. Plin. 10, 21 f. 24.—¶ 2. *a dancing* or *capering*, Liv. 1, 20. 25, 17. Catul. 62, 26.—TRIPŪDIĀRE, *to leap, to dance* or *caper*; antiqui solebant virilem in modum tripudiare, Serec. tr. an. c. 15 m.

* TRĪPUS, ŏdis, m. *a tripod, any thing with three feet*; as, a vase, a table, a seat, &c.—the *tripod* on which the priestess of the temple of Apollo at Delphi sat, when she uttered her oracles, Cic. N. D. 3, 16. Lucr. 1, 740. 5, 113. (G. 307.)—put for *the oracle*; sed neque Phoebēi tripodes, nec corniger Ammon, vera magis vobis, quàm mea Musa, canet, Ov. Art. 3, 789. mittitur ad tripodas, *i. e.* ad oraculum Apollinis,) certâ qui sorte *(i. e.* responso) reportet, quam sterili terrae Delphicus *(sc.* deus) edat opem, Id. F. 3, 855. interpres divûm, qui tripodas—scntis, i. e. *who understandest the responses of the oracle*, Virg. A. 3, 360.—* TRIPODS, or three-footed vases, used anciently to be given as rewards of valour, particularly at the sacred games, Virg. A. 5, 110. 9, 265. donarem tripodas, praemia fortium Graiorum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 3.

TRIQUETRUS, a. *triangular, having three angles* or *corners*; aut ager triquetrus, Col. 5, 2, 1 & 5. triquetra figura, Plin. 2, 25 f. 23 m. triquetra foramina, Lucr. 4, 657. Sicilia dicta est Triquetra a triangulâ specie, Plin. 3, 8 f. 14. Triquetram dici Siciliam, an Triquedram—oporteat, quaeritur, Quinctil. 1, 6, 30. *add.* Hor. S. 2, 6, 55. Lucr. 1, 718. insula (Britannia) naturâ triquetra, &c. Caes. B. G. 5, 13.

TRIRĒMIS, e, *having three rows* or *benches of oars*; navis triremis. *a ship of war* with three banks of oars on each side, one above the other, *a trireme*, (A. 400.) navem triremem armatis ornat, Nep. 10, 9. *cf.* Id. 2, 2. Caes. B. C. 2, 6. Hirt. B. Afr. 44.—* TRIRĒMIS *is often used as a substantive, without* navis; triremem Thucidides auctor est Aminoclem Corinthium primùm fecisse, Plin. 7, 56. Thucid. 1, 13. in triremem ascendit, Nep. 7, 4. aerata triremis, *a brazen-beaked galley*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 39. appulsâ littus triremi constratâ, *a decked galley*, Caes. B. C. 2, 23. validae triremes, Lucan. 3, 529.

TRIS, acc. plur. *for* tres, *three*; *see* tres.

TRISCURRIA, ōrum, n. *(al.* transcurria; *a* tris & scurra,) *great scurrilities* or *buffooneries*, Juvenal. 8, 190.

* TRISPASTOS, i, *a kind of machine, turned round by three pulleys*; ratio machinationis, quae per tres orbiculos circumvolvitur, Vitruv. 10, 3.

TRISPITHĀMUS, a. *(ex* tres & spithama,) *three spans long* or *high*; *whence* Trispithāmi, *the name of a people said to live in* India, *(al.* spithamaei,) Plin. 7, 2. *see* spithāma.

TRISTIS, e, *sad, sorrowful, dejected, melancholy, pensive, gloomy*; quid vos maestos tam, tristesque esse conspicor? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 18. quid tu igitur lacrimas? aut quid es tam tristis? Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 20. tristis interim nonnunquam consalutabat, Id. And. 1, 1, 81. nescio, quid tristem video, Id. A. 1, 1, 54. cave, te esse tristem sentiat, ib. 2, 3, 29. tristis abis, Ov. Ep. 12, 55. tristis abit, Ov. M. 7, 487. *cf.* 13, 644. Tr. 4, 1, 15. &c. Sequāni tristes capite demisso terram intueri, Caes. B. G. 1, 32. oderunt hilarem tristes, hilaremque jocosi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89. nunquam te tristiorem vidi esse, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1. 55. tristior est etiam praeseus aerumna priore, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 25. *cf.* 5, 12, 6. P. 2, 7, 63.—* invitat tristis, *unwilling, with ill will, reluctant*, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 8. accipio tristis, *with a demure countenance, with apparent reluctance*, ib. 3, 5, 47.—¶ 2. *sad, indicating* or *causing sadness, dismal, calamitous, afflicting*; tristis Acheron, Sil. 13, 571. tristia arma, Tibul. 1, 10, 51. bella, Hor. Art. 73. Virg. E. 6, 7. carmina, Ov. Tr. 2, 493. clades, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 62. curae, Virg. G. 4, 531. dicta, Id. A. 2, 115. 10, 611. Tac. An. 4, 71. Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 8. dies, Cic. Pis. 14. domus sine sole, 6, 534. exilium, Liv. 5, 51. exta sine capite, Cic Div. 2, 15. Virg. G. 1, 484. facinus, Ov. M. 6, 623. fata, Ov. M. 10, 103. fortuna, Id. Ep. 3, 43. funera, Virg. G. 4, 256. Ov. A. 2, 6, 41. hiems, Ov. Ep. 16, 29. Art. 1, 40. Tr. 3, 10, 9. imago, Id. Ep. 7, 70. M. 15, 785. jussa, Sil. 2, 2. lacernae, *i. e.* nigrae v. fuscae, moestae, Martial. 1, 97, 4. lignum, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 11. litera, *for* epistola, Id. A. 2, 18, 33. Art. 1, 483. *so* literae, Cic. Att. 4, 27. 7, 25. medicamen, Ov. M. 6, 140. morbus, Virg. G. 4, 252. nox, Ov. Rem. 585. nubes, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 22. nubila, Id. M. 6, 690. omina, ib. 15, 791. A. 3, 12, 1. poena, Id. Tr. 2, 492. tristique palus inamabilis unda, Virg. A. 6, 438. *i. e.* Styx, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 9. querimonia, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 33. remedia, *i. e.* acerba, Liv. 42, 40. ruinae, Virg. A. 1, 238. sententia, Ov. M. 15, 43. Liv. 38, 22. Juv. 2, 62. sera, ib. 14, 710. silentium, Liv. 1, 29. sors, Cic. Mur. 20. Tartara, Virg. A. 4, 233. tempus, Tr. 3, 3, 28. 4, 3, 3, 36. 5, 5, 50. tempora, Cic. Fam. 15, 7. verba, Hor. Art. 105. Ov. F. 2, 133. vox, Ov. M. 7, 517. vulnera, Ov. Met. 3, 57. 10, 187. 15, 92. vultus, Id. Ep. 17, 15.—¶ 3. *angry, displeased, peevish, hard, morose, cruel*, &c. non ita Di tristes mihi sunt, Ov. P. 2. 4, 5. eja mea Juno, non decet te esse tam tristem tuo Jovi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 14. *cf.* Tibul. 4, 4, 19. Propert. 1, 6, 10. tristis navita, *the surly mariner* or *ferryman*, i. e. Charon, Virg. A. 6, 315.—tristis Busiris, *cruel*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 39. *so* Erinnys, Virg. A. 2, 337. Ov. Ep. 6, 45. tristes sorores, *i. e.* Parcae, Tibull. 3, 3, 35. tristes dii, Hor. S. 1, 5, 104. Celaeno—tristes denunciat iras, Virg. A. 3, 366. tristia facta, ib. 2, 548. severa, non tristia, *rigid* or *austere, not harsh*, Quinctil. 12, 10, 80.—¶ 4. *harsh, sour*; poma tristi sapore, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 12. tristia absinthia, *bitter*, Ov. P. 3, 1, 23. & 3, 8, 15. *so* triste lupinum, Virg. G. 1, 75. Media fert tristes succos, i. e. *oranges*, ib. 2, 126. tristis amurca, 4, 448. *add.* 2, 247. glans cerro tristis, Plin. 16, 6 f. 8. tristi tristius helleboro, Catull. 97. *(al.* 96.) 14. aliis quod triste et amarum est, hoc tamen esse aliis possit praedulce videri, Lucr. 4, 638.—* *harsh* or *disagreeable to the ear*; quarum *(sc.* literarum S & X) tristior e-

tiam, ſi binae collidantur ſtridor eſt; ut *ars ſtudiorum*, Quinctil. 9, 4, 37.—* *unpleaſant to the ſmell*: nec malè odorati ſit triſtis anhelitus oris, Ov. Art. 1, 521.—* triſtes urſae, *horrid, terrible* to the ſight, Stat. Achil. 2, 408. tam triſtis aſpectu eſt, Plin. 13, 22 ſ. 40. *cf.* Plin. 16, 25 ſ. 40. Senec. Ep. 12.—¶ 5. *grave, ſolemn, ſober, ſerious*; triſtis ſeveritas ineſt in vultu, Ter. And. 5, 2, 16. P. Sulpicius judex triſtis et integer, Cic. Verr. 1, 10. vultus quo ſeverior eſt et triſtior, hoc illae quae dicuntur, ſalſiora videri ſolent, Cic. Or. 2, 71. ſunt etiam judices quidam triſtiores, quam ut riſum libenter patiantur, Quinctil. 6, 3, 31. triſte et ſeverum dicendi genus, Cic. Brut. 30. *cf.* Off. 1, 30. et ſermone opus eſt modò triſti, modò jocoſo, Hor. S. 1, 10, 11. ¶ Triſte *ſc.* negotium, *a ſad thing*; triſte, lupus ſtabulis, maturis frugibus imbres, Virg. E 3, 80. quo pacto alterna loquentes umbrae cum Saganâ reſonarent triſte et acutum, *uttered diſmal and piercing ſhrieks*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 41. *cf.* Stat. Th. 4, 19. Silv. 5, 1, 64.—*ſo plur.* interdum miſcentur triſtia laetis, Ov. F. 6, 463. multa tamen laetus triſtia pontus habet, Id. Ep. 7, 56. fortiter ediſco triſtia poſſe pati, ib. 180. laeta ferè laetus cecini, cano triſtia triſtis, Id. P. 3, 9, 35. nunc ego mitibus mutare quaero triſtia, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 25.—Triſtiùs, adv. *more ſadly*, Propert. 2, 16, 1.—*with more difficulty*, Cic. Sen. 19.—*more harſhly*, Cic. Fam. 4, 13.—Triſticŭlus, a. *ſomewhat ſad, ſaddiſh*, Cic. Div. 1, 46.—Triſtĭtia, ae, f *ſadneſs, ſorrow, grief*: ex ſumma laetitiâ atque laſciviâ—repente omnes triſtitia invaſit, Sall. Cat. 31. lacrimis et triſtitiae te tradidiſti, Cic. Fam. 5, 14. triſtitia diductis ſuperciliis oſtenditur, Quinctil. 11, 3, 79. idem triſtitiae vultus ſervabitur, *the ſame look* or *appearance of ſadneſs*, Id. 11, 1, 54. vino triſtitia et cura hebetatur, Plin. 23, 1 ſ. 22. vinum triſtitiae medetur, Senec. de tranq. anim. ſ.—* *metaph.* apes morbos ſentiunt; index eorum triſtitia torpens, Plin. 11, 18 ſ. 20. *add.* 2, 6. 9, 9 ſ. 11. 18, 21 ſ. 50. ſole recedente, quaſi triſtitia quaedam contrahit terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. illud etiam animadverto, quòd qui proprio nomine perduellis eſſet, is hoſtis *(i. e.* peregrinus,) vocaretur, lenitate verbi triſtitiam rei mitigante, Cic. Off. 1, 12.—temporum triſtitia, *i. e.* miſeria, Cic. Fam. 3, 8. Att. 12, 40.—¶ 2. *anger, wrath, diſguſt*, Ov. Ep. 3, 90.—*moroſeneſs, ſourneſs, fullneſs*, Suet. Ner. 23, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. 8, 21. triſtitiam ac ſeveritatem mitigare ac relaxare, Cic. Or. 2, 58. *add.* 2, 83. Sil. 8, 611.—¶ 3. *a ſtudied gravity* or *gloomineſs of look*; ille vos triſtitiâ vultuque decepit, Cic. prov. conſ. 5. *cf.* Amic. 18 ſ.—Triſtari, *to be ſad, to be affected with grief*, Senec. de irâ 2, 7. de provid. c. 2.—Triſtĭfĭcus, a. *making ſad, ſaddening*, Cic. ex poetâ, Div. 1, 7 & 12.

Trĭbŭlcus, a. *three-forked, three-pointed*; aut Jovis infeſti telo feriare triſulco, *i. e.* fulmine, Ov. in Ibin, 471. cui dextra triſulcis ignibus armata eſt, Id. M. 2, 849. excutere irato tela triſulca Jovi, *i. e.* fulmina, Ov. A. a, 5, 52. tu fulminibus frange triſulcis, Senec. Herc. Oet. ad fin. *add.* Senec. Thyeſt. 1089. Hippol. 189.—* tenuiſſima (lingua) ſerpentibus et triſulca, vibrans &c. Plin. 11, 37 ſ. 65. coluber—arduus ad ſolem, et linguis micat ore triſulcis, *and brandiſhes a three-forked tongue in his mouth*, Virg. A. 2, 475. *cf.* Ov. M. 3, 34. Stat. Th. 5, 509.—* Though the tongue of ſerpents be repreſented by poets as divided into three, it is however only cleft into two, Ariſtotel. hiſt. A. 2, 20. *bence* biſulcilingua, quaſi proſerpens beſtia, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 74.—triſulcus ramus, *i. e.* trifidus *v.* tria cacumina habens, *divided into three twigs*, Pallad. Mart. 10, 24.

* Trisyllăbus, a. *of three ſyllables*; à *ſocer* fit triſyllabum *ſoceri*, Varr. L. L. 8, 52.

Trĭtăvus, i, m. *(q.* tertius avus,) *a great grandfather's great grandfather*; pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Plaut. Perſ. 1, 2, 5. tritavi noſtri, *our remote anceſtors*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 2.—Trĭtavia, ae, f. *i. e.* mater atavi *vel* ataviae, Digeſt. 38, 10, 3.—*cf.* Trinepos.

* Trĭtz, es, f. *(i. e.* tertia *ſc.* chorda,) *the third ſtring* or *tone* in the gamut or ſcale of muſical notes, Vitruv. 5, 5.

* Tritĭbales, is, n. *an herb that flowers thrice a year*, Plin. 25, 13 ſ. 102.

Trĭtĭănum, i, n. *a large kind of colewort*, Plin. 19, 8 ſ. 41.

Trĭtĭcum, i, n. *(a* terendo, quòd e ſpicis teratur, Varr. L. L. 4, 22.) *wheat*; tritici genera plura, Plin. 18, 7 ſ. 12. *cf.* Col. 2, 6, 1. tritici moliti farina, *flour*, Id. 6, 5, 2. *cf.* Celſ. 2, 18, 12. Trĭtĭcĕus, a. *of wheat, wheaten*; triticea meſſis, *the wheat harveſt*, Virg. G. 1, 219. farina triticea, *flour*, Celſ. 5, 10.

Trĭvium, i, n. (via,) *a place where three ways meet*, Cic. Div. 1, 54.—* *a place of publick reſort*, Cic. Rull. 1, 3. Virg. E. 3, 26. A. 4, 609. Dionyſius ludimagiſtrum profeſſus, pueros in trivio docebat, Juſtin. 21, 5. *add.* Lucr. 4, 1197. Catull. 47, 7. V. Flacc. 3, 453. projectae *(ſc.* tabellae,) triviis jaceatis inutile lignum, *in the ſtreets*, Ov. A. 1, 12, 13. *ſo* canis—trivio conceptus, et educatus ſtercore, Phaedr. 1, 27 f. canis e trivio, Suet. Veſp. 5 m. illi retulit e triviis omina certa puer, Tibull. 1, 3, 12. velut innati triviis, ac paene forenſes, *as if born* and educated *in the moſt frequented ſtreets, and almoſt in the* Forum, Hor. Art. 245. non debes arripere maledictum ex trivio, *to fetch a charge* or *reproach againſt any one from the mouths of the rabble*, Cic. Mur. 6.—* In places where three or four ways met, the country people performed their ſacred rites to Pales and other rural deities, Tibul. 1, 1, 15.—*bence* Trĭvia, ae, f. *the name of* Diana, Ov. F. 1, 141. *(vid.* Cl. B.)—Trĭviālis, e, *common, vulgar, trivial*, Suet. de cl. rhetor. 5. Juvenal. 7, 55. Quinctil. 1, 4, 27.

TRIUMPHUS, i, m. *a triumph*, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 19 &c. P. 2, 1. Cic. Piſ. 25. Liv. 3, 29. 34, 52 &c. (A. 387.) aliquem per triumphum ante currum ſuum ducere, Cic. Verr. 5, 26 & 30. L. Metellus—primus elephantos ex primo Punico bello duxit in triumpho, Plin. 7, 43 ſ. 45. dum is triumphus de Liguribus agebatur, *while that triumph over the Ligurians was celebrating*, Liv. 41, 14. Publilio triumphus decretus;—duo ſimgulari

gularia haec ei viro primùm contigêre; prorogatio imperii non antè in ullo facta, et acto honore triumphus, *and a triumph after the expiration of his office*, Liv. 8, 26 f. *cf.* 28. 38. brevi pòst Marcellus Romam venit, triumphusque ei magno consensu Patrum est decretus:—Boiorum triumphi spem collegae ereliquit, *i. e.* de Boiis, Liv. 33, 37. omni acto triumpho depositus triumphus clarior fuit, Id. 2, 47. quasi verò non justissimi triumphi in Dalmatiâ res gesserim, *i. e.* ob quas mihi triumphus debeatur, Vatin. ad Cic. Fam 5, 10, 7. Appius a Dolabellâ reus factus,—introïerat in urbem, triumphique postulationem abjecerat, Coel. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 6. Pharsalicae verò pugnae ne triumphum quidem egit *sc.* Caesar, Cic. Phil. 14, 8. Romanos ad templa deum duxêre triumphos, Virg. G. 2, 148. hominum curare triumphos, ib. 1, 504. parto triumpho, Id. A. 2, 578. hi nostri reditus, exspectatique triumphi, ib. 11, 54. Africa dives triumphis, *fertile in triumphs*, i. e. *warlike*, 4, 37. desueta triumphis, *unused to triumphs* by a long peace, 6, 814. Pompeius tot habet triumphos, quot orae sunt partesque terrarum, Cic. Balb. 4. *add.* Cic. Fin. 4, 9. Off. 1, 22. Plin. 37, 2 f. 6.—C. Octavius Kalendis Decembribus de rege Perseo navalem triumphum egit, Liv. 45, 42. *cf.* Epit. 17. & 37, 30. Cic. Verr. 5, 26.—¶ *metaph.* is demum est justus triumphus ac verus, cùm bene de republicâ meritis testimonium a consensu civitatis datur, Cic. Phil. 14, 5. facies sapienter, et ages victor ex inimicorum dolore triumphum justissimum, *you will enjoy a triumph of the completest kind in the confusion and disappointment of your enemies*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 2. te vicini, affines, tribules ita oderunt, ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum duxerint, Cic. Vat. 16. *add.* Justin. 14, 4.—¶ The ancients wrote TRIUMPUS, Cic. Or. 48. Quinctil. 1, 5, 20.——TRIUMPHĀLIS, e, *of* or *pertaining to a triumph*, *triumphal*; coronae triumphales, Plin. 22, 3 f. 4. *i. e.* coronae aureae, quae imperatoribus ob honorem triumphi mittebantur:—antiquitus e lauro erant, Gell. 5, 6. imperatori victori (in triumpho) praeferebantur, Festus. cenae triumphales Caesaris, *given by* Caesar *on occasion of his triumph*, Plin. 9, 55 f. 81. (A. 390.) Pompeius, Africâ subactâ Magnique nomine in spolium inde capto, eques Rom. (id quod antea nemo) curru triumphali revectus est, Id. 7, 26 f. 27. fronde triumphali tempora vinctus erit, *i. e.* coronâ laureâ, Ov. ad Liv. 334. *hence* ite triumphales circum mea tempora lauri; vicimus, Id. A. 2, 12, 1. *so* ipse (*sc.* ô Phoebe,) triumphali devinctus tempora lauro, Tibull. 2, 5, 5.—habitus triumphales, *i. e.* quo dux triumphans utebatur, Quinctil. 11, 1, 3. *so* vestes triumphales, Plin. 8, 48 f. 74. in triumphali *sc.* veste, (purpura) miscetur auro, Id. 9, 36 f. 60.—consularis ac triumphalis vir, *i. e.* qui fuerat consul ac triumphaverat, Paterc. 2, 6. *so* triumphales *sc.* viri, Suet. Aug. 25. Quinctil. 11, 1, 36. triumphales senes, Ov. F. 6, 264. *cf.* Liv. 5, 41. imagines triumphales, *i. e.* triumphalium virorum, Hor. Epod. 8, 12. triumphalis statua, *i. e.* habitu triumphantis, Plin. Ep. 2, 7. *cf.* Plin. 33, 9 f. 46. triumphales *sc.* statuae, *triumphal statues* erected in honour of great men in the Forum, Juvenal. 1, 129.—porta triumphalis, *the gate*, through which those who triumphed entered the city, Cic. Pis. 23. Suet. Aug. 101. Ioseph. de bell. Jud. 7, 14.—provincia quae fuerit ex omnibus una maximè triumphalis, *i. e.* Macedonia, *most fertile in triumphs*, over which most triumphs have been gained, Cic. Pis. 19. Germanicus—oravit causas etiam, triumphalis, *after having triumphed*, or rather, *after being presented with triumphal ornaments*. Suet. Cal. 3. *cf.* Dio. 56, 17 & 26. Ov. F. 1, 21. * triumphalia ornamenta, *(i. e.* quae triumphantibus dari solebant; *sc.* aurea corona, toga picta, palmata tunica, &c. Liv. 10, 7: & 30, 15.) *triumphal ornaments*, which, under the emperors, used to be decreed to meritorious generals, when the honour of an actual triumph was rarely granted to any one, Suet. Aug. 38. Tib. 9 & 20. Dio. 54, 24, &c. (A. 390.)—sometimes called simply, TRIUMPHALIA, *sc.* ornamenta, Tac. An. 4, 14 & 16. H. 4, 4. Paterc. 2, 116. Plin. pan. 89.—TRIUMPHĀRE, *to triumph*; inde appellatum, quòd cum imperatore milites redeuntes clamitant per urbem in Capitolium eunti, IO TRIUMPHE, IO; idque a θριαμβεῦ Graeco Liberi Patris cognomento potest dictum esse, Varr. L. L. 5, 7 nt. tuque dum procedis, IO TRIUMPHE, non semel dicemus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 49. Regulus magna bella gesserat, bis consul fuerat, triumphârat, Cic. Fin. 2, 20. Curius de Samnitibus, de Sabinis, de Pyrrho triumphavit, Cic. Sen. 16. M. Fortius Cato ex Hispaniâ triumphavit, Liv. 34, 46. *cf.* Cic. Phil. 11, 8. Pis. 23. Iti omnium primi, nullo bello gesto, triumphârunt, Liv. 40, 38.—hujus victoriae compos Nero ovans triumphavit, *obtained an ovation* or *lesser triumph*, Vell. 2, 96.—* *metaph.* de me jure triumphat Amor, Propert. 2, 7, 28. *cf.* Ov. A. 2, 18, 18.—triumpho, scilicet me latere tecto abscedere, *I triumph* or *rejoice exceedingly*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5. in quo exsultat et triumphat oratio mea, Cic. Cat. 2, 2. *add.* Id. Cluent. 5. Verr. 5, 46. Att. 9, 16. Ov. M. 6, 283. Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 48.—¶ *passiv.* pro Mithridate—non regnum precari; sed ne triumpharetur, *that he might not be led in triumph*, Tac. Ann. 12, 19 f. proximis temporibus triumphati magis quàm victi sunt *sc.* Germani, *have been triumphed over*, Id. G. 37 f. *so* omnia armis Rom. superata, et a Cornelio Balbo triumphata *sc.* sunt, Plin. 5, 5.—* *imperf.* portari in triumpho Massiliam vidimus, et ex urbe triumphari, sine qua nunquam imperatores nostri ex transalpinis bellis triumphârunt, *and that city triumphed over*, Cic. Off. 2, 8. an non sensistis triumphatum hodie de vobis esse? *that you have been triumphed over*, Liv. 2, 38. tum primum, sine auctoritate senatûs, populi jussu triumphatum est, *a triumph was celebrated*, Liv. 3, 63 f.—TRIUMPHĀTUS, part. *triumphed over*, *vanquished*; Tityrus, et fruges, Aeneiaque arma legentur, Roma, triumphati dum caput orbis eris, (*al.* erit,) Ov. A. 1, 15, 26. triumphata gens *sc.* Germania a Druso, ib. 1, 14, 46. *cf.* E. 1, 647. 3, 732. P. 2, 2, 41. &

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2, 2, 72. bisque triumphatas utroque ab littore gentes, *i. e.* Asia *and* Africa, *on the eastern and western shores* of the Mediterranean sea, Virg. G. 3, 33. ille (Mummius) triumphatâ Capitolia ad alta Corintho victor aget currum, *having triumphed over* or *vanquished Corinth*, Id. A. 6, 836.

TRIUMVIR, īri, m. *one of three men* jointly employed to execute any public office.; Caius Gracchus triumvir coloniis deducendis, *one of three commissioners for planting colonies*, Sall. Jug. 42. *so* Triumviri coloniae deducendae, Liv. 4, 11. 6, 26 &c. (A. 158.)—TRIUMVIRI capitales, *three men* who had the charge of the prison and of inflicting punishment on condemned criminals, Sall. Cat. 55. (A. 147.)—epulones, *who had the care of providing the sacred feasts*, Liv. 33, 42. (A. 307.)—mensarii *v.* monetales, *who had the charge of the mint*, Liv. 23, 21. (A. 148.)—nocturni, *who took care of the city in the night-time*, (qui incendiis per urbem arcendis praeerant,) Liv. 9, 46. (A. 148.)—TRIUMVIRI reip. constituendae, *i. e.* C. Octavius, M. Antonius, & M. Lepidus, Flor. 4, 6. Suet. Aug. 27. Vell. 2, 88. Quinctil. 1, 6. Liv. Epit. 120. Nep. 25, 12. (A. 102 & 157.)—Triumviri conquirendae juventuti per agros ad supplendos exercitus, Liv. 25, 5.—sacris conquirendis, et reficiendis aedibus Fortunae, ib. c. 7.—senatui legendo, Suet. Aug. 37.—TRIUMVIRĀLIS, e, *of* or *belonging to a* triumvir *or* triumviri; fectus flagellis hic triumviralibus, *cut with the whips of the* triumviri capitales, Hor. Epod. 4, 11. *cf.* Tac. An. 5, 9. Cicero triumvirali proscriptione consumtus est, Quinctil. 12, 10, 13. *add.* Senec. de benef 2, 11. TRIUMVIRĀTUS, ūs, m. *the office* or *dignity of a* triumvir, Cic. Brut. 31. ne triumviratu suo nimis superbiat Antonius, Plin. 9, 35 f. 59. *add.* Vell. 2, 86. Flor. 4, 6. Suet. Aug. 37. tribunatu antè gesto, triumviratibusque, nocturno altero, altero coloniae deducendae, *having formerly been a tribune, and twice a* triumvir, *once for regulating the nightly watch of the city, and, at another time, for settling a colony*, Liv. 9, 46.

TRIUNCIS, is, m. *(al.* teruncius,) a brass coin weighing *three ounces*; afterwards called QUADRANS, Plin. 33, 3 f. 13 m.

TRIXĀGO, ĭnis, f. *the herb germander*, Plin. 24, 15 f. 80. Cels. 4, 6, 13. 5, 27, 67. potio ex trixagine, *a potion of germander*, Id. 8, 9, 16.

TRŎCHAEUS, i, m. *a trochee, a foot in verse of two syllables, a long and a short; the contrary of an* iambus, *and the same with* chorēus: *but anciently the same with a* tribrachys, *three short syllables*; iambum brevi longâque, huic contrarium e longâ et brevi, *chorcum* nos, non ut alii *trochaeum*, nominamus, Quinctil. 9, 80. tres breves *trochaeum* (efficiunt,) quem *tribrachyn* dici volunt, qui choreo *trochaei* nomen imponunt, ib. 82. *trochaeum* (i. e. tribrachyn) ut nimis currentem (*a* τρέχω, curro,) damnat Aristoteles, eique *cordacis* nomen imponit, ib. 88. *so* Cic. Orat. 57. *cf.* de orat. 3, 47.—TROCHĀICUS, a. *trochaic, consisting of trochees*; at ille comicus aeque senarius (versus,) quem *trochaicum* vocant, (continetur *v.* constat) pluribus choreis, qui *trochaei* ab aliis dicuntur, Quinctil. 4, 9, 140.

TRŎCHILUS, i, m. a small bird called *a wren*, Plin. 10, 74 f. 95. *cf.* 8, 25 f. 37.—¶ 2. *a semicircular cavity* or *channel* between the tores, in the bases of columns, Vitruv. 3, 3.

* TROCHISCUS, i, m. *a trochisch*, a medicine made up in the form of a small ball or lozenge; Cels. 5, 17, 10.

TROCHLEA, ae, f. *a machine for raising weights, a pulley*, Vitruv. 10, 2. Cato, R. R. 3. Lucr. 4, 903.—* *metaph.* ab imo pulmone pituitam trochleis adducere, *to force up phlegm from the lungs, to hawk*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 56.

* TROCHUS, i, m. *a circle of brass or iron set round with rings*, which boys and young men amused themselves in whirling along, as our children do wooden hoops:—a diversion borrowed from the Greeks, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 57 Art. 380. Ov. Art. 3, 383. Tr. 2, 486. Martial. 14, 168. & 169. Propert. 3, 12, 6. (A. 441.)

* TROPAEI *sc.* venti, *winds which blow from the sea, in return* for those that blow from the land, (apogei,) Plin. 2, 43.

* TROPAEUM, i, n. *a trophy*, (A. 572.)

* TRŌPICUS, a. *(a* τρέπω, verto,) *tropical*: tropica signa, *the signs of* libra, capricornus, aries *and* cancer; quae *tropica* appellant, quod in illis quatuor anni tempora vertuntur, Manil. 3, 621. nonaginta dies et quatuor ac medium *(i. e.* dimidium diei) sol confecit, a tropico in tropicum dum permeat astrum, Auson. eclog. de ratione dicr. an. v. 1. *cf.* Edyll. 16, 7.—* tropici circuli, *the two tropicks of* Cancer *and* Capricorn; so called, because when the sun comes to either, he *turns* back to the other, Hygin. Astron. 1, 6. TROPICA, ōrum, n. *changes*, Petron. c. 88.

* TRŌPIS, is, f. *a kind of vapid wine*; feret ipse tropin de face lagenae, Martial. 12, 84.

* TRŌPUS, i, m. *a trope*, an elegant *turning* of a word from its proper sense to a borrowed meaning, Quinctil. 9, 1, 4. 8, 6, 66. add. 8, 4, 29. & 9, 4, 26 &c.—TROPICUS, a. *tropical, metaphorical*, Gell. 13, 24.

TROSSŬLI, ōrum, m. *a name given to the Roman* Equites; quòd oppidum Tuscorum Trossŭlum sine operâ peditum ceperint, Festus; & Plin. 33, 2 f. 9.—* Those knights particularly were called TROSSULI, who were noted for their finical dress and effeminate manner of living, Senec. Ep. 76 & 87. ideoque quia non intelligunt trossulos *(for* trossulus) nomen quid valeat, multos pudet trossulos vocari, Plin. ibid. unde istud dedecus, in quo trossulus exsultat tibi per subsellia laevis? Pers. 1, 82.

TRUA, ae, f. *a kind of vessel for lading out water*, Varr. L. L. 4, 25.

TRUCĪDĀRE, (trux & caedo,) *to slay* or *kill cruelly, to murder, assassinate* or *massacre, to butcher*; ne capti sicut pecora trucidemini, Sall. Cat. 58 f. quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero, Cic. Cat. 1, 4 *add.* Cic. Manil. 3. Liv. 29, 18. Hirt. B. Afr. 26. ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet, Hor. Art. 185. primosque tru-

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trucidant Danai, Virg. A. 2, 494. multae apes singulos (fucos) adgressae trucidant, Plin. 11, 11. seu pisces, seu porrum, et caepe trucidas, *you murder*, i. e. *devour* or *eat*, alluding to the opinion of Pythagoras, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21.—* *metaph.* foenore trucidare plebem, *to ruin utterly*, Liv. 6, 37. juventus ne effundat patrimonium, ne fenore trucidetur, Cic. Coel. 18.—TRUCĪDĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a massacring* or *butchering*; nullus ei ludus videtur esse jucundior, quàm cruor, quàm caedes, quàm ante oculos trucidatio civium, Cic. Phil. 4, 5. inde non jam pugna, sed trucidatio velut pecorum fieri, Liv. 28, 16. * interlucatio arboribus prodest; sed omnium annorum trucidatio inutilissima, *the hacking* or *mangling of them every year*, Plin. 17, 27 f. 35.

TRŪCŪLENTUS, a. (a trux,) *fierce, savage, cruel, rough, terrible of aspect, grim, stern, sullen, truculent*; nulla Getis toto gens est truculentior orbe, Ov. P. 2, 7, 31. truculentior Euris, Ov. Ep. 11, 9. spectat truculenta loquentem, *she looks at him sternly*, Id. M. 13, 558. foetâ truculentior ursâ, *more cruel*, ib. 803. so truculentior quàm antea, Tac. An. 12, 50. facinus nefarium et truculentissimum, A. ad Herenn. 4, 8.—ego ille agrestis, saevus, tristis, parcus, truculentus, (stern,) tenax, duxi uxorem, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12. is est—truculentis oculis, *he has fierce* or *stern eyes*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 21. quò truculentior visu foret, Tacit. H. 4, 22. tigris etiam feris ceteris truculenta, Plin. 8, 4. quàm teter incedebat! quàm truculentus! quam terribilis aspectu! Cic. Sext. 8. truculentis vocibus strepere, *with fierce* or *threatening words*, Tac. An. 1, 25.—* truculentus et silvester, et vitae inscius, tristem juventam, Venere desertâ colis, *rude* or *rough, rustick*, Senec. Hippol. 461. so at est truculentior, atque plus aequo liber, Hor. S. 1, 3, 51.—*hence* TRUCULENTUS, *the churl*, the name of one of the plays of Plautus; jam non sum truculentus, *I am not churlish* or *no churl now*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 6.—TRUCULENTĒ & -ter, adv. *fiercely, sternly*, &c. truculentiùs se gerebat, quàm ceteri, Cic. Rull. 2, 5. truculentissimè eum aspexit, Quintil. 6, 1, 43.—TRUCULENTIA, ae, f. *fierceness, roughness*; tuam exspectio truculentiam, *your churlishness*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 7.—truculentiâ caeli praestat Germania, *is remarkable for the rigour* or *inclemency of its climate*, Tac. An. 2, 24.

TRŪDĒRE, (trūdo, si, sum,) *to thrust, to push, to jostle, to shove forward, to drive*; quò trudis? sc. me, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 87. trudit et impellit, quasi navim velaque ventus, Lucr. 6, 1031. venti quamlibet in partem trudunt res ante, ruuntque impetibus crebris, ib. 1, 3293. *cf.* 4, 900. 4, 188. adverso trudere monte saxum, *to push a stone up a mountain*; *as* Sisyphus *did*, ib. 3, 1013. quasi quid pugno, brachiique superne conjectu trudatur, et extendatur in undas, ib. 6, 434. cohortes fugientium agmine impulsae truduntur in paludem, Tac. An. 1, 63. *cf.* 2, 11. aut trudit acres hinc et hinc multâ cane apros in obstantes plagas, Hor. Epod. 2, 30. glaciem cùm flumina trudunt, *roll down*, Virg. G. 1, 310. formicae grandia trudunt obnixae frumenta humeris, *shoving with their shoulders, push forward the large grains*, Id. A. 4, 405. oppositum trudentes pectore montem, *shoving* or *striving to move the opposing mountain* of snow, Id. G. 3, 373.—* hinc trudetur foras, *he shall be turned out of doors*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 30.—pampinus—trudit gemmas, *puts forth its buds*, Virg. G. 2, 335. se medio trudunt de cortice gemmae, *the buds thrust themselves forth* or *burst out*, ib. 74. so truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno, ib. 31.—¶ *metaph.* nunc est exspectatio comitiorum, in qua omnibus invitis trudit noster Magnus (Pompeius) Auli filium, *i. e.* Afranium, *pushes* or *urges* his *election* to the consulship, Cic. Att. 1, 16. a med. Socrates cum paene in manu mortiferum illud teneret poculum, locutus ita est, ut non ad mortem trudi, verùm in caelum videretur ascendere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29. *cf.* Id. Har. resp. 28. in vitia alter alterum trudimus, Senec. Ep. 41 f. in arma trusus, Tac. H. 5, 25.—* fallacia alia aliam trudit, *presses on, follows* or *comes after*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 40. truditur dies die, *day is driven on* or *pushed off by day*, day presses on the heels of day, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 15.—TRUSANS, ntis, part. freq. *pushing* or *thrusting often*, Catull. 56, 5.—so TRŪSITĀRE, fr. subito latrones advolant, interque caedem ferro mulum trusitant, *and amidst the slaughter push* or *prick the mule with their swords*, Phaedr. 2, 7, 7.—TRŪDES v. -is, is, f. *an instrument for thrusting* or *pushing, a stake* or *pole*, Tac. An. 3, 46. TRUSATILIS, e, *that may be pushed*; mola trusatilis, *a hand-mill*, that may be turned with a man's hand, Cato 10 & 11.

TRULLA, ae, f. (q. truvŭla *a* trua, Varr. L. L. 4, 25.) *a vessel* for taking water from a bucket or caldron, Cato, R. R. 10 & 13.—* *a cup* or *bowl*, for drinking in, Plin. 37, 2 f. 7. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 144. Juvenal. 3, 108. Martial. 9, 97. Col. 9, 12, 2.—or *a vessel with a handle* for taking wine from a jar, and pouring it into the cup Cic. Verr. 4, 27.—* *a pan* for holding fire, Liv. 37, 11.—* *a mason's* or *plaisterer's trowel*, Pallad. 1, 13 & 15.—TRULLEUM v. -ium, i, n. *a bowl* or *basin* for washing one's hands in, Varr. L. L. 4, 25. Cato, 10.—so TRULLEUS, i, m. Plin. 34, 2 f. 3.—TRULISSĀRE, *to lay on mortar* or *plaster with a trowel*, Vitruv. 7, 3 & 4. 5, 10.—*whence* TRULISSĀTIO, ōnis, f. ibid.

TRUNCUS, i, m. *the trunk, stock* or *body of a tree*, without the branches, Cic. Or. 3, 46. terra ex minutissimis feminibus tantos truncos ramosque procreat, Cic. Sen. 15. *add.* Lucr. 1, 354. arboris obnixus trunco, Virg. G. 3, 233. enodes trunci, *knotless stocks*, ib. 2, 77. poma quoque, ut primùm truncos sensêre valentes, &c. *apple-trees also, when they are ingrafted on strong trunks*, ib. 426. sed truncis oleae melius—respondent, *olives succeed better by truncheons*, i. e. by cutting the trunk or the thick branches into pieces of a foot, or a foot and a half in length, and planting them, ib. 30 & 63. so melius truncis, quàm plantis olivetum constituitur, Col. de arb. 17, 1. *cf.* 5, 9, 1 &c. Cato, 45, 1. truncus siculnus, *the trunk of a fig-tree*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 1. so acernus, Ov. M. 8, 346. indutosque jubet truncos hostilibus

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ibus armis (*i. e.* tropaea) ipſos ferre duces, inimicaque nomina figi, Virg. A. 11, 83. *add.* ib. 5, 207.—* per ſynecdoch. *a tree*, V. Flac. 8, 461. runci frondentes, *leafy branches*, put for *vere*, ib. 287.—¶ 2. *the trunk* of an animal without the limbs or the head, Cic. Or. 18. Roſc. Com. 10. inque canes totidem (*i. e.* tres) truncо digeſtus ib uno Cerberus, *the three-headed dog*, Ov. Ep. 9, 93. truncus iners jacui, Ov. A. 3, 7, 15. jacet ingens littore truncus, avulſumque humeris caput, Virg. A. 2, 557. et caput abſciſſum, calido riventeque truncо, Lucr. 3, 655. *cf.* 405.—* *metaph.* atqui ſtirpes ſunt aegritudinis quàm multae, quàm amarae! quae, ipſo truncо everſo, eligendae ſunt, *i. e.* tollendae, evellendae, (*al.* illidendae,) Cic. Tuſc. 3, 34.—* *a dull, ſtupid fellow*; qui poteſt eſſe in ejuſmŏdi truncо ſapientia? Cic. N. D. 1, 30. ſed qui, tanquam truncus atque ſtipes, ſi ſtetiſſet modò, poſſet ſuſtinere tamen titulum conſulatûs, Cic. Piſ. 9.—[3. *the ſhaft* of a column or obelisk, Vitruv. 3, 3. & 4, 1. Plin. 16, 40 ſ. 76, 3.—Truncŭlus, a, um. *a ſmall trunk* or *ſtem*; trunculi ſuum, *the legs of ſwine* or *pigs' petitoes*, Celſ. 2, 20 f. & 22, a. prioribus cibis adjicere—ex carne ungulas et ſumma trunculorum, *the hoofs and trotters* or *legs of ſwine*, id. 4, 7 f.——

TRUNCUS, a. *maimed, mutilated*; animalia trunca pedum, *without feet*, Virg. G. 4, 310. quaedam (animalia) imperfecta ſuiſque trunca vident ſuis partibus, *deſtitute of* ſome of *their parts*, Qv. M. 1, 428. *ſo* jam illa vulgata, variè ex integris truncos gigni, ex truncis integros, eâdem parte truncos, Plin. 7, 11 ſ. 10. trunca arbor, *having branches lopped off*, Curt. 8, 11, 8. infeſto Lateranum pondere (*al.* vulnere) truncae arboris urgebat, *i. e.* fuſtis, *of his club* or *baton*, Sil. 5, 252. almus, *i. e.* navis ſine clavo et armamentis, V. Flacc. 2, 300. arma, *ſhattered, broken*, Stat. Th. 10, 342. (*al.* 336.) truncum cadaver, *i. e.* ſine capite, Ov. in Ibin. 517. *ſo* velut truncum corpus dempto capite, Curt. 6, 9, 28. lac labat illa (capra) deo (*ſc.* Jovi;) ſed fregit in arbore cornu, truncaque dimidiâ parte decoris erat, *and was deprived of the half of her beauty*, Ov. F. 5, 122. (vid. G. 356.) truncum corpus, *i. e.* ſine brachiis, Ov. M. 3, 680. *ſo* trunca ſed oſtendens diſjectis corpora membris, *ſhewing his maimed body with his arms cut off*, ib. 724. puer trunci corporis, *defective in his limbs*, Liv. 41, 9. ut per has reliquias trunci corporis preſor, *i. e.* oculis ſpoliati, *without eyes*, Senec. Oedip. 1021. trunci cervice duces, *i. e.* capita ducum caeſorum abſciſſa, Lucan. 8, 436. trunci enſes, *i. e.* fracti, Stat. Th. 2, 2. 711. trunca frons, *ſc.* Achelöi luminis in taurum verſi, *his mutilated forehead*, leſpoiled of one of its horns, Ov. M. 9, 1 & 86. *ſc.* Stat. Th. 4, 107. Sil. 3, 42. *but* truncâ fronte *ſc.* Scevolae, *his forehead being diſfigured* by the oſs of his eyes, Sil. 9, 401. Scylla ferîs truncо atrat ab inguine monſtris, *i. e.* canibus, *from her mutilated groin*, Ov. P. 4, 10, 25. *cf.* M. 14, 67. G. 174.) truncum lignum, i e. *a broken and pointleſs ſpear*, Val. Flacc. 6, 251. Nanus—jactat truncas ad cava buxa manus, *ſtretched out his too ſhort* hands to the hollow flute, Propert. 4, 8, 42. trunca geras ſaevo mutilatis partibus enſe—membra, Ov. in Ibin, 549. alii partes et membra carinae trunca tenent, *and broken limbs of the ſhip*, Id. M. 11, 559. truncae inhoneſto vulnere nares, *diſfigured*, Virg. A. 6, 497. trunca nemora, i. e. *cropped trees*, ſtript of their branches and leaves, Stat. Th. 4, 455. Pelopis ſolennia trunci, *the ſolemnity of the mutilated* Pelops, *i. e.* the Olympic games inſtituted in honour of Pelops, who had an ivory ſhoulder, in place of his real one, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 52. Th. 6, 5. (G. 404.) trunca pinus, *a pine-tree having its branches cut off*, Virg. A. 3, 659. ranae truncae pedibus, *frogs without feet*, Ov. M. 15, 376. truncaque tela viri, *i. e.* fracta, Virg. A. 11, 9. trunca tempora, *i. e.* ſpoliata cornibus, *his mutilated temples*, Ov. Ep. 9, 140. trunca tropaea, *the trophies* or ſpoils of the enemy fixed *on the trunks* of trees, Ov. P. 3, 4, 104. trunci naribus, auribuſque vultus, *without noſtrils and ears*, Martial. 2, 83, 3. *but* truncos ferre patris vultus, *i. e.* caput reciſum, Stat. Th. 5, 236.—* ridebant adulteri truncae viri ſortis manus, *cut off*, Senec. Controv. 1, 4. *ſo* trunca brachia, V. Flacc. 4, 181.—¶ *metaph.* urbs trunca, ſine ſenatu &c. *mutilated, diſmembered*, Liv. 31, 29. manus, ſine quibus trunca eſſet actio ac debilis, &c. *maimed* or *defective, and weak*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 85. *ſo* ſine rerum naturae cognitione, trunca et debilis medicina eſſet, *without natural philoſophy, medicine would be an imperfect and weak ſcience*, Celſ. praef. 16. Geticae non plura queruntur noſpitibus tectis truncо ſermone volucres, *with an inarticulate voice*, or *in broken* or *interrupted notes*, Stat. Th. 12, 479. et truncum ſine honore pecus, *i. e.* armentum, cui taurus vir gregis ademptus eſt, ib. 5, 333. *ſo* ceu truncus capitis—exercitus, *deprived of its head* or *leader*, Sil. 10, 311. trunca quaedam ex Menandro. *ſome fragments* or *broken ſentences*, Gell. 2, 23. Trunkāre, *to maim* or *mutilate*; Theſſălis *ſc.* ſaga—oſcula fingens truncavitque caput, &c. Lucan. 6, 566. caeſorum truncare cadavera regum ſperat, *to cut in pieces*, ib. 584. dum' pecuniam ſibi quiſque trahunt, majore aliorum vi truncabantur, *they were butchered* or *cut in pieces*, Tac. H. 3, 33. nec in roedio truncatis marmore cervos, *nor ſhooting* or *killing the ſtags on the frozen ſea*, V. Flac. 6, 568. truncat olus foliis, *he ſtrips the pot herbs of their* uſeleſs *leaves*, Ov. M. 8, 647. * *metaph.* heroos greſſu truncare tenores, *i. e.* heroicos verſus uno pede diminuere, pentametrum de hexametro facere, et elegos ſcribere, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 99.—Truncātus, part. *being* or *having been maimed*; qui poenam captivitatis, truncatâ corporis parte, tulerant, Juſtin. 11, 14. plerique truncato ex vulneribus corpore, Tac. An. 1, 17. truncatuſque Pelops, Stat. Th. 4, 490. frons truncata, *i.e.* altero oculo ſpoliata, Sil. 4, 541.

Trūsus, *thruſted*; truſatĭlis, &c. *ſee* Trudere.

Tăūtĭna, ae, f. *a balance*, properly the hole, in which the tongue of the ſcales of a balance moves, Perſ. 1, 10 & ibi Scholiaſt. *add.* Varr. L. L. 4 f. Vitruv. 10, 8. quae non aurificis ſtatērâ, ſed quadam populari trutinâ examinantur, Cic.

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Or. 2, 28. *add.* Juvenal. 6, 436. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30. S. 1, 3, 72.—TRŪTINĀRI, *to weigh* or *examine*, Pers. 3, 82.

TRUX, trūcis, a. *fierce, cruel, fell, stern, severe, savage;* trux erat Alcides, Martial. 9, 26, 7. truces Iberi, Id. 10, 78, 9. trux aper, Ov. M. 10, 715. taurus, Id. Ep. 4, 166. truces tauri, ib. 1, 59. M. 7, 111. 8, 297. truces animi, Lucan. 7, 128. candida pax homines, trux decet ira feras, Ov. Art. 3, 502. ira *(sc.* genuit) truces inimicitias, et funebre bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19 f. Appius truci ingenio, *of a cruel disposition*, Liv. 3, 54. M. Catonem oratorem non solùm gravem, sed interdum etiam trucem esse scimus omnes, quum ingenio sit mitis, *that* Cato *is not only a grave orator, but sometimes also austere*, Liv. 34, 5. sententiam deinde aeque trucem orationi adjecit, *an opinion* or *resolution equally harsh* or *severe*, Liv. 29, 19. trux et violentum genus dicendi, Quinct. 11, 1, 3. Balbus truci eloquentiâ habebatur, *of an overbearing* or *pernicious eloquence*, Tac. An. 6, 48 f. fratris interitu trux, *exasperated*, ib. 3, 8. trux sonor, *a savage bowling*, ib. 1, 65. cohors—cantuum et armorum tumultu trux, *formidable for the uproar of their savage war-whoop, and the clangor of their arms*, ib. 4, 47. trucia castra, *ferocious*, ib. 1, 44. milites truces armis, *sword in hand, as if prepared for battle*, Tac. H. 1, 40. *so* cùm ex diverso velut sciem, telis et armis trucem, aspicerent, *in terrible array, brandishing their arms*, ib. 4, 46. truces fremitus tubae, Senec. Octav. 400. neque excitatur classico miles truci, Hor. Epod. 2, 5. expavêre trucem per vasta silentia vocem, Sil. 1, 67. venti truces, Plin. 2, 36.—¶ 2. *stern, grim, cruel, terrible of aspect;* aspectu truci, Cic. Div. 2, 64. quid omnium vultus in unum me truces, Hor. Epod. 5, 4. faciesque truces, oculosque minaces, Lucan. 7, 291. truces corpore, *horrid in their appearance*, Tac. H. 2, 74. ¶ 3. *rough, rude, rustick, inimical to pleasure;* blanda truces animos fertur molisse voluptas, Ov. Art. A. 2, 477. *cf.* Propert. 2, 34, 50.—mella dari, nucleosque jubet, dulcesque placentas, et quidquid pueros non finit esse truces, *refractory* or *intractable*, Martial. 11, 87.

TRYBLIUM, i, n. *a plate* or *salver;* olea in tryblio, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 9.

* TRYCHNOS, i, f. *nightshade*, an herb; quam quidam strychnon scripsêre, Plin. 21, 31 f. 105.

* TRYGINON, i, n. *a kind of ink made of grapestones*, (e vinaceis,) Plin. 3, 6 f. 35.

TRYXĀLIS, is, f. *a cricket; see* troxălis.

TRYGON, *a poisonous fish; see* trigon.

TU, tui, tibi, te, pron. *thou* or *you;* Tityre, tu patulae &c. Virg. E. 1, 1 & 4. tu mihi quodcunque hoc regni, tu sceptra, Jovemque concilias: tu das &c. Virg. A. 1, 78. tu mihi etiam legis Porciae, tu C. Gracchi, tu horum libertatis, tu cujusquam denique hominis popularis mentionem facis? Cic. Rabir. perd. 4. tune ille Aeneas, *for* an tu es? Virg. A. 1, 617. tun' *(for* an tu) me herì advenisse dicis? Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 126. id viso, tune an illi insaniant, Ter. And. 3, 3, 4. mulier, tun' adposuisti hunc? ib. 4, 4, 3. chem, tun' hic eras, mi Phaedria, Id. Eun. 1, 2, 6. *cf.* Ad. 1, 2, 47. Hec. 4, 1, 34. Add. 5, 4, 7. propera tu, mea Cantharа, curre, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 55. ne fueris hic tu, *be not you like him*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 40. tu si hic sis, aliter sentias, *if you were in my condition*, Ter. And. 2, 1, 10. me si feret tui me, Ter. Eun. 2, 7, 32. ita ut tu jubes, *for* jussisti, ib. 5, 1, 25. tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi seris, tibi eidem metis, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 72. jam tibi istuc cerebrum desperditam, excetra tu, *viper that thou art*, Id. Cas. 3, 5, 18. *cf.* Pers. 1, 4, 7. tibine haec diutiùs licere speras facere? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 50.—te, dulcis conjux, te solo in littore secum, te, veniente die, te, decedente, canebat, Virg. G. 4, 465. nec te miseret natasque, tuique, Id. A. 7, 360.—tene istuc loqui? *for* an oportet te loqui istuc? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 48. * TIBI *is sometimes apparently redundant, but has a particular elegance;* ecce tibi e transverso Lampsacenus Strato, qui &c. Cic. Acad. 4, 38. at tibi repente—venit ad me Canisius noster, Cic. Fam. 9, 2. hic tibi strepitus, &c. ib. 8, 1, 4. nunc tibi nostri milites, ib. 8, 15, 2. hic tibi nostra Cato advolat, Id. Att. 1, 14 m. alter tibi descendit de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic. Rosc. A. 46. *add.* Sil. 13, 854.—* TE *in the abl. when joined with* CUM *is put before;* as, tecum fervavi eadem, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 10. quid taces? tecum loquor, Id. Mil. 2, 5, 12. tecum sentio, Id. Ps. 4, 2, 3. neque istam vidi, nisi tecum simul, Amph. 2, 2, 136. tecum habita, Pers. 4, 52. de quibus rebus tecum colloqui volo, Nep. 2, 9.—* *with verbs of asking* TECUM *is put for* TE; as, Mnesiloche, hoc tecum oro, ut illius animum regas, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 90. tecum oravem, ut faceres, ib. 3, 6, 25. tecum oro, senex, ut illas serves, Id. Rud. 3, 4, 68. tecum oro, et quaesco, ut &c. Id. Curc. 3, 64. oravi tecum, uxorem ut duceres, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 64.—¶ *plur.* VOS, *you* or *ye;* vestrûm v. vestri, *(antiq.* vostrûm & vostri,) *of you;* vobis, *to you;* vos, vos mihi testes estis, me verum loqui, Plaut. Capt. prol. 3. vos coryli testes, et flumina, nymphis *fr.* estis, cùm &c. Virg. E. 5, 21.—*with a collective noun sing.* vos Romanus exercitus non desliteritis impio bello, Liv. 7, 40. *cf.* Sil. 3, 287.—vos, ô Calliope, precor, aspirate canenti, *(for* ô Musae;—Calliope, *as being the chief of the Muses*, is put for the whole,) Virg. A. 9, 525. *cf.* Sil. 12, 390. nè cui sit vestrûm mirum, cur &c. Ter. Heaut. prol. 1. nunc, qui scripserit, et cuja Graeca sit, ni partem maximam existimarem scire vostrûm, id dicerem, ib. v. 9. saepe majores vestrûm misericordiâ plebis Romanae, Sallust. Cat. 33. *cf.* Gell. 20, 6. video, patres conscripti, in me omnium vestrûm ora atque oculos esse conversos, Cic. Cat. 4, 1. imperium summum Romae habebit, qui vestrum primus, ô juvenes, oculum matri tulerit, Liv. 1, 47. habetis ducem memorem vestri, oblitum sui, Cic. Cat. 4, 9.—* Vestrûm *or* vostrûm *is supposed to be contracted for* vostrorum & vostrarum, *which were anciently in use;* thus, maxima pars vostrorum intelligit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 123. *so* cùm egomet mecum in animo vitam tuam considero, omniumque adeò vostrum, vulgus quae ab se segregant, Ter. Heaut. 2,

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2, 4, 6.—* CUM, *when joined with* vobis *in the abl. is put after; as*, quid mihi vobiscum est, ô Phoebe, novemque sorores? Martial. 2, 22. sum stulta multùm, quae vobiscum fabuler, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 33.—* *The syllabical adjections* te & met *are sometimes added to* tu; *and* met *to* vos; id quod multo tute ipse fatebere majus, Virg. E. 3, 35. tute ipse his rebus finem praescripsti, pater, Ter. And. 1, 1, 124. quamobrem tute id non facis? ib. 4, 3, 12. *add.* Eun. 3, 1, 36. & 5, 2, 54. Heaut. 1, 1, 14. Ad. 3, 1, 3. & 4, 5, 55. Hec. 3, 1, 57. & 6, 2, 18. Phor. 2, 1, 50. uxor, si cessés, aut te amare cogitat; aut tete amari, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 8. *add.* Phor. 3, 1, 3. tutemet mirabere, Heaut. 2, 3, 133. tutemet in culpâ cùm sis, ne cernere possis, Lucr. 4, 913. tibimet ipsi supplicia irroga, Senec. Hippol. 122.—ita vosmet aiebatis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 118. durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis, Virg. A. 1, 207. nullum consilium libentiùs sequar, quàm quod vosmet ipsi attuleritis, Liv. 34, 17. a cujus crudelitate vosmet ipsi armis vindicâstis, Id. 3, 56. contra vosmetipsos facere videmini, Cic. Rosc. A. 36 f. *cf.* Acad. 4, 23. Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 13.

TUUS, a, um, pron. possess. adj. *thy* or *thine, your* or *yours*; tuus pater modò me prehendit, Ter. And. 2, 2, 16. tua merx est, tua indicatio est, Plaut. Perf. 4, 3, 37. tuo tibi judicio est utendum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26. Nicias tuâ sui memoriâ delectatur, Cic. Att. 13, 1. tua solius consuetudo, Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 6. tuus jam regnat Apollo, Virg. E. 4, 10. tu decus omne tuis *sc.* amicis, ib. 5, 34. *cf.* Cic. Fam. 13, 16, 6. Att. 4, 15. tuus est nunc Chremes, facturum quae voles scio esse omnia, *is now yours*, Ter. And. 5, 6, 12.—id tua nihil refert, *does not concern you*, Id. Hec. 4, 3, 12. *cf.* 5, 3, 12. Phor. 4, 5, 12. quid tua isthaec? *sc.* referunt, Eun. 2, 3, 25.—* tuum est, *it is your part* or *duty*, Aud. 4, 1, 55. *cf.* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 36.—de tuo, *from your own* property, out of your own purse, Id. Trin. 2, 2, 47. tetigine quidquam tui? Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24.—tempore non tuo, *at an unfavourable* or *unseasonable time*, Martial. 10, 19, 12. haec hora est tua, *is favourable*, ib. v. 19. *cf.* Verr. 1, 19.—* RTE *is sometimes added*; tuopte tibi consilio occludunt linguam, et constringunt manus, *they can tye your tongue, and bind your hands with* or *by your own counsel*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 81. tute tibi cà (*sc.* ratione, *al.* à) tuopte ingenio prodes plurimùm, *your easy temper is of great advantage to you*, Id. Capt. 2, 3, 11. scio te sponte non tuâpte errasse, *that you have erred not of yourself, nor of your own accord*. Id. Trin. 3, 2, 40.—TUÂTIM, adv. *in your own way*; jam tuatim facis, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 4.

TŪBA, ae, f. *a trumpet*; non tuba directi (aeris,) non aeris cornua flexi, Ov. M. 1, 98. *cf.* Veget. 3, 5. *But the trumpet was sometimes also crooked*; Batâvique truces, quos aere recurvo stridentes acuêre tubae, Lucan. 1, 431. *add.* Gell. 5, 8. et Macrob. S. 6, 8.—at tuba terribili sonitum procul aere canoro increpuit, Virg. A. 9, 503. at tuba terribili sonitu tartarantara dixit, Enn. apud Serv. ibid.; vox auditur fractos sonitus imitata tubarum, Virg. G. 4, 72. per naves autem (elephas elidit) sonum similem) tubarum raucitati, Plin. 11, 51 f. 112 m. Tyrrhenusque tubae mugire per aethera clangor, Virg. A. 8, 528. Tyrrhenum clangorem dicit ideo, quia apud Tuscos tubam constat inventam, Serv. ibid. *cf.* Stat. Th. 3, 650. et 6, 404. et ibi Lactant. Plin. 7, 56.—*The* TUBA *was used chiefly for giving signals to soldiers*; tubae sono miles ad belli munia cietur, Tac. H. 2, 29. datur cohortibus signum, cornuaque et tubae concinuêre, Id. An. 1, 68. *cf.* 2, 81. tubâ signum dari atque in hostes impetum fieri jussit, Caes. B. C. 3, 46. signum tubâ dedit, ib. c. 60 f. *cf.* B. G. 2, 20. 7, 47 & 81. exoritur clamorque virûm, clangorque tubarum, Virg. A. 2, 313. suos jam incurrentes tubâ revocavit *sc.* Agesilâus, Nep. 12, 1. exta in mare porricit, tubâque signum dedit proficiscendi, Liv. 29, 27. civitas (Corinthus) direpta primùm, deinde, tubâ praecinente, deleta est, Flor. 2, 16. neu tuba praemonitos perducat ad aequora nautas, Lucan. 2, 690. sonipes motus clangore tubarum, Id. 4, 750. insonuêre tubae, 1, 578. tot cecinêre tubae, 6, 130. nec ullae audiri potuere tubae, 3, 542. concilio repentè cantu tubarum convocato, Hirt. B. G. 8, 20. *cf.* Suet. Ner. 19. non bella nôrat, non tubae fremitus truces, Senec. Octav. 400. *(vid.* A. 376, 382, &c.)—* also *at games*; et tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos, Virg. A. 5. 113. qui nunquam castra viderunt, nunquam tubarum sonum, nisi in spectaculis audiêrunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 7. *cf.* Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 139. Juvenal. 6, 249. 10, 213.—*at sacrifices and sacred processions*, Varr. L. L. 5, 3. cantetur que ferâ, nil nisi pompa, tubâ, Ov. F. 1, 716.—*and at funerals*; carmina funereâ flebiliora tubâ, Ov. Ep. 12, 140. *cf.* An. 2, 6, 6. hinc tubae, candelae, &c. Pers. 3, 103. *add.* Virg. A. 11, 192. Hor. S. 1, 6, 4. (A. 477.)—¶ 2. *metaph.* tulerunt acerbiùs, veniam tibi dari, quem appellant tubam belli civilis, *i. e.* auctorem v. concitatorem, *the principal fomenter* or *exciter*, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, *(al.* 13,) 8. haec tuba rixae, *the incitement* or *incentive*, Juvenal. 15, 52. freta navali sollicitare tubâ, *by sounding the trumpet* or *giving the signal for a naval engagement*, Martial. de Spect. 28, 2. ante tubam nobis audax Germania servit, *before battle* or *before the declaration of war*, Claudian. de laud. Stilich. 1, 192 *cf.* v. 246 de rapt. Proserp. 1, 65.—ingenium sacri miraris abesse Maronis, nec quenquam tantâ bella tonare tubâ, *with so great sublimity*, Martial. 8, 56, 4. *cf.* 8, 3 f. 10, 64, 4. 11, 3, 8.—¶ 3. *the pipe of an hydraulick machine*, Vitruv. 10, 12.—TUBICEN, inis, m. *a trumpeter*; tubicines a tuba et canendo, Varr. L. L. 4, 16. in his—cornicines tubicinesque, *(al.* tibicinesque,) Liv. 1, 43. cornicines tubicinesque in equos impositos canere ante vallum jubet, Liv. 2, 64. *add.* Ov. M. 3, 705. Senec. Ep. 78. tubicines sacrorum, Varr. L. L. 4, 24.—TUBILUSTRIUM, i, n. *a festival, when the trumpets* used in sacred rites *were purified, by sacrificing a lamb*; tubilustria dies appellabant, in quibus agnâ tubas lustrabant, Paulus apud Festum;—tubilustrium appellatur, quòd eo die in atrio Sutorio sacro-

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sacrorum tubae lustrantur, Varr. L. L. 5, 3.—*held twice a year, first in honour of* Minerva, *on the last day of her festival, called* QUINQUĀTRUS, uum, *because celebrated for five days*, i. e. *on the 23d March* (x kal. April.) Ov. F. 3, 849. *and in honour of* Vulcan, *on the 22d May*, (x. kal. Junii,) Ov. F. 5, 725.

TŪBER, ĕris, n. *(q. a* tumeo,) *a bump or swelling, a protuberance* on the body of an animal, either naturally or from disease; cameli bina habent tubera in dorso, sub pectore alterum, cui incumbant, Plin. 8, 18 f. 26. Carici (boves) quoque in parte Asiae foedi visu, tubere super armos a cervicibus eminente, Id. 8, 45 f. 70.—tubera, quae difficiliter concoquuntur, *tumours* or *swellings, which are with difficulty brought to a suppuration*, Cels. 5, 18, 41 f. 17. parva tubera, *tubercles*, Id. 8, 1, 48. tubera, et quaecunque molliri opus est, efficacissimè anserino adipe curantur, Plin. 30, 12 f. 33. mel tubera discutit, Id. 22, 24 f. 50. chironia cum melle trita tubera aperit, 26, 14 f. 87. immodica prodibant tubera talo, *bumps stuck out on her enormous ankles*, *(al.* immodico prodibant tubere tali,) Ov. M. 8, 808. colaphis tuber est totum caput, *my head is all over a swelling* or *full of bumps with the blows*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 37.—*metaph.* qui, ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum, postulat, ignoscat verrucis illius, *he who requires, that his friend should not take offence at his bumps* or *protuberances*, i. e. his greater vices, *should excuse* or *overlook his* friend's *warts*, i. e. his smaller failings, Hor. S. 1, 3, 73.—¶ 2. *a knob* or *knot, a hard excrescence on trees*, Plin. 16, 16 f. 27. &c. 43 f. 84. 25, 8 f. 54.—¶ 3. *a truffle, a* kind of *mushroom*, Plin. 19, 2 f. 11. &c. 3 f. 13. Juvenal. 5, 116. Martial. 13, 50.—TUBERCŬLUM, i, n. *a tubercle, a small swelling, a bump* or *protuberance*; in capite multa variaque tubercula oriuntur, Cels. 7, 6, 2 &c. *add.* 6, 13, 1. cùm idem locus tuberculum habet, cui subest vermiculus, Col. 7, 5, 11. condrillon—habet proximam terrae mastichen tuberculo fabae, *has close to the ground a* kind of gum like *mastick, swelling out to the bigness of a bean*, Plin. 22, 22 f. 45. apes—regias imperatoribus futuris in imâ parte alvei exstruunt amplas,—tuberculo eminentes, *rising with a swelling* or *protuberance*, Id. 11, 11 f. 12. *cf.* Col. 9, 11, 4. Pallad. 7, 7, 9.—TUBERŌSUS, a *full of bumps* or *protuberances*, Varr. R. R. 1, 49. calvus, tuberosissimae frontis, Petron. 15.

TŪBER, ĕris, f. *the tuber tree*, Plin. 16, 25 f. 42. Col. 11, 2, 11.—TUBER, ĕris, m. *the fruit of the tuber tree*, Plin. 15, 14. Martial. 13, 42 & 43. pridie quàm periret, oblatos tuberes servari jussit in crastinum, Suet. Dom. 16.

TŪBUS, i, m. *a conduit pipe, a tube*; impressi parietibus tubi, per quos circumsunderetur calor, Senec. Ep. 90. (A. 526.) aquam fictilibus tubis in conclave cisternam deducere, *to convey in earthen pipes*, Col. 1, 5, 2. salutare erit aquas illuc per tubos fictiles duci, Pallad. 1, 17, 4. & 1, 18, 1. pinus, piceae, alni ad aquarum ductus in tubos cavantur, Plin. 16, 42 f. 81.—TŪBŬLUS, i, m. *a little pipe or tube*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4. deinde in tubulum fictilem vel cornu arcte inserito, *sc.* virgas, *insert them closely into an earthen tube* or *into a horn*, Col. arb. 9. ductus aquae fiunt generibus tribus, rivis per canales fictiles, aut fistulis plumbeis, seu tubulis fictilibus, Vitruv. 8, 7 pr. tubuli crasso corio nec minùs digitorum duorum fiant ex testa, ib. m. multo salubrior est ex tubulis aqua, quàm per fistulas *sc.* plumbeas, ib. doliis ad vina excogitatis, ad aquas tubulis *sc.* fictilibus, Plin. 35, 12 f. 46.—¶ 2. *a lump* or *loaf* of melted metal; plerumque omnes hi colores in iisdem tubulis inveniantur, Plin. 33, 6 f. 35. spuma ut fit, iterum coquitur, confractis tubulis ad magnitudinem anulorum, *(al.* avelanarum,) ib. m.—TUBŬLĀTUS, a, um, *made hollow like a pipe*, Plin. 9, 36 f. 61.

TUCĔTUM, i, n. *a* kind of *sausage* or *haggis*: grandes patinae, tucetaque crassa, Pers. 2, 43.

TŬDES, is v. ĭtis, f. *(ab antiquo* tudo *pro* tundo, Festus,) *a mallet* or *hammer*; fabriles operae tudibus contundere massas festinant, Sever. in Aetna, v. 559.—TŬDĬCŬLA, ae, f. *a little mallet, a beetle*, Col. 12, 50.—TŬDĬTANS, ntis, part. *beating* or *striking often*, Lucr. 2, 1142. & 3, 395.

TUĒRI, (tueor, tuitus v. tūtus; *rar.* tuor, tui, Festus,) *to see, to view, to behold, to observe, to look stedfastly*; nulla potest oculorum acies contenta tueri, Lucr. 1, 325. suave etiam (est) belli certamina magna tueri per campos instructa, tuâ sine parte periculi, Id. 2, 5, *cf.* 4, 112 & 325. &c. talia dicentem jamdudum aversa tuetur (Aeneam) Dido, Virg. A. 4, 362. taedet (eam *sc.* Didonem) caeli convexa tueri, ib. 451. transversa tuentibus hircis, Id. E. 3, 8. nequeunt expleri corda tuendo terribiles oculos, vultum, &c. Id. A. 8, 265. *cf.* 1. 713. 2, 604. 9, 794. os homini sublime dedit, caelumque tueri jussit, Ov. M. 1, 85. in liquidâ spatio distante tuetur nescio quid, quasi corpus, aquâ, *she observes*, ib. 11, 715. muta sitet vitrigo, terramque immota tuetur, *looks upon*, 10, 389. ille tuens oculis immitem Phinea torvis, ib. 5, 92. *cf.* 261. diversa tuentes oculi, Id. F. 1, 283.—* *to perceive*, Lucr. 6, 1161.—vulnera, morbos, causasque, affectusque curam tua cura tueri est, *to observe, to inspect* or *examine*, Grat. in cyneg. 346.—* *of the 3d conj.* nunc ego te infelix summum teneoque tuorque? *do I hold and see you for the last time?* Ov. ad Liv. 137. *so* haec oscula, nati, vestra tuor? Stat. Th. 3, 152. nec calidos aestus tuimur, *nor do we see heat*, Lucr. 1, 301. *so* cùm tuimur misereri absinthia, 4, 225. & 6, 930. omnia, quae tuimur, fieri tam bâ tuendo, ib. 451. denique jam tuêre hoc (caelum,) *behold this sky*, 5, 319.—¶ 2. *to keep, to preserve, to take care of, to support, to maintain, to protect, to defend*; videte, ne vobis turpissimum sit, illud, quod accepistis, tueri et conservare non posse, Cic. Manil. 9. nec minor est virtus, quam quaerere, parta tueri, Ov. Art. 2, 13. Jupiter arce suâ cum totum spectet in orbem, nil nisi Romanum, quod tueatur, habet, Ov. F. 1, 86. aedem Castoris P. Junius habuit tuendam, *had to keep in repair*, Cic. Verr. 1, 50. *cf.* Varr. 1, 11. idem tam parcus in aedificando, quàm diligens in tuendo, Plin. pan. 51. nullisque tuentibus a-

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gros, *defending*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 57. aliquem, *to defend*, Quinctil. 11, 1, 18. *ſo* aliquid fortiter, et induſtriè contra aliquos, Id. 5, 13, 35. 6, 1, 3. *cf.* 4, 2, 88. 12, 2, 5. ſunt, quos tuearis, amici, Ov. Rem. 151. aliquem patrio amore, *to protect*, Ov. M. 6, 499. *cf.* Ep. 1, 108. quare vel inprimis hoc animal (*ſc.* canem) mercari, tuerique debet agricola, *to purchaſe and maintain*, Col. 7, 12, 1. multas Hybla tuetur apes, *i. e.* alit, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 38, ſin armenta magis ſtudium vitulosque tueri, aut foetus ovium, *but if your deſire is rather to breed*, Virg. G 2, 195. hae (caprae) quoque non curâ nobis leviore tuendae, *nor ought theſe to be tended by us with leſs care*, ib. 3, 305. foeno armenta tueri, *to ſupport* or *maintain cattle on hay*, Col. 2, 17, 1. minùs commodè tucmur armentum paleis, ib. 6, 3, 3. dîque deaeque omnes, ſtudium quibus arva tueri, *whoſe delight it is to protect*, or *who preſide over, the fields*, Virg. G. 1, 21. bella, *to carry on*, Ov. F. 2, 699. beneficium, *to keep in grateful remembrance*, Cic. Att. 13, 49. pulegium et olfactu capita tueri contra frigorum aeſtûſque injuriam, et ab ſiti traditur, *to defend*, Plin. 20, 14 ſ. 54. cognatum, Veſta, tuere caput, *defend the life* of a man *allied to you*, i. e. *cf* Auguſtus, Ov. F. 3, 426. *cf.* Tr. 5, 13, 10. Quinctil. 9, 2, 74. *ſo* multi Trojana tuentur caſtra, Ov. M. 14, 455. nullâ ſpe caſtrorum tuendorum relictâ, Corinthum petiêrunt, Liv. 32, 15. cauſas tueri, *to defend*, Quinctil. 12, 7, 11. *cf.* Cic. Or. 1, 38. inque cauſa valet, cauſamque tuentibus armis, ut puto, vincemus, Ov. M. 8, 59. non eſt confeſſi cauſa tuenda rei, *the cauſe of a criminal, that has confeſſed, is not to be defended*, Ov. P. 2, 2, 56. et mea, cùm ſit optima, non ullo cauſa tuente perit. *and my cauſe, though very good* or *moſt juſt, is loſt for want of an advocate* or *defender*, Ov. Ep. 20, 92. pecunia ad claſſem tuendam bellumque Macedonicum ei decreta eſt, *for the maintenance* or *ſubſiſtence of the fleet, and for ſupporting the war with* Macedonia, Liv. 23, 38 ad fin. commiſſa duae (*ſc.* fororum) fine fraude tuentur, *keep* what was *committed* to them, Ov. M. 2, 559. tueor, ut poſſum, conglutinatam concordiam, *I preſerve*, Cic. Att. 1, 17 m. antea majores copias alere poterat, nunc exiguas vix tueri poteſt, *he ſcarcely can ſupport* or *maintain*, Cic. Dejot. 8. *add.* Id. paradox. 6, 1. Liv. 5, 4. Nep. 15. 3. dextra tuentes cornua, *defending the right wing*, Ov. M. 8, 360. culpam, praeſertim deprehenſam, pertinaciter tueri, culpa altera eſt, Quinctil. 6, 4, 16. eſſe ſacerdotes, delubraque veſtra tueri poſcimus, *to take care of*, Ov. M. 8, 707. *ſo* utque deos, coelumque ſimul ſublime tuenti non vacat exiguis rebus adeſſe Jovi, &c. Ov. Tr. 2, 215. nos, praeter auctoritatem oratorum atque hiſtoricorum, analogiâ quoque dictum tuebamur, *defended the word*, Quinctil. 1, 6, 11. hos oportebit dignitatem tueri, *to ſuppost* or *defend*, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 21. *cf.* Fam. 5, 8. Cat. 3, 12. domum a furibus noctu, *to defend*, Phaedr. 3, 7, 10. erroremque ſuum quo tueatur habet, Ov. F. 1, 32. meum factum ſemper omnes praeſtare tuerique debent, *to ſupport and defend*, Cic. Sext. 16 f. fines ſuos ab excurſionibus hoſtium et latrociniis tueri, Id. Dejot. 8. *ſo* et latè fines cuſtode tueri, Virg. A. 1, 564. paternam gloriam, *to ſupport*, Nep. 19, 1. oves, placidum pecus, inque tuendos natumi homines, *and produced to ſupport men*, Ov. M. 15, 116 jura tuere patris, *defend* or *ſupport the right of your father*, Id. Art. 1, 196. *cf.* A. 3, 4, 44. Craſſus negabat locupletem eſſe, niſi qui reditu annuo legionem tueri poſſet, *who could ſupport* or *maintain*, Plin. 33, 10 f. 47. aequali curâ linguam utramque (*ſc.* Graecam et Latinam) tueri, *to ſtudy* or *attend to*, Quinctil. 1, 1, 14. prohibent (*ſc.* Graecos) aditu, littuſque tuentur Troes, *the Trojans hinder them from landing, and defend their coaſt*, Id. M. 12, 66. impoſuit te alto Fortuna, locumque tueri juſſit honoratum, *to ſupport*, Ov. ad Liv. 348. claſſemque, quae proximâ aeſtate mare tueri poſſet, compararet, *might ſecure, protect* or *make ſafe*, Nep. 9, 4. ut ſumptus ad milites tuendos proſequendoſque ſuppeteret, *that there might be a fund for maintaining and rewarding them*, Suet. Aug 49. Romule, concedas: facit hic (Auguſtus) tua magna tuendo moenia, *by defending them*, Ov. F. 2, 133. mores, et inſtituta vitae, reſque domeſticas ac familiares profectò et meliùs tuemur et lautiùs *ſc.* quàm Graeci, *we take care of* or *manage, order* or *regulate*, Cic. Tuſc 1, 1. *cf.* 3, 5. quod reliquum eſt, tuum munus tuere, *defend your gift*, i. e. *ſecure to me the enjoyment of what you have conferred*, Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 3. *cf.* Liv. 45, 11 ad fin. ſed magis in noſtri curam conſurge tuendi, *i. e.* mei defendendi, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 71. tuas, diva, *(i. e.* Venus,) tuêre nurus, *protect*, Ov. F. 4, 162. officium commune Ceres et Terra tuentur, *execute* or *perform*, Ov. F. 1, 673. haec ara tuebitur (nos) omnes, *will protect*, Virg. A 2, 523. impoſitumque ſibi firma tuetur onus *ſc.* conjux, *ſupports*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 62. *cf.* P. 3, 1, 46. quas habeo, dî tueantur opes, *may the gods preſerve the wealth which I have*, i. e. *I have enough*, Ov. Ep. 16, 32. opiniones diverſas tueri, *to defend*, Quinctil. 12, 3, 8. *cf.* 6, 4, 21. & 8 pr. 4. *ſo* ſed nobis noſtrum opus tueri ſatis eſt, ib. 10, 1, 9. quod fecit quiſque tuetur opus, *defends* or *protects*, Ov. P. 4, 1, 28. eſt opus exiguum (*ſc.* carmen de Tiberii triumpho,)—quale tamen cunque eſt, ut tueâre rogo, *I requeſt that you will defend* or *patronize it*, ib. 3, 4, 6. tempus erit, cum vos, *(i. e.* Iliacos deos,) orbemque tuebitur idem *ſc.* Julius Caeſar, *i. e.* erit pontifex maximus et imperator, Ov. F. 1, 529. nil mihi cum bello; pacem poſteſque tuebar, *i. e.* ſervabam, utpote in aurea ſaeculo ſub Saturno, ib. 253. *ſo* illa (*ſc.* dea) patres in honore pio matreſque tuetur, ib. 5, 49. fac ſis perſonae, quam tueâre, memor, *of the character which you bear*, Ov. P. 3, 1, 146. L. Paulus perſonam principis civis facilè dicendo tuebatur, *ſupported by his eloquence the character of a citizen of the firſt rank*, Cic. Brut. 20. magnam tibi perſonam (*ſal.* partem) hominum conſenſus impoſuit; haec tibi tuenda eſt, Senec. ad Polyb. 25. neu populum antiquâ ſub religione tueri *ſc.* poſſit, *nor protect the people under their ancient religion*, i. e. *under the patronage of* Miner-

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va, Virg. A. 2, 188. fac modo conſtanter profugum tuēare, *i. e.* me exulem defendas, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 49. ante ſores ſtabis, mediamque tuebere quercum, *and ſhalt protect*, (Phoebus Daphnen in laurum mutatam alloquitur,) Ov. M. 1, 563. (A. 520 f.) ingenio quaeque (mulier) tuendā ſuo, *i. e.* caſta erit, Ov. A. 3, 4, 2. mittitur Aſtyanax illis de turribus, unde pugnantem pro ſe proavitaque regna tuentem ſaepe videre patrem, monſtratum a matre ſolebat, *and defending the kingdom of his anceſtors*, Ov. M. 13, 416. *ſo* cùm ſocios tuendae reip. amiſiſſem, Cic. Off. 2, 1. rem familiarem tueri, *i. e.* curare, Cic. Off. 1, 9. reos tueri, *i. e.* defendere, Ov. Art. 1. 460. *vid.* TREPIDUS:—ream tuebar, quae &c. Quinctil. 9, 2, 73. nulla tuebar rura, (Flora loquitur.) Ov. F. 5, 315. proſit, opemque ferat communia ſacra tueri, *i. e.* colere v. ſervare, Ov. P. 4, 8, 81. plures perſtitēre ſanctitatem dominae tueri, *to vindicate the honour of their miſtreſs*, Tac. An. 14, 16. volumen, quod de ſanitate tuendā compoſuit Aſclepiades, *about the preſervation of health*, Celſ. 1, 3, 35.—ſe TUERI, *to defend*, Cic. Or. 1, 38. Fin. 2, 22. ſe vitā, aut ipſa vi religionis, Quinctil. 5, 6, 2.—ſe ac ſuos tueri, *i. e.* alere, *to maintain* or *ſupport*, Liv. 5, 4. Hiſpala Fecennia,—poſtquam manumiſſa erat, eodem ſe genere (vitae) tuebatur, *i. e.* eundem quaeſtum exercebat, Liv. 39, 9. amicorum in ſe tuendo caruit facultatibus, *he did not make uſe of the fortune* or *wealth of his friends in maintaining himſelf*, Nep. 15, 3. *ſo* diſcendi ſtudio impediti, quos tueri debeant, deſerunt, Cic. Off. 1, 9.—non ſunt haec timidis ſigna tuenda viris, *(al.* ferenda) *are not to be borne by cowards*, Ov. Art. 2, 234. dux—illi ſigna tuenda dedit, *i. e.* illum ſigniferum fecit, ib. 3. 528.—ſocietatem hominum tueri, *to ſupport* or *preſerve*, Cic. Off. 1, 5. *cf.* c. 44. ſed ſine, quam tribuit ſortem Fortuna, tueri, *to retain* or *to live contented with the lot*, Ov. Ep. 17, 113. templa, *to take care of*, Ov. F. 4, 225. *ſo* tuentor cēnſores urbis templa, vias, aquas, &c. Cic. Leg. 3, 3. credo deos immortales ſparſiſſe animos in corpora humana, ut eſſent, qui terras tuerentur, *might inhabit and cultivate the earth*, Cic. Sen. 21. curam diligentiamque in valetudine tuendā adhibere, *in preſerving health*, Nep. 25, 21. id quod vires tuetur, *preſerves*, Celſ. 3, 19, 21. quàm miſerum, portā vitam muroque tueri! *to defend* or *preſerve*, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 69. ille dedit vitam; tu, quam dedit ille, tueris, ib. 5, 9, 13. ferire vitalia ac tueri ſciat, *ſc.* ut gladiator, Quinctil. 5, 12, 22.—¶ 3. TUEOR *is ſometimes uſed in a paſſive ſenſe*; ibi ſacra fiunt, ac tuentur, Varr. L. L. 6, 2. majores noſtri in pace a ruſticis Romanis alebantur, et in bello ab his tuebantur, *were defended*, Id. R. R. 3, 1, 4. *ſo* animadvertimus verò non ſolùm naſcentia ex his (elementis, aēre, igne, aquā, terrā,) eſſe procreata, ſed etiam res omnes non ali ſine eorum poteſtate, neque creſcere, nec tueri, Vitruv. 8 praef. m.—fides eſt ſine fraude tuenda, *ought to be kept* or *preſerved*, Ov. Art. 1, 644. mihi te tam forti vita *(al.* ripa) tuenda fuit, *ought to have been defended*, Ov. 6, 54. in omnibus actis, ultima ſi demas, vita tuenda mea eſt, Id. Tr. 4, 4, 37. *cf.* P. 4, 5, 37. nunc ab iis, a quibus tuendus fuerat, derelictus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 43. oculi ſummā curā tuendi ſunt, *ought to be preſerved*, Celſ. 6, 6, 2.—TUITUS & tutus, part. activ.—tuitus ſum Julium Baſſum, *I defended*, Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 10. *ſo* tuitus ſum adoleſcentis miſerrimi cauſam, Quinctil. decl. 1. Verres fortiter et induſtriè tutus contra piratas Siciliam dicitur, Quinctil. 5, 13, 35.—pleroſque velocitas, et regio hoſtibus ignara *(i. e.* ignota) tuta ſunt, *(al.* tutata ſunt,) *ſaved moſt* of them, Salluſt. Jug. 52. *ſo* nam ferme Numidas in omnibus praeliis magis pedes, quàm arma tuta ſunt, ib. 74 f. quae ad hoc tempus Jugurthām tuta ſunt, omnia removiſtis, ib. 85, 45. TUITIO, ōnis, f. *a defending, a defence*; natura partes habet duas, tuitionem ſui, et ulciſcendi jus, Cic. Top. 23.

TŪTOR, ōris, m. *a defender* or *protector*; et te, pater Silvane, tutor finium, *guardian of my boundaries* or *limits*, Hor. Epod. 2, 22. caſtus tutor religionum, Cic. de har. reſp. 6. imperii, Suet. Tit. 6. populi Romani, Cic. Phil. 6, 5.—¶ 2. *a guardian* to orphans or children under age; amo illum mortuum, tutor ſum liberis, Cic. Att. 12, 28. poſtremò tutor etiam liberis regis teſtamento inſtitueretur, Liv. 1, 34 f. ille tutor mihi relictus affectum parentis exhibuit, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 8. datum ſe a conſulibus tutorem Helvidiae filiae, ib. 9, 13, 16. *add.* Cic. Or. 1, 53. Juſtin. 13, 2. & 7, 5 f.—¶ 3. *a guardian* or *curator* appointed to women by the Roman law; mulieres omnes propter infirmitatem conſilii majores tutorum in poteſtate eſſe voluerunt, Cic. Mur. 12. *cf.* Liv. 34, 2. & 39, 9. (A. 62.) *hence* te iſti virum do, amicum, tutorem, patrem, Ter. And. 1, 5, 60.—¶ 4. poſt Hortenſii mortem orbae eloquentiae quaſi tutores relicti ſumus, Cic. Brut. 96 m. *cf.* Id. poſt. red. in Senat. 2. Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 16.—TUTŌRIUS, a. *of a guardian*; mittitur qui tutorio nomine regnum adminiſtret, Juſtin. 30, 3.—TŪTĒLA, ae, *f. defence, protection, patronage*; cùm de hominis ſummo bono quaererent, nullam in eo neque animi, neque corporis partem vacuam tutelā reliquerunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 14. omnia haec noſtra ſtudia latent ſub tutelā bellicae virtutis, Cic. Muren. 10. non centurionem ad tutelam, non militem, Tac. An. 1, 41. tutelā templi freti, ib. 14, 32. deſperatā tutelā urbis, Liv. 23, 17. tutelae noſtrae deinde duximus *(ſc.* Carthaginienſes eſſe,) quum Africo bello urgerentur, *were regarded* or *looked on them, as under our protection*, Liv. 21, 41. *ſo* ſit in ejus (Caeſaris) tutelā Gallia, cujus virtuti, fidei, felicitati commendata eſt, Cic. de prov. conſ. 14. atque etiam, Jovem cùm optimum et maximum dicimus, cùmque eundem ſalutarem, hoſpitalem, ſtatorem; hoc intelligi volumus, ſalutem hominum in ejus eſſe tutelā, Cic. Fin. 3, 20. Apollo, cujus in tutelā Athenas antiqui hiſtorici eſſe voluerunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 22. duos ſuos parvos tutelae populi commendavit, Id. Or. 1, 53. Dii deaeque omnes, quibus eſt tutela per agros, *who preſide over* or *protect*, Propert. 3, 11, 41. ut dii, quorum tutelae ea loca eſſent, &c. *under*

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whose protection those places were, Liv. 1, 6. classem Miseni, et alteram Ravennae, ad tutelam superi, et inferi maris collocavit, *to guard* or *defend*, Suet. Aug. 49. tutelam—sentiat ille (liber) tuam, *your patronage* or *protection*, Ov. P. 2, 5, 34. lanae tutelam praestant contra frigora, Plin. 29, 2 s. 9. cera traditur—ad innumeros mortalium usus parietumque etiam et armorum tutelam, *and for preserving* paintings on *walls and armour*, which the ancients used to cover with a thin crust of wax for that purpose, Id. 21, 14 s. 49. furculi curalii infantiae alligati tutelam habere creduntur, i. e. *to have the force of an amulet to ward off inchantment*, Plin. 32, 2 s. 11. tutela podagrae, *a cure*, Grat. cyneg. 478.—* hortorum decus et tutela Priapus, *the ornament and defence*, i. e. *the defender* or *protector of gardens*, Ovid. F. 1, 415. *so* ô tutela praesens Italiae, *i. e.* Augustus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 43. rerum tutela mearum cùm sis, Id. Ep. 1, 1, 103. decus et tutela Pelasgi nominis Aeacides, *i. e* Achilles, Ov. M. 12, 612. est conjux *(i. e.* Augustus) tutela hominum, Ov. ad Liv. 473. Nonarum tutela deo caret, *there is no deity that presides over the Nones*, Ov. F. 1, 57. et penes Augustos patriae tutela manebit, i. e. *the government of their country will remain in the power of* the family of Augustus, ib. 530. rerum sola ea tutela mearum, i. e. *my patron* or *protector*, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 15. *cf.* P. 4, 1, 36. templi tutela fuêre, donec vita data est, *they were keepers of the temple*, Ov. M. 8, 711. fervet *(sc.* hortos) tutela Priapi, *i. e.* Priapus, Virg. G. 4, 111.—* *maintenance, support*; est haec terra vix ad tutelam incolentium fertilis, Senec. ad Helv. 9. quantulum est, quod ad tutelam homini necessarium sit, ib. venio nunc ad tutelam pecudum silvestrium, et apium educationem, Col 9 pr. 1. *cf.* 6, 2. asinus animal exiguae tutelae, *that requires small trouble and expence to keep him*, Col. 7, 1, 2. tributum in tutelam classis describere, *for the support of a fleet*, Justin. 16, 3. cum tenuiorum tutelam locupletiores in se contulissent, *took upon them the maintenance of the poor*, Suet. Caes. 68.—* *the keeping of houses or the like in good repair*, ut villarum tutela non sit oneri, Plin. 18, 3 s. 6. M. Ausidius tutelae Capitolii redemptor, Id. 35, 3 s. 4.—* *a fence* or *hedge* about a field; nunc de septis quae tutandi causâ fundi fiant, dicam; earum tutelarum genera quatuor, &c. Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 1. * *the image of the tutelary deity of a ship on the stern*, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 1. Sil. 14, 542. Senec. Ep. 76.—also *on the prow*, Ov. M. 3, 617. (A. 401.) ¶ 2. *guardianship, wardship, the care of a ward or minor, tutelage*; nati ejus parvi, qui tibi in tutelam est traditus, Cic. Or. 2, 46. M. Cato nuper Luculli accepit tutelam, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17. tutelam filiorum alicui committere, Justin. 4, 2. vitricus—tutelam ita gesserat, ut rationem reddere non posset, Liv. 39, 3. tutelam dare, mandare, suscipere, administrare, deponere, &c. reddere, exigere, reposcere, *i. e.* tutelae rationes reddere, &c. Digest. lib. 26 & 27 passim.—* *the patrimony* or *property of a ward*, Cic. Flacc. 34. Att. 1, 5.—* judicium tutelae turpe, *the trial of a guardian* for infidelity and mismanagement, Cic. Or. 1, 36. Caecin. 3. N. D. 3, 30.—* in tutelam suam venire v. pervenire, tutelae suae fieri, *to come to the age of puberty*, when one was freed from the controul of a guardian, and became his own master; quoad liberi ejus in suam tutelam pervenissent, Nep. 18, 2. *add.* Cic. Or. 1, 39. Rosc. Com. 6. Brut. 52. isti, qui nunquam tutelae suae fiunt, *never become their own masters*, Senec. Ep. 33 f. *so* post tutelam receptam, *after he came to the years of puberty*, Suet. Cl. 2.—* *metaph.* ecquis huic tutelam januae gerit? *for* hujus januae, *who keeps* or *takes care of this door?* Plaut. Truc. 2, 1 f. sed ego sum insipientior, qui rebus curem publicis, potiùs quàm, id quod proximum est, meo tergo tutelam geram, *rather than, what more nearly concerns me, contrive to secure my back*, Id. Trin. 4, 3, 51.—* virginum primae, puerique claris patribus orti, Deliae tutela deae, *the care* or *charge*, i. e. *under the protection of* Diana, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 31. *cf.* Ov. in Ibin, 597. Propert. 4, 8, 3.—TUTELĀRIS, e, *of* or *pertaining to a guardian*, Digest. 12, 3, 4.—tutelares dii, *the tutelary deities of a place*, Macrob. S. 3, 9. TUTELĀRIUS, i, m. one who has the custody or keeping of any thing, and undertakes for hire to preserve it in proper repair; capite tutelarios cavere pro eo (cane ex aere,) instituti publici fuit, *it was publickly ordained, that the keepers of it should be responsible for its safety at the hazard of their lives*, Plin. 34, 7 s. 17 f.— ——— TŪTUS, a. *safe, out of danger, secure*; infans tecto tutus ab hoste fuit, Ov. Ep. 11, 44. tutus ab injuriâ, Sall. Cat. 33. Phaedr. 1, 31, 9. tutus ab insidiis, Ov. F. 2, 718. Cic. Fam. 10, 31. antidotum quotidie sumendo, Mithridates dicitur adversus venenorum pericula tutum corpus suum reddidisse, Cels. 5, 23, 14. contemptu tutus esse, Liv. 1, 56. tutus ad omnes ictus, Liv. 36, 32. auxilio tutos dimittam, Virg. A. 1, 571. tuta vides omnia, ib. 583. nusquam tuta fides, ib. 4, 373. statio tutissima nautis, Id. G. 4, 421. medio tutissimus ibis, Ov. M. 2, 137. quis locus tam firmum praesidium habuit, ut tutus esset, Cic. Manil. 11. maritimos praedones consectando mare tutum reddidit, Nep. 2. 2. non satis tutum se Argis videbat, 2, 8. *cf.* 7, 9. 10, 5. eum (Paulum) suâ sponte apparebat tuta celeribus consiliis praepositurum, *safe, prudent* or *cautious measures*, Liv. 22, 38. *so* celeriora, quàm tutiora consilia, magis placuere ducibus, Liv. 9, 32. serpit humi tutus nimiùm, timidusque procellae, *too cautious*, Hor. Art. 28. *cf.* 266. malè tutae mentis Aeneas, *unsound in his mind, out of his senses*, Id. S. 2, 3, 137.—* tuta scelera esse possunt, secura non possunt, *crimes may be safe* from external danger, *but not secure*, i. e. free from fear or internal anxiety, Senec. Ep. 97 m. *so* tutum aliqua res in malâ conscientiâ praestat, nulla securum, Id. Ep. 105 ad fin. periculoso regno securam ac tutam vitam anteponens, Justin. 39, 4.—* quod licet, tutum est, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 17. quidquid Amor jussit, non est contemnere tutum, Id. Ep. 4, 11. nec tamen huic animum praecepto credere tutum est, Id. Rem. 349.

cf. Art. 3, 405. & 767. P. 1, 6, 21.—quid tuti supereſt, cum &c. *what ſafety* or *ſecurity remains*, Id. Art. 2, 637 F. 1, 383. nando in tutum pervenerunt, Nep. 12, 4. concurſu ſuorum in tutum receptus eſt, Liv. 2, 19. *ſo* per tutum iré, Ov. Art 2, 243. ex tuto aliquid cernere, Id. ad Liv. 62. quae venit ex tuto, minus eſt accepta voluptas, Id. Art. 3, 603.—in tuto res eſt omnis, *in ſafety* or *ſafe*, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 3. *cf.* Nep. 2, 9. Liv. 3, 45. Ter Phor. 5, 1, 7. in tuto aliquid collocare, Id. Heaut. 4, 3, 11, 17 & 30. Cic. de har. reſp. 25. tuto eſſe, *for* in tuto, Liv. 39, 19. TŪTĒ & TUTŌ, adv. *ſafely, without danger, ſecurely*; eum tutè vivere, qui honeſtè vivat, A. ad Heren. 3, 5, non quaeſivit, ubi tutò viveret, Nep. 9, 2. ut ubivis tutiùs, quàm in meo regno eſſem, Sall. Jug. 14, 12. nam te hic tutiſſimè fore puto, Pomp. ad Cic. Att. 11, 8. *cf.* 8, 1.—TŪTĀRI, *rar.* tūtāre, *to defend, to protect, to guard*; genae ab inferiore parte tutantur oculos, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. natura arbores cortice a frigoribus et calore tutata eſt, Plin. 7 praef. Volſci tutabantur ſe vallo, Liv. 3, 22. egregiis muris ſituque naturali urbem tutantes, ib. 5, 2. nil, niſi me ſolum, primò tutatus es, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 15. ſe—regnum tutatum (*al.* ob regnum tutandum) arma cepiſſe, Sall. Jug. 102. hanc primùm tutare domum, Virg. A. 2, 677.—¶ *metaph.* tutatur favor (*ſc.* ſpectantium) Euryalum, *ſupporti*, ib. 5, 343. *ſo* mihi ſpes omnes in memet ſitae, quas neceſſe eſt et virtute et innocentiâ tutari, Sall. Jug. 85, 4. aſpice, Plautus quo pacto partes tutetur amantis ephebi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 171. ipſe praeſentem inopiam, quibus poterat ſubſidiis, tutabatur, Caeſ. B. C. 1, 52.—¶ 3. *activ.* invoco vos, Lares viales, ut me bene tutetis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 25. *vid* Non. 7, 70.—*hence paſſiv.* patria et prognati tutantur, *are protected*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 20.—TUTĀMEN, ĭnis, n. *a defence*, Virg. A. 5, 262.—*ſo* TUTAMENTUM, i, n. Liv. 21, 61.

TŪGŬRIUM, i, n. (*q.* tegurium, *a* tegendo,) *a cottage, a country-hut, a ſhepherd's cote, a ſhed*, Varr. 3, 1, 3. Col. 12, 15. pauperis et tuguri (*for* tugurii) congeſtum ceſpite culmen, Virg. E. 1, 69. *add.* Cic. Sext. 43.—TUGURIŎLUM, i, n. *a little cottage*, Arnob l. 6. pag. 161.—*ſo* tuguriunculum, Hieronym. in vitâ Hilar.

TUITIO, ōnis, f. *a defending; ſee* TUĔRI.

TŬLI, *I have brought* or *borne*; from the obſolete TŬLO, tĕtŭli, lātum, Diomed. l. 1. pag. 369 & 376 edit. Putſch.; Priſcian. l. 8. p. 817. & l. 10, 896. *ſee* FERRE.

TUM, adv. *then, at that time*; hi tres tum ſimul amabant *ſc.* eam, Ter. And. 1, 1, 60. tu nunc id tibi laudi ducis, quod tum feciſti inopiâ, Cic. Ad. 1, 2, 25. niſi forte haec illi tum arma dedimus, ut nunc cum bene parato pugnaremus, Cic. Att. 7, 6. Homero auctore diſci poteſt morbos tum ad ipſam deorum immortalium relatos eſſe, et ab iiſdem opem poſci ſolitam, Celſ. 1 pr. 7. *add.* 1, 3, 7 &c. ſi ſciens fallo, tum me Jupiter, O. M. &c. Liv. 22, 53.—Plato eum denique fore beatas reſpublicas putavit, ſi aut docti ac ſapientes homines eas regere coepiſſent, aut &c. Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 1, 10. tum demum impulſi Latini. Liv. 2, 20. phreneſis tum demum eſt, cùm continua dementia incipit, Celſ. 3, 18, 7. *eſt* tum demum, ſi exigetur, ſanguinem mittere, Celſ. 2, 10, 21. *cf.* 2, 12, 25. &c, tum primùm, Celſ. 5, 18, 44. ibi tum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 99. & 1, 3, 18. jam tum erat ſuſpicio, *even then*, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 4 & 8. *cf.* 4, 4, 58. quid tum? *what then?* ib. 3, 5, 56. tum quoque, Ov. M. 1, 527. deinde per totam aciem vulgatum eſt, caſtra amiſſa eſſe, et tum cùm maximè ardere, *and at that very time* or *at that moment*, Liv. 40, 32. *cf.* ib. 13.—¶ 2. *then, after that, next*; tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, Virg. A. 6, 252. qui vomuit, ambulare debet, tum ungi, Celſ. 1, 3, 53. quid tum poſtea? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 78. primum, tum, deinde, Celſ. 1, 3, 24. primùm, deinde, tum. 1, 3, 22. ante omnia, deinde, tum, iterum, poſthaec, deinde, 1, 3, 10. primùm, tum, tum, deinde, 1, 4, 6 & 7.

TUM, conj. *and, ſo, alſo*; cùm id placebat mihi, tum uno ore omnes omnia bona dicere, *for* dicebant, *that both pleaſed me, and* &c. or *as I was pleaſed with that, ſo* &c. Ter. And. 1, 1, 69. *ſo* quum mihi paveo, tum Antipho me excruciat animi, Id. Phor. 1, 4, 40. cùm multae res in philoſophiâ nequaquam ſatis adhuc explicatae ſunt, tum perdifficilis et perobſcura quaeſtio eſt de naturâ deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 1. *cf.* Tuſc. 4, 1. Caecil. 1. Att. 14, 13. differo in utramque rem, tum Graecè, tum Latinè, Cic. Att. 9, 4. cùm ſpe ſummâ, tum majore etiam animo, Id. Q. fr. 1, 2. Sthenio nemo inimicior—tum ſemper, tum in his ipſis rebus et temporibus fuit, Id. Verr. 2, 43. admirari ſoleo, tum ceterarum rerum tuam excellentem ſapientiam, tum vel maximè, quòd &c. *and chiefly* or *particularly*, Cic. Sen. 2.—* *beſides, moreover*, &c. tum autem hoc timet, ne deſeras ſe, Ter. And. 1, 5, 34. tum haec ſola eſt mulier, ib. 2, 3, 7. tum requirunt etiam, Celſ. pr. 34. tum ſi &c. Id. 2, 1, 42. *cf.* 4, 1, 36. 4, 4, 11. &c.—qui (Socrates) non tum hoc, tum illud, ut in pleriſque, ſed idem dicebat ſemper, animos hominum eſſe divinos, *did not ſay ſometimes one thing, and ſometimes another*, Cic. Am. 4. *ſo* aër—tum fuſus, et extenuatus ſublimè fertur, tum autem concretus, in nubes cogitur, humoremque colligens terram auget imbribus; tum effluens huc et illuc, ventos efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39 f. ſtellae errantes (*i. e.* planetae)—tum occultantur, tum rurſus aperiuntur, tum adeunt, tum recedunt, tum antecedunt, tum ſubſequuntur, tum celeriùs moventur, tum tardiùs, tum omnino ne moventur quidem, ſed ad quoddam tempus ſubſiſtunt, ib. c. 20.

TŪMERE, (tŭmeo, ui, -,) *to ſwell*; quid hoc in collo tibi tumet? Plaut. Perſ. 2, 5, 11. corpus tumet omne veneno, Ov. M. 3, 33. plenis tumuerunt guttura venis, ib. 73. bile tumet jecur, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 4. aſpera lingua tumet, Ov. M. 7, 356. ora tument irâ, Ov. Art. 3, 503. laeta pupilla tumet, Martial. 13, 44. *cf.* 13, 58. cujus aceto, cujus conchè tumes? *i. e.* ventrem repletum habes, Juvenal. 3, 293. è tenero palmite gemma tumet, Ov. F. 2, 238. maria tumere,

Ov. Art. 3, 260. saepe tument zephyro lintea, saepe noto, ib. 2, 432. unda tumet à vento, Id. F. 2, 776. tument freta ventis, Tibull, 4, 1, 194. lumina tument fletu, Id. 1, 9, 72. vere tument terrae, et genitalia semina poscunt, *the earth swells* with heat and juice, Virg. G. 2, 324.—in immensis, quà tumet Ida, jugis, *on the immense ridges of lofty* Ida, Ov. Ep. 5, 138.—¶ 2. *metaph.* rabie fera corda *(sc.* Sibyllae) tument, Virg. A. 6, 49. tumet animus irâ, Senec. Phoeniss. 352. sapientis animus—nunquam tumet *sc.* irâ, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. laudis amore tumes? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 36.—meritò tumet Sabellus, *is proud* or *puffed up*, Martial. 4, 46. ut palam sit eos tibicinum gloriâ tumere, *that they are proud of what was the boast of minstrels*, Plin. 37, 1 f. 3 f.—* neque enim alma videri jam tumet, *does she desire* or *aspire*, V. Flac. 2, 103. *cf.* 1, 199.—* bella tument, *war is ready to break out* or *threatens us*, Ov. Ep. 7, 121. quoniam tumcant, *since they threaten a revolt*, Tac. H. 2, 32. tument negotia, *matters are coming to a crisis* or *threaten a revolution*, Cic. Att. 14, 4.—TUMENS, *swelling* or *swollen*; tumentes pedes, Virg. A. 2, 273. anguem—attollentem iras, et caerula colla tumentem *sc.* secundum, ib. 381. tumentes surae, Hor. Epod. 8, 9. Tibris fluvium—tumentem leniit, *calmed his swelling river*, Virg. A. 8, 86. Achelôus imbre tumens, Ov. M. 8, 549. medicamen aheno fervet, et exultat; spumisque tumentibus albet, ib. 7, 263.—¶ 2. *metaph.* tumens irâ, Liv. 31, 8 f. *so* tumentes *sc.* irâ querentesque, Id. 33, 11. aspernans tumensque, Tac. H. 3, 31. tumentes plebis animi, Plin. pan. 28.—*with a dative*; accensum quis bile ferat? famulisque tumentem *(i. e.* te iratum) leniet? Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 58.—* *swelling, proud, elated, puffed up*; tumens inani graculus superbiâ, Phaedr. 1, 3, 4. tumens successu rerum, Justin. 39, 2. aliquo successo tumens, Plin. 7, 7. Nero longâ Caesarum serie tumens, Tac. H. 1, 16. partâ jam laude tumens, V. Flacc. 3, 677. Mithridatcis nominibus tumens Pontus, *proud of the name of* Mithridâtes, Ov. M. 15, 755. ut vidit fulgentem armis, ac vana *(for* vanè) tumentem, Virg. A. 11, 854.—* alter (ferebat) tumentes multo saccos hordeo, *i. e.* plenos, Phaedr. 2, 7, 3. virginitas matura torris, annique tumentes, *i. e.* nubiles, Stat. Achill. 1, 292.—TŪMOR, ōris, m. *a swelling*; citiùs repentinus oculorum tumor sanatur, quam diuturna lippitudo depellitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37 f. num manus affecta rectè est, cùm in tumore est? ib. 3, 9. corporis bonam habitudinem tumor imitatur saepe, A. ad Heren. 4, 10. *cf.* 2, 27. tumor in pedibus est, Cels. 2, 7, 13. in pedibus tumores sunt, 2, 7, 92. tumores subitos sanare, Plin. 20, 2 f. 4. sedare, ib. c. 16 f. 61. *of.* 22, 25 f. 68, 69 &c.—turpia quum faceret Palladis ora tumor, *i. e.* inflatio buccarum in sonandâ tibiâ deformaret genas, Propert. 2, 30, 18. *cf.* Ov. Art. 3, 505. tumor excitet papillas, Mart. 8, 64, 10.—tumor pelagi, Claudian. in Ruffin. 1, 72.—tumores terrae, *i. e.* tumuli v. colliculi, *hillocks*, Frontin. de colon. p. 126. tumor ille loco permansit, et alti collis habet speciem, *that tumour* or *prominence*, Ov. M. 15, 305. et planus modico tumore vertex caelo perfruitur sereniore, Mart. 4, 64, 5.—¶ 2. metaph. *any perturbation* or *agitation of the mind*; as *grief*; cum tumor animi resedisset, *i. e.* aegritudo v. luctus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12. *so* erat enim in tumore animus, *my mind was much disordered* or *grieved*, Sb. c. 31. ad recentes quasi tumores animi remedium adhibere, ib. 4, 29.—* *wrath, indignation, rage*; tumor omnis, et irae concessêre deûm, *all the wrath and anger of the gods have ceased* or *are no more*, Virg. A. 8, 40. *so* ponatur omnis ira, et ex animo tumor erasus abeat, Senec. Thyest. 519. ira habet non solidum robur, sed vanum tumorem, Senec. de ira, 1, 26. *cf.* 3, 2.—* *a commotion* or *convulsion* of civil affairs, tending to a civil war; ne deferere viderer hunc tumorem, Cic. Att. 14, 5.—* *pride, haughtiness, arrogance*; durus, et veri insolens, ad recta flectit regius non vult tumor, Senec. Hippol. 136. hinc tumor, et vana de se persuasio, Quinctil. 2, 2, 12. hinc illi aucta insolentia, miruisque animo increvit tumor, Justin. 11, 11. fastus exsanguis populi *(i. e.* Romani) vanumque tumorem—Capua perferat? Sil. 11, 150. quantosne tumores mente gerit famulus, Magni cervice revulsâ? Lucan. 10, 99. * *a pompous style, bombast*; affectamus etiam tumorem, qui spondeis atque iambis maximè continetur, Quinctil. 9, 4, 140. quid opus est arrogantiâ vultûs? quid tumore verborum? Senec. de benef. 2, 11.

TŪMIDUS, a. *swollen, swelling, puffed up, tumid*; membrum tumidum ac turgidum vitiosè se habet, *(tumidum* medici dicunt praeter naturam inflatum; *turgidum*, cùm ex tumore quidpiam erumpere paratum est,) Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. serpentis tumidae cervices, Cic. Vat. 2. tumidi ocelli, Ov. A. 3, 6, 79. quà tumidus rigat arva Nilus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 48. non agimur tumidis velis aquilone secundo, Id. Ep. 2, 2, 201. tumidum mare, Virg. A. 3, 157. & 8, 671. aequor, Ov. Ep. 18, 35 & 193. M. 14, 544. tumidi fluctus, ib. 11, 480. tumidae aquae, ib. 14, 4. tumidus Python, *i. e.* plenus veneno, ib. 1, 460. pestiferam tumido vulnus ab angue datum, *i. e.* à sagittâ Herculis hydrae veneno infectâ, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 14. caelesti tumidus pondere venter *(sc.* Silviae) erat, i. e. *she was pregnant* with Romulus and Remus, Ov. F. 3, 42. tumidaeque in vitibus uvae, Id. M. 15, 77. tumidae papillae, Id. Rem. 337. Deïphile tumidâ virginitate, *i. e.* tumidis papillis, Stat. Th. 2, 294.—tumidi montes, *hi, hos, hosce*, Ov. A. 2, 16, 51. *so* tumidis Germaniae terris *sc.* in, *(al.* humidis,) Tac. An. 2, 23. *cf.* Id. Agr. c. 10.—semper in plano refusiùs egesta humus tumidior est, quam gradus soli crudi, *earth thrown up loosely* out of a trench *is more swelled* and bulky, *than the same quantity of crude earth*, that has not been moved, Col. 4, 1, 3.—¶ 2. *metaph.* tumida ira, *swelling wrath* or *rage*, (quòd in ira bile tumet jecur, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 4.) imperat (heu!) ventis; tumidae non imperat irae, *sc.* Aeolus, Ov. Ep. 11, 15. *cf.* M. 2, 702. 8, 437. 13, 559. tumida ex irâ tum corda resident, Virg. A. 6, 407.—insidiis et bella parant, tumidique minantur,

minantur, *enraged*, Stat. Achil. 1, 55.—* succeſſu tumidus, *elated, puffed up*, Ov. M. 8, 495. *ſo* et ex tumidus genitoris imagine falſi, ib. 1, 754. et tumidis infeſta colit quâ numina Rhamnus, *the deity hoſtile to the proud* or *arrogant*, i. e. Nemeſis, Lucan. 5, 233. tumidi ſollo, et latè dominantibus armis, Stat. Th. 2, 162. tumidus honor, *i. e.* qui ſuperbos et inflatos reddit, Propert. 2, 24, 31. purum eſt vitio *(i. e.* dementiae morbo,) tibi, cum tumidum eſt, cor? Horat, S. 2, 3, 213. regum tumidae minae, Id. Od. 4, 3, 8. Alexander, tumidiſſimum animal, *very proud* or *haughty*, Senec. Ben. 2, 16. tum verò Eridani tumidiſſimus accola, Celtae, Sil. 11, 25.—* creſcentem tumidis infla ſermonibus utrem, *with ſwollen ſpeeches* or *exceſſive praiſes*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 98.—non negaverim noſtrorum *(ſc.* Rhodiorum) tumidiorem ſermonem eſſe, *too vain-glorious* or *boaſtful*, Liv. 45, 23.—viſus es mihi in ſcriptis meis adnotaſſe quaedam ut tumida, *(tumid* or *bombaſt,)* quae ego ſublimia—arbitrabar, Plin. 9, 26, 5. *ſo* quum ſuſpicarer, futurum, ut tibi tumidius videretur, quod eſt ſonantius et elatius, ib. 7, 12, 4. quod enim alibi magnificum, tumidum alibi *ſc.* eſt, Quinctil. 8, 3, 18 *cf.* 8, 3, 56. 11, 1, 28. ſiuntque pro grandibus tumidi, ib. 10, 2, 16. ſic erunt—pleria, non tumidi, 12, 10, 80. M. Tullium—ſuorum homines temporum inceſſere audebant ut tumidiorem, 12, 10, 12. Aſiana gens tumidior alioqui atque jactantior, vaniore etiam dicendi gloria inflata eſt, 12, 10, 17.—Tŭmĭdè, adv. *proudly, pompouſly*; ut tumidè is! *(al.* ut tu incedis!) Plaut. Aſin. 3, 3, 115. tumidiſſimè dixit Murrhedius, Senec. Contr. 4, 25 f.———

Tŭmescĕre, (tumeſco, -) *to begin to ſwell, to ſwell*; inflata colla tumeſcunt, Ov. M. 6, 366. uvae, 14, 661. tum freta diffundi, rapidiſque tumeſcere ventis juſſit, ib. 1, 36.—¶ 2. *metaph.* rumpor, et ora mihi pariter cum mente tumeſcunt, *ſwell with rage*, Ov. Ep. 8, 57. ille (ſol) etiam caecos inſtare tumultus ſaepe monet, fraudemque et operta tumeſcere bella, *are ſwelling* or *ready to burſt out*, Virg. G. 1, 465.———

Tŭmĕfăcĕre, (tumĕfăcio, feci, factum,) *to make to ſwell* or *puff up*; vis fera ventorum—extentam tumefecit humum, Ov. M. 15, 303 —tumefactus pontus, ib. 11, 518.—¶ *met.* dum nimiùm vano tumefactus nomine gaudes, Mart. 4, 11. *cf.* Propert. 3, 4, 3. & 4, 1, 63.

Tŭmŭltus, ûs, m. *(q.* timor *v.* tumor multus,) *a tumult, broil, buſtle, diſturbance, uproar, ſedition, inſurrection*; quid eſt enim aliud tumultus, niſi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor oriatur? unde etiam nomen ductum eſt *tumultus*, Cic. Phil. 8, 1. Quinctilian. 7, 3, 25. *add.* Cic. Cat. 2, 12. & 3, 3. Dejot. 7. Salluſt. Jug. 72. Liv. 25, 13, 23 & 25. 28. 19. Virg. A. 2, 122. ſaeviat atque novos moveat fortuna tumultus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 16. *cf.* Ov. M. 5, 5.—¶ 2. *a ſtorm* or *tempeſt*, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 11. 3, 27, 17. pelagi caelique tumultus, Lucan. 5, 592.—¶ 3. *a ſudden and dangerous war*, particularly in Italy or againſt the Gauls; itaque majores noſtri *tumultum Italicum*, quòd erat domeſticus; *Gallicum*, quòd erat Italiae finitimus; praeterea nullum tumultum nominabant: gravius autem tumultum eſſe quàm bellum, hinc intelligi licet, quòd bello vacationes valent, tumultu non valent, Cic. Phil. 8, 1. tumultum decerni, juſtitium indici, ſagati ſumi dico oportere, delectum haberi ſine vacationibus, in urbe, et in Italia, ib. 5, 12. *add.* ib. c. 19. hoc tumultu proximo, *i. e.* bello civili Sullano, Cic. Roſc. Am. 6. *ſo* poſteaquam vidit Cinnano tumultu civitatem eſſe perturbatam, Nep. 25, 2. dictator, cùm tumultûs Gallici causa juſtitium edixiſſet, omnes juniores ſacramento adegit, Liv. 7, 9. *add.* 34, 56. 41, 6 &c. extemplo turbati animi, ſimul omne tumultu conjurat trepido Latium, Virg. A. 8, 4. & ibi Serv. fana impio vaſtata Poenorum tumultu, *i. e.* bello, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 47. *ſo* ſedato tandem Iſtrico tumultu, Liv. 41, 6.—Tumultus nonnunquam levius, quam bellum, Liv. 2, 26. (A. 364.)—¶ *any diſorder* or *confuſion*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 75. 2, 3, 208. Ep. 1, 19, 19. Lucan. 7, 183. Senec. Thyeſt. 999. * Tumultus *had anciently* tumulti *in the ge.* quid intus tumulti fuit? Plaut. Caſ. 3, 5, 22. & Poen. 1, 1, 79. in aedibus nihil ornati, nihil tumulti, Ter. And. 2, 2, 28. *add.* Hec. 3, 2, 21.—cohortes, quas tumulti causâ conſcripſerat, Sall. Cat. 59.—Tumultuōsus, a. *full of tumult, tumultuous*; tumultuoſum genus pugnae, Liv. 1, 14. quis homo tam tumultuoſo ſonitu me excivit ſubitò foras? Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 52. tumultuoſae conciones, Cic. Fam. 2, 12. ex ſeditioſi et tumultuoſâ vitâ ſe in ſtudium aliquod quietum tradere, Id. Inv. 1, 3. Caeſar Italiam longè, quàm ſperaverat, tumultuoſiorem reperit, Paterc. 2, 74. Latini equites cum tumultuoſo advolant nuntio, Volſcos infeſto exercitu ad urbem oppugnandam venire, *with alarming news* or *intelligence*, Liv. 2, 24. *ſo* ex Syria nobis tumultuoſiora quaedam nuntiata ſunt, Cic. Fam. 12, 17. coenae tempore interpellatus tumultuoſioribus literis, Suet. Ner. 40 f. cum his primam periculi procellam, et quod tumultuoſiſſimum pugnae erat, paruniper ſuſtinuit, *the firſt ſtock of danger and the moſt furious* or *violent part of the battle*, Liv. 2, 10.—tumultuoſum mare, *ſtormy, tempeſtuous*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 26.—tumultuoſa ſomnia, *tumultuous* or *confuſed dreams*, Celſ. 2, 2, 4. ſi ſomni—per ſomnia tumultuoſi ſunt, *diſturbed by dreams*, Id. 8, 4, 43.—* *in* otio tumultuoſi, in bello ſegnes, *turbulent* or *ſeditious*, Liv. 4, 28.—Tumultuōsĕ, adv. *tumultuouſly, in a tumultuous* or *diſorderly manner, in a great hurry*; ſenatus tumultuosè vocatus, tumultuoſiùs conſulitur, Liv. 2, 29. *add.* c. 28. & 1, 40. Caeſ. B. G. 7, 45. Cic. Verr. 2, 14 f. Suet. Cal. 45.—Tumultuāri, *rar.* tumultuare, *to raiſe a tumult, to make a buſtle* or *diſturbance, to be in great agitation*; populus convolat; tumultuantur, clamant, Ter. Hec. alter: prol. 33. in otio tumultuaris, in tumultu ſolus es otioſus, Ad Heren. 4, 15. quid tumultuaris, ſoror? quid inſanis? Cic. Coel. 15. tumultuari Gallias comperit, Suet. G. 9. in re populi placidâ, atque interfectis hoſtibus, non decet tumultuari. Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 21. ego is conſul, qui ſaepe et ſine causa tumultuer, Cic. Rull. 2, 37.—tumultuari in dicendo,

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cendo, *to be confused*, Quinctil. 2, 12, 11. sic oratio, carens hac virtute *(sc.* ordine,) tumultuetur necesse est, Id. 7 pr. 3.—¶ 2. *activ.* quid sit, mihi expĕdi, quid tumultues, *tell me what you mean by this uproar*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 15 & 24.—tumultuantes milites—ipse fecavit, *making a bustle*, Justin. 12, 15. *add.* Suet. Cal. 55. Cic. Off. 1, 23. elephantum tumultuantem catenis coërcere, *unruly*, Plin. 8, 9.—* *impers. pass.* tumultuatur, *there is a tumult* or *disturbance*; nescio quid jamdudum audio hic tumultuari, *I have for some time heard I do not know what noise, uproar* or *tumult* within *here*, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 1, hostibus nunciatur, in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, *that there was a greater tumult than usual*, Caes. B. G. 7, 61. *so* secundùm Hieronymi caedem primò tumultuatum in Leontinis apud milites fuerat, *a tumult* or *mutiny had been raised*, Liv. 24, 21. Annibal, quum tumultuatum in castris *sc.* Romanis esse—sciret, Liv. 25, 21. cum Gallis tumultuatum veriùs, quàm belligeratum *sc.* fuisse, *that there had been rather tumultuous rencounters, than a stated war, with the Gauls*, Id. 21, 16. *so* cum tumultuatum in castris sciret *sc.* esse, Liv. 25, 21. sub meridiano magis tumultuatnm quàm bellatum est, *in the south there was rather a tumult than a war*, Plor. 4, 12 m. ut demendis armamentis tumultuari primùm coeptum est, *as soon as the bustle of taking down the rigging began*, Liv. 36, 44.—TUMULTUĀTIO, ōnis, f. *confusion* or *trepidation*, Liv. 28, 2.——TUMULTUARIUS, a. *tumultuary*; tumultuarius exercitus, *raised suddenly* or *hastily*, Liv. 5, 37. *so* miles, Id. 1, 37. milites, Id. 35, 2. tumultuariae agrestium Etruscorum cohortes, 9, 36.—tumultuaria pugna, *tumultuary, confused, disorderly*, 21, 8. *so* praelia, 27, 42. & 55, 4.—castra, *irregular, hastily pitched*, 28, 16. tumultuarium opus, *done in haste* or *in a hurry*, Liv. 6, 29. Quinctil. 7, 3, 34. tumultuarius sermo, *unpremeditated*, Id. 10, 7, 13. *cf.* 3, 8, 60.

TŪMŬLUS, i, m. *a little hill, a mount, a hillock*; planities erat magna, et in eâ tumulus terreus satis grandis, *a pretty large mount of earth*, Caes. B. G. 1, 43. tumulus, sine ullis arduus arboribus, quondam planissima campi area, nunc tumulus, Ov. M. 15, 296. tumuli silvestres, Cic. Cat. 2, 11. *add.* Liv. 27, 26. loco jacente inter tumulos *(i. e.* colles Romae) castra habentes, Id. 5, 48. socios in coetum littore ab omni advocat Aeneas, tumulique ex aggere fatur, *and addresses* them *from the summit of a rising ground*, Virg. A. 5, 44. *add.* 2, 713. tumulo ab alto prospicio, *from a high hill*, Ov. M. 3, 603. tumulumque super gravis addit arenae *sc.* ei, *and puts above her a heap of sand*, ib. 4, 240.—¶ 2. *a tomb, a grave* or *sepulchre*, Virg. A. 3, 322. et ibi Serv. *cf.* v. 304. tumulum facere, Virg. E. 5, 42. condere, Ov. 14, 176. ponere, 8, 236. struere, Tac. An. 2, 7. exstruere, Quinctil. 7, 3, 31. raptim parare alicui, Lucan. 8, 713. tumulo dare corpora, *to bury*, Ov. M. 2, 326. componi tumulo eodem, *to be buried in the same tomb*, 4, 157. *so* tumulo ponemur in uno, Id. ad. Liv. 161. hoc tamen in tumuli marmore carmen erit, &c. Ov. Ep. 7, 194. *cf.* F. 3, 547. quosque legat versus oculo properante viator, grandibus in tumuli marmore caede notis, Id. Tr. 3, 3, 71. ingens aggeritur tumulo tellus, *a large mound of earth is raised for a tomb*, Virg. A. 3, 63. et statuent tumulum, et tumulo solennia mittent, ib. 6, 380. (A. 485.) * exercitus ei *(sc.* Druso) honorarium tumulum excitavit, *i. e.* tumulum inanem *v.* cenotaphium, *erected a monument in honour of his memory*, Suet. Cl. 1. (A. 470.)—TUMŬLŌSUS, a. *full of small hills* or *hillocks, hilly*, Sall. Jug. 91.—TŪMŬLĀRE, *to bury, to entomb, to inter*; et quam (Cajetam) tumulavit alumnus, *i. e.* Aenēas, Ov. M. 15, 716. *add.* 11, 565. F. 6, 491. Sabin. 2, 65. pater parvâ tumulatur arenâ, Ov. M. 7, 361. nec conjugis unquam busta meae videam; nec sum tumulandus ab illâ, ib. 8, 710. inque Tomitanâ jaceam tumulatus arenâ, Id P. 1, 6, 49. *cf.* Catul. 63, 153. Martial. 11, 92.

TUNC, adv. *then, at that time*, Nep. 18, 3.

TUNDĔRE, (tundo, tŭtŭdi, tunsum & tūsum,) *to beat with repeated strokes*; pars clypeos fudibus, galeas pars tundit inanes, Ov. F. 4, 209. sorores immemores decoris liventia pectora tundunt, Ov. M. 8, 535. *cf.* A. 3, 9, 10. Art. 1, 535. ibunt semimăres, *(i. e.* Galli, Cybeles sacerdotes,) et inania tympana tundent, Ov. F. 4, 183. saliet, tundet pede terram, Hor. de Art. p. 430. Sestius, converso bacillo, oculos misero tundere vehementissimè coepit, Cic. Verr. 5, 54. *so* cùm jacenti latera tunderentur, ib. mox virgae lini arefactae in saxo tunduntur stupario malleo, Plin. 19, 1 s. 3. textumque rursus tunditur clavis, ib.—ipsae autem spicae meliùs fustibus tunduntur, *the ears are beaten out* or *threshed with flails*, Col. 2, 21, 4.—picus ulmum tundit, *strikes* with his beak, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 14. cor pectus tundit, i. e. *palpitates* or *goes pit-a-pat*, Id. Cas. 2, 6, 63. vultur rostro jecur tundens, *pouncing*, Virg. A. 6, 598. saxum tunditur fluctibus, ib. 5, 125. tundit humum expirans, *spurns*, 10, 731. *cf.* Ov. M. 5, 393. littus tunditur undâ, Catul. 11, 4. Borea, huc ades, et furdas flamine tunde fores, Ov. A. 2, 9, 10. tundier, atque ejus *(sc.* aëris) crebro pulsarier ictu, Lucr. 4, 932. gens effrena virûm Riphaco tunditur euro, Virg. G. 3, 382.—¶ 2. *to bruise, to bray* or *pound* in a mortar; alii caulem, folia, radicem tundunt in pilâ, Plin. 13, 22 s. 43. *cf.* 20, 19 s. 79. inula in pollinem tunditur arida, Id. 19, 5 s. 29.—¶ 3. metaph. *to weary by repeating the same thing, to din*; pergin' aures tundere? Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 25. assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros tunditur, Virg. A. 4, 448. *add.* Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 48. Propert. 4, 5, 35.—* eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere, proverb. *to apply constantly to the same work* or *study*, Cic. Or. 2, 39.——TUNSUS & tūsus, part. *beaten*; tunsa per integram solvuntur viscera pellem, Virg. G. 4, 302. supplici ter tristes, et tunsae pectora *(sc.* secundum) palmis Iliades, *beating their breasts with the palms of their hands*, Virg. A. 1, 481. *cf.* 11, 37. cùm graviter tunsis gemit area frugibus, *when the threshing floor groans with the corn beaten* out by the hoofs of cattle, Virg. G. 3, 133.—¶ 2. *bruis-*

ed, pounded; proderit et tunſum gallae admiſcere ſaporem, *for* tunſas gallas, Virg. G. 4, 267. *cf.* Col. 9, 13, 7. et ſale cum allio pariter trito vulnera defricantur, *with ſalt and garlick bruiſed together*, Col. 6, 8. *cf.* 6, 7, 2. & 9, 13, 5. teſtam tuſam et ſuccretam arenae adjicere, Vitruv. 2, 5. ſuderi novo tertiam partem teſtae tuſae addere, Plin. 36, 25 ſ. 62.

TŪNICA, ae, ſ. *a tunick, a white woolen veſt worn below the* toga, (A. 416 & 417.—¶ 2. metaph. *a covering* or *tegument, a coat;* renes tunicis ſuperconteguntur, Celſ. 4, 1, 19. tunicae, quibus ii (teſtes) continentur, *the coats*, Id. 7, 18, 2. interdum fit, ſed rarò, ut quidquid abſcedit, velamento ſuo includatur; id antiqui TUNICAM nominabant, 7, 2, 5. &c. *ſo* tunicae oculorum, Plin 11, 37 ſ. 54. tunica boleti, Id. 22, 22 ſ. 46. tunicam mihi malo lupini, *I would rather have the huſk of a lupine*, Juvenal. 14, 153. cortex ipſe, corticique tunica ſubjecta, *the bark, and the inner rhind* or *tunicle under it*, Plin. 24, 3. inter corticem (tiliae) ac lignum tenues tunicae multiplici membranâ, e quibus vincula, TILIAE vocantur, Id. 16, 14 ſ. 25. omnibus verò à nodo orſa (folia) complexu tenues per ambitum inducunt tunicas, *leaves ſpringing from the joint of all theſe reeds* or *canes, cover them round with thin membranes* or *tunicles*, Plin. 16, 14 ſ. 65 & 66. eſt tinearum genus tunicas ſuas trahentium, quo cochleae modo, *drawing their coats* or *caſes after them, like ſnails*, Id. 11, 35 ſ. 41. cùm veteres ponunt tunicas aeſtate cicadae, *caſt their old pellicles in ſummer*, Lucr. 4, 56. quà ſe medio trudunt de cortice gemmae, et tenues rumpunt tunicas, *where the buds thruſt themſelves forth from the middle of the bark, and burſt the thin membranes*, Virg. G. 2, 75.—TŪNICĀTUS, a. *clothed in a tunic;* noviſtin' tu illunc tunicatum hominem, qui ſiet? Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 2. adſtiterit tunicata *ſc.* puella, Ov. Art. 2, 301. vilia vendentem tunicato ſcruta popello, i. e. *to the poor people*, who wore only a tunick, not being able to purchaſe a TOGA, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65. *ſo* tunicati *ſc.* homines, Cic. Rull. 2, 34.—ut exercitatione ludoque campeſtri tunicati uteremur, *i. e.* ſine toga; ſed non nūdi, Cic. Coel. 5.—tunicata quies, *i. e.* in rure, Martial. 10, 51, 6. *ubi* lis nunquam, toga rara, mens quieta, Id. 10, 47, 5.—tunicati fuſcina Gracchi, i. e. *in the dreſs of a gladiator*, Juvenal. 2, 143. (A. 418.)—* tunicatum caepe, *an onion with its ſkin, not peeled*, Perſ. 4, 30.—TŪNICŬLA, ae, ſ. *a ſmall tunick;* redactus ſum ad hanc unam tunicularn, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 65. ¶ 2. *a tunicle, coat* or *membrane;* oculorum tuniculae, Plin. 26, 12 ſ. 76. & 29, 6 ſ. 38, 2. tunicula ſtellionis, quam eodem modo, ut anguis exuit, *the ſkin* or *ſlough*, Id. 30, 10 ſ. 27.

TURBA, ae, ſ. *a diſturbance, confuſion;* properly a number of perſons; TURBAM appellatam Labeo ait ex genere tumultûs, idque verbum ex Graeco tractum, ἀπὸ τῆ θορυβεῖν, id eſt, *a tumultuando*:—ſi duo rixam commiſerint, utique non accipiemus id in turbâ factum; quia duo turba non proprie dicentur. Labeo tectiſſime inter turbam et rixam multum intereſſe ait; nam turbam multitudinis hominum eſſe turbationem, et coctum; rixam etiam duorum, Digeſt. 47, 8, 4.—exponerem quantâ in turbâ, quantâque in confuſione rerum omnium viveremus, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 25. quae illaec turba eſt? Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 5. eunuchum quem dediſti nobis, quas turbas dedit! *what diſturbance he has raiſed!* ib. 5, 2, 10 dī voſtram fidem! quid turbae eſt apud forum! Id. And. 4, 4, 6. nunc turba nulla eſt; otium et ſilentium eſt, Id. Heaut. 1, 2, 16. te omni turbâ evolves, Id. Eun. 4, 4, 56. fugientium multitudine ac turbâ portae caſtrorum occupantur, Caeſ. B. C. 2, 35. turbi atque ſeditionibus ſine cura aluntur, Salluſt. Cat. 37. turbam inter fremitumque, Virg. A. 5, 151. inter officium turbamque ſacri, *during the performance and hurry of the ſacrifice*, Ov. M. 12, 33. ¶ 2. *a crowd, a confuſed multitude of people;* turba hominum, Quinctil. 1, 2, 2. turba caſtrorum, *i. e.* milites, Lucan. 7, 45. turba navalis, (*i. e.* nautae,) mixta ex omni genere hominum, Liv. 26, 20. confuſa turba, Ov. M. 12, 214. turba comitum, ib. 3, 186. & 6, 165. tibi turba comes, mihi contigit unus, 13, 353. ſi in turbam exiſſet, ab homine tam neceſſario ſe relictum *ſc.* eſſe, *if it ſhould get abroad* or *become known in the army*, Nep. 14, 6. Alexander Macedonas monebat,—quemadmodum Dario majorem turbam hominum eſſe, ſic virorum ſibi, Juſtin. 11, 13. argumentum peſſimi turba eſt, *i. e.* opinio vulgi, Senec. de vitâ beatâ, c. 2. turba Quirini, i. e. *the Roman people*, Ov. M. 14, 607. *ſo* Quiritium, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 7. turba Remi, *the populace of Rome*, Juvenal. 10, 73. cùm ex hac turbâ et colluvione diſcedam, Cic. Sen. 23. ſcriptorum turba, Propert. 3, 1, 12. puellarum, 3, 2, 8. ita nunquam erimus in turba, i. e. *we ſhall never be overlooked* or *neglected*, Quinctil. 1, 2, 15.—in turbam miſſum regnum, *ſovereignty ſhared among ſeveral chiefs*, i. e. *among the* triumvīri, Pompeÿ, Caeſar *and* Craſſus, Lucan. 1, 86.—* TURBA *is applied alſo to two;* credula turba, *i. e.* Titus et Aruns filii Tarquinii Superbi, Ov. F. 2, 716. terrarum—nos duo turba ſumus, *we two are the whole people of the earth*, Ov. M. 555.—¶ 3. *a crowd or confuſed multitude of any kind;* turba *ſc.* animarum, animantūm, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 19. Lucr. 2, 919. arborum, Ov. M. 10, 106. argumentorum, Cic. Or. 2, 77. atomorum, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 11. canum, *a pack of dogs*, Ov M. 4, 732. in Ibin, 598. capitum, Virg. A. 8, 300. cervorum, ib. 1, 191. clientium, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 14. Chryſippus magnam turbam congregat ignotorum deorum, *a great crowd* or *number*, Cic. N. D. 1, 15. exemplorum, Ov. Rem. 461. ferarum, Ov. M. 11, 44. Harpyiarum, Virg. 3, 233. jaculorum, Ov. P. 4, 7, 35. luporum, Sil. 7, 129. malorum, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 41. *cf.* Lucan. 9, 405. menſium, Ov. F. 1, 42. negotiorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 25. omnis piſcium, Ov. M. 13, 938. omnis nympharum et Satyrorum, Id. F. 6, 344. patronorum, Cic. Br. c. ult. prunorum, *a great number of different kinds of prunes*, Plin. 15, 13 ſ. 12. turbâ querelarum confuſus adoleſcens, repente obticuit, Juſtin. 32. 2. de tanta rerum turbâ, factiſque parratis, &c.

of so great a number of exploits, Ov. Ep. 2, 75. *so* cùm tamen a turbâ rerum requieverit harum, Id. P. 4, 5, 27. *cf.* 3, 1, 144. rotarum, *i. e.* curruum, Ov. M. 6, 219. scelerum, Lucan. 4, 251. serpentûm, Id. 9, 608. Teuthrantia turba sorores, *the fifty daughters of Teuthras* or *Teuthrantes*, Ov. Ep. 9, 51. verborum, Quinctil. 8, 2, 17. volucrum, Ov. M. 5, 301. & 10, 144. vulnerum, Plin. 11, 37 s. 61.—TURBELLAE, ārum, f. *a bustle* or *confusion*; tantas turbellas facio, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 134. *so* scis tu,—quantas soleam turbellas dare, Id. Ps. 1, 1, 107.———

TURBIDUS, a. *muddy, not clear, turbid*; aqua turbida, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. est et in puteis turbidior aqua, Plin. 2, 81 s. 83. amnis turbidus imbri, Lucr. 1, 287. turbidus hibernis ille (Cremĕra) fluebat aquis, Ov. F. 2, 206. turbidus et torquens flaventes Ister arenas, Virg. G. 3, 350. atque auro turbidus Hermus, *thick* or *turbid with gold*, ib. 2, 137. turbidus hic (Acheron) coeno, Id. A. 6, 296. torrentes turbidi, Quinctil. 12, 10, 19. sanguine Romano quàm turbidus ibit Enipeus! Lucan. 7, 116. turbidus imber aquâ, Virg. A. 5, 696. *cf.* 12, 685. turbida nubila, *thick, black*, ib. 4, 245. *so* caligine turbidus atrâ pulvis, 11, 876. it toto turbida caelo tempestas telorum, *a thick tempest of darts*, 12, 283. turbidi dies, *rainy* or *stormy*; opp. *to* mites, Plin. 11, 10. loca turbida, *dark, gloomy*, Virg. A. 6, 534. turbida tempestas heri fuit, *the weather was boisterous*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 3. num isthic quoque immite et turbidum caelum? *is the season with you as rude and boisterous as it is with us?* Plin. Ep. 8, 17. turbidus auster, *cloudy, stormy, producing rains and storms*, Lucan. 1, 234. auster dux inquieti turbidus Adriae, *the tempestuous ruler*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 5. freta ventis turbida, *troubled* or *greatly agitated*, Ov. Ep. 18, 7. *cf.* ib. 172. *so* turbida ponti aequora, Lucr. 5, 998. pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mari, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 34. lumen turbidum lunae, *obscure*, Senec. Hippol. 790.—¶ 2. metaph. *tumultuous, turbulent, full of trouble, disorder* and *confusion*; hoc tamen turbido tempore, Epaminondas domi quietus fuit, Nep. 16, 4. fac animo magno fortique sis; et si turbidissima sapienter ferebas, tranquilliora laetè feras, *if you bore the dark and tempestuous season of your affairs with fortitude*, Cic. Fam. 6, 14 (*al.* 15,) 5. turbida seditio, *a turbulent sedition*, Ov. M. 9, 426. turbidis casibus, *in perilous times*, Tac. An. 16, 13. *so* in turbidis rebus, *in troublous* or *distressful circumstances*, Cic. Phil. 2, 16. haec ei (C. Graccho) cura inter turbidissimas actiones—fuit, *in his most inflammatory speeches*, Quinctil. 1, 10, 28. turbidus et clamosus altercator, *an impetuous or bustling and noisy disputant*, ib. 6, 4, 15. *cf.* 3, 8, 60. turbidiores cogitationes, *more troubled* or *disordered*, 9, 4, 12. patris Anchisae turbida imago, *the troubled ghost*, Virg. A. 4, 353.—* cùm de aeternitate animorum dicatur, de mente dicitur, quae omni turbido motu semper vacet, *which is free from all turbid motion*; opp. *to* non de partibus iis, in quibus aegritudines, irae, libidinesque versentur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33. Turnus—animo turbidus, *i. e.* tumens, arrogantiâ elatus, Virg. A. 10, 648. C. Caesar, *i. e.* Caligula, turbidus animi, *violent, furious*, Tac. H. 4, 48. Bassus, turbidâ mente, *i. e.* malè sanâ, *of a crazed imagination, disordered in mind*, Id. An. 16, 1. acieque falsum turbidâ caelum videt, *with a disordered sight*, Senec. Herc. fur. 954. ô fida nutrix turbidam frontem gerens, *a troubled forehead*, indicatiûg a disturbed mind, Id. Hippol. 431.—* *moved* or *agitated by any strong passion; angry, enraged, menacing, terrible*; turbidus irâ, *moved with anger*; opp. *to* pacatus, mitisque, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 39. quem (Ganymedem) turbida semper Juno videt, *i. e.* non sine indignatione et fastidio, *offended, displeased*, on account of Ganymēdes being Jupiter's cup-bearer, in place of her daughter Hebē, ib. 3, 4, 14. (*ob* rapti Ganymedis honores, Virg. A. 1, 28.) *so* lumine nos, Aser, turbidiore notas, Martial. 9, 26. turbidus irae, *furious* or *transported with rage*, Sil. 12, 417. Tarchon—equum in medios concitat; et Venulo adversum se turbidus infert, *furious* or *enraged advances against* Venulus, Virg. A. 11, 742. *so* Mezentius turbidus ingreditur campo, ib. 10, 763. *cf.* 9, 57. Stat. Th. 7, 669. & 8, 539. Sil. 12, 255.—*but* haud secus ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Aruns, *affrighted, in great perturbation*, Virg. A. 11, 814. dictus eram cuidam subito venisse puellae, turbida perversas induit illa comas, *she confused* or *in a great hurry*, Ov. Art. 3, 246.—utque erat è somno turbida, rapta coma est, *I tore my hair, as yet disheveled from sleep*, Id. Ep. 10, 16.—* *mutinous, seditious, turbulent*; reduxit in hiberna turbidos *sc.* milites, et nihil ausos, Tac. An. 1, 38. *cf.* ib. 2, 39. & 6, 11. H. 2, 28. eo suffragio turbidissimus quisque delecti, ib. 3, 49. *cf.* 4, 11 & 39. An. 4, 23. utriusque turbidum ingenium esse, ib. 14, 59.—* mens turbidùm (*for* turbidè) laetatur, *feels a tumultuous joy*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 6.—* in turbido minus perspicuum fore putant, quid agatur, *in a state of trouble and confusion*, Liv. 3, 40. *cf.* Tac. H. 1, 21. Senec. Ep. 3 f.—TURBIDE, adv. *confusedly*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10.—*turbulently*, Tac. An. 3, 12.———

TURBŌLENTUS, a. *full of disturbance, trouble* or *commotion, turbid, confused*; nullus dies tam magnâ turbulentâque tempestate fuit, quin aliquo tempore ejus dici solem homines viderent, Cic. Verr. 5, 10. cur turbulentam feciſti mihi aquam bibenti? *disturbed, muddy*, Phaedr. 1, 1, 5. turbulenta atomorum concursio hunc mundi ornatum efficere non poterit, *confused*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6. me in locis Neptuniis templisque turbulentis servavit, i. e. *in the stormy sea*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 3. credebam edepol turbulentam praedam eventuram mihi, quia illa mihi tam turbulentâ tempestate evenerat, *that the wallet would turn out a troublesome* or *vexatious capture* or *prize, because I found it in such boisterous weather*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 142. heu edepol res turbulentas! *a plague* or *troublesome business truly!* Id. Epid. 1, 1, 68. res placatae, et minimè turbulentae, Cic. Or. 19. *cf.* Att. 7, 11. illud meum turbulentissimum tempus profectionis tuo tranquillissimo praestat, *my departure* into banishment, *the most tempestuous period* of my life, *is preferable to your calmest days*, Cic. Pis. 15. praeclare viceramus, nisi spoliatum,

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tum, inermem, fugientem Lepidus recepiſſet Antonium. Itaque nunquam tanto odio civitati Antonius fuit, quanto eſt Lepidus; ille enim ex turbulentâ republicâ, hic ex pace et victoriâ bellum excitavit, *for Antony raiſed war, when the republick was in the great eſt ferment*, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 6. illa eorum perexigua oratio eſt, qua medeantur animis, nec eos turbulentos eſſe patiantur, *the Stoics employ but few words on the ſubject of curing the mind, and preventing it from being troubled* or *diſordered*, Id. Tuſc. 4, 5. temeritas, et libido, et ignavia,—turbulentae ſunt, *cauſe trouble* or *diſquiet*, Cic. Fin. 1, 16. turbulenta mens, *troubled* or *diſquieted*, ib. *add.* Cic. Caecin. 12. N. D. 2, 28. turbulentior inde annus excepit, *a more tumultuous year ſucceeded*, i. e. *the following year was diſturbed by more violent commotions*, Liv. 2, 61.—¶ 2. *turbulent, factious, ſeditious*; P. Decius, ut virâ, ſic orat one etiam turbulentus, Cic. Brut. 28. Titius ſeditioſus civis, et turbulentus, Cic. Or. 2, 11. turbulenti et mali cives, ib. c. 31. conciones turbulentae Metelli, *inflammatory, ſeditious*, Cic. Att. 4, 3 m. Metelli turbulentiſſimae leges, Suet. Caeſ. 16. turbulenti tribuni, Tac. H. 2, 38. Antonii turbulenta conſilia, Cic. Att. 15, 4.—TURBULENTĒ, adv. *confuſedly, haſtily*, Cic. Dom. 26 & 54. turbulentius agere, Cic. partit. 30—eorum gravitatem conſtantiamque laudamus, qui non turbulentè humana patiantur, *who bear calmly, without being diſturbed*, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 28.—*ſo* TURBULENTER; extremum illud erit: nos nihil turbulenter, nihil temere faciemus, *Laſtly*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16 f.———

TURBĀRE, *to diſturb* or *diſorder, to confound, to trouble*; aciem, *to diſorder* or *throw into confuſion the line* or *order of battle*, Liv. 30, 18. *cf.* 38, 18. aëra et aequor, *to diſturb*, Ov. M. 14, 544. alvum, Plin. 23, 1 f. 6. animos, Virg. A. 1, 515. apros latratu, Id. G. 3, 412 aquas, Ov. M. 3, 475. Tr. 1, 4, 2. capillos, Ov. A. 3, 2, 75, Art. A. 2, 169. Martial. 2, 36. catervas, Lucr. 5, 1303. conciones, Liv. 3, 66. convivia, Ov. M. 12, 222. cygnos, Virg. A. 1, 395. decus capitis, Senec. Hippol. 827. delectum, Cic. Verr. 2, 50. turbatque ruitque *ſc.* eum, *he confounds and drives* him before him, Ov. M. 12, 134. feſta, *to diſturb the feſtival*, ib. 4, 33. foedera, *to break*, Virg. A. 12, 633. fontem, *to muddy, to make muddy*, Ov. M. 3, 410. fortunas timore, Lucr. 1, 107. fretum, Senec. Herc. fur. 931. frondes, *to diſturb* or *diſcompoſe the leaves*, Virg. A. 3, 449. jura, Lucan. 1, 177. lacus, Ov. M. 6, 363. F. 4, 757. mentem, Plin. 24, 10 f. 47. motus, Lucr. 5, 443. otas viarum, *to confound*, Ov. M. 8, 160. *ſo* omnia, ib. 6, 537. *cf.* Cic. Leg. 3, 9. omina, *to diſturb*, Virg. A. 3, 407. ordines, *to diſorder the ranks*, Liv. 3, 70 m. pacem, *to violate*, Liv. 35, 13. pectora, Virg. A. 2, 200. quadrupedes metu, Ov. M. 15, 517. quietem alicujus, Propert. 1, 3, 17. ſigna reperta, Ov. F. 4, 466. ſpem pacis, *to deſtroy*, Liv. 32, 36. *ſo* reliquas ſpes, Cic. Verr. 3, 94. turmas, *to diſturb, diſorder*, Lucr. 5, 1313. vultus gladio, *to ſtrike* or *wound*, Lucan. 7, 322.—* turbavit arundo Choraebum, *wounded* or *ſlew*, Stat. Th. 9, 745—¶ TURBARE, abſolutely, *i. e.* by itſelf or with ID, QUID, MULTA, &c. *to make diſturbance, to raiſe a tumult* or *buſtle*; tum quoque equites, in agmen Romanum eruptione factâ, haud modicè primo impetu turbavêre, *raiſed no ſmall confuſion*, Liv. 38, 13 ad fin. *cf.* Cic. Fin. 1, 10. turbent porro, quàm velint, *let them make what diſturbance they pleaſe*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 12. nè quid ille turbet, vide, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 7. magis quàm id reputo, tam magis turor, quae meus filius turbavit, *the more I think upon the ſtir* or *tumult my ſon has made, the more I am incenſed*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 5. *ſo* quàm magis in pectore meo foveo, quas meus filius turbas turbet, *what diſturbances my ſon has raiſed*, ib. 4, 10, 1. ita ridicula auditu, iteratu ea ſunt, quae ego intus turbavi, *my feats within are ſo ridiculous to be heard*, and *to be repeated*, Id. Caſ 5, 2, 6. adibo ad hominem; nam turbare geſtio, *I am impatient to quarrel with him*, Id. Men. 3, 2, 21—* corpora quae in ſolis radiis turbare videntur, *to move* or *to be moved confuſedly*, Lucr. 2, 125. quare pugnare neceſſe eſt diſſimiles inter ſe res, turbareque miſtas, *diſſimilar things, being mixed together, muſt neceſſarily jar and juſtle with one another*, Lucr. 6, 368. *cf.* 5, ex 417—ad 449. cùm mare turbaret, *raged* or *was in a great ferment*, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7. et ſeptemgemini turbant trepida oſtia Nili, *for* turbantur, *are troubled* or *become muddy*, i. e. *Egypt is alarmed* or *affrighted*, Virg. A. 6, 800. ſi una alterâve civitas turbaret, *ſhould raiſe diſturbance* or *ſhould revolt*, Tac. An. 3, 37. repentè turbare Fortuna coepit, *to change the ſcene, to raiſe confuſion*, ib. 4, 1. *add.* H. 1, 85. Servilius, poſtquam ut coeperat, omnibus in rebus turbârat *ſc.* rationes, *had involved* himſelf in debt, or had become bankrupt, Coel. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5.—aſt qui turbaſſit in agendo, *for* turbaverit, *ſhall make diſturbance, ſal.* turbaſſitur, *i. e.* ſi quid turbatum fuerit,) Cic. Leg. 3, 4.—impaſtus ceu plena leo per ovilia TURBANS, *as a hungry lion raging* or *making havock*, Virg. A. 9, 339. *cf.* 6, 857.—ut turbantes civitatis otium—coërceret, *thoſe who diſturbed the tranquillity of the ſtate*, Liv. 3, 48.—¶ 3. *paſſiv.* mare—ventorum vi agitatur atque turbatur, Cic. Cluent. 49 f. jam mare turbari trabibus—videbis, Virg. A. 4, 566. zephyro turbantur arenae, *are toſſed*, Virg. G. 2, 106. ne incertâ prole auſpicia turbarentur, *ſhould be diſturbed* or *rendered uncertain*, Liv. 4, 6. leges vi turbabantur, *were rendered invalid* or *were eluded by force*, Tac. An. 1, 2. quadrupedes monſtri metu turbantur, *are frightened*, Ov. M. 15, 517. totâ turbabere mente, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 47. regibus defunctis, turbabantur nationes, *were agitated by violent commotions*, Tac. An. 2, 42 f.—* *impers.* uſque adeò turbatur agris *ſc.* in, *there is ſo great a diſturbance* or *confuſion over all the country*, Virg. E. 1, 12. neſcio quid profectò, abſente nobis (*for* me,) turbatum eſt domi, *what diſturbance has happened in my abſence*, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7. ſi in Hiſpania turbatum eſſet, *if war ſhould be raiſed*, Cic. Sull. 20. poſtquam turbatum (*ſc.* eſſe) in caſtris accepêre, *they heard of the commotion* in the camp, Tac. An. 1, 20.—TURBĀTUS, part. *diſturbed*; is neque limo turbatum

haurit

haurit aquam, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 60. turbata procellis freta, Virg. G. 3. 259. conſpectu in medio turbatus conſtitit, *le ſtood perplexed* or *confuſed in the middle of the* gazing *crowd*, Id A. 2, 67. exemplo turbatae acies *ſc.* ſunt, *the lines* or *troops were thrown into diſorder* or *confuſion*, ib. 11, 618. turbata ſtripe caſtra, *in confuſion* or *diſorder*, ib. 9, 13. turbatis equis, *being ſtartled*, ib. 124. exemplo turbati animi, *their minds were moved* or *agitated*, ib. 8, 4. aegidaque horriferam, turbatae *(i. e.* iratae) Palladis arma, *incenſed* or *enraged*, ib. 8, 435. turbato per metum ludicro, *the games being interrupted* or *ſtopt*, Liv. 1, 9. priuſquam hoſtis turbatos ordines reficeret, *diſordered*, Liv. 3, 70. *cf.* Caeſ B. C. 2, 12. turbati capilli, Ov. M. 8, 859. *cf.* 4, 473. A. 3, 14, 33. F. 3, 16. et fuge turbato tecta nefanda pede, *fly with haſte* or *trepidation*, Ov. Ep. 11, 102. *ſo* ut ſaepe viator turbatum viſo rettulit angue pedem, Id. F. 2, 342. turbatus irâ, Sil. 2, 529. malis, ib. 642. oculis ſimul et mente turbatus, *confuſed both in his ſight and underſtanding*, Liv. 7, 26. faſtos correxit —turbatos, *he corrected the calendar confuſed*, Suet. Caeſ. 40. turbatiore caelo *(i. e.* tonante caelo,) nunquam non coronam lauream capite geſtavit, *while it thundered*, Suet. Tib. 69. *cf* Plin. 15, 30 ſ. 40. ingreſſus mare turbatius, *having put to ſea in ſtormy weather*, Suet. Cal. 23.—* non turbatus animi, *for* animo, *not alarmed* or *terrified*, Sil. 14, 677.—TURBĀTE, adv. *confuſedly, in diſorder*, Caeſ. B. C. 1, 5.—TURBĀTIO, ōnis, f. *confuſion, diſorder*, Liv. 24, 28. Flor. 4, 6.—TURBĀTOR, ōris, m. *a troubler* or *diſturber, an exciter*; vulgi turbatores, Liv. 4, 2 & 48. belli, 2, 16.—*ſo* TURBĀTRIX, īcis, f. Stat. Th. 4, 369.—TURBAMENTUM, i, n. *any thing that troubles* or *excites, an excitement*; quaeque alia turbamenta vulgi, *and other things calculated to raiſe diſcontent in the minds of the common ſoldiers*, Tac. H. 1, 23.

TURBO, ĭnis, m. *a whirlwind, a boiſterous wind, bearing down every thing before it*, (quaeque obvia deturbans et proſternens,) *a ſtorm* or *tempeſt, a hurricane*; ventus circumactus, et eundem locum ambiens, et ſe ipsâ vertigine concitans, TURBO eſt, &c. Senec. nat. q 5, 13. efficit *turbinem* plurium ventorum inter ipſos luctatio, ib. 7, 9. turbo omni nube velocior rapitur, et in orbem vertitur, 7, 5. *cf.* Plin. 2, 48 ſ. 49 & 50. perque mare, et terras rapidus percurrere turbo, Lucr. 6, 668. *cf.* 437 & 446. *add.* 5, 505. exoritur ventus turbo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47. ſenatus decrevit, ut Minerva, *(i e.* ſimulacrum Minervae,) quam turbo dejecerat, reſtitueretur, Cic. Fam. 12, 25. venti,—quâ data porta, ruunt, et terras turbine perflant, *in a ſtorm* or *tempeſt, with great impetuoſity* or *force*, Virg. A. 1, 83. venti rapido percurrunt turbine campos, Lucr. 1, 274. *ſo* ib. 280 & 295. 5, 218 &c. in nigro jactati turbine nautae, Catul. 67, 63. avulſit laceros, percuſsâ puppe, rudentes turbo rapax, Lucan. 5, 594. violentus turbo, ib. 611. quantus Biſtonio torquetur turbine pulvis, Id. 4, 767. validi circumdăta turbine venti in patriam rapta eſt, *ſc.* Niobe, *inclaſed by the fury of a ſtrong wind*, Ov. M. 6, 310. ater quos aequore turbo diſperſerat, *a black ſtorm had ſcattered*, Virg. A. 1, 511. adverſi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti confligunt, ib. 2, 410. *cf.* Id. G. 1, 320. torrentis aquae, vel turbinis atri more furens, *like a torrent* or *whirlwind*, Id. A. 10, 603. *add.* 3, 573. 6, 594. * *metaph.* neſcio quo miſerae turbine mentis agor, *by what fury* or *rage*, Ov. A. 2, 9, 28. attonitus tanto miſerarum turbine rerum, *ſtruck by ſuch a ſtorm of miſery*, Id. M. 7, 614. *cf.* Senec. Agam. 196. tu procella patriae, turbo ac tempeſtas pacis atque otii, Cic. Dom. 53. illi duo reip. turbines, Cic. Sext. 11. in maximis turbinibus ac fluctibus reip. navem gubernare, ſalvamque in portu collocare, Id. Piſ. 9. ego te in medio verſantem turbine. leti cupi, *in the utmoſt danger*, Catul. 63, 149. ô confuſe nimis Gradivi turbine Varro, *i. e.* infelici pugnâ Cannenſi, Sil. 11, 101. virtutis jam ſola fides, quam turbine nullo excutiet Fortuna tibi, *by no ſtorm* of adverſity, Lucan. 2, 243.—¶ 2. *a circular motion* or *whirling round, rotation* or *revolution*; cum caeli turbine ferri, Lucr. 5, 623 luna—flaccidiore turbine fertur inferior quam ſol, ib. 631. haec incitatis membra turbinibus ferat nunquam reſiſtens orbe revoluta rota, *(ſc.* ut Ixion volvitur,) Senec. Hippol. 1231. *cf.* Id. Herc. fur. 750. & Herc. 945 & 1069. res deus noſtras celeri citatas turbine verſat, Id. Thyeſt 622. verteris hunc dominus, momento turbinis exit Marcus Duma, *in the inſtant of the whirl* or *while he is turned round*, Perſ. 5, 78. ſi quid id eſt, ufque a proavis vetus ordinis *(ſc.* equeſtris) haeres, non modò *(i. e.* nuper) militiae turbine *(by the gradation of military preferment; cf.* fortunae munere) factus eques, Ov. A. 3, 15, 6. *cf.* Tr. 4, 10, 8.—* *a whirlpool*; hos turbo rapax, hos lubrica fallunt ſaxa, Stat. Th. 4, 813 —*the wreath* or *winding of a ſerpent*; ater letifero ſtridebat turbine ſerpens, Sil. 3, 191. ¶ 3. *force, impetuoſity*; experto credite, quantus in clypeum adſurgat, quo turbine torqueat haſtam, Virg. A. 11, 284 intorquens directo turbine robur, Sil. 4, 542. *cf.* 11, 42 haſta volans immani turbine, V. Flac. 5, 78. *cf.* 3, 243. 6, 279. Lucan. 3, 765. Lucr. 6, 640.—¶ 4. *a top*, which boys drive round with a ſcourge, Virg. A. 7, 378. Tibull. 1, 5, 3.—* *any thing like a top*; reverſitur ad cylindrum, et ad turbinem ſuum, *and to his top*, Cic. Fat. 18. ut ſi duo turbines latiſſimis ſuis partibus jungantur, *a if two tops were joined by their broadeſt ends*, Plin. 37, 4 ſ. 15. figura umbrae ſimilis metae ac turbini inverſo, *like to a cone* or *inverted top*, Plin. 2, 10 ſ. 7. in turbinibus cadorum eam (herbam aloën) ſerunt, *in the bottoms of caſks broad above and narrow below*, Plin. 27, 4 ſ. 5. alterum (genus concharum) purpura vocatur:—clavatum eſt ad turbinem uſque, *is befuddled to the ſharp end of it*, Id. 9, 36 ſ. 61 f. cava buccina ſumitur illi *(i. e.* a Tritone) tortilis, in latum quae turbine creſcit ab imo, *which increaſes to a great widenes from a ſmall* or *narrow end*, Ov. M. 1, 336.—* quarum (columnarum) in officina turbines ita librati pependerunt, ut puero circumagente tornarentur, *the pins* (by which they were faſtened to the turner's loom,) *hung ſo balanced*, Plin. 36, 13 ſ.

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19,

19,3.—citumque retro solve, solve turbinem, *turn back quickly your magical wheel*, Hor. Epod. 17, 7. *(called* rhombus, Ov. A. 1, 8, 7.)—hanc lucem celeri turbine Parca neat, *with a quick spindle*, or rather *with a quick rotation of the spindle*, Ov. ad Liv. 164. *cf.* Catul. 63, 313.—Turbĭneus, a. *of* or *like a whirlwind*; multa quoque hic torrens nivibus de monte solutis corpora turbineo juvenilia vortice mersit, *by its whirling eddy*, Ov. M. 8, 536.—Turbĭnātus, a, um, *formed in the shape of a top* or *inverted cone*; cor homini infra laevam papillam turbinato mucrone in priora eminens, Plin. 11, 37 s. 69. adamas laterum sexangulo laevore turbinatus in mucronem, Id. 37, 4 s. 15. turbinatior piris figura, Id. 15, 15 s. 17.—Turbinātio, ōnis, f. *the form* or *figure of a top, a conical figure*; sorbis quadruplex differentia; aliis enim eorum rotunditas mali, aliis turbinatio piri, aliis ovata species, &c. Id. 15, 21 s. 23.—Turbo, ōnis, m. *the name of a gladiator*, Hor S. 2, 3, 310.

Turbystum, i, n. *a kind of drug, used for making wool take the colour in dying*, Plin. 33, 5 s. 29 f.

TURDUS, i, m. *a thrush*, a bird valued for the delicate taste of its flesh, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 41. Martial. 13, 51 & 92. *add.* Varr. R. R. 3, 5. Col. 8, 10.—Some use turda in the fem. Pers. 6, 24 & ibi Scholiast. but Varro rejects it, L. L. 8, 38. & 3, 5.—¶ 2. *a kind of fish*, Col. 8, 16, 8.—Turdillus, i, m. *a little thrush*, (sed al. al.) Senec. Ep. 96 f.—Turdarium, i, n. *a place where thrushes were fattened*, Varr. L. L. 5, 1.

Tureus v. thureus, a. *of incense*; *see* Thus.

Turgĕre, (turgeo, tursi, -,) *to swell, to wax big*; jam laeto turgent in palmite gemmae, Virg. E. 7, 48. *cf.* G. 1, 315. pleno surget facculus ore, Juvenal. S. 14, 136.—¶ 2. *metaph.* ut corporis bonam habitudinem tumor imitatur saepe, ita gravis oratio saepe imperitis videtur ea, quae turget et inflata est, A. ad Heren. 4, 10. professus grandia turgot *se* poëta, Hor. Art. 27.—nunc in fermento tota est (uxor,) ita turget mihi, *she is in such a chafe* or *rage against me*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 18.—Turgescĕre, incep. *to begin to swell, to swell*; semen turgescit in agris, Ov. A. 3, 10, 11. turgescit in arbore ramus, Tr. 3, 12, 15. ne aqua in eorum corpore turgescat, Varr. R. R. 3, 9 m. hic fatur irriguo mavult turgescere somno, *to grow fat*, Pers. 5, 56. nam hoc (*sc.* humore) aetas illa (*sc.* pueritia) turgescit, Quinctil. 11, 3, 28.—¶ 2. *metaph.* sapientis animus semper vacat vitio, nunquam turgescit, nunquam tumet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. corque meum penitus turgescit tristibus iris, ib. turgescit vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8. non equidem hoc studeo, bullatis ut mihi nugis pagina turgescat, Id. 5, 18. corruptum dicendi genus—immodico tumore turgescit, Quinctil. 12, 10, 73. Turgĭdus, a. *swollen, inflated, turgid*; num aliquodpiam membrum tumidum, ac turgidum, non vitiose se habet? Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. mulier lippa, atque oculis turgidis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 15. puer simâ nare, turgidis labris, Martial. 6, 39. tibi habilem, quaecunque brevis, quae turgida, plenam, Ov. Art. 2, 661. cras donaberis haedo, cui frons turgida cornibus primis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 4. fluvii strepunt hibernâ nive turgidi, ib. 4, 12, 4. vento nimiùm secundo turgida vela, ib. 2, 10, 24. mare turgidum (*al.* turbidum,) 1, 3, 19.—* turgidus Alpinus jugulat dum Memnona, &c. *bombastical, in a turgid stile*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 36.—Turgidŭlus, a. *somewhat* or *a little swollen*; flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli, Catul. 3 f.

Turibŭlum, *a censer*; &c. *see* Thus.

Turio, ōnis, m. *the tender top of a young branch*; lauri turiones, Col. 12, 48 f.

TURMA, ae, f. *a troop of thirty horsemen, with three* decuriones *or petty officers, who commanded each ten* equites; Turma terna est, quòd ter deni equites ex tribus tribubus Tatiensium, Ramnium et Lucerum, fiebant; itaque primi singularum decuriarum Decuriones dicti, qui ab eo in singulis turmis sunt etiam nunc terni, Varr. L. L. 4, 16. & Festus. *Afterwards a* turma *was made to consist of* 32 *horsemen, and one* decurio *to command them*; habet una turma equites xxxii. huic qui praeest, Decurio nominatur, Veget. 2, 14.—tres equitum numero turmae, terniique regantur ductores, Virg. A. 5, 560. ducat avo turmas, *i. e.* in honorem avi, ib. 550. princeps turmas inducit Asylas, ib. 11, 620. *cf.* G. 3, 179. cohors una Ligurum, cum duabus turmis Thracum, Sall. Jug. 38. dein singulas turmas atque manipulos circumiens monet atque obtestatur, uti &c. ib. 49. *add.* Cic. Marcel. 2 f. Art. 5, 21. ¶ 2. *any number* of persons or things; ut impios Titanas immanemque turmam fulmine sustulerit caduco, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 44. turma Satyrorum, (*al.* satyrum *sc.* expressit Lysippus; turmam Alexandri, *i. e.* turmam statuarum equestrium, quinque scilicet ac viginti equitum, qui ex Alexandri turmâ ad Granicum flumen ceciderant,) Plin. 34, 8 s. 19, 6. et ibi Hardoin. *cf.* Paterc. 1, 11. in turmâ statuarum equestrium, Cic. Att. 6, 1 m.—Turmālis, e, *of the same* turma *or troop*; T. Manlius super castra hostium cum suis turmalibus evasit, *with those of his troop*, Liv. 8, 7. *cf.* 25, 18.—* non sanguine cretus turmali, *not descended from an* eques, Stat. Silv. 5, 2, 18. Scipio Corinthiis statuam pollicentibus eo loco, ubi aliorum essent imperatorum, *turmales* dixit displicere, *i. e.* equestres statuas, et in turba aliarum statuarum collocatas, Cic. Or. 2, 65.—Bellona mixta viris turmalè *(adv.)* fremit, *like a trooper*, Stat. Th. 4, 10.—Turmātim, adv. *by troops*; vagantibus circa moenia turmatim barbaris, Liv. 5, 39. *cf.* 28, 13. turmatim in eum locum devenerunt, Caes. B. G. 8, 18. *cf.* B. C. 3, 93.—* *metaph.* praelia pugnasque edere turmatim, Lucr. 2, 218.

TURPIS, e, *ugly, deformed, filthy, foul, nasty, offensive to the sight*;—opp. *to* pulcher: qui libet (*sc.* tibi, *i. e.* cur vis) spectare turpes (*sc.* mulieres; et te) pulchram spectandam dare? Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 125. nec facta est lacrimis turpior illa suis, Ov. Art. 1, 534. habebat quidam filium turpissimam, itidemque insigni et pulchrâ facie filium, *a daughter very ordinary* or *hard-favoured*, Phaedr. 3, 8, 2. deme si nigro fieres vel uno turpior ungui, *less agreeable, more unseemly*, Hor.

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Od.

Od. 2, 8, 4. quae partes autem corporis ad naturae neceſſitatem datae, adſpectum eſſent deformem habituraе, atque turpem, eas contexit, atque abdidit *ſc.* Natura, Cic. Off. 1, 35. ne crure malo, ne ſit pede turpi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 103. omnes aut vetulas habes amicas, aut turpes, vetuliſque foediores, Martial. 8, 79. turpis veſtitus, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 56. turpis ſine frondibus arbos; turpis equus, niſi colla jubae flaventia velent, Ov. M. 13, 847. faſtigia turpi ſqualebant muſco, ib. 1, 373. Gorgoneum turpes crinem mutavit in hydros, 4, 801. turpis aſella, Id. Art. 3, 290. turpes urſi, Id. Tr. 3, 5, 35. faciem oſtentabat, et udo turpia membra ſimo, Virg. A. 5, 358. turpes muſcae, Martial. 14, 67. ranae, 10, 37. turpis ab inviſo pendebat ſtiria naſo, 4, 36. turpe toral, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22. turpes podagrae, *i. e.* quae artus turpes reddunt, Virg. 3, 299. turpis oves tentat ſcabies, ib 441. turpi dilapſa cadavera tabo, 557. optima torvae formae bovis, cui turpe caput *(i. e.* magnum, v. enorme, atque adeò deforme,) *large*, ib. 52 & ibi Serv. *cf.* Varr. R. R. 2, 5. Col. 6, 1 & 21. Plin. 8, 45 ſ. 70.—¶ 2. *baſe, ſhameful, diſhonourable, diſgraceful, infamous*; cùm eſſet propoſita aut fuga turpis, aut glorioſa mors, Cic. Fin. 2, 30. mors honeſta ſaepe vitam quoque turpem exornat, Id. Quint. 15. pars ingentem formidine turpi ſcandunt rurſus equum, Virg. A. 2, 400. regnorum immemores, turpique cupidine captos, ib 4, 194. turpis adulter, Ov. Ep. 4, 34. adultera, ib. 13, 133. Tr. 2, 371. turpis repulſa, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43. ô praeclaram illam eloquentiam tuam, cùm es nudus concionatus! quid hoc turpius? quid foedius? Cic. Phil. 2, 34. quid eſt autem nequius, aut turpius effeminato viro? Id. 3, 17. iſte omnium turpiſſimus et ſordidiſſimus, Cic. Att. 9, 9 m. *add.* Roſc. Am. 18. Or. 2, 55.—luxuria cùm omni aetati turpis, tum ſenectuti foediſſima eſt, Cic. Off. 1, 34. a turpi meretricis amore filium deterrere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 111. aliquid turpe in ſe admittere, *to commit a baſe action* or *to bring diſgrace on one's ſelf*, Ter. Phor. 2, 3, 68. nil non permittit mulier ſibi, turpe putat nil, Juvenal. 6, 456. *cf.* 187, 389. nec foedum alii, nec turpe putarent praecones fieri, Id. 7, 5. alea turpis, turpe et adulterium mediocribus, 11, 176. maxima debetur puero reverentia; ſi quid turpe paras, ne tu pueri contemſeris annos, 14, 48. Stoici dicunt, nihil eſſe obſcenum, nihil turpe dictu, Id. Fam 9, 22. pudet dicere hac praeſente verbum turpe, *immodeſt, indecent, indelicate*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 19.—Turpe *ſc.* negotium, *a baſe* or *ſhameful thing*; turpe erit, ingenium mitius eſſe feris, *ſc.* quàm vobis, Ov. A. 1, 10, 26. turpe ſenex miles, turpe ſenilis amor, ib. 1, 9, 4. nunc viduam extrudi, turpe eſt, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 20. turpe dictu, Id. Ad. 2, 4, 11. et turpe inceptu eſt, Id. Phor. 2, 4, 16. puer—turpe ducet cedere pari, pulchrum ſuperaſſe majores *ſc.* aetate, Quinctil. 1, 2, 22. habere quaeſtui remp. non modo turpe eſt, ſed ſceleratum etiam et nefarium, Cic. Off. 2, 22. hoc mihi videtur eſſe turpiſſimum, Id. Tuſc. 2, 4.—* illa, quam videris turpè incedere, *for* turpiter, Catul. 42, 7.—

Turpiter, adv. *in an ugly* or *unſightly manner, with deformity, diſagreeably to the ſight*; ut turpiter atrum deſinat in piſcem mulier formoſa ſuperne, Hor. Art. P. 4. Vulcanus turpiter obliquo pede claudicat, Ov. A. 2, 17, 20.—¶ 2. *indecently, immodeſtly*, Ov. A. 1, 7, 47. M. 4, 187. aderit temperantia, quae te turpiter et nequiter facere nihil patiatur, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 17.—¶ 3. *baſely, ſhamefully, diſgracefully*; dimicare non auſi, turpiter ſe in caſtra receperunt, Caeſ. B. G. 7, 20. *cf.* ib. c. 80. reliquas naves turpiter fugere coëgerunt, Id. B. C. 3, 24. turpiter ſe dedere Seleuco maluit, Juſtin. 12, 2. non tibi parvum ingenium, non inculcum eſt, nec turpiter hirtum, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 22. choruſque turpiter obticuit, Id. de Art. P. 284. omnes et ſemper et ubique ſuadere et dicere honeſtè decet, contraque neminem ullo unquam in loco, turpiter, Quinctil. 11, 1, 14. turpiùs ejicitur, quàm non admittitur hoſpes, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 13. Empedocles in deorum opinione turpiſſimè labitur, Cic. N. D. 1, 12.—Turpitūdo, ĭnis, f. *uglineſs, deformity*, Cic. Off. 3, 29. *cf.* Quinctil. 6, 3, 8.—¶ 2. *baſeneſs, diſhonour, diſgrace, infamy*; omnia fugiendae turpitudinis, adipiſcendaeque honeſtatis causâ facere debemus, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 27. *add.* Id. Font. 12. Phil. 7, 5. Fin. 3, 11. Caecil. 16. Piſ. 26. in ſcenam prodire, et populo eſſe ſpectaculo, nemini in Graeciâ fuit turpitudini, Nep. praef. equites, ut turpitudinem fugae virtute delerent, omnibus in locis pugnabant, Caeſ. B. G. 2, 27. quas divitias honeſtè habere licebat, per turpitudinem abuti properabant, Sall. Cat. 13. licuit nobis cum ſummâ turpitudine in exſilio aetatem agere, ib. 58 m.—* *indecency, indelicacy*; verborum turpitudinem, et rerum obſcenitatem vitare, Cic. Or. 2, 59 f. *cf.* Quinctil. 8, 3, 47.—* turpitudo generis, *lowneſs* or *meanneſs of birth*, Id. 3, 7, 19.—Turpicŭlus, a. *ſomewhat indecent* or *immodeſt, ſmutty*, Cic. Or. 2, 61. Att. 4, 5. Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

TURPĀRE, *to defile, to ſtain, to pollute*; aram ſanguine, Lucr. 1, 86. *cf.* Cic. Tuſc. 1, 35. & 3, 19. turpans capillos ſanguine, Virg. A. 10, 832. canitiem pulvere, 12, 611.—te rugae turpant, et capitis nives, *diſfigure* or *render you diſagreeable*, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 11. ſeu tibi candidos turpârunt humeros immodicae mero rixae, *have deformed, ſoiled* or *ſullied*, ib. 1, 13, 10. at illi foeda cicatrix ſetoſam laevi frontem turpaverat oris, *i. e.* laevam partem ſetoſae frontis, *an ugly ſcar had diſfigured the left part of his griſly forehead*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 61. ipſos ſcabies quondam turpaverat, *the leproſy had diſfigured them*, Tac. H. 5, 4. *add.* 8il. 7, 631.—¶ 2. *to diſgrace, to diſhonour*, Stat. Th. 8, 432. 10, 436.—* Herculeâ turpatus gymnade vultus amnis, *i. e.* Achelous, *having his countenance diſfigured* by the loſs of his horn *in his conteſt with* Hercules *for* Dejanira, Stat. 3 h. 4, 106. (G. 401.)—Turpificātus, part. a. *(i. e.* turpis factus,) *made foul* or *filthy, baſe* or *vile, deformed, depraved* or *corrupted*; nam quod aiunt, minima de malis *(ſc.* eſſe eligenda,) id eſt, ut turpiter potiùs, quàm calamitosè *(ſc.* agas v. vivas;) an eſt ullum majus malum turpitudine? quae

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quae si in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas turpificati animi debet videri? Cic. Off. 3, 29 m. TURPILUCRICŬPĬDUS, a. *desirous* or *covetous of dishoneſt gain*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 63.

TURRIS, is, f. *a tower* or *turret*, Virg. A. 2, 460. turres convellunt, ib. 445. non coeptae adsurgunt turres, ib. 4, 86. ſedet—turribus altis *ſc.* in, ib. 187. ſtat ferrea turris ad auras, 6, 554. *add* G. 4, 125. concionari ex altâ turri ſolebat Dionyſius, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 20. turris Maecenatiana, *the tower* or *lofty houſe of* Maecenas, Suet. Ner. 38. Hor. Od. 3, 29, 10. *ſo* utque maris vaſtum proſpectet turribus aequor, prima ratem ventis credere docta Tyros, *from its towers* or *lofty houſes*, Tibul. 1, 8, 19.—turres mobiles v. ambulatoriae, *moveable turrets* puſhed forward on wheels in beſieging cities, (A. 396.)—TURRICŬLA, ae, f. *a little tower*; ſupra medium tecti faſtigium turricula, Vitruv. 10, 19.—¶ 2. a kind of box reſembling a tower, *a dice-box*, Martial. 14, 16.—TURRĪTUS, a. *furniſhed* or *fortified* with towers, *towered* or *turreted*; turritis incingere moenibus urbes, Ov. A. 3, 8, 48. oppida turritis cinguntur eburnea muris, *i. e.* oppidorum ſimulacra ex ebore compacta, quae in triumpho traduchebantur, Ov. P. 3, 4, 105. caſtella turrita, Lucan. 6, 40. turritae puppes, *ſhips having turrets erected on their decks*, Virg. A. 8, 693 & ibi Serv. (A. 404.)—¶ 2. *bearing turrets*; viginti elephanti turriti cum ſagagenis propugnatoribus, Plin. 8, 7. *cf.* Hirt. B. Afr. 30 & 41. Sil. 9, 239.—qualis Berecynthia mater invehitur curru Phrygias turrita per urbes, *crowned with turrets*, Virg. A. 6, 785. turrita dea, *i. e.* Cybĕle v. Cybĕbe, Propert. 4, 12, 51. (A. 283 f.)—¶ 3. *towering*, *high*, *lofty* as turrets; turriti ſcopuli, Virg. A. 3, 535.—TURRĪGER, ĕra, um, *bearing turrets*, *turreted*; turrigeros elephantorum miramur humeros, Plin. 11, 2. *ſo* ferae turrigerae (*i. e.* elephanti) moles, Sil. 9, 560. turrigerae urbes, Virg. A. 10, 253. Antemnae, ib. 7, 631. turrigerae carinae, Lucan. 3, 514. 4, 226. turrigera dea, *i. e.* Cybĕle, Ov. F. 4, 224. turrigerâ frontem Cybele redimita coronâ, ib. 6, 321. carmina turrigerae dicere juſſit Opi, Id. Tr. 2, 24.—*ſo* TURRĪFER; at cur turriferâ (*al.* turritâ) caput (*ſc.* Cybeles) eſt ornata corona? Ov. F. 4, 219.

TURTUR, ŭris, m. the bird called *a turtle* or *turtledove*; hieme turtur occultatur, pennaſque amittit, Plin. 10, 24 f. 35. turtures advenae, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8. trimeſtres—turtures, Plin. 10, 25 f. 36. cùm bibant, colla non reſupinant, ib. c. 34 f. 52. cetonis annis vivunt, c. 35. bis anno pariunt, c. 53 f. 74. ova pluriùm terna, c. 58 f. 79. amici—turtures, et pſittaci, c. 74 f. 96. *hence* et niger à viridi turtur amatur ave, *i. e.* a pſittaco, Ov. Ep. 15, 38. *cf.* A. 2, 6, 12. nec gemere aëriâ ceſſabit turtur ab ulmo, Virg. E. 1, 59.—* Turtledoves were fattened with great care by the Romans, Varr. R. R. 3, 8. Col. 8, 9. becauſe their fleſh was eſteemed a great delicacy, Plaut. Moſt. 1, 1, 4. Juvenal. 6, 39. Martial. 3, 60 & 82. 13, 55.—TURTURILLA, ae, f. *a little turtle*, (ſed al. al.) Senec. Ep. 96 f.

TŬRUNDA, ae, f. *a ſmall ball* or *pillet of bread*, given to fowls to fatten them; turundae è farina, Cato, R. R. 89. hordeaceae, Varr 3, 9, 20. ¶ 2. *a tent* or *roll of lint* put into a wound or ſore, Cato, 157, 14.

TUS, turis, n. *incenſe*; *ſee* Thus.

TUSSIS, is, f. *a cough*; genitus, ſcreatus, tuſſis (*for* tuſſes,) riſus abſtine, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132. quatit aegros tuſſis anhela ſues, Virg. G. 3, 496. ſaucs aſpera vexat tuſſis, Martial. 11, 87. ſicca tuſſis, quae nihil emolitur, Celſ. 4, 6, 6. paene nihil in tuſſi exſcreatur, 2, 7, 91. tuſſim contrahere, levare, lenire, ſanare, movere, irritare, minuere, prohibere, &c. Id. radix cacalise tuſſi et faucibus prodeſt, Plin. 26, 6 f. 15. ſolia lauri liberant tuſſi, Id. 23, 8 f. 80.—TUSSICŬLA, ae, f. *a little cough*, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6.—TUSSIRE, *to cough*; forte ſi tuſſire occocpſit, ne ſic tuſſiat, ut cuiquam linguam in tuſſiendo proferat, Plaut. Aſin. 4, 1, 49. ſi quis heredum malè tuſſiret, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107.—TUSSIENS, *coughing*, *troubled with the cough*; ova cocta et trita cum melle dantur tuſſientibus, Plin. 29, 3 f. 11 m. infantibus eam (irim) circumligari ſalutare eſt, dentientibus praecipuè, et tuſſientibus, Id. 21, 20 f. 83. nuces—tuſſientibus inimicae, 23, 8 f. 77.—TUSSILĀGO, ĭnis, f. *an herb good for the cough*, *coltsfoot*, Plin. 26. 6 f. 16.

TŪSUS, part. *beaten*, *bruiſed*; *ſee* TUNDĔRE.

TUTĀRI, tutamen, tutè, tutus, &c. *ſee* TUĒRI.

TUTE *for* tu, *thou* or *you*; *ſee* TU.

TUTŬTUS, i, m. *a pile of hair* on a woman's head raiſed in the form of a cone; *the poſt* or *tuft* of a prieſt's cap; *a citadel*, Varr. L. L. 6, 3. & Feſtus.—TUTŬLĀTUS, a. *wearing a* tutulus, ib.

TUUS, a, um, *thy*, *thine*; *your*, *yours*; *ſee* TU.

TYLOS, i, m. *a ſmall earth-worm*, *a cheſlip*, Plin. 29, 6 f. 39.

TYMPĂNUM, i, n. *a timbrel*, *tabour* or *drum*; detracta pelle (aſini) ſibi fecerunt tympana, Phaedr. 3, 20, 7. tympana vos, buxuſque vocant Berecynthia matris Idaeae, *the timbrels and Berecynthian flute*, uſed in the worſhip of Cybĕle, the mother of the gods, Virg. A. 9, 619. tympana tanta tonant palmis, Lucr. 2, 618. *cf.* Catul. 62, 8 & 20. 63, 261. Ov. M. 4, 29 & 39c. 12, 482. Ep. 4, 48. F. 3, 537. 4, 183 & 213.—* ſignum in his (Parthis) praelio non tuba, ſed tympano datur, Juſtin. 41, 2.—* *metaph.* an—nos, qui oratorem ſtudemus effingere, non arma, ſed tympana eloquentiae demus? *ſhall we furniſh him*, *not with the arms*, *but with the timbrels of eloquence? i. e.* ſhall we render him a weak or feeble orator, like the emaſculated prieſts of Cybĕlē, Quinctil. 5, 12, 21. *cf.* Senec. de vitâ beatâ, c. 13.—¶ 2. *a wheel without ſpokes*, (called in Scotland a TUMBLER,) Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15. Virg. G. 2, 444.—* *a large wheel for raiſing weights*, Lucr. 4, 903. or *for drawing water*, *a kind of crane*, Vitruv. 10, 9.—TYMPANIĀNUS, ntis, part. *beating a timbrel* or *drum*, Suet. Aug. 68 f.—TYMPANITRĪBA, ae, m. *one ſkilled in beating on a* tympănum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 49.—TYMPANIA, ōrum, *a kind of pearls*, round on one ſide.

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side, and flat on the other, Plin. 9, 35 f. 54.—* Tympănītes, ae, m. *a tympany, a kind of dropsy* that swells the belly like a drum; cùm, ventre vehementer intento, creber intus, ex motu spiritûs, sonus est, Cels. 3, 21, 2 & 5.—Týpănum *for* tympănum, *as some read*, Catull. 62, 8.

* Typhon, onis, m. *a kind of violent whirlwind*, Plin. 2, 48. sometimes attended with fire, V. Flacc. 3, 130.

* Typus, i, m. *a type* or *figure, the form, image* or *likeness of a thing*, Plin. 35, 12 f. 43. praeterea typos tibi mando, quos in tectoriolo atrioli possim includere, *I wish you to get for me some mouldings* or *figures in* basso relievo, Cic. Att. 1, 10.

TYRANNUS, i, m. *a prince, a monarch, a king*, Nep. 1, 8. Virg. A. 4, 320. 7, 166. Ov. M. 1, 276.—¶ 2. *a tyrant, an usurper, a despot, an insolent* or *cruel prince*; tyrannus distat a rege factis, non nomine, Senec. clem. 1, 12. *add.* Cic. Amic. 15. Nep. 10, 1. 13, 4.—Tyrannis, ĭdis, f. *tyranny, arbitrary* or *despotic power*; amicus non magis tyranno, quàm tyrannidi, Nep. 10, 3. ô dii boni! vivit tyrannis, tyrannus occidit, Cic. Att. 14, 9. sublato tyranno, tyrannida manere video, ib. Ep. 14. tyrannidem occupare, Cic. Off. 3, 23. delere, Id. Tusc. 2, 22. tyrannidis finem facere, Nep. 10, 3. *add.* Juvenal. 8, 223. Ov. M. 15, 60. Quinctil. 9, 2, 81.—* *regal* or *supreme power*; hic cùm virtute tyrannidem sibi peperisset, magnâ retinuit felicitate, Nep. in Reg. c. 2. *cf.* Val. Max. 6, 5, ext. 1.—¶ 2. *the country* or *dominions of a tyrant*; quinque et viginti talenta tyrannidem tuam exhaurirent? Liv. 38, 14.—Tyrannicus, a. *of a tyrant, tyrannical*, Cic. Leg. 1, 15. Justin. 16, 4. 21, 5.—Tyrannicè, adv. *tyrannically*, Cic. Verr. 3, 48.—Tyrannicīda, ae, m. (caedo,) *the killer of a tyrant*, Senec. de irâ, 2, 23. Plin. 7, 23. de praemiis tyrannicidarum referre, Suet. Tib. 4. *add.* Quinctil. 5, 10, 36 & 59. 7, 3, 7. & 7, 7, 5.—Tyrannicidium, i, n. *the killing of a tyrant*, Id. 7, 3, 10. Plin. 34, 8 m.—* Tyrannoctŏnus, i, m. *the slayer of a tyrant*, Cic. Att. 14, 15. & 16, 15. Fam. 12, 22.

Tyrianthĭnus, a. *of a bright violet colour*, like that of Tyrian purple, Martial. 1, 54. Plin. 9, 41 f. 65.

Tyro, ōnis, *a raw soldier*; &c. *see* Tiro.

Tyrotarĭchus, i, m. *a kind of meat* made of powdered flesh and cheese, Cic. Att. 4, 8. & 14, 16. Fam. 9, 16. Apic. 4, 2.

V.

VĀCĀRE, *to be empty* or *void*; noluit eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare, Caes. B. G. 1, 28. Suevi—publicè maximam putant esse laudem, quàm latissimè a suis finibus vacare agros, *that the country on their frontier lie waste*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3. itaque una ex parte a Suevis circiter millia passuum DC agri vacare dicuntur, *to be desolate* or *uninhabited*, ib. tota domus superior vacat, ut scis, *is empty*, Cic. Att. 12, 10. *so* non vacat iste torus, i. e. *is already possessed*, Ov. Ep. 20, 150. odi cùm latè splendida cera vacat, *i. e.* vacua est, et sine literis, *is blank* or *without writing*, Ov. A. 1, 11, 19. debet vacare etiam locus, in quo notentur, &c. *a space* or *margin ought also to be left for noting*, Quinctil. 10, 3, 33. aliquid tamen loci vacare videtur, *there seems to be some vacant place*, or *something to be wanting* in the period, 9, 4, 118. pars aetheris illa sereni tota vacet, *let all that part of the clear sky be open*, Lucan. 1, 59.—ostia septem pulverulenta vacant, *the seven mouths* of the Nile *are void* of water, Ov. M. 2, 256. *so* cernis,—ut ripae vacent? Senec. Thyest. 107.—¶ 2. with the ablat. or with a prepos. *to want, to be without, to be free from* or *void of*; illa natura caelestis et terrâ vacat et humore; sic utriusque harum rerum humanus animus est expers, Cic. N. D. 1, 26 f. fama volat,—hoste vacare domos, sedesque adstare relictas, Virg. A. 3, 123. domus—igne vacat semper, *is without fire*, Ov. M. 2, 765. *cf.* P. 3, 3, 60. haec a custodiis classium loca maximè vacabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 25. custode vacans, Ov. M. 2, 422. acribus cibis vacare, *i. e.* non uti, *to abstain from*, Cels. 6, 11, 4. ea pars oppidi, quae fluminis circuitu vacabat, *was not surrounded by the river*, Id. B. G. 8, 41. vacat insula cultu, *wants culture* or *is uncultivated*, Ov. Ep. 10, 59. vertitur in teneram cariem, rimisque fatiscit, si qua diu solitis cymba vacavit aquis, *hes wanted* or *has been without its accustomed water*, by lying on the dry shore, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 28. vacat imbribus arctos, et notus, *the north and south is without clouds*, all of them being collected over Spain, Lucan. 4, 70. *so* vacant ubi littora faxis, ib. 5, 675.—ut vacet a ferro *sc.* genus humanum, *though it should be free from war*, and live in peace, 7, 389.—ora vacent epulis, *let your mouths want* or *be free from such meat*, Ov. M. 15, 478. sanguine prima (dies) vacat, *i. e.* nullae victimae mactantur, Ov. F. 3, 811. thure vacent arae, Ov. F. 2, 564. parsque ferè scuti vulnere nulla vacat, Id. P. 4, 7, 38.—* *so* in speaking of things without a body; Vacare culpâ, *to be free from fault* or *blame*, Ov. F. 2, 204. nec enim, dum ero, *(i. e.* dum vivam,) angar ullâ re, cùm omni vacem culpâ, Cic. Fam. 6, 3, 7. vacare culpâ magnum est solatium, ib. 7, 3, 14. *so* crimine, Ov. Ep. 4, 18. criminibus, Quinctil. 10, 1, 34. curis, Id. curâ et negotio, Cic. Leg. 1, 3. *cf.* N. D. 1, 1. a cura, Ov. P. 4, 9, 71. dolore, Ov. in Ibin, 115. Solonis elogium est, quo se negat velle suam mortem dolore amicorum et lamentis vacare, Cic. Sen. 20. si dolore vacant, *if they are free from pain*, Cels. 1, 9, 7. *so* quum ex toto corpus febre vacabit, Id. 2, 14, 16. *cf.* 2, 15, 10. 5, 27, 7. 9, 3, 2. histrionum nonnulli gestus ineptiis non vacant, Cic. Off. 1, 36. justitiâ, Cic. Off. 1, 19. qui altero injustitiae genere vacant, in alterum incurrunt, ib. 1, 9. lite vacent aures, Ov. F. 1, 73. et Fora Marte *(i. e.* bello) suo litigiosa vacent, *i. e.* a litibus vacent, Ov. F. 4, 188.

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nox

nox et amor, vinumque, nihil moderabile suadent; illa (nox) pudore vacet; Liber *(i. e.* Bacchus *v.* vinum) Amorque metu, Ov. A. 1, 6, 60. ne quando a metu ac periculis vacarent, Liv. 7, 1. *cf.* Senec. N. Q. 6, 1. militiâ, *to be exempted from military service*, Quinctil. 9, 2, 85. molestiâ, Cic. Ac. 4, 42. morbo, Cels. 3, 22, 5. aestas non quidem vacat plerisque his morbis, Id. 2, 1, 17. respublica et milite illic, et pecuniâ vacet, *let the rep. be free from* the necessity of furnishing *men and money in that place* or *for that war*, Liv. 2, 48 prope fin. munere, *i. e.* officio, Ov. F. 2, 10. ergo et legibus et institutis vacat aetas nostra muneribus iis, quae non possunt sine viribus sustineri, Cic. Sen. 11. omni noxâ vacant fungi, Cels. 5, 27, 86. pars vitae tristi cetera nube vacet, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 22. omni periculo, Cels. 1 praef. 96. *add.* ib, 106. & 2, 8, 45. vacandum est omni animi perturbatione, tum cupiditate, et metu, tum etiam aegritudine, &c. Cic. Off. 1, 20. poenâ, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 40. populo, *to be free from a desire of popular applause*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26. Athenis domicilium manet eorum studiorum, quibus cives vacant, peregrini fruuntur, Cic. Or. 3, 11. omnis actio vacare debet temeritate et negligentiâ, Cic. Off. 1, 29. libera tormento pars mihi ne qua vacet, Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 4. optimi dies hieme sunt, qui omni vento vacant, Cels. 2, 1, 6. ut major pars eo vitio vacet, *be free from the disease*, 7, 22, 8.—¶ 3. *to be vacant* or *not possessed by any one*; rogo, ut Accium Suram praeturâ exornare digneris, cum locus vacet, Plin. Ep. 10, 7. rogo, dignitati, ad quam me provexit indulgentia tua, vel auguratum, vel septemviratum, quia vacant, adjicere digneris, ib. Ep. 8. *add.* Cic. N. D. 1, 7. ad Brut. 17. ¶ 4. *to be at leisure, to be idle, to have nothing to do*; tu scribes aliquid, si vacabis, Cic. Att. 12, 38. si ne tu quidem vacas, Id. Fam. 12, 30, 4. si forte vacas, *if you are at leisure*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 95. nec ulteriùs dare corpus inutile leto aut vacat *(sc.* Aegides, *i. e.* Theseus,) aut curat, *nor is he either at leisure or does he care*, Ov. M. 12, 345. pacando si quid ab hoste vacas, *if you have any leisure*, Ov. F. 2, 18. tu Tyrias acies adversaque signa vacâsti sternere, Stat. Th. 8, 186. nullum tempus illi unquam vacabat aut a forensi dictione, &c. Cic. Brut. 78. festus in pratis vacat otioso cum bove pagus, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 11.—* *imperf.* si—vacet *(sc.* tibi) annales nostrorum audire laborum, *if you have leisure*, Virg. A. 1, 373. non vacat exiguis rebus adesse Jovi, Jupiter *has not time* or *leisure to attend to small matters*, Ov. Tr. 2, 216. non vacat Aurorae, quamquam &c. Aurora *is not at leisure*, Ov. M. 12, 576. infirmo non vacat esse mihi, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 6. si vacat (tibi) exiguum profugo dare tempus amico, Ov. P. 3, 3, 1. *cf.* 1, 1, 3. Quinctil. 9, 4, 143. 10, 1, 58 & 90. 10, 3, 27. nec vacat *(sc.* Augusto) —quaerere, Ov. P. 1, 2, 77. si vacat (vobis,) et placidi rationem admittitis, agam, *i. e.* dicam, Juvenal. 1, 21. quò magis te, cui vacat, hortor, &c. *who have leisure*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 11. *cf.* Quinctil. 11, 3, 50. Lucan. 2, 377. hunc librum *(sc.* panegyricum) quum amicis recitare voluissem, non per codicillos, sed si commodum esset, et si valde vacaret *(sc.* iis,) admoniti, *if it would be convenient, and if they were quite disengaged* or *at leisure*, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 4. nunquam porro, aut valde raro, vacat *(sc.* alicui) Romae, aut commodum est, audire recitantem, ib. nobis venari nec vacat, nec libet, *I have neither leisure nor inclination to hunt*, ib. 9, 16.—* dum vacat, *i. e.* dum licet, Ov. F. 2, 723. *cf.* A. 3, 1 f. hactenus indulsisse vacat, *thus far it is allowed to indulge you*, Virg. A. 10, 625. *so* sed percipe, conjux, quatenus indulsisse vacet, Sil. 17, 373.—ut aegris jucundius insidat (cibus,) quibus interdum non vacat, *who sometimes have no intermission* from the fever, Cels. 3, 4, 57.—¶ 5. VACARE alicui rei *v.* in aliquam rem, *to have time or leisure to apply or attend to any thing*; de quibus quid sentiam, si placet, exponam, ita tamen si vacas animo, (in ablat.) *if you are disengaged* or *at leisure*; ego verò, inquam, philosophiae, Quinte, semper vaco *(sc.* animo, *I am always at leisure to attend to philosophy*, Cic. Div. 1, 6. in itinere, quasi solutus ceteris curis, huic uni vacabar, *as if disengaged from other cares, he applied his mind to this single pursuit*, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15. aut lego aliquid, aut scribo, aut etiam corpori vaco, or *pay attention to health*, Id. 1, 9, 4. *so* tibi saepe vacas, Martial. 5, 5. verae vacare vitae, *i. e.* voluptati indulgere, Id. 5, 21, 4. petiturus sum, ut rursus vacet sermoni, quem apud municipes meos habui, *that you would again attend to* or *revise*, ib. 1, 8, 2. ille non vacâsse sermoni suo regem causatus, discessit, *alledging that the king had not attended to his discourse*, Curt. 6, 7, 20. tanquam distractissimus ille tantorum onerum mole, huic uni negotio vacaret animus, Paterc. 2, 114. inter spectandum *(sc.* ludos publicos,) epistolis, libellisque legendis vacabat *sc.* Caesar, Suet. Aug. 45. vacare liberalibus disciplinis, *to apply to the liberal arts* or *sciences*, Id. Gram. 1. clientium negotiis, Tac. An. 16, 22. tùm primùm levata omni solicitudine mens (Othonis) vacare gaudio coeperat, Id. H. 1, 44. num minus ingenuis artibus illa vacat, *does she less attend to*, Ov. F. 3, 6. nec carpsêre jecur volucres, urnisque vacârunt Belides, *nor did the grand-daughters of* Belus (i. e. *the* Danaïdes) *attend to their urns*, i. e. *did not fill them*, Ov. M. 10, 43. tibi vacavi, *I had leisure to provide for your safety*, Ov. Ep. 12, 1. nam ego dum canto tua regna, *(sc.* ô Cupido,) tuaeque parentis *(i. e.* Veneris,) in nullum mea mens grande vacavit opus, Ov. P. 3, 3. *cf.* A. 2, 6, 30. corporis ad curam vix vacat illa sui, *she scarcely has leisure*, Ov. P. 3, 1, 142. verum in studiis magis vacabit unus uni, *will have more time to attend to* the instruction of *one*, Quinctil. 1, 2, 8. sed nos potioribus vacemus, *let us attend to the more important things*, Id. 4, 2, 4. *cf.* 9, 4, 113. *so* adde quòd ne studio quidem operis pulcherrimi vacare mens, nisi omnibus vitiis libera, potest, 12, 1, 4. C. Caesar, si foro tantum vacâsset, non alius ex nostris contra Ciceronem nominaretur, *if Caesar had applied only to the* business of the forum, or *to the art of pleading*, Id. 10, 1, 114. ingenia—aliis melius vacatura, *that may attend with more advantage*

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ehantage to other things, Id. 1, 8, 18. ut ne vacaturos quidem bello suo putet, *that he did not think that they would be at leisure to* prosecute *the war against him*, Justin. 38, 4 f.

VĀCANS, ntis, part. *lying empty* or *void*; longè saltus latèque vacantes, *the lawns lying waste far and wide*, i. e. *without cattle*, Virg. G. 3, 477. vacantium forte balnearum *(al.* balneorum) fornacibus abditus, *in the furnace of a bath not then in use, unoccupied*, Tac. H. 3, 11. Galli ubi omnia *(sc.* castra) vacantia, nec sine defensoribus modò, verùm sine custodibus, vident, *empty*, Justin. 25, 2. quasi vacantem Asiae possessionem invasurus, *vacant, without a possessor*, Id. 27, 3. *so* cùm regnum vacans occupâsset, 42, 4. lege Papiâ Pappacâ, ut—velut parens omnium populus vacantia *(sc.* bona) teneret, *that the people, under the fiction of universal parent, should possess the vacant effects* of such as lived in celibacy, Tac. An. 3, 28. lege Juliâ bona vacantia ad fiscum pertinent, Digest. 30, 93 & 111.—* *wanting, free from, without*; si mens constare potest vacans corpore, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. hoste vacantes Hesperiae fines, Lucan. 2, 440. custode vacans, *without a keeper*, Ov. M. 2, 422.—curis vacans, *free from care*, Lucan. 5, 126. *so* omnibus aliis curis vacantes, Quinctil. 10, 3, 29. animus vacans *sc.* curâ, *at leisure, at ease, disengaged*, Ov. M. 9, 611. *cf.* Cic. Fam. 8, 3.—cognitio vacantium militiae munere post bellum differtur, *the examination of* the case of *those, who claimed exemption from the duty of military service, is put off till after the war*, Liv. 4, 26 f.—VACĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a cessation* or *respite from work or business, an exemption, immunity* or *dispensation*; nullam tibi a causis vacationem dari video, Cic. de leg. 1, 4. quae studia, magnorum hominum sententiâ, vacationem habent publici muneris, *which great men have deemed a just dispensation from publick employments*, Cic. Fam. 9, 6 ad fin. *cf.* Brut. 31. Verr. 5, 22. nos beatam vitam in animi securitate, et in omnium vacatione munerum ponimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 20.—vacatio militiae, *an exemption from serving as a soldier*, Cic. Phil. 5, 19. censeo—delectum haberi, sublatis vacationibus, *without exempting any one*, ib. c. 12. *cf.* Att. 1, 16. consul jussus—scribere exercitum sine ulla vacationis veniâ, Liv. 8, 20. *cf.* 23, 20. Druides militiae vacationem, omniumque rerum habent immunitatem, Caes. B. G. 6, 13. pro hisce rebus vacatio data est ab isto sumtûs, laboris, militiae, rerum denique omnium, Cic. Verr. 4, 10.—quum vacationes suas quisque populus recitaret, *their titles* or *rights to ask exemption* from military service, Liv. 27, 38.—ob vacationem pretium datum, *money given to purchase an exemption* from paving the publick roads, Cic. Font. 4.—*so* vacationes praestari centurionibus solitae, *the fees paid to centurions for* occasional *exemptions* from duty, Tac. H. 1, 46. Otho,—fiscum suum vacationes annuas exsoluturum, promisit, ib.—vacatio aetatis, *an exemption granted on account of age*, Cic. de Leg. 1, 3. *cf.* Nep. in Attic. 7. *so* vacatio rerum gestarum, *i. e.* ob res gestas data, Cic. Sull. 26. deprecari vacationem adolescentiae, *to beg indulgence* or *forgiveness* to any one *on account of his youth*, Cic. Cael. 12.

VACUUS, a. *void, empty, free, vacant, without* any thing; aëra per vacuum ferri, Virg. G. 3, 109. *cf.* Ov. in Ibin, 589. aetas vacua periculo, Tac. An. 16, 13. ager autem aridus et frugum vacuus eâ tempestate, Sall. Jug. 90. vacui priscis cultoribus agri, Ov. M. 7, 653. per agros vacuos *sc.* arboribus, *in the open fields, void of trees*, Virg. G. 2, 54. *so* vacuum arboribus arvum, Col. 3, 11, 3. melior (ductor *v.* rex) vacuâ sine (ut) regnet in aulâ, *let the better* one *reign in the empty court*, i. e. *without the other*, Virg. G. 4, 90. caelo vacuo, *in the void sky*, Virg. A. 5, 515. vacua cera, *empty wax*, or *a wax-tablet* for writing on, Ov. M. 9, 521. et stabat vacuâ jam tibi Parca colo, *with an empty distaff*, i. e. *without wool*, Ov. A. 2, 6, 46. (vid. B. Cl. in PARCAE:) vacua castra hostium conspicatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 45. cùm morte superioris uxoris novis nuptiis domum vacuam feciſſes, Cic. Cat. 1, 6. *cf.* Sallust. Cat. 15. Liv. 1, 46. perque domos Ditis vacuas, et inania regna, Virg. A. 6, 269. ense ebur vacuum, *the very sheath without the sword*, Ov. M. 4. 148. equi vacui, *vacant horses*, i. e. *without riders*, Liv. 44, 26. gladius vaginâ vacuus, *for* vagina gladio vacua, Cic. Marcel. 17. ergo legitimâ vacuus dum conjuge lectus, *whilst his bed was without his lawful wife*, Ov. M. 10, 437. vacuum petit anxia lectum, *she goes to her empty bed*, her husband having gone away, ib. 11, 471. liber eram, et vacuo meditabar vivere lecto, *i. e.* vivere caelebs, Propert. 2, 2, 1. locus ab omni turbâ vacuus, Cic. Fin. 5, 1. inque locum Scythico vacuum mutabor ab arcu, *I shall be removed to a place not molested by Scythian bows*, Ov. P. 1, 1, 79. ossa vides regum vacuis exhausta medullis, *for* vacua, exhaustis medullis, *i. e.* reges vides omnibus bonis spoliatos, Juvenal. 8, 90. vacua defensoribus moenia, Liv. 42, 63. ubi mulier vacua fuit, *was free* from her husband, *i. e.* had divorced him, Tac. 13, 44. omne solum forti patria est, ut piscibus aequor, ut volucri, vacuo quidquid in orbe patet, *i. e.* in aëre, Ov. F. 1, 493. *but* quo tempore primùm Deucalion vacuum lapides jactavit in orbem, *i. e.* fine hominibus, *on the unpeopled* or *uninhabited world*, Virg. G. 1, 62. vacuum velamine pectus, *i. e.* nudum, Stat. Th. 1, 593. oppidum vacuum ab defensoribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 12. ne oppida post se vacua relinqueret, *i. e.* sine praesidiis, Hirt. B. Afr. 9. ne qua pars Galliae vacua ab exercitu esset, Id. B. G. 8, 46. vacui pedes, *i. e.* nudi, Ov. Art. 1, 491. porticibus vacuis, *in the desolate* or *spacious portico*, Virg. A. 2, 761. praedia vacua *sc.* possessore, *the vacant farms*, Cic. Rosc. A. 9. saltibus in vacuis pascant *sc.* vaccae, *in open* or *spacious lawns*, Virg. G. 3, 143. in vacuo toro cubare *v.* secubare, *i. e.* sola *v.* sine marito, Ov. A. 2, 19, 42. 3, 9, 34. & 3, 10, 2. Art. 2, 370. vacuum transtrum, *i. e.* sine remige, Cic. Verr. 5, 51. venae vacuae *sc.* sanguine, Ov. M. 7, 334. 8, 820. vacuae fructu vites, Col. 3, 2, 21. *cf.* 3, 10, 5. vacuâ tonsoris in umbrâ, *in the empty shed* or *shop of a barber*, then void of employers,

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Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50. urbs vacua, *depopulated, thinly inhabited;* vacuis Clanius non aequus Acerris, Virg. G. 2, 225. hence *quiet, calm, free from noise and bustle;* ingenium, sibi quod *(al.* qui) vacuas desumsit Athenas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 81. vacui vultus, *i. e.* sine oculis, Senec. Oedip 1012.—* *metaph.* animus per somnum sensibus et curis vacuus, *free from, without,* Cic. Div. 2, 11. omnes homines, qui de rebus dubiis consultant, ab odio, amicitiâ, irâ atque misericordiâ vacuos esse decet, Sall. Cat. 51. vacui, expertes, soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestiâ, munere, Cic. Verr. 4, 10. ab omni molestia, Cic. Fam. 11, 16. vacuus molestiis, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 6. cupiditate et timore. Id Fin. 2, 10. ille metu vacuus, *void of fear,* Ov. M. 3, 582. 10, 117. consilium periculo vacuum, *free from, without,* Cic. Att. 10, 16. tum vacuum pectus linquunt, curâque solutum, Lucr. 2, 45. non sexus, non aetas periculo vacua, Tac. An. 16, 13. à culpâ vacuus, Sall. Cat. 14. culpâ vacuus, Tac. An. 6, 16. dies nullus ab exercitationibus oratoriis vacuus, Cic Brut. 90. hora nulla vacua a furto, scelere, crudelitate, flagitio reperiebatur. Cic. Verr. 1, 12. vacua tempora *sc.* ab opere, *vacant times,* Col. 12, 4, 1. vacuas caedis habete manus, Ov. Art. 1, 642. vacuus criminis, Ov. M. 6, 541. vacuus operum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 119. vita vacua laboribus, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 9. et vacuus somno noctem, quàm longa *(sc.* est,) peregi, Id. A. 1, 2, 3.—composuit ad Caesarem literas, verbis magnificis, rerum vacuas, Tac. An. 15, 8 f vacuus animi, *void of courage, fearful,* Stat. Th. 5, 644.—vacui a tributis, *exempted,* Tac. An. 12, 34. omni tributo vacui in posterum, ib. c. 61. hi vacuas implent sermonibus aures, *(al.* auras,) *listening, disposed to hear,* Ov. M. 12, 57. *cf.* 4, 41. A. 3, 1, 62. et his verbis vacuas permulceat aures, *open* to flattery, Hor. Ep. 16, 26.—eò fit, ut impetus fiat in vacuam rempublicam *sc.* defensoribus, *defenceless,* Sall. Cat. 5, 23. *so* Nicomedes vacuam morte regis Cappadociam invadit, Justin. 38, 1. *add.* Tac. 12, 50.—sacerdotia—tunc, ut vacua, contulit in alios, *vacant,* Tac. An. 6, 40. Syriae provinciam Agricolae destinari, vacuam morte Atilii Rufi consularis, Id. Agr. 40. interim filia minor Ptolemaei regis (Arsinoë) vacuam possessionem regni sperans, Caes. B. C. 3, 112. *add.* Cic. Or. 3, 31.—uror, et in vacuo pectore regnat amor, *empty,* formerly *free* from love, Ov. A. 1, 1, 26. *cf.* M. 1, 520. Rem. 752.—¶ 2. *at leisure* or *at ease, disengaged;* nunc vero, inquit, si es animo vacuo, expone nobis, quod quaerimus, Cic. Brut. 5. itaque hunc elegimus diem, cùm te sciremus esse vacuum, ib. ne vacuum esse me nunc ad narrandum credas, Ter. And. 4, 2, 23. quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic. Leg. 1, 4. tempus erat, me—vacuum *(i. e.* otiosum) fecedere in hortos, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 27. si poteris vacuo *(sc.* Augusto) tradi, ib. 1, 1, 93. *cf.* 1, 11, 15. 2, 558. M. 3, 319. Hor. S. 2, 3, 10. animum vacuum *(i. e.* aegritudinis expertem) ad res difficiles scribendas afferre, *calm, composed,* Cic. Att. 12, 38. posteâquam illâ curâ liberatus sum, animo coepi multo magis vacuo ac soluto, nihil aliud, nisi de judicio, agere et cogitare, Cic. 1 act. in Verr. 9 m. nos—praelia virginum cantamus, vacui, *i. e.* amoris expertes, *free* from love, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 19. qui semper vacuam, semper amabilem sperat *sc.* te fore, *free from other lovers, and attached to him alone,* ib. 1, 5, 10. postquàm Rutilium consedisse jam, et animo vacuum accepit, *easy, secure, under no apprehension of danger,* Sall. Jug. 52. *cf.* Tac. Agr. 37.—vacuae carmina mentis opus, *verses* or *poems are the employment of a mind at ease, free from care,* Ov. Ep. 15, 14. *cf* rem. a. 150. Virg G. 3, 3. nec rursus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima *(sc.* domus v. conjux Augusti) quaeras, *entirely disengaged* or *at leisure,* Ov. P. 3, 1, 141.—*impers.* postquam, remoto metu Punico, simultates exercere vacuum fuit, *i. e.* licuit, otium fuit *sc.* Romanis, Sallust. hist. fragm. *vid.* Cort. p. 735. *cf.* Tac. H. 2, 38.—* vacuos exercet in aëra morsus, *he exercises his fruitless bites upon the air,* Ov. M. 7, 786.—si respublica, et senatus, et populus, vacua *(al.* vana) nomina sunt, *empty, vain names,* Tac. H. 1, 30.—* Vacua *sc.* Hersilia uxor Romuli, *the widow,* Ov. M. 14, 831. elige de vacuis *(sc.* mulieribus) quam non sibi vindicet alter, *from among those free* from any engagement, Ov. Ep. 20, 149.—* Vacuum, i, n. *a void,* or *empty space;* publicani in vacuum irruperunt, Liv. 25, 3. neque in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami, *in the open air, at large,* Virg. G. 2, 287.—nam vacuum tum sit, quod non fuit ante, *a* vacuum *or vacuity,* Lucr. 1, 394. et repletur item, vacuum quod constitit *(i. e.* fuit) ante, *the* vacuum, ib. 395. *so* scilicet hoc id erit vacuum, quod INANE vocamus, ib. 440. et multo vacui minus intus habere, *much less vacuity,* ib. 368. *add.* 510, 527, &c. * si quis casus puerum egerit Orco, in vacuum venias, *you may come into the vacant place,* or may succeed to the inheritance in his room, Hor. S. 2, 5, 50. libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps, *on vacant* or *empty* ground, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 21. ne per vacuum Romano incurreret hostis, *through a vacant* or *unguarded* frontier, Id. S. 2, 1, 27. ut in vacuo vagaretur cupiditas privatorum, *might without restraint seize on ground void of owners,* Liv. 42, 19.—in vacuum lege praediatoriâ venalis pependit, *his estate was exposed to sale,* Suet. Cl. 9. *vid.* PENDĒRE.

Vacuitas, atis, f. *emptiness, vacuity;* interveniorum vacuitates, Vitruv. 2, 7.—¶ 2 *the vacancy* of an office, Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 10.—¶ 3. *freedom* from a thing, or *being without* a thing; cum privamur dolore, ipsâ liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiae gaudemus, Cic. Fin. 1, 11. vacuitas doloris, ib. 2, 11 & 12. aegritudinis, Id. Tusc. 5, 14. vacuitas ab angoribus, Id. Off 1, 21 prope fin.—Vacuāre, *to empty, to make empty;* Elysium liceat ei vacuare nemus, Martial. 11, 6, 6. *add.* Stat. 3, 642. opus est autem perito ac vigilante exactore, qui ripam erigi jubeat, fulcumque vacuari, *there is need of a skilful overseer, who may order the bank to be raised, and the trench to be emptied,* Col. 3, 13, 10. locus vacuatus, Lucr. 6, 1023. *add.* Sil. 11, 571. Vacuefacĕre, *to make void* or *empty;* Scythas quam

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quam eo tempore Dolŏpes incolebant, vacuefecit, *be ſtripped of its inhabitants*, Nep. 5, 2 ad fin. quid? quòd adventu tuo illa ſubſellia vacuefacta ſunt, Cic. Cat. 1, 7. civibus veteribus ſua reſtituit, novis (civibus) bello vacuefactas poſſeſſiones diviſit, *deſerted* or *made void* of *owners by the war*, Nep. 20, 3.—VACEFIĒRI, *to become* or *to be made empty*; multuſque vacefit in medio locus, Lucr. 6, 1003. *add.* v. 1015.———

VĂCĪVUS, a. *empty, void*; vacivas aedes feciſti mihi, Plaut. Caſ. 3, 4, 6. vacivus virium, Id. Bacch. 1, 2. 46. fac, ſis (*for* ſi vis,) vacivas, Pſeudole, aedes aurium, Id. Pſ. 1, 5, 54. *ſo* date vacivas aures, dum eloquor, Id. Trin. prol. 11. ſine me, vacivum tempus ne quod duim mihi laboris, (*al.* vacuum) *free from labour*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38.—VACĪVĒ, adv. *at leiſure, at ſpare hours*; quartum libellum dum vacivè perlĕges, Phaedr. 5 prol. 15.—VACĪVĪTAS, ātis, f. *emptineſs, want*; ita cibi vacivitate venio laxis lactibus, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 40.—* quantam cupiditatem hominibus injiciat vacivitas, (*al.* vacuitas,) non te fugit, *the vacancy* of the conſular office by the death of Hirtius and Panſa, Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 4.

VACCA, ae, f. *a cow*, Col. 6, 21. ubera vaccae lactea demittunt, Virg. G. 2, 524.—VACCŬLA, ae, f. *a little cow* or *heifer*, Valer. Cato in Diris, v. 132.—Vaccinus, a. *of a cow*; bibunt vaccinum *ſc.* lac, *cows milk*, Plin. 25, 8 f. 53. jus ex vaccinâ carne, *broth of cows' fleſh*, Plin. 28, 12 f. 50. caſeus recens vaccinus, ib. c. 14 f. 58.

VACCĪNIUM, i, n. *a hyacinth* of a dusky colour; vaccinia nigra, Virg. E. 2, 18. & 10, 39. *the ſame with* ferrugineï hyacinthi, Id. G. 4, 183. vaccinia—Galliae, etiam purpurae tinguendae causâ ad ſervitiorum veſtes, Plin. 16, 18 f. 31. & ibi Harduin.

VĂCERRA, ae, f. *a ſtake* to which horſes uſed to be tied, Feſtus.—¶ 2. plur. *a wooden rail*, Col. 6, 19, 2. 9, 1, 3. & 9, 1, 9.—VACCERRŌSUS, a. a word uſed by Auguſtus, for CERRĪTUS, *mad, fooliſh*, Suet. Aug. 87.—VĂCILLĀRE, *ſ.q.* BACILLĀRE; a ſenibus, qui ſint aevo defeſſi, atque ad ſuſtinendam laſſitudinem *baculo* tarditatem levent, Non. 1, 148.—*al. a* vatius v. vacius,) *to move to and fro, to waddle* or *waggle, to wriggle, to flagger, to reel, to totter, to be like to fall*; in utramque partem toto corpore vacillans, Cic. Brut. 60. imbribus, et tabe nimborum arbuſta vacillant, Lucr. 1, 806. denique ſub pedibus tellus cùm tota vacillat, Id. 5, 1235. ventis pulſa vacillans, ib. 1095. vacillare ex vino, *to flagger*, Quinctil. 8, 3, 66. 11, 3, 165.—* *metaph.* in vetere aere alieno vacillant, *i. e.* expedire ſe ex eo, et conſiſtere non poſſunt, *they totter*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10. juſtitia vacillat, vel jacet potius, Cic. Off. 3, 33. *add.* Fin. 1, 20. N. D. 1, 38. Att. 12, 1.—* accepi tuam epiſtolam vacillantibus litteralis; nec mirum, tam gravi morbo, *written with a ſhaking* or *unſteady hand*, Cic. Fam. 16, 15.—in Galliam mutilatum duxit exercitum, cum unâ legione, et eâ vacillante, *i. e.* dubiae fidei, *wavering, not to be truſted*, Cic. Phil. 3, 12. aegrotat fama vacillans, *uncertain, doubtful*, Lucr. 4, 1118.

VACILLĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a waddling* or *moving from ſide to ſide*; eſt et illa indecora in dextrum ac laevum latus vacillatio, alternis pedibus inſiſtentium, Quinctil. 11, 3, 128. per ambitum lacſus, non ſine foedâ vacillatione, diſcurrens, *reeling* or *waggling in a ridiculous manner*, Suet. Cl. 21 ad fin.

VĀDĔRE, *to go*; Pompeius in Cumanum venit; ad eum poſtridie manè vadebam, Cic. Att. 4, 10. Lentulus Spinther hodie apud me; cras manè vadit, ib. 14, 11 f. vadite, et haec memores regi mandata referte, Virg. A. 11, 176. *cf.* 4, 223. vadimus immixti Danais, 2, 396. per tela, per hoſtes, vadimus haud dubiam in mortem, ib. 359. ille ducem haud timidis vadentem paſſibus aequat, 6, 263.—Darius cum quadringentis millibus peditum obviam vadit Alexandro, Juſtin 11, 12. vadere in praelium, Liv. 5, 63. per medios hoſtes, Id. 22, 50. per media caſtra, 26, 6. per turbam vadens, Id. 3, 49. *cf.* 2, 12. Maſiniſſa—ad regiam occupandam citato vadit equo, Liv. 30, 12. vadendum (eſt vobis) in hoſtem, Id. 7, 24 m. *add.* 32, 25.—Euphrātes in Meſopotamiam vadit per ipſam Seleuciam, *runs* or *flows*, Plin. 5, 26. *ſo* Aous amnis per abrupta vadens, Flor. 2, 7. ſequens circulus incipit ab Indiâ, vadit per medios Parthos, &c. *paſſes*, Plin. 6, 34 f. 39.—* *metaph* ſedere coepit ſententia haec; pariterque et eruditum vulgus in eam curſu vadit, Plin. 2, 7.—* VASI and VASUM are found only in the compounds.—VAS, vădis, m. *a ſurety* or *bail*, commonly in a capital or criminal cauſe, (ſponſor alterius in re capitali, Feſtus:—VAS appellatus, qui pro altero vadimonium promittebat, Varr. L. l. 5, 7.) vas factus eſt alter ejus ſiſtendi, *became ſurety for his appearance*, Cic. Off. 3, 10 ad fin. quantopere amicitias deſideraret Dionyſius, declaravit in Pythagoreis duobus illis (*ſc.* Damone & Pytheâ,) quorum cùm alterum vadem mortis accepiſſet; alter, ut vadem ſuum liberaret, praeſto fuiſſet ad horam mortis deſtinatam: "utinam ego," inquit, "tertius vobis amicus adſcriberer," Cic. Tuſc. 5, 22. *cf.* Fin. 2, 24 f. vades dare, Live 3, 10, polcere, Id. 25, 4. vades deſerere, *to deſert one's bail, not to appear at his trial*, Liv. 39, 41.—* ſometimes alſo in a civil cauſe; as, ille, datis vadibus, qui rure extractus in urbem eſt, Hor. S. 1, 1, 11.—VĀDĀRI, *to oblige one to give bail* for his appearance in a court of juſtice at a certain time; vadatur hic me; PAEG utinam vades deſint, in carcere ut ſis, Plaut. Perſ. 2, 4, 18. homo ad praetorem venit; inſit ibi poſtulare,—ut ſibi liceret milvum vadarier, Id. Aul. 2, 4, 40. hominem in praeſentia non vadatur, Cic. Quint. 6 *cf.* ib. c. 19. & Verr. 3, 15.—* *to bail* or *admit to bail, to let out* or *to leave at liberty on giving bail*; tot vadibus accuſator vadatus eſt reum, Liv. 3, 13. (A. 228 & 254.)—* jamque vadaturus *ſc* dominam erat, *about to oblige her to give bail*, Ov. Rem. 665.—et caſu tunc reſpondere vadato debebat; quod ni feciſſet, perdere litem, *i. e.* reſpondere ei qui eum vadatus erat, *to anſwer* in court *to the perſon who had let him out upon bail*, (*al.* vadatus, paſſiv. *having been admitted to bail* or *let out on bail*,

bail, he was obliged to appear in court,) Hor. S. 1, 9, 36. et ibi Bentlei.—* *metaph.* ita me vadatum amore vinctumque attines, *you have me so engaged, so bound by love,* Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 3.—VADIMONIUM, i, n. *a promise* or *obligation to appear in a court of justice at a time appointed,* either by one's self or by an agent; *a recognisance, bail,* &c. nec fora sunt nobis, nec sunt vadimonia nota, Martial. 14, 135. aptiùs haec capiant vadimonia garrula cerae, quas aliquis duro cognitor *(i. e.* judex *v.* causarum defensor) ore legat, *these wax-tablets would more properly contain verbose bail-bonds* or *citations,* Ov. A. 1, 12, 23. vadimonium alicui imponere, *to oblige to give bail* for his appearance, Nep. 20, 5. *so* vadimonium facere;—vadimonium ultro mihi hic facit, *he serves me with a summons or citation to appear before a magistrate* or *judge,* Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 19. quaesivit à te,—quo die vadimonium istuc factum esse diceres, Cic. Quint. 18. feriunt pariter; vadimonia deinde irati faciunt, *they sue* or *bind you over,* i. e. *they oblige you to give bail for your appearance* or *to answer in court* for an assault, Juvenal. 3, 298. labitur interea res, et vadimonia fiunt, *his fortune fails, and law-suits are brought against him,* Lucr. 4, 1116. Praetores—tribunalia ad piscinam publicam posuerunt: eo vadimonia fieri jusserunt, i. e. *they ordered law-suits to be brought thither,* Liv. 23, 32. *cf.* Val. Max. 3, 7, 1. nemo fuit in tanta multitudine, qui vadimonium concipere posset, *who could prescribe* or *dictate the form of demanding and granting bail for appearance before a judge,* Cic. Q. fr. 2, 15 et ibi Manut. ita sine vadimonio disceditur, *without demanding or granting bail for appearance,* Cic. Quint. 6. res convenire nullo modo poterat;—itaque ex eo tempore res esse in vadimonium coepit, *for* in vadimonio, *began to be legally contested,* ib. c. 5 f. hominem jubet Lilybaeum vadimonium Venerio servo promittere, *to promise to a slave of* Venus or *to give bail to him for his appearance in a court of law at* Lilybaeum, Cic. Verr. 5, 54. ait—se jam neque vadari ampliùs, neque vadimonium promittere, *that he now neither required bail for appearance* from Quintius, *nor promised it* for himself, Cic. Quint. 6. si vadimonium omnino tibi cum Quintio nullum fuit, *if you had no recognizance at all with* Quintius, or *no mutual obligation to appear in court,* ib. c. 18. adeò ut—litigatorum plerique, quòd occurrere absentes ad vadimonium non possent, causâ caderent, *that most of those, who had suits at law, because they could not make their appearance in due time, according to their bail-bond, lost their causes,* Suet. Cal. 39. senes omnia, quae curant, meminerunt; vadimonia constituta, *i. e.* sponsiones ad certum diem sistendi se in judicio, id est, comparendi per se, vel per advocatos, *they remember the recognizances which they have entered into,* or *their obligations to appear in court at a certain time,* Cic. Sen. 7. ad vadimonium venire, *to appear to one's recognizance,* or *to appear in court at the time appointed,* Cic. Quint. 5 f. & 16. *so* vadimonium obire, ib. vadimonium sistere, Nep. 25, 9. Cic. Quint. 6, 7, & 8. *vid.* SISTERE:—te, qui ad vadimonia curris, non moror, Propert. 2, 4, 37. non videar tibi plus prodesse, quàm cùm ad vadimonium advocatus descenderem, Senec. Ep. 8 m.—vadimonium differre, *to put off the time of appearance* or *the day of trial, to adjourn the cause,* Cic. Att. 2, 7. cum ceteris, quae habebat, vadimonia differt, Cic. Quint. 6. *cf.* 14. *cf.* Martial. 8, 67, 3. cùm vadimonia saepe dilata essent, *when the hearing of the cause had been often delayed,* Cic. Quint. 5 f. differt vadimonia praetor, Juvenal. 3, 213. (A. 229.) quid? tu me hoc tibi mandâsse existimas, ut mihi gladiatorum compositiones, ut vadimonia dilata,—mitteres, &c. *that I commissioned you to send me an account of the matches of gladiators, the adjournments of causes,* &c. Cic. Fam. 2, 8.—vadimonium deserere, *to desert one's bail, to fail to appear, to forfeit his recognizance,* Cic. Quint. 16 & 24. vadimonia deserere, quàm illum exercitum, maluerunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 3. quid igitur demonstrat? vadimonium sibi ait esse desertum, Cic. Quint. 15. *so* ais esse vadimonium desertum, ib. 18.—vadimonium nullum facere alicui, *to dispense with one's appearance* or *to excuse him from appearing,* ib. c. 14. VADUM, i, n. *rar.* vādus, i, m. *a ford, a shallow,* or *shallow place* in a river, in a lake or in the sea, where one may go over on foot; Rhodinus nonnullis locis vadis transitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6. *cf.* B. C. 1, 61 & 83. 3, 37. vado superari amnis non poterat, Liv. 38, 12. *cf.* c. 18. vadum fluminis experiri, Plin. 8, 5. praefluebat amnis vado incerto, Tac. An. 12, 33. equitem vado tramittit, ib. 2, 11. neque vado (amnis) penetrari poterat, ib. c. 68.—piscis levior, qui in alto, quàm qui in vado vixit, *in shoal water,* Cels. 2, 18, 35. carinae aliquanto planiores, quàm nostrarum navium, quò faciliùs vada, ac decessum aestûs excipere possent, *that they might the more easily bear the shallows, and the ebbing of the tide,* Caes. B. G. 3, 13. acer septentrio ortus—adeò nudaverat vada, ut alibi umbilico tenus aqua esset, alibi genua vix superaret, Liv. 26, 45. cùm per vada haesisset *sc.* navis, *in the shallow places* of the river Rhine, Tac. H. 4, 27. sedit limoso pressa *(al.* prensa) carina vado, *in the slimy ford* of the Tiber, Ov. F. 4, 300. scitusque vadorum, *acquainted with the fords* of the river Achelous, Ov. M. 9, 108. cùm subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion in vada caeca tulit *sc.* nos, *drove us on hidden shelves,* Virg. A. 1, 536. illiditque vadis *sc.* naves, *and dashes them on the shelves,* ib. 112. vada fervida, *boiling straits* or *shallows,* ib 7, 24. brevibus vadis, *in shallow water,* 5, 222. exsultantque vada, *the shallows boil up,* ib. 3, 557. et vada dura lego saxis Lilybeïa caecis, *I cruise along the stony shallows of Lilybeum* covered *with hidden rocks,* ib. 706. insulae saxis abruptis, vel per occulta vada infestae, *dangerous on account of steep rocks, or hidden shelves,* Tac. An. 2, 23. pontus—nunc rapidus retro—fugit, littusque vado lubente relinquit, *and leaves the shore with its sinking shallow* or *ebbing current,* Virg. A. 11, 622.—¶ 2. VADA, plur. *the waters of the sea* or *of a river;* longâ fulcant vada salsa carinâ, *they plough* or *cut the briny waves* or *sea*

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with their long keels, Virg. A. 5, 158. caerula vada, *the azure sea*, ib. 7, 198. non tangenda rates transiliunt vada, *pass over waters* or *seas*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 24. juvenis fugiens pellit vada remis, Catull. 63, 58. mittit ab Euxinis haec tibi Naso vadis, *from the Euxine sea*, Ov. P. 4, 9, 2.—placido quieta labitur Lethe vado, *glides with a placid stream*, Senec. Herc. fur. 680. violenta Phasis vertit in fontem vada, Id. Med. 762. remis vada livida verrunt, *the livid waters* of the river Styx, Virg. A. 6, 320. fontis vada sacra Numici, *the sacred waters of the fountain* Numicus, 7, 242. *so* vada Cephisi, Ov. M. 3, 19. Hebri, Ov. Ep. 2, 15. Maeandri, ib. 7, 2.—¶ 3. *a bottom*; ostrea neque in luto capta, neque in arenosis, sed solido vado, Plin. 32, 6 s. 21. frequentes taeniae candicantis vadi carinas territant, Id. 3 pr. vulpecula evasit puteo, hircumque clauso liquit haerentem vado, Phaedr. 4, 8 f.—super omnia observatio una, ut illa è vado exsiliat vena, non è lateribus, *from the bottom* of the well, Plin. 31, 3 s. 23.—¶ 4. *metaph.* cera vadum tentet rasis intusa tabellis, *let a letter try the ford*, i. e. *found the mind of the girl*, Ov. Art. 1, 437.—omnis res est jam in vado, *is now safe, secure* or *out of danger*, Ter. And. 5, 2, 4. *so* haec propemodum jam esse in vado salutis res videtur, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 73. at in vado est *sc.* res, *all is safe*, Id. Rud. 1, 2, 81.—sed quoniam emersisse jam è vadis, et scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio, pertacilis mihi reliquus cursus ostenditur, *to have got clear of the shallows*, Cic. Coel. 21.—VĀDŌSUS, *having frequent fords* or *shallows*, *full of shelves*; his locis erat mare vadosum, Caes. B. C. 1, 25. alia (loca) in tempestate vadosa, Sall. Jug. 78. ostium portûs in fluminis modum longum, et angustum, et vadosum, Liv. 37, 14. Volturnus vadosus amnis, Virg. A. 7, 728.—vadosa navigatio, *over shelves, difficult*, Plin. 6, 23 s. 26 m.—truncusque (*sc.* Pompeii) vadosis huc illuc jactatur aquis, *by the shallow waters* on the coast of Egypt, Lucan. 8, 698.

VAE, interj. *ah! alas!* Virg. E. 9, 28. Hor. Od. 1, 13, 2. vae mihi! *alas! woe to me! woe's me! woe is me!* Ter. 4, 4, 42. vae misero mihi! *wretch that I am! ah wretched me!* Id. And. 2, 1, 2. Heaut. 2, 3, 9. 5, 1, 44. Ad. 3, 2, 3. & 3, 3, 29. *so* vae miserae mihi! Id. And 4, 4, 4. Ad. 3, 2, 29. vae capiti atque aetati tuae! *a plague on you!* Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 44. vae illis virgis miseris, quae hodie in tergo morientur meo! Id. Capt. 3, 4, 118.—vae victis! *woe to the vanquished!* Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 19. Liv. 5, 48. Flor. 1, 13.

VAECORS, *mad*; vaecordia, &c. *see* Vecors.

VAENIRE, *to be sold*; *see* venire.

VĀFER, fra, um, *cunning, crafty, wily, subtle, artful, sly*, Cic. Off. 3, 15. si vafer unus et alter, &c. Hor. S. 2, 5, 23 vafri insitia juris, *ignorance of chicane* or *of the quirks of the law*, ib. 2, 2, 131. Annibalis vafri mores, V. Max. 7, 3, 8 ext. arte sed emptorem vafra corrumpis, Martial. 12, 66, 3. *cf.* 6, 64, 26. interrogationes vaferrimas struere, Senec. Ep. 48.—¶ 2. *skilful, knowing, dexterous, expert*; ut Asinius vafer, Hor. S. 1, 3, 130. juris vafer, *i. e.* juris peritus, Ov. Ep 20, 30. Chrysippus somniorum vaferrimus interpres, Cic. N. D. 1, 15.—VAFRĒ, adv. *cunningly*, Cic. Verr. 2, 23. de vafrè dictis aut factis, *vid.* V. Max. 7, 3. tam vafrè telluri impressum osculum, urbi libertatem, Bruto primum in fastis locum tribuit, V. Max. 7, 3, 2.——VAFRĪCIA *v.* vafrĭtia, ae, f. *cunningness, subtility*, Senec. Ep. 49 m.—VAFRAMENTUM, i, n. *a cunning contrivance* or *device, an artifice* or *stratagem*, V. Max. 7, 3, ext. 2, 4 & 7.

VĀGĪNA, ae, f. *the scabbard* or *sheath* of a sword; dixit vaginâque eripit ensem, Virg. A. 4, 579. *cf.* 9, 305. 10, 475. gladium è vaginâ educere, Cic. Inv. 2, 4. conatusque aliquis vaginâ ducere ferrum, Ov. F. 4, 929. quo fuit accinctus, vaginâ liberat ensem, Ov. M. 6, 551. *cf.* F. 2, 792. vaginâ deripit ensem, Id. M. 10, 475. gladius in vaginâ reconditus, Cic. Cat. 1, 2. vaginâ vacuus, Id. Marcel. 6. vaginâ tectus ensis, Hor. 2, 1, 40. telum nudatum vaginâ, Nep. 14, 11.—* ideoque proditum (est,) terebris vaginas ex oleastro, buxo, ilice, ulmo, fraxino, utilissimas fieri, *handles for gimblets or augers*, Plin. 16, 43 s. 84.—¶ 2. *the case, sheath* or *tegument* of any thing; cucurbita quoque omni modo fastigatur, vaginis maximè vitilibus, conjecta in eas, postquam defloruit, *especially in wicker cases, being put into them after it has shed its blossom*, Plin. 19, 5 s. 24. omnia principalia viscera membranis propriis, ac velut vaginis inclusit providens natura, Plin. 11, 37 s. 77. corpus velut vaginâ animae, Id. 7, 52 s. 53. delphinus—pinnae aculeos velut vaginâ condens, Plin. 9, 8. mirum (est,) pardos, panthĕras, leones, et similia, condito in corporis vaginas unguium mucrone, ne refringatur hebetetur ve, ingredi, Id. 8, 15 s. 17. * *the bush* or *case, the hose* or *cod*, in which seeds are inclosed, Varr. 1, 48, 3. & 1, 32, 1. Cic. Sen. 15.—VAGINŬLA, ae, f. *a small bush* or *cod*, Plin. 18, 7 s. 10 f.

VĀGĪRE, *to cry like a child or infant; to bewail, to weep, to scream* or *squeal, to squall*; si quis deus mihi largiatur, ut ex hac aetate repuerascam, et in cunis vagiam, Cic. Sen. c. ult. at puer infelix vagit, opemque petit, Ov. F. 6, 146. resonat tinnitibus Ide, tutus ut infanti (*for* infantili *v.* puerili) vagiat ore puer, ib. 4, 208. vagĭerant clamore pari, sentire putares, ib. 2, 405. audivisse vocem pueri visus est vagientis, Hec. 4, 1, 2.—VĀGĪTUS, ûs, m. *a crying* or *screaming, a cry, lamentation, shriek* or *scream*; vagitus dedit ille puer, Ov. Ep. 11, 85. futurus eloquentissimus edidit aliquando vagitum, Quinctil. 1, 1, 21. *cf.* Plin. 7 pr. tenet fama,—lupam fitientem—ad puerilem vagitum cursum flexisse, Liv. 1, 4. aut qui vagitus similes puerilibus edentem jugulare potest! Ov. M. 15, 466. *cf.* Varr. L. l. 6, 5 ad fin. felix (terra) quae tantis fonuit vagitibus, *i. e.* quae tulit Domitianum, Martial. 9, 21, 3.—* perinde faciat omnia (chirurgus, animo intrepidus, immisericors,) ac si nullus ex vagitibus alterius affectus oriatur, *as if he were not moved by the shrieks of his patient*, Cels. 7 praef. 15.

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VĀGUS, a. *wandering, moving up and down* or *to and fro*, Gaetŭli et Libyes,—vagi, palantes, quà nox coëgerat, ſedes habebant, Salluſt. Jug. 18. vagus paulo poſt equus errans per urbem cognitus, Liv. 27, 16. revocari tubâ jubet vagos a caſtris dilapſos, Id. 33, 15. vagae aves, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 2. vaga arena, *i. e.* quae vento diſpergitur, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 23. aura, Ov. M. 8, 197. utque vagi crines per colla jacebant, *looſe, ſcattered*, ib. 2, 674. exul, 11, 408. ut vaga fama ſuſurrat, Ov. Ep. 21, 233. flumina, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 9. hic, quem videtis greſſibus vagis lentum, Martial. 2, 57. lumina vaga noctis, *i. e.* ſtellae, Stat. Th. 3, 63. vaga luna, Hor. S. 1, 8, 21. mercator vagus, *i. e.* nauta, Hor. Art. 117. *cf.* Tibul 1, 3, 40. motus ſoluti et vagi à naturâ beſtiis tributi, Cic. Fin. 5, 20. pecora vaga, Catul. 62, (*al.* 61) 13. rumores vagi, Ov. M. 11, 667. volucres vagae, ib. 14, 340.—¶ 2. metaph. *inconſtant, uncertain, unſteady, vague*; eſt philoſophi, de diis immortalibus habere non errantem et vagam, ſed ſtabilem certamque ſententiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 1. vide, quàm ſit varia vitae commutabiliſque ratio, quàm vaga volubiliſque fortuna, Cic. Mil. 26. Quintiliane, vagae moderator ſumme juventae, Martial. 2, 90.—vagum dicendi genus, *copious*, Cic. Brut. 31.—*rambling, irregular, quite unharmonious*, Cic. Or. 23.—vaga quaeſtio, *general*, not reſtricted to perſons and times, Id. Or. 2, 16. ambroſia vagi nominis eſt, et circa alias herbas fluctuati, *i. e.* ambroſiae nomen multis herbis eſt commune, Plin. 27, 4 f. 11.—cur non —dat (*ſc.* conſilium,) quod vaga turba ſequatur, *unſteady, doubtful*, Ov. M. 13, 221.—* ſi verò febres vagae ſint, *if the fits are irregular*; opp. *to* febres periodicae, Celſ. 3, 5, 22.—* non eſt illa vagis ſimilis collata puellis, *inconſtant* in love, Propert. 1, 5, 7. vagus villicus, *unſettled, unfaithful* to his wife, Col. 12, 1. *cf.* Martial. 6, 21, 6. concubitu prohibere vago *ſc.* homines, *to prohibit a promiſcuous commerce* between the ſexes, Hor. Art. 398.—VāGĕ, adv. *in a wandering* or *ſcattered manner, at random*; qui vagè effuſos per agros palatoſque adortus, &c. Liv. 26, 39 ad fin.—res variae et diſpares in tot poëmatibus ſparſae, et vagè disjectae, A. ad Heren. 4, 2. *cf* 4, 31.—VAGŬLUS, a. dim. moriens hos verſus feciſſe dicitur *ſc.* Adrianus Imp. animula vagula, blandula, hoſpes, comeſque corporis, &c. Spartian. c. 25.

VĀGĀRI, *to wander, to go to and fro, to move up and down*; fuit quoddam tempus, quum in agris homines paſſim beſtiarum more vagabantur, Cic. Inv. 1, 2. vagantur per arva boves, Ov. F. 1, 545. Dido totâ urbe vagatur, Virg. A. 4, 68. Trojani, Aeneâ duce, profugi, ſedibus incertis vagabantur, Sall. Cat. 6. qui populabundi in finibus Romanorum vagabantur, Liv. 3, 5. vagamur egentes cum conjugibus et liberis, Cic. Att. 8, 2. timidi damae cervique fugaces nunc interque canes et circum tecta vagantur, Virg. G. 3, 540.—* *metaph.* eò ſit ut errem et vager latiùs, Cic. Acad. 4, 20. deinde noſtro inſtituto vagabimur, *I ſhall enlarge according to my cuſtom*, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 6 f. non enim ſumus ii, quorum vagetur animus errore, *fluctuates, is undetermined, knows not what to think*, Cic. Off. 2, 2 m. verum pro reditu ſimulant; ea fama vagatur, *ſpreads*, Virg. A. 2, 17. miſtaque cum veris paſſim commenta vagantur millia rumorum, Ov. M. 12, 54. vagabitur modò nomen tuum longè atque latè, *will ſpread*, Cic. Marcel. 9. *ſo* nam Viennenſium vitia intra ipſos reſident, noſtra latè vagantur, Plin. Ep. 4, 22 f.—ne fluat oratio, ne vagetur, *let not your ſtile be looſe or rambling*, i. e. *quite without order and harmony*, Cic. Or. 3, 40. *ſo* ne verba vagentur, ib. 44 f.—VAGANS, part. volucres huc et illuc paſſim vagantes, Cic. Div. 2, 38. Spartacum ſi qua potuit vagantem fallere teſta, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 19. Narciſſum per devia luſtra vagantem vidit, Ov. Met. 3, 370. egreſſi remiges, paſſimque in littore vagantes, Hirt. Afr. 62. totoque vagantia caelo lumina, Lucan. 5, 212.—vagantes ſcopuli, *i. e.* Symplegades, Senec Med. 610. *cf.* 341. Herc. fur. 1210. (G. 352.)—* liberam vagandi latrocinandique facultatem habere, Hirt. B. G 8, 52.—* Uſpetes agris expulſi, et multis locis Germaniae triennium vagati, ad Rhenum pervenerunt, *having wandered*, Caeſ. B. G. 4, 4.—¶ 2. VĀGARI, *in the active was anciently uſed*; quae circum vicinos vagas, (*al.* vaga es,) Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 14 *vid.* Non. 7, 2.—VĀGĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a wandering*; neglectum Anxuri praeſidium vagationibus militum, (*al.* vacationibus,) Liv. 5, 8.

VAH, interj. (contr. *for* aha,) *ah! ah!* expreſſing *inſult* or *diſdain*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 17. Ad. 2, 1, 33.—*admiration* or *wonder*, Plaut. Moſt. 1, 3, 99. Curc. 2, 1, 33. & 3, 78.—*grief*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 5. Heaut. 4, 8, 17.—*indignation* or *anger*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 17. 4, 2, 40. Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 32.—*joy, exultation, and praiſe*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 10 & 74.—* VAHA. Plaut. Caſ. 4, 4, 25.

VALDE, adv. (contr. *for* validè,) *very, very much, greatly*; joined *with adjectives in the poſitive degree*; de Hiſpaniâ novi nihil, ſed exſpectatio valde magna, Cic. Fam. 15, 17, 5. cui me praeripere deſtinatam laudem, valde eſt iniquum, Id. Har. reſp. 3 f. nam mala valde eſt beſtia, Catul. 68, 7.—* *with verbs*; quidquid vult, valde vult, Cic. Att. 14, 1. literas tuas valde exſpecto, Id. Fam. 16, 19. diligentiam tuam valde probo, Plin. Ep. 9, 35.—* *with adverbs*; illud valde graviter tulerunt, promulgatum fuiſſe, Cic. Att. 1, 17. rem te valde bene geſſiſſe, rumor erat, Id. Fam. 1, 8, 12. valde vehementer viſus eſt, et liberè dicere, Id. Att. 14, 1. ſed ſumus unà tamen valde multum, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 9 f.—* alſo *with* TAM *and* QUAM; quem tamdiu, tamque valde timuiſſent, Nep. 18, 11. quaſi verò quidquam ſit tam valde, quàm nihil ſapere, vulgare, Cic. Div. 2, 39. gaudeo, vos ſignificare liceria, quàm valde probetis ea, quae &c. Caeſ. ad Opp. *apud* Cic. Att. 8, 9. volumet videte, quam mihi valde placuerit, Plaut. Merc. prol. 102.—nam ſuos valde quàm paucos habet, *truly very few*, Brut. ad Cic. 13.—* meam tu amicam vendidiſti? BAL. valde, viginti minis, *yes*, Plaut. Pſ. 1, 3, 110.—*compar.* fabula—valdiùs oblectat populum, meliùsque moratur, quàm

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quam &c. *more, much more*, Hor. Art. 321. *ſo* videt ac novit me valdius ipſo, *more* or *better*, Id. Ep. 1, 9, 6.—*ſuperl.* dicere ſolent, eis, quos valdiſſimè diligunt, *(al.* validiſſime,) *moſt* or *very much*, Senec. de brev. vitae, c. 8.

VĂLĒRE, (văleo, ui, ĭtum,) *to be well* or *in health*; pone metum, valeo, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 3. valet atque vivit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21. ſanus homo, qui bene valet, Celſ. 1, 1. pueri proximique his vere optimè valent, ſenes aeſtate, juvenes, hieme, *have their health beſt*, Id. 2, 1, 40. facilè omnes, cùm valemus, recta conſilia aegrotis damus, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9. ut vales? *how do you do?* Id. Heaut. 2, 4, 26. *ſo* ut valet? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 12. *add.* Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 11. equidem valeo, et ſalvus ſum rectè; Am. at te ego faciam hodie, ut minùs valeas, et miſer ſis, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 34. non eſt vivere, ſed valere vita, Martial. 6, 70 f. nos hìc valemus rectè; et quo melius valeamus, operam dabimus, Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 23. *cf.* ib. 24. & Att. 4, 14. inter optimè valere, et graviſſimè aegrotare, nihil prorſus diceret intereſſe, Cic. Fin. 2, 13. ut valeant aliae, ferrum patiantur et ignes, *that they may recover health*, Ov. Ep. 20, 183. ſi tamen ipſe, vales, aliquâ nos parte valemus, Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 7. ſi corpore valuiſſet, *if he had enjoyed good health* or *had poſſeſſed a firmer conſtitution*, Cic. Brut. 19 f. nec minùs valeo, quàm corpore, mente, *I am as much indiſpoſed in mind, as in body*, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 33. ſi fatis valet *ſc.* aeger, *if the patient can bear it*, Celſ. 4, 7, 5. febre liberatus, vix refectioni valebit, *he will ſcarcely have ſtrength to recruit*, Id. 3, 15, 13. cùm propter aetatem pedibus jam non valeret, *he was lame of his feet* or *could not walk*, Nep. 19, 4. quae moechum ſequitur, ſtomacho valebit, *has no diſorder in her ſtomach*, Juvenal. 6, 100. bene ne uſque valuiſti? Strat. a morbo valui, ab animo aeger fui, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 26. matri oculi ſi valerent, mecum veniſſet, Id. Mil. 4, 8, 8. *cf.* Epid. 1, 1, 15. Bacch. 2, 3, 14. Cic. Att. 4, 14.—* *metaph.* ain' te valere? Eucl. pol ego haud à pecuniâ perbene, *as to money, not very well*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 9.—* *imperſ.* quid agitur, Sagariſtio? ut valetur? *i. e.* ut v. quomodo vales? Id. Perſ. 2, 5, 8.—* *in the beginning of letters*; ſi vales, bene eſt; ego valeo, Cic. Fam. 14, 8. ſi vales, bene eſt; valeo, ib. 11. ſi vos valetis, nos valemus, ib. 14. *often marked in capitals*; S. V: B. E. V. ib. 17. ſi vos V. B. E. E. Q. V. *i. e.* ego quoque valeo, ib. 15, 1. *cf.* ib. 2, &c. mos antiquis fuit, uſque ad meam ſervatus aetatem, primis epiſtolae verbis adjicere, SI VALES, BENE EST, Senec. Ep. 15.—¶ 2. *to have ſtrength, to be able, to be ſtrong*; plus poteſt, qui plus valet: vir erat, plus valebat, vicit; quod petebat, abſtulit, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 38. impurum vide, quantum valet, *ſee how ſtrong the villain is!* Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 94. brachia valent, *are ſtrong*, Ov. Ep. 18, 165. tum quia plus valeo, me ſequetur tertia, *i. e.* tertia pars erit mea, Phaedr. 1, 5, 9. alios videmus velocitate ad curſum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere, Cic. Off. 1, 30. nihil aures agere valent, quod eſt oculorum; nihil oculi, quod aurium, *the ears are able to do nothing, which properly belongs to the eyes*, Col. 3, 10, 9. ſumite veſtris, qui ſcribitis, aequam viribus; et verſate *(i. e.* revolvite animis) diu, quid ferre recuſent, quid valeant humeri, *what they are able to bear*, Hor. Art. 40. *ſo* nec valuere manus infixum educere telum, Ov. M. 13, 393. *cf.* ib. 311. 12, 101. nulluni conceptum edere valet, Col. 2, 1, 3. *cf.* 3, 2, 16. id, quod egerit ſus aegra, peſtilentiam facere valet, Id. 6, 5, 1. quaecunque vini nota ſine condimento, optimam eſſe eam cenſemus, *whatever kind of wine can be kept for years, without any compoſition* or *mixture* for preſerving it, Id. 12, 19, 2. quanto recentius *(ſc.* laetamen, *manure* or *dung*) fuerit, tanto plus nutriendis herbis valebit, *it will ſerve* or *be effectual*, Pallad. F. 1. quò manus non valebit attingere, *cannot reach*, Id. N. 8. ſi valeam meminiſſe, *if I can remember* or *recollect* it, Virg. E. 9, 38.—* metaph. *to prevail, to have force* or *effect, to have power, to have influence* or *weight*; haec auctoritas apud exteras nationes valitura eſt, Cic. Manil. 16. apud (Caeſarem) quidquid valebo vel auctoritate, vel gratiâ, valebo tibi, Cic. Fam. 6, 6 f. *cf.* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 79. eſſe nonnullos, quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimùm valeat, Caeſ. B. G. 1, 17. apud me auctoritas tua plurimùm valet, Cic. Fam. 4, 11. *cf.* 9, 14. dicitur C. Flaminius ad populum valuiſſe dicendo, Cic. Brut. 14. *add.* Liv. 31, 48. dicendi exercitatio, qua ſemper valuit, Cic. Cat. 3, 5. quantùm gratiâ, auctoritate pecuniâ valent, ad ſollicitandas civitates nituntur, Caeſ. B. G. 7, 63. utrùm apud eos pudor atque officium, an timor valeret, ib. 1, 40 ad fin. reperiebat—plurimùm inter eos (Belgas) Bellovacos et virtute, et auctoritate, et hominum numero valere, ib. 2, 4. quidquid poſſunt, pedeſtribus valent copiis, *all their ſtrength conſiſts in foot forces*, ib. c. 17. Sotiates, magnis copiis coactis, equitatuque, quo plurimùm valebant, *in which they were very* or *moſt powerful*, ib. 3, 20. nam bello quid valeat *ſc.* populus Romanus, tute ſcis, *you know what they can do*, or *how powerful they are in war*, Sall. Jug. 102. quoniam armis ampliùs valuiſſent, *ſince they had been ſuperior in war*, ib. 111. qui plus opibus, armis, potentiâ valent, profecìſſe tantùm mihi videntur ſtultitiâ et inconſtantiâ adverſariorum, ut etiam auctoritate jam plus valerent, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 26. *add.* 11, 28, 20. Att. 4, 17. Verr. 3, 62. multùm ad terrendos noſtros valuit clamor, Caeſ. B. G. 7, 84. *add.* 5, 22. B. C. 2, 44. tu non ſolùm ad negligendas leges, verum etiam ad evertendas valuiſti, *have had power*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7. *cf.* 3, 12 ad fin. hoc videtur contra te valere, Id. Acad. 4, 17. in vulgus inſipientium opinio valet honeſtatis; *i. e.* apud vulgus, Id. Tuſc. 2, 26. hic multum in Fabiâ (*ſc* tribu) valet, *has great intereſt* or *influence*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 52. plus valent legibus arma, Ov. P. 4, 9, 94. fiet enim quodcunque volent, qui valebunt; valebunt autem ſemper arma, Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 3. *cf.* Virg. E. 9, 12.—et veſtrae valuêre preces, *your prayers prevailed*, Ov. M. 13, 89. *ſo* ſi mea cum veſtris valuiſſent vota, Pelaſgi, ib. 128. *cf.* P. 3, 7, 36. menſque

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menſque magis gracili corpore noſtra valet, *is more vigorous*, Ov. P. 1, 5, 52. piget—valuiſſe rogando, *he is ſorry, that he prevailed in his requeſt*, Id. M. 2, 183. effudit verba—pro deplorato non valitura viro, Id. Tr. 1, 3, 46. animus valet, *is vigorous*, Sall. Cat. 20, 10. Micipſam parum animo valuiſſe, *was not found in his mind*, Id. Jug. 11. haec fama valebat, *prevailed*, Id. Cat. 14 f. ſi conjuratio valuiſſet, *ſhould ſucceed*, ib. 17 f. ſi reſpublica valeret, *were in a proper ſtate*, ib. 20, 7. qui (*ſc.* mos majorum) tum, ut lex, valebat, *was obſerved*, Cic. Leg. 2, 10. *ſo* ut valeret *ſc.* lex, effecit, Nep. 8, 3. ut lex Aelia et Fufia ne valerent, *ſhould not be in force*, Cic. poſt red. in Sen. 5. *add.* Id. Dom. 30. Div. 1, 16. in uno ſervulo familiae nomen non valet, *does not apply to*, Cic. Caecin. 19 m. quaecunque eſt hominis definitio, una in omnes valet, *is applicable*, Id. Leg. 1, 10.—* *to have efficacy* or *force, to profit* or *avail, to ſerve* or *do good* as a medicine or remedy; praecipuèque ad id valet vel trifolii ſemen, vel cuminum, &c. *is of great efficacy for that purpoſe*, Celſ. 4, 11. ad idem quoque Andrese malagma valet, (*al.* eſt, *i. e.* prodeſt,) Id. 5, 18, 18. ad omnia denique valet, quae adjuvare calor poteſt, *it is efficacious in every caſe where heat can be of ſervice*, 5, 18, 20. *cf.* 6, 6, 147. Sphaeriòn collyrion eòdem valet, 6, 6, 141. quod (antidotum) in eo quoque vulnere—aeque valet, 5, 27, 61. ſi ſicca linamenta parum valent, 5, 26, 98. *cf.* 6, 18, 57 & 60. ſandaracha valet purgare, ſiſtere, &c. Plin. 34, 28 ſ. 55. ruta per ſe pro antidòto valet, Id. 20, 13 ſ. 51. dictamnus valet potu, et illitu, et ſuffitu, Id. 26, 15 ſ. 90. *add.* 28, 8 ſ. 27. 29, 4 ſ. 17. marrubii quoque ſuccus et porri valet ejuſmodi animalia necare, *is effectual for killing*, Col. 6, 25. affectio aſtrorum valeat, ſi vis, ad quaſdam res; ad omnes certè non valebit, Cic. Fat. 4. hoc genus terrae ſemel injectum (agris) in quinquaginta annos valet et frugum, et pabuli ubertate, Plin. 17, 7.—¶ 3. *to ſignify, to mean, to denote*; ἐνέργ valet citò, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4. quaerimus verbum Latinum par Graeco, quod idem valeat, Cic. Fin. 2, 4 m. id (*ſc.* Becco *v.* Beccus) valet gallinacci roſtrum, *ſignifies a cock's bill*, Suet. Vitell. f. hoc verbum quid valeat, non vident, Cic. Off. 3, 9 —non uſquam dicit omnino; ſed, quae dicit, idem valent, *have the ſame import, amount to the ſame thing*, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 9.—id reſponſum quò valeret, cum nemo intelligeret, *to what that anſwer pointed* or *tended, what it meant*, Nep. 2, 2. ¶ 4. *to be worth* or *equal in value to*; in argento nummi (dicti ſunt) DENARII, quòd denos aeris (*ſc.* aſſes) valebant; quinarii, quòd quinos, Varr. L. L. 4, 36 m. *ſo* placuit denarium pro decem libris aeris, quinarium pro quinque *ſc.* permutari *v.* valere, Plin. 33, 3 ſ. 13. aureus nummus poſt annum LXII. percuſſus eſt, quàm argenteus, ita ut ſcripulum (*al.* ſcrupulum) valeret ſeſtertiis vicenis, (in the abl.) Plin. 33, 3 ſ. 13 ad fin. dum pro argenteis decem (*ſc.* nummis) aureus unus valeret, *ſhould be deemed equivalent to*, Liv. 38, 11 ad fin.

VALE, imperat. *farewell*; an expreſſion uſed at parting from any one, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 26. in hoc biduum, Thais, vale, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 110. ô mi Phormio, vale, Pu. vale Antipho, Id. Phor. 5, 6, 43. *cf.* 3, 2, 48. And. 2, 2, 37. vale, PA. et tu bene vale, Philotium, Id. Hec. 1, 2, 122. vos valete, et plaudite, Id. Eun. f. vive, valeque, Hor. S. 2, 5 f. *cf.* Cic. Art. 5, 2. Suet. Tib. 72 f. jamque vale, et nati ſerva communis amorem, Virg. A. 2, 789.—* *alſo in the end of letters*; reſtat, ut adſcribat littera noſtra, VALE, Ov. Ep. 21 f. mî frater, vale, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 6. etiàm atque etiam vale, Cic. Att. 5, 20. valete, mea deſiderata, valete, Id. Fam. 14, 2. vale, mi Tiro, vale, vale, et ſalve, ib. 16, 4. vive, vale, Hor. Ep. 1, 6 f. vade, vale, ib. 13 f.—* *and at the funeral of perſons deceaſed;—alſo by perſons dying*; Auguſtus in oſculis Liviae, et in hac voce defecit; Livia, noſtri conjugii memor vive, ac vale, Suet. Aug. 100. *cf.* Serv. ad Virg. E. 8, 58.—*ſo* after the remains of the deceaſed were laid in the tomb, thoſe preſent uſed to take a laſt farewell, by repeating ſeveral times, VALE or SALVE AETERNUM: *thus*, ſalve aeternùm mihi, maxime Palla, aeternùmque vale, Virg. A. 11, 97. (A. 482) ideo mortuis SALVE et VALE dicitur, non quòd aut valere aut ſalvi eſſe poſſint, ſed quòd ab his recedimus, eos nuſquam viſuri, Varr. apud Serv. ibid. Hinc ortum eſt, ut etiam maledicti ſignificationem interdum VALE obtineat; ut Terentius, *valeant, qui inter nos diſſidium volunt*, And. 4, 2, 14. hoc eſt, ita a nobis recedant, ut nunquam ad noſtrum revertantur aſpectum. Ergo cùm mortuo dicitur VALE, non etymologia conſideranda eſt, ſed conſuetudo, quòd nullis VALE dicimus, niſi a quibus recedimus, Serv. ibid. *cf.* Serv. ad Virg. A. 2, 644. 3, 68. Ov. F. 4, 852. Plaut. Aſin. 3, 2, 4.—ſo likewiſe after offering oblations or ſacrifices to the dead, Catull. 99 f. (A. 485.)—* We ſometimes find VALE uſed by a kind of ANTIPHRASIS, when one leaves a perſon or place, in anger or diſguſt, Ov. A. 1, 6, 7.—or when diſpleaſed at ſome offence, a perſon bids one depart, and not come again into his ſight; *thus*, valeas, habeas illam, quae placet, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 12. immo habeat *ſc.* eam; valeat, vivat cum illâ, Id. And. 5, 3, 18.—ſi talis eſt deus, ut nullâ hominum caritate moveatur, valeat, *away with him*, Cic. N. D. 1 f. caſtra peto, valeatque Venus, valeantque puellae, Tibul. 2, 6, 9. quare iſta valeant, me res familiaris movet, *adieu therefore to public matters*, Cic. Att. 16 poſt med.—* The laſt ſyllable in VALE is ſometimes ſhortened, when the next word begins with a vowel; et longùm (i. e. in longum tempus) formoſe, vale, vale, inquit, Iôla, Virg. E. 3, 79. dictoque vale, vale inquit et Echo, *and after he ſaid* farewell, *Echo too ſaid* farewell, Ov. M. 3, 501.—*ſo in compoſition*; idque, quod ignoti faciunt, valedicere ſaltem, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, (*al.* 8,) 21. die ſenatûs, nunquam Patres niſi in curiâ ſalutavit, et quidem ſedentes;—et diſcedens eo modo ſedentibus ſingulis valedicebat, (*al.* valere dicebat,) *he bid each* of them *farewell*, Suet. Aug. 53. *cf.* Senec. Ep. 17.

VALENS, part. & adj. *ſound, in good health*; ſi me

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me vivere vis, rectèque videre valentem, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 3. eo ipso die puer, cùm horâ undecimâ in publico valens visus esset, ante noctem, mortuus est, Cic. Cluent. 9. medicus planè confirmat, te propediem valentem fore, Cic. Fam. 16, 9. si sensus sani sunt, et valentes, Id. Acad. 4, 7. add. Propert. 2, 17 f.—* *strong, stout, robust*; opp. *to* infirmus v. imbecillus; interest etiam inter valens corpus, et infirmum, Cels. 2, 10, 12 facilius sanescit valens, quam infirmus, Id. 5, 26, 32. robusti et valentes, et audaces satellites, Cic. Rull. 2, 31. decem valentissimis amicis sellam circumstantibus, Suet. Aug. 35. lictores valentissimi, Cic, Verr. 5, 54. quae potest homini esse polito delectatio, cùm aut homo imbecillus à valentissimâ bestiâ laniatur, aut praeclara bestia venabulo transverberatur? Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 12. Nessus adit membrisque valens scitusque vadorum, Ov. M. 9, 108. facit ira valentem, ib. 13, 562. *add.* 9, 72. hic membris et mole valens, Virg. A. 5, 431. et steriles platani malos gessêre valentes, *have borne strong apple-trees*, Id. G. 2, 70. poma quoque, ut primum truncos sensêre valentes, et vires habuêre suas, ad sidera raptim vi propriâ nituntur, *fruit-trees also, as soon as they have felt their trunks vigorous, (are ingrafted on strong trunks,) and have acquired their proper strength, quickly shoot up to the stars by their own force*, ib. 426. providendum, ne infirmiores a valentioribus opprimantur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 35.—* valens cibus, *strong* or *nutritive*, Cels. 2, 18. scire igitur oportet, omnia legumina, quaeque ex frumentis panificia sunt, generis valentissimi esse, (valentissimum voco, in quo plurimum alimenti est,) item omne animal quadrupes domi natum &c. ib. 5. ex leguminibus vero valentior faba, vel lenticula, quàm pisum, &c. ib. 14. * valentes tunicae, *strong, thick*; si fuit Andromache tunicas induta valentes, quid mirum? duri militis uxor erat, Ov. Art. 3, 109.—¶ metaph. *powerful, strong, of great force*; cum arma, quae semper timueram, plùs posse sensi, quàm consensum bonorum, quavis tutâ conditione pacem accipere malui, quàm viribus cum valentiore pugnare, Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 7. mallem, tantas ei (Caesari) vires respublica non dedisset, quàm nunc tam valenti resisteret, Id. Att. 7, 3. cupivit in praesentiarum bellum componere, quo valentior postea congrederetur, Nep. 23, 6. tibi cum Diodoro valente dialectico magna luctatio est, Cic. Fat. 6. quamquam in Lysiâ saepe sunt etiam lacerti, sic ut fieri possit nihil valentius, Cic. Brut. 16. argumenta valentiora, Quinctil. 5, 13, 12. -um valentissimum, ib. 52. rursus amor ratione valentior omni, Ov. P. 1, 3, 29. causis valentibus alicui vinctus, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, (*al.* 8,) 29 non tamen ad lethum causas satis illa valentes plaga dedit, Ov. Met. 5, 174. unda locusque nocent, et causa valentior istis anxietas animi, Id. P. 1, 10, 35.—valens medicamentum est radiculae succus, valentius, acidi Punici mali *sc.* succus, Cels. 4, 5, 36. medicamentum non aliud valentius est, 5, 28, 283. quod jure medicamentis valentissimis adnumerari potest, 4, 19, 32. valentior ad id omnis farina est ex mulso, quàm ex aqua, cocta, 2, 33, 14. valens est adversus cancerem intestinorum minii gleba, &c. 4, 15, 22.—longi valentesque morbi, *vehement* or *intense*, 2, 13, 5 *so* exercitationis genera valentiora, opp. *to* levia, 2, 15, 9. purgationes sunt perniciosae, si nimis valentibus medicamentis fiunt, *by too strong medicines*, ib. 1, 3, 37.—VALENTER, adv. *strongly*; valenter resistent contra ea, &c. Col. 1, 5, 9. coepit spirare praeceps valentiùs Eurus, Ov. M. 11, 481. nimis valenter ibi retenta materia, Cels. 5, 26, 99 *cf.* 7, 25, 11. saepiùs potiùs, quam valentiùs fascia circumdanda est, 8, 8, 14.

VALESCĔRE, *to wax strong, to get strength*, Lucr. 1, 940. bona consilia morâ valescunt, Tac. H. 1, 32. *cf* An. 2, 39. externae superstitiones valescunt, Tac. An. 11, 15.

VĂLĒTŪDO & vălĕtūdo, ĭnis, f. *the constitution, habit* or *state of the body, health* either good or bad, Gell. 12, 9. quaque valetudo constat, nunc libera morbis, nunc oppressa, Manil. 3, 140. valetudinem tuam jam confirmatam esse gaudeo, Cic. Att. 10, 17. quàm fuit imbecillus P. Africani filius! quàm tenui aut nullâ potiùs valetudine, Cic. Sen. 11.—* *good health, freedom from bodily pain and sickness*; valetudo sustentatur notitiâ sui corporis, &c. Cic. Off. 2, 14. valetudinem, omissis exercitationibus, amiseram, Cic. Fam. 9, 18. medicorum scientiam—bonae valetudinis causâ probamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 13. *add.* Brut. 16. Caesaris exercitus optimâ valetudine utebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 49. secunda valetudo, *opp. to* morbi, Cels. 2, 13, 1. et cui gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 10.—* *ill health, indisposition, sickness, illness*; Serapis potest nobis praescribere curationem valetudinis? Cic. Div. 2, 59. *cf.* Fam. 4, 1. 6, 2. scripseras enim te quodam valetudinis genere tentari, Cic. Att. 11, 23. gravis autumnus exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 2. sponsam ex valetudine amisit, Suet. Cl. 26. interest, (an) subitò defecerit, an longiore valetudine consumtus sit, Quinctil. 7, 2, 14. jurare in verba excusandae valetudini solita, Liv. 6, 22.—valetudine oculorum impediebatur, *by the weakness of his eyes*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 11. *so* propter nervorum valetudinem vix ingredi, Suet. Vesp. 7. *cf.* Tac. H. 4, 82.—adversa valetudo, *synon.* morbus, Cels. 2, 12, 5. *opp. to* bona valetudo, Id. pr. 8. cavendum, ne in secundâ valetudine adversae praesidia consumantur, Id. 1, 1 f. me incommoda valetudo, qua jam emerseram, tenebat duodecimum jam diem Brundusii, Cic. Att. 5, 8. semper infirmâ atque etiam aegrâ valetudine fuit, Cic. Brut. 48.—*plur.* corpora non laborant valetudinibus, Vitruv. 1, 4. graves et periculosas valetudines per omnem vitam expertus est,—quasdam et anniversarias et tempore certo recurrentes, Suet. Aug. 81. medicus—regere valetudines principis solitus, *the emperor's ordinary physician*, Tac. An. 6, 50.—* *metaph.* mala valetudo animi, *synon.* aegrotatio animi, *a disorder* or *distemper of the mind*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37. valetudo ei neque animi neque corporis constitit, *he was sound neither in mind nor body*, Suet. Cal. 50. mentis valetudinem

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tudinem et ipse senserat, *he was himself sensible of the disorder of his mind*, i. e. *phrenzy*, ib. Aristoteles quidem eos etiam, qui valetudinis vitio furerent, et *melancholici* dicerentur, censebat habere aliquid in animis praesagiens atque divinum. Cic. Div. 1, 37 f.—VALETUDINĀRIUS, a. *weakly, sickly, valetudinary*: valetudinarium pecus, *opp. to* sanum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 15. ebrioso vina mittere, aut valetudinario medicamenta, Senec. de ben. 1, 11 f. *add.* Cels. praef. 103.—VALETUDINARIUM, i, n. *an hospital for sick people, an infirmary*, Senec. Ep. 27. Q. Nat. 1 pr. Col. 11, 1, 18. 12, 3, 7 & 8.

VĀLIDUS, a. *in good health, healthy, sound*; bene factum *(sc.* est, *i. e.* gaudeo) te advenisse salvum atque validum, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 6. omnia viceris, si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 6. frui paratis et valido mihi, Latoë, dones, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 17. necdum ex morbo satis validus, *not yet perfectly recovered*, Liv. 3, 13. *so* jam satis validâ civitate, ib. c. 8.—Asclepiadis schola *sc.* affirmat, ad colorem quoque validum profici hoc cibo, *i. e.* caepis, *that onions serve to produce a healthful colour in those that eat them*, Plin. 20, 5 f. 20. ¶ 2. *strong, stout, robust, vigorous, mighty*; validus Atlas, Ov. 15, 149. hostis, ib. 11, 511. validi tauri, ib. 7, 538. ita quasi incudem me miserum homines octo validi caedant, *eight sturdy fellows shall beat me like an anvil*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 7. validis contorsit viribus hastam, *with mighty strength*, Virg. A. 2, 50. *so* neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires, ib. 6, 834. validae manus, ib. 10, 320. validi ictus, ib. 8, 418. Ov. M. 3, 64. valido pectus robore fultum, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 11. validi lacerti, Id. M. 9, 223. validâ quatiens venabula dextrâ, ib. 8, 404. valida bacula, Cels. 8, 20, 16. nervi validi an infirmi, Id. 1 pr. 86. valida bipennis, Virg. G. 4, 331. valida hastilia, ib. 2, 447.—urbs valida muris, Liv. 1, 15. Stratos validissima tum urbs Aetoliae erat, Id. 44, 35. munitiones validiores locis impositae, Id. 36, 17.—in solo sicco fabam serito, *in a strong, firm* or *dense soil*, Plin. 18, 17 f. 46. *cf.* Cato, R. R. 35.—validum medicamen, *a strong medicine*, Ov. M. 7, 262. *cf.* 15, 533. *so* validi succi, 7, 316. venenum parum validum, Tac. An. 13, 15. convivae valido titubantia vino membra movent, Ov. F. 6, 677. validissima faex aceti contra cerastas, Plin. 23, 2 f. 32. validum admodum medicamentum, Cels. 6, 7, 38. tum validioribus medicamentis opus est, Id. 5, 28, 186. si validioribus etiam remediis opus est, 5, 18, 58.—oportet, si satis validae vires sint *sc.* aegri sanguinem mittere, *if the strength of the patient will admit of it*, Cels. 4, 7, 4. prosunt validae fricationes, 4, 4, 55.—* cibus validus, *strong, substantial food*, Id. 3, 15, 16. *cf.* 4, 13, 16. tum validiores cibos, et carnis quoque aliquid esse *sc.* oportet, *to eat more substantial food*, 3, 24, 13. *cf.* 3, 27, 34. 2, 18 f. ptisanae usus validissimus saluberrimusque, Plin. 18, 7 f. 15.—* *with the infin.* pondus sustinere validae, abies, larix, etiam in transversum positae, Plin. 16, 42 f. 81.—¶ 3. *metaph.* mente minùs validus quam corpore toto, *less strong* or *sound*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 7. validior corpore animus, Plin. pan. 82. delecti, quibus corpus annis infirmum, ingenium sapientiâ validum, reipublicae consultabant, Sall. Cat. 6. jam valida admodum numero manus erat, *strong* or *powerful*, Liv. 7, 39. Alexander—excursus cum validâ manu fuerat ad Athenas delendas, Justin. 13, 5. quam spem nequaquam fefellit *sc.* C. Marcius Coriolanus; ut facilè appareret decibus validiorem quàm exercitu rem Romanam esse, Liv. 2, 39. validae sententiae, Quinctil. 10, 1, 60. ingenio validus, ib. 62.—vir gratiâ et facundiâ validus, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 12. ut quisque corpore, opibus, ingenio validus, Tac. H. 1, 57. Eunones recens conjunctâ nobiscum amicitia validus, Id. An. 12, 18. ut quisque Sejano intimus, ita ad Caesaris amicitiam validus, ib. 6, 8. Tiberius spernendis rumoribus validus, *firm to despise popular clamour*, 3, 10. *so* validus spernendis honoribus, 4, 37. validissimus auctor mittendi legatos, *a very powerful adviser*, 6, 31.—Caffius Severus sordidae originis, sed orandi validus, *an eminent orator*, ib. 4, 21. colonia virium et opum valida, Id. H. 2, 19.—VĀLIDE, adv. *strongly, vehemently, greatly, very much*; amare valide coepi hic meretricem, Plaut. Merc. prol. 42. valide fluctuat mare, Id. Rud. 2, 1, 14. flagitare validiùs coepit, Phaedr. 1, 19, 8. *cf.* 1, 24, 9. 3, 11, 4. 3, 16, 6. 5, 5 f. validiùs cruciare aliquem, Quinctil. 6 pr. 8. nec promptum est dicere, utros peccare validiùs putem, quibus omnia sua placent, an quibus nihil *sc.* suum placet, Id. 10, 1, 12. cùm pro amicitia validissimè faverem ei, Cic. Fam. 8, 2. te validissimè diligo, Plin. Ep. 3, 15. & 4, 4. cupio, ib. 9, 35. vereor id, 6, 8 f. ille mihi validissime placet, 1, 20, 22. excitat validissimè lethargicum repentè aqua frigida super infusa, Cels. 3, 20, 10.

VALGUS, a. *bow-legged, having his legs bend outwards*; opp. *to* varus, Cels. 8, 20, 4. Festus; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 128. cùm sint crura tibi, simulent quae cornua lunae, Martial. 2, 35.—* valga savia *v.* suavia, *distorted lips* or *wry mouths*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 16.

VALLIS, is, f. *a valley*, Caes. B. G. 3, 1.—vallis alarum, *the arm-pit*, Catull. 68, 6.—VALLICŬLA, ae, f. *a little valley*, Festus, in CONVALLIS.

VALLUS, i, m. *a stake* or *pole* for propping vines, Virg. G. 1, 264. 2, 25 et ibi Serv. *add.* v. 409.—* *a stake* or *palisade*, stuck into the rampart of a Roman encampment, to strengthen it; tum (dictator jubet ut) quicunque aetate militari essent, armati cum cibariis in dies quinque coctis, vallisque duodenis ante solis occasum Martio in campo adessent, Liv. 3, 27. Romanus (miles) leves, et bifurcos pleroscque, et trium, aut cùm plurimùm, quatuor ramorum vallos caedit, &c. Liv. 33, 5. vallum secum ferente milite, ut paratus omni loco castris ponendis esset, ib. c. 6. *cf.* Cic. Tusc. 2, 19. Virg. G. 3, 346.—sed erat adeò nudus tumulus et asperi soli ut nec virgulta vallo caedendo, nec terra cespiti faciendo—inveniri posset, *that no bushes could be found for cutting palisades*, &c. Liv. 25, 36.—¶ 2. dim. *a* vannus, *a little fan* or *van* for winnowing corn, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5. & 1, 52, 2.

VALLUM, i, n. & VALLUS, i, m. *a rampart, fence*,

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fence, or *bulwark*, *a military fortification* round a camp, or a beſieged city, compoſed of the earth dug from the ditch, and of ſharp ſtakes ſtuck into it, Liv. 33, 5. Caeſ. B. G. 7, 73. (A. 373.) caſtra in altitudinem pedum XII vallo, foſsâque duodeviginti pedum munire jubet, Caeſ. B. G. 2, 5 ſ. *cf.* c. 30. oppidum vallo et foſsa circumdĕdi, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 21. oppidum cinximus vallo et foſsâ, Id. Att. 5, 20 m. *add.* 9, 12. vallo foſsâque moenia circumvĕnit, Sall. Jug. 76. tantum terroris intulerat, ut vallo ſe ipſi, vallum congeſtis arboribus ſepirent, Liv. 6, 2.—* ferre plenius vallum, qui arma neſcirent, jubebantur, *to carry a greater number of ſtakes*, Flor. 2, 16 m. *ſo* id verò, circumfuſo undique equitatu, ut vallum peteretur, opuſque inciperet, fieri non poterat, *paliſsadoes for the rampart could not be procured, nor the work be begun*, Liv. 8, 38.—* erat eo loco foſſa pedum quindecim, et vallus contra hoſtem in altitudinem pedum decem, *a rampart ten feet high*, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 63. omnibus viis triplicem vallum obduxerant, Hirt. B. Alex. 2. non arces, non vallus erat, Tibull. 1, 11, 9.—aſt legio Aeneădum vallis obſeſſa tenetur, *the army of the Trojans is cloſe ſhut up within their ramparts*, Virg. A. 10, 120. et foſſas implere parant, et vellere vallum, *to tear up the ſtakes* or *to demoliſh the rampart*, ib. 9, 506. at Mesăpus—reſcindit vallum, *makes a breach in the rampart*, ib. 9, 524. pellere *(ſc.* Trojanos a) vallo miſſilibus certant, ib. 519.—¶ 2. *metaph.* intra ſepem eam aeſtivant paſtores, opacam pariter et munitam vallo arboris, Plin. 12, 5 ſ. 11. ut haud ſecus quàm vallo ſeptâ inhorreret acies, Liv. 8, 8. munitae ſunt palpebrae *(ſc.* ſetis) tamquam vallo pilorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. hoc natura dedit, ceu vallum quoddam visûs, et prominens munimentum contra occurſantia animalia, aut alia fortuitu incidentia, Plin. 11, 37 ſ. 56. ſpica contra avium minorum morſus munitur vallo ariſtarum, Cic. Sen. 15. cujus (Caeſaris) imperio ego non Alpium vallum contra adſcenſum tranſgreſſionemque Gallorum—objicio et oppono, *while he commands, I do not oppoſe* (i. e. there is no need of) *the rampart of the Alps*, &c. Cic. Piſ. 33.—* non acus abrupit, non vallus *(al.* vallum) pectinis, illos *ſc.* capillos, i. e. *no pin, or comb tore off your hair*, (dentes enim pectinis ordine ſubrecti ſunt, ut pali in vallo,) Ov. A. 1, 14, 15. ſtantque velut vallum, *(al.* vallus; *al.* valli,) vel ut alta haſtilia, ſetae, Ov. M. 8, 286.—Vallāris, e, *of a rampart*; corona vallaris, *a crown* given by the general to him that firſt mounted the *rampart* of the enemy's camp, Liv. 10, 46. 30, 28. *add.* Suet. Aug. 25. Gell. 5, 6. V. Max. 1, 8, 6. *commonly made of gold*, Plin. 16, 4 ſ. 3. et ibi Harduin. *add.* 22, 3 ſ. 4.—Vallāre, *to fortify with a rampart* or *with paliſsadoes*; poſtquam nox appetebat, caſtra vallari placuit, Tac. H. 2, 19. *cf.* 4, 26. G. 30. quorum impetum Mithridates magnâ cum prudentiâ, noſtrâ conſuetudine caſtris vallatis ſuſtinuit, Hirt. B. Alex. 27. *cf.* c. 30. caſtra Punica ad tertium lapidem vallata, Plin. 15, 18 ſ. 20.—¶ metaph. *to defend* or *ſecure* by any means, *to encloſe* or *ſurround*; nulla vallarent oppida muri, Lucan. 4, 224. elephantis aciem utrinque vallaverat, Flor. 2, 8 ad fin. ita Macedoniam ſuam armis ferroque vallaverat, ut non reliquiſſe aditum videretur, ib. c. 12. perdices ſpinâ et frutice ſic muniunt receptaculum, ut contra feras abundè vallentur, Plin. 10, 33 ſ. 51.—atque haec omnia quaſi ſepimento aliquo vallabit differendi ratione, Cic. Leg. 1, 24. ſit caſtra relinquens vallârat monitis *ſc.* Fabius Maximus, Sil. 7, 407. ubi coeruleum vallabunt ſidera caelum, *ſhall encompaſs* or *ſurround*, Ov. F. 3, 449. jam tecta replêrant templaque, et ingratae vallantur planctibus aras, *i. e.* circumfunduntur, Stat. Th. 10, 563.—Pontus et regiis quondam opibus, et ipsâ natura regionis vallatus, *defended*, Cic. Arch. 9. *ſo* Catilina vallatus indicibus atque ſicariis, Cic. Mur. 24. jus legatorum—divino jure vallatum, Id. de Har. reſp. 16.—omni vallatus bello, i. e. *ſurrounded with enemies on all ſides*, Lucan. 6, 185. *cf.* Senec. Herc. Oët. 1194.—tum moenia clauſa conſpicit, et densâ juvenum vallata coronâ, *environed* or *defended by a cloſe band of young men*, Lucan. 3, 374. *ſo* Hydra venenatis vallata colubris, Lucr. 5, 27. urbs in media Africa ſita, anguibus arenisque vallata, Flor. 3, 1 m—Sol, radiis frontem vallatus acutis, *i. e.* circumdatus, Ov. 4, 159. *ſo* tecta rigent fixis veluti vallata ſagittis, Ov. P. 1, 2, 23.

VALVAE, ārum, f. *(q.* volvae, *a* volvo;) *folding doors* or *gates, that open and ſhut on both ſides*; valvae ſunt, quae revolvuntur, et ſe velant, Varr. apud Serv. ad Virg. A. 1, 448. argenti biſores radiabant lumine valvae, *the folding gates ſhone with a ſilver light*, Ov. M. 2, 4. Lemnius *(i. e.* Vulcanus) extemplo valvas patefecit eburnas, admiſitque deos, ib. 4, 185. valvis apertis, 1, 172. reſeratis, 4, 762. in templo Herculis valvae, clauſae repagulis, ſubitò ſe ipſae aperuerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 34. cur valvae Concordiae non patent? Cic. Phil. 2, 44. duo ſigna pulcherrima, quae multos annos ad valvas Junonis Samiae ſteterunt, habes, Cic. Verr. 1, 23. *cf.* Verr. 4, 43 & 56. facili patuerunt cardine valvae, Juvenal. 4, 63. hinc ne exire poſſet, ſtatim Ephori valvas ejus aedis obſtruxerunt, Nep. 4, 5.—triclinium undique valvas, aut feneſtras non minores valvis, habet, Plin. 2, 157. *cf.* 5, 6, 19 & 38.—* *in the ſing.* videbamus omnia per foramen valvae, Petron. c. 96. in prima valva vix haeret miſera, Pompon. apud Non. 1, 69.—Valvātus, a. *having folding doors*; triclinia valvata et feneſtrata, Varr. L. L. 7, 14. triclinia habeant dextra ac ſiniſtra lumina feneſtrarum valvata, Vitruv. 6, 6. ſin autem valvatae erunt *ſc.* fores, Id. 4, 6 ad fin. ipſa forium ornamenta non fiunt ceroſtrata, neque biſora, ſed valvata, *i. e.* tres vel quatuor valvas habentia, ib.——Valvŏlus *v.* valvŭlus, i, m. *the bull* or *huſk* of lentils, peaſe, beans, &c. à valvulis ſeparata lens, Col. 1, 31. lentes valvulis exemptae, Col. 6, 10. 1. freſae cum ſuis vulvulis fabae, *bruiſed with their huſks*, Id. 7, 4, 2. multi—valvulis ervi bubus medentur, Id. 6, 4, 3. *add.* 2, 12, 7.

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VANNUS, i, m. *a van* or *fan* for cleanſing corn, Col. 2, 21, 4.—uſed in the ſacred rites of Bacchus; *whence it is called* myſtica vannus Iacchi, Virg. G. 1, 166.

VĀNUS, a. *vain, empty;* ſed illos exſpectata feges vanis eluſit ariſtis, Virg. G. 1, 226. granum—leve ac vanum, *light and empty* or *without any ſubſtance*, Col. 2. 9, 13. non vanae redeat ſanguis imagini, *i. e.* ſine corpore, *to the empty ſhade* or *ghoſt*, Hor. Od. 1, 24. *cf.* Virg. A. 6, 292. an (me) vitiis carentem ludit imago vana? *a vain* or *airy phantom*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 41. *cf.* Virg. ib. 896. et vanis ſeſe occulat umbris, ib. 12, 53. ne vana urbis magnitudo eſſet, *i. e.* vacua, Liv. 1, 8. et vanior jam erat hoſtium acies, *i. e.* rarior, *thinner;* minus denſa v. conferta, *leſs cloſe* or *compact*, Liv. 2, 47. *ſo* contemſeratque paucitatem hoſtis; vanam aciem eſſe, extentis cornibus, ratus. Curt. 4, 14, 8. videtis ordines raros, cornua extenta, mediam aciem vanam et exhauſtam, Id. 4, 14, 14.—¶ 2. *vain, fruitleſs, ineffectual, to no purpoſe;* facio convicia demens vana Jovi, Ov. M. 9, 303. cuſpis Echionio primùm contorta lacerto vana fuit, Ov. A. 8, 345. vana dicta, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 33. bruta fulmina et vana, Plin. 2, 43. vanum teli genus, Liv. 31, 39. vani ictus, Liv. 34, 39. quoniam primum vanum inceptum evaſiſſet, Id. 35, 47. vanam ſine viribus iram eſſe, Liv. 1, 10. vana lex, vanique legis auctores, jactando irritum munus, facti, Liv. 2, 42. ego ducere vanâ frena manu—luctor, *to draw in the bridle with my hand in vain*, Ov. M. 15, 518. *ſo* oraque vana movet, ib. 8, 825. ut pila omnia haſtaeque non vana caderent, 7, 23 ad fin. vana pleraque tela in ſuperiorem locum mittebant, 30, 10. vana incaſſum jactare tela, 10, 29. vanae preces, Ov. M. 9, 681. P. 2, 9, 16. 3, 7, 2. 4, 8, 25. teſtamenta irrita et vana, Suet. Cal. 38. ad vanum et irritum redacta victoria, Liv. 26, 37 f.—¶ 3. *vain, groundleſs, falſe, without reaſon* or *cauſe;* crimine concita vano (Procris,) quod nihil eſt, metuit, *moved by a groundleſs charge*, Ov. M. 7, 829. nec tota ex vano *(i. e.* vana) criminatio, Liv. 33, 31. ſed vana timere damna vetat, Ov. Art. 3, 97. fabula vana, Ov. Ep. 19, 132. nec vana fides *ſc.* eſt, *nor is my belief groundleſs*, Virg. A. 4, 12. quò te fiducia vana pedum rapit, Ov. M. 9, 121. gaudia vana, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 188. Ov. ad Liv. 37. nos tam vana movet, quàm facta injuria fallit, Ov. Ep. 19, 113. vana laetitia, Id. M. 12, 60. vanus metus, Ov. M. 9, 248. *cf.* Ep. 16, 342. Hor. Od. 1, 23, 3. *ſo* timor, Ov. P. 3, 6, 43. quid Styga, quid tenebras, quid nomina vana timetis? Ov. M. 15, 154. *cf.* Ep. 4, 130. Curt. 4, 14, 3. contemnere vanum numen, Id. M. 3, 559. vanum omen, ib. 2, 597. at quondam noctem ſimulacraque vana timebam, Ov. A. 1, 6, 9. ſomnia vana, Virg. A. 6, 283. Ov. M. 11, 614. Suet. Aug. 91 ſpemque ſequens vanam, Ov. M. 14, 364. aliquem vanâ ſpe fallere, Quinctil. 12, 7, 7. nec vanos horret ſtrepitus, Virg. G. 3, 79. omnia vano augentes timore, Liv. 3, 3. nec vanis credite verbis, Ov. M. 13, 263. vana diu viſa eſt vox auguris, exitus illam, reſque probat, 3, 349.—*with the gen.* corruptus vanis rerum, *i. e.* vanis rebus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 25. *ſo* anceps periculum· auxit vana rumoris, Tac. An. 4, 59.—¶ 4. *vain, oſtentatious, boaſtful;* ingenio vanus, Liv. 35, 47. Tempanii oratio—militariter gravis, non ſuis vana laudibus, Liv. 4, 41. ſic libitum vano, qui nos diſtinxit, Othoni, Juvenal. 3, 159. laudare ſe, vani; vituperare, ſtulti eſt, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 8. Lentulus perincertum ſtolidior, an vanior, Salluſt. *apud* Gell. 18, 4.—* *inconſtant, unſteady, fickle;* invidia vulgi vanum ingenium dictatoris corrupit, Liv. 1, 27.—* *falſe, untrue, lying, deceitful*, Cic. Quint. 6. ejus orationi vanae crediderunt, Cic. Roſc. Am. 40. turpis quid refert am vanae mendacia linguae? Ov. A. 3, 11, 21. haec mihi non vani, (neque erat cur fallere vellent,) narravêre ſenes, Ov. M. 8, 721. *add.* Tr. 4, 8, 44. nec ſi miſerum fortuna Simonem finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget, Virg. A. 2, 80. *add* 1, 392. 11, 715. inde vanus auctor abſumpti Maſiniſſae ad regem redit, *with a falſe account of Maſiniſſa's death*, Liv. 29, 32.—* aut ego veri vana feror, *i. e.* niſi ego admodum fallor, Virg. A. 10, 631. VĀNĪTAS, ātis. f. *vanity, falſhood;* ita variis imbuimur erroribus, ut vanitati veritas, et opinioni confirmatae natura ipſa cedat, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 1. *cf.* Off. 1, 42. 3, 14. Amic. 25. ejus accuſationis auctor vanitatis manifeſtus, Tac. An. 13, 23.—* *plur.* multae circa hoc non magorum ſolùm vanitates, ſed etiam Pythagoricorum. Plin. 22, 8 f. 9. *cf.* 26, 4 f. 9. 27, 8 f. 35.—* *flattery, adulation*, Cic. Amic. 26.—* *oſtentation, arrogance*, Tac. Agr. 18. H. 3, 73. Suet. Vit. 10.—VANITUDO, inis, f. *vanity*, Plaut. Cap. 3, 4, 37.—VANESCĔRE, *to wear off, to vaniſh;* animi labes nec diuturnitate vaneſcere, nec amnibus ullis elui poteſt, Cic. Leg. 2, 10. incipiunt graviter vaneſcere nubes, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 107. fumus vaneſcit, Senec. Troad. 392. *add.* Tac. H. 5, 7. Perſ. 3, 13.—* vaneſcitque abſens, et novus intrat amor, Ov. Art. 2, 358. *add.* Ep. 12, 85. A. 2, 14, 41.—VĀNĪDĬCUS, a. *ſpeaking vain* or *falſe things*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1 f. *ſo* VANILŌQUUS, a. Id. Amph. 1, 1, 223.—*boaſtful, a vain talker*, Liv. 35, 48. *cf.* Sil. 14, 279.—VANILOQUENTIA, ae, f. *vain talking, a boaſting* or *arrogant ſpeech*, Liv. 34, 24.—*vanity*, Tac. Ann. 3, 49. 6, 51.—uxor jam meas opplebit aures ſuâ vaniloquentia, *with her trifling talk* or *idle prattle*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1 f.—VANILOQUIDŌRUS, *i. e.* qui vana verba donat, Plaut. Perſ. 4, 6, 20.

VAPĬDUS, a. *inſipid, taſteleſs; ſee* Vappa.

VĀPOR, ōris, m. *an exhalation, a ſteam, a vapour;* aquarum quaſi vapor quidam aër habendus eſt, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. ſtellae—terrae, maris, aquarum vaporibus aluntur &c. ib. 46. terrenus vapor ſiccus eſt, et fumo ſimilis, qui ventos, tonitrua, et fulmina facit; aquarum halitus humidus eſt, et imbres et nives creat, Senec. q. nat. 2, 12. volat vapor ater ad auras, *a black ſteam*, Virg. A. 7, 466.—¶ 2. *heat, fire;* terrâ ſemen tepefactum vapore diffundit, Cic. Sen. 15. lentuſque carinas eſt *(i. e.* edit) vapor, Virg. A. 5, 683. reſtinctus donec vapor omnis, ib. 698. ſi

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derum vapor, Hor. Epod. 3, 15. solis vapore siccatus cortex, Plin. 9, 10 s. 12. findit vaporibus arva Phoebus, *cleaves the ground with his heat*, Ov. M. 3, 133. *cf* 10, 126. pecus frigoris impatientissimum, nec minus aestivi vaporis, Col. 7, 3, 8. vaporibus omni quadrupedi largiùs bibendi potestas danda est, *in hot weather*, Id. 7, 5, 14. sol si perpetuo sit, aut nox, flammeo vapore aut frigore, terrae fructus omnes interire, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5.—* pectus insanum vapor, amorque torret, *the flame of love*, Senec. Hippol. 640.—VĂPOS, ōris, *heat*, Lucr. 6, 952.—VAPORĀRIUM, i, n. *a stove, the stove-room* of a bath, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1 ad fin.—VĂPŌRĀRE, neut. *to emit vapour* or *heat*; aquae vaporant et in mari ipso, Plin. 31, 2.—* invidia quoniam ceu fulmine, summa vaporant, *are scorched* or *inflamed*, Lucr. 5, 1130—¶ activ. *to heat* or *warm, to make warm*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 7. Lucan. 5, 100 —* *to perfume, to make to smoke*; succedunt matres, et templum thure vaporant, Virg. A. 11, 481. *cf.* Stat. Th. 5, 174 —* *to fumigate, to cure* or *heal by vapours*; dum carnes coquantur, oculos vaporari his praecipiunt, Plin. 28, 11 s. 47. spongiae imponuntur et in his morbis, quos vaporari oportet, ferventi aquâ perfusae, Id. 31, 11 s. 47.—* cantharides suspenduntur super acetum fervens, donec per linteolum vaporentur, *till they be choked* or *killed*, Plin. 29, 4 s. 30.—* glebae solibus aestivis vaporatae, *heated* or *dried*, Col. 2, 16 s. cùm plerique annos aestate vaporatis, hieme frigidis nebulis caligent, *are covered* or *darkened with hot mists in summer, and cold in winter*, Id. 1, 5, 4.—inde vaporata lector mihi ferveat aure, *then let the reader* of my poems *glow with a warm ear*, i. e. *be delighted* with them, Pers. 1, 126.—— VAPORĀTIO, ōnis, f. *an evaporation* or *emission of vapours*, Senec. Nat. q. 6, 11.—* *a fumigation*, Plin. 28, 4 s. 14. *add.* 28, 6 s. 18.—VAPORĪFER, ĕra, um, *emitting vapour, full of vapour*; vaporiferae fornaces, Stat. Sil. 1, 3, 45. *add.* 3, 5, 96.

VAPPA, ae, f. *palled* or *insipid wine* that has lost its flavour, Plin. 14, 20 s. 25. Hor. S. 2, 3, 144 —* metaph. *a worthless fellow, a prodigal* or *spendthrift*, Plin. ib. & Hor. S. 1, 1, 103. Catull. 28, 4.—VĂPIDUS, a. *tasteless, insipid, vapid*, Col. 12, 5. Pers. 5, 148.—* *corrupt, vicious*, Pers. 5, 117 —VĂPIDE, adv. *insipidly, badly*; Augustus *used* vapidè sese habere, *for* malè, *to be in ill health*. Suet. Aug. 87

VĂPŌLĀRE. neut. passiv. *to be beaten, to be drubbed, to be scourged* or *whipped*, Quinctil. 9, 3, 7 si rixa est, ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantùm, Juvenal. 3, 289. metuo, ne vapulem, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 178. non committet hodie unquam, iterum ut vapulet, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 5. ego vapulando, ille verberando, usque ambo defessi sumus; *be with beating*, and *I with being beaten*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 3. testis in reum rogatus, an ab reo fustibus vapulâsset, Quinctil. 9, 2, 12.—producit testes, qui illum viderant ab illo flagris, ferulis, colaphis vapulantem, Senec. apocol. f. molendum *(sc.* mihi est) usque in pistrino, vapulandum, habendae compedes, Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 19. coctum ego, non vapulatum dudum conductus fui, *I was hired to cook, not to be drubbed*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 9.—* VAPULA, *be whipt*, an expression of contempt, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 78. *cf.* Pers. 2, 3, 17. Curc. 4, 4, 12. Ter. Phor. 5, 6, 12.—¶ *metaph.* alius *(sc.* narrat) septimam legionem vapulâsse, *has been entirely defeated*, Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 8. cum se omnium sermonibus sentiet vapulare *sc.* Pompeius, *shall feel himself lashed* or *scourged* with satire, Cic. Att. 2, 14.—* peculium vapulat, *my means are ruined, my substance is spent*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 10. turris pluvio vapulât austro, *is beaten*, Senec. Agam. 93. *cf.* Senec. N. Q. 6, 7.—VAPULĀRIS, e, *that is* or *ufes to be beaten*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 22.

VĂRA, ae, f. *(a* varus,) *a net-shore*; plur. *little forks, wherewith hunting-nets are set up*; dispositis attollit retia varis venator, Lucan. 4, 439. ¶ 2. *a forked piece of wood*, on which a branch is supported, when about to be cut or sawed off, Col. 5, 9, 2.—¶ 3. a kind of wooden machine for supporting any thing, Vitruv. 10, 19.

VĂRIA, ae, f. *a panther*; varians, variantia, variatio, &c. *see* VĂRIUS.

VĂRICŌLA, varicosus, &c. *see* VĂRIX.

VĂRICUS, a. *(a* vārus,) *straddling*, making large strides in walking, Ov. Art. A. 3, 303.—VĂRICĀRE, *(al.* vāricāri,) *to straddle*, to stand or walk with the feet and legs too far removed from each other, Quinctil. 11, 3, 125.

VĂRIUS, a. *of divers colours*; variâ veste exornatus, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 16. et variis albae junguntur saepe columbae, Ov. Ep. 15, 37. et variae radiis intepuêre comae, *i. e.* folia florum diversi coloris, Id. F. 5, 216. ut variis solet uva racemis, &c. *in the particoloured clusters*, Ov. M. 3, 484. arietis lingua nigra, aut varia, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4. ubi uvae variae coeperint fieri, Cato, 33 & 73; variae tigres, *spotted*, Senec. Hippol. 63. *so* lynces, Virg. G. 3, 264. vestra latera loris faciam ut validè varia sint, *i. e.* livida et cruenta, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 12. *so* virgis varius, Id. Mil. 2, 2, 61. jam tibi lividos distinguet autumnus racemos purpureo varius colore, *variegated*, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 12. lapides varii, Id. S. 2, 4, 83. ¶ 2. *various, different*; varii anguis, Ov. M. 4, 618. artes variae, Virg. G. 1, 133. variae aves, Ov. F. 5, 430. varium bellum, *carried on in various ways*, Sall. Jug. 43. Flor. 4, 2, 26. variis casibus oculi nostri patent, *are exposed to various maladies*, Cels. 6, 6, 1. causae, ib. 3, 249. penè puer vario juvenes certamine vici, Ov. Ep. 16, 359. in vario caelo, *in different* parts of *heaven*, Ov. M. 2, 193. per varios casus,—tendimus in Latium, Virg. A. 1, 204. nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Id. E. 4, 42. varius jungta colores—Iris, Ov. M. 1, 270. variusque coloribus Apis, ib. 9, 690 variaeque coloribus herbae, 14, 267. mille venit variis florum dea nexa coronis, Ov. F. 4, 945. variorum jura dierum ib. 1, 45. variae, et diverfae disputationes, Cic. Or. 3, 16. ceterùm facies totius negotii varia, incerta, &c. Sall. Jug. 51. variae ferae. Ov. M. 3, 143. 14, 10 & 414. animam sic se per eandem esse, sed in varias doceo migrare figuras, Ov. M. 15, 172. variae formae, Ov. M. 11, 613. varia et diversa genera

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genera et bellorum et hoſtium, Cic. Manil. 10. gentes, quam variae linguis, habitu tam veſtis, et armis, *as different in the faſhion of their dreſs and in their arms, as in their language*, Virg. A. 8, 723. populorum varium jus et diſpar conditio, Cic. Verr. 5, 19. ingenium varium, flexibile, mukiplex, *i. e.* aptum et verſatile ad omnia, Plin. Ep. 1, 16. *cf.* Liv. 39, 40. *ſo* Antonius varius ingenio, Flor. 4, 3. lepore vario diſtincta omnia, Lucr. 5, 1375. variam ſemper dant otio mentem, Lucan. 4, 704. varius et multiplex civitatis motus fuit, Flor. 4, 3. opum variarum dives, Virg. G. 2, 468. oratio multa, et varia, et copioſa, Cic. Or. 2, 53. varius et multiplex ornatus orationis, Quinctil. 11, 1, 2. Plato varius, et multiplex, et copioſus fuit, Cic. Acad. 1, 4 m. varium propoſitum, Quinctil. 12, 9, 14. quae ratio, et quàm varia narrandi ſit. 10, 2, 27. de natura deorum variae ſunt doctiſſimorum hominum, et diſcrepantes ſententiae, Cic. N. D. 1, 1. vario ſermone noctem trahebat infelix Dido, Virg. 1, 748. ſulco vario ne ares, i. e. *do not plough, when the ground is wet above, and dry below*, Cato, 61. *cf.* Plin. 18, 19 ſ. 49. *terram* ruſtici *variam* carioſamque appellant; cùm poſt longas ſiccitates levis pluvia ſuperiorem partem glebarum madefecit, inferiorem non attigit, Col. 2, 4, 5. ibi variâ victoriâ, et velut aequo Marte pugnatum eſt, *with various* or *uncertain ſucceſs*, the victory was doubtful, ſometimes the one ſide was victorious, ſometimes the other, Liv. 2, 6 f. *ſo* magnum et atrox, variâque victoriâ fuit *ſc.* bellum, Sall. Jug. 5. vox magis varia eſt, Quinctil. 11, 3, 145.—* *with the dat.* eſt genus unum ſtultitiae nihilum metuenda timentis, &c. alterum, et huic varium, (*al.* varum,) et nihilo ſapientius, *different from* or *contrary to this*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 56.—* animus audax, ſubdolus, varius, *i. e.* verſipellis, *verſatile, that could aſſume any ſhape*, Sall. Cat. 5. varium et mutabile (*ſc.* animal *v.* negotium) ſemper femina, *fickle, inconſtant*, Virg. A. 4, 569. *add.* Quinctil. 6, 3, 48. et ibi Geſner.—* quales ſint *ſc.* dii, varium eſt, (*i. e.* varia opinio eſt;) eſſe *ſc.* deos, nemo negat, Cic. N. D. 2, 5.—VARIAE, ārum, f. *ſc.* beſtiae, *panthers*, ſo called from the *variety* of their ſpots, Plin. 8, 17 ſ. 23 & 24.—* a kind of magpies were likewiſe called VARIAE, from their long ſpeckled tail, Id. 10, 29 ſ. 41.—VĀRIĒ, adv. *variouſly*; variè ornati capilli, Ov. F. 4, 309. miſcentur variè *ſc.* medicamenta, Celſ. 5, 17 ¶ 2. 6, 6, 47. variè defendere aliquid, Quinctil 4, 5, 8. variè ſum affectus tuis literis, Cic. Fam. 16, 4. variè valui, *i. e.* nunc bene, nunc malè, *I have been ſometimes well, and ſometimes ill*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 14.—in Aequis variè bellatum *ſc.* eſt, *with various ſucceſs*, Liv. 5, 28. *cf.* c. 23.—VARIĒTAS, ātis, f. *variety, diverſity, difference*: varietas enim Latinum verbum eſt, idque propriè quidem in diſparibus coloribus dicitur; ſed transfertur in multa diſparia: varium poëma, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna: voluptas etiam varia dici ſolet, cùm percipitur ex multis diſſimilibus rebus, diſſimiles efficientibus voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 3 ad fin.—florum varietas, Cic. Sen. 15. hyenae oculis mille ſunt varietates, colorumque mutationes, Plin. 8, 30 ſ. 44. *add.* 9, 17 ſ. 30. flos bulborum tritus crurum maculas, varietatisque igne factas emendat, Id. 20, 9 ſ. 40 f.—nulla varietate ciborum ſollicitandus aeger eſt, Celſ. 3, 6, 40. neque id (*ſc.* medicamenta nonnunquam in pejus alicui convertere,) evitare humana imbecillitas in tantâ varietate corporum poteſt, Id. 2, 6 ad fin.—caloris et frigoris varietas vulnera infeſtat, *the variation* or *change*, Id. 5, 26, 35. *ſo* per autumnum propter caeli varietatem periculum maximum eſt, 1, 3, 80. *add.* 1, 2, 11. 5, 19, 7.—gentium varietate conſtans provincia, Cic. Font. 2.—reficit animos ac reparat varietas ipſa, Quinctil. 1, 12, 4. varietas cauſarum, Id. 10, 7, 3. criminum, 4, 3, 7. juris, 3, 6, 90. opinionum, 10, 1, 42. pronunciandi, 11, 3, 43 & 51. regionum ac fluminum, 12, 10, 67. rerum, 5, 4, 2. in omni rerum mearum varietate te mei amantiſſimum cognovi, *of my fortune* or *circumſtances*, Cic. Fam. 15, 7. Timaeus longe eruditiſſimus, et rerum copiâ, et ſententiarum varietate abundantiſſimus, Cic. Or. 2, 14. nihil eſt enim aptius ad delectationem lectoris quàm varietates, fortunaeque viciſſitudines, Cic Fam. 5, 12, 14. notae tibi ſunt varietates meorum temporum, ib. 13, 29, 6.—ſurdus varietates vocum aut modos noſcere non poteſt, Cic. Div. 2, 3.—ut in corporibus magnae diſſimilitudines ſunt, ſic in animis exiſtunt etiam majores varietates, Cic. Off. 1, 30.—* varietas dicendi, *variety* or *copiouſneſs*, Cic. Or. 1, 12 & 30.—varietas literarum, *ſkill in various branches of learning*, or *the knowledge of various arts and ſciences*, ib. 1, 2 & 3. *ſo* varietas doctrinae, ib. 3, 21. *and ſimply* varietas, Plin. Ep. 5, 5.—varietas decretorum, *partiality*, Cic. Verr. 3, 3.—fit ſine ullâ varietate diſceſſio, i. e. *a decree of the ſenate is made unanimouſly*, Cic. Sext. 34. *cf.* Cat. 3, 6 (A. 17.)—¶ 2. *fickleneſs, inconſtancy*; nullum aliam rem extimeſcens, quàm—varietatem et infidelitatem exercitûs, Plane. ad Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3.——VĀRIĀRE, *to vary, to alter* or *change, to diverſify: properly applied to colours*: omnigenos gignunt variantque colores, Lucr. 2, 758. illa (ſol) ubi naſcentem maculis variaverit ortum, *when at his riſing he appears ſpotted*, Virg. G. 1, 441. variabant tempora cani, *grey hairs diverſified his temples*, Ov. M. 12, 465. nigraque caeruleis variari corpora guttis *ſc.* ſentit, *to be ſpeckled with green ſpots*, ib. 4, 577. ubi caeruleum variabunt (*al.* vallabunt) ſidera caelum, *ſhall beſpangle*, Id. F. 3, 449. variabunt pectora palmis, *i. e.* tundendo livida facient, *they will diſcolour their breaſts* by beating them *with their hands*, Catull. 63, 351. *ſo* domum abeant, vitent ancipiti infortunio; ne et hic varientur virgis, et loris domi, *let them avoid a double misfortune, to be beaten here with rods, and with thongs at home*, till they are black and blue, Plaut. Poen. prol. 25. ſimulatque uva variari coeperit, *as ſoon as the cluſter of grapes ſhall begin to be of different colours*, Col. de arb. 12. *ſo* variante te uvâ, Plin. 17, 22 ſ. 35, 17.—* *as a neuter or intranſitive verb*; cum primum baccae variare coeperint, *to vary* or *to be of different colours*,

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colours, Col. 12, 50, 9. prima mihi variat lividentibus uva racemis, Propert. 4, 2, 13. ostrea variant coloribus; rufa Hispaniae, fusca Illyrico, nigra Circejis, *oysters are of different colours*, Plin. 32, 6 f. 21. quorum (arietum) neutra pars esse debet distolor lanae, multoque minus ipsa universitas tergoris maculis variet, *and much less should their whole back be chequered with spots*, Col. 7, 3, 2.—¶ 2. metaph. *to vary* or *change in any way*: variabant secundae adversaeque res non fortunam magis, quam animos hominum, Liv. 25, 1. positu variare comas, Ov. M. 2, 412. *so* capillos, Id. med. fac. 19. nec perit in tanto quidquam, mihi credite, mundo; sed variat, faciemque novat, Ov. M. 15, 255—interim variatur casibus haec et generibus iteratio, *i. e.* figura ἐπαναδιπλώσεως, regressio *v.* repetitio, Quinctil. 9, 3, 36. *so* adverbia quoque et pronomina variantur, ib. f. 53. variare figuras, Id. 9, 1, 11. *v.* aliquid figuris, 4, 2, 22. 5. 14, 32. 6, 1, 2. sed nec variare gyros, in morem nostrum, docentur *sc.* equi, *to vary their motions or evolutions, to wheel round*, Tac. G. 6. *cf.* Virg. G. 3, 191.—jucundum (est,)—laborem otio, otium labore variare, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 4. denique materiae, quam quis sibi finxerit ipse, arbitrio variat multa poëta suo, *varies many* parts *of his subject*, Ov. P. 3, 9, 48. histrionum multa circa voces easdem variare gestus potest, Quinctil. 10, 5, 6. variare motus, Lucr. 2, 242. est oratoris formare orationem, eamque variare et distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus, *to adorn*. Cic. Or. 2, 9. *cf.* 3, 26. fictiones personarum, quae προσωποποιΐαι dicuntur, mirè cum variant orationem, tum excitant, *both vary* or *adorn, and enliven a speech*, Quinctil. 9, 2, 29. quae de Marcelli morte variant auctores, *the different accounts, which authors give*, Liv. 27, 27, (*al.* 29.) qui variare cupit rem prodigialiter unam, *to vary* or *diversify a simple subject*, Hor. Art. 29. cùm timor atque ira invicem sententias variâssent, *had produced a variety of opinions*, Liv. 2, 57. haec (*sc.* translatio *v.* metaphora) variare sermonem potest, *can vary* or *adorn*, Quinctil. 8, 6, 19. ubi nihil ex significatione mutatum est, et structura sola variatur, *figura* potiùs *verborum* dici potest *sc.* quam *tropus*, ib. f. 67.—sit summa in jure dicundo severitas, dummodo ea ne varietur gratiâ, sed conservetur aequabilis, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 7.—non istis olim variabant tecta figuris, *they did not variegate* or *paint*, Propert. 2, 6, 33.—texta, Semiramiâ (*i. e.* Babylonicâ) quae variantur acu, *garments, which are embroidered* or *variegated with Babylonian needlework*, Martial. 8, 28, 18. Plin. 8, 48 ℞ 74. (A. 524,) *sc.* vestes, quas—picto Clyte variaverat auro, V. Flacc. 3, 11.—juvenes—discurrunt, variantque vices, *patrol, and keep guard* or *sentry by turns*, Virg. A. 9, 164.—ergo ille princeps (vocem) variabit et mutabit, *the distinguished orator will vary and change* the modulations of *his voice*, Cic. Or. 18. cùm omnis dolor detractus esset, variari, non augeri voluptatem *sc.* Epicurus putabat, Cic. Fin. 2, 3. *cf.* 1, 11.—◇ neut. *v.* intransf. *to vary* or *differ, to be different*; quoniam variant animi, variamus et artes, Ov. rem. a. 525. vidit—et vulgi variare labantia corda, *that the fainting hearts of the populace were wavering* or *uncertain*, Virg. A. 12, 223. *so* dubiis variant quia pectora curis, V. Flacc. 3, 623. ita fama variat, ut &c. Liv. 27, 27. *cf.* 38, 57. animantes—seminibus distant, variantque figurâ, Lucr. 4, 652. *cf.* 2, 479. inter se multum variare figurae non possunt, ib. 2, 483. *cf.* 490. 493. 3, 347. &c. ita in lege firmum libertati fore praesidium, si nec causis, nec personis variet, *sc.* lex, i. e. *if it favoured no one more than another*, Liv. 3, 45. at manus Oenidae variat, *the bond of* Melcăger, *the son of Oeneus, has different success*, Ov. M. 8, 414. dissidet et variat sententia *sc.* patrum Graiorum, *is different and various*, ib. 15, 647.—ex tempestatibus—pessimae, quae maxime variant, Cels. 2, 1, 2. *vid.* TEMPESTAS: sic abeunt redeuntque mei variantque timores, Ov. Tr. 2, 153. non ita Carpathiae variant aquilonibus undae, *are agitated* or *tossed*, Propert. 2, 5, 11.—* *imperf.* ibi (*i. e.* in his centuriis) si variaret, *if there was a difference of opinion*, Liv. 1, 43. *so in the passive*; senatus consuli coeptus: ibi (*i. e.* in senatu) quum sententiis variaretur, Id. 22, 60. inter initia scire facile est, quis acutus morbus, quis longus sit: non iis solum, in quibus semper ita se habet; sed in iis quoque, in quibus variat, *not only in those diseases, which are always the same; but in those also, which vary*, Cels. 3, 2. variatum deinde praeliis, sed uno longè magis Pompeianis prospero, *battles were fought with various success, but in one Pompey's army had greatly the advantage*, Paterc. 2, 51 f.——

VARIANS, part. *varying* or *changing*, both in an active and neuter sense; cum Samnitibus bellum per centum prope annos, variante fortunâ eventum, tulimus, Liv. 23, 5. Annibal, aeger oculis ex vernâ intemperie variante calores frigoraque, Liv. 22, 2. tu, (*sc.* ô Cupido,) pennas gemmâ, gemmâ variante capillos, ibis in auratis aureus (*i. e.* pulcher) ipse rotis. *thou, having thy wings and hair adorned with gems, shalt ride in a gilt chariot*, Ov. A. 1, 2, 41.—* exempla fortunae variantis innumera sunt, *of changing* or *uncertain fortune*, Plin. 7, 42 f. 43. *so* Visula *sc.* vitis—impatiens variantis caeli, Id. 14, 2 f. 4, 3. variantibus adhuc et acerbis uvis, *while the grapes are yet of different colours, and bitter*, Col. 4, 20, 4. sub hanc vocem fremitus multitudinis variantis fuit, partim assentientium, partim indignantium dicere id ausum eum, *these words raised a murmur in the assembly, which was variously affected* or *moved*, Liv. 35, 31.—deinde variante victoriâ, *as victory changed sides*, Justin. 9, 1. variante hominum partim dolore, partim gaudio, *being variously excited*, Id. 26, 1.—natura viarum multimodis varians, *various* or *different*, Lucr. 6, 995. *so* variantes formae, Id. 5, 721. volucres variantibus formis, ib. 823. *add.* 1, 775. 2, 815. 5, 72.—VARIĀTUS, part. passiv. *varied, changed*; hic ubi nequidquam est formas variatus in omnes (*sc.* alias,) vertitur in faciem volucris, Ov. M. 12, 559. quod nisi venisses, variatis saepe figuris, ad solitas artes, *having often changed*

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changed thy shape, ib. 11, 241. exordia rerum—mpti genis variata figuris, *diversified by many figures*, Lucr. 2, 335. elephantorum trajiciendorum (*sc.* Rhodanum) varia consilia fuisse credo; certè variata memoria actae rei, *there are different accounts of the manner, in which it was done*, Liv. 21, 28. ornatus pro materiae genere debet esse variatus, Quinctil. 8, 3, 11. figurae variatae, 9, 4, 117. variatis hominum sententiis, *being various*, Cic. Mil. 3.—calculi nigri paulùm candore variati, *variegated*, Plin. 34, 16 f. 47. inula—colonēis malis, vel sorbis, aut prunis, aliquando pipere, aut thymo variata, *mixed with*, in order to vary its taste, Plin. 19, 5 f. 29.—haec vestis priscis hominum variata figuris, *for* figuris priscorum hominum, *variegated, embroidered*, Catull 63, 50. *so* et lato variata mappa clavo, Martial. 4, 46, 17. hinc imperfecto compleditur aëra gyro Arcus, vix ullâ variatus luce colorem, *the rain bow, with faint light*. Lucan. 4, &c. pluribus ille (cenchris) notis variatam pingitur alvum, *has his belly variegated with more spots*, Id. 9, 713.—VARIANTIA, ae, f. *variety, diversity*, Lucr. 1, 654. 3, 319.—VARIĀTIO, ōnis, f. *variation*; ceterae centuriae sine variatione ullâ consules eosdem dixerunt, Liv. 24, 9. VARIĀNAE uvae (*al.* helvolae,) *a kind of grapes* so named from their *often changing colour*, (colore saepiùs varianti,) Plin. 14, 2 f. 4, 4.

VĀRIX, icis. m. *rar.* f. *a vein swollen* beyond its proper size; vena intumescens in varicem convertitur, *is called a* varix, Celf. 5, 26, 5. in cruribus orti varices non difficili ratione tolluntur, varices *on the legs are not difficult to remove*, Id. 7, 31, 1. in quorundam ventribus varices sunt, quarum curatio, &c. Id. 7, 17 f. cùm varices fecabantur, C. Mario, dolebat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15. *add.* Senec Ep. 78. Quinctil. 11, 3, 143.—VĀRICŌLA, ae, f. *a small* varix, Celf. 5, 26, 230. VĀRICŌSUS, a *having large swollen veins, brawny*, Perf. 5, 189.—*afflicted with* varices or *swellings* on the legs, Juvenal. 6, 395.

VĀRUS, a. *bandy-legged, having the legs bent inwards*; incurva crura habens, Festus in voce VALGUS, et ibi Scaliger. but *not distorted*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47. et ibi Gesner.—according to others, *bent outwards*; a cruribus Nari, Viciae, (*al.* Vaciae v Vatii *sc.* appellantur;) quae vitia et in quadrupedibus, Plin. 11, 45 f. 105. (nempe VARUS est, cui crura extrorsum contorta; VACIA, cui introrsum, Dalecamp. & Harduin. ad Plin. ibid.) canes—cruribus rectis, et potiùs varis, quam vatiis, *with straight legs, rather bent outwards, than inwards*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4.—* tenuique a pectore varus in statione manus, *bent inwards*, in the *posture of an* athlēta, Ov. M. 9, 33. *so* vara nec injecto ceromate brachia tendis, Martial. 7, 31, 9. *add.* Stat. Theb. 6, 851. quaeque, super pontum simulato vecta juvenco, *(i. e.* Europa,) virgineâ tenuit cornua vara manu, Ov. A. 1, 3, 24.—* *crooked, wrong*; cùm fallit pede regula varo, Perf. 4, 12.—* *metaph.* geminos, Horoscope, varo producis genio, *twins of different dispositions*, Id. 6, 18. (A. 303.)

VĀRUS, i, m. *a spot, speck* or *speckle* on the face; oleum mygdalinum—cum melle vere tollit è facie, Plin. 23, 4 f. 42. sed vari commodissimè tolluntur impositâ refinâ, Celf. 6, 5, 6.

VAS, vadis, *a surety*; *see* vădēre.

VAS, vāsis, n. (*plur.* vasa, ōrum,) *a vessel*; nihil relinquo in aedibus, nec vas, nec vestimentum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 89. sincerum est nisi vas, quodcunque infundis, acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54. vasa fictilia et vitrea, Col. 12, 4, 4. vasa aerea aeruginem in coctura remittunt, Id. 12, 20, 1. plurima ac pulcherrima vasa argentea, Cic. Verr. 4, 27. vasa Samia, *earthen ware*, Id. Mur. 36. vasorum aureorum pondo MD. Plin. 33, 11 f. 53. lac expressum crebro jactatu in longis vasis, Id. 28, 8 f. 35. quassatis undique vasis, diffluere humorem cernis, Lucr. 3, 435.—¶ 2. plur. *furniture* of all kinds, Plaut. Aul 1, 2, 17. Senec. ben. 1, 1. Liv. 1, 24.—¶ 3. *baggage* in an army; vasa colligere, *to collect* or *pack up one's baggage*, Cic. Verr. 4, 16 Senec. Ep. 19. vasa conclamare, *to order the soldiers to collect their baggage*, which was usually done before they decamped or entered on a march, Caes. B. C. 1, 66. nocte, ne conclamatis quidem vasis, flumen transit, *without having given the signal to decamp or march*, ib. 3, 37. *add.* 27, 47.—* refero vasa salva, *i. e.* pudenda, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 41. *cf* Hor. S. 1, 2, 45. * ex scrutis commodè vasa texuntur, *vases* or *hives*. Col. 9, 6.—* *metaph.* corpus quasi vas est, aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22. ¶ The ancients used VASUM, in the sing. Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 34. Gell. 13, 23. *whence* vasa, ōrum, *in the plural*.—VASĀRIUM, i, n. *the furniture and equipage* afforded to the governour of a province at the publick expence, Cic. Fil. 35. *add.* Verr. 4, 5. Rull. 2, 13.—¶ 2 *money* given for the use of vessels in making oil, Cato, 145.—¶ 3. VASARIA. plur. *the books* of the Censors, or rather *the archives* in which the records of the Censors were kept, Plin. 7, 49 f. 50.—¶ 4. *the vessels used in bath*, Vitruv. 5, 10.—VASCŬLUM, i, n. *a small vessel*. Cato, 111. vascula oris angusti superfusam humoris copiam respuunt, Quinctil. 1, 2, 28. argenti vascula puri, Juvenal. 9, 141.—VASCULĀRIUS, i, m. *a maker of silver- or gold-vases a goldsmith*, Cic. Verr. 4, 24.

VASTUS, a. *vast, large, broad, wide*; vastum maris aequor, Virg. 2, 780. fugiunt vasto aethere nimbi, ib. 5, 801. vastum antrum, 1, 52. vasti campi, 3, 13. vastissimum flumen, Col. 1 pr. 30. in gurgite vasto, Virg. A. 1, 118. spelunca alta fuit, vastoque immanis hiatu, 6, 237. summa erat vasto atque aperto mari difficultas navigandi, Caes. B. G. 3, 12. in vastissimo atque apertissimo oceano, ib. c. 9. mundus vastus, Ov. F. 1, 119. tam vasto pervagus orbe puer, Ov. Ars. 2, 18. vastus pontus, Virg. G. 4, 430. fossa vastus, ib. 362. vasta tellus, V. Flac. 2, 597.—¶ 2. *vast, great, big, huge, enormous*, &c. tales se vastis infert Mezentius armis, Virg. A. 10, 768. vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus, ib. 5, 432. bellua vasta et immanis, Cic. Div. 1, 24. caede vastâ fessus, Virg. A. 6, 503. vasto cerumine tenduntur, 12, 553. vastus clamor, ib. 10, 716. templa vastis inniza columnis, Ov. P. 3, 3, 49.

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49. cervus vasti corporis, Phaedr. 1, 5, 5. antiquus crater, quem vastum vastior ipse sustulit Aegides, *i. e.* Theseus, Ov. M. 12, 236. elephanto belluarum nulla prudentior: at figura quae vastior? Cic. N. D. 1, 35. vasti fluctus, Virg. A. 1, 86. vastus gemitus, Senec. Herc. fur. 1103. hastile vastum, *(al.* lentum,) Ov. Ep. 4, 81. vastus homo atque foedus, *clumsy*, Cic. Or. 1, 25. *so* homines—motu corporis vasti atque agrestes, *awkward, unwieldy*, Cic. Or. 1, 25. vasti ictus, Virg. A. 5, 198. impetus est fulvis et vasta leonibus ira, Ov. M. 10, 551. iter vastum, 14, 438. latratus vastus et canorus, Col. 7, 12, 3. vastae manus, Ov. F. 2, 322. vasti molares, *i. e.* ingentia saxa, Virg. A. 8, 250. vasta moles, Senec. Herc. Oet. 1211. molimine vasto, Ov. M. 15, 809. vastus mugitus, Senec. Hippol. 1171. vasto cum murmure montis, Virg. A. 1, 245. vastum onus, Ov. F. 1, 566. vastum pondus, Id. Ep 9, 88. F. 5, 42. Virg. A. 5, 447. vasta procella, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 85. P. 2, 7, 54. vasta ruina, Virg. A. 3, 414. vastae rupes, ib. 1, 162. silentium vastum, Tac. H. 3, 13. vastus sonus, Senec. Herc. fur. 784. spinae vastissimae, Col. 11, 3, 4. vastae Syrtes, Virg. A. 1, 146. vasta tempestas, Id. 2, 21, 5. vastum tonitru, V. Flac. 1, 616. alta jacet vasti super ora Typhoëos Aetnae, Ov. F. 4, 491. vastissimi vapores, Col. 2, 6 & 21. vastis cum viribus effert ora Dares, Virg. A. 5. 368. **vastâ** voragine gurges, 6, 296. vulnera vasta, Lucr. 5, 1289.—* *metaph.* vastum malum, Senec. Herc. Oet. 1232. nefas, ib. 767. vasta potentia, Ov. M. 2, 520. varia et vasta scientia, Col. 1 pr. 28.—* vastus animus, *insatiable*, immoderately ambitious or covetous, Sall. Cat. 5. vastior litera, *the unwieldy letter* x, Cic. Or. 45. omnia vasta ac temeraria esse, *unwieldy and ungovernable*, Liv. 24, 48.—¶ 3. *waste, desert, desolate, empty, uninhabited*; genus agrorum propter sterilitatem incultum, propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic. Rull. 2, 26. in vasto ac deserto agro, Liv. 3, 7. solum modò vastum hosti relictum, 10, 12. infrequentes urbes, agrum vastum ac desertum habere, 28, 11. urbe a defensoribus vastâ *(i. e.* vacuâ; *al.* vastatâ,) facilè potiti sunt hostes, 23, 30. haec ego vasta dabo, Virg. A. 9, 323. urbs vasta incendiis ruinisque, Liv. 5, 53. mons vastus ab naturâ et humano cultu, Sall. Jug. 48. vastae solitudines, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6. Liv. 1, 4.—* dies, quo reliquiae tumulo Augusti inferebantur, modò per silentium vastus, modò ploratibus inquies, *woes spent sometimes in mournful silence, sometimes in loud lamentations*, Tac. An. 3, 4.—Vastè, adv. *vastly, greatly*; an (omne) immensum pateat vastèque *(al.* ad usque) profundum, Lucr. 1, 956. vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, *much more highly*, vastly above the other waves, Ov. M. 11, 530.—* loqui vastè, *with the mouth too open, awkwardly, uncouthly*, Cic. Or. 3, 12. si verba extrema cum consequentibus ita jungetis, ut ne asperè concurrant, neve vastiùs diducantur, *and be not separated by too great a* hiatus; which happens, when the last word of a clausc or sentence ends with a vowel, and the first word of the following sentence begins with a vowel, ib. 43 f.—Vastitas, ātis, f. *vastness, greatness, largeness*; pari vastitate belluae, Col. 3, 8, 3. vastitas scientiae rusticae, Id. 5, 1. laboris, 4, 18, 2. vocis, 1, 9, 2.—tanta vastitas, *for* tanta bellua, *i. e.* elephantus, Plin. 8, 10. vastitate odoris capita replentur, *their heads are filled with the strong vapour*, Plin. 31, 6 f. 32.—¶ *desolation, devastation, wasteness*; audistis quae solitudo esset in agris, quae vastitas, Cic. Verr. 4, 51. vastitatem meis omnibus tectis atque agris intulerunt, Id. Har. resp. 2. *add.* Cic. Cat. 1, 5. Pis. 35. ne vastitatem et solitudinem mallent, quàm amicos populos, Tac. An. 13, 55. *add.* H. 2, 70. tantam vastitatem in Sabino agro reddidit, ut &c. Liv. 3, 26. *cf.* 8, 9.—* *metaph.* deflere judiciorum vastitatem, et fori, *to lament the suppression of publick trials and orations in the* forum, Cic. Brut. 6.—Vastitūdo, ĭnis, f. *devastation*, Cato, 141, 2.—Vastificus, a, *causing devastation, destructive*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9.

VASTĀRE, *to lay waste, to destroy, to ravage*; agros vastare, Cic. Att. 9, 7. Verr. 3, 50. orbem terrae caede atque incendiis, Id. Cat. 1, 1. igni magis quàm praedâ ager vastabatur, Sall. Jug. 55. omnia latè vastant, Virg. G. 4, 16. tentoria—vastabat caede, Id. A. 1, 471. atque duae (partes orbis) gelido vastantur frigore semper, Tibul. 4, 1, 153.—¶ 2. *to spoil, to bereave, to deprive, to strip*; fines ejus (Ambiorigis) vastare civibus, aedificiis, pecore, Hirt. B. G. 8, 24. latos vastant cultoribus agros, Virg. A. 8, 8.—* ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, *harassed, tormented*, Sall. Cat. 15.—Vastatio, ōnis, f. *a ravaging* or *laying waste, devastation*; vastatio agri, Liv. 7, 15. 10, 4. Italiam a devastatione defendere, Cic. Fam. 10, 15 f. *cf.* Cat. 2, 8. regnum vastationibus intactum, Tac. An. 15, 27. *cf.* H. 4, 34.—Vastātor, ōris, m. *a ravager, a destroyer*; Arcadiae vastator aper, Ov. M. 9, 192. *cf.* 11, 395. ferarum vastator Amycus, Virg. A. 9. 772. Trojae vastator Achilles, Stat. Achill. 2, 318.—*so* Vastatrix, īcis, f. luxuria terrarum marisque vastatrix, Senec. Ep. 95.

Vāsum, i, n. *a vessel*; *see* Vas.

Vātes, is, m. & f. *(q. a* fari) *one who foretold future events, a prophet* or *prophetess, a diviner* or *soothsayer*; bonus vates poteras esse, nam quae sunt futura dicis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 37. non enim Cicero ea solùm, quae, se vivo, acciderunt, futura praedixit; sed etiam quae nunc usu fiunt, cecinit ut vates, Nep. in Attic. 16 f. tuque, ô sanctissima vates, praescia futuri, Virg. A. 6. 65. magnam cui mentem animumque Delius inspirat vates, *(i. e.* Apollo,) aperitque futura, 6, 12. *benee* insanam vatem aspicies, *frantic*, as being inspired, 3, 443. *cf.* 6, 77. terrifici vates, ib. 5, 524. vatum ignarae mentes, ib. 4, 65. effata vatum, Cic. Leg. 2, 8. Latous vatum pater, *i. e.* Apollo, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 220. nostra victoria est, milites, si quid dii vatesque eorum in futurum vident, Liv. 6, 12.—¶ 2. *a poet, a bard, a poetess*; sacri vates, et divum cura vocamur, Ov. A. 3, 9, 17. vatibus numen inest, Ov. Art. 3, 548. *cf.* 405 &c. vatem me dixere pastores, Virg. E. 9,

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34. *add.* 7, 28. versus, quos olim Fauni vatesque canebant, Cic. Div. ex poëtâ 1, 50. vates venerandus, *i. e.* Virgilius, Col. 10 pr. 3. optimus, 11, 2, 1. vates Maeonius, *i. e.* Homerus, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 21. vates Lesbia, *i. e.* Sappho, ib. 3, 7, 20. Rhodopeïus, *i. e.* Orpheus, Ov. M. 10, 12. vatibus hic mos est, &c. Perf. 5, 1.—¶ 3. *one remarkably skilled in any art, an interpreter;* arteriarum pulsus descriptus ab Herophilo, medicinae vate, mirandâ arte, Plin. 11, 37 s. 88. Q. Scaevola legum clarissimus et certissimus vates, V. Max. 8, 12, 1.—VATICĪNIUM, i, n. *a prediction, an oracle* or *prophecy*, Plin. 7, 52 s. 53.—VATICĪNUS, a. *prophetick;* ergo ubi vaticinos (*al.* fatidicos) concepit mente furores, Ov. M. 2, 641. vaticini libri, *books of divination*, or *that contained prophecies*, Liv. 25, 1. & 39, 16.——VĀTĪCĪNĀRI, (fatum & cano,) *to prophecy, to foretell, to divine;* haec ego vaticinor, Ov. Tr. 1, 8 (*al.* 7,) 9. vaticinor moneoque, Ov. P. 1, 1, 47. Deus est in pectore nostro; haec duce praedico vaticinorque deo, ib. 3, 4, 94. *cf.* M. 8, 773. 15, 174. hoc mihi erat verax vaticinata soror, Ov. Ep. 16, 278. *cf.* in Ibin, 271. casurumque triplex vaticinatur opus *sc.* Lucretius, Ov. Tr. 2, 426. *i. e.* (maria ac terras, caelumque—una dies dabit exitio, Lucr. 5, 93) quod somniantibus saepe contingit, et nonnunquam vaticinantibus per furorem, Cic. Div. 1, 18. *add.* Liv. 2, 41.—¶ 2. *to be frantick* or *mad, to speak idly* or *foolishly;* sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 18. eos, qui dicerent, dignitati esse serviendum, reip. consulendum, &c. vaticinari atque insanire dicebat *sc.* Piso. Cic. Sext. 10.—VATICINĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a prophesying, divination; a prophecy, a prediction;* quarum vaticinationem falsam esse cupio, Cic. Att. 8, 12. multa ex sibyllinis vaticinationibus, multa ex haruspicum responsis commemorare possumus, Cic. N. D. 2, 3. plerique lymphati terrificis vaticinationibus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20 f.—Vaticinātor, ōris, m. *a prophet*, one who foretells things to come; unde tamen vivat, vaticinator habet, Ov. P. 1, 1, 42.

VĂTIUS v. VĂCIUS, a. *having the legs bent outwards, bow-legged*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4. L. L. 8, 5.—*sce* VĂRUS.

ŪBER, ĕris, n. *a nipple;* puer saepe—ubera mammarum in somnis lactantia quaerit, Lucr. 5, 883. *add.* Gell. 12, 1.—* *a teat, a dug, a pap* or *udder; applied usually to beasts, as* mammae *to women; but not always:* et mammae putres, equina quales ubera, Hor. epod 8, 7. lac suis per se potum deficientia ubera puerperarum replet *sc.* lacte, Plin. 28, 19 s. 77 m. puerpera carcere inclusam matrem deprehensa est uberibus suis alens, Plin. 7, 36. capreoli—bina die siccant ovis ubera, Virg. E. 2, 42. vitula—bines alit ubere foetus, ib. 3, 30. frustra pressabimus ubera palmis, ib. v. 99. lacte domum referent distenta capellae ubera, 4, 21. *cf* 9, 31. Hor. epod 16, 50. Ov. M. 13, 826. lactentibus catulis ubera praebere, Ov. Art. 2, 375. Hyrcanae admorunt ubera tigris *sc.* tibi, Virg. A. 4, 367. infantes ab ubere rapti, ib. 428. ab ubere raptus vitulus, Ov. F. 4, 459. equus—depulsus ab ubere matris, Virg. G. 3, 187. *cf.* Hor. Od. 4, 4, 14.—*metaph.* alma tellus annuâ vice (velut aeterna quodam puerperio) laeta, mortalibus distenta musto demittit ubera, Col. 3, 21, 3.—¶ 2. *fatness, fertility* or *fruitfulness;* divitis uber agri, Virg. A. 7, 262. terra potens armis, atque ubere glebae, ib. 1, 531. eadem (tellus) vos ubere laeto accipiet reduces, 3, 95.—ubera campi, *i. e.* campus pinguis, *a fertile plain*, Col. 10, 90. *Some derive* uber *from* humeo, *q.* huber; others from ὀὖθαρ, mamma: *both with equal uncertainty.*——ŪBER, ĕris, adj. *fertile, fruitful, plentiful, rich, abundant;* uber ager, Liv. 29, 25. agro bene culto nihil potest esse usu uberius, Cic. Sen. 16. uberrimus et quaestuosissimus annus, Cic. Verr. 2, 14. fruges uberes, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 5. fruges uberioresque afferre solet ager, cùm multos annos quievit, Cic. Brut. seges spicis uberibus et crebris, Id. Fin. 5, 30. rari imbres, uber solum, Tac. H. 5, 6. uberi solo arbores disponantur, Col. 5, 6, 11. quidquid uberi cingit solo Phocis, Senec. Herc. fur. 333. centum urbes habitant (*sc.* Cretes) magnas, uberrima regna, Virg. A. 3, 107. regio cùm aeris ac plumbi uberrima, tum et minio, Justin. 44, 3. Umbria me genuit terris fertilis uberibus, Propert. 1. 22 f.—arbor niveis uberrima pomis, Ov. M. 4, 89. uberrima pinus, Virg. G. 4, 141. vitium et olivetorum uberrimi laetissimique fructus, Cic. N. D. 2, 61. * *applied to water;* vidi permultis locis aquam profluentem, et eam uberem, *abundant*, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 2. specus—uberibus fecundus aquis, Ov. M. 3, 31. sequitur gravis imber et uber, Lucr. 6, 289. in saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum liquidus humor, et uberibus flent omnia gutta, Id. 1, 349. fas est mihi—vini fontem, lactis et uberes cantare rivos, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 10. Sulmo mihi patria est, gelidis uberrimus undis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 3.—* *also to other things;* neque enim robustior aetas (est) ulla, nec uberior *sc.* juventute, *more fruitful, more prolific*, in allusion to summer, Ov. M. 15, 208. artibus uberrimis ornatus, *furnished with the most useful or liberal arts*, Cic. Brut. 97. uberiores cibaria facta sunt caritate, *more plentiful*, Cic. Verr. 3, 93. et quando victorum uberior copia? Juv. 1, 87. edictum uberrimum et quaestuosissimum, *very productive and profitable*, Cic. Verr. 3, 14. imperavi mihi omnia assentari; is quaestus nunc est multo uberrimus, *this trade is by far the most profitable*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21. ingenium uberius, *more rich, fertile* or *copious*, Ov. Tr. 2, 74. *cf.* Cic. Or. 1, 15. so nullus feracior in philosophiâ locus, nec uberior, quàm de officiis, Cic. Off. 3, 2. orator uber et fecundus, Cic. Or. 4. quis uberior in dicendo Platone, Cic. Brut. 31. oratorum eâ aetate uberrimus, Tac. An. 3, 31. Democritus hos (Leucippo) in hoc similis, uberior in ceteris, Cic. Acad. 4, 37. uberiora paulo in juvenibus feruntur, *a style somewhat too exuberant*, Quinctil. 11, 1, 32. neque occisi hostis, quàm civis, uberius foret praemium *sc.* in proscriptione Sullae, Paterc. 2, 28. *cf.* Justin. 22, 5 f. ad se commeant uberrimo congiario prosequebatur, Suet. Caes. 27.

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27. donaque promiſſis uberiora feram, Ov. Ep. 17, 226. provincia uberrima ſupplicationibus triumphiſque, *i. e.* Macedonia, Cic. Piſ. 40. neque ſedem belli Graeciam ſibi placere, cùm Italia uberior materia ſit, *ſc.* Antiocho dixit Annibal, Juſtin. 31, 5. nuſquam alibi facilius bellum, ſed nec praedam uberiorem inveniri poſſe, Id. 22, 5. bello dubium facili magis an uberi, *in a war, whether more eaſy or lucrative, it was hard to ſay*, 38, 7.—* UBER *has* uberi *in the abl. to diſtinguiſh it from the ſubſt. which has* ubere.—UBERTIM, adv. uberiùs, uberrimè, *plentifully, copiouſly*; ubertim lacrimulas fundere, Catull. 65, 17. *ſo* ubertim flere, Suet. Caeſ. 81. Tit. 10.—uberiùs nulli provenit iſta ſeges, Ov. P. 4, 2, 12. mores mali, quaſi herba irrigua, ſuccreverunt uberrimè, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 9,—haec uberiùs diſputantur et fuſiùs, Cic. N. D. 2, 7. *add.* Fam. 3, 11, 2. Plin. Ep. 4, 17 f. magnus locus *(ſc.* de republicâ,) philoſophiaeque proprius, a Platone, Ariſtotele, Theophraſto, totâque Peripateticorum familiâ tractatus uberrimè, Cic. Div. 2, 1. UBERTAS, ātis, f. *fertility, abundance*; Aſia—ubertate agrorum, et varietate fructuum facile omnibus terris antecellit, Cic Manil. 6. ſi ubertas in percipiendis fructibus fuit, conſequitur vilitas in vendendis, Cic. Verr. 3, 98. frugum ubertas, copia, vilitas, Id. ad Quir. 8. rami baccarum ubertate incurveſcere *ſc.* non intermittunt ſuo tempore, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 28. ubertas et varietas pomorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. ſumma ubertas vini, frumenti verò inopia, Suet. Dom. 7. ſoli fertilitas, pabuli ubertas, Plin. 37, c. ult. iasŏne mulieribus lactis ubertatem praeſtat, Id. 22, 22 f. 39. nuper nati mammas appetunt, earumque ubertate ſaturantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 51. tot amnium fontiumque ubertas totam Italiam perfundens, Id. 3, 5 f. 6. urbem, a piſcium ubertate, SIDONA appellaverunt, Juſtin. 18, 3.—¶ 2. *metaph.* virtutis ubertates, *the advantages*, Cic. N. D. 2, 66 f. utilitatis ubertas, *the greatneſs*, Id. Or. 1, 44. ne quis oriretur in tantâ ubertate improborum, qui &c. *in ſo great profuſion* or *number*, Cic. Dom. 26.—ubertas dicendi, *exuberance of ſtyle, diffuſion, copiouſneſs*, Cic. Or. 3. *ſo* ubertas in dicendo et copia, Id. de or. 1, 12. ubertas orationis, Id. de Fin. 3, 5. magna Iſaeum fama praeceſſerat; major inventus eſt: ſumma eſt facultas *(al.* facilitas.) copia, ubertas, Plin. Ep. 2, 3. verborum nobis ubertatem ac divitias dabit lectio, Quinctil. 10, 1, 13.—omnes ex ſe ipſo virtutes extulit immortalis ingenii beatiſſimâ ubertate *ſc.* Cicero, *fruitfulneſs, richneſs, inventive power*, ib. f. 109. facile remedium eſt ubertatis; ſterilia nullo labore vincuntur, Id. 2, 4, 6.—UBĔRĀRE, *to make fertile, to fertilize*; et caelo quidem nunquam benignitas tanta, ut ſimul omnes terras uberet, foveatque, Plin. pan. 32.—¶ 2. neut. *to be fertile*; neque enim olea continuo biennio uberat, *nor does the olive-tree produce fruit in great plenty, for two years ſucceſſively*, Col. 5, 9, 11.

ŬBI, adv. (ab *hic*,) *where, in what* or *which place*;—uſed both *relatively* or *indefinitely*; *as*, illuc tranſeas, ubi illa eſt, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 31. rogitabit me, ubi fuerim, Id. Ad. 4, 1, 11. ubi illas nunc reperire poſſim, cogito, Phor. 5, 3, 15. ubi ſit, neſcit, ib. 5, 8, 4. *cf.* Ov. Ep. 7, 10. ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi Caeſar conſtituiſſet, Caeſ. B. G. 1, 13. velim ibi malis eſſe, ubi aliquo numero ſis, quàm iſthìc, ubi ſolus ſapere videare, Cic. Fam. 1, 10.—and *interrogatively*; ubi inveniam Pamphilum? ubi quaeram? Ter. And. 2, 2, 1 & 6. ſed ubi, obſecro, is eſt? Id. Eun. 5, 7, 5. ubi habitat? ubi vidiſti? ſcis, ubi ſiet? ib. 2, 3, 29, 30 & 59. ubi ſunt, qui Antonium negant Graecè ſcire? Cic. Or. 2, 14.—* loci, gentium, terrarum, *are ſometimes added for the ſake of ornament or force*; propemŏdum ubi loci tuae fortunae ſint, facilè intelligis, *in what ſtate* or *condition*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 5. *ſo* ubi loci res ſumma noſtra eſt publica? Id. Merc. 5, 4, 26. ſomno quoque ſerpente amputatur *(ſc.* memoria, *i. e.* deficit,) ut inanis mens quaerat, ubi ſit loci, *where it is*, Plin. 7, 24.—quid ageres, ubi terrarum eſſes, ne ſuſpicabar quidem, *in what part of the world you were*, Cic. Att. 5, 10. *ſo* ubi terrarum ſumus? Cic. Rabir. Poſt. 13. *cf.* Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 180. ubi illum quaeram gentium? *for* ubi gentium, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 13. *cf.* Cic. Cat. 1, 1.—¶ 2. *when, after, as ſoon as*; ubi voles, arceſſe, Ter. And. 5, 2, 7. requieſcere ubi volebat, Id. Eun. 3, 1, 15. ubi vis, non moror, ib. 3, 2, 7. ubi vis, dona adſunt tibi a Phaedria; ubi moleſtum non erit, ib. *v.* 11. ubi tu voles; ubi tempus tibi erit, *v.* 31. nolunt, ubi velis; ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, ib. 4, 7, 43. ubi vidi, ego me in pedes *(ſc.* confero,) quantùm queo, ib. 5, 2, 5. ubi de ejus adventu certiores facti ſunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, Caeſ. B. G. 1, 7. ubi pro labore deſidia &c. Sall. Cat. 2. ubi periculum advenit, invidia atque ſuperbia poſtfuere, ib. 23 f ubi primùm adolevit, Id. Jug. 6. ubi galli cantum audivit, Cic. Piſ. 27 f. animadvertebat, ubi id feciſſet, totum exercitum periturum, Nep. 15, 7. haec ubi dicta *ſc.* ſunt, Virg. A. 1, 81. haec ubi dicta dedit, ib. 2, 790. Liv. 3, 61. ubi ſemel quis pejeraverit, ei credi poſtea non oportet, Cic. Poſt. 13. ubi primùm potuit, iſtum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 2, 20.—* UBI *is ſometimes put for* qui, quae, quod; capiunt navem illam, ubi vectus fui, *for* in qua, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 40. ſive adeò digna res eſt, ubi *(for* in qua) nervos intendas tuos, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20. *cf.* 3, 5, 36. 4, 4, 52. hujuſmodi res ſemper comminiſcere, ubi *(for* quibus) me excarnifices, Id. Heaut. 4, 6, 9. *cf.* 5, 1, 43. 5, 4, 27. coena dubia adponitur, ubi *(for* in qua) dubites, quid ſumas potiſſimum, Id. Phor. 2, 2, 29. *cf.* 4, 2, 7. 5, 7, 96. divitiae apud illos ſunt, aut ubi *(for* apud quos) illi volunt, Sall. Cat. 20, 8. *ſo* neque nobis adhuc praeter te quiſquam fuit, ubi *(for* apud quem) noſtrum jus contra illos obtineremus, Cic. Quint. 9 f.—UBICUNQUE, adv. *wherſoever. in what place ſoever*; omnes hoc loco cives Romani, et qui adſunt, et ubicunque ſunt, veſtram ſeveritatem deſiderant, Cic. Verr. 5, 67. ubicunque erimus, Id. Att. 3, 25. noſtrum eſt intelligere, utcunque, atque

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atque ubicunque opus fit, obſequi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 17. *add.* Hec. 1, 2, 55. 4, 3, 2.—* ubicunque erit gentium, a nobis diligetur, *in whatever part of the world he ſhall be*, Cic. N. D. 1, c. ult. *ſo* qui ubicunque terrarum ſunt, ibi eſt omne reipublicae praeſidium, Id. Phil. 2, 44.—* the ſecond ſyllable is doubtful, Ov. M. 7, 736. A. 3, 10, 5.

UBILIBET, adv. *any where, in any place*, Senec. de tranq. animi, c. 1.—UBINAM, *where, in what place*; Pamphilus ubinam hic eſt? Ter. And. 5, 6, 1. ô Jupiter! ubinam eſt fides? Id. Heaut. 2, 3, 15. *cf.* 3, 1, 21. ubinam—Getam invenire poſſum? Phor. 5, 4, 8. *add.* 3, 1, 20. ubinam gentium ſumus? Cic. Cat. 1, 1.—Ubiquāque, *whereſoever*; ſignum omnibus dat invadendi; qui, ubiquaque proximum fuit, decucurrêre, *ſal.* qui ubi, quà cuique proximum fuit, &c.) Liv. 22, 4 m.—* *whenever*; cor meum et cerebrum finditur iſtius hominis ubi ſit quaque mentio, *per ſmefin, for* ubiquaque, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 17.—UBIQUE, *every where, in every place, whereſoever*; crudelis ubique luctus, ubique pavor, &c. Virg. A. 2, 368. ceteri agri omnes, qui ubique ſunt, Decemviris addicentur, Cic. Rull. 2, 21. *cf.* Div. 2, 44. et quod ubique habeat frumenti, oſtendit, Caeſ. B. C. 2, 20. literas omnes, quae ubique depoſitae eſſent, et pecuniam regiam conferri juſſit, Liv. 4, 5, 29.—* *for* et ubi; praetorea alium aliò dimiſit, quem ubique opportunum credebat, *whom and where he thought proper*, Sall. Cat. 27. *ſo* quid ubique opis aut ſpei haberent, ib. 21. quis magiſtratus eos ludos, quando, ubique faxit, hi ludi rectè facti ſunto, Liv. 36, 2. *add.* Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 36. Merc. 5, 1, 11. Rud. 2, 3, 58. Catul. 62, 46.—* ubique animi accedent, et tractari molliùs aetas imbecilla volet, *and ſoken*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 84.—UBIUBI, *or* ubi ubi, *in two words; the ſame with* ubicunque, *whereſoever*; ubi ubi ſit animus, certe quidem in te eſt, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 29. una haec ſpes eſt, ubi ubi eſt, diu celari non poteſt, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 4. jam, ubi ubi erit, inventum tibi curabo, et mecum adductum tuum Pamphilum, Id. And. 4, 2, 1. *cf.* Eun. 5, 9, 12. * ne ubiubi regum deſiderium eſſet, *that there might be no want of a king in any reſpect*, Liv. 2, 2.—UBIVIS, *where you pleaſe* or *chuſe, any where, in any place*; nemo eſt, quin ubivis, quàm ibi, ubi eſt, eſſe malit, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. qui mihi videntur ubivis tutiùs, quàm in ſenatu fore, Id. Att. 14, 22 f. ubivis facilius paſſus ſim, quàm in hac re, me deludier, *in any thing*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 32. *add.* Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4. Hor. S. 1, 4, 74.

UDO, ōnis, m. *a* kind of *ſhoe* or *ſock*, made of goats hair, Martial. 14, 140. Digeſt. 34, 2, 26.

ŪDUS, a. *(ab* uvidus, *per ſyncopen,) moiſt, wet*; properly more than HUMIDUS: dicitis, inquit, nubes attritas edere ignem, cùm ſint humidae, immo udae, Senec. q. nat. 2, 25. udae paludes, Ov. F. 6, 401. uda vina, Id. Tr. 3, 10, 23. *(called* humida, Virg. G. 3, 364.) udum palatum, Virg. ib 388. udiſque aries in gurgite villis merſatur, v. 446. vere madent udo terrae, 429. udae vocis iter, *i. e.* iter udum vocis, *per hypallagen*. Id. A. 7, 534. udo vertice de montis, Lucr. 6, 465. udi oculi, *wet* with tears, Ov. Ep. 12, 55. *ſo* udae genae, Id. A. 1, 8, 84. uda lumina, Propert. 4, 6, 10. uda mobilibus pomaria rivis, *i. e.* irrigua, *watered*, Hor. 1, 7, 13. uda humus, *moiſt*, ib. 2, 2, 23. udaque perpetuo gramine terra viret, Ov. A. 2, 6, 50. udum gaudium, *i. e.* fletu mixtum, Martial. 10, 78, 8.—è popina—udus aleator, *i. e.* vino madens, *ſuddled*, Id. 5, 85, 5. et manè ſudas urbis oſculis udus, (quos enim ſalutabant, eos oſculabantur veteres,) Id. 8, 44, 5.

VĒ, disjunct. & enclit. conj. *or*; always put after the word with which it is joined: Appius enim ex itinere, bis, terve, literas miſeras, *twice, or thrice*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. duabus, tribuſve horis, Id. Phil. 14, 6. uti C. Panſa, A. Hirtium, conſules, alter, ambove, &c. ib. 5. 19. ne quid plus, minuſve, dicat, Id. Flac. 5. ne quid plus, minuſve faxit, cujus eum poſt pigeat, Ter. Phor. 3, 3, 21.—nec quod fuimuſve, fumuſve, cras-crimus, *nor ſhall we be to-morrow, what we either have been, or are*, Ov. M. 15, 215.—*ſo joined with* ne; peto a te, ut id a me, neve in hoc reo, neve in aliis, requiras, *neither in this defendant, nor in others*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21. collocationis eſt, componere et ſtruere verba, ſic, ut neve aſper eorum concurſus, neve hiulcus ſit, Cic. Or. 3, 43.—* *for* an; cùm interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem, matremve faceret, *(al.* matremne,) Nep. 11, 3. vide, quàm te amārit is, qui, albus aterve fueris, ignorans, fratris filium praeteriit, te heredem fecit, Cic. Phil. 2, 16. *cf.* Caeſ. B. G. 7, 14. Hor. S. 1, 2, 63.—* *with* ne, *it is ſometimes put for* et, *and*; ne quid eis noceretur, neve *(for* et ne) quis invitus ſacramento dicere cogeretur, à Caeſare cavetur, Caeſ. B. C. 1, 86. *cf.* B. G. 6, 19 & 31.

VĒ, an inſeparable particle, which being placed before words in compoſition, ſometimes diminiſhes, and ſometimes increaſes their ſignification; *as*, vecors, vesānus, vegrandis, vehemens, &c. *vid.* Gell. 5, 12.

VĒCORS, rdis, adj. *(*ve *et* cor; *q. d.* ſine corde,) *mad, frantick, fooliſh*; vecors eſt turbati et mali cordis, Feſtus & Cic. Tuſc. 1, 9. mens vecors furiis agitatur, Ov. in Ibin, 345. vecors repente ſine ſuo vultu, ſine colore, ſine voce conſtitit, Cic. Har. reſp. 1. itaque iſtius vecordiſſimi mentem curâ metuque terrebant, Id. Dom. 55. *add.* Piſ. 20. Sext. 15. Liv. 4, 49 & 50. 7, 15. Juſtin. 2, 7. 24, 8. mulieris amore vecors, Tac. An. 13, 44. *add.* H. 2, 23.—* quis eſt tam vecors, qui, cùm caelum ſuſpexerit, deos eſſe non ſentiat? *ſo dull, fooliſh* or *ſtupid*, Cic. de Har. reſp. 9. *ſo* ſcribet mala carmina vecors? Hor. S. 2, 5, 74.—VĒCORDIA, ae, f. *madneſs, phrenzy*; quae te vecordia pulſat? Ov. M. 12, 227. plurium vecordia conſtantiam ademerat, Tac. An. 1, 32. *add.* 3, 50. 4, 22. ita formidine, quaſi vecordiâ, exagitari, Sall. Jug. 72. *add.* 94. ex quo (foramine) gelidus ſpiritus—mentes vatum in vecordiam vertit, Juſtin. 24, 6. prorſus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, *a furious wildneſs*, Sall. Cat. 15.—* *malice, perverſity*; hoccine eſt credibile, tanta vecordia innata cuiquam ut ſiet, ut malis gaudeant, Ter. And. 4, 2, 1.

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Vec-

VĔCTĀRE, *to carry*; vectātio, &c. *see* vehĕre.

VECTIGAL, ālis, n. *(ablat.* -āli; *gen. plur.* -alium v. -aliōrum,) properly *money paid for freight* or *carriage*, (pro vectūrā;)—*a tax*, money paid for goods imported and exported, for tithes, for publick pastures, &c. Cic. Manil. 6. (A. 63.) VECTĪGAL is usually distinguished from TRIBUTUM, a tribute exacted from individuals; but not always, Suet. Cal. 40.—vectigalia locare, *to let the publick taxes* or *revenues*, Cic. Rull 2, 21. exercere et exigere, *to farm and exact them*, Cic. Manil. 6. pensitare v. pendere, *to pay them*, Cic. ib. & Rull. 3, 2. *so* solvere, Claudian. de laud. Stilich. 2, 200. vectigalia nova instituere, Plin. pan. 37. statuere, Liv. 29, 37. aerarium militare cum novis vectigalibus instituit, Suet. Aug. 49. aucta vectigalia, Cic. Off. 3, 22.—¶ 2. *a revenue, an income* of private persons; non intelligunt homines, quàm magnum vectigal sit parsimonia, Cic. paradox. 6, 3. ex meo tenui vectigali, detractis sumptibus cupiditatis, aliquid etiam redundabit, ib. ut gloria divitiis, vectigalia urbana rusticis *sc.* anteponantur, Cic. Off. 2, 25. contracto melius parva cupidine vectigalia porrigam, quàm &c. *I shall better extend my small revenues by contracting my desires*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 40. ista jam non minima vectigalia multis esse coeperunt, *those things have now begun* to produce *no small revenue to many*, Col. praef 27. *add.* Plin. 9, 54 f. 79. vectigalis sui causâ, *for the sake of his emolument*, Id. 26, 3 f. 8.—VECTIGĀLIS, e, *paying taxes, subject to taxes, tributary*; civitas vectigalis, Cic. Verr. 3, 34. agri vectigales, ib. 43. provincia vectigalis, Cic. Pis. 36. socii vectigales, opp. *to* immunes, Id. Off. 3, 11. *add.* Cic. Off. 3, 22. Liv. 21, 41. hos Suevi—vectigales sibi fecerunt, Caes. B. 4, 3. semper illis reges, tetrarchae vectigales esse, Sall. Cat. 20, 7. vectigales multos et stipendiarios liberavit, Cic. de prov. cons. 5. *cf.* Justin. 2, 3. *vid.* STIPENDIARIUS:—* pecunia vectigalis, *produced from taxes*, Cic. Verr. 1, 35. *cf.* Justin. 13, 1. Tac. An. 4, 6.—equi vectigales, *horses furnished by way of tax*, Cic. Phil. 2, 25.

VECTIO, ōnis, f. *a carrying*; *see* Vehĕre.

VECTIS, is, f. *a lever*, a large bar or spar of wood or iron, used by workmen for moving stones, for raising great weights, or the like, Caes. B. C. 2, 11. Cic. Verr. 4, 43. Hor. Od. 3, 26, 6—centum aereî claudunt vectes, *sc.* portas, *brazen bolts* or *bars*, Virg. A. 7, 609.—* *a strong cross bar in a wine-press*, by which it is moved, Vitruv. 6, 9.—VECTIARIUS, i, m. *one that turns a wine-press*, ib.

VECTOR, vectorius, vectura, &c. *see* vehere.

VĔGĔRE, (vegeo, ui, -,) *to excite, to move*; et aequora salsa veges ingentibus ventis, Ennius, de Neptuno, apud Non. c. 2, n. 876. quae (causa) vegest motum signis, *quickens the motion of the stars*, Lucr. 5, 533. equum dextrâ vegere, *to incite*, (sed al. al.) ib. 1297.—VĔGĔTUS, a. *quick, fresh, lively, agile, vigorous, strong*; fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant, Liv. 22, 47. vegetus praescripta ad munia surgit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81. nigris vegetisque oculis, *with black and lively eyes*, Suet. Caes. 45. *so* vegetior aspectus *sc.* est tauro, quàm bovi, Col. 6, 20. intervallum temporis vegetissimum agricolis, *most active*, Plin. 18, 26 f. 65.—¶ *metaph.* vegeta mens, *quick, sharp*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17 f. *cf.* Div. 1, 29. sed vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigebat, *vigorous*, l iv. 6, 22.—color conchyliorum vegetissimus, *very lively* or *fresh*, Plin. 21, 8 f. 22. ingenia meliùs recta se in laudes ferunt, si nobilem animum vegeta libertas alit, Senec. Hippol. 459. Liber *(i. e.* Bacchus) non ob licentiam linguae, dictus est inventor vini, sed quia liberat servitio curarum animum, et asserit, vegetioremque et audaciorem in omnes conatus facit, Senec. de tranq. an. c. 15 ad fin.

VEGRANDIS, e, (ve & grandis,) *diminutive, small, little*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 13. vegrandia farra colonae, quae malè creverunt, vescaque parva vocant, Ov. F. 3, 445.

VEHA v. vea, ae, f. *(a* vehendo,) *a way*; rustici etiam nunc quoque viam, vehan *(al.* veam) appellant, propter vecturas, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14. ¶ 2. *a cart* or *waggon*, Varr. L. L. 4, 31 ad fin. *so* vehĕla, *per syncop.* vĕla, *a carriage*; VELA *(al.* veia v. vehia) apud Oscos dicebatur plaustrum; unde et—vectura, velatūra, *a carrying*, Festus.

VEHĒMENS, ntis, a. (ve & mens; a mentis vi atque impetu dicitur, Gell. 16, 5.) *vehement, ardent, eager, impetuous, fierce, strong, violent*; in eos, qui ea perficere voluerunt, me severum vehementemque praebeo, Cic. Cat. 4, 6. quòd in hac causa vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor, (quis enim est me mitior?) sed singulari humanitate et misericordiâ, ib. in his hominibus, qui nos, qui conjuges, qui liberos nostros trucidare voluerunt, si vehementissimi fuerimus, misericordes habebimur; sin remissiores &c. ib. ita vehemens acerque venit, ut etiam mihi videretur irasci, Cic. Caecin. 10. *add.* Sull. 31. Verr. 5, 40. vehemens in utramque partem es nimis, aut largitate nimiâ, aut parsimoniâ, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 31. nimiùm es vehemens feroxque naturâ, Cic. Vat. 2. potest inflammari animus judicis acri et vehementi quadam incitatione, Cic. Or. 2, 43. tunc admiscere huic generi orationis vehementi atque atroci genus illud alterum, de quo antè disputavi, lenitatis et mansuetudinis coepi, ib. c. 49. exordium dicendi vehemens et pugnax, c. 78.—vehemens lupus, *ravenous*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 28. laceratus quidam morsu vehementis canis, *fierce*, Phaedr. 2, 3, 1.—* ne haec quidem satis vehemens causa ad objurgandum, *a strong enough cause, a sufficient pretence*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 122. vehemens maledictum, *a heavy slander or reproach*, Id. Ad. prol. 17. barbari vehementissimo cursu fugerunt, *with the utmost haste*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15.—vehemens imber, *heavy, violent*, Lucr. 6, 516. *so* ictus, ib. 310. *cf.* Liv. 9, 19. vehementior capitis dolor, Plin. 24, 9 f. 28. vehemens morbus, Cels. 4, 7, 2. sitis, ib. 3, 7, 26. vehementia medicamenta, *powerful, efficacious*, Id. 5, 25, 2.—vehemens vinum, *strong*, 2, 18, 41. *so* vehemens vitis, Col. 3, 1, 5. vehementiora statumina, Id. 4, 16, 2. calx ve-

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hemen-

hementissima, Plin. 36, 23 s. 52.—VEHEMENTER, adv. *vehemently, eagerly, strongly;* vehementer me agere fateor; iracunde, nego, Cic. Phil. 8, 5. vehementiùs perturbare mentes hominum, Caes. B. G. 7, 84. vehementissimè praeliari, ib. 8, 36. id si feceris, erit mihi vehementissimè gratum, *exceedingly agreeable*, Cic. Fam. 13, 32 f.—VEHEMENTIA, ae, f. *vehemence, strength, force;* vehementia odoris, Plin. 13, 8 s. 16. saporis, Id. 19, 5 s. 27. vini, 23, 1 s. 21.

VEHĔRE, (veho, vexi, vectum,) *to carry* in any way, *to convey* from one place to another; habeo homines clitellarios; magni sunt oneris; quidquid imponas, vehunt, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 94. reticulum panis onusto humero vehere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 48 —vehere aliquem carinâ, Ov. M. 14, 241 & 561. vehi puppe, Id. Ep. 16, 113. *cf.* 345. vehi in nave, Cic. N. D. 2, 37. veniisse eas salvas, audivi ex nauta, qui illas vexit *sc.* nave, Ter. Phor. 4, 1, 10. *so* coëmisse, hinc quae illuc veheres, multa, Id. Ad. 2, 2, 17. quanti veherot (*sc.* aliquem nave,) interrogavi, Quinctil. 4, 2, 41. Penates classe veho mecum, Virg. A. 1, 379. *cf.* G. 4, 289. aliquem curru, Ov. Ep. 15, 91. vehi equo, Ov. Art. 3, 777. asello, Id. F. 6, 339. in equis, Id. rem. a. 258. in curru victore, Id. Tr. 4, 2, 47. Boudicea curru prae se filias vehens, Tac. An. 14, 35. equo concitato ad hostem vehitur, Nep. 14, 4. visus est in somnis curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. Div. 2, 70. equus, in quo ego vehebar, ib. c. 68. vehebatur in essedo tribunus plebis, Id. Phil. 2, 24. veherur pensilibus plumis, *i. e.* in lectică, pulvinis suffultus plumâ mollissimâ refertis, Juvenal. 1, 158 *cf.* 4, 21. 6, 350. 3, 239. dum veheris *sc.* equo, *you ride*, Juv. 5, 55. pisce vehi, Ov. M. 2, 13. vehebant Auroram equi, Virg. A 5, 105. ille taurus, qui vexit Europam, Cic. N. D. 1, 28. formica—vehit ore cibum, Ov. Art. 1, 94.— dum caelum stellas, dum vehet amnis aquas, Tibul. 1, 4, 60. fulvos vehit undà leones, Ov. M. 1, 304. suo Tagus amne vehit—aurum, ib. 1, 251.—* quid ferus vesper vehat,—sol tibi signa dabit, *will bring* or *produce*, Virg. G. 1, 461. *so* quod fugiens semel hora vexit, Hor. Od. 3, 29. 48.—— VEHENS is sometimes used in a neuter or passive sense; *as*, quadrigis vehens *riding*, or *being carried in a chariot drawn by four horses*, Cic. Brut. 97. *so* plaustro vehens, Justin. 11, 7.—cui (Harpocrae) lectică per urbem vehendi—jus tribuit, Suet. Cl. 38. pretium vehendi, Ov. F. 2, 115.—VECTUS, part. *carried, being carried;* maluit perire, quàm navem relinquere, in qua fuerat vectus, *he had sailed*, Nep. 12, 4. *so* mare, quo ostis vecti, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1. 25. per aequora vectus, Ov. Ep. 17, 5. *cf.* Virg. G. 1, 205. Troës miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti *sc.* per, Id. A. 1. 527. ignota ad littora vectus, 7, 124. apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, ib. 65. per aëra vectus, Ov. M. 11, 194. super terras, 5, 648. navis lenibus ventis vectae, Quinctil. 10, 7, 1. Deucalion —cum consorte tori parvâ rate vectus, Ov. M. 1, 319. curru vectus, ib. 5, 360. triumpho vectus es in niveis, Posthume, victor equis, *i. e.* in triumphali curru, Ov. F. 6, 724. Europe—vecta bove, Ov. Art. 1, 324. perque fretum falso, sic dŏni, vecta bove, ib. 3, 252.—VECTIO, ōnis, f. the act of *carrying;* quadrupedum vectiones, *the services of quadrupeds* in bearing burdens, in drawing carriages, and the like, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. VECTOR, ōris, m. *he that carries* or *bears, a carrier* or *bearer;* debet semper plus esse virium in vectore, quàm in onere, Senec. de tranq. an. c. 5. Sileni vector asellus, Ov. F. 1, 433. Atlas stelligeri vector Olympi, Senec. Here. Oet. 1907. vector puellae taurus, ib. 553. vector fulminis, *i. e.* aquila, Stat. Th. 9, 858.—¶ 2. *he that is carried, a sailor* or *passenger* in a ship; fiat copia nandi, idem navigium, návita, vector, ero, Ov. Ep. 18, 148. cedet et ipse mari vector, Virg. E. 4, 38. *add.* Cic. N. D. 3, 37. Phil. 7 f. Att. 2, 9 f. Lucan. 4, 133. 5, 581.—* *a rider* on horseback, Ov. Art. 3, 555. Propert. 4, 7, 84.—VECTŌRIUS, a. *fit for carrying;* vectoria navigia, *transports*, Caes. B. G. 5, 8. vectoria navicula, *a ferry boat*, Suet. Caes. 63.—VECTŪRA, ae, f. *carriage, portage*, the act of *carrying;* alii (equi) sunt idonei ad rem militarem, alii ad vecturam, &c. Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15. fundum fructuosiorem faciunt vecturae, si viae sunt, quà plaustra agi facilè possint; aut flumina propinqua, quà navigari possit, *the conveniences of carriage* or *conveyance* by land or water, Id. 1, 16, 6. in vecturis foeni, et pabulorum. et stercorum, aliorumque utensilium, tempus absumere, Col. 2, 13 f. misimus, qui pro vectura solveret, Cic. Att. 1, 3. remiges, arma, tormenta, vecturae imperabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32. vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus descripsit, *he determined how much corn each state should carry* or *bring*, ib. c. 42.— * *money paid for carriage, freight;* tres minas pro istis praeter vecturam dedi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 136. *add.* Senec. ben. 6, 15.——————

VECTĀRE, freq. *to carry often, to carry;* corpora viva nefas Stygiâ vectare carinâ, *to ferry over*, Virg. A. 6, 391. nec plaustris cessant vectare gementibus ornos, *to convey*, ib. 11, 138. nave vectari, *to sail*, Cels. 3, 22, 27. vectari caballo, *to ride*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 59. ambo conspicui nive candidioribus albâ vectabantur equis, *rode on horses whiter than snow*, Ov. M. 8, 374. turba feminarum equis vectabatur, Curt. 3, 3, 22. tyrannus—ante signa vectabatur *sc.* equo, *rode about in front*, before the army, Liv. 35, 35. Alexamenus—pauliper cum tyranno vectatus, *having ridden*, ib. quid refert,—quantâ memorum vectetur in umbrâ, *i. e.* vehatur lectică v. equo, Juvenal. 4, 6.—vectabor humeris tunc ego inimicis eques, *I shall ride on your odious shoulders*, i. e. I shall triumph over you, Hor. Epod. 17, 74. *sal.* 18, 22.)—VECTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a being carried* or *borne;* equi vectatio, *riding on horseback*, Suet. Cal. 3. aliquando vectatio iterque, et mutata regio, vigorem dabunt, *riding* and *travelling on foot*, Senec. de tranq. animi, c. 25 med.—VECTĀBILIS, e, *that may be carried, portable*, Senec. quaest. nat 3, 25.—VECTĀRIUS (a.) equus, *a horse for riding on or for carrying any thing, a pack-horse*, Varr. 2, 7, 15.——— VEHES v. vehis, is, f. *a wain* or *waggon and the quantity*

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quantity of matter carried in it at once, a cart-load of any thing; as of wood, dung, hay, &c. materies si roborea est, ab uno fabro dolari ad unguem per quadrata debet pedum viginti; haec erit VEHIS una, *if the wood be of oak, one carpenter ought to hew perfectly well twenty feet square of it; and this shall make one cart-load*, Col. 11, 2, 13. pinus autem V et XX pedum aequè ab uno expeditur, quae et ipsa VEHIS dicitur; nec minùs ulmus et fraxinus pedum XXX; cupressus autem pedum XL.: tum autem sexagenûm pedum abies, atque populus singulis operis ad unguem quadrantur; atque omnes hae mensurae similiter VEHES appellantur, *and all these measures are in like manner called* LOADS, ibid. satis erit in singula jugera vehes stercoris comparare decem et octo: veh̄es autem stercoris habet modios octoginta, Col. 11, 2, 86. minores singulae pecudes tricenis diebus—singulas; itemque majores denas vehes stercoris efficiunt, *each of the lesser cattle, in thirty days, makes one load of dung; and the greater cattle, ten loads each*, Id. 2, 15, 8. *cf.* Plin. 18, 23 f. 53.—vehes fueni largè onusta, *a wain loaded with hay*, Plin. 36, 13 f. 24. *vid.* transmittere (& A. 574.) -lapis (*sc.* qui cecidit e sole) etiam nunc ostenditur, magnitudine vehis, *as large as a wain could carry*, Plin. 2, 58 f. 59. VEHICŬLUM, i, n. *a carriage* of any kind, *a vehicle*; vehiculum cum quatuor rotis Phryges *sc.* invenerunt, Plin. 7, 56 f. 57 m. vehiculum, quo purgamenta hortorum eripiuntur, (*al.* egeruntur,) *a cart or* tumbrel, Tac. An. 11, 32. vehiculum triumphale, *a triumphal chariot*, Cic. Pis. 25. junctō vehiculo vehi, *i. e.* à jumentis tracto, *in a carriage drawn by horses*, i. e. in a chariot, Liv. 34, 1. vehicula quī (*for* quibus) vehar, *carriages to ride in*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 28. meritoria vehicula, *carriages let out for hire*, hackney carriages, Suet. Cal. 3, 9. contectis vehiculis abduntur, *in covered carriages*, Tac. An. 12, 47. mixta vehicula, et lixae, Id. H. 2, 41. *add.* Plin. pan. f. 20.—* vehicula thensarum, *the carriages* in which the images of the gods were carried in procession, before the Circensian games began, Cic. Verr. 5, 72 m. (A. 341)—* vehiculum Argonautarum, *the ship, in which the Argonauts sailed*, Cic. N. D. 2, 35. illi (Mamertini) tibi et locum furtis, et furtorum vehiculum comparaverunt, *they furnished you a place for depositing your thefts, and a vehicle* or *ship* for conveying them to Rome, Cic. Verr. 5, 23.—VEHICŬLĀRIS, e; & -ārius, a, um, *of* or *pertaining to a carriage*; cursus vehicularis, *the quick conveyance of intelligence by means of post-horses and carriages*, Digest. 50, 4, 18. according to the institution of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 49.—vehicularius fabricator, *a maker of carriages*, Capitolin. in Max. & Balb. 5.

VEL, conj. disjunct. *or*, Virg. G. 2, 482.—* vel—vel, *either—or*; vel adest, vel non, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 28. vel me movere hoc, vel percontari pura, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 26. haud istuc dicas, si cognōris vel me, vel amorem meum, Ter. And. 4, 1, 28. *cf.* 5, 4, 2. Eun. 2, 3, 27. cur non adsum vel spectator laudem tuarum, vel participeps, vel socius, vel minister consiliorum? Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 5. *cf.* 1, 8, 6. leniissima gestatio est navi, vel in portu, vel in flumine; vehementior vel in alto mari nave, vel lecticâ; etiamnum vehiculo, Cels. 2, 15, 7.—*for* et *or* tum; Silvius Aeneas, pariter pietate, vel armis egregius, *equally distinguished for piety and arms*, Virg. A. 6, 769. hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit vel paci decorum, vel bello, *proper or fit both for peace and war*, Liv. 1, 42 f. *so* multorum vel honori, vel periculo servire, Cic. Brut. 69. *add.* Q. fr. 2, 14. Suet. Tit. 3.—* *for* etiam *v.* adeo, *even*, &c. carmina vel caelo possunt deducere lunam, Virg. E. 8, 68 *cf.* 3, 50. vel Priamo miseranda manus, Id. A. 11, 259. *add.* 11, 406. hoc adscensu vel tres armati quamlibet multitudinem arcuerint, Liv. 9, 24. unum vel adversus omnes satis esse, Liv. 2, 44. *cf.* 5, 6. 9, 24. &c. isto quidem modo vel consulatus vituperio est, Cic. Leg. 3, 10. per me vel stertas licet, Id. Acad. 4, 29. *add.* Rosc. Am. 30. vel rex semper maximas (gratias) mihi agebat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 7. *cf.* 3, 2, 26. 5, 9, 51. vel hic Pamphilus &c. Id. Hec. 1, 1, 3. ubi ego hinc abiero, vel occidito *sc.* eum, Id. Phor. 1, 2, 93. *cf.* Heaut. 3, 3, 7. 4, 6, 2. vel hoc quis non credat,—abs te esse ortum? *that even this*, Id. And. 3, 2, 9. Annibal, cujus eo tempore vel maxima apud regem auctoritas erat, Liv. 36, 41. ō felix, si te vel sic tua Roma videret, Lucan. 7, 29. ire vel in clades properat, dum gaudia turbet, ib. 6, 284. *cf. v.* 300, 603. 9, 391 —haec enim (aqua) vel praecipuè lienem levat, Cels. 4, 9, 9.—* *for* an; sponte, vel necessitate, incertum habebatur, Tac. An. 6, 23.—*for* aut, Quinctil. 3, 4, 15.—vel, aut; *for* vel, vel, Cels. 1, 3, 6 & 50. &c.

VELĀBRUM, i, n. *the name of a street in Rome*; adj. velābrensis, e: *see* Geogr. Index.

VELĀRE, (*a* velum,) *to veil, to cover*; caput, Ov. M. 1, 382 & 398. velat maculoso vellere corpus, Ov. M. 3, 197. vestibus hunc (torum) velant, ib. 8, 657. tunc quoque cura fuit partes velare tegendas, cùm caderet, 13, 479. colla jubae velant, 10, 699. *cf.* 13, 848. velat maternā tempora myrto, *i. e.* cingit, Virg. A. 5, 71 & 72. et capita ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu, ib. 3, 545. *cf.* 405. nos delubra deūm—festā velamus fronde, *we veil the temples with festival leaves*, i. e. we adorn the temples with branches of laurel, olive, and the like; as was usual on solemn festivals, 2, 249.—* *to hide, to conceal*; vim licet appelles, et culpam nomine veles, Ov. Ep. 5, 131. scelere velandum est scelus, Senec. Hippol. 721. *cf.* Plin. pan. 56. velandarum varicum gratiā demittere togam, Quinctil. 11, 3, 143. ex diutino morbo, circa velanda corporis, ulceribus putrescebat, *in those parts, which modesty conceals*, Plin. Ep. 6, 24.—VELĀTUS, part. *veiled, covered*; eroceo velatus amictu, Ov. M. 10, 1. nebulā, 12. 598. togā, Liv. 3, 26. purpureā velatus veste, Ov. M. 2, 23. virgines—velatae vestibus albis, Id. A. 3, 13, 27. juvenes puniceis amiculis velati, Curt. 3, 3, 10. Dido—tunicā velata recinctā, Ov. F. 3, 645. cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum, *we turn about the extremities of our sail yards with the sails wraps*

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wrapt round them, Virg. A. 3, 549.—capite velato aliquid conſecrare, *with the head* all covered, except the mouth, Cic. Dom. 47. *cf.* Virg. 3, 405. *but* capite velato ſe pro republicâ Decius devovebat, *with the head bound with fillets*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3. *cf.* Liv. 1, 32. & 8, 9. *ſo* ſacerdos albenti velatus tempora vittâ, Ov. M. 5, 110. capite ex parte velato, Quinctil. 6, 1, 48.—jamque oratores aderant ex urbe Latinâ, velati ramis oleae, i. e. *having branches of olive in their hands*, as ſuppliants, Virg. A. 11, 100. et ibi Serv. *ſo* ramis velati Palladis omnes, *decked with the branches of* Pallas, i. e. *of olive*, ib. 7, 154. *cf. v.* 237. poſtridie in caſtra ex urbe ad nos veniunt flentes principes, velatis manibus orant, (ut) ignoſcamus peccatum ſuum, *with covered hands*, i. e. carrying in their hands branches of olive bound with fillets, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 101. *cf.* Homer. Il. 1, 14. navis velata infulis ramiſque oleae, *dreſſed* or *decorated with fillets and branches of olive*, Liv. 30, 36.—claris inſignibus, velut infulis, velatos ad mortem deſtinari, *that decorated with* thoſe *ſplendid badges* of honour, *as* victims *with fillets, they were doomed to death*, Liv. 2, 54. *cf.* 39 f. velatus auro vittiſque juvencus, i. e. *having his horns gilt, and bound with fillets*, as a victim, ib. 5, 366. *cf.* 9, 627.—tempora ſacratâ mea ſunt velata coronâ, *are adorned with a ſacred chaplet* of ivy, Ov. P. 4, 14, 55.—pilcati, aut lanâ albâ velatis capitibus volones epulati ſunt, *having their heads covered with caps*, (the badge of liberty, A. 42.) *or decorated with white fillets*, Liv. 24, 16. ipſe (*ſc.* Bacchus,) pampineis agitat velatam frondibus haſtam, *he ſhakes a ſpear girt round with vine leaves*, Ov. M. 6, 667.—it per velatas annua pompa vias, *through the ſtreets beſpread* with garments, Ov. A. 3, 13, 12 & 24. VĒLĀMEN, ĭnis, n. *a veil* or *covering*, *a garment*; et circumtextum croceo velamen acantho, Virg. A. 1, 649. vultus velamine celat, *with her garment*, Ov. F. 6, 579. cunctae velamina ponunt, *they all put off their cloaths*, Ov. M. 2, 460. *ſc.* velamina Procne deripit ex humeris, 6, 566. velamina Thiſbes tollit *ſc.* Pyramus, *he takes up Thiſbe's veil*, 4, 115. poſito velamine currunt, *with their cloaths off, naked*, Ov. F. 2, 379. *cf.* 4, 147. M. 3, 192. 10, 578. torus pullo velamine tectus, *with a black quilt* or *coverlet*, Ov. M. 11, 611. clari velamen honoris ſufficiunt tunicae ſummis Aedilibus albae, *white tunicks are ſufficient to the chief* Aediles *as the* diſtinguiſhing *garb of their high office*, Juvenal. 3, 178.—eligunt feras, et detracta velamina ſpargunt maculis, *and having ſtripped off the furs, they decorate them with party-coloured ſpots*, Tac. G. 17.—VĔLAMENTUM, i, n. *a covering*; quod (*i. e.* ſecundae) velamentum infantis intus fuit, *the ſecundines, which was the covering of the* foetus *within* the womb, Celſ. 7, 29, 42. eſtque id (*ſc.* callus) aliquanto melius velamentum cerebro, quàm caro, Id. 8, 4, 42. *add.* 7, 25, 7. velamento ſuo includitur *ſc.* abſceſſus; id antiqui TUNICAM nominabant, Id. 7, 2, 5. *add.* 7, 13, 5. propria utrique teſticulo velamenta *ſc.* ſunt, *i. e.* tunicae, Id. 7, 18, 6 & 7. ¶ 2. *metaph.* quaerentes libidinibus patrociniuni aliquod, ſeu velamentum, *cloak* or *diſguiſe*, Senec. de vitâ beatâ, c. 12 ad fin.—velamenta manu praetendens ſupplice, *holding out in his ſuppliant hand the badges of peace*, i. e. *branches of olive wrapped round with woolen fillets*, Ov. M. 11, 279. Hippocrătes atque Epicydes ramos oleae ac velamenta alia ſupplicum porrigentes, orare, &c. *holding out olive branches, and other emblems of ſuppliants*, Liv. 24, 30 ad fin. *ſo* legati—cum infulis et velamentis venerunt, Id. 25, 25 *add.* 30, 36. Tac. H. 1, 66. 3, 31.

VELĀRIS, e; VELARIA, &c. *ſee* VELUM.

VĔLES, ĭtis, m. *a light-armed ſoldier*, Ov. in Ibin, 47.—uſed chiefly in the plur. VELĪTES, (velites dicuntur expediti milites, quaſi *volites*, id eſt volantes, Feſtus in ADVELITATIO;—*al.* a vĕlāre: *vid.* Feſt. in VELATI, et ibi Dacier.) Salluſt. Jug. 46. V. Max. 2, 3, 3. Liv. 23, 29. 26, 4. 27, 18. 30, 33. 38, 21. &c. (A. 367.)—* ſcurra veles, *i. e.* qui prior jocari incipit, ut velites pugnae initium faciunt, *a wit* who provokes to raillery by being *the aggreſſor*, Cic Fam. 9, 20 et ibi Cortius & Erneſti.—VELĪTĀRIS, *of or pertaining to the* velites; velitaria arma, *arms uſed by the* velites, Sall. Jug. 105. *cf.* Liv. 26, 4 hic miles (*ſc.* veles) tripedalem parmam habet: et in dextrâ haſtas, quibus eminus utitur: gladio Hiſpanienſi eſt cinctus, Liv. 38, 21.——VELĪTĀRI, *to ſkirmiſh* like velites;—* metaph. *to wrangle, to quarrel, to diſpute, to ſquabble*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 28.—VELITĀTĬO, ōnis, f. *a ſkirmiſhing*; me ad velitationem exerceo, *I prepare myſelf for a ſkirmiſh*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 41.—*a conteſt* or *bickering with words*, Feſtus: verbis velitationem fieri compendî volo, *I wiſh this quibble* or *logomachy to be ended*, Id. Aſin. 2, 2, 41.

VELLA, ae, f. (*a* vehendo,) *a farm houſe with its appurtenances*; ruſtici etiam nunc—appellant—*vellam*, non villam, quò vehunt, et unde vehunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14.—VELLATŪRA v. vĕlatura, ae, f. *a carrying*; item dicuntur, qui vecturis vivunt, vellaturam facere, *to make* their bread by *carrying*, *to follow the trade of carrying goods* or *paſſengers*, *to be carriers*, Varr. ibid. & L. L. 4, 7 f.—*ſee* VEHA.

VELLĔRE, (vello, velli & vulſi, vulſum, *antiq.* volſum,) *to pull*, *to pluck*, *to tear*; arborem ſolo, *ſc* ex, Virg. A. 3, 28. aſparagum a radice, Plin. 19, 8 f. 42. aurem, *to twitch*, Virg. E. 6, 3. vellunt tibi barbam laſcivi pueri, *pull your beard* through contempt or deriſion, Hor. S. 1, 3, 133. vellere coepi—brachia, *to pull* or *twitch*, ib. 1, 9, 63. albos a ſtirpe capillos, Propert. 3, 23, 3. comam, Martial. 5, 38, 19. cuncum, Col. 5, 11, 5. de arb. 26, 4. illa (*ſc.* emblemăta,) quae ex patellis et thuribulis vellerat, Cic. Verr. 4, 24. illa gemme florem (*i. e.* lanuginem) primaevo corpore vulſit, Lucan. 6, 562. haſtam de ceſpite Virg. A. 11, 566. ſiccas de ceſpite vulſerat herbas, Lucan. 4, 414. Famem lapidoſo vidit in agro, unguibus et raras vellentem dentibus herbas, *tearing up*, Ov. M. 8, 800. qui etiam nunc vellunt *ſc.* lanam, et non tondent, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9. oves non ubique tondentur; durat quibuſdam in locis vellendi mos, Plin. 8, 48 f. vello

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rolie latus digitis, *twitch*, Ov. Art. 1, 606. leguntur è terrâ, non subsecantur, Plin. 18, 17 f. 47. jamque ex omni parte munimenta *(sc.* castrorum *i. e.* valli v. vallum) vellebantur, *were pulled up*, Liv. 2, 25. 20, 25. cauliaeque pilos ut equinae, paulatim vello, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 46. tu pisces hiberno ex aequore vellis, *(i. e.* cum difficultate trahis; *al.* verris,) Hor. S. 2, 3, 235. plumam anserum bis anno vere et autumno, vellere licet, Col. 8, 13, 3. *so* velluntur *(sc.* anseres) quibusdam locis bis anno, Plin. 10, 22 f. 27. vellere poma manu, Tibull. 3, 5, 20. pontem auderet quòd vellere Cocles, Virg. A. 8, 650. postesque a cardine vellit, ib. 2, 480. sagittam oculo, Lucan. 6, 218. castris vellere signa, *to pluck up the standards from the camp*, Virg. G. 4, 108. fossas implere parant, et vellere vallum, *to pull up* or *demolish the rampart*, Id. A. 9, 506. *cf.* Liv. 10, 25.—* circa corporis curam morosior, ut non solùm tonderetur diligenter, ac raderetur, sed velleretur etiam, ut quidam exprobraverunt, *but also had the hairs pulled out by the root*, which was reckoned a mark of effeminacy, Suet. Caes. 45. *cf.* Martial. 8, 47. Quintil. 1, 6, 44. 2, 5, 12.—corpus vulsum—mollis et parum viri signum, Id. 5, 9, 14. *cf.* 8 pr. 19. munditiarum paene muliebrium, vulso corpore, Suet. Oth. 11. volsus nepos, *an effeminate prodigal* or *spendthrift*, Propert. 4, 8, 23. *so* volsus ludius, Plaut. 2, 9, 5. nec vellendas praebuit alas, Juvenal. 11, 157.—*benae*, nunc tibi crura pilis, et sunt tibi pectora setis horrida; sed mens est, Punice, vulsa tibi, *i. e.* mollis et effaeminata, Martial. 2, 36, 4.—VULSŪRA, ae, f. *a pulling* or *plucking*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9.—VULSELLA, & volsella, ae, f. *an instrument for pulling hairs from the roots, a tweezers*; purgentque saevae cana labra vulsellae, Martial. 9, 28. Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 21.—* a surgeon's instrument for extracting the fragments of a bone, Cels. 8, 5, 22. 8, 10, 96 & 97. and for other purposes, Id. 7, 12, 14, 31 & 36. 7, 28, 6. 6, 28, 49. &c.—* pugnare volsellis non gladio, *to do little harm*; proverb, *to bring trifling arguments in a dispute*, Varr. L. L. 8, 26.———

VELLICĀRE, *to twitch* or *pinch*, *to nip*; puer, quid fleret, interrogatus, ex paedagogo se vellicari respondit, Quinctil. 6, 1, 41.—* *to pull off* hairs or feathers, *to pech* as a bird; cornix adstat, ea volturios duo vicissim vellicat, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 148.—¶ 2. *to carp*, *taunt* or *rail at one*, *to censure* or *find fault with*; in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb. 26. aut crucier, quòd vellicet (me) absentem Demetrius? Hor. S. 1, 10, 79. *add.* Senec. ben. 2, 28 f. Propert. 2, 5 *(al* 4,) 8.—* *to spoil* or *mar*, *to injure* or *hurt*; apis minimè maleficа, quòd nullius opus vellicans facit deterius, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7.—VELLICĀTIO, onis, f. *a twitching* or *nipping*, Senec. de vit. beat. 5.—* *a carping* or *cavilling*, Id. de irâ, 3, 43.———

VELLUS, ĕris, n. *a fleece of wool*, taken off from a sheep: lanam demptam et conglobatam, alii *vellera*, alii *velumina*, *(al.* vellimena,) appellant; ex quorum vocabulo animadverti licet, priùs lanae vulsuram, quàm tonsuram inventam, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9. *cf.* Plin. 8, 48 f. 43. pistores Palatini ex ovibus, ante tonsuram inventam, vellere lanam sunt soliti; ex quo *vellera* dicuntur, Varr. L. L. 4, 8 & 29. muricibus Tyriis iteratae vellera lanae, *fleeces of wool twice dyed with Tyrian purple*, Hor. Epod. 12, 21. *so* Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum, Id. Ep. 1, 10, 27.—* *a fleece on the sheep's back*; molle gerit tergo lucida *(i. e* candida) vellus ovis, Tibul. 2, 1, 62. ipse aries etiam nunc vellera siccat, Virg. E. 3, 95. invideo Phryxo, quem per freta tristia *(i. e* per Hellespontum) tutum aurea lanigero vellere vexit ovis, *i. e.* aries aureo vellere, Ov. Ep. 18, 143. *so* fulvo vellere ovis, Ov. A. 2, 11, 4. vellus auratae ovis, Ov. Ep. 6, 2. vellera fulva, ib. v. 14. vellera nitido radiantia villo, Id. M. 6, 730. (vid. G. 440.)—* *the skin of a sheep with the fleece on it*, Col. 7, 4, 4. sternitur in duro vellus utrumque solo, *the skins and fleeces of both sheep*, Ov. F. 4, 654. centum lanigeras mactabat rite bidentes, atque harum effultus tergo stratisque jacebat velleribus, *supported on their skin and spread fleeces*, Virg. A. 7, 94.—¶ 2. *the skin* of any other animal *with the hair* on it; lateri cervina sinistro vellera dependent, *a deer's skin hangs on her left side*, Ov. M. 6, 592. *cf.* 3, 197. vellera secta, *a goat's skin cut* into thongs, with which the Luperci struck those whom they met, Ov. F. 5, 102. (A. 313:) fulvi setis hirsuta leonis vellera, *the skin of the tawny* Nemaean *lion* worn by Hercules, ib. 2, 339. *cf.* 5, 595. M. 9, 235. sena leonum vellera, *six lions' skins*, Ov. M. 12, 430. eece nurus Cicönum tectae lymphata ferinis pectora velleribus, *having their raving breasts covered with the skins of wild beasts*, Ov. M. 11, 3.—¶ 3. metaph. *any thing resembling a fleece of wool*; tenuia nec lanae per caelum vellera ferri *sc.* videntur, *thin fleeces of wool*, i. e. *thin white clouds*, like wool, Virg. G. 1, 397. *so* Phoebus densas in vellera nubes sparserat, Lucan. 4, 124. aspice quàm densum tacitarum vellus squarum defluat in vultus Caesaris, *i. e.* nix, quae sicut lana, cadit sine strepitu, Martial. 4, 3. velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres, *how the* Seres *comb from the leaves* of trees *fine fleeces*, i. e. *a soft down* from which a kind of silk is made, different from that spun by the silk-worm, (or, according to others, *cotton*,) Virg. G. 2, 121. *vid.* Plin. 6, 17 f. 20. 11, 22 f. 26. et ibi Harduin. *add.* Plin. 12, 11 f. 22.—VELLĔREUS, a. *of a fleece*, *woolen*, Ascon. ad Cic. 1 act. 8.

VĔLOX, ōcis, adj. *(q.* volox, *a* volando,) *swift*, *quick*, *nimble*, *fleet*, *rapid*; juvenes maximè vigore ac levitate corporis veloces, Liv. 26, 4. pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi, Caes. B. G. 1, 48. veloces canes, Virg. G. 3, 405. cervi, Id. A. 5, 253. velox navis, ib. 116. jaculum, Id. G. 2, 530. Fama malum, quo non velocius ullum, Id. A. 4, 174. velox amnis, Lucan. 2, 405. flamma, Lucr. 6, 688. Thoes, luporum genus velox saltu, Plin. 8, 34 f. 52. ad cursum veloces pedes, Id. 32, 1 f. 2. mulae veloces in cursu, Id. 8, 44 f. 69. veloces arbores, *growing quickly*, 17, 13 f. 20. genus herbae soporiferum, atque etiam opio ve-

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locitas ad mortem, *causing death more quickly*, 21, 31 f. 105.—fit piger ad poenas princeps, ad præmia velox, Ov. P. 1, 2, 123. nihil eſt animo velocius, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 19 ingenium velox ac mobile, Quinct. 6, 4, 8. *of.* 1, 12, 2. decurrere per materiam ſtilo quam velociſſimo, 10, 3, 17. navigatio velociſſima, 12, 2, 24.—VELOCITER, adv. *ſwiftly, quickly*, Ov. Met. 11, 586. animus velociùs in hanc ſedem, et domum ſuam pervolabit, Cic. Somn. Scip. 9. notis excipere velociſſimè aliquid, *to write ſhort hand very quickly*, Suet. Tit. 3.—VELOCITAS, ātis, f. *ſwiftneſs, quickneſs*; videmus alios velocitate ad curſum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere, Cic. Off. 1, 30. non viribus aut velocitatibus, aut celeritate corporum, res magnæ geruntur; ſed conſilio &c. Cic. Sen. 6 m.—velocitas corporis CELERITAS appellatur, quæ eadem ingenii etiam laus habetur, Id. 1 uſe. 4, 13 f. velocitas cogitationum, animique celeritas, &c. Plin. 7, 12. incredibilis famæ velocitas, Juſtin. 20, 3.

VELUM, i, n. *(a* vexillum, *per ſyncop.* Cic. Or. 45.) *a ſail* of a ſhip; procella velum adverſa ferit, Virg. A. 1, 103. aut portum tenet, aut pleno ſubit oſtia velo, ib. 400. pleno concita velo puppis adeſt, Ov. M. 7, 491. remoque move, veloque carinam, Ov. Ep. 13, 101.—* *uſed often in the plur.* vela dare, *to ſet ſail*; *to ſail*, Cic. Or. 2, 44. Virg. A. 1, 35. retrorſum vela dare, *to ſail backwards*; Hor. Od. 1, 34, 4. velis in altum datis Icum pervenêre, Liv. 31, 45. *ſo* vela facere, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 4. pandere, ib. c. 5.—vela deducere, *to lower the ſails*, Ov. 3, 663. tendunt vela noti, *ſtretch*, Virg. A. 3, 268. *ſo* ventis intendere vela ſecundis, ib. 683. velorum pandimus alas, *we ſpread* or *expand the wings of our ſails*, ib. 3, 520. Neptunus ventis implevit vela ſecundis, ib. 7, 23.—vela legere, *to furl the ſails*, Virg. G. 1, 373. *ſo* contrahere, *to draw in the ſails*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. *cf.* Hor. Od. 2, 10 f. paſſis velis provehi (*al.* pervehi) aliquò, *to make for a place with ſtretched ſails, at full ſail*, Cic. Tuſc. 1 ad fin. *ſo* pleniſſimis velis navigare, Cic. Dom. 10. (A. 403.)—¶ 2. *a veil, a curtain* or *hanging*; cubicula obductis velis opaca, nec tamen obſcura, facio, Plin. Ep. 7, 21. eadem (*ſc.* uxor,) ſi quando recito in proximo, diſtreta velo, ſedet, *ſeparated* or *concealed by a curtain*, ib. 4, 19, 3. niveis tentoria velis *ſc.* tecta, Virg. A. 1, 469. tabernacula carbaſeis intenta velis, Cic. Verr. 5, 12. Q. Catulus—carbaſina vela primus in theatro duxiſſe traditur, Plin. 19, 1 f. 6. deinde Marcellus velis forum inumbravit, ib. velis amicti, non togis, Cic. Cat. 2, 10.——

VELARIS, e, *of* or *pertaining to a ſail*; lignum firmæ duritiæ, ex quo velares dctornant annulos, *rings for* ſtretching *the ſails*; Plin. 13, 9.——

VELARIA, ōrum, n. *coverings* drawn over the theatre or amphitheatre, in exceſſive heat or rain, Juvenal. 4, 122. (A. 350 & 360.)——

VELIFER, ĕra, um, (velum & fero,) *bearing* or *carrying ſails*; velifera carina, Ov. M. 15, 719.

VELIFICARE, (*i. e.* vela facere,) *to make ſail, to ſail*; per ſumma æquorum velificant, Plin. 9, 33 f. 52. *add.* Propert. 4, 9, 6. Flor. 3, 7.——

VELIVOLARI, com. *to ſail* or *be ſailed over*; rain—ad (*ſor* apud *or* per) infernas velificata lacus, *the boat of* Charon *that ſails over the infernal lakes* of Styx and Acheron, Propert. 2, 28, 40.—*paſſive.* traditur olim velificatus Athos *ſc.* eſſe, *to have been ſailed over*, Juvenal. 10, 174. (G. 327.)—¶ 2. metaph. *to endeavour to procure, to gain*; Brutus favori civium etiam domûs ſuæ clade et parricidio velificatus eſt, Flor. 1, 9. ſi quis veſtrûm ſpe ducitur, ſe poſſe turbulentâ ratione honori velificari ſuo, *that he can advance* or *accelerate his preferment by turbulent* or *ſeditious means*, Cic. Rull. 1, 9.—cautè perſcribas, ne velificatus alicui dicaris, *i. e.* aſſentando gratificatus, *to have flattered* or *made your court to any one*, Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 7.—VELIFICATIO, ōnis, f. *a ſailing*; cùm vero id poſſis mutatâ velificatione conſequi, ſtultum eſt cum tenere cum periculo curſum, quem ceperis, *by ſhifting your ſails and changing your direction*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 60.—VELIFICUS, a. *made with ſails*; noctis dicique velifico navigii curſu, Plin. 13, 11 f. 21.—VELIVOLANS & VELIVOLUS, a. *moving quickly, and*, as it were, *flying with ſails*; velivolantes naves, Cic. Div. ex poëtâ, 1, 31 f. et freta velivola non habitura rates, Ov. P. 4, 5, 42. *cf.* Lucr. 5, 1441.—* velivolum mare, *the ſea on which ſhips fly* or *ſail, navigable*, Virg. A. 1, 224. *cf.* Ov. P. 4, 16, 2.

VELUT & VELUTI, adv. *as, like as*; ipſe, velut ſtabuli cuſtos &c. Virg. G. 4, 433. ac velut magno in populo cùm ſæpe coorta eſt ſeditio, Id. A. 1, 148. *cf.* 2, 304 & 378. creſcit occulto, velut arbor, ævo fama Marcelli, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 45. *add.* S. 2, 3, 98. velut hereditate relictum odium paternum erga Romanos ſic confirmavit, ut &c. Nep. in Annib. c. 1. Clodii impetum refutabo, velut heſterno die, cùm &c. Cic. de reſp. Har. 4. elogia monumentorum id ſignificant; velut hoc ad portam, *as* for example, Cic. Fin. 2, 35.—¶ 2. velut ſi, *for* tanquam ſi *or* quaſi;—tantus Patres—metus de ſummâ rerum cepit, velut ſi jam ad portas hoſtis eſſet, Liv. 21, 16. *add.* 23, 18. abſentis Arioviſti crudelitatem, velut ſi coram adeſſet, horrebant, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 32.—*with* ita *or* ſic *following*; itaque, velut ſi urbem aggreſſurus Scipio foret, ita ad arma ex conclamatum, Liv. 29, 28. *add.* 31, 48. Cic. Tuſc. 1, 10.—* *ſometimes with* ſi *underſtood*; cœpti inde ludi, velut ea res nihil ad religionem pertinuiſſet, Liv. 2, 36. *add.* 38, 1. læti, velut (*ſi.* ut) exploratâ victoriâ, ad caſtra pergunt, Cæſ. B. G. 3, 18 f. *add.* Ov. M. 2, 117. Plin. 10, 21.

VENA, æ, f. *a canal, through which the blood flows*, properly *a vein*, or one of thoſe veſſels in the human body, which convey the blood back to the heart; *thus*, ſanguinem venis detrahere, Lucr. 3, 443. venas incidere et ſanguinem mittere, *to cut the veins and diſcharge blood*, for the ſake of health; as we ſay, *to let blood*, Celſ. 7, 7, 176. *ſo* ſanguinem, inciſâ venâ, mittere, Id 2, 10, 2. *cf.* 2, 11, 14. ferire—ſalientem ſanguine venam, Virg. G. 3, 460.—ô medici, mediam pertundite venam *ſc.* ei, quaſi inſano, Juv. 6, 46. venas aperire, *to open* or *cut one's veins*, in order to bleed to death; a method of terminating

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nating life, frequently employed by those who were doomed to death under the emperors, l'ac. An. 16, 19. *so* venas abrumpere, ib. 6, 29. 16, 9. venas abscindere, ib. 15, 69. 16, 11. exsolvere, 4, 22. 11, 3 interrumpere, 16, 15. interscindere, 15, 35. resolvere, 6, 48. &c. venas sibi incidere, Suet. Cal. 38. Ner. 37. Vesp. 2. &c.—State criminals under the republick were usually beheaded; and it is mentioned as a mark of cruelty to kill them by bleeding, Cic. Pis. 34. de Har. resp 16.—* From the indistinct notions of the ancients concerning the motion of the blood, VENA is often put for *an artery*, or one of those vessels, by which the blood is conveyed from the heart to the different parts of the body; *thus*, ibi venarum exigui imbecillique pulsus sunt, *when the pulsations of the arteries are small and weak*, (for the veins do not beat at all,) Cels. 3, 19, 4. *so* venae *and* arteriae *denote the same thing*, d. 1 praef. 27 & 96. requirunt etiam, quare venae nostrae modò submittant se, modò attollant, *they inquire, why our arteries sometimes fall and sometimes rise*, i. e. *why their pulsations are weaker and stronger*, ib. 34. venis maximè credimus, fallacissimae rei; quia saepe istae leniores celeriores que sunt, et aetate, et sexu, et corporum naturâ; et plerumque satis sano corpore, si stomachus infirmus est, nonnunquam etiam incipiente febre, subeunt, et quiescunt:—saepe eas concitat et resolvit sol, et balneum, &c. *we chiefly trust the pulse, a very fallacious thing; because it is often slower or quicker* &c. Id. 3, 6, 11.—quas venas autem conspectus medici movet, quàm facilè nille res turbant! *now if the sight of the physician quickens the pulse, how easily may a thousand other accidents disorder it!* ib. 17. medici signa quaedam habent ex venis, Cic. Div. 2, 70. si cui venae sic moventur, is habet febrem, Id. Fat. 8.—aliunt tentatae pollice venae, *her arteries, felt by the thumb, beat*, Ov. 10, 289. *so* trepidaeque micant venae, ib. 6, 390. pulsum venarum attingere, *to feel the pulse*, Tac. An. 6, 50. *so* venas tentare, Suet. Tib. 72. Quinctil. 11, 3, 88. dumque suo tentat salientem pollice venam, *he feels the beating artery*, Ov. Ep. 20, 139.—* The veins and arteries are sometimes distinguished; but not according to the more accurate knowledge of modern anatomists: venae et arteriae, a corde tractae et profectae, in omne corpus ducuntur, Cic. V. 2, 55 f. vena cava, quae a jecore ad cor pertinet, ib. ex corde sanguis per venas *(i. e.* per arterias) in omne corpus diffunditur, et spiritus per arterias, ib. inter hos (nervos) latent arteriae, id est, spiritûs semitae; his innatant venae, id est, sanguinis rivi, &c. Plin. 11, 37 f. 3. arteriae carent sensu; nam et sanguine *sc.* carent: nec omnes vitalem continent spiritum: venae nec venas nec arterias habent, ib. f. 89. falsum hoc, sumtum ex Erisistrati disciplinâ, sid. Dal. & Harduin. *cf.* Plin. 29, 6 f. 38 nec ita est vena arteriis, his nervi, Cels. 2, 10, 43. venae venae et arteriae, 7, 18, 3 & 6. circa guttur venae grandes, itemque arteriae, 4, 1, 4. *cf.* 5, 26, 1. &c. *vid.* Gell. 18, 10.—* *The ducts* or *canals* of other juices in the human body are also called VENAE; thus *the ureters*, i. e. *two tubes which convey the urine from the kidneys to the bladder*; a renibus singulae venae, colore albae, ad vesicam feruntur, Cels. 4, 1, 33. vesica autem jungitur per venas cum intestino, *the bladder is joined by ligaments with the intestine*, Cels. 4, 1, 33 & 34.—¶ 2. VENA, is transferred from similitude to various other things;—in quarundam arborum carnibus pulpae, venaeque sunt, &c. Plin. 16, 38 f. 73. *cf.* 13, 15 f. 30.—picturatâ lucentia marmora venâ, Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 36. *cf.* Plin. 37, 6 & 10. quod modò vena fuit *(sc.* in saxis,) sub eodem nomine mansit, *sc.* in hominibus, Ov. M. 1, 410.—manabat saxo vena perennis aquae, *i. e.* fons, Ov. F. 3, 298. *cf.* M. 14, 788.—cuniculis venae fontis intercisae sunt, Hirt. B. G. 68, 43. omnia littora naturaliter aquae dulcis venas habere *sc.* Caesar affirmabat, Id. B. Alex. c. 8. seu calor—venas *(sc.* soli v. terrae) astringit hiantes, Virg. G. 1, 91. in Lucrinâ venâ, *i. e.* aquâ v. lacu, Martial. 10, 30, 10.—nos aeris, argenti, auri venas, penitus abditas *(sc.* sub terrâ,) invenimus, Cic. 2, 60. *cf.* Div. 1, 51. tenue argentum, venaeque secundae, *a bit of thin silver, and of an inferior kind*, Juv. 9, 31.—*hence* venae pejoris aevum, i. e. *the iron age*, Ov. M. 1, 128. at fides, et ingeni benigna vena est *sc.* mihi, *I have humour and a fruitful vein of genius*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 10. *so* ego nec studium sine divite venâ, nec rude quid possit video ingenium, *without a rich* poetic *vein*; as we say, a rich vein or mine of silver or gold, Hor. Art. 409. sed vatem egregium, cui non sit publica vena, &c. *an excellent poet, who has not a common genius*, i. e. *a poet of a noble genius*, Juv. 7, 53. *add.* Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 15 &c. P. 4, 2, 17 & 20. tenuis et angusta ingenii vena, *a slender and narrow vein* or *portion of genius*, Quinctil. 6, 2, 3.—* VENA *is put for the inmost part of any thing*; quaerit pars semina flammae abstrusa in venis silicis, *concealed in the veins of flint*, Virg. A. 6, 7. ut silicis venis abstrusum excuderet ignem, Id. G. 1. 135. nec silicum venae, nec durum in pectore ferrum *sc.* tibi inest, *you have not a heart of flint* or *hard steel*, i. e. *unfeeling*, Ov. A. 1, 11, 9. at regina—vulnus alit venis, *i. e.* amorem in corde, Virg. A. 4, 2. periculum residebit, et erit inclusum in venis, atque in visceribus reipublicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 13. teneat orator oportet venas cujusque generis aetatis, &c. *an orator should understand the natural dispositions* or *humours of every kind* of people, &c. Cic. Or. 1, 52. haec fierent, si testiculi vena ulla paterni viveret in nobis? *if any spark of paternal vigour existed in us*, Pers. 1, 103.—* pro membro virili, Id. 6, 72. Martial. 4, 66, 12. 6, 49, 2. 11, 16, 5. VĒNULA, ae, f. dim. *a small vein*, Cels. 2, 6, 6. 7, 29, 43. & 7, 31, 2.—* tenuis venula, *a slender genius*, Quinctil. 12, 10, 25.—VĒNŌSUS, a. *full of veins, having many veins*; renes venosi sunt, Cels. 4, 1, 19.—folia faseolis venosa *sc.* sunt, Plin. 18, 7 f. 10, 5. radices minùs venosae, Id. 25, 13 f. 100. sativum *sc.* intùbum—est minus et venosius, Id. 20, 8 f. 29. smaragdi venosi, 37, 5 f. 18.—* venosus liber Accî, *(metaph.* a senibus, quibus *venae* extant et tument ob carnem senio absumptam,) *the turgid* or *swollen (al.* rough, anti-

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antiquated) *book* or *poems of* Accius, Perf. 1, 76.

VĒNĂBŬLUM, *a hunting spear; see* VENĂRI.

VĒNĂLIS, *venal:* venalitius, &c. *see* Vēnire.

VĒNĂRI, *to hunt, to chase, to pursue, to endeavour to catch* or *kill wild animals;* et canibus leporem, canibus venabere damas, Virg. G. 3, 410. acres venabor apros, Id. E. 10, 56. de pantheris, per eos, qui venari solent, agitur mandato meo diligenter, Cic. Fam. 2, 11. in nemus ire parant venatum, Virg. A. 4, 118. *cf.* Ov. M. 7, 805. ô virgo, in quibus ex venata jugis? *on what mountains have you been hunting?* ib. 2, 427. mille feras Phoebe silvis venata redibat, Ov. F. 2, 163. tu venandi studium cole, Ov. rem. a. 199. studio venandi fessus, Ov. M. 3, 413. alere equos, aut canes ad venandum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 30. venando peragrare circà saltus, *i. e.* qui circà sunt, *they traversed the neighbouring forests in hunting,* Liv. 1, 4. ad hoc pleraque tempora in venando agere *sc.* Jugurtha, Sall. Jug. 6. *add.* Ov. Ep. 19, 9.—* VĒNARI *is applied likewise to beasts;* canum alacritas in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. stultitia est venatum ducere invitas canes, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 82. vespae muscas grandiores venantur, Plin. 11, 21 s. 24. pernae concharum generis—hiantes cibum venantur, Id. 32, 11 s. 55. dum saeva relictis mater (tigris) in adverso catulis venatur Amano, V. Flacc. 1, 492.—* *per catachresin,* fugientesque cùm mari pisces circa turguria venantur *sc.* Chaucorum gens, Plin. 16, 1. *so* venari—in medio mari, *i. e.* ludere operam, *to labour in vain,* Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 87.—* *metaph.* sunt, qui fructis et pomis viduas venentur avaras, *try to catch* or *insnare, inveigle rich widows by* presents of *sweet-meats and fruits,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 78. non ego ventosae plebis suffragia vener, *I do not hunt after the applause of the fickle populace,* ib. 19, 37. *so* laudem venari, *to seek anxiously to obtain,* A. ad Heren. 4, 3. quidam deoedens *(sc.* de vitâ) tres reliquit filias, unam formosam, et oculis venantem viros, *wishing to catch with her eyes* or *by ogling,* Phaedr. 4, 4, 4. sed tu praecipuè curvis venare *(sc.* puellas) theatris, Ov. Art. 1. 89. nec quo venentur amores *(for* amantes,) refert, *nor is it of importance by what means girls catch lovers,* Ov. de medic. fac. 27. *add.* Cic. Verr. 4, 21.—nôsse regiones, intra quas venêre et pervestîges, quod quaeras, *you may trace* or *search out and investigate,* Cic. Or. 2, 34 f. VĒNANS, ntis, part. *hunting;* venantis Iŭli—canes, Virg. A. 7, 493. ut fera, quae densâ venantûm septa coronâ contra tela furit, *hemmed in by a thick ring* or *band of huntsmen,* ib. 9, 551. *cf.* 12, 5. magnâ canum et venantium urgente vi *sc.* leonem, Plin. 8, 16 s. 19. *add.* Tac. An. 3, 43. Propert. 2, 13, 54.—VĒNĂTIO, ōnis, f. the act of *hunting;* Romanis solenne viris opus, utile famae, vitaeque et membris, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 49. piscatu, aucupio, venatione, vitantes cruditatem, Cic. Fin. 2, 8. *cf.* Id. Sen. 16. virgines—armis, equis, venationibus exercebant *sc.* Scythae, Justin. 2, 4. voluptates venationum, Id. 41, 5.—¶ 2. *a spectacle of hunting,* a combat or fighting of wild beasts with one another, or with men called BESTIARII; venationes editae per quinque dies, Suet. Caes. 39. *cf.* Id. Cl. 21. Dom. 4. Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 12. Att. 16, 4. (A. 344.)—¶ 3. *venison, game,* the flesh of wild animals caught by hunting; cùm miraremur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio *sc.* esset, &c. *whence he had such plenty and variety of wild-game,* Liv. 35, 49. omnis venatio, *all* kind of *venison,* Cels. 2, 20. *cf.* 1, 6, 3. 2, 14, 3. 4, 5, 28. 4, 9, 7. 5, 28, 79. cibus esse debet maximè ex venatione, *of venison,* 3, 27, 18. ex venatione maximè lepus, *of venison principally the hare,* 2, 31.—* septum venationis, *a hunting-park,* an inclosure where wild animals were kept for hunting, Varr. 3, 12, 2. *so* clausa venatio, Col. 9 pr.—VĒNĂTUS, ûs, m. *a hunting* or *chasing;* labor in venatu, &c. Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. quis tibi monstrabat saltus venatibus aptos? Ov. Ep. 5, 17. assuetaque multo venatu nemorum gens, Virg. A. 7, 746. sed rami, atque asper victu venatus alebat *sc.* eos, ib. venatu *(for* venatui) invigilant pueri, *apply to hunting,* ib. 9, 605. *cf.* 9, 507. Salmăcis—nympha, nec venatibus apta, &c. Ov. M. 4, 302. nec jaculum sumit,—nec sua cum duris venatibus otia miscet, ib. 309. Aristoteli, summo in omni doctrinâ viro, aliquot millia hominum, in totius Asiae Graeciaeque tractu parere jussa *(sc.* sunt ab Alexandro,) omnium quos venatus, aucupia, piscatusque alebat, *who lived by hunting, fowling, and fishing,* i. e. huntsmen, fowlers, and fishers, Plin. 8, 16 s. 17.—venatu et aucupio vesci, *to live on venison and birds,* Id. 7, 2 s. 2, 12. tradunt, quamdiu navis ea in littore steterit, retulisse gratiam *(sc.* leonem ei qui spinam ex pede vellerat,) venatus aggerendo, *by bringing to him plenty of venison,* Plin. 8, 16 s. 21, 3.—* dominus huic *(sc.* vidulo,)—nisi ego, nemo natus est, hunc qui cepi in venatu meo, *no one is the owner of this wallet, but I, who caught it when a fishing,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 31.—VENATŪRA, ae, f. *a hunting;* viden' tu illam oculis venaturam facere, atque aucupium auribus? *do you hear how she hunts sound with her eyes* to see what we do, &c. Plaut. Mil. 4, 1 f.—VĒNĂTĪCUS, a. *of* or *belonging to hunting;* canis venaticus, *a hound;* ibi odorans, quasi canis venaticus, Plaut. 2, 2, 113. *cf.* Cic. Verr. 4, 13. Varr. R. R. 2, 9. *so* venaticus catulus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 65. dum dubitat, videre (eum) canes *sc.* venatici, Ov. M. 3, 206 &c. * parasiti venatici *(i. e.* macri v. graciles,) sumus, *thin* or *meager,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 17.—VĒNĀTOR, ōris, m. *a hunter* or *huntsman;* venator sequitur fugientia, capta relinquit, Ov. A. 2, 9, 9. scit bene venator, cervis ubi retia tendat; scit bene, qua frendens valle moretur aper, Id. Art. 1, 45. pernoctant venatores in nive, in montibus uri *(sc.* aestu) se patiuntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17. *cf.* Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25.—venator canis, *for* venaticus, *a hound,* Virg. A. 12, 751.—¶ *metaph.* sed speculabor, ne quis hinc à laevâ, aut a dextrâ, nostro consilio venator adsit *(for* adsit) cum astutis plagis, *lest any one be upon the hunt to catch our counsels with his ears, like toils,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 14. physicus, id est, speculator, venatorque naturae, *a naturalist, that is, an observer and inquirer* into the secrets *of nature,* Cic. N. D. 1, 30.

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VĒNĀTRIX, īcis, f. *a huntress*, Virg. A. 1, 319. Dea venatrix, *the hunting goddess*, i. e. Diana, Ov. M. 2, 454. *cf.* Juvenal. 13, 80. canis venatrix, Martial. 11, 70. turba venatrix, V. Flac. 3, 335. Ida venatrix, *much frequented by hunters*, Virg. A. 9, 178.—VĒNĀTŌRIUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to hunters*; cultro venatorio cinctus, *furnished with a hunter's knife*, Suet. Aug. 19. *so* gerens in capite galeam venatoriam, Nep. 14, 3. sumptus instrumenti venatorii, *the expence of the* apparatus *or instruments of hunting*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3.—VĒNĀBŬLUM, i, n. *a hunting spear*, Cic. Fam. 7, 12. lato venabula ferro, *hunting poles pointed with broad steel*, Virg. A. 4, 131. *add.* Ov. M. 8, 419. Ep. 4, 83. longo venabula rostro, Martial. 14, 31.

VENDĔRE, (vendo, dĭdi, dĭtum; *ex* venum & do,) *to sell, to set* or *expose to sale*; vendere cùm possis captivum, occidere noli, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 69. si quis forte velit puerum *(i. e.* servum) tibi vendere, ib. 2, 2, 2. juravisti te illam nulli venditurum nisi mihi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 118. eximiumque auro corpus *(sc.* Hectoris Priamo) vendebat Achilles, Virg. A. 1, 484. vendere bene, *to sell at a high price*;—male, *at too low a price*, Cic. Verr. 3, 98. vendas, quot assibus poteris, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 2. vendere aliquid pluris, minoris, Cic. Off. 3, 12. quàm optimè, ib. summa data est opera a me, ut quàm plurimò decumas venderem, Cic. Verr. 3, 53. cur igitur, Metelle, non ita magno vendidisti? ib.—* vendidit hic auro patriam, Virg. A. 6, 621. *so* vendere se alicui, Cic. Pis. 34. de resp. Har. 22. ex quo (tempore) suffragia nulli vendimus, effudit curas *sc.* populus de rebus publicis, Juvenal. 7, 135. Ligarianam (orationem) praeclarè vendidisti, Cic. Att. 13, 12. *cf.* ib. Ep. 19. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 75. 2, 2, 11. Juvenal. 8, 198.—VENDĬTIO, ōnis, f. *a selling, a sale*; venditio alienatio est, et rei suae, jurisque in eâ sui in alium translatio, Senec. de ben. 5, 10.—VENDĬTOR, ōris, m. *a seller*, Cic. Off. 3, 12 & 13.—VENDAX, ācis, a. *ready* or *willing to sell*; patrem familias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet, Cato, R. R. 2 f. VENDĬBĬLIS, e, *that may* or *can be sold, vendible, saleable*; et fundus nec vendibilis, nec pascere firmus *sc.* me, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 47. arbusta atque oliveta vendibiliorem agrum faciunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 2. *add.* Cic. Rull. 2, 14.—* oratio vendibilis, *popular, plausible*, Cic. Amic. 25. *so* vendibilis orator, Id. Brut. 47. *add.* Cic. de fin. 1, 3. Ov. A. 3, 12, 10.—VENDĬTĀRE, *to wish to sell, to propose* or *intend to sell*; Tusculanum venditat, ut, si possit, emat Pacilianam domum, Cic. Att. 1, 14. Tranquillus vult emere agellum, quem venditare amicus tuus dicitur, Plin. Ep. 1, 24.—* *to expose to sale, to sell*. Cato, tutor Luculli, grandi aere piscinas venditabat, Col. 8, 16, 5. *cf.* Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17. *adl.* Plin. 22, 22 f. 38. Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 41. Tac. H. 1, 66. An. 14, 50. ¶ 2. *to set off, to recommend*; per illos se plebi venditare, *he recommended himself* or *made his court to the populace*, Liv. 3, 35. quomodo autem (optimates) se venditant Caesari? Cic. Att. 8, 16. *cf.* Id. Sull. 11. Verr. 3, 58. Nep. 25, 11 m. Paerc. 2, 63.—interea Alcibiades hanc operam civibus venditabat, *magnified, bragged* or *boasted of this service to his countrymen*, Justin. 5, 3. in eo suam operam venditare conciliandâ gratiâ cupiit, *to assume to himself the merit of effecting a reconciliation*, Liv. 39, 25. ut obsequium amatori venditaret, *to enhance the merit of his compliance to his paramour*, ib. c. 42.—ingenii venditandi causâ, *for the sake of displaying his genius*, A. ad Heren. 2, 30.—VENDĬTĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a setting off, a specious display* or *vain show*; a multis virtus contemnitur, et venditatio quaedam atque ostentatio esse dicitur, Cic. Amic. 23. mihi quidem laudabiliora videntur omnia, quae sine venditatione, et sine populo teste fiunt, Id. Tusc. 2, 26. *add.* Plin. 29, 1 f. 8 m.—VENDĬTĀTOR, ōris, m. *one that sets off* or *vainly displays* any thing; Galba.—famae nec incuriosus, nec venditor, *neither regardless of fame, nor vain-glorious*, Tac. H. 1, 49. VENDĬTĀRIUS, a. *venal, ready* or *desiring to be sold*; lingua venditaria, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 103.

VENENUM, i, n. *a drug* or *medicine*; qui venenum dicit, adjicere debet; malum, an bonum sit: nam et medicamenta venena sunt, Digest. 50, 16, 236. *add.* 48, 8, 3. qui malum venenum fecit, fecerit, &c. *a hurtful medicine*, Cic. Cluent. 54. avaritia—quasi venenis malis imbuta &c. *as if tinctured with hurtful drugs*, Sall. Cat. 11.—¶ 2. *poison, venom*; venenum funestum, Ov. M. 3, 49. Lernaeum, 9, 130. nigrum, 2, 198. somniferum, 9, 693. validum, 7, 123. venena Colcha, 7, 393. v. Colchica, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 8. succus veneni, Ov. Ep. 12, 181. *cf.* M. 14, 103. fallax herba veneni occidet, Virg. E. 4, 24. has herbas, atque haec Ponto mihi lecta venena ipse dedit Moeris, *and these* powerful *drugs gathered in* Pontus, ib. 8, 95. hostis habens arcus imbutaque tela veneno, *and poisoned arrows*, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 77. *so* spicula tincta veneno, Id. P. 4, 10, 31. venenum alicui dare, Cic. Cluent. 61. parare et tradere, Id. Coel. 21 & 24. praebere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40. infundere, Id. Phil. 12, 6. venenum sumere, Nep. 2, 10. aliquem veneno necare v. tollere, Id. Cic. Cluent. 60 & 61. N. D. 3, 33.—caelo petam venena, *i. e.* serpentes devocabo caelestes v. sidera hoc nomine dicta, Senec. Med. 692.—* metaph. *any thing baneful* or *malignant*; pectora felle *(sc.* invidiae) virent, lingua est suffusa veneno, Ov. M. 2, 777. *cf.* v. 801. atra veneno invidiae nigroque undantia pectora felle, Sil. 11, 549. blandoque veneno desidiae virtus paulatim evicta senescit, *overcome by the soothing poison of sloth*, Id. 3, 580. fraudisque veneno aggreditur mentes, 7, 260. *add.* v. 453. 11, 309. tribuni plebem agitare suo veneno, agrariâ lege, Liv. 2, 52. discordia ordinum est venenum urbis hujus, Id. 3, 67. omnia colligam venena, *i. e.* mala carmina, Catull. 14, 19. oratio plena veneni, et pestilentiae, Id. 44, 12. venenum vitae, *i. e.* perfidia, 76, 5. *so* dolos veneni, 23, 10.—¶ 2. *a die, colour* or *tincture*; alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. G. 2, 465. *cf.* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 207. cùm positis sua collinet ora venenis, *shall bedaub her face with paint*, Ov. rem. a. 351.—* *an aromatic composition* used in embalming dead bodies, Lucan. 8, 691.—¶ 3. *a magical charm*

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charm or *incantation;* ut Medea Peliam concoxit senem, quem medicamento et suis venenis dicitur feciſſe rursus ex sene adoleſcentulum, Plaut. Pſ. 3, 2, 80. Phoebe *(i. e.* luna)—diris verborum obſeſſa venenis palluit, Lucan. 6, 501. *cf.* Hor. Epod. 5, 87. Cic. Or. 37. Off. 3, 19.—VENENĀRIUS, i, m. *one that prepares* or *makes and ſells poiſon*, Suet. Ner. 33.—VĒNĒNĀRE, *to infect with poiſon, to poiſon*, Lucr. 6, 820.—*per metaph.* Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 38.—VENENĀTUS, a. *tinctured with poiſon;* telum venenatum, Cic. Quint. 2. -ata caro, Id. N. D. 2, 50.—* *impregnated with poiſon, poiſonous, venomous;* vipera venenata et peſtifera, Cic. Har. reſp. 24. venenatis gravida ſagittis—pharetra, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 3. arva venenatis pro ſemine dentibus imples, Ov. Ep. 12, 95. nihil eſt uſquam venenatius, quàm in mari paſtinaca, Plin. 32, 2 ſ. 12.—¶ metaph. *virulent, ſatirical;* candidus a ſalibus ſuffuſis felle refugi, nulla venenato littera mixta joco eſt, Ov. Tr. 2, 565.—* *magical, inchanting;* illa paventûm ora venenatâ tetigit mirantia virgâ, Ov. M. 14, 413. VENENŌSUS, a. *full of poiſon, poiſonous;* quaedam pecudes culturae ſunt inimicae et venenoſae, *(al.* veneno,) Varr. 1, 2, 18.—VĒNĒFĪCUS, a. *poiſonous, venemous, pernicious;* hominum—veneficî aſpectus, Plin. 28, 3 ſ. 6. veneficae artes, non magicae, Id. 30, 2 ſ. 6. verba venefica, *inchanting*, Ov. M. 14, 365.—VENĒFĪCUS, i, m. *one that uſes poiſon or incantation, a poiſoner, a ſorcerer*, Cic. Cat. 2, 4.—uſed as a term of reproach, Plaut. Perſ. 2, 4, 7.—VENĒFĪCA, ae, f. *a ſorcereſs* or *enchantreſs*, Ov. Ep. 6, 19. Hor. epod. 5, 71.—uſed for a reproachful name, as we uſe *witch*, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 0.—VENĒFĪCIUM, i, n. *a poiſoning, the crime of killing by poiſon*, Liv. 8, 18. 39, 41. 40, 37 & 43. V. Max. 2, 5, 3. Cic. Cluent. paſſim; mater, amiſſo filio, libertos ejus, eoſdemque coheredes ſuos, falſi et veneficii reos detulerat, *had accuſed his freed-men of forging* the will, *and poiſoning* him, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 8. cauſam veneficii dicere, Suet. Aug. 56. Locuſta nuper veneficii damnata, Tac. An. 12, 56.—¶ 2. *ſorcery, incantation; witchcraft; a charm* or *incantment;* Siceniun—ſubitò totam cauſam oblitus eſt; idque veneficiis et cantionibus Titiniae factum eſſe dicebat, Cic. Brut. 60. C. Furius in invidia magna erat, ceu fruges alienas pelliceret veneficiis; quamobrem a Sp. Albino aedili curuli die dictâ, mctuens damnationem, cùm in ſuffragium tribus oporteret ire, inſtrumentum ruſticum omne in forum attulit, &c.—poſtea dixit; "veneficia mea, Quirites, haec ſunt, &c."—omnium ſententiis abſolutus itaque eſt, Plin. 18, 6 ſ. 8 m. inventa jampridem ratio eſt praenuncians horas, non modò dies ac noctes, ſolis lunaeque defectuum; durat tamen tradita perſuaſio in magnâ parte vulgi, veneficiis et herbis id cogi, *(i. e.* defectus ſolis ac lunae fieri,) eamque num *(for* etiamnum) feminarum ſcientiam praevalere, Id. 25, 2 ſ. 5. facta veneficiis pars putat iſta tuis, Ov. Ep. 21, 52. *cf.* 6, 150. iſta veneficii vetus eſt via, Ov. rem. a. 151—190. et Eſquilini pontifex veneficî impunè ut urbem nomine implêris meo? *and ſhall you*, as if *pontiff* or judge *of my incantations on the Eſquiline mount, expoſe me to public ridicule?* Hor. Epod. 18, 6. *(al.* 17, 58.) aequifolia arbor, in domo aut villâ ſata, veneficia arcet, Plin. 24, 13 ſ. 72. amiantus—veneficiis reſiſtit omnibus, Id. 36, 19 ſ. 31. *cf.* 25, 2 ſ. 5.—* VENĒNĪFER, ĕra, um, *poiſonous*, Ov. M. 3, 85.

VENĔRĀRI, *ſq. a* venia & oro, Feſtus;) *to adore, to worſhip, to reverence, to honour* or *reſpect;* deos auguſtè omnes ſanctèque veneramur, Cic. N. D. 3, 21. deos et venerari, et colere debemus, ib. 2, 28. *add.* 1, 42. in precibus et gratulationibus non ſolum id (ſimulacrum Herculis) venerari, verum etiam oſculari ſolent, Cic. Verr. 4, 43. in primis venerare deos, Virg. G. 1, 338. Eurydicen vitulâ venerabere caesâ, ib. 4, 546. *cf.* 391. quiſquis adeſt, juſſum veneratur numen, *i. e.* Aeſculapium, Ov. M. 15, 680. *cf.* 6, 203. venerantur numina nymphae, *the nymphs reverence the goddeſs* Pallas, ib. 6, 44. *cf.* ib. 315. 5, 279. templa dei ſaxo venerabar ſtructa veruſto, Virg. A. 3, 84. *add.* 5, 744.—eum *(ſc.* Epicurum) venerantur, ut deum, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 21. lapidem venerari pro deo, Id. Planc. 40. te caede gaudentes Sicambri compoſitis venerantur armis, Hor. Od. 4, 14 f. cur eos *(ſc.* Brutos,) quos omnes paene *(ſc.* ut deos) venerari debemus, ſolus oppugnas? Cic. Phil. 10, 2. ſi minùs Aenean veneror genitore, Ov. M. 14, 170. venerari aliquem, Ov. P. 1, 7, 7. amicos, 1, 2, 51. potentem, Id. Tr. 3, 1, 53. ſcripta veterum, ib. 5, 3, 55. memoriam alicujus, Tac. Agr. 1.—¶ 2. *to pray, to aſk* or *intreat;* multa deos venerati ſunt contra ejus ſalutem, Cic. Ep. 6, 7, 4. ſi veneror ſtultus nihil horum; ô ſi &c. Hor. S. 2, 6, 8. venerans, ut id ſervarem ſibi, Plaut. Aul prol. 8. nec tu ſupplicibus me ſis venerata *(for* venereris) tabellis, *and do not you intreat* or *aſk me by ſuppliant letters*, ſc. ſince you may command me, Propert. 2, 20, 33.—¶ 3. VENERARI *in the active was anciently uſed;* Apollo,—venero te, *(al.* veneror,) Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 4. *ſo* ut venerem Lucinam, Id. Truc. 2, 5, 23.—*hence* venerata Ceres, *being worſhipped* or *implored*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 124. *ſo* curſuſque dabit venerata *(ſc.* Sibylla) ſecundos, Virg. A. 3, 460.—VENERĀTIO, ōnis, f. *veneration, reverence, reſpect*, Cic. N. D. 1, 17. ſolis ac lunae veneratio, Plin. 8, 1. arcebantur aſpectu *ſc.* Veledae, quò venerationis plus ineſſet, Tac. H. 4, 65. in venerationem tui theatra conſurgent, Plin. pan. 54. quae *(ſc.* proceritas corporis, decora facies, &c.) licet fortuita, et inania putentur, illi tamen plurimum venerationis adquirunt, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 6. *cf.* 2, 1, 4. amici Alexandri—ejus virtutis ac venerationis erant, ut ſingulos reges putares, Juſtin. 13, 1.—VENERĀTOR, ōris, m. *a reverencer* or *reſpecter;* ille domûs veſtrae primis venerator ab annis, Ov. P. 2, 2, 1.—VENERĀBILIS, e, *venerable, reſpectable, worthy of reverence;* ille (Charon) admirans venerabile donum fatalis virgae, Virg. A. 6, 408. oleaſter—hîc ſteterat, nautis olim venerabile lignum, ib. 12, 767. aetate venerabilis, Liv. 6, 24. venerabilis vir miraculo literarum, rei novae inter rudes artium homines; venerabilior divinitate creditâ Carmentae

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mentæ matris, Liv. 1, 7. ante Larem gustet venerabilior Lare dives, Hor. S. 2, 5, 14.—¶ *activ.* quanto nostrae civitatis senatus venerabilior in deos! *how much greater reverence did our senate shew towards the gods!* Val. Max. 1, 1, 15. venerabilia erga deos verba, *reverential, respectful*, Id. 2, 4, 4.—VENERABILITER, adv. *with veneration* or *respect*; Id. 3, 1, 3.—VENERABUNDUS, a. *full of reverence* or *veneration*; venerabundi templum inière, Liv. 5, 24. *cf.* ib. c. 41. Suet. Cal. 5.—VENERANDUS, a. *to be venerated* or *reverenced*; *venerable*; non eos in deorum immortalium numero venerandos a nobis et colendos putatis? Cic. Rull. 2, 35. veneranda Pales, Virg. G. 3, 294. venerande puer, ib. 9, 276. intra marmoreum venerandi limen amici, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 73. Pleiade nate, *(i. e.* Mercuri,) mone, virgâ venerande potenti, *i. e.* caduceo, Ov. Fast. 5, 447.—*with the genitive*; ô sceptri venerande Syphax, Sil. 16, 249. *add.* 6, 574.

VENEREUS, a. *of* Venus, *venereal*; *see* Venus.

VENETUS, a. *sky-coloured* or *sea coloured*; factio veneta, Suet. Vit. 14. Martial. 6, 46. &c. (A. 342.)

VENIA, æ, f. *leave, permission, indulgence*; quæso à vobis, ut in hac causâ mihi detis hanc veniam; ut &c. Cic. Arch. 2. *add.* Id. Or. 1, 6. Att. 6, 2. &c. datur haec venia antiquitati, ut &c. *this indulgence*, Liv. praef. datur petentibus venia, Caes. B. G. 7, 15. impetravi a Salaminiis, ut filerent; veniam illi quidem mihi dederunt, *they did what I desired*; Cic. Att. 6, 2. *cf.* 5, 21. Nep. in Eumen. 6. *add.* Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 3. Suet. Tib. 10 f. æquum postulat; da veniam *sc.* ei, *allow* or *permit him*; Ter. And. 5, 3, 30. *so* da veniam, Chremè; sine te exorem *sc.* ut; Id. Heaut. 5, 5, 5. age, da veniam filio, *oblige your son, grant what he asks*, Id. Ad. 5, 8, 14 & 19. *so* mi gnate, da veniam hanc mihi, redue illam, *yield to me in this; take her back*, Id. Hec. 4, 1, 29. non, si redisset, ei pater veniam daret? *would not his father, if he was returned, give him consent?* Id. Phor. 1, 2, 69.—* adolescens, primum abs te hoc bonâ venia peto, *with your good leave*, Ter. Phor. 2, 3, 31.—* bonâ veniâ me audies, i. e. *without being displeased* or *offended*, Cic. N. D. 1, 21. *so* exprimerent, quid sentirent; cum bonâ veniâ se auditurum, Liv. 29, 1. bonâ veniâ hujus optimi viri dixerim, Scaevolae, *let me say it with the leave* or *under the correction of that worthy man*, Cic. Or. 1, 57. venia sit dicto, *i. e. I say it with due reverence*, a form used to prevent fascination or the displeasure of Nemesis, Plin. Ep. 5, 6 f. *so* veniam quoque a deis petimus, ut cujusque audaciores petimus, in sinum spuendo, Plin. 28, 4 f. 7. ista meis fiet notissima formis libellis, Calve, tuâ veniâ, pace, Catulle, tuâ, Propert. 2, 25, 4.—¶ 2. *pardon, remission, forgiveness*; venia est poenae meritae remissio. Senec. de clem. 2, c. ult. cùm à te non liberationem culpae, sed errati veniam impetrarent, Cic. Ligar. 1. si errorem suum deposuerint, veniam et impunitatem dandam puto, Cic. Phil. 8, sub fin. priusquam haec dat veniam, *before she grants or pronounces the pardon*, Ter. Phor. 5, 8, 47. paucem veniamque impetrare a victoribus, Liv. 37, 45. matres crinibus templa verrentes, veniam irarum caelestium exposcunt, Id. 3, 7 f. *add.* 38, 49. Cic. Pis. 41. Rull. 2, 2 f. Rabir. perduel. 2. ¶ 3. *a favour* or *kindness, a service* or *good deed*; mi gnate, da veniam hanc mihi; redue illum, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 29. extremam hanc oro veniam; miserere sororis, Virg. A. 4, 435. praetor hanc veniam mihi des, ut &c. Liv. 30. 12. *add.* 7, 12. 26, 17.—* habent alii quoque comici, si cum veniâ legantur, quaedam, quae possis decerpere, *if they be read with indulgence* or with a disposition to overlook their faults, Quinctil. 10, 1, 72. scriptaque cum veniâ qualiacunque leget, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 46. cum veniâ facito, quisquis es, ista legas, *(sc.* ut,) ib. 4, 1, 104.

VENICULA, æ, f. *a kind of grape*, Plin. 14, 2.

VENIRE, (veneo, ii, -; *ex* venum & eo,) *to be sold, to be exposed to sale*; post mortem ejus bona venibant, *were sold*, Quinctil 6, 3, 51. nec venire hoc beneficium oportet, nec perire, *ought neither to be sold nor lost*; ib 12, 7 f. auctio fiet; venibunt servi, supellex, fundi, aedes, omnia venibunt, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 95. caecâ cupiditate corrupti, non intelligebant, se, dum vendunt, venire, Senec. de constant. sap. 1 f. carmina Virgilii venisse, Quinctil. 8, 6, 26. mancipia venibant Saturnalibus tertiis, Cic. Att. 5, 20. sal impenso pretio venibat, *was sold at an exorbitant price*; Liv. 2, 9. sed homo acutus et mandâsti potissimùm, cui expediret illud venire quàm plurimo, Cic. Fam. 7, 2. nunc quum tuum pretium novi, licitatorem potius apponam; quàm illud minoris veneat, *I will set up a* fictitious *bidder; rather than* suffer *it* to *be sold for less* than the money you mention, ib. cogis eos plus lucri adderе, quàm quanti venierant, cùm magno venissent, Id. Verr. 3, 39. quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt? *what is the price of hogs here?* Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 15. venit vilissima rerum hic aqua, Hor. S. 1, 5, 88. quia veneat auro rara avis, *i. e.* pavo, Hor. S. 2, 2, 25. Fabricius Cornelium Rufinum, et alioqui maluth civem, et sibi inimicum, tamen quia utilem sciebat ductum, imminente bello, palam consulem suo suffragio fecit; atque id mirantibus quibusdam respondit, "a "cive se spoliari malle, quàm ab hoste venire," Quinctil. 12, 1, 43. *cf.* Cic. Or. 2, 66. Gell. 4, 8. (G. 234.)—VENALIS, e, *exposed to sale, to be sold, venal*; hortus venales habere, Cic. Off. 3, 14. vocem venalem habere, *i. e.* praeconem esse, Id. Quint. 13. urbem venalem, et maturè perituram (*sc.* esse,) si emptorem invenerit, Sall. Jug. 35 f. cibus uno asse venalis, Plin. 19, 4 f. 19 m. venales animae, *i. e.* mercenarii milites, Sil. 15, 500. venalem in praelia dextram adferre, Id. 5, 195. habere fidem &c. venalem, Cic. Verr. 3, 62. jura venalia auro, Propert. 3, 13, 49. lingua venalis, Lucan. 1, 269. venalesque manus; ibi fas, ubi maxima merces, Id. 10, 408. plebis aequo laudat, qui vult extruderе merces venales, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10. otium, non gemmis, neque purpurâ venale, nec auro, Id. Od. 2, 16, 7. ex Gallia pueros (*i. e.* servos) venales isti adducebat, Cic. Quint. 6.—* VENALES, *i. e.* servi novi-

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cii,

cii, *foreign slaves first brought to market*, Quinctil. 3, 2, 8. detrahis vestimenta venalibus, ne qua vitia corporis lateant, Senec. Ep. 80 m. cretâ pedes venalium trans mare advectorum denotare instituerunt majores, Plin. 35, 17 f. 58. venales Asiatici, Cic. Verr. 5, 56 f. *add.* Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 51. Senec. de ben. 4, 13.—VENĀLĪTER, adv. *in a venal manner*, (*al.* vernaliter,) Sen. ben. 2, 11. VENALĪTIUS, v. -icius, a. *for sale, to be sold, venal*; hoc est insigne venalitiis gregibus, *sc.* pedes cretâ notatas habere, Plin. 35, 18 f. 58. *so* venalitiae familiae *sc.* servorum, Suet. Aug. 42 m. VENALĪCIUS, i, m. *a slave merchant, one who buys and sells slaves*; neque me divitiae movent, quibus omnes Africanos et Laelios multi venalitii mercatoresque superârunt, Cic. Or. 70. hyacinthi radix est bulbacea, mangonicis venalitiis pulchrè nota, Plin. 21, 26 f. 97.—VENALĪTIA, orum, *for* venales; *as* servitia, *for* servi, Digest. 28, 8, 5.—VENALĪTIUM, i, n. *a number of slaves exposed to sale*, ib. 21, 1, 65, 2. Petron. c. 29.—¶ 2. *a tax imposed on saleable commodities*, Codex, 12, 19, 4.—VENALĪTIARIUS v. -iciarius, adj. *as* or *pertaining to dealers in slaves*; -ariam (*sc.* rem) exercere, *to exercise the trade of a purchaser and seller of slaves*, Digest. 32, 1, 73, 4.—subst. *a dealer in slaves*; mercis appellatione homines non contineri, Mela ait; et ob eam rem mangones, non mercatores, sed venaliciarios appellari ait, Digest. 50, 16, 207. *add.* 21, 1, 44. & 14, 4, 1.

VĒNĪRE, (vĕnio, vēni, ventum,) *to come, to arrive*; imus, venīmus, videmus, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 52. vēni, vidi, vici, Suet. Caes. 37. veni in tempore, Ter. And. 4, 4, 19. duc me ad eam, quando huc veni, ut videam, ib. 4, 5, 23. nescio qui senex modò venit, *has* or *is just now come*, ib. 5, 2, 14. venit et ingenti violenta Tragoedia passu, Ov. A. 3, 1, 11. inde senilis hiems tremulo venit horrida passu, Id. M. 15, 212. jam veniet tacito curva senecta pede, Ov. Art. 2, 670. ego quoque hinc ab dexterâ venire me adsimulabo, Ter. And. 4, 3, 20. abi intra, ac me venisse nuncia, *that I am come*, Id. Hec. 3, 1, 34. gaudeo venisse salvum *sc.* te, ib. 3, 2, 18. *add.* 3, 3, 12. 3, 5, 2. Phor. 3, 1, 18. 4, 1, 9. 4, 3, 5. venerat autumnus, *had* or *was come*, Ov. F. 4, 897. *so* jam mihi canities venerat, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 93. cùm de Cumanis venissem cum imperio, Cic. Att. 5, 13. cum Pisas navibus venisset, *had arrived with his fleet at* Pisae, Liv. 21, 39. sexto die Delum Athenis venimus, Cic. Att. 5, 12. nunc hodie Amphitruo veniet huc ab exercitu, Plaut. Amph. prol. 140. haec fama veniet mihi, Virg. A. 4, 387. tabida membris,—miserandaque venit arboribusque satisque lues, ib. 3, 138. missus in hanc urbem venio, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 1. maturavit collegae venire auxilio, Liv. 9, 43. *so* Pausanias venit Atticis auxilio, Nep. 8, 3. libertas—longo post tempore venit, Virg. E. 1, 30.—tumulum antiquae Cereris, sedemque sacratam venimus, *sc.* ad, Id. A. 2, 742. cur mihi sera venis, ô mors? Propert. 2, 13, 50.—* *with the supine*; cum legati ad eum venissent oratum, ut, &c. Caes. B. G. 7, 12. ea est, quam miles a me vi nunc ereptum venit, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 14. neque te derisum venio, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 46. ad illum venerant emptum locum senatorium, Cic. Ver. 2, 50.—*with the infinitive*; parasitus modò venerat aurum petere, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 28. nos aut ferro Libycos populare penates venimus, aut raptas ad littora vertere praedas, Virg. A. 1, 527. rex accensus irâ,—quòd alii superbios legati venirent speculari dicta factaque sua, Liv. 42, 25. cùm Petam fessum (*i. e.* aegrum) visere venissemus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 1.—*with the gerund*; venire ad accusandum, Quinctil. 11, 1, 68. ad agendum, 4, 1, 6. 11, 1, 20.—¶ 2. VENIRE *is put for* ire, *to go*; nisi eò ad mercatum venio, damnum maximum est, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15. Milò, cùm—senatus dimissus est, domum veni, *went home*, Cic. Mil. 10. illò si veneris, i. e. in Apuliam, *if you go thither*, Cic. Fam. 1, 10, 1. pars Scythiam, et rapidum Cretae veniemus Oaxem, *sc.* ad, Virg. E. 1, 66.—*for* redire, *to return*; cum venies, &c. Ov. Ep. 13, 101. mane celer venias, virides Nereides oro, ib. 5, 57. infelix! hodie vir mihi rure venit, Propert. 2, 18, 26. nunc ad rerum ordinem venio, Tac. H. 1, 38 f. consul ad subrogandos magistratus Romam venit, Liv. 38, 42. *add.* Phaedr. 4, 21, 7.—* *so* obvenire, evenire, *to happen*; Bocchus, seu repetendo, quae sibi duobus praeliis venerant, &c. Sall. Jug. 103. *cf.* c. 8 f. quae deinde venerint, Liv. 9, 12. haec ubi veniunt, Cic. Verr. 5, 6, 11. quid adversi venisset, Id. 10, 45. *add.* 24, 40. nunc venit idem usu mihi, quod tu tibi scribis, evenire, Cic. Att. 7, 26. *cf.* Fam. 3, 8. Liv. 3, 56. itaque designatos (*sc.* consules et praetores) de templo sortiri placuit provincias, ut, utri Macedonia consuli, cuique practori classis venisset, sciretur, &c. Liv. 44, 17. prima Ptolemaeo de Aegyptus sorte venit.—* *for* provenire, crescere, *to grow, to be produced*; namque aliae (arbores, nullis hominum cogentibus, ipsae sponte sua veniunt, Virg. G. 2, 10. *so* hìc segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, ib. 1, 54. in macrâ (terrâ) venues, (vites) et vacuae fructu veniunt, Col. 3, 21.—* *for* afferri v. deferri, *to be brought*: dicimus (*sc.* per metonymiam,) *venire commeatus*, qui afferantur, Quinctil. 8, 6, 26. scribis in Italiâ moraturum, dum tibi literae meae veniant, Cic. Fam. 11, 54. mihi de rapto tua venit epistola Cassio, Ov. P. 1, 9, 1. ejus (Sinopidis,) quae ex Africâ venit, pretium in libras octoni asses, Plin. 35, 5 f. 13.—* *for* esse, &c. cum fletu nox vigilata venit, *for* est, Tibull. 1, 1, 64. emplastra, quae utenda veniunt, *for* sunt, Cels. 5, 19, 24. gratia, Musa, tibi; nam tu solatia praebes, tu curae requies, tu medicina venis, *for* es mihi, (*al.* mihi,) Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 117. dummodo morata recte veniat, (*for* sit,) dotata est satis, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 62. se satis ambobus Teucrisque venire Latinisque, *i. e.* se parem esse, Virg. A. 7, 470.—* horribilis membris venit vigor *sc.* illi, *active vigor was infused into his members*, Virg. G. 4, 418. canibus venit rabies, *the dogs are seized with madness*, ib. 3, 496.—priori Remo augurium vanum fertur, *the omen is said to have appeared to Remus first*; before it appeared to Romulus, Liv. 1, 7. (*al.* 6.) ejus filio—hereditas a propinquo pervenit,

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magna venit, *came* or *fell to him*, or *he succeeded to*, Cic. Verr. 1, 10. *cf.* Caecin. 26. Inv. 1, 45.—¶ 3. *with prepositions:* VENIRE ad aliquem, Ov. a, 348. 6, 620. Tuscum rate venit in amnem *(i. e.* Tiberim) antè pererrato falcifer orbe deus, *i. e.* Saturnus, Ov. F. 1, 233. in amplexum alicujus, *to be embraced by any one*, ib. F. 4, 171. in amplexus, Id. A. 3, 8, 12. Rem. a. 688. venit in hos annos aliquid de more vetusto, *has reached the present times*, Ov. F. 6, 309. venire in arbitrium alicujus, *to submit to his determination* as a judge or arbitrator, Ov. Ep. 5, 36. 16, 136. *cf.* Cic. Verr. 1, 57. ad artes solitas, *to have recourse to*, Ov. M. 11, 24. ad Arcesilam Carneademque veniamus, *let us now treat* or *speak of*, Cic. Acad. 4, 4. *add.* Rosc. Am. 16. Att. 14, 19 f. Phil. 8, 5 & 7. ad arma, *to have recourse to arms* or *war*, Ov. Ep. 12, 47. in arma, *to take up arms, to become a soldier*, Ov. M. 13, 34. *cf.* Art. a. 1, 36. in astra, *to rise to heaven*, to be ranked among the gods, Ov. F. 3, 186. meritis venit in astra suis, *he was inserted among the stars*, ib. 808. subitò nostras hymen cantatus ad aures venit, *the nuptial song reached my ears*, Id. Ep. 12. 137. *cf.* 11, 72. 18, 79 M. 14, 740. vulgi quae vox ut venit ad aures, Virg. A. 2, 119. in bona venire, *to possess* or *enjoy*, Ov. A. 2, 5, 32. quod in bucsam venerit, scribito, *what ever occurs*, Cic. Att. 1, 9. ad certamen, *to come to a contest, to contend*, Ov. M. 11, 156. *so* in certamen, Id. Ep. 16, 137. venit in certamen amoris, *i. e.* certat cum reliquis in amando Caesare, Ov. P. 2, 2, 89. mulieres in India, cùm est cujusvis earum vir mortuus, in certamen judicium que veniunt, quam plurimum ille dilexerit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27. si in virtutis certamen venerint, *i. e.* de virtute, Cic. Fin. 5, 24. venire in cognitionem senatûs aut principis, *to fall under the cognizance, to be judged by*, Quinctil. 7, 2, 20. in colloquium ad aliquem, Liv. 25, 16. hinc ad rempublicam plurima commoda veniunt, *accrue*, Cic. Inv. 1, 4. *cf.* Caecin. 19. si in vestrum complexum venero, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 8. *cf.* Caes. B. C. 3, 8. mensura, quae venit in computationem, Plin. 6, 33 f. 38. res, quae in confessum venit, *is acknowledged*, Plin. Ep. 10, 85 f. filium in conspectum suum venire vetuit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7. *cf.* Nep. Datam. 10. Phaedr. 5, 1, 15. hostibus in contemptionem venire, *i. e.* contemni, Caes. B. G. 3, 17. & 5, 47. res in contentionem venit, *is contested*, Cic. Quint. 6. Div. 2, 63. Quinctil. 3, 6, 43. contra aliquem venire, *to oppose*, Cic. Mur. 4. Phil. 2, 2. Att. 1, 1. hera in crimen veniet, *will be blamed*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1 f. cùm omnium dignitas et salus in discrimen veniret, *was brought into danger*, Cic. Rosc. A. 6. in dubium, Id. 1, 6, 5. 7, 2, 2. etiam de sorte in dubium venio miser? *am I in danger of losing the principal?* Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 35. id malum jam ad extrema venisse, Liv. 2, 44. in fidem alicujus venire, *to surrender*, Liv. 26, 40. me duce ad hanc voti finem, me milite veni, *I have accomplished my wish* or *gained my point*, Ov. A. 2, 12, 13. venimus in Geticos fines, *we arrived in the country of the* Getae, Ov. P. 3, 7, 19. *so* in Getas, ib. 2, 10, 30. fluminis ad flexum, Id. F. 4, 329. ad fluminis ortus, Id. M. 11, 139. ad fontes solitos, Id. F. 3, 303. in hos fontes, M. 4, 385. constat et in fontes vitium venisse, lacusque, *that the corruption* of the air *infected the fountains*, ib. 7, 533. ut sub ictum venerunt, *when they came within reach* of darts, Liv. 27, 18 m. non veniunt in idem pudor atque amor, *are not consistent*, Ov. Ep. 15, 121. omne ibi nomen Aetolorum ad internecionem videbatur venturum, Liv. 36, 44. ad Euxini littora veni aequoris, Id. Tr. 5, 2, 63. *so* in Pontica littora Id. P. 2, 9, 67. res ad manus, atque ad pugnam veniebat, *came to blows*, Cic. Verr. 5, 11. pugna jam in manus, jam ad gladios venerat, *had* or *was come to close action*, Liv. 2, 46. *but* quod libris dedicatur, tersum ac limatum esse oportet, quia veniat in manus doctorum, *it comes into the hands of*, or *is read by learned men*, Quinctil. 12, 10, 50. multum in tuâ fide ac diligentiâ positum est, ut (mei libri de institutione oratoriâ) in manus hominum quàm emendatissimi veniant, *that they may come into the hands of the publick*, or *be published as correct as possible*, Id. Tryphoni bibliopolae; *cf.* Cic Off. 3, 7 f. Ov. P. 3, 4, 4.—Pericles solebat optare, ne quod sibi verbum in mentem veniret, quo populus offenderetur, Quinctil. 12, 9, 13. *cf.* 7, 10, 6. hoc adeò ex hac re venit in mentem mihi, Ter. Eun. 2, 2. 2. *cf.* 3, 2, 45. nam mihi veniebat in mentem ejus incommodum, Id. Phor. 4, 3, 47. quae mihi veniebant in mentem, Cic. Fam. 2, 18, 7. *cf.* Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 45. 4, 1, 21. Heaut. 4, 5, 16. 5, 3, 3 quid venire in mentem, nunc possit mihi? *what can I now devise?* Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 1. timida sum, cùm venit in mentem, quae sim, imperf. *when I think* or *reflect*, Ter. Hec 5, 1, 7. in mentem tibi non venit, quid negotii sit causam publicam sustinere? *does it not occur to your thoughts* or *do you not reflect* or *consider*, &c. Cic. Caecil. 8. *so* nec venit in mentem *(sc.* tibi,) quorum consederis arvis? Virg. A. 4, 39. *cf.* Liv. 28, 24.—extimesco, ubi in mentem ejus adventi *(for* adventûs) venit *sc.* cogitatio, *when I think of his arrival*, Ter. Phor. 1, 3, 2. venit enim mihi Platonis in mentem *sc.* memoria v. recordatio, *I remember* or *think of Plato*, Cic. Fin. 5, 1. *so* fac tibi paternae legis Aciliae veniat in mentem, Cic. 1 act. Verr. 17. quotiescunque gradum facies, toties tibi tuarum virtutum veniat in mentem, Cic. Or. 2, 61. persaepe mihi cogitanti de communibus miseriis,—solet in mentem venire illius temporis, quo &c. Cic. Fam. 7, 3. *add.* Rosc. A. 27. Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 48.—jam dolor in morem venit meus, *has become habitual*, Ov. P. 2, 7, 39. venerat in morem populi depascere saltus, imp. *it had become a custom*, Ov. P. 5, 283. oratorum laus senescit, brevique tempore ad nihilum ventura videtur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2. *add.* Fam. 11, 12. ad nomen venire Jovis, *they came to* mention *the name of* Jupiter, Ov. M. 3, 280. *cf.* F. 4, 39. audire tamen eos (pisces) palam est; cùm spectetur,—in piscinis Caesaris genera piscium ad nomen venire, quosdamque singulos, *answer to their name*, when called, Plin. 10, 70 f. 89. *so* quid quòd nomen habeat *(sc.* pisces,) et ad magistri vocem quisque sui venit citatus,

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tatus, Martial 4, 30, 6. in notitiam venire, *to become known*, Plin. 7, 1. *so* in odium venire, Fin. 2, 24. nemini enim in opinionem veniebat, Antonium rerum potiturum, *it came into no body's thoughts, no one imagined*, Nep. 25, 9 ad fin. venies tu quoque in ora virûm, *you shall be publickly spoken of* or *celebrated*, Propert. 3, 9, 32. *so* unde meus venist mollis in ora liber, id. 2, 1, 2. quid Titius (*sc.* agit,) Romana brevi venturus in ora, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 9. *but* anne ut pervenias in ora vulgi? *to be abused by the mouths of the vulgar*, Catull. 40, 5 *so* timorem injecit, ne in ora hominum pro ludibrio abiret, Liv. 2, 36. horum pedum nullus non in orationem venit, *every one of these feet is admitted into an oration*, Quinctil. 9, 4, 83. quum in otium venerimus, *when I shall enjoy repose*, Cic. Att. 1, 7. in partem rei alicujus venire, *to come in for a share*, Liv. 6, 40. *cf.* Fam. 14, 2. Ov. A. 3, 9, 51. Art. 1, 390 in periculum venire, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 32. Cic. Verr. 1, 27. si copia detur in popûlos veniam, *I will come abroad among the people*, Ov. M. 6, 546. in potestatem alicujus, Caes. B. G. 4, 38. ad potum, Plin. 9, 15 f 17. ad prandium, Cic. Cluent. 60. vulgatum illud, quia verum erat, in proverbium venit, amicitias immortales, inimicitias mortales debere esse, Liv. 40, 46. in quaestionem venire, *to become a question* or *a subject of enquiry*, Quinctil. 5, 14, 16. 7, 2, 15. venîmus ad quartum mensem, *i. e.* ad Aprilem, Ov. F. 4, 13. cùm—rem illam in religionem populo veniſſe ſentiret, ad ſenatum retulit, *that this affair had raiſed religious ſcruples in the people*, Cic. N. D. 2, 4. ut eadem etiam fieri ſenatus juberet,—in religionem venit, *i. e* religio expoſcere viſa eſt, *a regard to religion induced the ſenate to order the temple alſo to be built*, Liv. 10, 37 f. in ſecreta venit, *he comes into a ſecret place*, Ov. M. 13, 555. in ſenatum venire non potuit, *i. e.* ſenator fieri, Cic. Flac. 18. veni in eum ſermonem, ut dicerem, me &c. *I came ſo far as to ſay*, or *I told him*, Cic. Fam. 3, 5 8. nunquam commiſiſſet, ut propter eum (*ſc.* Cupidinem, *i. e.* ſignum Cupidinis) in ſermonem hominum, atque in tantam vituperationem veniret, *that he ſhould become the ſubject of common diſcourſe, and be ſo much blamed*, Cic. Verr. 4, 7. in ſermonem ſe, poſt Idus Martii, praeterquam Lepidi, veniſſe neminis, *that he had converſed with no body, except* Lepidus, Cic. Att. 14, 1. a te peto,—ut me aliquâ ex parte in ſocietatem tuarum laudum venire patiâre, Cic. Att. 14, 19. convivio delector; ibi loquor, quod in ſolum (*ſc.* venit.) ut dicitur, *whatever occurs, what comes uppermoſt*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26. *cf.* N. D. 1, 23 f. in ſpem venire, *to conceive hope*, Cic Or. 2, 54. Fam. 11, 13. ab humili venit ad ſummum, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 2. in ſuſpicionem venire de morte alicujus, *to be ſuſpected*, Cic. ad Brut. 6. *ſo* ſi quam in ſimilem antè ſuſpicionem venerit, *if he had been ſuſpected of any ſuch thing before*, Cic. Inv. 2, 10. *but* cùm adoleſcentulus epiſtolam à Pauſania accepiſſet, eique in ſuſpicionem veniſſet, aliquid in eâ (epiſtolâ) de ſe eſſe ſcriptum, *and it had come into his fancy*, or *he* (the young man) *ſuſpected*, Nep. 4, 4. nemo in taedium praeſentiâ, nemo in oblivionem abſentiâ veniat, *let no one be undervalued by being preſent, nor forgotten when abſent*, Plin. pan. 87 f. in uſum venire, *to come into uſe, to be uſed*, Plin. 24, 11 f. 54.—¶ 4. *impers. paſſiv* ad judicium venitur *ſc.* ab illis, *they come*, Cic. Verr. 2, 29. *ſo* poſtèaquam ad cauſam dicendam ventum eſt, *they came*, ib. ſed ventum in inſulam eſt *ſc.* a nobis, Cic. Leg. 2, 3. *ſo* ubi ventum ad aedes eſt, Dromo pulſat foris, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 34. poſtquam ad judices ventum eſt, *ſc.* ab eo, *he came*, ib. 2, 1, 53. ventum eſt, vincimur, *we wept to the trial, we are caſt*, ib. 1, 2, 85. *add.* 5, 8, 21. venitur ad me, conſurgo, *it comes to my turn to ſpeak*, Plin. Ep. 9, 13. 18. ſeu quòd ad uſque decem numero creſcere venitur, *ſc.* a nobis *v.* hominibus, *becauſe in counting we proceed to ten*, and then return to one, Ov. F. 3, 125. ventum erat ad ripas *ſc.* ab illis, ib. 651. *ſo* jamque erat ad Rhodopen, Pangaeaque florida ventum, *v.* 739. ut propiùs ventum eſt, Id. 4, 7, 43. at ſimul (*for* ſimulatque) ventum eſt Eſquilias, Hor. S. 2, 6, 33. ad me ventum eſt, *I was applied to*, or *requeſted* to plead the cauſe, Cic. Quint. 1. in ſpem ventum erat, *ſc.* ab iis, *they had conceived hopes*, Liv. 2, 44 m. maximum in diſcrimen venitur *ſc.* a nobis, (*id.* venietur,) Cic. Phil. 8, 10 m. *cf.* Off. 2, 9. nemini eſt enim exploratum, quum ad arma ventum eſt, quid futurum ſit. Cic. Att. 7, 3. ventum ad coenam eſt *ſc.* a Vultejo, *when he came*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 72. cùm ventum in aciem *ſc.* eſt ab iis, *when they come into the field of battle*, Tac. G. 14. gravitate annonae juxta ſeditionem ventum, *the dearth of corn had almoſt raiſed a popular inſurrection*, Id. An. 6, 13. id verò aegrè tolrante milite, prope ſeditionem ventum, *a mutiny was on the point of breaking out*, Id. H. 2, 21. perrique conſentant,—poſſe priùs ad angustias reniri, quàm ſentirentur, Caeſ. B. C. 1, 67. quirum è longinquis provinciis haud venire ſolet ſenatoribus in curiam, *that ſenators do not come*, Id. An. 16, 27. ventum (*ſc.* a nobis eſſe) gaudeo ad te, *I am glad that we came to your houſe*, Plaut. Ciſt. 1, 1, 16. facite, ventum (*ſc.* eſſe a me, ut gaudeam, *make me rejoice that I am come*, Id. Cas. 2, 3, 35. *ſo* eſſe *ſc.* volo, ut ventum gaudeam. *I wiſh to have cauſe for rejoicing at my safe arrival*, ib. *v.* 37.

VENIENS ad aras, *coming*, Ov. Ep. 21, 15. obſervabam manè eorum ſervulos venientes ut abeuntes, Ter. And. 1, 1, 57. venienti claudere portas, Ov. M. 3, 560. veniens aetas, *i. e.* poſteritas, Ov. F. 6, 639. *ſo* veniens aevum, Hor. C. 3, 5, 16. quem dies vidit veniens ſuperbum, hunc dies vidit fugiens jacentem, Senec. Thyeſt. 613. non enim ſumus omnino ſine curâ venientis aevi, *i. e.* ſequentis, Q. fr. 3, 4. jam tum acer ras venientem extendit in annum ruſticus, Virg. G. 2, 405. te, veniente die, te, decedente, canbat, ib. 4, 466. ſtulti nec vitare venientia (*for* commodia) poſſunt, nec ferre praeſentia, Cic. D. 1, 9 f.—gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus, *appearing*, Virg. A. 5, 344.—VENIENDI poſcere cauſas, *of their coming*, Virg. 1, 414. or *of his coming*, ib. 6, 488.—VEN

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tus, *about to come, future*; venturi inscius aevi; Virg. A. 8, 627. venturae hiemis memores, Id. G. 4, 156. novit namque omnia vates quae sint, quae fuerint, quae mox ventura trahantur, ib. 393. ventura desuper urbi machina, Id. A. 2, 47. venturus excidio Libyae populus, ib. 1, 22. ventura bella, ib. 3, 458. venturi nepotes, ib. 158. aciti ventura videbant *fa.* negotia, *they sikatly foresaw what was to happen*, ib. 2, 125. vates, praescia venturi, *foreknowing futurity*, ib. 6, 66. *cf.* Cic. Div. 2, 31. Ov. M. 6, 157. 9, 417.—VENTIO, ōnis, f. *a coming*; quid tibi huc ventio est? *what is the meaning of your coming hither?* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 61.—VENTĀRE, Festus; & VENTITĀRE, freq. *to come often*; cum ipse ad Scaevolam ventitarem, Cic. Leg. 1, 4. *add.* Fam. 1, 27. saepiùs ventitare in agrum, Plin. 18, 3 . 6 f.

VENŌSUS, *full of veins*; *see* vena.

VENTER, ventris, m. *the belly, the cavity which contains the bowels*, Plin. 11, 37 f. 82. Celf. 7, 16, 1.—*the entrails* or *intestines*; ii minus fortes, quibus obesissimus venter, Plin. 11, 37 f. 79. Mago ventribus bubulis progenerari posse apes affirmat, Col. 9, 14, 6. *cf.* Plin. 11, 20 f. 23. Virg. G. 4, 284 &c.—¶ 2. *the stomach*; inani ventre diem durare, Hor. S. 1, 6, 128. fabâ venter inflatur, Cic. Div. 2, 58. rabies improba ventris, Virg. A. 2, 356. quidquid quaesierat, ventri donabat avaro, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 32. *add.* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 75. Pf. 1, 2, 43. Juvenal. 11, 40. magister artis, ingeniique largitor venter, Perf. prol. 10.—¶ 3. *the womb*; jam gravidus justo pondere venter erat, Ov. Ep. 16, 44. *cf.* M. 11, 311. 9, 684. Juvenal. 6, 595.—*hence* ventrem ferre, *to be with child, pregnant*, Liv. 1, 34.—*to be* or *to go with young*; equa ventrem fert duodecim menses, vacca decem, ovis et capra quinos, sus quatuor, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19. hinnus in ventre est, ut equus, menses duodecim, ib. 2, 8, 6. vaccae decem mensibus ventrem perferunt, Col. 6, 24, 2. *add.* 6, 27, 7.—* praegnantes opere levarant; venter enim (*i. e.* praegnans animal) labore nationem reddit deteriorem, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4.—tuusque venter Pactumeius, *i. e.* tuus partus v. filius, (venter, ut uterus, pro infante in utero,) Hor. Epod. 17, 50. et ibi Bentlei.—¶ 4. *that part of any thing which swells out*; crescit in ventrem cucumis, *swells into a belly*, Virg. G. 4, 122. caeruleus cucumis, tumidoque cucurbita ventre, *with a swollen belly*, Propert. 4, 2, 43. talus (locus) autem rectus est, in articulo pedis ventre eminens concavo, *the postern bone* of a lion *is straight, rising on the joint of the foot with a concave belly*, i. e. with a protuberance above and a hollow below, Plin. 11, 46 f. 106. venter lagenae, *i. e.* lagena ventriculosa, *a big-bellied flagon*, Juvenal. 12, 60.—VENTRĬCŬLUS, i, m. *a little belly*; put for *the belly*, Juvenal. 3, 96.—¶ 2. *the ventricle* or *stomach, the receptacle of the food*; ventriculus, qui receptaculum cibi est, constat ex duobus tergoribus, isque inter lienem et jecur positus est, Celf. 4, 1, 21. but Celsus commonly distinguishes VENTRICULUS from STOMACHUS; which last he puts for what we call *the gullet* or *meat-pipe*, 4, 1, 7 & 20. in some places however he confounds them, 4, 5, 18 &c. ¶ 3. *one of the two ventricles* or small cavities of the heart; pars animae redditur respirando, pars concipitur parte quadam, quam ventriculum cordis appellant; cui similis alter adjunctus est, in quem sanguis a jecore per venam cavam influit, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. cor—duos quasi ventriculos habet, Celf. 4, 1, 13.—VENTRĬŌSUS, a. *having a large* or *prominent belly, big-bellied*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 20. Merc. 3, 4, 34.—*so* VENTRŌSUS v. ventruōsus, Plin. 14, 21.—and in later writers VENTRICŬLŌSUS.—VENTRĀLE, is, n. *a girdle, apron* or *other tegument for* covering the lower part of *the belly*, Plin. 8, 48 f. 73. 27, 7 f. 28.

VENTUS, i, m. *the wind*; ventus est aëris fluens unda cum incertâ motûs redundantiâ, Vitruv. 1, 6. aër effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. *add.* Plin. 2, 47. 18, 33 f. 76. (G. 58.)—ut mare, quod suâ naturâ tranquillum est, ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Cluent. 49. continuò venti volvunt mare, Virg. A. 3, 196. ventus increbrescit, Cic. Fam. 7, 20 f. venti silent, Senec Med. 629.—utcunque in alto ventus est, exin velum vertitur, *when at sea, just as the wind is, we must shift the sail*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 47.—¶ 2. *metaph.* alios ego vidi ventos, alias prospexi animo procellas, *I foresaw other blasts, other storms* of fortune, Cic. Pis. 9.—quid si etiam Caesarem, cujus nunc venti valde sunt secundi, reddo meliorem? *what if I make even* Caesar a *better* patriot, *who now sails with a favourable gale*, i. e. who is very prosperous or a great favourite with the people, Cic. Att. 2, 1 m. verùm omnes intelligimus in istis subscriptionibus ventum quendam popularem quaesitum esse, *a certain popular applause*, Cic. Cluent. 47. *add.* Fam. 2, 6.—vento aliquo in optimum quemque excitato, *a storm* or *blast* of popular odium, Cic. Sull. 14.—quo vento projicitur Appius, *by which report* Appius *is greatly moved*, Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 7. *so* qui omnes rumorum et concionum ventos colligere consuêsset, ib. 28.—* tristitiam et metum tradam protervis in mare Caspium portare ventis, *i. e.* tradam oblivioni v. obliviscar, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 1. nec ferre videt sua gaudia ventos, *and does not see that the winds carry his joys* away, i. e. *that they are vain*, Virg. A. 10, 654.—in vento et aquâ scribere, i. e. *to labour in vain*, Catull. 69, 4. *so* profundere verba ventis *to speak in vain*, Lucr. 4, 929. dare verba in ventos, Ov. A. 1, 6, 42.—VENTŬLUS, i, m. *a little wind*, cape hoc flabellum, et ventulum huic fic facito, dum lavamus, *and fan her thus, while we bathe*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47. *add.* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 37. Caf 3, 5, 14.—VENTŌSUS, a. *full of wind, windy*; alii ventosis follibus auras accipiunt, redduntque, Virg. A. 8, 449. ventosus aër, Plin. 2, 18 f. 16. dies, Flor. 3, 3, 15. ventosa concha, Lucan. 9, 349. cucurbita, Juv. 14, 58. fornax, Cato. 38. ventosa aequora, *the stormy sea*, Id. G. 1, 206. *so* ventosum mare, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 45. quòd si Neptuni ventosa potentia vincit, *i. e.* vis ventorum, Ov. A. 2, 16, 27. qualitas caeli—grandinosa ventosaque, *subject to hail and wind*, Col. 3

1, 6. et ventosissima regio inter Cycladas, *very much exposed to winds* or *storms*, Liv. 36, 43. *so* ventosae Alpes, Ov. A. 2, 16, 19.—Germania ventosior, quâ Pannoniam adspicit, Tac. G. 4. si ver et aestas non sine riguo aliquo *(i. e.* sine pluviâ) transierint, autumnum serenum et densum, minusque ventosum facient: autumni serenitas ventosam hiemem facit, *windy* or *stormy*, Plin. 18, 35 *f.* 80.—omnes—ventosi ceciderunt murmuris aurae, *every breeze of wind has ceased*, Virg. E. 9, 58.—¶ 2. metaph. *vain, empty*; ventosa lingua, Virg. A. 11, 390. gloria, ib. 708. *cf.* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177. Stat. Theb. 10, 711. superbis bat ventosa et insolens natio *sc.* Aegyptiorum, Plin. pan. 31. extraordinarium imperium populare atque ventosum est, Cic. Phil. 11, 7.—*fickle, inconstant*; Romae Tibur amem ventosus, Tiburi Romam, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 12. ventosa plebs, ib. 1, 19, 37. tu *(sc.* ô Cupido,) levis es, multoque tuis ventosior alis, Ov. A. 2, 9, 49. Lepidus homo ventosissimus, Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 9. ventosum ingenium, Liv. 42, 30.—? *swift as the wind*; primaque ventosis palma petetur equis, Ov. F. 4, 372. ventosasque addidit alas, Virg. A. 12. 849.

VENTILĀRE, *to blow, to fan*; hanc Venus, ut vivat, ventilat ipsa facem, Propert. 4, 3, 50. quid, si praeripiat flavae Venus arma Minervae, ventilet accensas flava Minerva faces? Ov. A. 1, 1, 8. cursu ventilat ignem, Juv. 3, 253 rapidusque incendia flatus ventilat, Sil. 17, 506. aestate apertis foribus, atque etiam aliquo ventilante, cubabat, *while some one fanned him*, Suet. Aug. 82. flat exoletus, et aestuanti tenue ventilat frigus, Mart. 3, 82, 10. primâ carbasa ventilantur aurâ, *the sails are blown up* or *swelled by the rising breeze*, Stat. Silv. 4, 3, 106.—¶ 2. *to expose to the air and wind, to ventilate*; oleam—in acervis jactando ventilare oportet, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 6.—ventilari frumenta ac legumina, et condi circa extremam lunam jubent, *to be winnowed and laid up*, Plin. 18, 32 *f.* 75. *but* frumenta in horreis multi ventilari vetant, *to be stirred* or *exposed to the air and wind*, Plin. 18, 30 *f.* 73. *so* exstae frugea in horreo ventilentur, et quasi refrigerentur, Col. 1, 6, 16. *cf.* 12, 30, 1.—ventilatur sub divo saepius cera fulva, Plin. 21, 14 *f.* 49. hujus (unguenti megalii) proprietas, ut ventiletur in coquendo, donec desinat olere, id. 13, 1 *f.* 2.—? membra trementia vidi, ut cùm populeas ventilat aura comas, *as when the breeze moves* or *shakes the leaves of the poplar tree*, Ov. A. 1, 7, 54 *so* ventilat aura jubas *sc.* equi, id. 26, 443. cubitum utrumque in diversum latus ventilare, *to move from one side to another*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 118. cùm Crispinus—ventilet aestivum digitis sudantibus aurum, *moves his summer gold*-ring *on his sweating fingers*, i. e. waves his hand to display his ring or to cool his fingers, Juvenal. 1, 28. dum per limina te potentiorum sudatrix toga ventilat, *makes you move* or carries you here and there to salute your powerful patrons, Martial. 12, 18, 5. *add.* Senec. de tranq. an. c. 2 fin.—cujus linguâ, quasi flabello seditionis, illa tum est egentium concio ventilata, *was moved, agitated* or *excited*, Cic. Flacc. 23.—? *to brandish* or *flourish* one's arms, as a gladiator, before engaging; quàm fluxum est, cum figura pugnae acceperis, ventilare! remove ista lusoria arma, decreteriis opus est, Senec. Ep. 117. med (*A.* 350.) aliud est pugnare, aliud ventilare, Senec. excerpt. ex controv. 3, 1 m. vegn ille (puer) per armos *(sc.* tauri) carpit, et in to ventilat arma bove, *and brandishes his arm over the whole body of the ox*, Mart. 5, 32.—VENTILĀTIO, ōnis, f. the act of *ventilating* or exposing to the air and wind, *ventilation*; mucentiores (uvae,) quae decerptae diu pependerint; quae ventilatione etiam nullos sunt sumcho, aegrisque, Plin. 23, 1 *f.* 6.—VENTILĀTOR, ōris, m. *one who fans* or *winnows* corn or lentils, *a winnower*, Col. 2, 10, 14.—¶ 2. *a juggler*; ventilatorum miracula, Quinctil. 10, 7, 11.—VENTILĀBRUM, i, n. *a fan, an instrument for winnowing corn*, Col. 10, 54. & Varr. 1, 52.—? VENTIGĒNUS, a. *(a* gigno,) *producing wind*; in summo *(sc.* montis Aetnae) sunt ventigeni CRATERES, ut ipsi *(sc.* Siculi) nominant, ex quas FAUCES perhibemus, et ORA, Lucr. 6, 72.

VĒNĔCŬLUS v. venunculus & venicilus, a VENNŎLA *sc.* uva, *a kind of grapes, fit for keeping in pots* or *jars*; vennicula convenit ollis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 71. *cf.* Col. 3, 2, 2 & 27. 12, 43. 9. Plin. 14, 2 *f.* 4, 6.—*supposed to be so named from* Venusia, *a town of* Apulia, near which those grapes were produced:—*or from* ve *and* nucleus v. nucula, i. e. *having big kernels*:—*or from* venum, because kept in jars *to be sold*:—far vennuculum v. vennuculum, *a kind of wheat*, Col. 2, 6, 3 ibi Gesner. *cf.* 11, 2, 9.

VĒNŬLA, *a small vein*; *see* VĒNA.

VĒNUM, n. *a sale*; found only in the dat. accus. and abl. sing.—(some make VENUM the supine from VĒNEO, *to be sold*; but it is properly a noun:)—veno dare, *to expose to sale*, to sell, Tac. An. 4, 1. *so* posita veno argentaria lusus, *were exposed to sale*, ib. 14, 15. edixit praetor, ut—militibus immunitas servaretur, nisi in ea quae veno exercerent, *that soldiers should continue to enjoy their former exemption from taxes, except the duties on merchandise, when they exposed a trade*, ib. 13, 51. ut familia *(i. e.* bona ejus) venum iret *sc.* ad, *that his property or effects should be exposed to sale*, Liv. 3, 55. quippe cui *(sc.* gurthae,) Romae omnia venum ire, in castra hacserat, *he had imagined that all things were to be sold at Rome*, Sall. Jug. 28. atque illum abducebat, trans mare hinc venum asportet, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 19. seque et sua tradita venum citra videt, Lucan. 4, 207.

VĒNUMDĀRE, (venumdo, dĕdi, dătum; *i. e.* venum do:—*the same with* vendĕre,) *to sell*; neque enim caperè aut venumdăre, *for* capiebant aut venumdabant, Tac. An. 14, 33. hos sub corona jure belli venumdĕdit, Flor. 4, 12. quaedam gratuitò consedebatur, donec sententiâ Dolabellae velut venumdaretur, Tac. 11, 22. cum in venumdando rem eam scisset, Cic. Off. 3, 16.—qui

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ommercium venundăti, Tac. Agr. 28. tuque, Minoă venundata, Scylla, figurâ. *captivated by the beauty of* Minos, Propert. 3, 19, 21.

VĒNUS, ĕris, f. *the goddess of love and beauty*, G. 363.)—put for *the indulgence of love or of libidinous desire*, Ov. M. 6, 439 &c. Quinctil. 8, 6, 14.—*comeliness, grace* or *beauty*, Plin. 35, 10 f. 36, 10. Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 5. Quinctil. 10, 1, 79 & 100.—*a mistress*; parta meae Veneri sunt munera, Virg. E. 3, 68.—*stella Veneris, the planet* Venus, Cic. N. D. 2, 20. Somn. Scip 4 & 5.—*the highest throw at the* tali *or* tesserae, *the dice*; pollebat universos, qui Venerem jecerat, Suet. Aug. 71. *cf.* Martial. 14, 14. Propert. 4, 8, 45. A. 457.)—VĒNĔRĔUS v. -ĭus, a. *of or pertaining to* Venus or *love*; sacerdos Veneria, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 23.—Venerii *ſc.* servi, *slaves employed in the temple of* Venus, Cic. Caecil. 17. Verr. 2, 18. 3, 20 & 25. Cluent. 15.—Venereus jactus, *the highest throw at the dice*, Cic. Div. 1, 13. 2, 21 & 59.—Venereae res v. voluptates, *the pleasures of love*, Cic. Sen. 14. Tusc. 4, 32. Div. 2, 69. Veneri amores animum ab officio avocant, Col. 11, 1, 14. *add.* 12, 4, 3.—* VENERIAE, *ſc.* conchae, *a kind of shells*, Plin. 9, 33 f. 52.—Veneria pira, *a kind of pears*, Plin. 15, 15 f. 16. Col. 5, 10, 18. & 12, 20, 4.

VĒNUSTUS, a. *comely, graceful, handsome, genteel, lovely*; fuit vultu pulchro magis, quàm venusto, Suet. Ner. 51. adolescentula—vultu adeò molesto, adeò venusto, ut nihil supra, Ter. And. 1, 1, 93. neque tam magno corpore, quàm figurâ venustâ, Nep. 18, 11. mulier specie venustâ, Plaut. 5, 2, 153. diva venustissima Venus, b. 5, 4, 4. formâ fuit eximiâ, et per omnes aetatis gradus venustissimâ, Suet. Aug. 79.—*pleasant, pretty, agreeable* to be seen; aspectus venustus, Varro. 3, 2. salve, ô venusta Sirmio, Catul. 31, 12. venusti horreli, Phaedr. 4, 4, 34. gestus et motus corporis ita venustus, ut tamen ad forum, non ad scenam institutus videretur, Cic. Brut. 55.—*elegant fine, neat, ornate* in speech; venustam esse, quod cum gratiâ quadam et venere dicatur, apparet, Quinctil. 6, 3, 18. venustiora, ib. f. 13. venustissima dicta, ib. 64. sermo urbanus et venustus, Cic Dom. 34. *add.* Brut. 95.—VENUSTĒ, adv. *gracefully, handsomely, finely*; venustè dicta, Quinctil. 6, 3, 7. respondere, 8, 7, 30. venustissimè fingere aliquid, 6, 3, 41.—* *luckily, fortunately*; qua in re illud videtur mihi perquam venustè cecidisse, Cic. Fam. 8, 4.—VENUSTAS, ātis, f. *comeliness, grace, gracefulness, elegance of shape*; quae autem lea ad res omnes veniret, VENEREM nostri nonina verunt, atque ex eâ potius VENUSTAS, quàm Venus ex Venustate, Cic. N. D. 2, 27 f. ùm autem pulchritudinis duo genera sint, quorum in alterò venustas sit, in altero dignitas; venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus, dignitatem virilem, Cic. Off. 1, 36. venustas et pulchritudo corporis secerni non potest a valetudine, ib. 27. vultus multum affert tum venustatem, um dignitatem, Id. Or. 18.—erant aenea duo igna, non maxima, verùm eximiâ venustate, riginali habitu atque vestitu, Cic. Verr. 4, 3. *add.* Or. 3, 46.—* *pleasantry, facetiousness, agreeable wit* or *humour*; dicendi vis egregia, summâ festivitate et venustate conjuncta Cic. Or. 1, 57. homo affluens omni lepore et venustate, Cic. Verr. 5, 54 f. ne tum quidem hominum venustatem et facetias perspicere potuisti? Cic. Flacc. 31.—* *good fortune, felicity, success in love*; quis me fortunatior, venustatisque adeò plenior? Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 8 diem pulchrum celebrem, et venustatis plenum! Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 44. hìc omnes voluptates; in hoc (loco) omnes venustates sunt, Id. Ps. 5, 1, 12. *add.* Stich. 2, 1, 5.—VENUSTŬLUS, a. *somewhat comely* or *pleasant*, Plaut. Alin. 1, 3, 70.

VEPALLĬDUS, a. *very pale*, (sed. al. al.) Hor. S. 2, 1, 129.

VEPRES, um v. ium, m. *rar.* f. *briars* or *brambles, thorns*; *sing.* veprem, & vepre: incendere vepres, Virg. G. 1, 271. hirsuti fecuerunt corpora vepres, ib. 3, 444. sparsi rorabant sanguine vepres, Id. A. 8, 645. cujus (Archimedis) ego quaestor, ignoratum ab Syracusanis, cùm esse omnino negarent, septum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, indagavi sepulchrum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23. corna vepres, et pruna ferunt, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 9. aperire malignas tot veprium nemorumque moras, Stat. Silv. 5, 2, 44. nam saepe videmus illorum spoliis vepreis volitantibus auctas, Lucr. 4, 60. inter fruticeta ac vepres aegrè, nec nisi stratâ sub pedibus veste, evasit, Suet. Ner. 48.—vepres efficiendi consilii spinis rationem talem reddiderunt, *of making hedges by planting thorns*, Col 11, 3, 3.—* *sing.* hunc veprem manifestum est interimi non posse, nisi radicitus effodere velis, *this hedge*, Id. 11, 3, 7. lepus vepre latens, *in a bramble bush*, Ov. M. 5, 618.—VEPRĔCŬLA, ae, f. *a little briar*, or *thornbush*, Cic. Sext. 33.—VEPRĒTUM, i, n. *a place full of briars*, or *set with bramble-bushes*, Col. 4, 32, 1.

VER, vĕris, n. *the spring* time of the year; vere novo, *in the beginning of spring*, Virg. G. 1, 43. *so* vere primo, Plin. 10, 29 f. 43 f. incunte vere, Cic. Sen 15. cum ver esse coeperat, Cic. Verr. 5, 10. annus—per ver melius incipiendus erat: omnia tum florent, tunc est nova temporis aetas, &c. Ov. F. 1, 150. veris praenuncia venit hirundo, ib. 2, 853. vere nitent terrae, vere remissus ager, &c. 4, 126. vere prius flores, aestu numerabis aristas, poma per autumnum, frigoribusque (*i. e.* hieme) nives, quàm &c. Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 57.—ver enim tanquam adolescentiam significat, ostenditque fructus futuros, Cic. Sen. 19. aetatis breve ver, Ov. M. 1, 118. 10, 85. *cf.* 15, 200 &c.—breve ver, (per metonymiam,) *for* flores veris, qui breviter marcescunt, Martial. 2, 46, 2. & 9, 14, 2.—VER sacrum vovere, *to vow a sacrifice of all the young animals born from the first of March to the end of April*; ver sacrum videri pecus quod natum esset inter Cal. Martias, et pridie Cal. Maias, Liv. 34, 44. quod ver attulerit ex suillo, ovillo, caprino, bovillo grege, 22, 10. ver sacrum vovendum, si bellatum prosperè esset, Liv. 22, 9. consules priusquam ab urbe proficiscerentur, ver sacrum ex

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ex pontificum jussu fecere, 33, 44. annis post uno ac viginti factum est, quàm votum, ib. (A. 321.)—Vernus, a. *of spring, vernal*; verni temporis suavitas, Cic. Sen. 19. verni flores, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 9. vernum aequinoctium, Col. 9, 14, 1. nix verno sole soluta, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 27. multi hibernos agnos praeferunt vernis, Plin. 8, 47 s. 72. verni venti, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 7. Verno *sc.* tempore, *in spring time*; tubera tenerrima verno esse, Plin. 19, 3 s. 13. *cf.* ib. c. 5 s. 30. verno arare incipito, Cato, 50. *add.* Col. 4, 10.—Vernālis, e, *of the spring*, Manil. 3, 258. Vernāre, *to appear like spring*; vernat humus, *becomes green*, Ov. M. 7, 284. nihil mollius caelo *sc.* Campaniae, bis floribus vernat, *it has a double spring of flowers*, Flor. 1, 16. arguto passere vernat ager, *is cheered by the chirping sparrow*, Martial. 9, 55, 8. indocilique loquax gutture vernat avis, *sings cheerfully untaught notes*, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 8. apes curam poscentes diligentiorem, cùm vernant, *when they swarm in the spring*, Col. 9, 9, 1. anguis hiberno situ membranâ corporis obductâ, feniculi succo impedimentum illud exuit, nitidusque vernat, *by means of the juice of fennel casts off that slough* or *membrane, and in spring appears sleek*, Plin. 8, 27 s. 41. *cf.* 20, 23 s. 95.—* *metaph.* dum tibi vernarent dubiâ lanugine malae, *began to be covered with the down of youth*, Martial. 2, 61. dum vernat sanguis, *is warm*, i. e. while you are in the bloom of youth, Propert. 4, 5, 57.—* *impersonal.* in Italiâ semper quodammodo vernat, *it is in a manner always spring*, Plin. 2, 50.—arbores fruticesque usque vernantes, *always appearing green and fresh*, Plin. 22, 22 s. 46 s. *so* silvae vernantes, Senec. Herc. Oet. 380. lilia vernantia, *flourishing*, Col. 10, 270. salubri caelo, semperque vernante, *in a healthful climate, and always wild as in spring*, Plin. 7, 2.—Vernātio, ōnis, f. *a serpent's casting its slough* or *skin in spring*, Plin. 29, 6 s. 38. 30, 3 s. 8.—¶ 2. *the slough* or *skin*, when cast off, Id. 29, 6 s. 35.

Veratrum, i, n. *hellebore*, an herb, Plin. 25, 5.

Verax, *true in speech*; *see* Verus.

Verbascum, i, n. *mullein*, an herb, Plin. 25, 10.

Verbēna, ae, f. *vervain*, an herb, *any green grass* or *leaves*, used for adorning the altars, or for any sacred purpose; (verbenae sunt omnes herbae frondesque festae ad aras coronandas, dictae quasi *verbenae*, Acro ad Hor. Od. 4, 11, 7: *add.* Donat. ad Ter. And. 4, 3, 11. Serv. ad Virg. A. 12, 120. E. 8, 65.) *vid.* Liv. 1, 24. Plaut. True. 2, 5, 27. sacerdotes cum infulis et verbenis *(i. e.* ramis oleae) praestò mihi fuerunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 50.—* vervain was used also in medicine, Plin. 22, 2 s. 3. Cels. 2, 33, 10. et alibi passim:—Verbēnāca, ae, f. *vervain*, Plin. 25, 9 s. 59.—Verbenārius, i, m. *an ambassador that carried vervain*; e legatis cùm ad hostes clarigatumque mitterentur, id est, res raptas clarè repetitum, unus utique verbenarius vocabatur, Plin. 22, 2 s. 3 f.—Verbēnatus, a. *crowned* or *covered with vervain*, Suet. Cal. 27.

VERBER, ĕris, n. *(found only in the gen. and abl.* verberis *&* verbere*; in the plur. entire,* verbera, um, &c.) *a scourge, a lash, a whip, a rod or any instrument for striking with*; verbera quae ictus obtulerat, Quinctil. decl. 19, 3 f. impavidus conscendit equos Gradivus, et ictu verberis increpuit, Ov. 14, 820. verberibus caesum te in pistrinum, Dave, dedam usque ad necem, Ter. And. 1, 2, 28. *cf.* Hec. 2, 3, 115. illi instant *(sc.* equis) verbere torto, *they push on the horses with a twisted lash*, Virg. G. 3, 106. *cf.* 252. in verbera pendent, Id. A. 5, 147. magistratus non e bedientem et noxium civem multâ, vinculo, verberibusque coërcento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3.—* verbera fundae, *the thong of a sling*, Virg. G. 1, 309. ¶ 2. *a stroke* or *blow*; Balearis verbere funda, Lucan. 1, 229. verbere converso cessatur et citat hastae, Id. 7, 577. post verbera, *i. e.* post pugnam, Stat. Th. 2, 143 & 172. victrice manum dextrâ robur *(i. e.* clavam) gerens, hic nunc et illuc verbere assiduo rotat, Sener. Her. fur. 800. verbera ventorum vitare imbriumque coacti, *the strong blasts* or *the force of the winds*, Lucr. 5, 955.—convellunt verbera puppes, *the strokes* of the oars *push forward the ships*, Lucan. 3, 528. celsior at cunctis Bruti praetoria puppis verberibus senis agitur, *is impelled* or *moved by six banks of oars*, ibid. 536.—* metaph. mercenariae verbera linguae, *the lashes* or *reproofs of a uncle's tongue*, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 3. verbera linguae, Gell. 2, 2, 17. conscia mens surdo verbera caedit, Juv. 13, 194. *vid.* Surdus.

Verbĕrāre, *to beat* or *strike*; Briseis—candida suffusa verberat ora manu, Propert. 2, 9, 18. belluam—falcato verberat ense, *(al.* vulnerat*)* Ov. M. 4, 726 aequè peccat, qui parentem, et qui servum injuriâ verberat, (ex sententiâ Stoicorum,) Cic. Fin. 4, 27. videtis pendere alios ex arbore, pulsari autem alios et verberari, *bound and scourged*, Cic. Verr. 3, 26. *add.* 5, 54. Liv. 1, 41. virgis oculi verberabantur, Cic. Verr. 5, 62. ante oculos legatorum tormentis Mutinam verberavit *sc.* Antonius, *he struck* or *battered with his engines*, Cic. Phil. 8, 7. Charybdis sinistrum verberat undâ, Virg. A. 3, 423. aquila aethera verberat alis, ib. 12, 756. nive verberat agros Jupiter, Stat. Th. 5, 390. nobilissima Campaniae *(sc.* defruta) exposita sub dio in cadis verberat sole, lunâ, imbre, ventis, aptissimum victui, Plin. 14, 21 s. 27 f. *cf.* Col. de arb. 16. Adriacus qui verberat Ausidus undas, *i. e.* cum impetu influit, Lucan. 2, 408. levi canorum verbere plectro chelym, Senec. Troad. 322. pugnax verberat Eurus, V. Flac. 1, 689. mihi vox nunc verberat, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 177. noli, amabo, verberare lapidem, ne manum perdas, i. e. *do not persist* or *labour in vain*, Id. Carc. 1, 3, 42.—Verberatae grandine vineae, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 29. Plin. 9, 18. Tac. Agr. 41.—¶ metaph. *to upbraid, reproach, to reprove*; me illa quidem verbis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 17. verberavi te cognationis tacito duntaxat convicio, Cic. Fam. 16. 26. *add.* Pis. 26.—* *to vex, baffle* or *confound*, Cic. Or. 3, 21.—Verbĕrātio, ōnis, f. *a striking*; metaph. *a reproof*; mirificam mihi verberationem cessationis epistolâ dedisti, *you gave me your letter a strong reproof for having delayed*

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long to write to you, Cic. Fam. 16, 27.———— VERBERĀTUS, ûs, m. (found only in the ablat.) *a beating*, Plin. 31, 3 f. 23.—VERBERĀBILIS, e, *deserving to be struck* or *beaten*; verberabiliſſimè, etiam rogi as, non fur, ſed trifur? Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 6—VERBĔREUS, a. *worthy of ſtripes* or *often beaten*, Plaut. Capt 5, 1, 51. ain' (*for* aiſne,) verò verbereum caput? *ſay you ſo, you raſcal?* Id. Perſ. 2, 2, 2.—VERBĔRO, ōnis, m. *one that deſerves to be beaten, a knave* or *raſcal*; ain' verò verbero? deos eſſe tui ſimiles putas? Id. Amph. 1, 1, 128. *add.* Pſ. 4, 7, 63. Phor. 4, 4, 3.

VERBUM, i, n. *ſq.* ab aëre *verberato*. Quinctil 1, 6, 34.) *a word, an expreſſion*; verba ſunt rerum notae, Cic. Topic. 8. verbum non amplius addam, Hor. S. 1, 1 f. ſi verbum addideris, Ter. And. 5, 2, 19. neque enim quoties verbum aliquod eſt ſcribendum nobis, toties ejus verbi literae ſunt cogitatione conquirendae, Cic. Or. 2, 30. verba ſimplicia, propria, uſitata, tranſlata, priſca, nova, &c. Id. Or. 24.—¶ 2. *a verb*; verbum eſt una pars orationis, Quinctil. 1, 5, 2. veteres—verba modò et nomina, et convinctiones tradiderunt, *verbs, nouns, and connectives*, Id. 1, 4, 18. *add.* Cic. Or. 3, 49.—¶ 3. *a ſaying*; eodem die iſtuc verbum verè in te accidit, Ter. And. 5, 3, 14. verum illud verbum eſt, vulgò quod dici ſolet, *that is a true ſaying* or *proverb*, ib. 2, §. 15. *ſo* nam vetus verbum hoc quidem eſt, communia eſſe amicorum inter ſe omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 17.—* verba dare alicui, *to deceive* or *impoſe on*, Ter. And. 1, 3, 6. *vid.* DĂRE:—plura illi mandata verbo, quàm ſcripturâ dedi, *I gave him more inſtructions in words than in writing*, Cic Fam. 10, 8. verba *v.* verbum facere, *to ſpeak*; qui nunquam verbum in publico feciſſent, Cic. Brut. 78. *cf.* Id. Verr. 4, 66. Att. 16, 16.—* verba facere de re aliqua in ſenatu, *to make a reference to the ſenate*; ſometimes marked by letters: Q. M. Marcellus coſ. V. F. de provinciis, D. E. R. I. C. *i. e.* quòd Marcus Marcellus verba fecit de provinciis, de eâ re (*ſc.* Patres) ita cenſuêrunt, *whereas* M. Marcellus *made a motion concerning the provinces, the ſenate thus decreed*, Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 16. *ſo* quòd verba facta ſunt de C. Verre, *whereas a motion was made*, Cic. Verr. 4, 64. (A. 15.)—* ſi is—pauca verba feciſſet, *if he had uttered a few words*, i. e. had repeated the form of words, uſual at the dedication of a temple, Cic. Dom 46.—cauſam apud Philippum regem verbo, re ipsâ apud Polyſpercontem dicere juſſus eſt, *to plead his cauſe before Philip in appearance* or *pretence, but in reality* &c. Nep. Phoc. 3.—verbo de ſententiâ deſtitit, *at a word's ſpeaking*, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 12.—verbi cauſâ *v.* gratiâ, *for the ſake of example*, Cic. Fat. 6. Fin. 5, 11.—uno verbo, *in one word, to be brief*, Id. Phil. 2, 22. Cato, 157.—bona verba quaeſo, *good words, I pray!* i. e. *ſoftly, do not be angry*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 33.—verba iſthaec ſunt, *mere words*, Id. Phor. 3, 2, 32. verba fiunt mortuo, i. e. *he ſpeaks in vain*, ib. 5, 8, 26. hoc age; ſatis jam verborum eſt, 2, 3, 89—fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expreſſae, *tranſlated word for word* or *literally*, Cic. Fin. 1, 2. *ſo* verbum de verbo expreſſum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11. nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus interpres, Hor. Art. 133. in quibus non verbum pro verbo neceſſe habui reddere, Cic. de opt gen. orat. 5. itaque iſtum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaearcho tranſtuli, Id. Att. 6, 2.—haec eum ad verbum dixiſſe refert, *theſe very words*, Suet. Caeſ. 30. exercenda eſt memoria, ediſcendis ad verbum quàm plurimis et noſtris ſcriptis et alienis, *in getting exactly by heart*, Cic. Or. 1, 34. ſomnium miriſcè ad verbum cum re convenit, Id. Div. 1, 44.* ſcribe ſalutem tuo patri verbis tuis, *wiſh health to your father in your own name*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 79. annulus, quem ego militi darem tuis verbis, *in your name, as from you*, Id. Mil. 3, 3, 39. Atticae meis verbis ſuavium dēs, *give* your daughter Attica *a kiſs for me* or *in my name*, Cic. Att. 16, 11 f. gratum mihi feceris, ſi uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus, Id. Fam. 15, 8. cum Sullâ locutus ſum, ut ei meis verbis diceret, ut &c. *to tell her from me*, ib. 5, 11. legati venerant, denunciatum Fabio ſenatûs verbis, ne ſaltum Ciminium tranſiret. *to charge* Fabius *in name of the ſenate*, Liv. 9, 36 f.—* unumquodque iſtorum verbûm, *for* verborum, Plaut. Aſin 1, 3, 1. *ſo* verbûm ſat eſt, Id. Truc. 2, 8 f.—VERBŌSUS, a. *full of words, talkative, verboſe*, Cic. Mur. 14. habes epiſtolam verboſiorem fortaſſe, quam velles, Cic. Fam. 7, 3 f. verboſior expoſitio, Quinctil. 2, 4, 79. verboſiſſimi loci, Id. 2, 4, 31. VERBŌSĕ, adv. *in many words, verboſely*, Cic. Muren. 12. haec ad te ſcripſi verboſius, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 15. ea verboſius quàm neceſſe erat, expoſuimus, Quinctil. 3, 11 f.

VERCŬLUM, i, n. (*a* ver,) *a little ſpring*, Plaut. Caſ. 4, 4, 15.

VĔRE, adv. *truly*; *ſee* Verus.

VERECUNDUS, a. (*a* vereor,) *modeſt, baſhful, ſhamefaced*; habetis ſermonem bene longum hominis utinam non impudentis, illud quidem certè non nimis verecundi, Cic. Or. 2, 88. decet verecundum eſſe adoleſcentem, Plaut. Aſin. 5, 1, 6. illa verecundo vix tollens lumina vultu, Ov. M. 14, 840. verba parum verecunda, *immodeſt*, Quinctil. 10, 1, 9. mores diſtant a carmine noſtri; vita verecunda eſt, muſa jocoſa mihi, Ov. Tr. 2, 353. verecundiorem eſſe in poſtulando, Cic. Phil. 12, 5. *cf.* Fam. 7, 33, 5. Pompeius in appetendis honoribus immodicus, in gerendis verecundiſſimus, *very moderate*, Paterc. 2, 33.—* illa—verecundo pulchra ſuffunditur ora rubore, *ſhe has her beautiful face overſpread with a modeſt bluſh*, Ov. M. 1, 484. fugit juventas, et verecundus color reliquit ora, *and a ruddy complexion has left my face*, Hor. Epod. 17, 21.—* ſed hoc dicere ruſticо verecundum eſt, *the countryman is aſhamed* or *cannot with a good countenance plead this*, Quinctil. 7, 1, 57.—— VERECUNDĔ, adv. *modeſtly, baſhfully*; Cic. Fin. 5, 2. verecundiùs hac de re loquor, Cic. Or. 1, 37. VERECUNDIA, ae, f. *modeſty, baſhfulneſs, ſhamefacedneſs*; veretur liber, metuit ſervus; hoc eſt, verecundia ingenuitatis cujuſdam eſt, et modeſtiae; unde in laude ponitur: timor eſt animi ſibi malè conſcii ob culpam admiſſam, et meritam

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tam noxam, Donat. ad Ter. And. 3, 2, 16. custos virtutum omnium, dedecus fugiens,—verecundia est, Cic. Part. 23. verecundiam timiditas imitatur, ib. homo, solum animal natum pudoris ac verecundiæ particeps, Cic. Fin. 4, 7. *add.* Off. 1, 35. verecundia, bonum in adolescente signum, Senec. Ep. 11. homo timidus, virginali verecundiâ, Cic. Quint. 11 f. Cæsar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit, *my reserve*, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 3. juvenis juvenem appello, quò minor sit inter nos hujus sermonis verecundia, *that there may be less reserve in this conversation between us*, Liv. 26, 50. verecundia negandi, *an unwillingness to refuse*, Id. Or. f.—* verecundia ætatis, *respect, veneration* or *reverence for age*, Liv. 1, 3 & 6. *so* quando nec ordinis hujus ulla, nec reipublicæ est verecundia, Id. 4, 45. verecundia majestatis magistratuum timorem vicit, 2, 36. legum, 10, 13. ille nec vitrici, nec parentis, nec deorum immortalium verecundiam habet, 39, 11. verecundia adversus regem nobis obstat, 34, 54. ne auctorem ponam, verecundia ipsius facit, *respect for the author* of the saying *prevents me from mentioning his name*, Quinctil. 6, 3, 64. fuit sponsa tua apud me eâdem, qua apud parentes suos, verecundiâ, *your bride has been treated with the same respectful attention in my camp, as in the house of her parents*, Liv. 26, 50.—* *timid bashfulness*, which prevents one from speaking in publick; verecundia, vitium quidem, sed amabile, *a failing, but amiable*;—est timor quidam, reducens animum ab iis, quæ facienda sunt, unde confusio, et coepti poenitentia, et subitum silentium, Quinctil. 12, 5, 2 & 3.—* commendari se verecundiâ oris adeo sentiebat, ut &c. *he was so sensible that he was recommended by the modest appearance of his countenance, that*, &c. Suet. Dom. 18.—— VERECUNDĀRI, *to be bashful* or *ashamed*; verecundari neminem apud mensam decet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 77. Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere, et ob eam causam verecundanti in publicum prodire, mater dixit, &c. *ashamed to appear in publick*, Cic. Or. 2, 61. *add.* 3, 9.

VERĒDUS, i, m. *a swift horse*, such as was used in hunting, Martial. 12, 14. & 14, 86.—anciently *a carriage-horse*; veredos antiqui dixerunt, quòd *veherent rhedas*, id est, ducerent, Festus: hence in later writers, VERĒDUS denotes *a post-horse*, Auson. Ep. 8, 7. & 14, 13. and VEREDĀRIUS, i, m. *a courier*, who carried publick messages on post-horses, Sidon. Appolin. l. 5. Ep. 7.—The couriers (CURSORES,) appointed by Augustus, first travelled on foot, and were changed at every stage; transmitting the letters, which they carried, one to another; but afterwards they travelled in carriages, and the same couriers carried the publick letters all the way, either to or from the provinces; only changing horses at the different stages. Thus they could also give verbal information concerning any thing, like our publick messengers, Suet. Aug. 49.

VERĒRI, (vĕreor, vĕritus,) *to fear with respectful awe, to revere, to reverence*; applied properly to free men, as TIMEO and METUO to slaves: metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic. Sen. 11. veremur quidem vos, Romani; et, si ita vultis, etiam timemus; sed plus veremur et timemus deos immortales, Liv. 39, 37 quid? veteranos non veremur? nam timeri se ne ipsi quidem volunt, Cic. Phil. 12, 12. *cf.* Plaut. Amph. prol. 22.—* *but this distinction is not always observed; and* vereor *is often used for* metuo *or* timeo, *I fear*; quique Jovem, et eadem sperno, et penetrabile fulmen Nerei, te vereor; tua fulmine saevior ira est, (Cyclops loquitur,) Ov. M. 13, 857. sic illas vereor *sc.* Minervam et Junonem, Id. Ep. 17, 243. animo pejora vereturi, *he fears worse things in his mind*, Ov. M. 1, 587. pro lupo pavidae bella verentur oves, Id. Tr. 5, 10, 26. vereor Gallica bella, Cic. Att. 14, 4. vereri fretum, Id. Ep. 19, 84. locum, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 53. nihil, Id. M. 7, 67. saxa, Id. P. 3, 6, 44. tactum assilientis aquae, Id. M. 6, 108. utque solent famuli, cùm verbera saeva verentur, tendere submissae ad tua crura manus *sc.* liceat mihi, Ov. Ep. 20, 78—vereor, quid sit, Ter. And. 1, 4, 7. heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum evaderet, 1, 2, 4. perii! hoc quid sit, vereor, Id. Eun. 4, 3, 2. nihil est, quod vereare, *I have nothing to fear*, Id. Phor. 5, 1, 11. *so* nihil adhuc est, quod vereare, Clinia, *as yet, you have no cause to fear*, Id. Heaut. 1, 2, 1. quodque verebar erat, *and it was, as I feared*, Ov. Ep. 14, 36.—* *with the infinitive*; hei mihi! vereor dicere, Ter. And. 2, 1, 23. vereor committere, ut &c. Cic. Leg. 1, 13. ah! vereor coram in ore te laudare amplius, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5. *cf.* Phor. 1, 5, 11. And. 3, 4, 3. 5, 3, 33. muros intrare verens, *al.* vetans,) Ov. M. 15, 616. veritus committere pugnam, Ov. F. 1, 267. *cf.* Tr. 4, 5, 5. Caes. B. G. 5, 6.—* *with the genitive*; neque hujus veritus feminae primariae, quin &c. *and did not regard this excellent woman*, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 7. ne tui quidem testimonii veritus, *sal.* tuum testimonium,) Cic. Att. 8, 4.—* *with the dative*; vos autem mihi veremini, ne &c. *you are afraid for me* or *on my account*, Cic. Acad. 4, 45. eo minùs veritus navibus, quòd in littore mollique aperto deligatas ad anchoras relinquebat, *being less afraid for* or *concerning his ships on that account, because* &c. Caes. B. G. 5, 9.—*with prepositions*; ego dudum nonnihil veritus sum, Deve, abs te, ne &c. *I for some time past have been somewhat afraid of you*, Ter. And. 3, 4, 3. ergo et metus periculi hortabatur eum interimere, a quo supplicium verebatur, *from whom*, A. in Heren. 2, 19. equidem de te hil tale verebar, *I feared no such thing from you* or *had no such fear of you*, Virg. A. 9, 207. de qua (Carthagine) non antè vereri desinam, quàm illam excisam esse cognovero, Cic. Sen. 6.—* *with conjunctions*; vereor ne quid Andria adportet mali, Ter. And. 1, 1, 46. *add.* Eun. 1, 2, 1. Heaut. 1, 2, 24. 2, 2, 2. Ad. 2, 4, 5. &c. ne ejus supplicio Divum animum offenderet, verebatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 13. *add.* 1, 42. Cic. Or. 1, 55. Sull. 23. non enim vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 4. non quò verear, ne tua virtus opinioni hominum non responderet: sed mehercule, &c. cum veneris, non habeas jam quod cures, ib. Ep. 5. *add.* Ep. 6, 7 &c.—accepi tuas literas, quibus ille tellum

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ellexi, te vereri, ne superiores mihi redditae non ssent, Cic. Fam. 14, 5. verebamini, ne non id acerem, quod recepissem semel? *were you afraid that I would not do, what I had once promised?* Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 8. veritus, ut hostium impetus ustinere non posset, Caes. B. G. 5, 45.—* vereor, ut Dolabella ipse satis nobis prodesse possit, *for* ne non possit, Cic. Fam. 14, 14. *so* verebar, ut redderentur *sc.* literae, ib. 12, 19. haud vereor, si in te solo sit situm, sed vim ut queas ferre, *but* (I fear) *that you cannot bear force* or *constraint*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 42. dies mihi ut satis sit vereor ad agendum, *I am afraid that this day will not be sufficient for executing* my projects, Ter. And. 4, 2, 22. sed firmae hae vereor ut sint nuptiae, *I fear this will not be a lasting match*, Id. Hec. 1, 2, 26. at vereor ut placari possit *sc.* uxor, *I fear she cannot be reconciled to me*, Id. Phor. 5, 7, 72.—* *passiv. imperf.* Cyrenaïci, quos non est veritum, in voluptate summum bonum ponere, *for* qui non veriti sunt, Cic. Fin. 2, 13.—VERENS invidiam, *fearing envy*, Nep. 18, 5. verens, ne &c. Id. 2, 5. & 10, 4. vos tamen deos verentes, &c. Cic. Sen. 22.—boves— verentes plagarum et acclamationum, *afraid of strokes and of loud blustering words*, Col. 6, 2, 14.—VĔRENDUS, a. *venerable*; augustâ gravitate verendus, Ov. M. 9, 270. majestas verenda, ib. 4, 539. Patres verendi, Id. P. 3, 1, 143. *add.* Tr. 5, 6, 31. alius os verberat, alius pectus et ventrem, atque etiam (foedum dictu!) verenda obtundit, *his privy parts*, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 2. *so* verendae partes equi, Veget. 1, 7.—¶ 2. *terrible, formidable*; Alexander Partho verendus, Lucan. 10, 46. fluctus verendi classibus, ib. 5, 502.—VERĔTRUM, i, n. *i. e.* membrum virile, Suet. Tib. 62. Phaedr. 4, 13. veretrum jumenti, Veget. 3, 15.

VERGĔRE, (sinè praet. & sup.) *to decline* or *incline, to lie* or *look towards*, eorum (*sc.* finium, *i. e.* ejus regionis) una pars—vergit ad septentriones, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. *cf.* B. C. 1, 45. portus, qui in meridiem vergit, Liv. 37, 31. quà vergit ad mare, Curt. 7, 1, 7. ad occidentem, 4, 7, 19. ad septemtrionem, 6, 4, 17. ad orientem, 6, 6, 23. arx, quà ad meridiem vergit, Nep. 5, 2. nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere, quàm ad Asiam maluissemus, Cic. Phil. 11, 11.—* *metaph.* nox vergit ad lucem, *advances* or *approaches*; Curt. 4, 7, 22. suam aetatem vergere, *that his life was on the decline*, Tac. An. 2, 43. quo vergat pondere lethum, *in which scale death sinks down*, i. e. which scale preponderates, Virg. A. 12, 725. mentis meae quò pondera vergant, *to what the thoughts of my mind incline*, Lucan. 8, 280. nec Fortuna diu rerum tot pondera vergens, *balancing, keeping in suspence*, Id. 7, 504.—* *passiv.* in terras igitur quoque solis vergitur ardor, *tends* or *is bent downwards towards the earth*, Lucr. 2, 212.—¶ 2. *to pour*; illi imprudentes ipsi sibi saepe venenum vergebant, Lucr. 5, 1008. *so* in gelidos vergit amoma sinus, (*al.* fudit; *al.* versit v. verxit, *perf. a* vergo,) Ov. P. 1, 9, 52. spumantesque mero paterae vergunt, *are poured out*, Stat. Th. 6, 211. *cf.* Virg. A. 6, 244 et ibi Serv.—* Illyria Ionias vergens Epidaurus in undas, *inclining* or *lying towards*, Lucan. 2, 624. alter (*sc.* Pompeius) vergentibus annis in senium, *now advanced in years*, Lucan. 1, 129. *cf.* 2, 105. omnibus ejus (*sc.* terrae) partibus in medium vergentibus, *tending towards the middle* or *centre*, Cic. N. D. 2, 45. (G. 3.) vergente jam die, *drawing towards evening*, Suet. Oth. 7. Caesar, vergente jam senectâ, *now in the vale of years*, Tac. An. 4, 41. *so* vergens annis femina, Tac. An. 13, 19. aegri vergentes in lethargum, *in danger of falling into a lethargy*, Plin. 32, 10 f. 38. illud (aes) suo colore pretiosum ad jecinoris formam vergens, *resembling the colour of a liver*, Id. 34, 2 f. 3 f. nardus colore languido in candidum vergente, *inclining to white*, Id. 12, 12 f. 26.

VERGĬLIAE, ārum, f. (ita dictae, quòd *vere* exoriuntur, Isidor. 3, 70. quia earum ortu *ver* finitur, et aestas incipit, Festus.) *the* Pleiades or *seven stars*, Cic. N. D. 2, 44.

VERĬCŬLUM, & vericulātus; *see* VERU.

VĔRIDĬCUS, a. (verus & dico,) *speaking truth, true*; veridicum oraculum, Catull. 63, 326. veridicos Parcae coeperunt edere cantus, *i. e.* vera vaticina, ib. 306. vir—omnia veridico qui quondam ex ore profudit, *i. e.* Epicurus, Lucr. 6, 6. veridicis igitur purgavit pectora dictis, ib. 23. veridicae sorores, *truth-speaking sisters*, i. e. two prophetic sister-goddesses, worshipped at Antium, under the name of FORTUNAE, Martial. 5, 1, 3. (A. 147.) veridicae causae inimicitiarum, *true, just*, Cic. Flac. 32. veridicae voces ex occulto missae, Id. Div. 1, 45. cur enim non videantur oracula, à certissimo die (*al.* deo) maximèque veridico usu profecta, *derived from time and experience, the most certain and truest instructor*, Plin. 18, 4 f. 6. veridico exitu confecuto, *an event having followed, which verified the prediction*, Id. 7, 16 f. 15.

VĔRISĬMĬLIS, e, *like the truth, likely, credible, probable*; volunt probabile aliquid esse, et quasi verisimile, Cic. Acad. 4, 10 f. *cf.* Or. 2, 19. non est verisimile, ut &c. Id. Rosc. A. 41. verisimile erit, aliquem commisisse, &c. ib. 20. verisimile non est, ut ille homo &c. Cic. Verr. 4, 6. *cf.* Sull. 20. Sext. 36. non verisimile est, quàm sit in utroque genere et creber, et distinctus Cato, *it is not credible* or *it is incredible*, Cic. Brut. 17 f mihi quidem non sit verisimile, *I indeed cannot believe it*, Ter. And. 1, 3, 20. tot concurrunt verisimilia, Id. Hec. 1, 2, 65. videbitur magis verisimile id esse, Id. Heaut. 4, 5, 54. erat verisimile hunc mentiri, cujus interesset, quàm illum, qui &c. Cic. Fin. 2, 17. verisimillimum mihi videtur, quodam tempore &c.—* veri *and* similis *are sometimes disjoined*; narratio veri quidem similis ex his rationibus esse poterit, Cic. Inv. 1, 21. haec ego nunc physicorum oracula fundo, vera, an falsa, nescio, sed veri tamen similiora, quàm vestra, Id Cic. N. D. 1, 24. ut in omni disputatione, quid esset simillimum veri, quaereremus, Id. Tusc. 5, 4.—VERISIMILITŪDO, ĭnis, f. *probability, likelihood, resemblance of truth*, Cic. Acad. 4, 33.—VERILŌQUIUM, i, n. *etymology*, Cic. Topic. 8.—VERIVERBIUM, i, n. *a true speech*,

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speech, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 36.—VĒRĬTAS, ātis. f. *truth*; *see* VĒRUS.

VERĪTUS, part. *having feared*; *see* VĔRĔRI.

VERMIS, is, m. *a worm*, Plin. 18, 17. Lucr. 2, 870.—VERMICŬLUS, i, m. *a little worm, a grub*, Id. 2, 898.—est vermiculus in linguâ canum, qui vocatur a Graecis LYTTA, quo exempto infantibus catulis, nec rabidi fiunt, nec fastidium (*sc.* aquae) sentiunt, Plin. 29, 5 f. 32. VERMICŬLĀRI, *to breed worms, to be infested with worms*, Plin. 17, 24 f. 37.—VERMICULĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the breeding of worms* in trees and fruits, ib. *cf.* c. 11 f. 16 ad fin.—VERMICŬLĀTUS, a. *having a certain resemblance to little worms*; emblema vermiculatum, *a tesselated pavement*, variegated with small bits of marble of different colours, Cic. de Or. 3, 43. Orat. 44. vermiculatis ad effigies rerum et animalium cruftis, Plin. 35, 1.—VERMICŬLĀTĒ, adv. *in a tesselated manner*, Quinct. 9, 4, 113.—VERMĪNA, um, n. *piercing pains in the intestines, a griping of the guts*, Festus; Lucr. 5, 995.—VERMĪNĀRE, *to breed* or *produce worms*; fulmine ictа intra paucos dies verminant, Senec. nat. q. 2, 31 f.—* *to pinch, to twitch, to cause an aching pain, to ache*; si tibi morosâ prurigine verminat auris, Martial. 14, 23. *so in the passiv. depon.* delinimenta podagrae meae compono, contentus, si rarius accedit, et si minus verminatur, Senec. de vitâ beatâ, c. 17.—VERMĪNŌSUS, a. *full of worms, infested with worms*; fuccus auribus verminosis instillatur, Plin. 20, 14 f. 52. verminosa ulcera, Id. 26, 14 f. 87. *add.* 17, 28 f. 47.

VERNA, ae, m. (*q.* vere natus, Festus,) *a slave born in the house of his master, a home-born slave*; verna, ministeriis ad nutus aptus heriles, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 6. nutrix, quae vernas alit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 104. verna Canopi Crispinus, *a slave born in* Canopus, Juv. 1, 26. vernae, ditis examen domûs, Hor. Epod. 2, 65. ante Larem proprium vescor, vernaque procaces pasco libatis dapibus, Id. 8. 2, 6, 66. *cf.* Martial. 3, 58, 22. sit mihi verna satur, Id. 2, 90, 9.—de plebe Remi, Numaeque verna, i. e. *a plebeian born at Rome*, Mart. 10, 76, 4.—urbanus tibi, Caecili, vidéris; non es, crede mihi, quid ergo? verna es, *i. e.* scurra impudens et procax, *a petulant buffoon*, Mart. 1, 42.—* *used as an adj.* vernae apri, *i. e.* ibi nati, Martial. 1, 50, 24. et vernae tuberes, *produced at home, domestick, not foreign*, opp. *to* Libyci, Id. 13, 43. *so* piscina rhombum pascit, et lupos vernas, *and pikes natives of the pond*, Id. 10, 30, 21. agebas vernam equitem, *though a slave, you lived as* merry *as a knight*, Juv. 9, 10. *cf.* Martial. 1, 85, 3. verna liber, *a book written in Rome*, Mart. 3, 1 f.—VERNŬLA, ae, m. *a little* or *young home-born slave*, Martial. 5, 38, 20. 14, 54. Juv. 14, 169.—*a little* or *mean slave*; puer—quem sequitur custos angustae vernula capsae, *attended by a slave to carry his little satchel after him to school*, Id. 10, 117. *add.* Martial. 12, 71.—Tiberinus (*sc.* lupus,) et ipse vernula riparum, *a pike bred in the* Tiber, Id. 5, 105. praeter libellos vernulas nihil misi, *except books written at home* or rather *except my witty, jocose epigrams*, Mart. 5, 18, 4. *cf.* 1, 42, 2.——— VERNĂCŬLUS, a. *born* or *produced at home, bred in one's city* or *country, native, domestic, not foreign or exotic, vernacular*; aquatilium vocabula partim sunt vernacula, partim peregrina, *are partly vernacular, partly foreign*, Varr. L. L. 4, 12. vernaculis artificibus, quia hister Tusco verbo ludio vocabatur, nomen histrionibus inditum, *the native actors* or *performers were called* histriones, *from a Tuscan word* hister, *signifying* a player, Liv. 7, 2. aves v. volucres partim advenae sunt, ut hirundines et grues; partim vernaculae, ut gallinae ac columbae, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7. nobis nostrum vernaculum (*sc.* genus gallorum et gallinarum) maximè placet, *we are most pleased with our own* Italian *kind of* fowls, Col. 8, 2, 5. *so* ne equos quidem in trigariis praeferri illos vernaculis animadverto, Plin. 37, 13 f. 77. vernaculum pecus peregrino longè est utilius, *cattle bred and brought up in our own country is much more profitable than what is brought from another country*, Col. 7, 3, 13. vernacula examina, *the swarms of our own bee-hives*; opp. *to* silvestria examina, *wild swarms* of bees, Id. 9, 9, 2. vernacula multitudo, nuper acto in urbe delectu, *the multitude of new soldiers, lately levied in the city, composed chiefly of freedmen and the meanest of the plebeians*, Tac. An. 1, 31. *cf.* Suet. Aug. 25. Paterc. 2, 111. Dio, 55. p. 569.—quò minùs addubitamus de eo fructu, qui velut indigena peculiarisque et vernaculus est hujus soli, *which being, as it were, originally a native* of the country, *is peculiarly and naturally adopted to this soil*, Col. 3, 8, 5. nam quae peregrina ex diversâ regione semina transferuntur, minùs sunt familiaria nostro solo, quàm vernacula, *are less familiar to our soil, than such as are produced in it*, Id. 3, 4, 1. ulmorum duo esse genera convenit, Gallicum, et vernaculum; illud Atinia, hoc nostra dicitur (*sc.* ulmus, Id. 5, 6, 2. Punicum cicer, vel hoc vernaculum, Id. 9, 1, 8. potissima nobilitas datur uvis peculiaribus atque vernaculis Italiae, Plin. 14, 2, f. 4, 3. vernacula putatio, *the method of pruning used in our country*, i. e. *in Italy*, Id. 17, 23 f. 33, 25. quotidianis et vernaculis rebus satisfacere me posse huic populo non putabam, Cic. Or. 3, 24.—consilium vernaculum, *a counsel formed by myself*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2 f. crimen domesticum et vernaculum, *i. e.* fictum ab accusatore, Cic. Verr. 3, 61. moriar, si praeter te quemquam reliquum habeo, in quo possim imaginem antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis agnoscere, *in whom I can discover the image of the ancient and native pleasantry of our country*, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 7. Tincam, non minùs multa ridiculè dicentem, Granius obrudebat, nescio quo sapore vernaculo, *with I do not know what native wit* or *humour*, Cic. Brut. 46. vernaculâ, ut rebantur, urbanitate, Tac. H. 2, 88.—VERNACULUS, i, m. *a slave*, Senec. Ben. 6, 11. vernaculorum dicta, *the petulant* or *scurrilous sayings of slaves*, Martial. 10, 3. VERNĀLIS & vernilis, e, *of* or *pertaining to a home-born slave, servile, fawning*: vernilis blanditia, *servile flattery*, Tac. H. 2, 59.—vernile dictum, *a scurrilous saying*, ib. 3, 32.—VERNALITER & verni-

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pernaliter, adv. *like a slave, nimbly*, Hor. S. 2, 108. VERNILITAS, ātis, f. *servility*, Senec. Ep. 95.—¶ 2. *scurrility, petulance*; puer subdolae ac fucatae vernilitatis, Plin. 34, 8 s. 19, 17. nec servili vernilitate imbuatur, Quinctil. 1, 11, 2. *cf.* Senec. de constant. Sapient. c. 11.

VERNĀLIS & vernus, *of the spring*; vernāre, &c. *see* Ver.

VERO, adv. *(a* vērus,*) truly, certainly, indeed*; —*used in affirming or denying any thing*; ea verò clementis est, Sall. Cat. 58, 16. tunc verò cerneres, ib. 61. est verò fortunatus ille, &c. Cic. Marcell. 1. non verò tam isti, quàm tu ipse, imperator, &c. Id. Sen. 9. quod saepe praefers et illi obtendisti, et verò etiam mihi, Cic. Att. 16, 7. qui et per se, et per suos, et verò etiam per clientes defendatur, Id. Muren. 22. quod me admones de nostrâ Uraniâ,—ego verò memini, Dic. Q. fr. 2, 9.—¶ 2. *in irony*; egregiam verò laudem, et spolia ampla refertis, tuque, puerque tuus, Virg. A. 4, 93. sanè, quia verò hae mihi patent semper fores, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 9. *cf.* Cic. Verr. 1, 47. Phil. 13, 11.—¶ 3. *in asking and answering questions*; ain' *(for* aisne) verò, verbero? Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 128. tune jubes hoc? Da. ego verò jubeo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 2. hoccine agis, an non? *do you mind or attend to what I say, or not?* Da. ego verò istuc *sc.* ago, *yes indeed I do attend*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 13. fugin' *(for* fugisne) hinc? Byr. ego verò, ac lubens, ib. 2, 1, 37. est verò huic tedendum, Chremē? ib. 5, 4, 24. itane verò obsurbet? ib. v. 23. eho laudas, qui heros fallunt? L. in loco, ego verò laudo, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 26. nne es adjutor amanti filio? Li. fam verò, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 42. tu te hodie abiisse hinc negas? Am. ego enimvero; nunc, inquit, dicam, opinor, quod sentio: tu verò, inquam, Tite, Cic. Brut. 85. nonne sapiens, si fame ipse conficiatur, substulerit cibum alteri homini ad nullam rem utili? minimè verò, *by no means surely*, Cic. Off. 3, 6.—* in answering VERÒ is sometimes put at the beginning of the sentence: fuisti saepe, credo, cùm Athenis esses, in scholis philosophorum; A. verò, ac libenter quidem, *yes, and with great pleasure*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11. *so* sed tu orationes nostras veterés explicabis? verò, inquam, Brute, Dic. Brut. 87. *add.* Div. 1, 46. Mur. 31.—¶ 4. *for* verè, *truly, justly, really*; eho, mavis vituperari alsò, quàm verò extolli? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 21. nemo fefe ait, qui non est, esse; et qui verò est, negat, Id. Capt. 3, 4, 35. *add.* Merc. 3, 4, 35. Truc. 2, 2, 47.

VERO, conj. *for* autem, sed, *but*; est oratori finitimus poëta,—multis verò ornandi generibus locus, Cic. Or. 1, 16. quod reprehendendum fortasse minùs, quaerendum verò magis etiam atque etiam videtur, Cic. Caecin. 2. *add.* Brut. 77. Caes. B. G. 1, 12. Nep. in Alcib. 4.—* *it serves for transitions*; age verò ceteris in rebus quali sit temperantiâ, considerate, Cic. Manil. 14. *add.* Phil. 2, 8. Marcell. 4.

VERPA, ae, f. *i. e.* veretrum v. mentula, Catull. 28, 12.—VERPUS, a. *circumcised*, Juv. 14, 104. Mart. 7, 81. 11, 95.

VERRERE, (verro, verri, versum, *antiq.* versum,) *to drag, to draw along*; maria ac terras, caelumque profundum quippe ferant rapidi secum, verrantque per auras *(sc.* venti,) Virg. A. 1, 59 et ibi Serv. *cf.* Lucr. 1, 280 caesariemque meam—longa per aequora vero, Ov. M. 13, 961. *cf.* v. 492. tu pisces hiberno ex aequore verris, Hor. S. 2, 3, 235.—¶ 2. *to sweep* or *scour, to brush, to make clean*; qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, Cic. Parad. 5, 2. verre pavimentum, Juv. 14, 60. nihil opus nobis ancillâ, nisi quae texat, quae molat, lignum caedat, aedes verrat, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 63. *cf.* Ov. F. 4, 695. unda priùs spargat, virgaque verrat humum, Ov. F. 4, 736. et tonsam raro pectine *(i. e.* rastro) verrit humum, Ov. rem. 192. quidquid de Libycis verritur arcis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 10. *cf.* Ov. F. 2, 513. aedilem Vespasianum C. Caesar, succensens propter curam verrendis viis non adhibitam, luto jussit oppleri, *angry at him for not having taken care to keep the streets clean*, Suet Vesp. 5, * *metaph.* delphines—aequora verrebant caudis, *swept the seas with their tails*, Virg. A. 8, 674. et gradiens imâ verrit vestigia caudâ, Id. G. 3, 59. nautae adnixi torquent spumas, et caerula *(sc.* aequora) verrunt, Id. A. 3, 208. certatim socii feriunt mare, et aequora verrunt, ib 290. 5, 778. remis vada livida verrunt, 6, 320 *cf.* Ov. A. 3, 8, 43. caerula verrentes abiegnis aequora palmis, *i. e.* remis, Catull. 63, 7.—summae caudâ verruntur arenae, *the surface of the sand is swept by their tails*, Ov. M. 10, 701. stratae passim matres, crinibus templa verrentes, Liv. 3, 7. & 26, 9. *add.* Sil. 6, 561. draco—torto pectore verrit humum, Ov. Ep. 12, 104. Boreas—verrit humum, Ov. M. 6, 706. *add.* 11, 166. pontus—fulvas ex imo verrit arenas, ib. 11, 499.—non arva viri, non aequora verrunt, *the men do not till the ground, nor sail on the sea*, Stat. Th. 5, 309. *so* aptaque verrendis fidera quaeret aquis, Ov. A. 1, 9, 14.—retibus aequor verrere, *to fish*, Sil. 14, 262. *cf.* Manil. 4, 285.—quidquid ponitur, hinc et inde verris, *you snatch up or carry away*, Mart. 2, 37. *cf.* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 7.—* facite, ut offendam parata, verse—omnia, *see that I find all things ready, brushed or scoured*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 31. verse templa, *swept* or *made clean*, Senec. fragment. apud Diomed. l. 1. p. 375. *so* verse focis *sc.* in, (sed. al. al.) Propert. 3, 13, 42.

VERRES, is, m. *a hog not castrated, a boar-pig*; castrantur verres commodissimè anniculi, utique ne minores quàm semestres; quo facto nomen mutant, atque e verribus vocantur majales, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21. *add.* Col. 7, 11. Hor. Od. 3, 22, 7.—* metaph. used as a term of reproach for *a man*; nisi huic verri affertur merces, &c. Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 67. *so* repente—ex homine, tanquam aliquo Circaeo poculo, factus est Verres, (dictum ambiguè,) Cic. Caecil. 17. Sacerdotem exsecrabantur *(sc.* Siculi,) qui verrem tam nequam reliquisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 46. *cf.* Quinctil. 6, 3, 55. (vid. Cl. B. in VERRES.)—VERRĪNUS, a. *of a boar pig*; adipe verrino inungi putant utile, Plin. 28, 9 s. 37. verrinum jecur, ib. c. 10 s. 42.

VERRICŬLUM, i, n. *a drag-net*, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext.

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ext. 7. *cf.* Serv. ad Virg. A. 1, 59.—VERRICŬLĀTUS, a. *made in the form of a drag-net, (sed mel.* vericulātus, *a* veru,) Col. 2, 21, 3.

VERRŪCA, ae, f. *a wart*, an excrescence on the skin, growing chiefly on the hands, and usually without pain; ocimum—verrucas mixto atramento sutorio tollit, Plin. 20, 12 f. 48 f.—metaph. *an excrescence* on gems, Id. 37, 12 f. 74. * *a small prominence* or *protuberance* on the top of a mountain; saxea est verruca in summo montis vertice, Quinctil. 8, 3, 48. *cf.* Gell. 3, 7. & Non. 2, 909. which Quinctilian calls *a low metaphor*, (humilis translatio,) 8, 6, 14.—* *a small vice* or *failing*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 74. *vid.* TUBER.—VERRUCŬLA, ae, f. *a little wart*; caper, cui sub maxillis binae verruculae collo dependent, optimus habetur, Col. 7, 6, 2.—VERRUCŌSUS, a. *full of warts, warty*; *whence* Q. Fabius Maximus *was called* VERRUCŌSUS, *from a wart on his upper lip*, Plutarch. in vita ejus, p. 174. *cf.* Plin. 34, 7 f. 18. Cic. Brut. 14.—* metaph. *rough, unpolished*; sunt, quos Pacuvius, et verrucosa moretur Antiŏpa, *there are* some, *whom* Pacuvius, *and his rugged* stile in the tragedy called *Antiŏpa, delights*, Pers. 1, 77.——

VERRUCĀRIA, ae, f. the herb *wartwort* or *turnsole*; verrucas cum sale tollit succus è folio *(sc.* helioscopii;) unde nostri verrucariam herbam appellavêre, aliis cognominari effectibus digniorem, Plin. 22, 21 f. 29.

VERRUNCĀRE, neut. *to turn*, Festus, & Non. 2, 875. Divi divaeque, maria terrasque qui colitis, vos precor quaesoque, uti quae in meo imperio gesta sunt, geruntur, postque gerentur, ea mihi, populo plebique Romanae, sociis nominique Latino,—bene verruncent, *may turn out prosperously*, Liv. 29, 27. *cf.* Cic. Div. 1, 22.

VERTĔRE, (verto, ti, sum; *antiq.* vorto, &c.) activ. *to turn*; aërem in perniciem, Plin. 18, 1. agrum palâ, *to turn up, to dig*, ib. c. 6 f. 8, 4. aliquem in volucrem, *to turn* or *change*, Ov. M. 6, 95. *so* in anguem, ib. 4, 593. in novum fidus, 15, 749. &c. animam, *to breathe*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 15. animum ad civilia jura, *to apply*, Ov. M. 15, 83. arces Tyrias, *i. e.* evertere, *to overturn*, Virg A. 1, 20. arma adversus v. in aliquem, *to turn*, Liv. 24, 47. aliquem in arma, *to excite to war*, Ov. Ep. 8, 74. aures ad pacem, Propert. 2, 13, 15. aures in se, Quinctil. 9, 3, 66. auspicia in bonum, Liv. 10, 42 f. beneficium maximum in injuriam gravissimam, Plin. pan. 37. cadum, *to turn to one side, to empty*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 59. *cf.* Hor. Od. 2, 29, 3. (A. 453.) caput huc, *to turn*, Ov. F. 3, 789. caput in rostrum, *to change*, Ov. M. 5, 545. causas secundorum et adversorum in deos, *to ascribe* or *impute*, Liv. 28, 11. illi sub terris fiant mala multa puellae, quae mentita suas vertit inepta comas, *who assumes false hair* or *changes the colour of her hair by dying*, Propert. 2, 18, 28. *cf.* Ov. Art. 1, 306. & 3, 163. Tibull. 1, 9, 43. (A. 423.) in religionem vertentes comitia biennio habita, *turning to a religious scruple*, i. e. saying that the gods were offended with what had been done at the *comitia*, and therefore had sent calamities upon the republick, Liv. 5, 14. *cf.* 30, 38. corpora in pisces, *to change*, Ov. M. 4, 50. crateras, *to empty, to drink*, Virg. A. 9, 165. crimen in adversarium, Quinctil. 7, 2, 23. culpam omnem belli a publico consilio in Hannibalem, Liv. 30, 22. cursus aliquò, Virg. A. 3, 146. equos ad moenia, Virg. A. 11, 619. vertere pallor tum parochi faciem, *then paleness changes the countenance of our host*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 35. fores tacito cardine, *to turn*, Tibul. 1, 7, 12. glebas vomere, Lucr. 1, 212. Graeca in Latinum, *to translate*, Quinctil. 10, 5, 2. *so* Claudius, qui annales Acilianos ex Graeco in Latinum, sermonem vertit, Liv. 25, 39. verti enim multa de Graecis, Tusc. 2, 11. *add.* Fin. 1, 3. Plaut. Trin. prol. 19. Ter. Eun. prol. 7.—Vertere hostes in fugam, *to put to flight*, Liv. 1, 37. 30, 33. iras in aliquem, *to turn*, Liv. 1, 13. iram ab aliquo in alium, Hor. Epod. 10, 13. iter, quò fortuna vocat, Virg A. 5, 23. iter retro, Liv. 28, 3. laudem in crimina, Ov. Ep. 8, 55. libertatem in licentiam, Liv. 27, 32. litem in suam rem, *to turn a matter in dispute to their own advantage*, Liv. 3, 72. lupinum in florem, *to turn* or *plough up in the blossom*, for the sake of manure, Col. 11, 2, 81. mala in deûm iras, *to ascribe*, Liv. 4, 9. mentem, *to change*, Ov. M. 11, 422. *so* mentes, Lucan. 2, 460. moenia urbis ab imo, *to overturn* or *overthrow*, Virg. A. 5, 810. *so* moenia ferro, Lucan. 3, 489. oculos ad sidera, *to turn*, Sil. 4, 104. oculos omnium in se, Liv. 7, 34. ora huc illuc, Hor. Epod. 4, 9. orationes Latinas, *to turn* or *change into other words*, Quinctil. 10, 5, 5. tropi—ex eo, quòd vertant orationem, *are so called from the change, which they make in discourse*, Id. 9, 1, 1. orbem luminis ad aliquem, *to turn the orb of the eye*, Ov. M. 2, 753. pecuniam in usum publicum, Liv. 34, 6. in privatum, Id. 38, 59. ex illâ pecuniâ magnam partem ad se vertit, *he converted to his own use*, Cic. Caecil. 17. vertit hic rationem, *he changes his plea*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12. *so* vitae rationes vertere, Lucr. 1, 106. regnum in formam provinciae, Tac. H. 3, 47. rempublicam in meliorem statum, Suet. Aug. 23. fluxas Phrygiae res vertere fundo, *to overturn the frail state of* Phrygia *from the foundation*, Virg. A. 10, 88. *cf.* Hor. Od. 3, 3, 18. robora, *to overturn the oaks*, Ov. M. 6, 692. se in omnes facies, Virg. A. 12, 891. in Amphiphitruonis vortit sese imaginem, Plaut. Amph. prol. 121. quòd si non affert *(sc.* argentum,) quo me vortam, nescio. PA. si deos salutas, dextrorsum censeo, (precantes enim dextrorsum se vertere solebant,) Id. Curc. 1, 1, 69. (A. 321.) verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, *I turned my course* or *route*, Cic. Att. 16, 10. peri; quid agam? quò me vertam? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1. redigam ut, quo se vertat, nesciat, Id. Heaut. 5, 1, 73. haerebat nebulo; quò se verteret, non habebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 29. Superstitio instat, et urget, et quò te cunque verteris, persequitur, Cic. Div. 2, c. ult. reliqui se verterunt, et loco cesserunt, *turned their backs and fled*, Caes. B. C. 3, 51. vertere seria ludo, *to turn serious subjects into mirth* or *earnest into jest*, Hor. Art. 226.—terra in aquam se vertit, *changes*, Cic. N. D. 3, 31. dulcia se in bilem vertunt, Hor. S. 2, 2, 75. ad Virg.

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A.

L. 4, 455. Auſter, qui per biduum flaverat, in Africum ſe vertit, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 36. *add.* Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 10. quae te genitor ſententia vertit? Virg. A. 237. maximè tamen ſententiam verſiſſe dicitur Tib. Gracchus, *to have changed the opinion* or *ſentiments* of the people; Liv. 43, 16. ervum, *to turn him round*, when manumitted, Perſ. 5, 71. ſolum bidentibus, *to turn up the ground with hoes*, Col. 4, 5. ſolum exilii causâ, *to change one's place of abode, to go into baniſhment*, Cic. Quint. 19 & 28. qui volunt poenam aliquam ſubterfugere, aut calamitatem, eò ſolum vertunt; hoc eſt, ſedem ac locum mutant, Cic. Caecin. 34. *cf.* Juvenal. 11, 49. haec deus in meius crudelia ſomnia vertat, Tibul. 3, 4, 95. Stilum in tabulis, *to erase*, vid. Stilus: terga, *to fly*, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 21 & 94. Liv. 1, 14 &c. Ov. M. 8, 364. ne jubeas—aut vocem mutare viros, aut vertere veſtes, *either to change their language, or their dreſs*, Virg. A. 12, 825. terram, *to turn up, to plough*, Virg. G. 1, 2. *ſo* terram ferro, ib. 47. terram aratro, Hor. S. 1, 1, 28. bidentibus terram vertere utilius eſt, quam aratro, *it is more advantageous to turn up the ground with hoes than with the plough*, Col. de arb. 12. vela, *to ſail back, to return*, Ov. Ep. 13, 134. aliquid alicui ritio, *to impute as a fault, to blame one for any thing*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 5. Capt. 2, 2, 9. nec tinuit, ſibi ne vitio quis verteret, olim ſi &c. Hor. 3. 1, 6, 85. *cf.* Cic. Fam. 7, 6. uſum alicujus rei id luxuriam, *to turn*, Plin. 15, 4 ſ. 5. vultus ad ra alicujus, Ov. M. 7, 111. in domum ſupronos vultus, *to turn his laſt looks on his home*, ib. 11. 547.—¶ 2. Vertere, neut. *or with* ſe *underſtood*; terror—paulatim totus vertere in plebem coepit, *to turn* or *to be turned*, Liv. 3, 36. nihi, qui omnem aetatem in optimis artibus egi, benefacere jam ex conſuetudine in naturam venit, *has* or *is now from cuſtom turned into nature*, i. e. *has become natural*, Sall. Jug. 85, 9. jam verterat fortuna, Liv. 5, 49. verterat pernicies in acuſatorem, Tac. Ann. 11, 37. et totae ſolidam in glaciem vertêre lacunae, Virg. G. 3, 365. quod i eſſet factum, detrimentum in bonum verteret, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 73 ſ. quum anceps caedes fuiſſet, adverſae tamen rei fama in Romanos vertit, Liv. 9, 38. libertatem aliorum in ſuam vertiſſe ſervitutem conquerebantur, Id. 2, 3. ſi legionum ſigna oſtendiſſet, verſuros extemplo in fugam omnes, ratus, Id. 38, 26. neque immeritò ſuum ipſorum exemplum in eos verſurum, *that their own example ſhould turn upon themſelves*, Liv. 7, 38. *cf.* 2, 27 & 52. 3, 36. 26, 6. 39, 48. &c. Tac. H. 4, 1.—* ſi malus aut nequam eſt, malè res vortunt, quas agit; ſin autem frugi eſt, eveniunt frugaliter, Plaut. Perſ. 4, 1, 5. quae tes tibi et gnatae tuae bene feliciterque vortat: ita dî faxint, inquito, Id. Aul. 4, 10, 58. *cf.* Trin. 2, 4, 99 & 133. quod bene vertat, caſtra Albanos Romanis caſtris jungere jubet, Liv. 1, 28. hos illi (quod nec bene vertat) mittimus haedos, Virg. E. 10, 6. minis viganti tu illam emiſti, quae res tibi vertat malè, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 37.—¶ 3. *paſſive.* vertitur interea caelum, *is turned round*, Virg. A. 2, 250. impetum caeli admirabili cum celeritate moveri vertique videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 38. omnia vertuntur; certè vertuntur amores, *are changed*, Propert. 2, 7, 31. *cf.* 2, 21, 34. *ſo* noſtra quoque ipſorum ſemper, requieque ſine ullâ, corpora vertuntur; nec quod fuimuſve, fumuſve, cras erimus, &c. Ov. M. 15, 214. ſic tempore verti cernimus, atque illas aſſumere robora gentes, concidere has, ib. *v.* 420. *cf.* 362. vertar in hunc *ſc.* ſerpentem, ib. 661. inque pecus ſubitò Magnae vertâre Parentis, *i. e.* muteris in leonem; leones enim dicebantur trahere currum Cybeles, matris deorum, Ov. in Ibin, 459. *but* vertitur in pecudes *ſc.* Lycâon in lupum mutatus, *he is turned againſt* or *ruſhes upon the ſheep* or *cattle*, Ov. M. 1, 235. *ſo* inde cruentatis verturtur in Orphea dextris, ib. 11, 23.—caſa—vertitur in templum, *is turned into a temple*, ib. 8, 700. gemmae ſubitos verturtur in ignes, ib. 180. efficе, quidquid corpore contigero, ſulvum vertatur in aurum, ib. 11, 103. nullâ tamen alite verti dignatur *(ſc.* Jupiter,) niſi quae poſſit ſua fulmina ferre, *he condeſcends to be changed into no bird but the eagle*, 10, 157.—aſſiliunt fluctus, imoque a gurgite pontus vertitur, *is raiſed* or *turned up*, Ov. F. 3, 592. certamine irarum ad caedem verturtur, *by the vehemence of their paſſion, they are led on to ſlaughter*, Liv. 1, 7. *(al.* 6.) ſumma curae omnis in praefectos praeſidii Punici verſa erat, *the whole adminiſtration of affairs was devolved upon*, &c. Liv. 26, 12. is vertitur ordo, *that ſeries* of events *is going on*, Virg. A. 3, 376. ut taceam de negligentibus, quorum nihil refert, ubi litium cardo vertatur, *where the hinge of the cauſe* or *law-ſuit turns*, i. e. *what is the main point of the queſtion*, Quinctil. 12, 8, 2.—* quam maximè reſiſto, tam res in periculo vortitur, *the more I ſtop, the more we are in danger*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 12. in majore diſcrimine domi res vertebantur, *affairs were in greater danger at home*, Liv. 6, 36. in eo (dictatore) verti ſpes civitatis, *was placed*, Liv. 4, 31. jam homo in mercatura vortitur, *i. e.* verſatur; v. dat mercaturae operam, *now turns himſelf to merchandize*, Plaut. Moſt. 3, 1, 109. ubi ego video rem vorti in meo ſolo, *that the affair muſt be decided in my court*, ib. 5, 1, 10. diſcrimen profectò rerum ſuarum in bello Samnitium eventuque ejus verti, *that the fate of their ſtate depended on the war with the Samnites, and the iſſue of it*, Id. 8, 27. ibi *(ſc.* in Africa) ſummam rerum bellique verti cernebant, *they ſaw that the ſafety of the ſtate, and the iſſue of the war depended on the operations there*, ib. 30, 3. quum conſul in eo verti crederet ceterorum Theſſalorum animos, *that the diſpoſitions of the other Theſſalians depended on that*, Id. 32, 15. iter, quod intendis, ego quoque approbo; ſed totum id vertitur in voluntate Philippi, *depends*, 37, 7. *ſo* non hic *(ſc.* in mea morte) victoria Teucrum vertitur, Virg. A. 10, 528. omnia in unius poteſtate ac moderatione vertentur, Cic. 1 act. Verr. 7 f.—* *impers.* vertebatur et, utrûm &c. *it was alſo a matter of diſpute*, Liv. 30, 48.—Vertens, part. *turning*; Gorgŏna delecto vertentem lumina collo, *ſc.* Cyclopes poliebant, *the* Gorgon *rolling her eyes, after her neck is cut off*, Virg.

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Virg. A. 8, 438.—* *mut.* annus vertens, *the space of a whole year*, Cic. Quint. 12. N. D. 2, 20. Nep. 17, 4. *ſo* vertens menſis, Plaut. Perſ. 4, 4, 76.—ille verè vertens annus, &c. *i. e.* magnus annus, Cic. Somn. Scip. 7. (G. 15.)——

VERSUS, a, um; antiq. VORSUS, *turned*; verſo ſonuerunt cardine poſtes, Ov. A. 1, 6, 4. *cf.* M. 11, 608. 14, 782. Philippis verſa acies retro, *the army turned backwards*, i. e. put to flight, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 26. nec patitur Scythas, et verſis animoſum equis Parthum dicere, *to ſpeak of the Scythians and the fierce Parthian, wheeling round his horſe*, and diſcharging arrows, while he pretends to fly, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 11. *cf.* 2, 13, 17. fidentemque fugâ Parthum verſiſque ſagittis, Virg. G. 3, 31. *cf.* Juſtin. 41, 2. verſi in fugam hoſtes, Tac. H. 2, 26. fugâ verſi hoſtes, Virg. G. 3, 120. ſimulatque gradu diſcedere verſo, Ov. M. 4, 338.—* *changed*; verſa pariter eum voce figurâ, Ov. M. 2, 699. *cf.* 4, 45. verſa fortuna locorum, ib. 15, 261. nec cum fortunâ mens quoque verſa mea eſt, Ov. P. 4, 9, 9. abolitæ leges, et funditus verſas *ſc.* eſſe, Tac. An. 3, 36. hic Sirius ardet, bruma tepet, verſumque domus ſibi temperat annum, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 157.—* poſt verſum Ilium, *i. e.* everſum, *after the overthrow of Troy*, Senec. Agam. 190. *ſo* verſa ab imo regna, Id. Hippol. 562.—* feneſtrae in viam verſae, *turned* or *looking towards the ſtreet*, Liv. 1, 41. *ſo* in ſeptentrionem verſa Epirus, Liv. 36, 15. mare ad occidentem verſum, ib. Maeandros—nunc ad fontes, nunc in mare verſas apertum, incertas exercet vias, Ov. M. 8, 165. praecipua differentia *(ſc.* ſcinci) dignoſcitur a crocodilo, ſquamarum ſerie a caudâ ad caput verſâ, Plin. 28, 8 ſ. 30.—* in anguem verſus, *changed* or *transformed*, Ov. M. 9, 75. *ſo* verſus in aurum Jupiter, 5, 11. inque deum de bove verſus erat, Id. F. 5, 616. in contraria verſus, *i. e.* in marem ex femina, Ov. M. 12, 179. *cf.* M. 4, 219. 7, 385. 9. 225. 10, 242. &c.—* videte nunc quàm verſa et mutata in pejorem partem ſint omnia, Cic. Roſc. A. 36. verſus civitatis ſtatus, Tac. An. 1, 4. caeſi victores, verſa partium fortuna, Id. H. 2, 54. verſis ad proſpera fatis, Ov. Ep. 16, 89. aut, ſi verſus amor tuus eſt in taedia noſtri, ib. 3, 139. excidit omnes luctus; et a lacrimis in poenae verſus amorem eſt, Oy. M. 8, 850. miles irâ in rabiem verſus, Liv. 22, 51 f. eodem igitur furore in poenitentiam, quo pridem in iram, verſus, mori voluit *ſc.* Alexander, Juſtin. 12, 6.—* Philippus totus in Perſea verſus, *wholly devoted to* Perſeus, Liv. 40, 5.—rex verſus animi, *(mel.* diverſus.) *hesitating, doubtful*, Tac. H. 4, 84.—et jus vertendi cardinis omne meum eſt, *i. e.* vertendi caeli, cui affinxerunt cardines ſeu polos, in quibus verteretur, Ov. F. 1, 120. Telegŏnique parens *(i. e.* Circe) vertendis nata *(al.* nota) figuris, *i. e.* mutandis hominibus in monſtra, Id. P. 3, 1, 123. quòd ſi vertendae ſpem mentis concipis hujus, Id. Sab. 3, 79.——

VERSĀRE, freq. *to turn often, to turn*; aquas, *to move* or *agitate*, as a ſhip does, Ov. Ep. 12, 98. arenas attritas, *to turn up* or *roll the ſand rubbed upon*, as a rivulet does, Id. M. 2, 456. boves et plauſtra, *to drive*, Propert. 3, 5, 35. brachia in numerum, *to move in order*, as rowers, Id. Tr. 4, 1, 10. (A. 407.) qui (Jupiter) caelum verſat ſtellis ardentibus aptum, *turns round the heaven beſpangled with ſhining ſtars*, Ennius apud Macrob. Sat. 6, 1. *cf.* Cic. N. D. 3, 39. corpora verſat in orbem, *he turns round*, Ov. M. 8, 416. currus in pulvere, *to drive*, Ov. Ep. 4, 45. creber utrâque manu pulſat verſatque Dareta, *he beats and toſſes* or *drives* Dares, Virg. A. 5, 460. falces in arc, *to turn* or *roll*, Ov. F. 2, 576. verſantque tenaci forcipe ferrum, *they turn*, Virg. G. 4, 175. ſive levi teretem verſabat pollice fuſum, *ſhe turned the round ſpindle with her ſmooth thumb*, Ov. M. 6, 22. glebas ligonibus, *to turn up*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 38. *ſo* gramen deſectum, Ov. M. 14, 646. vomere ſemper adunco, et gravibus raſtris ſub Jove verſat humum *ſc.* agricola, *he ploughs and harrows under the open air*, Ov. Art. 1, 725. lumina, *to roll the eyes*, Ov. M. 6, 247. *cf.* 5, 134, 7, 579. manum, *to turn round*, Ov. M. 12, 493. *ſo* verſabunt celeres nunc nova membra rotae, Ov. in Ibin, 194. fegnipŏdes *(ſc.* equi,) dignisque molam verſare Nepotis, *and fit only to turn the mill of* Nepos, who harraſſed his horſes with that work, *(al.* nepotes,) Juv. 8, 67. verſat ſedula mola, Ov. F. 6, 318. omnia in ignes, *to turn*, Lucr. 5, 881. nec ſi—Aethiŏpum verſemus oves ſub ſidere Cancri, *if we drive* from one place to another, i. e. *tend* or *feed the ſheep of the Ethiopians*, Virg. E. 10, 68. ut fluvios verſare rotas et hauſtra videmus, *to turn*, Lucr. 5, 517. tua quem multi verſarent rura juvenci, *ploughed*, Propert. 4, 1, 129. Sisyphus verſat ſaxum ſudans nitendo, neque proficit hilum, *rolls*, Cic. Tuſc. et poëta, 1, 5. verſabat ſe in utramque partem, non ſolum mente, ſed etiam corpore, Cic. Ver. 2, 30. *ſo* more ferocis verſat apri *ſc.* ſe, *he turns about*, Ov. M. 4, 723. verſarem valido pingue bidente ſolum, *I ſhould turn up* or *dig*, Tibull. 2, 3, 6. verſando terram, *in tilling* or *cultivating*, Virg. G. 1, 119. aut ducunt lanas, aut ſtamina pollice verſant, *they either comb wool, or twiſt the thread with their thumb*, Ov. M. 4, 34. namque agor, ut per plana citus ſola verbere turbo, quem celer aſſuetâ verſat ab arte puer, *drives round*, Tibul. 1, 5, 4. *cf.* Virg. A. 7, 380. ſedulus parat arſit, macros dum turdos verſat in igne, *he turns* or *roaſts*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 72. ubi ſuſpenſum veteem verberibus venti verſant, *move* or *ſhake violently*, Lucr. 6, 114. dum verſat in omnia vultus, *he turns*, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 21.—¶ 2. *metaph.* VERSARE aliquem, *to vex, to torture*; cura—te coquit, et verſat, Cic. Sen. 1. illum verſant ſuſpiria, Propert. 2, 22, 47. ſollicitudo nos in nostra purpura verſat, Senec. Ep. 90. verſabo ego illum hodie, ſi vivo, probè, (neque ut piſcem in igne, dum aſſatur,) *I will turn him finely*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 6. *ſo* verſos, quo puncto lubet, A ſmatorem, Id. Aſin. 1, 3, 28. mihi iſtum *(i. e.* talem) hominem vellem dari; ut ego illum verſarem! *how I would fleece him!* Id. Ciſt. 1, 1, 96. quomodo me hodie verruviſti? *how you have cheated me to-day!* Id. Perſ. 5, 2, 17. *ſo* hodie me —verſaris, atque luſeris lautiſſimè, Cic. Amic.

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26 ex poëta:—Patrum interim animos certamen regni ac cupido versabat, *exercised* or *agitated*, Liv. 1, 17. Tarquinius—versare in omnes partes muliebrem animum, *tried to move by every argument*, ib. c. 58. *so* hinc spe, hinc metu militares animos versabat, Curt. 5, 10, 9. animum—per omnia versat *sc.* Aeneas, *he turns*, Virg. A. 4, 286. *so* partes animum versabat in omnes *sc.* Dido, ib. 630. ingentes animos angusto in pectore versant *sc.* reges apum, *they exert mighty souls in small bodies*, Virg. G. 4, 83. Spes timorque animum versat utroque modo, *agitates or vexes*, Propert. 3, 17, 12. Annibal—varie militum versat animos castigando adhortandoque, *rouses* or *excites*, Liv. 21, 30. carminibus quae *(sc.* mulieres) versant atque venenis humanos animos, *who by their incantments and drugs turn human minds*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 19. versare causas, *to plead* as an orator, Cic. Or. 9. consilia pectore, *to plot* or *contrive*, Virg. A. 1, 657. dolorem corde, *to entertain*, Stat. Th. 1, 249. dolos, *to exercise* or *execute*, Virg. A. 2, 62. *cf.* 11, 704. illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat, *meditates* or *contrives*, ib. 4, 563. domum, *to manage, to direct* at pleasure, Ov. A. 2, 2, 29.—vos exemplaria Graeca nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ, *turn over with your hand*, i. e. study or peruse *the Grecian models by night and by day*, Hor. Art. 269. suas alienasque fortunas spe metuque versare, *to think* or *reflect on*, Tac. G. 46 ad fin. non est certa fides, quam non injuria versat, *does not try* or *prove*, Propert. 3, 8, 19. hominem totum regere ac versare, *to regulate and move*, Lucr. 3, 165. tanta homines rerum inconstantia versat, *vexes* or *harasses*, Ov. M. 13, 646. caecum versat ad mator iter, *pursues*, Propert. 3, 14, 32. littus sterili versamus aratro, *we plough the barren shore*, i. e. *we labour in vain*, Juvenal 7, 49. quid juvenis *(sc.* facit,) magnum cui versat in ossibus ignem durus amor, *in whose bones cruel love fans* or *feeds the mighty fire*, Virg. G. 3, 258. mentem ad omnem malitiam et fraudem, *to set* or *apply*, Cic. Cluent. 26. naturam suam versare et regere ad tempus, *to fashion* or *change*, Cic. Cael. 6. fors omnia versat, *changes* or *directs*, Virg. E. 9, 5. omnia secum versans, *weighing, pondering*, Virg. A. 11, 550. at imperitae multitudini nunc indignatio, nunc pudor pectora versare, *strongly moved* or *agitated*, Liv. 2, 45. *so* ferus pectora versat Amor, *i. e.* Cupido, Ov. A. 1, 2, 8. *cf.* Art. A. 3, 728. Ep. 12 f. nummulario non ex fide versanti pecunias, manus amputavit, *he cut off the hands of a banker, exercising his profession dishonestly*, Suet. Galb. 9. magnanimusque Anchisiades, et pondus, et ipsa huc illuc vincloram immensa volumina versat, *examines both the weight, and the immense folds of the gauntlets*, turning them *hither and thither*, Virg. A. 5, 408. versare praelia, *to fight*, Propert 2, 1, 45. rem eandem multis modis versare, *to express in different words, or to exhibit in various points of view*, Cic. Or. 40. multas res simitu *(for* simul) in meo corde verso, *I ruminate* or *think on*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 1. versarent in animis secum unamquamque rem, *that they should examine* or *consider*, Liv. 3, 34. versat se; quaerit, quid agat, *he turns himself*, i. e. *he is in great perplexity*, Cic. Verr. 1, 51. *so* id quaeres, inquam; in quo, utrum respondebo, verses te huc atque illuc, necesse est, i. e. *you must be at a loss for a reply*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28 ad fin. animus—sese ipse versans, *reflecting, considering*, Cic. de Univ. 8. haerere homo, versari, rubere, *the man hesitated, was at a loss* or *nonplussed, blushed*, Cic. Verr. 2, 76.—igitur versare sententias, et huc atque illuc torquere, *sc.* senatores, i. e. *they expressed their opinions ambiguously*, Tac. H. 1, 85. somnia versat anus, *ponders* or *considers*, Propert. 2, 4, 16. cùm spes occultas versaret animo, *he mused* or *meditated on*, Tac. H. 2, 78. versare testem percontationibus, *to examine* or *sift*, Quinctil. 5, 7, 11. sed (ut ego arbitror) vana versare in omnes opiniones licet, *one may form any opinion concerning groundless* or *uncertain things*, Liv. 4, 20. verba versare coepit, *to change somewhat*, Cic. Fin. 40, 20. meam versat femina vitam, *i. e.* me, *rules* as the pleases, or *vexes*, Propert. 3, 11, 1.—* *neut.* versate diu, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, *reflect* or *consider*, Hor. Art. P. 39. *so* versans, Siculisne resideret arvis, *pondering with himself*, Virg. A. 5, 702.—VERSĀRI, passiv. *to be turned*; in dextrum versor, cùm venit ille, latus, Ov. Ep. 21, 198. mundus—versatur circum axem caeli admirabili celeritate, Cic. N. D. 1, 20. *cf.* Ov. F. 4, 179. pars superior mundi—non versatur in turbinem, Senec. de irâ, 3, 6. *cf.* Ep 59. Lucan. 2, 269. versatur celeri fors levis orbe rotae, Tibull. 1, 6, 24. omnium versatur urnâ—fors, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 26. * depon. *to be, to live* or *dwell, to stay* or *remain*; nobiscum versari jam diutiùs non potes, Cic. Cat. 1, 5. nec versari inter eos sine dedecore potero, Cic. Att. 10, 8. in conviviis non versatus est, Id. Quint. 18. Conon nihilo secius apud praefectos regis versabatur, Nep. 9, 2 f. versatus est in Sabinis, *i. e.* in regione Sabinorum, Id. 24, 1. versabatur in Sicilia longo intervallo alter &c. Cic. Verr. 5, 56. cum his versare, qui te meliorem facturi sunt, *converse* or *hold intercourse with those*, Senec. Ep. 7. versari crebrò cùm viderent me domi, *when they saw me frequently here about the house*, Plaut. Amph. prol. 128. tum tu, furcifer, quasi mus, in medio pariete versabere, *thou shalt wriggle like a mouse*, pent up *in the middle of a wall*, Id. Cas. 1, 52.—ah, nescis, quantis in malis versor miser, *I am* involved, Ter. And. 4, 1, 25. *so* in magnis interdum versatur angustiis, Cic. Fin. 2, 9. fugiendam improbitatem putamus, quod cujus in animo versatur, (it *is* or *exists*,) nunquam finit eum respirare, nunquam acquiescere, ib. 1, 16. Cupido in corde versatur, *love possesses my heart*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 68. quod malum versatur meae domi illud? *what a plague is that come to my house?* Id. Most. 1, 3, 34. Minturnenses, quòd C. Marium—tecto receperunt, &c. aeternâ in laude versantur, *are*, Cic. Planc. 10. *so* nunc in pace versantur, Id. Phil. 8, 2. tanquam in clarissimâ luce versetur, Cic. Off. 2, 13. vides quanto haec in errore versentur, *i. e.* sint, *how erroneous these notions are*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44 f. nam ipsae quidem

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dem res in perfacili cognitione verſantur, *are very eaſily known* or *underſtood*, Id. Or. 35. erat mihi curae—nôſſe omnia, quae in causâ verſarentur, *to know every thing belonging to the cauſe*, Quinctil. 7, 1, 4. nam et iis actionibus, quae in aliqua ſine dubio veritate verſantur, &c. *in thoſe pleadings, which are undoubtedly founded on ſome truth*, Id. 2, 10, 11. *cf.* 10, 7, 12.—¶ 2. *to labour* or *work, to be employed, exerciſed* or *engaged in any thing*; opificeſque omnes in ſordidâ arte verſantur, Cic. Off. 1, 42. Clodii in fundo—mille hominum verſabatur valentium, Cic. Mil. 20.—omnes artes in veri inveſtigatione verſantur, Cic. Off. 1, 6. quidam circa res omnes, quidam circa civiles modò verſari rhetoricen putaverunt, *that rhetoric is converſant about*, Quinctil. 2, 15, 15 & 20. *cf.* 6, 2, 20.—in iiſdem verſari rebus, *to apply to the ſame purſuits*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 14. *cf.* Quinctil. 10, 1, 36. Servius quidem tuus in omnibus ingenuis artibus—ita verſatur, ut excellat, *applies to all the liberal* or *polite arts*, Cic. ib. *ſo* verſabatur in hoc ſtudio noſtro *(i. e.* philoſophiae,) —et cum ingenio, ut nôſti, nec ſine induſtriâ, ib. 13, 10, 4. Aeſchines ab initio eſt verſatus in literis, quas pater ejus etiam docebat, Quinctil. 2, 17, 12.—fabula, quae verſatur in tragediis atque carminibus, *is employed* or *takes place*, Id. 2, 4, 2. *cf.* 2, 1, 11.—cum his, in praeliis verſabantur, *attended by theſe, they fought in battle*, Caeſ. B. G. 1, 48. *ſo* temere in acie verſari, Cic. Off. 1, 23.—* in materiâ aliquâ verſari, *to inſiſt* or *dwell on a ſubject* in ſpeaking, Cic. 1, 5. *ſo* dicam, Tite, et verſabor in re difficili, ac multum ac ſaepe quaeſitâ, Cic. Leg. 3, 15. *cf.* Caecin. 18. uterque in ſummâ ſeveritate verſatur, *inſiſts upon* or thinks that the conſpirators ſhould be treated with *the greateſt ſeverity*, Cic. Cat. 4, 4.—¶ 3. *to appear, to occur, to be preſent*, as it were; verſatur mihi ante oculos adſpectus Cethêgi, Cic. Cat. 4, 6. nam mihi ante oculos dies noctesque verſaris, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 8. mors, exſilium mihi ob oculos verſabantur, Id. Sext. 21. *cf.* Caecin. 18. Verr. 5, 46 & 55. Lucr. 2, 112.———

Verſātus, part. paſſiv. *turned*; uvae ter die verſatae per triduum, Plin. 14, 8 ſ. 10. piſces verſati, Quinctil. 6, 3, 90. et toto verſata toro jam membra quieſcunt, *turned* or *toſſed over the whole bed*, Juv. 13, 218. ovaque, non acri leviter verſata favillâ, *and eggs gently roaſted on warm embers*, Ov. M. 8, 667. quae—coxerat aere cavo, viridi verſata cicutâ, *ſhe had boiled in hollow braſs*, (i. e. *in a brazen kettle,*) and *ſtirred about with* a ſtalk of *green hemlock*; Ov. M. 4, 505. levia verſato ducentem ſtamina fuſo, *drawing out the ſmooth threads with her twirling ſpindle*, ib. 4, 221. *add.* F. 3, 373. A. 1, 2, 4. Rem. 173.—* depon. *employed, experienced, verſed*; multùm in imperiis, magiſtratibuſque verſatus, Nep. 1. multùm in bello verſatus, Nep. 11, 1. homo et in aliis cauſis exercitatus, et in hac multùm, et ſaepe verſatus, Cic. Quint. 1. *cf.* Manil. 1. imperatores—in adminiſtratione reïpublicae praeclariſſimè verſati, Quinctil. prooem. 14. ſemper inter arma ac ſtudia verſatus, Vell. 1, 13. Mucianus Agricolam, integreque ac ſtrenuè verſatum, viceſimae legioni praepoſuit, *having behaved* or *conducted himſelf*, Tac. Agr. 7. Mithridaticum bellum, magnum atque difficile, et in multa varietate verſatum, *carried on*, Cic. Arch. 9.———

Verſātio, ōnis, f. *a turning, a rotation*, Vitruv. 10, 1 &c. in tantâ rerum ſurſum ac deorſum cuntium verſatione, Senec. tranq. an. c. 11. chamaeleon—nec pupillae motu, ſed totius oculi verſatione *(al.* verſione) circumaſpicit, Plin. 8, 33 ſ. 51.—**Verſābĭlis**, e, *that may be turned, moveable, inconſtant, changeable*; nihil eſt tam verſabile, et agitatione gaudens, quàm aër, Senec. Nat. Q. 6, 16.—ſcito omnem conditionem verſabilem eſſe, et quidquid in ullum incurrit, poſſe in te quoque incurrere, Senec. tranq. an. 11. quàm verſabilis fortuna ſit, documentum ipſe ſum, Curt. 5, 8, 14.—**Versabundus**, a, *turning in a circle*, Lucr. 6, 437. Vitruv. 9, 7.—**Verſātĭlis**, e, *that turns eaſily, verſatile*; mundi magnum et verſatile templum, Lucr. 5, 1435. cenationes laquearae tabulis eburneis verſatilibus, Suet. Ner. 31. *cf.* Senec. Ep. 90. (A. 529 ſ.) theatra duo è ligno, cardinum ſingulorum verſatili ſuſpenſa libramento, Plin. 36, 15 ſ. 24, 2. (A. 359.) molae verſatiles, *querns* or *handmill ſtones*, Plin. 36, 18 ſ. 29. adeòque aciem verſatilem poſuit, ut qui ultimi ſtabant,—in frontem circumagi poſſent, Curt. 4, 13, 32.—huic (Catoni) verſatile ingenium ſic pariter ad omnia fuit, ut natum ad id unum diceres, quodcunque ageret, Liv. 39, 40.—**Verſōria** & **vorſoria**, ae, f. *(propr. adj. ſc.* reſtis,) *a rope for turning the ſail of a ſhip*; cape verſoriam, *i. e.* da vela retrorſum, *tack about, return*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 19. *ſo* huc ſecundus ventus nunc eſt, cape modò verſoriam, *do but ſhift your ſail*, Id. Merc. 5, 2, 34.—**Versum** & **vorſum**, adv. *towards*; coepi rurſum vorſum ad illas pauxillatim accedere, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 63. dein, converſo equo, animadvorsa fugam ad ſe vorſum fieri, Jug. 58. *cf.* 69.—utroque verſum rectum eſt ingenium meum, *my temper is pliant towards both*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 8.—**VERSŌRA**, ae, f. *a turning*; ex quibuſdam foliis, propter eorum verſuram, quod ſit anni tempus, dici poteſt, ut olea, et populus alba, et ſalix: horum enim folia, cum converterunt ſe, ſolſtitium dicitur fuiſſe, Varr. R. R. 1, 46. *cf.* Plin. 2, 41. 16, 23 ſ. 36. 18, 28 ſ. 68.—¶ 2. *a place where one turns*, as in ploughing at the end of a furrow: cùm ventum erit ad verſuram *ſc.* a bobus, *when they are come to the turning*, Col. 2, 2, 28. in media parte verſurae, *(al.* verſûs, *i. e.* ſulci; *al.* in medio verſu,) *in the middle between the two turns*, or *in the middle of the furrow*, ib. ſ. 27. grumoſque, quos ad verſuram plerumque tractae faciunt crates, diſſipabimus, *and we ſhall ſcatter the billocks, which the harrows for the moſt part make at the turning*, Id. 2, 18, 4.—*ſo* in architecture, *a turn* at the angle of a houſe or wall, Vitruv. 5, 6.—¶ 3. *the changing of a creditor* or *the borrowing from one to pay another*; quae quidem ego utique vel verſurâ factâ ſolvi volo, *which* debt *I wiſh to be diſcharged even by taking money at intereſt*, Cic. Att. 5, 1. ſine mutatione et ſine verſurâ diſſolvere, *to pay without receiving*

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g *a gratuitous loan*, or *taking money at interest*, ic. Tusc. 1, 42. vereor, ne illud, quod tecum ermutavi, versurâ mihi solvendum sit, *I fear hat I must borrow money at interest, to pay what ou lent me*, Cic. Att. 5, 15. Salaminii cùm Ro- nae versuram facere vellent, non poterant, Cic. tt. 5, 21. *cf.* Verr. 2, 76. Font. 1. Flac. 20. Cael. 6. *add.* Nep. in Attic. 2 & 9.—* *metaph.* ab Epicuro versura facienda est *sc.* mihi, *I must bor- row* a saying *from* Epicurus. Senec. Ep. 19. do- ni (quod aiunt) versura fit, *one borrows from himself*, or *takes from his own store*, Id. Ben. 5, 8. so pars eorum (*sc.* hortensiorum) ad condimenta pertinens fatetur, domi versuram fieri solitam, i. e. *that seasonings* or *sauces used to be taken from their own gardens*, Plin. 19, 4 f. 19, 3. in eodem luto haesitas, versurâ (*al.* versuram) solves, *you are as deep in the mire as ever, you shall pay with interest*, Ter. Phor. 5, 2, 15. et ibi Donat.——

VERSUS ûs, m. *a verse*; versus facere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 52. dicere, Virg. E. 5, 2. versus hexa- metros aliosque variis modis atque numeris fun- dere ex tempore, Cic. Or. 3, 50. *cf.* Arch. 8. ver- sus saepe in oratione per imprudentiam dicimus (quod vehementer est vitiosum;) senarios verò et Hipponacteos effugere vix possumus: magna enim partem ex iambis nostra constat ora- tio, &c. Cic. Or. 56. *cf.* Quinctil. 9, 4, 52 & 72. * *a line* in prose; non paginas tantùm (*sc.* epis- tolae tuae) sed etiam versus syllabasque numera- bo, Plin. Ep. 4, 11 f. *cf.* Cic. Att. 2, 16. Nep. 15, 4 f. Quinctil. 7, 1, 37. 10, 1, 38.—* *a member* or *clause* of a sentence; ex duobus versibus id est, membris, perfecta comprehensio est, Cic. Or. 66. * *a musical note* or *song of a bird*; meditantur a- liae juveniores (*sc.* luscíniae,) versusque, quos imitentur accipiunt, *the younger* nightingales *me- ditate* or *study* by themselves how to sing, *and learn notes* from the old birds, *which they imitate*: audit discipula (*sc.* avis) intentione magnâ &c. Plin. 10, 29 f. 43.—¶ 2. *a furrow*; (and this seems to be its proper meaning: for as a plough- man *turns* his plough, when a furrow is finished, so a writer, when one verse or line is completed, *turns* back to the beginning of a new verse or line;) in arando versum peragi *sc.* oportet &c. Plin. 18, 19 f. 49. alternis versibus sulcare, Col. 2, 2, 25.—¶ 3. *a certain measure of land*; versum dicunt centum pedes quoquò versùm quadratum, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 1.—¶ 4. *a row* of trees; ille etiam seras in versum distulit ulmos, *he trans- planted into rows*, Virg. G. 4, 144.—* *a row*, *tire* or *bank* of oars; ingenti mole Chimaera *sc.* na- vis,—triplici pubes quam Dardana versu impel- lunt, Virg. A. 5, 119. navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis, quam sexdecim versus remorum agebant, Liv. 33, 20. (A. 400.)—*a row* of any thing; primi ferè tres versus (*sc.* favorum) ina- nes struuntur; ne promptum sit, quod invitet furantem, *the first three rows* of combs in a bee- hive, Plin. 11, 10.—myrtus hexastícha, senis fo- liorum versibus, *with six rows of leaves* on each branch, Id. 15, 29 f. 37.—* *a kind of dance*; si isthoc me versu viceris, alio me provocato, Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 2.—VERSÍCULUS, i, m. *a little verse*, *a verse*; nihil me, sicut antea juvat scribere ver- siculos, Hor. Epod. 11, 2. *cf.* S. 1, 2, 109. 1, 10, 31 & 58. duobus versiculis, *in two verses*, an hexameter and pentameter, or *in a distich*. Ov. Ep. 20, 238. istae—uno tantummodo versiculo leviter attigit Virgilius, *in one verse*, Col. 9, 2, 3. ¶ 2. *a line* or *short sentence*; tribusne versiculis his temporibus Brutus ad me *sc.* scribit? Cic. ad Brut. 14. nunc venio ad transversum illum ex- tremae epistolae tuae versiculum, Cic. Att. 5, 1. leges Liviae uno versiculo senatûs tublatae sunt, *were abolished by one short sentence* or *decree of the senate*, Cic. Leg. 2, 6. (A. 209.) hoc ferre civi- tas potest, ut singuli cives singulis versiculis e ci- vitate tollantur? Cic. Dom. 17. cùm senatus ei (Pompeio) commiserit, ut videret, NE QUID RESPUBLICA DETRIMENTI CAPERET, quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fuerunt, e- tiam nullis armis datis, *by which one short sentence*, Cic. Mil. 26.—VERSIFÍCĀRE, *to make verses*, *to versify*, Quinctil. 9, 4, 143.—VERSIFICĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the making of verses*, *versifying*, Quinctil. 9, 2, 35. 9, 4, 116. Col. 11, 1, 2.—VERSIFICĀ- TOR, ōris, m. *a maker of verses*, *a versifier*; versi- ficator, quàm poëta melior, Quinctil. 10, 1, 89.

VERSUS & versum; *antiq.* vorsus & vorsum, adv. *towards*; governing the accus. with the prep. AD understood, and usually put after the word, with which it is joined; cùm Brundu- sium versus ires ad Caesarem, Cic. Fam. 11, 27. ubi deorsum versus ibit, *downwards*, Cato, 156. cùm gradatim sursum versus reditur, *upwards*, Cic. Or. 39. et idem quasi sursum versus retro- que dicatur, Id. Part 7. dimittit legationes quo- quò versus, Caes. B. G. 7, 4.—¶ 2. *The prepo- sition is often expressed*; Labienum ad oceanum versus in eas partes, quae Menapios attingunt, proficisci jubet, Caes. B. G. 6, 32. ille in Italiam versus navigaturus erat, Sulpic. ad Cic. Fam. 4, 12. equites nostri ad Cordùbam versus prosecuti sunt eos, Hirt. B. H. 11. ut id—omnibus ad o- rientem versus regibus gentibusque appareret, Liv. 38, 51. Catilina—ad urbem modò, modò in Galliam versus castra movere, Sall. Cat. 56. castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernos versus, Caes. B. G. 7, 8. aut si in urbem versus venturi erunt, mihi scribes, Plin. Ep. 10, 82 f.—ut vitis ab septentrione versus tegatur, *al.* ad septentrio- nem, Varr. R. R. 1, 26. quae spectent ad exo- rientem versus, ib. 3, 9, 6.—Numa in arcem de- ductus, in lapide ad meridiem versus consedit, Liv. 1, 18.—* here and in other such phrases VERSUS is by some reckoned a participle.——

VERSICOLOR, ōris, adj. *of divers colours*, *parti- coloured*; cauda pavoni, plumae versicolores co- lumbis, quasi ad quendam ornatum, a naturâ esse donatae videntur, Cic. Fin. 3, 5. effultum plumâ versicolore caput, *supported on* a pillow stuffed with *parti-coloured feathers*, Propert. 3, 7, 50. varia plumae versicoloris avis, *i. e.* perdicis v. picaegarrulae, ib. 3, 13, 32. Cic. Fin. 3, 5. Astur equo fidens, et versicoloribus armis, Virg. A. 10, 181. sic haec est cultu versicolore decens, Ov. F. 5, 356. versicolori veste, pictisque et au- ro caelatis refulgens armis, Liv. 7, 10. versicolo-

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ribus

ribus pomis, Col. 3, 21, 3. anni foetibus, Id. 10, 256. mullum exspirantem versicolori quadam, et numerosâ varietate spectari, proceres gulae narrant, Plin. 9, 17 s. 30.—* tulerat legem C. Oppius tribunus plebis—ne qua mulier vestimento versicolori uteretur, &c. *i. e.* purpureo, *coloured, dyed, purple*, Liv. 34, 1 & 7. *cf.* Digest. 32, 68. *but* Val. Maximus *says*, legem Oppiam feminae tolli cupiebant, quia his nec veste varii coloris uti, &c. permittebat, 9, 1, 3.—* *metaph.* translucida et versicolor elocutio res ipsas effeminat, quae illo verborum habitu vestiuntur, Quinctil. 8 pr. 20. *add.* 10, 1, 33.

VERSĬPELLIS, e. *changing one's skin, form* or *appearance*; ita facile versipellem se facit, quando lubet, *he so readily shifts his shape*, Plaut. Amph. prol. 123. ne, ubi capillus versipellis fiat, foedè semper servias, *when your hair turns grey*, Id. Pers. 2, 2, 48.—homines in lupos verti, rursumque restitui sibi falsum esse confidenter existimare debemus;—unde tamen ista vulgo infixa sit fama in tantum, ut in maledictis versipelles habeat, indicabitur, &c. Plin. 8, 22 s. 34. *i. e.* versipelles dicti, qui mores, ceu pellem, vertunt, mutantque, *cunning, sly, crafty, wily*; versipellem frugi convenit esse hominem, pectus cui sapit; bonus sit bonis, malus sit malis; utcuncque res sit, ita animum habeat, *a prudent man should often shift his shape* or *change his skin*, i. e. *be crafty*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 12.

VERSŪTUS, a. *versatile, ingenious, acute, sagacious*; Chrysippus tibi acutè dicere videbatur, homo sine dubio versutus et callidus: *versutos* eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur; *callidos* autem, quorum, tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10. *cf.* Brut. 67. Or. 2, 20. Off. 1, 30.—¶ 2. *artful, subtle, deceitful, crafty*; versuti dicuntur, quorum mentes credebo ad malitiam verturntur, Festus: omnia callidè referens ad utilitatem, acutus, versutus, veterator, facilè ut excogitet, quomodò occultè fallat, Cic. Fin. 2, 16. *cf.* c. 17. Off. 2, 3. 3, 13. Ov. A. 2, 19, 9. servus versutus, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 105. versutior es, quàm rota figularis, *more versatile than a potter's wheel*, i. e. *subtle*, Id. Epid. 3, 2, 35. at illi (*sc.* Germani) in summâ feritate versutissimi, Vell. 2, 118.—VERSUTĒ, adv. *craftily, cunningly*, Cic. Brut. 9. Or. 7.—* VERSUTĪLŌQUUS, a. *speaking craftily*, Cic. Or. 3, 38. Orat. 49.

VERTĀGUS, i, m. *a dog that will hunt by himself, and bring home his game*, Martial. 14, 200.—VERTĔBRA, ae, f. *any turning joint, a vertebre*; spina constat ex vertebris quatuor et viginti; septem in cervice sunt, &c. *the spine consists of* 24 vertebrae, *the neck of seven*, Cels. 8, 1, 43. *add.* Plin. 11, 46 s. 106. Senec. Ep. 78.—VERTEBRĀTUS, a, um, *made in the form of a* vertebra, Plin. 11, 37 s. 67.

VERTEX v. vortex, ĭcis, m. *a turning round of the water, or of the air, or the like; a whirlpool* or *whirlwind*; vertex est contorta in se aqua, vel quidquid aliud similiter vertitur; inde propter flexum capillorum pars est summa capitis; et ex hoc, quod est in montibus eminentissimum, Quinctil. 8, 2, 7. *see* VORTEX.—¶ 2. *a pole of the world*; extremusque adeò duplici de cardine vertex dicitur esse polus, Cic. N. D. 2, 41. hic vertex (*i. e.* polus arcticus) nobis semper sublimis, at illum (*sc.* antarcticum) sub pedibus Styx atra videt, Manesque profundi, Virg. G. 1, 242. ¶ 3. *the top* or *crown of the head*; inter verticem et frontem, Cels. 7, 7, 165 &c. vertices bini, leviorum tantum aliquibus, Plin. 11, 37 s. 48. ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7.—* per synecdochen. *the head*; nudo cui vertice fulva caesaries, Virg. A. 11, 642. et toto vertice supra est (*sc.* omnes, ib. 7, 784.—* metaph *the top* or *highest part of any thing*; ignes, qui ex Aetnae vertice eruperant, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. celso vertice quercus, Virg. A. 3, 679. geminique minantur in caelum scopuli, quorum sub vertice latè aequora tuta silent, A. 1, 163. saxi dejectae vertice caprae, ib. 4, 158. * *a mountain*, Lucan. 2, 397. 9, 972.—* a vertice, *from above*, Virg. A. 5, 444. si tempestas vertice silvis incubuit, *i. e.* ab aquilone, Virg. G. 2, 310. *cf.* A. 1, 114 et ibi Serv.—VERTICOSUS & vorticosus, a. *full of whirlpools, whirling round*; quidam, vorticoso amni delati in hostes, ab elephantis obtriti sunt, Liv. 21, 5.—VERTICILLUS, i, m. *a whirl for a spindle*, Plin. 37, 2 s. 11 m.—VERTICŬLA, ae, f. & -um, i, n. *a screw* or *chain* in hydraulic machines, Vitruv. 10, 13.—*a joint*, Lucil. apud Fest.—VERTICORDIUS, a. *that turns the heart*; whence VERTICORDIA, a name given to Venus, V. Max. 8, 15, 13. Ov. F. 4, 160.—VERTIGO, ĭnis, f. *a turning round, a whirling, a rotation*; ventus circumactus, et se ipsâ vertigine concitans, turbo est, Senec. quaest. nat. 5, 15. affiduâ rapitur vertigine caelum, Ov. M. 2, 71. verùm ubi sit, nescit; tantâ vertigine pontus fervet, ib. 11, 548. canis belluam (*i. e.* elephantum)—affiduâ rotatam vertigine adsilit, Plin. 8, 40 s. 61 f. *add.* Lucan. 6, 460. Pers. 5, 76.—* *metaph.* multi Pharsalica castra cùm peterent nondum famâ prodente ruinas, occursu stupuere recis (*sc.* Pompeii,) vertigine rerum attoniti, *and with the sudden change of fortune*, Lucan. 3, 18. ¶ 2. *a giddiness, dizziness* or *swimming in the head*; rupes utrinque ita abscissae sunt, Liv. 44, 6. vertigine laborare, *to be afflicted with a dizziness*, Plin. 23, 1 s. 16. novitium refinatum s. vinum—capitis dolorem et vertigines facit, ib. 14, 22. cuminum datur ad vertiginem *sc.* sanandam, ib. 20, 15 s. 57. vertigines discutere, ib. c. 17 s. 73. ad fin. sedare, 36, 21 s. 40. *add.* 25, 9 s. 70.—cùm jam vertigine tectum ambulat, *when through dizziness the roof* of the room *seems to turn round*, Juv. 6, 303.—VERTIGINŌSUS, a. *troubled* or *afflicted with a* vertigo; acetum vertiginosis perquam utile, Plin. 23, 2 s. 28.

VERU, n. *(a* versando, Varr. L. L. 4, 27. *decl. in sing.—plur.* vĕrua; *dat.* vĕrĭbus & verubus, &c.) *a spit* or *broach*; pars in frusta secta veribusque trementia figunt, Virg. A. 1, 212. subjiciunt veribus prunas, et viscera torrent, ib. 5, 103. pinguiaque in veribus torrebimus ova coturnis, Id. G. 2, 396. stellio in verubus [illegible]

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naſſatus, Plin. 30, 10 ſ. 27. dumque ſacerdotes verubus tranſfuta ſalignis exta parant, Ov. F. 3, 63. verubus ſtridentia detrahit exta, ib. 373. *cf.* M. 6, 646.—Plautus *uſes* verum *for* vera, Rud. 2, 15 & 17.—¶ 2. *a ſhort ſpear* or *javelin* or *ſmall ſword*; et tereti pugnant mucrone, verubue Sabello, Virg. A. 7, 665. *cf.* Tibul. 1, 7, 55.

VERUCŬLUM, i, n. *a little ſpit*, Plin. 33, 6 ſ. 35.

VĔRŪTUM, i, n. *a dart* or *javelin*, headed with ron, like a ſpit; tenui pugnax inſtare veruto, Sil. 3, 363. *cf.* Caeſ. B. G. 5, 43. Liv. 1, 43. 10, 9. Veget. 2, 15.—VĔRŪTUS, a, um, *armed with a javelin*, Virg. G. 2, 168.—VERUĪNA, ae, ſ. *a ſhort ſpear*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 46. *cf.* Fulgent. de priſc. ſerm. n. 33

VERVACTUM, i, n. (*q.* vere actum, *i. e.* vere ratum,) *fallow ground ploughed in the ſpring*, in order to be ſowed next autumn, Plin. 18, 19. Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2. Col. 2, 10. & 11, 2, 32.—VERVAGĔRE, *to plough in the ſpring*, Col. 11, 2, 8.

VERVEX, ēcis, m. *a wether-ſheep*, Cic. Leg. 1, 22. Plaut. Cap. 4, 2, 40.—¶ 2. metaph. *a dull, ſtupid fellow*; vervēcum in patriā, (*i. e.* in Thraciā,) craſſoque in aĕre naſci, Juv. 10, 50. *add.* Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 6.—VERVECĪNUS, a. *of a wether*; vervecina pellis, Lamprid. in Commod 1.

VĔRUM, i, n. *a ſpit*; *ſee* veru.

VĔRUM, adv. *yes, truly, juſt ſo*; comites ſeruti ſcilicet ſunt virginem? CH. verùm; paratus, cum ancillā, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 54. men' quaeris? ST. verùm, Id. Ad. 4, 2, 4. facies? CH. verùm, Id. Heaut. 5, 3, 11. *add.* And. 4, 5, 31.—¶ 2. conj. adverſat. *but, but yet*; ea ſunt omnia, non a naturā, verùm a magiſtro, Cic. Mur. 29. non modò agendo, verùm etiam cogitando, Id. Cael. 19. exſpectabantur, calendis Jan. fortaſſe non rectè; verùm praeterita omittamus, Id. Phil. 5, 12.—* It is ſometimes put at the beginning of a ſentence; verùm id quod nultò tute ipſe fatebere majus, Virg. E. 3, 35. verùm ut aliud ex alio incidit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 37. *add.* Plaut. 1, 1, 244.—* VERŬM enimverò, *but truly* or *ſurely, but indeed*; abs quivis homine, verùm eſt opus, beneficium accipere gaudeas; verùm enimvero id demum juvat, ſi, quem aequum eſt benefacere, is facit, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 2. verùm enimvero—victoria nobis in manu *ſc.* eſt, Sall. Cat. 20 m. *add.* Liv. 4, 4. Cic. Verr. 3, 84. verùm enim, quando bene promeruit fiat, *but yet, but for all that*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 47.—verùm hercle verò cùm bellè recogito &c. *but truly*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 5.—* VERUMTĂMEN *or* verumtāmen, *but however, nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding*; conſilium capit primò ſtultum, verumtamen clemens. Cic. Verr. 5, 39. *cf.* 2, 41. non dubitabam equidem; veruntamen multo mihi notiorem amorem tuum effecit Cherippus, Cic. Fam. 12, 30, 8. eſt hoc aliquid,—veruntamen, Cic. Caecil. 15.—*It is elegantly uſed after a* parenthĕſis *for* igitur; cùm eſſem in Tuſculano, (erit hoc tibi pro illo tuo, cùm eſſem in Ceramico,) verumtamen cùm ibi eſſem, Cic. Att. 1, 10. *add.* Fam. 5, 21, 9. 7, 19. Verr. 1, 50. 3, 2. &c.

VĔRUS, a. *true, real, ſincere, ſolid, certain, genuine, not falſe* or *counterfeit, not artificial* or *diſguiſed*; quae dico, vera an falſa audieris, jam ſciri poteſt, Ter. And. 5, 4, 19. verus amicus, Hor. Art. P. 425. verus animus, *ſincere*, Tac. An. 14, 1. color verus, *natural, not artificial*, Id. Eun. 2, 3, 36. et melior vero quaeritur arte color, Ov. Art. 3, 164. cauſa mihi videtur eſſe veriſſima, *very juſt*, Cic. Acad. 4, 4. verum conſilium, *a ſound advice*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 16. in loca, non homines, veriſſima crimina dixi, Ov. P. 4, 14, 29. et vera inceſſu patuit dea, *and ſhe appeared a real goddeſs by her gait*, Virg. A. 1, 405. *ſo* forma niſi in veras non cadit illa deas, Ov. Ep. 18, 68. veri dolores, *real griefs*, Id. Ep. 1, 17, 57. ſi vera eſt fama, Virg. G. 4, 42. vera gloria, Cic. Phil. 5, 18. vox fera, trux vultus, veriſſima Martis imago, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 17. diſce, puer, virtutem ex me, verumque laborem, fortunam ex aliis, Virg. A. 12, 435. laus vera, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 3. verus et germanus Metellus, Cic. Verr. 4, 66. nuntius verus, Virg. A. 6, 456. nuptiae verae, Ter. And. 1, 1, 20 & 76. et Clymĕne veros, ait, edidit ortus *ſc.* tibi, *has told you your true deſcent*, Ov. M. 2, 42. *ſo* pignora da, genitor, per quae tua vera propago credar, ib. 38. veri rami, *real boughs*, ib. 11, 83. ſanguine quae vero non rubet, arte rubet, Ov. Art. 3, 200. ſomnia vera, Ov. Ep. 19, 196. veri timores, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 15. irrita verorum non ſunt praeſagia vatum, *of true prophets*, Ov. P. 3, 4, 89. *ſo* vera fuit vates, *ſhe was a true prophetеſs*, Id. Ep. 16, 123. *cf.* 5, 123. virginis eſt verae facies, *of a real virgin*, Ov. M. 10, 250. verbum hercle hoc verum eſt, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6. *cf.* And. 2, 5, 15. vera virtus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 29. verae voces, Ov. Rem. 126. veras audire ac reddere voces, Virg. A. 1, 409. et primò ſimilis volūcri, mox vera volūcris, Id. 13, 607. brevis eſt haec et non vera voluptas, Id. Ep. 19, 65. *cf.* P. 1, 2, 53. cum Davo vidi jurgantem ancillam vero vultu, *with an undiſguiſed countenance*, Ter. And. 5, 1, 19.—* ſum verus? *am I a true* prophet? Ter. And. 2, 5, 12. cum plus uno verum eſſe non poſſit, Cic. Or. 2, 7 ſ. non Apollinis magis verum, atque hoc reſponſum eſt, Ter. And. 4, 2, 15. vis dicam tibi veriora veris? Martial. 6, 30, 6. vero verius ergo quid ſit, audi, Id. 8, 76.—* VERUM eſt, *it is juſt, right* or *proper*; metiri ſe quemque ſuo modulo ac pede verum eſt, Hor. Ep. 1, 7 f. neque verum eſt, qui ſuos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare, Caeſ. B. G. 4, 8. verum fuit poſtulare, Cic. Quint. 5. *cf.* Leg. 2, 5, 7 &c. nequaquam verum arbitrabar, Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 6. negas eſſe verum, quemquam ulli reipublicae extra ordinem praefici, Cic. Dom. 8 f. *cf.* Mur. 35. verum eſt, agrum habere eos, quorum ſanguine, ac ſudore partum ſit, Liv. 2, 48. *add.* 3, 40. 32, 33. verius eſſe Ti. Sempronio imperium habenti tradi exercitum, quàm legato, Id. 35, 8. *cf.* Virg. A. 12, 694.

VERUM, i, n. *truth*; fugĕre pudor, verumque, fideſque, Ov. M. 1, 129. nec erit dubitabile verum, ib. 223. dabimus tibi pignora veri, *of the truth*, ib. 5, 247. conſcia numina veri, Virg. A. 2, 141. ignorantia veri, ib. 7, 93. inſcitia veri,

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Hor. S. 2, 3, 43. notitia veri falsique, Lucr. 4, 478. veri praenuncia fama, Ov. M. 15, 3. nescia veri, Id. Ep. 1, 65. si quid habent veri praesagia vatum, *if the presages of poets have any truth*, Ov. M. 15 f. *cf.* Tr. 4, 10, 129. id autem eo facilius credebatur, quia simile vero videbatur, Cic. Fam. 12, 5. similia veri. Id. Acad. 4, 31. propius vero, Tiberium &c. Tac. Ann. 1, 6. timeo tibi dicere verum, *to tell you the truth*, Id. Ep. 20, 107. ridentem dicere verum quid vetat? Hor. S. 1, 1, 24. dic mihi verum, Cic. Q. fr. 2 f. distinguere falsum vero, Hor. 1, 10, 29. malè verum examinat omnis corruptus judex, Id. S. 2, 2, 8. omnia possidentibus deest,—qui verum dicat, Senec. Ben. 6, 30. si verum fateri volumus, Cic. ad Brut. 15. qui enim possum non cupere verum invenire, cùm gaudeam, si simile veri quid invenerim, Cic. Acad. 4, 20. verum profiteri, Ov. M. 9, 737. quaerere, 5, 16. si verum scire vis, Cic. Att. 12, 41. videre verum, atque ita uti res est, dicere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 81. nec procul a vero est, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 27. minor est tua gloria vero, Ov. Ep. 16, 143. minor fuit ipsa infamia vero, Id. M. 1, 215. multi—majora vero miscebant, Vac. H. 3, 57. quidam minora vero, ib. 1, 29. amplior vero, Sall. Jug. 105. a vero tertia causa venit, Id. F. 5, 368. ex vero positum permansit Equiria nomen, *sc.* a cursu equorum, ib. 2, 859. flebilis indignos Elegeïa, solve capillos; ah nimis ex vero nunc tibi nomen erit; (elegia enim dicitur ἀπο τοῦ ἰαγοῦ, *i. e.* à luctu,) Ov. A. 3, 9. 3.—* *so in the plur.* fatebor tibi cuncta vera, *all the truth*, Virg. A. 2, 78. obscuris vera involvens, ib. 6, 100. animum si veris implet Apollo, ib. 3, 434. vera canere, Ov. Art. 1, 29. 3, 790. dicere, Id. M. 13, 95. fateri, Id. Ep. 8, 97. loqui, ib. 16, 60. monere, Id. 13, 775. referre, ib. 3, 659. hei! veris vincor, Ter. Phor. 3, 2, 16.—* *justice, equity*, Sall. Jug. 30.—Vērè, adv. *truly, justly*; ille dolet verè, qui sine teste dolet, Martial. 1, 34. honestum quod propriè verèque dicitur, id in sapientibus est solis, Cic. Off. 3, 3. Ligures latrones veriùs, quàm justi hostes, Liv. 40, 27. de instantibus verissimè judicabat, Nep. 2, 1 f.—Vĕrĭtas, ātis, f. *truth*; considered abstractedly from any fact; and herein chiefly consists the distinction between VERITAS and VERUM: ne plus ei tribuas, quàm res et veritas ipsa concedat, Cic. Or. 1, 17. ne ornatiùs quidem causam dici fuam voluit, quam simplex ratio veritatis ferebat, ib. c. 53. ô magna vis veritatis, Cic. Cael. 26 f. in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, Id. Or. 3, 57. vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa judicat, Cic. Rosc. com. 10. incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 7. obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 41.—* *necessity*; opp. to *chance*; num casu factum esse potest, quod omnes numeros veritatis habet, Cic. Div. 1, 13. ut quidquid accidat, id ex aeternâ veritate, causarumque continuatione fluxisse dicatis, Id. N. D. 1, 20.—* *certainty*; persuaderi mihi non solum opinione, sed etiam ad veritatem planè velim, ib. 1, 22.—* *equity, justice*; veritas judiciorum, Cic. Act. 1. Verr. 1. si ad summam veritatem jus legitimum exegeris, Cic. Fam. 8, 6. *cf.* Cic. Quint. 2. Dejot. 2.—Vērax, ācis, a. *speaking or telling truth, true*; si eris verax, tuâ ex re facies, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 6 & 15. multis saeculis verax fuit id oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 19. *cf.* c. 19. Herodŏtum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio? ib. 2, 56. vosque veraces cecinisse Parcae, quod &c. *true in having foretold*, Hor. carm. Saec. 25.

Vērūtum, i, n. *a kind of spear*, &c. *see* Vera.

Vēsānus, a. (ex *ve* particulâ minuente, et *sanus,*) *mad, furious, insane*; illud a te, homine vesano et furioso requiro, &c. Cic. Dom. 2. *cf.* c. 21. Liv. 7, 33. vesana fames, *i. e.* vesanos faciens, Virg. A. 9, 340.—Vesānia, ae, f. *madness, insanity*; extimui, ne vos ageret vesania discors, Hor. 2, 3, 174. nobilis Euphranŏris tabula, Ulysses, simulatâ vesaniâ, bovem cum equo jungens, Plin. 35, 12 f. 40.—Vēsānĭens, ntis, part. *raging, being furious*; velut minuta magno deprenfa navis in mari, vesaniente vento, Catull. 25 f.

VESCI, *to live upon, to be fed* or *supported by*; Numidae plerumque lacte et ferinâ carne vescuntur, Sall. Jug. 89. dii nec escis, nec potionibus vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 23. est enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus, ib. c. 27. quae est autem in hominibus tanta perversitas, ut, inventis frugibus, glande vescantur? Cic. Or. 9. munere terrae vescimur, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 10. visceribus miserorum, et sanguine vescitur atro, Virg. A. 3, 622.—pisce vesci, *to eat, to feed upon*, Plin. 11, 53 f. 116. *so* vespae serpente avidè vescuntur, ib. alite vesci, Ov. M. 15, 467. vetitis cibis, ib. 139. piris vesci, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 14. lacte, caseo, carne vescor, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32. lacte, et melle vescuntur Scythae, Justin. 2, 2. vescendi causâ terrâ marique omnia exquirere, *for the sake of eating* or *of gratifying the palate*, Sall. Cat. 13. vescitur Aeneas, simul et Trojana juventus, perpetui tergo bovis, et lustralibus extis, *eat* or *feast on*, Virg. A. 8, 18, 182. conspicit alios—per herbam, vescentes, *feasting*, ib. 6, 657. laeti vescuntur in agris, *they feast*, Ov. F. 3, 655. delphinus ex hominum manu vescens, praebensque se tractandum, Plin. 9, 8 m.—* *with the accus.* si caprinum jecur vescantur, Plin. 8, 50 f. 76. ut infirmissimos suorum sorte ductos vescerentur, Tac. Agr. 28. qui (milvus,) regnum adeptus, coepit vesci singulas *sc.* columbas, Phaedr. 1, 31, 11. sic usque sacras innoxia lauros vescar, Tibull. 2, 5, 63.—qua pecude, (*sc.* fue,) quod erat ad vescendum hominibus apta, nihil genuit natura foecundius, *fit for being eaten by men*, or *fit for food to men*, Cic. N. 2, 64. *so* costas (*sc.* cepae) dysentericis vescendas dedêre, *to be eaten*, Plin. 20, 5 f. 20. Alexandrinae ficus vix sunt vescendo *sc.* aptae, *fit for eating*, Id. 15, 18. *so* radix ejus (*sc.* cardui) vescendo est decocta, Id. 22, 16 f. 56.—¶ 2. metaph. *to enjoy*; vesci voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20. vesci vitalibus auris, *to breathe*, Lucr. 5, 855. *so* vescitur aurâ aethereâ, Virg. A. 1, 546. quove modo genus humanum variante loquelâ coeperit inter se vesci per nomina rerum, *to converse together*, Lucr. 5, 78.

Vescus, a. (ex ve & esca,) *small*; corpora vesco,

vesco, sed eximiis viribus Tritannus in gladiatorio ludo, Plin. 7, 20. vegrandia farra coloni, quae malè creverunt, vescaque parva vocant, Ov. F. 3, 446.—vescae salicum frondes, *small, of little juice*, (al. *tender, good to be eaten,*) Virg. G. 3, 175. *so* vescum pavaver, *having small seeds*, (al. *sculent,*) ib. 4, 131.—* nec, mare quae impendent, vesco sale saxa peresa, *i. e.* edaci sale, *rocks corroded by eating or corroding salt*, (sed al. al.) Lucr. 1, 327. *vid.* Gell. 5, 12. & 16, 5. et Fest. in voce VESCUS.

VĔSĪCA, ae, f. *the bladder*; morbi vesicae, Cic. Fin. 2, 30. *add.* Hor. S. 1, 8, 46. Plin. 30, 8 f. 21. * inguen muliebre, Juv. 1, 38. 6, 64.—* *the skin of a bladder*; fortior intortos servat vesica capillos, Mart. 8, 33, 19. *cf.* 14, 62. qui minium in officinis poliunt, faciem laxis vesiciis illigant, ne in respirando pernicialem pulverem trahant; et tamen ut per illas spectent, Plin. 33, 7 f. 40 f.—* *a purse made of a bladder*, Varr. R. R. 3, 17.—* *a swelling like a bladder*, Plin. 20, 6.—* metaph. *bombast, a swelling style*; a nostris procul est omnis vesica libellis, Martial. 4, 49.—VESICŬLA, ae, f. *a little bladder, a pod*, Cic. Div. 2, 14.—VESICĀRIA, ae, f. *alkekengi* or *winter-cherry*; helicacăbum vocant, et alii callion; nostri autem vesicariam, quoniam vesicae, et calculis prosit, Plin. 21, 31.

VESPA, ae, f. *a wasp*, Plin. 11, 21 f. 24. folia rutae valent contra vesparum aculeos, Id. 20, 13 f. 51.

VESPER, ĕris; & Vespĕrus, i, m. *the evening star*, or *the planet* Venus, *when it shines after sunset*; ab occasu refulgens nuncupatur VESPER, Plin. 2, 8. illic sera rubens accendit lumina Vesper, Virg. G. 1, 251. nec tibi Vespero surgente decedunt amores, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 10.—* *the evening*; et jam die (*for* diēi) vesper erat, Sall. Jug. 52 & 106. solis ad occasum, cùm frigidus aëra vesper temperat, Virg. G. 3, 336. atque ibi se occultans perpotavit usque ad vesperum, Cic. Phil. 2, 31. magistris imperat navium, ut primo vespere omnes scaphas ad littus appulsas habeant, Caes. B. C. 2, 43.—in secundis rebus nihil in quemquam superbè ac violenter consulere decet, nec praesenti credere fortunae, cùm, quid vesper ferat, incertum sit, *proverb.* Liv. 45, 8 ad fin. *to which* Virgil *is thought to allude*; denique quid vesper serus vehat,—sol tibi signa dabit, G. 1, 461.—* qui de vesperi vivat suo, *who lives at his own cost* or *at his ease*, (al *who gets his living by stealing in the evening,*) Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 5.—si tu de illarum coenaturus vesperi *(i. e.* vesperā coenā v. vesperna) es, *if you are to sup with them this evening*, Id. Rud. 1, 2, 91. ego ire in Piraeum volo, in vesperum *(i. e.* in coenam) parare piscatum mihi, *to purchase fish for supper*, Id. Most. 1, 1, 63.—* nunc Zephyrus sero vespere missus adest, *i. e.* ab occidente, *from the west*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 28. *so* vesper et ortus, *west and east*, Id. Art. 3, 724. *cf.* 537. M. 1, 63. a vespere ad ortus, Id. in Ibin, 431. atque eadem regio vesper et ortus erunt, ib. 38. vespere ab atro consurgunt venti, *from the gloomy west*, Virg. A. 5, 19. nec non totus adest vesper, populique reposti, *the whole people of the west, and remote nations*, Sil. 3, 325. VESPĔRE and oftener VESPĔRI in the abl. is used adverbially; nam cum in Tusculanum vesperi venissem, *in the evening*, Cic. Fam. 11, 27. Lepidus ad me heri vesperi litteras misit, Cic. Att. 13, 47. *cf.* Or. 2, 3. nunciatum est nobis a M. Varrone, *(i. e.* e villa ejus per servum,) venisse eum Romā pridie vesperi, Id. Acad. 1 pr. mihi a te litteras reddidit a. d. III. Id. Mart. *(i. e.* ante diem octavum Idus Martias) vesperi, Cic. Att. 11, 12. IIII. Id. Jun. Delphinus vespere exoritur, Col. 11, 2, 45. quarto Calendas Januarias Aquila vespere occidit, 11, 2, 94. XIV Cal. Maias Suculae se vesperi celant, 11, 2, 36.——— VESPĔRA, ae, f. *the evening*; si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4. *cf.* Fin. 3, 2. inumbrante vesperā Flaviani exercitūs robur advenit, *in the dusk of the evening*, Tac. H. 3, 19. milites, qui erant Corfinii, primā vesperā secessionem faciunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 20. *cf.* Justin. 2, 2. cùm ab horā septimā ad vesperam *(al.* vesperum) pugnatum sit, Caes. B. G. 1, 26.—* vesperā, *in the evening*, Plin. 13, 18 f. 32. *cf.* 32, 4 f. 14 m. his horae rigandi matutina atque vesperā, *in the morning and evening*; *(but some think* vesperā *here an adj. from* vesper, ĕra, um,) Plin. 19, 12 f. 60.—VESPERTĪNUS, a. *of* or *in the evening*; tum vespertinis temporibus tum matutinis, Cic. N. D. 2, 20. antemeridianis tuis literis rescripsi, nunc respondeo vespertinis, Cic. Att. 12, 23. vespertina senatusconsulta, Cic. Phil. 3, 10. *add.* Plin. 8, 50 f. 76. 30, 10. matutinis vespertinisque *sc.* temporibus, Id. 30, 10 f. 24 f. gnavus manè forum, et vespertinus pete tectum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 20. fallacem Circum, vespertinumque pererro saepe forum, *in the evening*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 113. *so* si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, ib. 2, 4, 17. *cf.* Hor. Epod. 16, 51.—vespertina regio, *the western part of the earth*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30.—VESPERNA *(contract. pro* vespertina *sc.* coena) ab antiquis dicebatur, quae postea coena dicta est, quia vesperi eam sumere mos erat, Festus *in* caena & scensas:—VESPERASCIT, impers. *it draws towards evening*; et vesperascit, et non noverunt viam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 7.—vesperascente jam die, Tac. An. 16, 34. ut vesperascente caelo Thebas possent pervenire, *when the heaven began to grow dark*, Nep. 16, 2.—VESPERTILIO, ōnis, m. *a bat* or *rearmouse*, that flies about in the evening; lucemque perosae nocte volant; feroque trahunt a vespere nomen, Ov. M. 4, 415. volucrum animal parit vespertilio tantùm, cui et membranaceae pinnae uni; eadem sola volucrum lacte nutrit *sc.* pullos; ubera admovet, &c. *the bat is the only viviparous bird*, Plin. 10, 61 f. 81. volucrum nulli dentes, praeter vespertilionem, Plin. 11, 37 f. 62. (at Juba tradit, Diomedeis avibus esse dentes, Id. 10, 44 f. 61.)—VESPERŪGO, ĭnis, f. *the evening star*; Veneris stella, post occasum solis apparens in caelo, Vesperugo vocitatur, &c. Vitruv. 9, 4. *cf.* Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 119. VESPILLO, ōnis, m. *one of those who carried out dead bodies in the night to be buried, a bearer*, Suet. Dom. 17. Martial. 1, 48.

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VESTA, æ, f. *the goddess of the earth and of fire*, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. Ov. F. 6, 267. (A. 279.) VESTĀLIS, e, *of* or *pertaining to* Vesta; Vestalis ara, Lucan. 1, 549. Vestales foci, ib. 109. Vestalia festa, Ov. F. 6, 395.—virgines Vestales, *virgins consecrated to* Vesta, who kept the sacred fire always burning in her temple, (A. 315.)—VESTĀLIS *sc.* virgo, Liv. 8, 15.—VESTALIA, ium, n. *sc.* festa, Varr. L. L. 5, 3.

VESTER, tra, trum; *antiq.* voster, *of* or *pertaining to you, your, yours*; majores vestri saepe bella gesserunt, Cic. Manil. 5. ut quum narret senex voster noster, non credat tamen, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 34. sin aliter voster animus est, Id. Ad. 3, 4, 46. cedò, cujum puerum hìc adposuisti? MY. vestri; D. cujus vestri? MY. Pamphili, Id. And. 4, 4, 26. non cognosco vestrum (*sc.* morem) tam superbum, Id. Phor. 5, 7, 35. DI! vestram fidem *sc.* imploro, ib. 5, 1, 30. et alibi passim:—novi ego vestra haec (*sc.* verba;) nollem factum, &c. Id. Ad. 2, 1, 11.—* *in gen. plur.* vestrorum, &c. *see* TU:—VESTRAS, ātis, a. *of your country* or *family*, Charis. l. 2. pag. 133. Putsch.

VESTIĀRIUS, a. *of cloaths*; *see* Vestis.

VESTIBŬLUM, i, n. *the vestibule* of a house, an empty space before the gate, Vitruv. 6, 8. hinc (*sc.* a Vestâ) vestibulum dici reor, Ov. F. 6. 303. viden' vestibulum ante aedes hoc? Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 130. in primo aditu vestibuloque templi, Cic. Verr. 2, 66. in vestibulo balnearum, Cic. Coel. 26. si te domum tuam redeuntem non modò limine tectoque aedium tuarum sed primo aditu vestibuloque prohibuerint, Id. Caecin. 12. *add.* Gell. 16, 5.—hujus enim stat currus alieneus, alti quadrijŭges in vestibulis, *his brazen chariot and four stately steeds stand in the vestibule* or atrium, Juv. 7, 125.—¶ 2 *a vestibule, entry* or *porch* to other places; vestibulum ante ipsum, primisque in faucibus orci, Virg. A. 6, 273.—* *the entrance* to a bee-hive, Col. 9, 12, 1. also *to a hen-house*, Id. 8, 3, 5. *cf.* 8, 4, 6. and *to a pigeon-house*, 8, 8, 3.—alii ab Annibale tradunt in vestibulo Punicorum castrorum rogum exstructum esse, *at the entrance*, Liv. 25, 17. *so* refugerant intra moenia, Actŏli, defertaque in vestibulo urbis erant tecta, Id. 36, 22.—* in conspectu Italiae, vestibulo Siciliae, *in the vestibule* of Sicily, i. e. *in the part of Sicily round* Messana, *next to the* fretum Sicŭlum, Cic. Verr. 5, 67.—* *the introduction to a cause*; vestibula nimirum honesta, aditusque ad causam faciet illustres, Cic. Or. 15.

VESTIGIUM, i, n. *a trace* or *track, a print of the foot, a footstep*; currentium pes, etiamsi non moratur, vestigium facit, Quinctil. 9, 4, 67. vestigium unguiae, Cic. N. D. 3, 5. et gradiens imâ verrit vestigia caudâ *sc.* bos *v.* vacca, *sweeps her steps with the extremity of her tail*, Virg. G. 3, 59. tua dum vestigia lustro, *I trace your steps*, Id. E. 2, 12. errabunda bovis vestigia, ib. 6. 58. vix summâ vestigia ponat arenâ *sc.* equus, Id. G. 3, 195. et longè servet vestigia conjux, Id. A. 2, 711. et vestigia retro observata sequor per noctem, ib. 753. caeco regens vestigia filo, ib. 0, 30. forte suem latebris vestigia certa secuti excivêre canes, Ov. M. 10, 710. quia me vestigia terrent, omnia te adversùm spectantia, nulla retrorsùm, *the footsteps* of the other animals, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 74. canis nactus vestigia cervae, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 27. sed is hàc iit; hàc soleae video vestigium in pulvere, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2; 29. littus solidum, quod nec vestigia servet, nec remoretur iter, Ov. M. 11, 232. inerant vestigia ripis, *i. e.* figura notae pedum, Ov. F. 3, 651. pedum vestigia delere, Stat. Achil. 1, 60. vestigia alicujus persequi, *to follow one's steps*, i. e. *to imitate*, Cic. Or. 1, 23. *so* aliquem ipsius vestigiis persequi, Id. Brut. 90. a pueritiâ vestigiis ingressus patris et tuis, *having trodden in my father's steps and yours*, i. e. *having imitated you*, Cic. de somn Scip. 1. alienis vestigiis insistere, *to tread in the steps of others*, Quinctil. pr, 3.—quum Romanus exercitus prope vestigiis sequeretur, *though the R. army followed, almost in their steps* or *at their heels*, i. e. *pursued them closely*, Liv. 6, 32 ad fin.—hosti—occurrere in vestigiis ejus, *to throw one's self in his way*, Id. 21, 41.—¶ 2. by a metonymy VESTIGIUM is put for *the lowest part* or *sole* of the foot; vestigia primi alba pedis, *the fetlocks of the foremost feet* were *white*, Virg. A. 5, 566. fervido solo exurente vestigia, *the hot ground burning the soles* of their feet, Curt. 5, 7, 6. pede ac vestigio Caesaris calcari, *i. e.* pedis vestigio, Tac. H. 4, 81. cùm deus *(i. e.* Jupiter in taurum conversus) —falsa pedum primis vestigia ponit in undis, *first dips the counterfeit soles of his feet in the water*, Ov. M. 2, 871. (G. 384.) ubicunque posuit vestigia, *wherever he went*, Cic. Phil. 3, 12. etiam dicitis, esse e regione nobis, e contrariâ parte terrae, qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos Antipŏdas vocatis, *who stand with the soles of their feet opposite to our soles*, Cic. Acad. 4, 39. in eodem vestigio stare, *in the same spot* or *place*, Curt. 3, 11, 5. *so* haerere, Id. 4, 14, 2.—*metaph.* nunquam diu eodem vestigio stare fortunam, Id. 4, 5, 2.—* also for *the foot*; candida permulcens liquidis vestigia lymphis, *bathing his feet*, Catul. 63, 162. *add.* 65, 63. forata ferro gesseras vestigia, *you had your feet bored with a sword*, Senec. Oedip. 812. 812. *add.* Thyest. 1040. nudae vestigia nymphae *sc.* secundum, *bare-footed*, Ov. M. 8, 570. oculos et vestigia domini, res agro saluberrimas, admittit, *the eyes and feet*, Col. 4, 18.—* *the ground* or *grass trodden on*; elephas, vestigio hominis animadverso priusquam homine, intremiscere insidiarum metu, subsistere ab olfactu, circumspectare, iras proflare, nec calcare, sed erutum *(sc.* vestigium, *i. e.* terram vel herbam, aliamve rem similem, cui hominis planta insteterit,) prorsus tradere, &c. Plin. 8, 4 *l.* 5. *cf.* Aelian. hist. animal. 9, 9.—* *the smell of a footstep*; fugium autem *(sc.* cervi,) latratu canum audito, secundò semper aurâ, ut vestigia cum ipsis abeant, *they fly, along with the wind, that the scent of their feet may go away together with themselves*, Plin. 8, 32 *l.* 50.—* *a horse's iron-shoe*; vestigium equi *(i. e.* solea ferrea equi) excusum unguli, &c. Plin. 28, 20 *l.* 81.—sparsaque sunt latè laceri vestigia currus, *the fragments*, Ov. M. 2, 318.—¶ 3. per synecdochen,

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ncdöchen, *any impreſſion of the body* or *part of the ody*; vidit ut oppreſſam veſtigia corporis her- nam, *(al.* oppreſsâ herbâ *ſc.* in,) Ov. Art. 3, 721. odem veſtigio reſurgens arbor, *in the ſame ſpot*, Tac. H. 2, 78.—praeſertim cùm in lectulo decu- nanae mulieris veſtigia viderent recentia, *recent arks or veſtiges*, Cic. Verr. 3, 34. *ſo* veſtigia vi- i alieni, Collatine, in lecto ſunt tuo, Liv. 1, 58. *dd.* Ov. 1, 8, 97. Cic. Or. 3, 2.—alſo, *the impreſ- ſion of a hatchet* or the like; ea plagâ, quae duc- im efficitur, uno veſtigio allevatur, *is ſmoothed y one impreſſion* or *by drawing the pruning-knife nce along it*, Col. 4, 25, 2.—¶ 4. metaph. *a mark, impreſſion* or *veſtige* of any thing, Quinctil. 5, 9,). unae tabulae proferantur, in quibus veſtigium it aliquod, quod ſignificet pecuniam Fontcio latam, Cic. Font. 1. veſtigia amoris, Id. 11. 1, 9. artis, 12, 11, 21. ita CCCCXLVIII a condita rbe geſtum eſt; et primum annulorum veſti- ium exſtat, Plin. 33, 1 ſ. 6. donec nullum a- quae *(i. e.* hydropis) veſtigium appareat, Celſ. , 15, 9. *cf.* 6, 6, 14. Aſiam ſic obiit, ut in eâ neque avaritiae, neque luxuriae veſtigium reli- querit, Cic. Muren. 9. veſtigia curae, Ov. Art. b, 331. damni, Ov. M. 5, 476. ne veſtigium qui- dem ullum eſt reliquum nobis dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 4, 14. agnoſco veteris veſtigia flammae, *i. e.* amoris, Virg. A. 4, 23. quae eſt enim ora, qui locus, in quo non exſtent hujus *(ſc.* Pompeii) tum fortitudinis, tum verò humanitatis, tum animi, tum conſilii impreſſa veſtigia, Cic. Balb. f. non enim vidiſſes fratrem tuum,—ne veſti- gium quidem ejus nec ſimulacrum, ſed quandam ..igiem ſpiritus mortui, C. Q. fr. 1, 3. pauca amen ſubêrunt priſcae veſtigia fraudis, *a few veſtiges ſhall remain*, Virg. E. 4, 31. haec ſola ſu- pientis veſtigia excepta ſunt, Curt. 4, 15 f. veſti- gia furti, Ov. F. 1, 549. nominis prope Romani memoriam cum veſtigio imperii—eſſe deletam, Cic. Flacc. 25. omniaque priſtini itineris veſtigia intererunt, Curt. 7, 4, 27. a quibus miror, ne quod judiciorum eſſet veſtigium, non ſubſellia quoque eſſe combuſta, Cic. Roſc. A. 32. mane- rant etiam tum veſtigia morientis libertatis, Tac. An. 1, 74. Phoebaei quaerit veſtigia muri, *the veſtiges of the wall built by* Apollo and Neptune, Lucan. 9, 965. muri veſtigia perſequens regi ſu- pervenit, Curt. 9, 5, 14. in qua muliere, etiam nunc,—quaſi exempli causâ, veſtigia, antiqui of- ficii remanent, Cic. Roſc. A. 10. cerne cicatrices reteris veſtigia pugnae, Ov. A. 3, 8, 19. dedit operam, ut quàm minimè multa veſtigia ſervi- utis manerent, Nep. 20, 3. nihil in religioſiſſimo fano, praeter veſtigia violatae religionis,—reli- quit, Verr. 4, 44. ſi qua manent ſceleris veſtigia noſtri, Virg. E. 4, 13. exſtent oportet expreſſa ceteris veſtigia, &c. Cic. Roſc. A. 22. veſtigia ſtirpis oſtendere, Curt. 9, 4, 3. veſtigium tu- moris, *i. e.* ſignum v. indicium iracundiae, Plin. 11, 52 ſ. 114. indicia et veſtigia veneni, Cic. Cluent. 10 ſ. fundamenta murorum—ab imo moliuntur, ne quod urbis veſtigium exſtaret, Curt. 7, 5, 83.—* *a point* or *moment of time*; eo- demque tempore vis magna pulveris cernebatur, et veſtigio temporis primum agmen erat in con- ſpectu, Caeſ. B. C. 2, 26. eodem et loci veſti- gio et temporis, *on the ſame ſpot* of ground, *and at the ſame inſtant of time*, Cic. Piſ. 9 f.—e veſtigio, *immediately, quickly, inſtantly*, Cic. Caecil. 17 f. e veſtigio eò ſum profectus primâ luce, Cic. Fam. 4, 12. pronunciari jubet, ſe in hoſtium habitu- rum loco, qui non e veſtigio ad Corneliana caſ- tra vela direxiſſet, Caeſ. B. C. 2, 25 ad fin.—— VESTIGĀRE, *to trace* or *ſearch out*, *to inveſtigate*; ergo altè veſtiga oculis, Virg. A. 6, 145. cauſas rerum veſtigabimus, Cic. Or. 2, 39. *cf.* Sen. 6 f. poſt red. in Senat. 6 f. Div. 1, 20. canis veſtigat feras, Senec. Thyeſt. 497. tigris feta—fertur praeceps, odore veſtigans, Plin. 8, 18 ſ. 25.— perfugas et fugitivos, quos inquirendo veſtigare potuerint, reddidiſſe, *whom they could find by ſearch- ing*, Liv. 31, 19. dimiſſi deinde per agros, qui veſtigarent *ſc.* ſervos, qui fugerant, *to ſearch* or *find them out*, Liv. 32, 26.—VESTIGĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a ſearching*; quae omnes artes in veri veſtiga- tione verſantur, *(al.* inveſtigatione,) Cic. Off. 1, 6. VESTIGĀTOR, ōris, m. *a tracer*, *a ſearcher*; veſ- tigator a veſtigiis ferarum, quas indagatur, Varr. L. 4, 18. *add.* Col. 9, 8, 10 &c. Senec. benef. 3, 26.

VESTIS, is, f. *a garment*, *a veſt*, *a robe*; con- templa, ſatin' haec me veſtis deceat, Plaut. Moſt. 1, 3, 10. diſcidit veſtem? reſarcietur, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 40. *cf.* Cic. Coel. 16. ipſam offendimus me- diocriter veſtitam veſte lugubri, Id. Heaut. 2, 3, 45. ubi veſtem illam eſſe eum indutum vidit, Id. Eun. 5, 2, 13. veſtis aurea, amicta, muliebris, purpurea, &c. *(vid.* A. 427.)—Arabiae ar- bores, ex quibus veſtes faciant, Plin. 12, 11 ſ. 22. ſuperior pars Aegypti in Arabiam vergens gig- nit fruticem, quem *geſſipion* vocant, plures *xylon*, (i. e. *cotton*;) et ideo lina inde facta xylina:— veſtes inde ſacerdotibus Aegypti gratiſſimae, Id. 19, 1 ſ. 2, 3.—¶ 2. *cloth for covering a couch*, *or for any other purpoſe*; veſtibus hunc (lectum coenatorium) velant, quas non niſi tempore feſto ſternere conſuêrant; ſed et haec viliſque vetuſ- que veſtis erat, lecto non indignanda ſaligno, Ov. M. 8, 657. plebeiâ in veſte cubandum eſt, Lucr. 2, 36.—pretioſa veſtis ſtragula, *ſuperb* or *coſtly cloth for covering couches*, Cic. Verr. 2, 19. *cf.* 2, 72. Phil. 2, 27. rubro ubi cocco tincta ſuper lec- tos canderet veſtis eburnos, Hor. S. 2, 6, 103. *cf.* 2, 4, 84. pulvinar divae—tincta tegit roſeo con- chŷli purpura fuco: haec veſtis priſcis homi- num variata figuris, heroum mirâ virtutes indi- cat arte, Catull. 63, *(al.* 62,) 50. (A. 437.)— * doluit ſucceſſu *(ſc.* Arachnes) flava virago, *(i. e.* Pallas,) et rupit pictas, caeleſtia crimina, veſtes, *and tore the figured web* of Arachnè, on which were repreſented *the crimes* or amours *of the gods*, Ov. M. 6, 131.—veſtis linea, *linnen cloth*, Cic. Verr. 5, 56.—Antigŏne—teneras defendi- tur atrâ veſte genas, *has her tender cheeks (i. e.* her face) *covered with a black veil*, Stat. Th. 7, 244. aranei—vieta veſtis, *a ſpider's limber web*, Lucr. 3, 387.—cùm lubrica ſerpens exuit in ſpinis veſ- tem, *i. e.* exuvias, *caſts his ſkin* or *ſlough*, Lucr. 4, 59. ſed magis ire foras, veſtemque relinquere, ut anguis, gauderet *ſc.* mens, *i. e.* relinquere corpus, quo veſtitur, ut anguis exuvias ſuas relinquere gaudet,

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gaudet, Id. 3, 613.—* molli pubescere veste, *i. e.* lanugine, *with the soft down of youth*, Id. 5, 672. *fo, according to Servius and* Nonius, (c. 1, n. 220.) aurea caesaries ollis, *(for* illis *sc.* Gallis,) atque aurea vestis, *i. e.* flava barba; (but it is better to understand the words in their obvious sense, *they have yellow hair, and embroidered clothes,)* Virg. A. 8, 659. (vid. G. 542.)—Vestīre, *to clothe, to cover*; nec dum scibant—uti pellibus, et spoliis corpus vestire ferarum, Lucr. 4, 952. te his Afro murice tinctae vestiunt lanae, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 35. ingenui vultûs puer, ingenuique pudoris, quales esse decet, quos ardens purpura vestit, Juvenal. 11, 155. vir te vestiat, tu virum despolies, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 4. ancillae tot me vestiant? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 78. pleraque animalia contra frigus ex suo corpore vestiuntur, Quinctil. 2, 16, 14. *vid.* Plin. 7, 1. atque unam vestire tribum tua vellera possunt, Mart. 2, 46, 5. sponte suâ sandyx pascentes vestiet agnos, Virg. E. 4, 45. Indos suae arbores vestiunt, Plin. 12, 11 s. 22. Hercules *(i. e.* statua Herculis,) in foro boario per triumphos vestitur habitu triumphali, Id. 34, 7 s. 16. fascias, quibus crura vestiuntur, sola excusare potest valitudo, Quinctil. 11, 3, 144. (A. 419.) Phrygiâ vestitur bucca tiarâ, Juv. 6, 515. vestiri in foro honestè, mos erat; domi quod satis erat, Cato apud Gell. 11, 2.—* pellibus oves vestire, *to cover*, Col. 2, 24, 4. *cf.* 7, 4, 5. testudinum putamina fecare in laminas, lectosque et repositoria his vestire, Carvilius Pollio instituit, Plin. 9, 11 s. 13. his tabulis *(sc.* pictis) interiores templi parietes vestiebantur, *were covered with these pictures*, Cic. Verr. 4, 55. ebur atria vestit, Lucan. 10, 119. terra viridi se gramine vestit, Virg. G. 2, 219. juvat ismăra Baccho *(i. e.* vitibus) conserere, atque olea magnum vestire Taburnum, ib. 38. *cf.* E. 3, 39. *fo* agrum vineis vestire, Col. 3, 4, 1. pedamenta, Id. 4 pr. & 4, 15, 1. statumina propaginibus, 4, 22, 6. ubi se frondibus et uvis vestierint *sc.* vites, 4, 27, 1. binae vites, quò celeriùs ulmum vestiant, pedem inter se distantes scrobibus deponendae, Id. 5, 6, 19. largior hìc campos aether, et lumine vestit purpureo, Virg. A. 6, 640. *add.* Stat. Th. 5, 52. V. Flac. 4, 665. natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. Deus animum circumdedit corpore, et vestivit extrinsecus, Id. de Universs. c. 6. tum mihi prima genas vestibat *(for* vestiebat) flore juventa, Virg. A. 8, 160. *fo* tum demum pueris aevo florente juventas occipit, et molli vestit lanugine malas, Lucr. 5, 886. trabes in solo collocantur; eae revinciuntur introrsus, et multo aggere vestiuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23.—* *metaph.* inventa vestire atque ornare oratione, Cic. Or. 1, 31. reconditas exquisitasque sententias mollis et pellucens vestiebat oratio, Cic. Brut. 79. *cf.* Quinctil. 8, 9. 8 pr. 20.

Vestītus, part. *clothed* or *clad*; cùm aliquem offensum fortunâ videret minùs bene vestitum, suum amiculum dedit, Nep. 5, 4. homines malè vestiti, Cis. Pis. 25. adduxit familiam validam, —bene curatam ac vestitam, Plin. 18, 6 s. 8. villicus candidè vestitus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 10. puellae moestiter vestitae, Id. Rud. 1, 5, 7.—* *covered*; animantes aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. id pecus *(sc.* ovis) quamvis ex omnibus animalibus vestitissimum, frigoris tamen impatientissimum est, *the best clothed*, Col. 7, 3, 8. sepulchrum septum undique, et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23. montes vestiti frequentibus silvis sunt, Liv. 32, 13. montes vestiti atque silvestres, Cic. N. D. 2, 53. terra vestita floribus, herbis, arboribus, frugibus, ib. c. 59. gramine vestitis accubuêre toris, Ov. F. 1, 402. vestita putaminibus grana, Petron. c. 135. et portare suis vestitus frondibus uvas, Propert. 3, 11, 31. Toxeu, nondum tenetas vestitae genas *sc.* lanugine v. barbi, Senec. Herc. Oet. 213. lignum pluribus vestitum paucioribusve tunicis, Plin. 13, 4 s. 9. mensa operimento laminae vestita, ib. c. 15 s. 29. *add.* 19, 6 s. 34. incendit vestitos messibus agros, Ov. F. 4, 707. Argolicis primùm ut vestita est classibus Aulis, Cic. Div. 2, 30. *add.* Lucan. 7, 538.

Vestītus, ûs, m. *clothing, dress, apparel, raiment, attire*; formae nobis deorum, et actates, et vestitus, ornatusque noti sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 28. credo te audisse, cùm apud Caesarem pro populo fieret *(sc.* sacrificium Bonae deae,) venisse muliebri vestitu virum, *i. e.* Clodium, Cic. Att. 1, 13 m. Cleanthes—jubebat eos, qui audiebant, secum ipsos cogitare pictam in tabulâ voluptatem, pulcherrimo vestitu, et ornatu regali, solio sedentem, &c. Id. Fin. 2, 21. *cf.* c. 24. vestitu gresti, *in a rustick* or *country dress*, Nep. 16, 2. vestitu humili, atque obsoleto, Id. 17, 8. Rullus vestitu obsoletiore, Cic. Rull. 2, 5. vestitu, quo ipse erat tectus, tibi tradidit, Cic. Rosc. A. 49. vestitum atque ornatum immutabilem habet haec, *she has changed her dress*, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 7.* Caesaris adventu ex colore vestitûs cognito Caes. B. G. 7, 88. victus, vestitusque necessarius, Cic. Quint. 15. nimio vestitu indulges *sc.* ei, *you indulge him in too fine cloaths*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 38. *add.* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 72.—* *metaph.* coccinnitas illa, crebritasque sententiarum pristina manebat, sed ea vestitu illo orationis, quo consueverat, ornata non erat, Cic. Brut. 95. riparum vestitus viridissimi, *i. e.* herbae, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. vestitus densissimi montium, *i. e.* silvae, ib. c. 64 sub fin.—Vestīmentum, i, n. *a garment, a vest or vestment, a vesture, any kind of clothing*; vela an vestimenta legentur, nihil refert, Digest. 34, 2, 24. vestimentorum sunt omnia lanea, linea que, vel serica, vel bombycina, &c. vestimenta omnia aut virilia sunt, aut puerilia, aut muliebria, aut communia, aut familiaria, &c. ib. Milo autem cùm in senatu fuisset eo die, quod senatus dimissus est, domum venit, calceos et vestimenta mutavit, Cic. Mil. 10. (A. 420.) vestimenta forensia, *the cloaths worn when one went abroad or to the* forum, Col. 12, 45, 5. (A. 417.) vestimenta familiae, *the cloaths of the slaves*, Cato, c. 59. (A. 432.)—Eutrapelus, cuicumque nocere volebat, vestimenta dabat pretiosa *sc.* ei, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 31. tibi invideo, quòd unus vestimentis tamdiu lautus es, *i. e.* unâ tunicâ, Cic. Flac. 29.—nudo detrahere vestimenta me jubes,

to take garments from one that is naked; i. e. *to do a thing impossible*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 79.—* est mihi in ultimis conclave aedibus; huc est intrò latus lectus; vestimentis stratus est, *it was covered with* bed-*clothes*, or *it was made up*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29. major pars *(sc.* temporis) in vestimentis degitur, *i. e.* in lecto, Senec. Ep. 67. *cf.* Ep. 78.—vestimenta, *covers for the couches in the* triclinium, A. ad Heren. 4, 51.—ex vestimentis tentoriola facta, Hirt. de bel. Afr. 47. *add. de* B. Hisp. 33.

VESTIĀRIUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to clothes*; arca vestiaria, *a chest for keeping clothes*, Cato, 11, 3. vestiarius negotiator, *one who makes* or *sells clothes*, Digest, 38, 1, 45. *so* VESTIARIUS, i, m. ib. 14, 3, 5.—VESTIARIUM, i, n. *clothes, apparel*; est aliquid, quod dominus praestare servo debeat, ut cibaria, vestiarium, Senec. de benef. 3, 21. ne servi in vestiariis—injuriosè tractentur, *with respect to clothes*, Col. 1, 8, 17.—¶ 2. *a place for keeping clothes, a wardrobe*; vestiarium etiam contra teredines ac noxia animalia, amurcâ adspergi *(sc.* oportet, Plin. 15, 8. *cf.* Cato, 98.—VESTIPĪCA, ae, f. *(a* specio) *a female slave who took care of her mistress's clothes*, Varr. apud. Non. 1, 41. Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 21.

VĔTĀRE, (vĕto, ui, *rar.* āvi, ĭtum,) *to forbid, to prohibit, to command a thing not to be done*; properly, *to hinder by words*; as ARCĒRE, PROHIBĒRE, *is to hinder by actions*: but this distinction is not always observed;—VETĀRA is usually construed with the infinitive, and sometimes with the subjunctive;—ulterius tentare veto, Virg. A. 12, 806. *cf.* E. 10, 56. assentiri tu me incognito vetas, Cic. Acad. 4, 36. desperare eum saluti vetuit, Id. Cluent. 25. flere vetat *sc.* eam, Ov. M. 10, 302. vetuit ad eum quemquam admitti, Nep. in Eumen. 12. ab opere legatos Caesar discedere vetuerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 20. castra vallo muniri vetuit, Id. B. C. 1, 41. *add.* B. G. 7, 33. sancta ducis summi prohibet censura, vetatque moechari, Martial. 6, 91. rationes a te collectae—vetabant me reipublicae penitus diffidere, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 5. codice saevo heredes vetat esse suos, Juvenal. 10, 237. *add.* ib. 293. 6, 74 & 627. 13, 128. Ter. Phor. 4, 4, 29. cùm Graecos facerem versiculos, vetuit tali me voce Quirinus; "in silvam ne ligna feras," Hor. S. 1, 10, 31. *add.* 2, 3, 187. Od. 3, 2, 26.—* *with the accus.* hoc vetui, Ov. Art. 2, 593. nec majora veto, Ov. F. 2, 541. quia bella vetabat, *he gave his opinion against the war*, Virg. A. 2, 84. stat vasta latè quercus, et Phoebum vetat, *keeps off* the rays of *the sun*, Senec. Herc. Oet. 1624. et solem *(al.* soles) vetuit Delia tardior, *prevented the sun from rising at his usual time*, ib. *v.* 150. iter mediis natura vetabat *(al.* negabat) Syrtibus, Lucan. 9, 301. quos vetat igne Creon, *prevents* from having their bodies burnt on *the funeral pile*, Stat. Th. 12, 522.—*passiv.* quippe vetor fatis, Virg. A. 1, 39. loqui plura vetor, Ov. M. 2, 637. a praefecto morum Hasdrubal cum eo vetabatur esse, Nep. 23, 3. acta agimus; quod vetamur veteri proverbio, Cic. Amic. 22. Hannibal est tibi, dixit *(sc.* Hercules Antaeo,) et ultrà non credĕre solo, sternique vetabere terrâ, Lucan. 4, 646. (G. 399.)—vetustissimi mortalium,—ubi nihil contra morem cuperent, nihil per metum vetabantur, Tac. A. 3. 26. *cf.* H. 1, 22.—* VETO was a word appropriated to the tribunes of the people, when they interposed their negative to any law or publick act, Liv. 3, 13. faxo, ne juvet vox ista VETO, 6, 35. (A. 136.)—used also by the Praetor in his decrees, Caecin. 13. (A. 232.)—¶ 2. *to hinder*; non me ulla vetabunt frigora Parthenios canibus circumdăre saltus, Virg. E. 10, 56. hos vetuit me numerare timor, Propert. 2, 29, *(al.* 22,) 4. avertam luctus, et tristia damna vetabo, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 173. nec longius inter, quàm quod tela vetet, supereſt mare, V. Flac. 8, 303. rustica turba vetant *(sc.* eam;) dea sic adsata (est) vetantes: "quid prohibetis (me) aquis?" Ov. M. 6, 348. quò ruitis, Dauni? ventos audite vetantes, *i. e.* adversos, Ov. Ep. 13, 131. *so* pelago vetante, ib. *v.* 128.—sapientia, quae artem vitae professa est, nullâ re, quò minùs se exerceat, vetari potest, Senec. Ep. 9. *add.* Tac. An. 11, 20.—* quid vetat et nosmet quaerere, cur &c. *what hinders* &c. Hor. S. 1, 10, 56. quid vetat et stellas, ut quaeque oriturque caditque, dicere, Ov. F. 1, 295. *so* quid vetat et gladios per latus ire meum, Id. Ep. 10, 88. *cf.* Ov. 3, 7, 35. Art. 3, 95 & 525. F. 2, 423. 3, 11. 4, 710. Tr. 1, 2, 12. 4, 1, 70. quis vetat? Pers. 6, 49.—* cur mihi non liceat, jussit quodcunque voluntas, excepto si quid Masŭri rubrica vetavit? Pers. 5, 90. legatos—missos ad me in conspectum venire vetaverant, *(al.* vetuerant,) Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 12.

VĔTĬTUS, part. *forbidden, prohibited*; vetitum est adeò sceleri nihil, Ov. M. 5, 273. nil illis (ventis) vetitum est, ib. 11, 434. ait, esse vetitum intrò ad heram accedere, *imperf.* Ter. Phor. 5, 6, 25. vetitus amor, Ov. Art. 1, 283. Tr. 2, 498. ardor, Id. M. 9, 501. *cf.* ib. 124 & 576. vetiti hymenei, Virg. A. 6, 623. unde fames homini vetitorum tanta ciborum? Ov. M. 15, 138. vetita legibus alea, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 58 vetitum legè severâ adulterium, Ov. P. 3, 3, 57. *add.* M. 2, 172. arma vetita, Virg. A. 9, 547. vetitum nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 26. antè descendet glacialis Ursae fidus, et ponto vetito fruetur, Senec. Herc. Oet. 1584. nemus vetitum intrare, Ov. F. 4, 751. vetitusque aetate senatus arma sequi, Lucan. 7, 371. *cf. v.* 316. 6, 470. Senatores vetiti ingredi Aegyptum, Tac. An. 2, 59.—VETĬTUM, i, n, *a prohibition*; jussa ac vetita populorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 4. & 3, 3. abnueram bello concurrere Teucris; quae contra vetitum discordia? Virg. A. 10, 8.—¶ 2. *a thing forbidden*; nitimur in vetitum semper, cupimusque negata, Ov. A. 3, 4, 17. sed jam de vetito quisque parabat opes, Ov. F. 5, 282. aliquid in vetitis numerare, Id. M. 10, 435.—* VOTĬTUS, *for* vetitus, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 44. Non. 1, 215.

VETĔRĔTUM, i, n. *(al.* veterātum; *a* vetus *v.* veter,) *old fallow-ground*, Col. 1, 3, 10. 2, 19, 5. & 2, 13, 2

VETERĪNUS, a. *(q.* veheterinus *v.* vecterinus, *a* veho,) *fit for bearing burdens* or *drawing carriages*,

viages, Festus; & Non. 1, 44. simum equinum —in prata vel optimum, ut caeterarum veterinarum *(sc.* bestiarum,) quae ordeo *(for* hordeo) pascuntur, quòd multam facit herbam, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 3. aetas veterinorum, *(sc.* animalium,) dentibus indicatur, *the age of beasts of burden*, Plin. 11, 37 f. 64. caudae caulis—asinis longior quàm equis, sed setosus veterinis, *i. e.* equis mulisque, ib. c. 50 f. 111. et genus omne, quod est veterino semine partum, Lucr. 5, 865, *cf.* 888. VETERINĀRIUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to beasts of burden*; veterinariae medecinae prudens esse debet pecoris magister, *the overseer of cattle ought to be skilled in that kind of physic, which belongs to a farrier*; applied also to sheep, Col. 7, 3, 16.—VETERINĀRIUS, i, m. *sc.* medicus, *a farrier, one skilled in the diseases of cattle, a veterinarian*, Col. 6, 8, 1. 7, 5, 14. 11, 1, 12.

VĒTERNUS, i, m. *(a* vetus; quia labes est inveterata, Priscian. l. 2 sub fin. & Donat. in Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21.) *a lethargy, a drowsy disease*, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 3. Plin. 8, 36 f. 54. veterno liberat, quae exedum vocatur, Id. 24, 19, 115. *add.* Col. 7, 5, 3. 7, 10, 4. funesto veterno arcere aliquem, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 10.—* *sloth, slothfulness, sluggishness, drowsiness*; nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno, Virg. G. 1, 124. nisi ego cum tabernariis et aquariis pugnarem, veternus civitatem occupasset, Cic. Fam. 8, 6. *cf.* 2, 13.—* *nastiness*, Col. 4, 24.—VETERNŌSUS, a. *ill of a lethargy or dropsy*, Plin. 20, 4 f. 13. 28, 17 f. 67. Donat ad Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21. Gell. 1, 15. & Festus. ¶ 2. *sluggish, drowsy, faint, languid*, Senec. de irâ, 1, c. ult. Ep. 82 m.

VETĬTUS, part. *forbidden*, &c. *see* Vetāre.

VĒTUS, *(antiq.* vĕter,) ĕris, adj. vetĕrior, veterrimus, *old, ancient, not modern, former, past, of long duration*; vetus illa aetas, cui fecimus AUREA nomen, Ov. M. 15, 96. non est haec mea propriè sententia, sed eorum, quos gravissimos sapientiae magistros aetas vetus credidit, Quinctil. 12, 1, 36. vetus aetas turturum minus idonea ad saginandum, quàm novella, Col. 8, 9, 4. veteris non inscius aevi, Ov. M. 15, 11. vetus amicus, Virg. A. 3, 82. Ov. P. 1, 6, 53. 2, 6, 19. certè quàm veterrimus homini optimus est amicus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 72. vetus amor, Ov. Rem. 107. pro nostro veterrimo, verissimoque amore, Cic. Fam. 12, 16. veteres amores, Ov. Ep. 16, 255. et vetus inventa est in montibus ancora summis, Ov. M. 15, 265. vetus ara, ib. 12, 12. veteres arcus, Juv. 3, 11. et vetus in telâ deducitur argumentum, *an old subject* or story *is drawn on the web*, Ov. M. 6, 69. apud veterrimos auctores, T. Lartium dictatorem primum, Sp. Cassium magistrum equitum, creatos invenio, Liv. 2, 18 veterisque memor Saturnia belli, &c. Virg. A. 1, 23. implentur veteris Bacchi, *i. e.* veteri vino, Id. A. 1, 215. calceos veteres vendere, Quinctil. 6, 3, 74. vetus carmen, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 61. centuriones veteres, belli periti, Liv. 4, 17. vetus certamen, Sall. Cat. 39. cicatrix, Ov. M. 12, 444. veteres clientes, Juv. 1, 132. veteres coloni, Ov. M. 6, 318. 15, 289. veteres, migrate, coloni, Virg. E. 9, 4. vetus comoedia, Quinctil. 10, 1, 9 & 81. consuetudo, Sall. Cat. 23. Quinctil. 1, 6, 43. 11, 3, 50. &c. vetus damnum, Ov. F. 6, 767. divi veteresque novique, Ov. in Ibin, 83. vetus, atque usitata exceptio, Cic. Or. 1, 37. vetus fama, Ov. F. 5, 625. Lycaon—fit lupus et veteris servat vestigia formae, *of his former shape*, Ov. M. 1, 236. 7, 497. veterrimi Graecorum, Tac. An. 11, 14. veteres Heroïdes, Ov. A. 2, 4, 33. vindicare veterem injuriam, Phaedr. 1, 21, 6. veteremque resuscitat iram, Id. M. 14, 495. veteres Latini, Quinctil. 1, 8, 8. libri, Id. 1, 5, 21. vetus lex sermonis, 1, 5, 29. veterrima laurus, Virg. A. 3, 513. liberorum veterrimus, *i. e.* natu maximus, *the eldest*, Tac. An. 6, 31. veteres ludi, Virg. G. 2, 381. vetus macerim, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 50. vetus miles, *a soldier who has served many campaigns, but not so long as to be entitled to a discharge*, Liv. 31, 8. *add* 34, 17. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16. Ov. Art. 3, 565. vetus nobilitas, Sall. Jug. 85, 4. Tac. 12, 53. nomen, Virg. A. 12, 823. opus, Ov. F. 1, 232. pietas, Ov. Ep. 4, 131. poëta, Ter. And. prol. 7. Phor. prol. 1 & 14. Heaut. pr. 22. veterrimi poëtae, Cic. N. D. 1, 15. inter tot veterrimos populos tamdiu bella geritis, Liv. 5, 54. veterem atque antiquum quaestum servo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 1. ut ex veteribus quinqueremibus in navalibus Romae subductis, quae possent esse usui, reficeret, Liv. 42, 27. ritus, Ov. F. 5, 431. *cf.* Juv. 6, 334. veteres Sabini, Ov. F. 6, 217. senex, vetus, decrepitus, *aged* or *feeble, decrepid*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 20. *cf.* Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21. in veteres esto dura, puella, senes, Tibul. 1, 9, 50. vetus sermo, Quinctil. 1, 6, 43. veteres tabernae et novae in foro Romano, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 19. Liv. 3, 48. 44. 16. veterrima quaeque (ut ea vina, quae vetustatem ferunt,) esse debent suavissima, Cic. Amic. 19. vetus verbum hoc quidem est, *an old saying* or *proverb*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 17. *cf.* Eun. 3, 1, 38. *so* nihil moror vetera et vulgata verba, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 14 *but* veterum verborum optima maximè nova, *words*, Quinctil. 1, 6, 41. *cf.* 11, 1, 6. credendum est veteribus et priscis, ut aiunt, viris, Cic. de univers. 11. *cf.* Phil. 5, 17.—* *with the genit.* vetus operis ac laboris, *long accustomed* or *habituated to*, Tac. An. 1, 20. illi veteres militiae in cuneos congregantur, &c. *their skilled, long practised* or *experienced in warfare*, Id. H. 4, 20. *so* vetus regnandi, Id. An. 6, 44. scientiae ceremoniarumque vetus, ib. c. 12. quaros belli veteresque labores, Sil. 4, 532. *add.* 6, 616. 17, 293.—Flaccus vetus stipendiis, *(al.* stipendii,) *of great military experience*, Tac. An. 2, 66 f.—* *with the inf.* hinc Fadum petit, et veterem bellare Labicum, *i. e.* veteranum et exercitatum in bello, Sil. 5, 566.—* VETUS *in the abl. has either* vetere, Nep. in Attic. 7. *or* veteri, Stat. Th. 1, 360.—¶ 2. VETERES, um, *the ancients*; laetae mensae veteres ut memorantur, et herbis, Ov. T. 4, 569. *cf.* v. 158. 5, 485. quid referam veteres Romanae gentis? Ov. P. 1, 3, 81. veterum poëmata, Quinctil. 1, 8, 10. oratores veterum ac novorum, 5, 4, 1. quidam solos veteres legendos putant, 10, 1, 43. *add.* 2, 4, 41. orychen in Arabiae montibus, nec usquam alibi, nasci putave-

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rēre noſtri veteres, *our anceſtors*, Plin. 36, 7.—* *old men*; haec magna pars ſenatûs approbabat; veteres, et moris antiqui memores negabant, ſe &c. Liv. 42, 47.—lac melius eſt a vacentibus (pecudibus,) et ab iis, quae nondum veteres ſunt, quàm ſi eſt contra, Varr. R. R. 2, c. ult.—¶ 3. VETUS is applied to things, which happened not a long time before, Nep. in Eumen. 11. Suet. Veſp. 8.

VĔTŬLUS, a. dim. *ſomewhat old, oldiſh, old*; arbor novella et vetula, Cic. Fin. 5, 14. vetulus bos, Juv. 10, 268. vetula bucca, Juv. 10, 195. vetuli cadi, Martial. 13, 112. vetula cornix, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 25. equis vetulis teneros anteponere ſolemus, Cic. Amic. 19. miniſter vetuli puer Falerni, Catul. 27, 1. filia vetula, Cic. Att. 13, 29. vetulus gladiator, Cic. Quint. 8. vetulus petăſo, Mart. 13, 55. vetulus, decrepitus ſenex, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 43. vinum vetulum, Col. 10, 429.—* ſ. *an old man*; conſpicor, quales volo, vetulos duo, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 4. tu tamen, mi vetule, Cic. Fam. 7, 16. credebant hoc grande nefas, et morte piandum, ſi juvenis vetulo non aſſurrexerat, Juvenal. 13, 54.—VETŬLA, ae, f. *an old woman*, Juvenal. 1, 39. 6, 193 & 240. 14, 208. Martial. 8, 79.

VĔTĔRĀNUS, a. *old, veteran*; veterani boves; opp. *to* novelli juvenci, *young bullocks*, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2. veteranae gallinae v. aves, *i. e.* quae ſaepius ovis incubârunt, *veteran hens* or *fowls*, i. e. *which have produced ſeveral broods of chickens*: opp. *to* gallinae novellae, quae ſemel ovis incubârunt, Col. 8, 5, 6. Poenus, hoſtis veteranus, *an old experienced enemy*, Liv. 21, 16. legio ſecunda, quae maxime veterana in Liguribus erat, *be oldeſt*, Liv. 42, 27. triplicem aciem inſtruxit legionum quatuor veteranarum; opp. *to* duae legiones, quas in Galliâ citeriore proximè conſcripſerat, Caeſ. B. G. 1, 24.—veterana mancipia, *i. e.* ſervi) quae anno continuo in urbe ſervierint; novicia, quae annum nondum ſervierint, Digeſt. 39, 4, 16, 3.—VETERANI milites, *i. e.* qui per viginti annos, vel certè per multos annos, ſtipendia feceram, et diuturno uſu in re militari erant exercitati et periti, *veteran ſoldiers*, (A. 393.) C. Caeſar adoleſcens, paene potiùs puer,—firmiſſimum exercitum ex invicto genere veteranorum militum comparavit, Cic. Phil. 3, 2. ergo haec veteranus miles facere poterit; doctus vir, ſapiensque non poterit? Cic. Tuſc. 2, 17. veteranus pedes, Liv. 21, 44.—veteranum pecus, *i. e.* bos domitus et aratro conſuetus, *a veteran ox*; opp. *to* juvencus indomitus, *an unbroken* or *untamed bullock*, Col. 6, 2, 9.—veterana vinea, *an old vineyard*, Col. 3, 21, 1. & 11, 2, 44. *add.* 4, 22. *ſo* veterana vitis, Id. 3, 15, 3.

VETERĀNUS, i, m. *a veteran, an old experienced ſoldier*; veterani omnes et periti belli erant; opp. *to* tirones, Liv. 37, 20. non ſum, inquit, tiro, Labiene; ſed de legione X. veteranus, Hirt. de B. Afr. 16. noſtri veterani in portum refugerunt, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 24. dimittere veteranos, *i. e.* eos, qui eſſent emeritis ſtipendiis, *the veterans who had ſerved the legal time*, Liv. 40, 39. quae ſedes erit emeritis? quae rura dabuntur, quae noſter veteranus aret? Lucan. 1, 345. Auguſtus veteranos excivit paternos, Vell. 2, 61. *add* Cic. Phil. 1, 2. 11, 13. Nep. 18, 8. Digeſt. 49, 18.—VETERĀNUM, i, n. *a place where things were kept, till they grew old, a repoſitory*; aſpice veterana (*al.* veteraria) noſtra, et plena multorum ſeculorum vindemiis horrea, Senec. Ep. 114. ſub fin.—VETĔRĀMENTĀRIUS ſutor, *a mender of ſhoes, a cobler*, Suet. Vit. 2.

VĔTĔRĀRE & veteraſcĕre, *to grow old, to be of long continuance*; aptior eſt tamen ſurculis hominis urina, quam ſex menſibus paſſus fueris veteraſcere, *human urine, which you have allowed to ſtand* or *grow old for ſix months, is fitter for ſhoots and young trees*, Col. 2, 15, 2. cùm febres veteraverunt, (*al.* inveteraverunt,) utilis fames non eſt, *when the feveriſh fits are of long ſtanding, faſting is not good*, Celſ. 3, 12, 6. vulnera ubi corrupta in malum ulcus veterârunt (*al.* verterunt) difficiliùs curantur, Senec. ad Marc. c. 1 f.—VETERĀTUS, part. *grown* or *become old*; caſeus veteratus mollis, Scribon. 140. ulcera veterata, Plin. 32, 10 ſ. 52.—VETĔRĀTOR, ōris, m. *one long practiſed or exerciſed in any thing, an expert* or *dextrous perſon*; homo in aliquâ re callidus; a multarum rerum gerendarum vetuſtate; et uſurpatur tam in bonam, quàm in malam partem, Feſtus, & Donat. ad Ter. And. 2, 6, 26 Cic. Fin. 2, 16. P. Cethegus in cauſis publicis nihil, in privatis ſatis veterator videbatur, Cic. Brut. 48. in literis veterator, Gell. 3, 1. *i. e.* multâ lectione exercitus, Id. 1, 7.—¶ 2. *an old rogue* or *cheat, a crafty knave, a ſubtle villain*; propriè dicitur de ſervo, qui diuturnâ ſervitute vafer et aſtutus evaſit; *thus*, idem iſtuc venit in mentem *ſe.* mihi; Cic. veterator, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 16. ipſe (Dionyſius) veterator magnus, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 13. ille veterator, et callidus, Cic. Off. 3, 32. ſervus tam veterator, quàm novitius dici poteſt, &c. Digeſt. 21, 1, 65. *cf.* ib. l. 37.—VETERATŌRIUS, a. *cunning, crafty*, Cic. Verr. 1, 54. Brut. 75.—VETERATORIĔ, adv. *cunningly*, Cic. Or. 28.

VĔTUSTUS, a. *old, ancient*; vetuſta aera, Ov. F. 1, 220. vetuſtâ paene puer puero junctus amicitiâ, Ov. P. 4, 3, 11. vetuſtiores ſavi deteriores, Col. 9, 15, 11. genetrix Priami de gente vetuſtâ eſt mihi, Virg. A. 9, 284. cum Demetrio mihi vetuſtum hoſpitium eſt, Cic. Fam. 13, 56. *cf.* Ov. F. 3, 569. vetuſtiſſimus liberorum ejus, *i. e.* natu maximus, Tac. An. 2, 2 & 43. *cf.* Liv. 23, 22. vetuſtis lignis focum exſtruere, Hor. Epod. 2, 43. vetuſtus lucus, Ov. M. 8, 742. 11, 360. vetuſtior memoria, Plin. 13, 16. vetuſtiſſimum quemque militum nomine vocans, Tac. H. 1, 23. vetuſtus mos, Ov. F. 2, 301. 6, 309. vetuſto nomine—monſtratus, *by his ancient nobility*, or *an account of the antiquity of his family*, Tac. H. 1, 88. vetuſtae opes, Id. An. 16, 7. vetuſtum oppidum, Hor. Od 3, 17, 1. opus, Ov. F. 3, 391. ne vetuſtiora ſint quàm decem dierum ova, *older, longer kept*, Col. 8, 5, 4. pix, quanto eſt vetuſtior, tanto melior habetur, Col. 12, 20, 6. *add.* c. 23, 1. Tybri, doce verum; tua ripa vetuſtior urbe, Ov. F. 5, 635. vetuſtae ſilvae

silvae, Id. M. 6, 521. vetustiores scriptores, Liv. 3, 23. nec repetunt oculi signa vetusta tui? *i. e.* antiquam imaginem annuli mei, Ov. P. 2, 10, 6. memor ille vetustae sortis erat, *of an old oracle*, Ov. M. 4, 641. spatio vetusto aetatis fessa domus, Lucr. 2, 1172. stercus vetustius, Col. 2, 15, 9. templum vetustum, Virg. A. 2, 713. *cf.* 3, 84. vetustissima Vestalium, *the eldest*, Tac. An. 11, 32. ex vetustissimis vineis, Col. 12, 38, 2. veteris vetusti vini cupida sum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 4. eorque vetusta meum tanquam nova vulnera sentit, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 97.—° Laelius—multo vetustior et horridior, quàm Scipio, *(i. e.* vetustioribus et horridioribus verbis utitur,) *more antiquated or old-fashioned and rougher*, Cic. Brut. 21. *so* simplex quidem L. Mummius et antiquus, ib. c. 25.—VETUSTÈ, adv. *anciently, after the manner of the ancients*, Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 1, 47. 2, 13. ° *of* or *for a long time*; vetustissimè in usu est, Plin. 27, 7 s. 28.—VETUSTAS, ātis, f. *antiquity, ancientness*, *a long space of past time*; municipium vetustate antiquissimum, Cic. Phil. 3, 6 m. historia testis temporum,—nuncia vetustatis, &c. Cic. Or. 2, 9. exempla vetustatis oratori nota esse debent, ib. 1, 46. in tantâ vetustate non rerum modò, sed etiam auctorum, Liv. 2, 21. quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro teste vetustas? Ov. M. 1, 400. pictores, quorum opera vetustatis gratiâ visenda sunt, Quinctil. 12, 10, 3. vir talis, qualem nulla antea vetustas cognoverit, Id. 12, 1, 25. orator—pleraque (exempla et testimonia) ex vetustate diligenter sibi cognitâ sumat, 10, 1, 34. sermo constat ratione, vetustate, auctoritate, consuetudine, 1, 6, 1. verba a vetustate repetita —afferunt orationi majestatem aliquam, non sine delectatione, 1, 6, 39. *add.* 1, 5, 5 & 72. qui agrum Recentorium possident, vetustate possessionis se, non jure, defendunt, Cic. Rull. 2, 21. lictores *(in the accus.)* habent in urbe privati, contra omnia vetustatis exempla, Caes. B. C. 1, 6.—mihi multa vetustas scire dedit, *old age has given me the knowledge of many things*, Ov. M. 14, 695. *so* tum senior *(sc.* Nestor ait;) quamvis obstet mihi tarda vetustas, multaque me fugiant primis spectata sub annis, ib. 12, 182. ut ducis implevit visus *(i. e.* oculos) veneranda vetustas, *when* Caesar *had sufficiently viewed the venerable antient monuments* of Troy, Lucan. 9, 987.—¶ 2. *length of time* whether past or future, *long continuance* or *duration*; tantùm aevi longinqua valet mutare vetustas, Virg. A. 3, 415. *cf.* Curt. 5, 1, 34. jamque opus exegi, quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignes, nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas, Ov. M. 15, 871. vetustas annosa, Id. Tr. 5, 2, 11. tempus edax rerum, tuque invidiosa vetustas, omnia destruitis, Ov. M. 15, 234. *cf.* Tr. 4, 6, 17. F. 5, 221. vetustas prisca, Id. P. 3, 1, 115. spatiosa, Id. M. 15, 623. praeterea et nobilis aliquot adolescentes conscii assumpti, quorum vetustate memoria abiit, *whose names have been lost by length of time*, Liv. 2, 4. ut enim non omne vinum, sic non omnis aetas vetustate coacescit, Cic. Sen. 18. neve operis famam possit delere vetustas, &c. Ov. M. 1, 445. evanuisse, aiunt, vetustate vim loci ejus, unde anhelitus ille terrae fieret, quo Pythia mente incitata oracula ederet: de vino, aut salsamento putes loqui, qui evanescunt vetustate, Cic. Div. 2, 57. (2. 308.) vox vetustate exoleverat, *the voice had grown obsolete*, Quinctil. 1, 6, 11. cedit enim rerum novitate extrusa vetustas, Lucr. 3, 977. anguibus exuitur tenui cum pelle vetustas, *the old age of snakes is put off with their thin skin*, i. e. serpents seem to renew their youth, when they cast their old skin in the spring, Ov. Art. 3, 77. docit peritiores vetustas, Cic. Dom. 55. vetustatem vinum patitur, *bears to be kept long*, Col. 3, 2, 8. *hence* scripta vetustatem si modò nostra ferent, i. e. *shall descend to posterity*, Ov. F. 5, 9. 8. mille millies praestitit, quàm haec (mala) pati, quae mihi videntur habitura etiam vetustatem, *are about to last long*, Cic. Att. 14, 9. interdum vetustas ulcus occupat, indicitque ei callum, *sometimes an ulcer grows ancient, and a callosity runs over it*, Colf. 5, 26, 31 f. 209. si vetustas occupavit *sc.* membrum fractum, *if the fracture be of long standing*, Id. 8, 10, 113. lilii flos et radix ulcerum vetustati illinuntur, *are applied to heal old ulcers*, Plin. 21, 19 f. 74.—poma in vetustatem reponere, *to lay up apples in order to be kept for a long time*, Col. 12, 44, 7. si in vetustatem servare voles *sc.* vinum, *to keep it for a long time*, ib. c. 28, 4. Cato, 114. *add.* Plin. 13, 6. Aristomachus prodesse putat, apibus vetustate corruptis examen novum contribuere, *that it was good to bees, wasted by old age, to add a new swarm to them*, Col. 9, 13, 9.—° *old acquaintance, long intimacy* or *friendship*; velim existimes, hanc familiam, et hos mihi maximè esse conjunctos vetustate, officiis, benevolentiâ, Cic. Fam. 13, 35. maxima est enim vis vetustatis, et consuetudinis, Cic. Amic. 19. hoc (L. Lamiâ) ego utor ex omnium plurimùm; magna vetustas, magna consuetudo intercedit, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 3. *add.* 5, 15, 4. 10, 10 f. de petit. cons. c. 5.—VETUSTASCĔRE, *to grow old, to acquire an old taste*: vina celeriùs vetuscescunt, quae fumi quodam genere praecocem maturitatem trahunt, Col. 1, 6.

VEXĀRE, *(a* veho,) *to agitate, to disturb greatly, to drive* or *toss up and down*: Dulichias vexisse rates, Virg. E. 6, 76. et ibi Serv. Gell. 2, 6. Macrob. Sat. 6, 7. mare Caspium vexant inaequales procellae, Hor. Od. 2, 9. *cf.* Ov. Ep. 18, 125. venti vexant nubila caeli, Ov. M. 11, 43. *add.* Lucr. 1, 274 & 1022.—¶ 2. *to harass, to distress, to annoy, to molest* or *trouble grievously, to vex*; interea cum meis omnibus copiis vexari Amanienses hostes sempiternos, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 5. Germani—Gallorum agros vexaverant, *had pillaged*, Caes. B. G. 4, 15. Caesar ad vexandos rursus hostes profectus, ib. 6, 43. Afros—regis finitimas regiones vexabat, Nep. 14, 4. Mithridates—regis provinciam vexat, castella expugnat, magnas praedas capit, ib. c. 10. *cf.* 18, 5. *add.* Cic. Cat. 1, 11. Verr. 3, 54. Hirt. B. Afr. 31. Liv. 44, 44.—Siciliam—iste per triennium ita vexavit et perdidit, ut &c. Cic. 1 act. in Verr. 4 & ibi Ascon. omni scelere vexare rempublicam, Id. Mil. 9. *add.* Dom. 23. Sext. 1. Fam. 14, 6. cùm Fulvia magnis tenuoribus vexaretur, Nep.

15, 9. et delirio, et spirandi difficultate vexatur, *he is troubled* or *distressed*, Cels. 2, 6, 21. noli vexare *sc.* eam, quiescit, *do not disturb her, she is asleep*, Juvenal. 1, 126. vexat civitatem *(i. e.* cives) in-aluberrimo tempore, Plin. Ep. 4, 2, 6. vexat corpora fessa calor, Tibul. 4, 11, 2.—° vexare aliquem probris et maledictis, *to upbraid*, Cic. Flac. 20. vexatur Theophrastus et libris et schodis omnium philosophorum, quòd &c. *is censured* or *blamed*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9. Cato iis Pisonem verbis vexavit, ut &c. *reproved* or *accused*, Cic. Sext. 28 illud a te homine vesano ac furioso requiro, quae te tanta poena scelerum flagitiorumque vexet, ut arbitrere, &c. *disorders* or *distracts your mind*, Cic. Dom. 2. *so* philtra, quibus valeant mentem vexare mariti. Juv. 6, 610.—sollicitudo vexat impios, *agitates* or *harasses*, *makes uneasy* or *tormenta*, Cic. Leg. 1, 14. *so* me honoris cupido vexabat, Sallust. Cat. 3 f. incitabant (eum) praeterea corrupti civitatis *(i. e.* civium) mores, quos *(sc.* cives)—luxuria atque avaritia vexabant, ib. 5. pecuniam—vexant, *they squander*, ib. 20, 12.—bona, et fortunas nostras vexare, *to seize upon*, Cic. Rosc. A. 49.—valetudinem istam infirmam, si me amas, noli vexare, *do not injure your health*, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 8.—VEXĀTUS, part. *agitated*, *shaken*, *tossed*, &c. regiones terrae motu vexatae, Justin. 17, 1. classis vexata tempestate, Vell. 2, 79. navigia in summum veniunt vexata periclum, Lucr. 6, 429. vexata Noto servat longos unda tumultus, Senec. Herc. fur. 1090. in turba vexatus, Suet. Aug. 53. puer comitiali morbo vexatus, *troubled with the falling sickness*, Id. Cal. 50. corpus—ipso vexatum sudoribus usu, *exercise* or *tossing about*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 5. comae vexatae, *disordered*, Id. A. 1, 14, 24. intactas quare mittis mihi, Polla, coronas? a te vexatas malo tenere rosas, *handled*, Martial. 11, 90. vellere Tusco vexatae, duraeque manus, *worn or tired*, *and hardened by* teazing or carding *Tuscan wool*, Juv. 6, 288. dentes percussu vexati, *loosened*, Plin. 28, 11 f. 49. vites v. arbores frigore vexatae, *nipped*, Id. 17, 24 f. 37. ¶ 2. *harassed*, *greatly troubled* or *vexed*; at bello audacis populi vexatus et armis, Virg G. 4, 615. Sicilia multos annos bello vexata, Nep. 20, 2. Siculi a Verre populati atque vexati, Cic. Caecil. 1. *cf.* Verr. 3, 52. multis vexatus contumeliis, Id. Quint. c. ult. *add.* Phil. 3, 9. populi intestina discordia vexati, Justin. 28, 3. *cf.* 12, 14. Propert. 2, 21, 17. vexatus toties rauci Theseïde Codri, *so often shunned* or *tired with* hearing *the* Theseis (a poem) *of Codrus hoarse* with repeating it so frequently, Juv. 1, 2. atrâ bile vexatus *troubled*, Cels. 2, 12, 6. os carie vexatum, *affected*, Id. 7, 7, 63.—VEXĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a shaking* or *tossing hither and thither*; citra corporis vexationem, *without any torturing of the body*, Col. 6, 2, 11. vexationem viae reformidare, *the trouble of the journey*, Col. 1, 3, 3. rex non minore vexatione jumentorum hominumque quàm venerat, in Macedoniam rediit, Liv. 43, 23. *cf.* 44, 5. dentes sine vexatione extrahit, *without great pain*, Plin. 32, 7 f. 26. *so* sine stomachi vexatione, Id. 31, 6 f. 35. citati ad causam dicendam, partim se domi vulneraverunt,—ad vexationem ignominiamque vitandam, *to avoid pain* or *torture*, Suet. Tib. 61. afflictatio est aegritudo cum vexatione corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. vexatio direptioque sociorum, *the harassing and plundering of the allies*, Cic. Cat. 1, 9. ut virgines Vestales ex acerbissima vexatione eriperem, *from the most cruel persecution*, or *violation*, ib. 4, 1. jacentis corpus ab omni alia vexatione intactum uno torque spoliavit, *without offering it any other indignity*, Liv. 7, 10. per vexationem et contumelias, *by vexatious persecution and insult*, Liv. 38, 59.—VEXĀTOR, ōris, m. *one who harasses*, *a vexer*, *troubler* or *persecutor*, Cic. Har. resp. 22. Sext. 8. Phil. 3, 11.—VEXĀMEN, ĭnis, n. *an agitation* or *shaking*; aut cecidisse urbes magno vexamine mundi, *by a great concussion of the world*, i. e. *by an earthquake*, Lucr. 5, 341.

VEXILLUM, i, n. *(dim. a* velum, Festus; Serv. ad Virg. A. 8, 1. Prisc. an. l. 3, p. 615.—*al.* Cic. Or. 45. *vid.* VĒLUM,) *a flag* or *banner*, *a standard*; vexillum in arce ponere comitiorum causâ, *to erect a standard in the* Janiculum, when an assembly of the people was to be held in the Campus Martius, Liv. 39, 15. (vid. A. 84.) vexillum tollere, *to raise a standard*, as in settling a colony, Cic. Phil. 2, 40. proponere, *to display a flag* or *banner*, as a signal for battle, Caes. B. G. 2, 20. B. Hisp. 28. B. Alex. 45.—servis ad vexillum vocatis, *i. e.* ut nomina in militiam darent, *being called to enlist*, Flor. 3, 20.—vexilla convellere, *to pull up the standards*, as in decamping, Tac. An. 1, 20. or in going to engage, Liv. 10, 19. monstrabat vexilla se suorum parmasque cernere equitum, *that he saw the standards and shields of his cavalry*, Id. 8, 39.—num quando perditis civibus vexillum, quò concurrant, defuturum putatis? *i. e.* turbarum et seditionum auctorem, *a ringleader of sedition*, Cic. Phil. 5, 11. *add.* Att. 10, 15.—° *metaph.* submittere fortunae vexilla suae, i. e. *to stoop from one's greatness or majesty*, in allusion to vanquished soldiers, who *lowered their standards* to the conqueror, Stat. Silv. 4, 2, 42.—¶ 2. *a troop* or *squadron*, Id. Th. 12, 782.—° *the third part of a maniple*; tribus ex vexillis constabat *sc.* pilus v. manipulus, Liv. 8, 8. vexilla cum vexillis concurrebant, *troops of a similar description engaged with one another*, ib. vexillum cohortis Pelignae, *a company of foot soldiers*, Liv. 25, 14.—° *a company* or *body of soldiers serving under one* vexillum, Tac. H. 1, 70.—VEXILLĀRIUS, i, m. *a standard-bearer*, Liv. 8, 8. ¶ 2. *a veteran soldier serving under a* vexillum, *distinct from the legion*, Tac. An. 1, 38. H. 2, 83 & 18. Paterc. 2, 110. (A. 393.)—VEXILLĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a battalion of troops* or *a squadron of cavalry*, Suet. Galb. 20. Veget. 2, 1.

VIA, ae, f. *(a* vehendo, *q.* veha, Varr. L. L. 4, 4. R. R. 1, 2, 14.) *a way for loaded carriages*; differunt *iter*, *actus*, *via*; quòd *iter* hominis est, *actus* hominis et jumenti, *via* hominis, jumenti et vehiculi: unde consequitur, iter esse angustius actu, actum viâ; nam angustiore spatio it homo, quàm armentum, ac armentum angustius spatium requirit, quàm vehiculum.

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lieulam.—Iter duorum pedum latitudine definitur; actus est iter quatuor pedes latum; viae latitudo lege duodecim Tabularum in porrectum pedes habet octo, in anfractum, id est, ubi flexum est, pedes duodecim, Digest. 8, 3, 8.—*But these distinctions take place only in the servitudes of farms in the country*, (A. 51.)—VIARUM aliae privatae sunt, aliae publicae, aliae vicinales: publicas vias dicimus, quas Graeci βασιλικὰς, id est, regias, nostri praetorias, alii consulares vias appellant: privatae sunt, quas agrarias quidam dicunt;—privatae viae dupliciter accipi possunt; vel hae, quae sunt in agris, quibus imposita est servitus, ut ad agrum alterius ducant; vel hae, quae ad agros ducunt, per quas omnibus permeare liceat, in quas exitur de viâ consulari;—vicinales sunt viae, quae in vicis sunt, vel quae in vicos ducunt, Digest. 43, 8, 2, 22. viae publicae, et basilicae, et militares dicuntur: viae militares exitum ad mare, aut in urbes, aut ad flumina publica, aut ad aliam viam militarem habent, ib. 43, 7, 3.—*The publick roads were generally named either from the person, who first laid them out, or from the places to which they led; thus*, tres ergo viae, a supero mari Flaminia, ab infero Aurelia, media Cassia, Cic. Phil. 12, 9. *(vid. A. 376. G. 183.)*—* *a street*; haud convenit unà ire cum amicâ imperatorem in via, *to walk with his mistress in the street*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 42. *so* nolo me in via cum hac veste videat, ib. 5, 2, 67. hunc ego in mediam viam provolvam, Id And. 4, 4, 37. illis, quae sunt intus, clamat de via, ib. 2, 6, 11. per viam, *along the street*, Id. Ad. 5, 7, 23. *so* per vias, sternuntur corpora, Virg. A. 2, 364. implevi clamore vias, ib 769. ibam forte viâ Sacrâ, sicut est mos, *I was going along the street called* Via Sacra, Hor. S. 1, 9, 1. haec est a sacris quae via nomen habet, Ov. Tr. 3, 1. 28. urbis partes unâ latâ viâ perpetuâ, multisque transversis divisae, Cic. Verr. 4, 53.—* *any way or road, a path* or *track*; iter conficiebam aestuosâ et pulverulentâ viâ, Cic. Att. 5, 14. cursare hue illuc viâ deterrimâ, ib. 9, 9. via nuda ac facilis, Liv. 27, 42. inops aquarum, 42, 64. dare alicui viam per fundum suum, Caecin. 10. declinare de viâ ad dexteram, Cic. Fin. 5, 2. ex via excedere, Caes. B. G. 5, 19. qua viâ, Sequânis invitis, propter angustias ire non poterant, ib. 1, 19.—este duces, ô si qua via est, Virg. A. 6, 194.—liquidae viae, *i. e.* in aquis, Lucr. 1, 374. Venus ipsa—sternet et aequoreas aequore nata vias, Venus *being herself sprung from the sea, will smooth the way through the sea*, Ov. Ep. 19, 160. nec meminisse viae mediâ Palinurus in undâ, Virg. A. 3, 202.—ille quoque ipse (*sc.* Xerxes,) viam qui quondam per mare magnum stravit, i. e. *made a bridge of boats over the Hellespont*, Lucr. 3, 1042.—quis crederet unquam aëriis hominem carpere posse vias? Id. Art. 2, 44. audacem pennis repperit ille (Daedalus) viam, ib. 22. nuncius ales *i. e.* Mercurius—se protinus aetheriâ tollit in astra viâ, Id. Ep. 16, 72. ardua prima via est, *the first* part of the *way is steep*, Ov. M. 2, 63. est via sublimis, caelo manifesta sereno, LACTEA nomen habet, *it is called the milky way*, ib. 1, 168.—Alpheüm fama est huc, Elidis amnem, occultas egisse vias subter mare, Virg. A. 3, 694.—viamque adsidet Olympo *i. e.* ad Olympum, Id. G. 4, 562.—sera via facienda est, *a way* or *passage*, Liv. 4, 23.—ruunt caeci per vias, per invia, *where there are roads, and where there were none*. 38, 23.—* *the act of going, a journey, travel by land or sea*; magna fuit subitae justaque causa viae, Ov. Ep. 17, 156 auditâque viae causâ, non utile carpis, inquit, iter, Id. M. 2, 549 cùm de via languerem, *I was fatigued with my journey*, Cic. Phil. 1, 5. Dejotârus, auspicio admonitus, perfacile revertit ex itinere, cùm jam progressus esset ii. cherum dierum viam, Id. Div. 1, 15. nocte vix cui regionem quandam agri Vocani transgressus, *by a quick journey*, Liv. 33 48. longam incertam videtur ire viam, Virg A. 4, 467. tentamusque viam, *we attempt our voyage*, ib. 3, 520. flectat viam velis, *change your course by* shifting *the sails*, ib. 5, 28. longarum haec meta viarum, *this was the end of my long voyages*, ib. 3, 714.—via ad gloriam proxima, Cic. Off. 2, 12.—coepi mecum inter vias aliam rem ex aliâ cogitare, *by the way, while going*, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 1. *add*, Plaut. Poen 5, 3, 43—tibi proficiscenti evenit, ut omnes unam tibi illam viam, et perpetuam esse velint, *wished that journey to be your last*, Cic. Phil. 14.—* VIAE castrorum, the spaces or intervals between the different bodies of troops in a camp, Tac. An. 2, 13. (A. 379)—VIAE patentes inter manipulos, *the openings* or *passages between the maniples* or *companies* of soldiers in order of battle, Liv. 30, 33. inde tribunis centurionibusque imperat, ut vias equitibus patefaciant, *to open passages for the horse*, Id. 10, 41. panduntur interdines viae, *the passages between the ranks*, ib. (A. 379.)—*so* viae in vineis, *the spaces between the rows of vines*, Virg. G. 2, 728 & 284. (A. 547.) viae in theatris, *the passages* from one row of seats to another, Martial. 5, 14. (A. 349 & 360.) ¶ 2. metaph. *a passage* or *canal*; succus in, quo alimur, permanat ad jecur per quasdam a medio intestino usque ad portas jecoris ductas et directas vias, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. perque viarum omnes flexus, in corpore qui sunt, Lucr. 3, 586. vitae viae, Ov. M. 2, 829. via vocis, ib. 6, 355. 14 489. seu plures calor ille vias, et caeca relaxat spiramenta, Virg. G. 1, 89.—* *a way* or *method*; si qua via est, si quam tibi diva creatrix ostendit, Virg. A. 6, 367. feta viam invenient, ib. 3, 256. nec via mortis erat simplex, Id. G. 3, 482. sequi ipsi per omnes vias lethi interficiunt, *they put themselves to death by all manner of ways*, Liv. 31, 18. unam viam salutis esse ratus, Id. 37, 11.—habeo autem certam viam et rationem, qua omnes illorum rationes investigare et consequi possim, Cic. Verr. 1 act 16. reliquos eâdem viâ aggressus, plerosque capit, Sall. Jug. 16. et certe omnes vias persequar, quibus putabo me id quod volumus, (me) pervenire posse, *I shall pursue every probable means, to obtain your return*, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 18. utor viâ, *I use a certain method* or *art*, Id. Att. 2, 19.—dicendi ratio ac via, *a plan and method*, Cic. Or. 1, 19. *cf.* Quintil. 4, 5, 3.

). *so* via dicendi, Id. 7, 10, 5. viâ et ratione disputare, Id. Fin. 2, 1. via progredi, Id. N. D. 2, 12. et qui aliter jus civile tradunt, non tam justitiae, quàm litigandi tradunt vias, Id. Leg. 1, 6. vias optimarum artium tradere alicui, *to teach the most useful arts*, Id. Div. 2, 1.—omnes vias pecuniae norunt, *all the methods of acquiring money*, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1.—viae sanandi, *the methods of cure*, Cels. 1 praef. 14 & 91. ab experimentis—medendi vias trahere, ib. 53.—* illa gerat vestes tenues, quas femina Cos texuit, auratas dispositque vias, *embroidered stripes*, Tibull. 2, 6, 35. Lucretius *has eftsoons* viâi, *in the genit. for* viae, 406 & 659. 2, 249 &c.——

VIĀLIS, e; VIĀRIUS & VIĀTĪCUS, a, *of or pertaining to a high way*;—Lares viales, *the* Lares *worshipped in the high ways*, where images of them were placed, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24.—lex viaria, *a law about paving the high ways*, Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 13. (A. 221.)—coena viatica, *a sumptuous entertainment*, given to one about to set out on a voyage or journey, or upon returning from it, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 61. (A. 451.)——

VIĀTĪCUM, i, n. *provision for a journey, all things necessary for a journey*; as victuale, money, &c. sequere me, viaticum ut dem a trapezitâ tibi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 89. potest quidquam esse absurdius, quàm, quo minùs vias restat, eo plus viatici quaerere, Cic. Sen. 18 f.—¶ 2. *a sum of money* made by serving in the army, *one's stock, substance* or *substance*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26. Suet. Caes. 3.—VIATĪCĀTUS, a. *furnished with money or provision for a journey*, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 29.——

VIĀTOR, ōris, m. *a traveller*; cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator, Juvenal. 10, 22. *add.* Hic. Mil. 28. Virg G. 4, 96. A. 5, 275.—¶ 2. *a public officer*, who summoned the senators from the country, Cic. Sen. 16. (A. 8.)—*one of the officers*, who attended on the Tribunes, Liv. 2, 56. 56. Cic. Vat. 9. and Aediles, Liv. 30, 39.—VIATORIUS, a. *pertaining to a traveller or a journey*; viatoria vasa, *vessels used by travellers*, Plin. 37, 10 f. 20. viatorium horologium, *a portable dial*, Vitruv. 9, 9.

VĪBEX, ĭcis, f. *the mark* or *print of a stripe or rod*, Plin. 30, 13 f. 39 f.

VIBŪRNUM, i, n. *the flower of the herb* britannica; florem *viburni* vocant; qui collectus priùs, quàm tonitrua audiantur, et devoratus, securos totum reddit, Plin, 25, 3 f. 6 ad fin.

VIBRĀRE, act. *to brandish, to shake, to move and fro with a quick motion*; spicula vibrant, Virg. A. 11, 606. vibrare bipennem ausus, Lucan. 3, 433. atque ejusmodi debet esse prolusio, quo ut Samnitium, qui vibrant hastas ante pugnam, quibus in pugnando nihil utuntur, Cic. Or. 80. hi ficas vibrare didicerunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 5. *cf.* Off. 2, 8. draco multifidas linguas vibrans, V. Flac 1, 61. vibrabant flamina vestes, Ov. M. 1, 528. ut leni zephyro fragiles vibrant aristae, *are shaken*, Ov. Ep. 14, 39. *so* ut quatur lepido fraxina virga noto, sic mea vibrari lentia membra videres, *you might see my pale ashes shiver with fear*, ib. 11, 76. festinatione commutâ—viscera vibrantur, Tac. Ann. 12, 51.—* *to throw, to fling, to launch, to dart*; aut tremulum excusso jaculum vibrare lacerto, Ov. Ep. 4, 43. jaculum ex arborum ramis vibrari, Plin. 8, 23 f. 35. fulmina vibrat Jupiter, Claudian. in H. consul. Stilich. 167.—* *met.* deaissemque truces vibrare iambos, *i. e.* tanquam venenatas sagittas, Catul. 36, 5.—¶ 2. neut. *to vibrate, to quiver, to quaver, to tremble, to move quickly*; tres vibrant linguae *sc.* in ore serpentis, Ov. M. 3, 34. ter lingua vibrat, Stat. Th. 5, 507. ferrum vibrat in manu, Senec. Phoenissa. 439. *cf.* Sil. 1, 539. 4, 155. terrae motus non simplici modo quatitur, sed tremit vibratque, Plin. 2, 80 f. 82. vox sonat adhuc, et vibrat in auribus meis, Senec. de provid. 3.—* *to shine, to flash*; mare, quia a sole collucet, albescit, et vibrat, Cic. Acad. 4, 33. hinc unda, sacris hinc ignibus Ide vibrat, V. Flac. 2, 583. in tremulo vibrant incendia ponto, Sil. 2, 664. vibrabat ab ore ignis atrox, Id. 11, 329. *add.* 2, 398.—* *met.* Demosthenis non tam vibrarent fulmina illa, nisi numeris contorta ferrentur, Cic Or. 70 f.—VIBRANS fulmina Jupiter, *brandishing* or *darting*, Lucan. 9, 519! thyrsum levem vibrante manu, Senec. Oedip. 440. *add.* Herc. Oet. 1254.—vibrans gladius, *quivering*, Virg. A. 9, 769. *so* vibrantia tela, Ov. M. 12, 79. *cf.* 8, 342. serpens linguâ vibrante minans, Lucr. 3, 657. angues—sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora, Virg. A. 2, 211. vibranti clypeum cuspis transverberat ictu, 10, 484. supercilio vibrante loqui, Ov. A. 2, 5, 15.—sonus lusciniae vibrans, *tremulous, quavering*, Plin. 10, 29 f. 43.—* oratio vibrans, *animated, vehement, dazzling*, Cic. Brut. 95. *so* breves vibrantesque sententiae, *short and lively* or *piercing strokes of wit*, Quinctil. 10, 1, 60. nec illis vibrantibus concitatisque sententiis, velut missilibus, utetur, *those bright* or *striking and animated sentences*, Id. 12, 9, 9.—VIBRĀTUS ab aethere fulgor cum sonitu venit, *darted from the sky*, Virg. A. 8, 524. unde movet tonitrus, vibratque fulmina jactat, *and darts the brandished lightning*, Ov. M. 2, 308. ambo vibrata per auras hastarum tremulo quatiebant spicula motu, *they both shook the points of their spears quivering in the air*, Ov. M. 8, 374. ter repetita dedit vibratâ sibila linguâ, *he thrice hissed with his quivering tongue*, ib. 15, 684. sententias vibratis digitis jaculari, Quinctil. 11, 3, 120. dî melius *(sc.* dent;) validoque, precor, vibrata lacerto transeat Hectoreum Pelias hasta latus, *and may the Pelian spear, thrown by thy strong arm, pierce the side of* Hector, Ov. Ep. 3, 125. impositus scuto, more gentis, et sustinentium humeris vibratus, *(i. e.* in altum jactatus,) dux eligitur, Tac. H. 4, 15. cùm subitas videre rates vibrataque flammis aequora, *and the seas shining with flames*, V. Flac. 8, 306.—Aethiopes—barbâ et capillo vibrato, *curled*, Plin. 2, 78 f. 80. foedare in pulvere crines vibratos calido ferro, *frizled*, Virg. A. 12, 99.

VIBURNUM, i, n. *(a* vieo,*) the wayfaring tree*, a kind of pliant shrub, Virg. E. 1, 26.

VICĀNUS, a. *of a village*; vicātim; *see* Vicus.

VICĀRIUS, a. *in stead of another*; *see* Vicis.

VICĒNI, ae, a, *(adj. numer. distr. a viginti,) twenty*;

twenty; amphoras vicenas percipient ex singulis jugeribus, 3, 3, 7. nonnulli annos vicenos in disciplinâ permanent, Caes. B. G. 6, 3. quatuor centenos vicenos *sc.* annos, detulere, *declared* to the Censors as their age, Plin. 7, 49 f. 50. censi sunt —centenûm vicenûm quinum *(sc.* annorum*)* homines duo, ib. hydri marini vicenûm cubitorum, Id. 6, 23 f. 26. diebusque vicenis interpositis idem fiat, Id. 25, 8 f. 49. militibus denarios quinos vicenos diviserunt, Liv. 41, 7.—VICĒNĀRIUS, a. *of twenty, containing twenty;* vicenaria fistula, *a pipe* or *tube* 20 *inches round*, Vitruv. 8, 7. lex me perdit quina vicenaria; metuunt credere omnes, *the* Laetorian *law*, which forbade the lending of money to young men below the age of 25, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 69.—VICENNIUM, i, n. *the space of* 20 *years*, Digest. 50, 8, 8. VICESIMUS & VIGESIMUS, a. *the twentieth;* annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat *sc.* Mithridates, *he is now in the* 23*d year of his reign*, Cic. Manil. 3. vicesimo die lunae, Cic. Fin. 1, 31.—VICESIMA v. vigesima *sc.* pars, *the twentieth part* of the value of any slave that was manumitted, paid as a tax, Cic. Att. 2, 16. Liv. 7, 16.—VICESIMA portorii, *the twentieth of goods exported* paid as an impost, Cic. Verr. 2, 75.—VICESIMA haereditatum, *the twentieth of inheritances*, a tax instituted by Augustus, for the support of soldiers, Suet. Aug. 37. *add.* Plin. pan. 37. VICESIMĀRIUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to the twentieth;* -arium aurum, *the money raised from the tax on manumitted slaves*, Liv. 27, 10. *(A. 64.)* VICESIMĀRIUS, i, m. *he who collected that tax*, Petron. 65.—VICESIMĀNI, ōrum, m. *the soldiers of the* 20*th legion*, Tac. An. 1, 51. & 14, 34.

VICIA, ae, f. *a vetch* or *tare*, a kind of pulse; vicia dicta a vinciendo &c. Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 5. *add.* Plin. 18, 15. Col. 2, 11, 6. Cato, 35, 1. pabularis viciae natura, Col 2, 14, 1. tenues fetus viciae, Virg. G. 1, 75. viciam feres, ib. 227. *add.* Ov. F. 5, 267.—VICIĀRIUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to vetches;* viciarium cribrum, Col. 8, 5, 16.

VICIES, adv. *twenty times; see* viginti.

VICINUS, a. *(a.* vicus,*) near in place, neighbouring, adjacent, contiguous;* vicinus fons, Ov. M. 4, 98. vicinus Sardibus amnis, ib. 11, 137. vicinum aequor, ib. 13, 878. *cf.* 8, 849. vicina arva. Virg. A. 3, 500. vicini portus, ib. 382. vicinae urbes, Virg. G. 1, 510. vicini pecoris contagia, Id. E. 1, 51. vicino ab limite, ib. 54. Mantua vae miserae nimium vicina Cremonae, ib. 9, 28. heu quàm vicina est ultima terra mihi! Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 52. et caelo vicinum liquit Olympum, Tibul. 4, 1, 131. Fidem in Capitolio vicinam Jovis O. M. majores nostri esse voluerunt, Cic. Off. 3, 29. ni convexa foret *(sc.* terra,*)* parti vicinior esset, Ov. F. 6, 275.—Penēus—sonitu plus quàm vicina fatigat *sc.* loca, Ov. M. 1, 573. *sc.* in Syriae vicina pervenire, Plin. 16, 32 f. 59. Nilus, rigans vicina, Id 6, 18 f. 22. rex aliud oppidum in vicino condidit, *in the neighbourhood*, ib. c. 26 *f.* 30. aiunt,—vulpes, si ederint eas *(*amygdālas,*)* nec contingat e vicino *(sc.* fonte v. amne*)* aquam lambere, mori, Id. 23, 8 f. 75. cùm in municipium Gaditanum ex vicino Africae miri coloris silvestres ac feri arietes—deportarentur, *from the neighbouring parts of* Africa, Col. 7, 2, 4. in vicino versatur invidia; simplicius longè posita miramur, Senec. de brev. vitae, c. 15 m. confessum *(sc.* est) motum stellarum augeri, quamdiu in vicino sint terrae; cùm abscedant in altitudinem, minui, Plin. 2, 16 m. neque creatur ibi corpus, sed ex vicino adducitur, *for flesh is not generated there, but is brought from the adjacent part*, Celf. 7, 9, 3.—*e nuper* in time; Latonam ex longo errore et fugâ, gravidam, et jam ad pariendum vicinam, temporibus exactis, confugisse Delum, atque ibi Apollinem Dianamque peperisse, *sc.* proditum est memoriae ac literis, Cic. Verr. 1, 18.—¶ 2. *like, resembling, nearly approaching to;* Dialecticorum scientia vicina, et finitima eloquentiae, Cic. Or. 32. servilis Carpanae odor croco vicinus est, Plin. 21, 9 f. 29. cypero Cretico candor odorque vicinus nardo, ib. c. 18 f. 69. aliae *(sc.* terrae ferrum*)* molle tantum, plumboque vicinius fudumin-strant, Plin. 34, 14 f. 41. et mala sunt vicina bonis, Ov. Rem. 323. vicina virtutibus vitia, Quinctil. 8, 3, 7.—Graeci vicino vocabulo cibbos appellant fruticem, Id. 24, 10 f. 48. ceteri venti, quò huic vel illi propiores sunt, eò magis vicinos his illisve affectus faciunt, *the other winds, the nearer they approach to the later or the former*, i. e. *to the south or north wind, produce effects the more similar to those of the one and of the other*, Celf. 2, 1, 26. tentare remedia similia illis, quae vicino malo saepe succurrerint, *to try remedies like to those, which have cured a similar malady*, Id. praef. 61. in vicino saepe quaedam notae positae, non bonae, sed imperitos medicos decipiunt, *some marks, which bear a great resemblance to each other*, Id. 2, 6, 38. quaedam vicina sunt, 5, 26, 37.—VICĪNUS, i, m. *one who lives near us, a neighbour;* bonus sanè vicinus, amabilis hospes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 132. omnes vicini oderunt, *(sc.*te,*)* noti, pueri, atque puellae, Id. S. 1, 1, 85. vicine Palaemon, Virg. E. 3, 53. quasi difficile sit, multos nominatim proferre vel tribules, vel vicinos, meos, qui &c. Cic. Rosc. A. 16. M. Lepidus vicinus noster, Cic. Att. 8, 6. hunc Menedemum nostin' nostrum vicinum? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 6. Simus et Crito, vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus, ib. 3, 1, 93. *cf.* 3, 1, 2. 1, 1, 117. 3, 2, 16. Hec. 1, 2, 40. C. Attius proximus est vicinus, *is my nearest neighbour*, Cic. Att. 2, 14. *sc.* vicini proximi, Id. Cat. 2, 10.—VICĪNA, ae, f. *a female neighbour;* ferè in diebus paucis Chrysis vicina haec moritur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 98. sed istam Thaidem non scivi nobis vicinam, Id. Eun. 2, 3. 67. eho! puer, curre ad Bacchidem hanc vicinam nostram, Id. Hec. 4, 4, 98. *add* Hor. Od. 3, 19, 24. sensit anus vicina loci, Ov. F. 6, 399.

VICINĀLIS, e, *of* or *pertaining to neighbours;* ad usum vicinalem, *for the use of the neighbourhood*, Liv. 21, 26.—VICINIA, ae, f. *neighbourhood, nearness;* mulier quaedam commigravit huc viciniae, *to this neighbourhood*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 42. modò quandam vidi virginem hìc vicinise summ matrem lamentari mortuam, *in this neighbourhood*,

hood, Id. Phor. 1, 2, 45. *cf.* Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 2; Bacch. 2, 2, 27. inde in vicinia noſtrâ Averni lacus, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 16. in vicinia urbis, Col. 7, 3. Atlas—mons elatus ſuper nubila, atque in viciniam lunaris circuli, Plin. 5, 1. quàque pharetratae vicinia Perſidis urget, Virg. G. 4, 290. vicinia ſolis mollit—ceras, Ov. M. 8, 225.—penè manu, quod amo, (tanta eſt vicinia,) tango, *ſo near we are to each other*, Ov. Ep. 18, 179. vicinia fati, *nearneſs*, Lucan. 4, 518. *ſo* mortis, 8, 569.—* *thoſe that live in the neighbourhood*; ſed videt hunc omnis domus et vicinia tota introrſum turpem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 44. quaere peregrinum, vicinia rauca reclamat, ib. 1, 17 f. funus egregiè factum laudet vicinia, Id. S 2, 6, 106.—* mirati, quòd illi vacaret in viciniâ mortis poëma facere, *i. e.* prope mortem, Petron. c. 115.—¶ 2. met. *likeneſs, reſemblance*; aqua ad viciniam factis accedens, Plin. 31, 3 f. 22. quintum genus ad viciniam cryſtalli deſcendit, Id. 37, 9 f. 40. et huic tropo quaedam cum ſynecdoche vicinia, Quinctil. 8, 6, 28. eſt quaedam virtutum vitiorumque vicinia, Id. 2, 12, 4. eſt tamen quamquam diverſarum rerum quaedam vicinia, Id. 8, 4, 12. *add.* 9, 3, 65.—VICINĪTAS, atis, f. *nearneſs of place, neighbourhood, vicinity*; vel virtus tua me, vel vicinitas—facit, ut te adjacter moneam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 4. in Umbria, atque in eâ vicinitate, Cic. Roſc. A. 16. propter vicinitatem totos dies ſimul eramus, Id. Att. 5, 10 f. * *thoſe living in the neighbourhood*; dum vicinitatem antea ſollicitatam armis exornat, Sall. Cat. 36. clam vicinitati, in qua tum Alcibiades erat, dant negotium, ut eum interficiant, Nep. 7, 10. *add.* Cic. Fin. 5, 23. Roſc. A. 6. poſt red. ad Quir. 1.—¶ 2. met. *ſimilitude, reſemblance*; vicinitate virtutum excuſantur vitia, Quinctil. 1, 5, 5. eſt quaedam virtutibus ac vitiis vicinitas, Id. 3, 7, 25. eſt quaedam inter ſyllogiſmum et epichirēma vicinitas, 5, 10, 6. multi verò non diſcernunt a cypiro vicinitate nominis, Plin. 21, 18 f. 69.

VICIS, vĭci, vicem, vice; *plur.* vĭces, vicibus, f. *(from the obſolete*, vix, vĭcis,) *a change* or *turn, viciſſitude, alternate* or *reciprocal ſucceſſion*; ſtandi, ambulandi, ſedendi, jacendi vices ſunt, nihilque eorum pati unum diu poſſumus, Quinctil. 11, 3, 44. *ſo* vices interrogandi et reſpondendi, Id. 9, 2, 14. judices vel praeſidentes magiſtratus appellandi frequenter, ut loquendi vices ſerventur, *the judges or preſiding magiſtrates ought frequently to be requeſted* to interpoſe their authority, *that every one may retain the liberty of ſpeaking in his turn*, Id. 6, 4, 11. centum luminibus cinctum caput Argus habebat; inde *(i. e.* ex iis *ſc.* luminibus *v.* oculis) ſuis vicibus capiebant bina quietem, *two of them took reſt in their turns*, Ov. M. 1, 625. ſi computes annos exiguum tempus; ſi vices rerum aevum putes, *if you reckon the changes of things* or *the events*, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 5. hac vice ſermonum, Virg. A. 6, 535. cùm vice ſermonis fratrem cognovit, et illi pro nece complexus Iphigeniā dedit, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 79. huc timor accedit, ne quis niſi conſcia nutrix colloquii nobis ſentiat eſſe vices, *may perceive our correſpondence*, or *that we thus converſe with each other by letter*, Ov. Ep. 21, 18. ſaepe brevis nobis vicibus via viſa loquendi, *the way ſeemed ſhort to us by the interchange of diſcourſe*, Ov. P. 2, 10, 35. lectionis taedium vicibus levatur, Quinctil. 1, 12, 4. ne per omnes vices miniſteriorum vagetur oratio, *that my diſcourſe may not range through all the* various *changes of ſervices* performed by the different ſenſes, Col. 3, 10, 9. tranſmarinae quoque res quadam vice penſatae: Philippus hoſtis—factus; Aetōli novi adſciti ſocii, *affairs beyond ſeas were balanced by a kind of counterpoiſe*, Liv. 26, 37. ipſa quoque his agitur vicibus Trachinia puppis, *is moved by theſe changes*, Ov. M. 11, 502. noxque vicem peragit, *and night performs her revolution*, ib. 4, 218. cur vicibus factis ineant convivia, quaero, *why they feaſt by turns with each other*, Ov. F. 4, 353. mutat Terra vices, *changes her appearance*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3. ſolvitur acris hiems gratā vice veris et Favoni, *by the agreeable viciſſitude* or *return*, ib. 1, 4, 1. benignā vice, *by a happy change*, Id. Epod. 13, 8. habet has vices conditio mortalium, ut adverſa ex ſecundis, ex adverſis ſecunda naſcantur, Plin. pan. 5, 9. non ſecus ac ſi mutatae temporum vices eſſent, ib. c. 12. ſunt *(ſc.* quidam homines,) in Fortunae qui caſibus omnia ponunt, et nullo credunt mundum rectore moveri, Naturā volvente vices et lucis, et anni, *nature bringing about the revolutions of days and years*, Juv. 13, 86. ceſſavēre vices rerum, *the viciſſitudes of things ceaſed*, i. e. *the alternate return of day and night, of the different ſeaſons*, &c. Lucan. 6, 461. ſpatium diei noctis excipiunt vices, *the turn* or *viciſſitude of night ſucceeds the courſe of the day*, Phaedr. 2, 8, 10. per vices annorum, *i. e.* alternis annis, Plin. 12, 14. annuā vice, *every year*, Col. 3, 21, 3. vicibus annorum requietum agitatumque alternis—arvum, *land, that reſts and is laboured every other year alternately*, Col. 2, 9, 4. *ſo* alternā vice annorum, ib. 3, 2, 23. cùm jugum in faſcem pluribus arundinibus alternā cacuminum vice ordinatum eſt, *when a frame is orderly made of reeds put into bundles, with their tops turned alternately to each other*, Id. 4, 17, 2. ridica—contingens vitem mutuā vice ſuſtinetur, et ſuſtinet, *is mutually ſupported and ſupports*, 4, 16, 3. *ſo* pari vice, *equally*, 4, 24, 9.—alternis vicibus, *by turns, alternately*, Lucan. 1, 410. Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 7. Senec. Herc. fur. 377. *ſo* vice alternā, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 2.—vicibus, & per vices;—duae reginae Amazŏnum—vicibus bella gerebant, Juſtin. 2, 4. veluti imperio ac ratione per vices ſubeunt *ſc.* ad pugnam elephanti, Plin. 8, 7 f. perque vices modo, Perſephŏne, modò filia, clamat, Ov. F. 4, 483. agri pro numero cultorum ab univerſis per vices occupantur, Tac. G. 26. *cf.* Caeſ. B. G. 4, 1. & 6, 21. quae qualitates inter ſe miſtae vicibus, et alternatae, plurimas efficiunt agrorum varietates, *being compounded and mixed alternately with one another*, Col. 2, 2, 2.—* inque vicem tua me, te mea forma capit, *our form mutually pleaſes each other*, Ov. Ep. 17, 180. inque vicem ſpectans ambos, *and looking at both by turns*, Id. M. 6, 631. *cf.* 8, 473. Virg. G. 3, 188. 4, 166.

Tibul. 4, 1, 93. Lucan. 1, 61. 7, 177.—*so* in vices, Ov. M. 4, 191. 12, 161.—per vices, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 4.—quum ita priores Decemviri servâssent, ut unus fasces haberet, et hoc insigne regium in orbem, suam cujusque vicem, per omnes iret, *that this ensign of royalty should pass in rotation through them all, to each in his turn*, Liv. 3, 36.—modò equestris praelii more, frontis et tergi vices, i. e. *they sometimes advanced, and sometimes retreated*, Tac. An. 6, 35 —* vices exigere, *to demand a return* or *requital*, Plin. pan. 85, 3. redde vicem meritis, *make a return for my deserts*, Ov. A. 1, 6, 23. *so* reddam vicem, si reposcs, *I will make a requital*, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 6. *cf.* Senec. Herc. fur. 1338. non poteris ipse (*al.* ipsa) referre vicem. Ov. Art. 1, 370. spernentem sperne, sequenti redde vices, *despise her that despises you, make a due return to her that follows* or *loves you*, Ov. M. 14, 3c. fors (*for* forsan v. fortasse) et debita jura vicesque superbae te maneant ipsum, *just vengeance, and a severe retribution may await yourself*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 32. tanto proclivius est injuriae, quam beneficio vicem exsolvere, *so much easier it is*, or *men are more ready to retaliate an injury, than to requite an obligation*, Tac. H. 4, 3.—varias operum disponere vices, *to distribute the various vicissitudes* or *turns of duty*, as to soldiers in a camp, Tibul. 1, 10, 64. vigiles simul excitat; illi succedunt, servantque vices, *and keep watch in their turn*, Virg. A. 9, 222. *so* discurrunt variantque vices, *they patrole, and mount guard by turns*, ib. 164. sic fata deûm rex sortitur, volvitque vices, *regulates the fates* of men, *and directs the vicissitudes* of fortune, ib. 3, 376. sive nihil positum est, sed fors incerta vagatur, fertque refertque vices, i. e. *or if nothing is fixed, and all things happen by chance*, Lucan. 2, 12.—pontusque vetustas oblitus servare vices, non commeat aestu, *the sea, forgetting to observe its former changes* or *returns of the tide, does not ebb and flow*, Id. 4, 445.—* et arces Alpibus impositas tremendis dejecit plus vice simplice, *more than once*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 12. hoc mense extremo *sc.* Septembri, primâ vice agros proscindemus, *for the first time*, Pallad. 8. 7. Septembri mense, ager pinguis—tertiâ vice arabitur, ib. t. 1. tribus vicibus per annum foetus edunt *sc.* gallinae, *three times*, Id. 1, 28, 3. tribus per diem vicibus potu adjuvant *sc.* aëreres, *they give them drink thrice each day*, Id. 1, 30, 4.—¶ 2. *place, room* or *stead*, when we speak of one thing being substituted for another; heredum causa justissima est; nulla est enim persona, qui ad vicem ejus, qui e vitâ emigraverit, propius accedat, Cic. Leg. 2, 19. Semirâmis Babylonem condidit, murumque urbi cocto latere circumdedit, arenae vice bitumine interstrato, *bitumen being laid between* the bricks *instead of mortar*, Justin. 1, 2. Polycritus explere olei vicem juxta Solos Ciliciae fontem *sc.* ait, *that a fountain near* Soli, *a town of* Cilicia, *supplies the place of oil*, Plin. 31, 2. f. 14. *so* sidus Veneris—vicem lunae reddens, Id. 2, 8. vicem muri fortuna tuetur, Lucan. 10, 485. fertilis Euphrates Phariae vice fungitur undae, *i. e.* Nili, *overflows its banks like the Nile*, Id. 3, 260. vice teli saevit nuda manus, *in stead of a weapon*, Juvenal. 15, 53. potest tamen malleolus protinus in vicem viviradicis conseri solutâ et facili terrâ, *a cutting may be immediately planted in the, room of a quickset*, Col 3, 14 f. primam quamque arborem senio aut tempestate afflictam submoveat, et in vicem novellam sobolem substituat, *and substitute a new plant in its room*, Col. 5, 6, 1. pedamenta cariosa submovenda, eorumque in vicem idonea reponenda, Id. 4, 26, 2. omnem succum si amisit fœnum, stramenti vicem obtinet, *it is no better than straw*, Id. 2, 19, 1. jugum quarto die accipiunt *sc.* boves, cui ramus illigatur, et temonis vice trahitur, *and is drawn in place of the beam of a plough*, Id. 6, 2, 7. *add.* 12, 19, 1. in pane salis vice utuntur nitro, Plin. 31, 10. in Belgicâ provinciâ candidum lapidem serrâ, qua lignum, secant ad tegularum, et imbricum vicem, Id. 36, 22 f. 44. bes in Aegypto etiam numinis vice colitur, *i. e.* pro deo, Plin. 8, 46. praesedit non rarò spectaculis in Caii vicem (*al.* vice,) *in the room of* C. Caligula, Suet. Cl. 7. poenaque in vicem fidei cesserat, *i. e.* in locum solutionis successerat, *having failed to make payment, they were given up as slaves to their creditors*, Liv. 6, 34.—* *office, particular duty*; ne sacra regiae vicis desererentur, *lest the sacred rites*, the performance of *which pertained to the office of the king, should be neglected*, Liv. 1, 20. per speciem alienae fungendae vicis, suas opes firmavit *sc.* Servius, *under the appearance of discharging the office of another*, ib. c. 42. parens mundi—te dedit, qui erga omne hominum genus vice suâ fungereris, Plin. pan. 80. quando divisae professionum (*sc.* grammaticae, philosophiae, et rhetorices) vices essent, Quinctil. pr. 4. tuae priùs sunt partes, aliorum dein; similique gyro venient aliorum vices, *i. e.* partes v. officia. Phaedr. 4, 25, 24. ut adsuetam sortiùs praestes vicem, *your ordinary duty*, Id. 3 prol. 14. vestrum meamque vicem explete, Tac. An. 4, 8. fungar vice cotis, *I will perform the part of a whetstone*, Hor. Art. 304.—* *the lot, hap, case, state*, or *condition* of any one, usually *unfortunate*; tuam vicem saepe doleo, Cic. Fam. 12. 23. *cf.* Ver. 1. 44. Lentuli ipsius vicem (*i. e.* mortem) minimè dolemus, Cic. Att. 4, 6. cùm, vice mutatâ, quid sim fuerimque recordor, *my state* or *condition being changed*, Ov. Tr. 4. 1, 99. tacite gementes tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr. 5, 1, 6. mihi necesse erit et meam, et aliorum vicem pertimescere, Cic. Dom. 4. Menedemi vicem miseret me *sc.* propter, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 1. apparuit causa plebi, suam vicem indignantem (Valerium dictatorem) magistratu abisse, *that he had resigned his office out of indignation* and pity *for their wretched condition*, Liv. 2, 31 f. stupentes tribunos, et (*sc.* propter) suam jam vicem magis anxios, quàm ejus, cui auxilium ab se petebant, liberavit onere consensus populi, Liv. 8, 33. *cf.* 44, 3. vicem suam conquestus est, quod &c. *he lamented his unhappy condition*, Suet. Aug. 66.—* fatum illud Athenarum fuit, ut ante a Persis crematae, manibus eorum—restituerentur; versâ quoque vice, nunc haberent socios, quos

quos tunc hostes habuerant, *their fortune* or *condition also being changed*, or as we say, *the tables being turned*, Justin. 6, 5 f. et versâ vice, *the case being altered* or *reversed*, Senec. Herc. Oet 470.—et versâ vice, *on the contrary*, Digest. 45, 1, 3.—* *danger, hazard;* exanimes vice unius, *(al.* vicem *sc.* propter vicem,) Liv. 1, 25. suâ vice, aut reipublicae commoveri, Quinctil. 4, 1, 33. moveri periclitantium vice, Id. 6, 2, 35. *cf.* 11, 1, 42. Iliaci cineres—testor, in occasu vestro, nec tela, nec ullas vitavisse vices Danaûm, *that I avoided neither weapons, nor any attacks of the Greeks*, Virg. A. 2, 432. regnorum status, fortuna varia dubia quos agitat vice, *with various dangers*, Senec. Med. 287. illum tamen Fortuna jactavit diu terrâ marique per graves belli vices, Id. Octav 480.—* vicem *sc.* ad, & vice, *after the manner, like;* nisi forte me Sardanapali vicem *(al.* vice) in lectulo mori malle censueris, Cic. Att. 10, 8. vice mundi circumagi, Suet. Ner. 31. urtica—jactari se passa fluctu, algae vice, Plin. 9, 45 f. 68. dorsum orcae—carinae vice inversae, ib. c. 6. quaeque dixerat, oraculi vice accipiens, *as an oracle*, Tac. An. 6, 21 f. *so* omnia facta dictaque alicujus vice legis observare, ib. 4, 37.—majores natu a majoribus colebantur ad deûm prope et parentum vicem, *i. e.* ad instar, Gell. 2, 15. *add.* 10, 3.——

Vicissim, adv. *by turns, alternately;* hanc veniam petimusque, damusque vicissim, Hor. Art. 11. *add.* Cic. N. D. 2, 1 & 7. exspecto, quid ille tecum, quid tu vicissim, Id. Att. 16, 3 m. *add.* Sen. 16.—sed nunc, Clinia, da te mihi vicissim, *give me a hearing in my turn*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 10. Sanga, ita uti fortes decet milites, domi focique fac vicissim ut memineris, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 45. nos tamen haec quocunque modo tibi nostra vicissim dicemus, *I will sing in my turn these verses to you, as I can*, Virg. E. 5, 50. Drances infensus Turno sic ore vicissim orta refert, *thus answers in his turn*, Virg. A. 11, 123. Cic. Fam. 3, 6.—Vicissātim, adv. *by turns;* ad argumentum nunc vicissatim volo remigrare, *I will now return to the subject of the play*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 46. nolmet potius oneremus vicissatim voluptatibus, *in our turn*, Id. Stich. 4, 1, 27.——

Vicārius, a, um, *that is instead* or *in place of another, vicarious;* quibus in rebus ipsi interesse non possumus, in his operae nostrae vicaria fides amicorum supponitur, Cic. Rosc A. 38. perituri vitam mariti vicaria morte suâ redemit, Quinctil. decl. 9, c. paenult. *add.* 6. 21. 16, 7.—Vicārius, i, m. *one that supplies the place of another, a vicegerent, a substitute* or *deputy;* hic Diognetus, qui ex publicis vectigalibus tanta lucra facit, vicarium nullum habet, *no substitute*, Cic. Verr. 3, 38. succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, *I will become your substitute*, ib. 4, 37. itaque te do vicarium, *I make you my substitute*, I relign the entire management of him to you, Cic. Fam. 16, 22. alieni juris vicarius, *one who managed the law-suits of another in his absence*, Cic. Caecin. 20. nolite mihi subtrahere vicarium diligentiae meae, *do not take from me the man, who is to succeed me in my vigilance*, Cic. Mur. 37 f. *so* hoc regnum appellabitur? cujus vicarius qui velit esse, invenire nemo potest, *in which no one can be found, who will chuse to be my successor*, i. e. *who will undergo the same labour*, Cic. Sull. 9.—¶ 2. *a slave, purchased by another slave, by whose labour he made profit, an underling;* sive vicarius est, qui servo paret, &c. Hor. S. 2, 7, 79. Digest. 9, 4, 19. & 15, 1, 17. (A. 39.)—Vicissĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. *a change from one thing to another, vicissitude;* omnium rerum vicissitudo est, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 45. vicissitudines dierum, ac noctium, Id. Leg. 2, 7. *add.* Tusc. 5, 24. Off. 1, 37. Fam. 5, 12.—* cùm quatuor sint genera corporum, *(sc.* terra, aqua, aër, aether *v.* ignis,) vicissitudine eorum mundi continuata natura est, *by the intermixture of these*, Cic. N. D. 2, 33. nihil vicissitudine studiorum, officiorumque jucundius, *nothing is more pleasant than the interchange of affection and reciprocal good offices*, Cic. Amic. 14.

Victima, ae, f. *a victim*, properly *an animal sacrificed to the gods after a victory;* victima, quae dextrâ cecidit victrice, vocatur; hostibus amotis *(al.* à domitis) hostia nomen habet, Ov. F. 1, 335. *bestiae* dicuntur sacrificia, quae ab his fiunt, qui in hostem pergunt; *victimae* vetò sacrificia, quae post victoriam fiunt: sed haec licenter confundit auctoritas, Serv. ad Virg. A. 1, 334.—victimam Aelius Stilo ait esse vitulum ob ejus vigorem; alii autem, quae vincta adducatur ad altare; aut quae ob hostes victos immoletur, Festus.—Victima major est, ut vitulus; hostia minor, ut agnus: *hence* nolo victimas, agninis me extis placari volo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 95. victima haud ulla amplior potest, magisque opima, mactari Jovi, quàm rex iniquus, Senec. Herc. fur. 922. devota—victima pontificum secures cervicem tinguet, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 12. maxima taurus victima, Virg. G. 2, 146. victima major, vacca an taurus, Ov. F. 4, 716. minor, porcus, Id. A. 3, 13, 16. pro parvo *(sc.* infante *v.* puero) victima parva cadit, *i. e.* porca, Id. F. 6, 160.—* Victima *and* hostia *are often put the one for the other;* ego enim te arbitror, caesis apud Amalthēam tuam victimis, statim esse ad Sicyonem oppugnandum profectum, Cic. Att. 1, 13.—melior victima, *more acceptable* to the gods, Virg. A. 12, 296. *cf.* 5, 483. *so metaph.* quam potestis P. Lentulo mactare victimam gratiorem, quàm si L. Flacci sanguine illius nefarium in vos odium saturaveritis? Cic. Flac. 38. Victimārius, i, m. *one who assisted at sacrifices*, who bound the victim, prepared the knife and other things necessary, Liv. 40, 29 f. V. Max. 1, 1, 12.

Victĭtare, *to live;* victus, *food*, &c. *see* Vivĕre.

Victor, *a conqueror;* victoria, &c. *see* Vincĕre.

Vicus, i, m. *a village, several houses joined together*, Cic. Att. 5, 16.—*a part of a* pagus or *canton*, Tac. G. 12.—¶ 2. *a street* in the city; in oppido vici a viâ; quod ex utrâque parte viae sunt aedificia, Varr. L. L. 4, 32. deferar in vicum vendentem thus et odores, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 269. omnibus vicis statuae, Cic. Off. 3, 20. vi-

cus

cus Sceleratus, Ov. F. 6, 610. spatium urbis in regiones vicosque divisit, Suet. Aug. 30. vicorum magistri, *masters of the streets*, who exercised in them a particular jurisdiction: appointed by Augustus, ib. & Id. Tib. 76 f. *cf.* Cl. 18. Martial. 10, 79, 7.—VĬCŬLUS, i, m. *a little village*; castellum viculosque circumjectos capit, Liv. 21. 3.—VĪCĀNUS, a. *pertaining to a village*; vicani haruspices, *who went round the villages for the sake of gain*, Cic. Div. 1, 58.—subst. *the inhabitant of a village, a villager, a peasant* or *boor*, Liv. 38, 30.—VĪCĀTIM, adv. *in* or *through villages* or *streets*; Samnites eâ tempestate in montibus vicatim habitantes, *in villages*, Liv. 9, 13. Mesopotamia tota Assyriorum fuit, vicatim dispersa, praeter Babylona et Ninum, *divided into villages*, Plin. 6, 26 f. 30.—* servorum omnium vicatim celebrabatur totâ urbe descriptio, *through the several streets*, Cic. Dom. 50. recensum populi vicatim per dominos insularum egit, Suet. Caes. 41. (A. 133.) editis tota urbe vicatim gladiatoribus, Tac. H. 2, 95. *add.* Hor. Epod. 5, 97. Suet. Cal. 35.

VĪDĒRE, (vĭdeo, vīdi, vīsum,) *to see*; clarè oculis video, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 36. tun' me vidisti? SCEL. atque his quidem oculis, ib. 2, 4, 15. nihil vidi quidquam laetius, *I never saw any one more joyful*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 12. hunc oculis suis nostrarum (*for* nostrûm) nunquam quisquam vidit, Id. Eun. 4, 4, 11. nunquam ante hunc diem meis oculis eam, quod nôssem, videram, Id. Hec. 5, 4, 23. lecto complērant littora coetu visuri Aeneādas, Virg. A. 5, 107. mulieres, et pueri, qui visum processerant, Sall. Jug. 94.—* VIDE, *see, look, observe*; illud vide, os ut tibi distorsit carnufex! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 3. vide, amabo, si non, cùm aspicias, os impudens videtur, ib. 5, 1, 22. vide, ut otiosus it, si diis placet, 5, 3, 10. vidē, sis (*for* si vis,) signi quid siet, *look, if the seal be right*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 155. vide, ne qua illic insit sortis (*for* sors) sub aqua, Id. Cas. 2, 6, 28. vide, tali ubi sint, Id. Most. 1, 3, 151.—* ME VIDE, a form of engaging or undertaking for the event of a thing; istuc ipsum nihil periculi est; me vide, *mark! I warrant you, take my word for it*, Ter. And. 2, 2, 13. sient; me vide, *depend on me*, or *trust me for that*, Id. Phor. 4, 4 f. nihil est de signo quod vereare, me vide, *you have nought to fear about the seal, believe me*; or *depend on it, I assure you*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 79. *add.* Merc. 5, 4, 53.—* *to go to see, to visit* or *to call on one* in order to converse with him about any thing; sed loco valde opus est; quare etiam Othonem vide, *but I want much a place* on which I may build a chapel to Tullia; *wherefore do you call on* Otho, and speak with him on that subject, Cic. Att. 12, 37 f. *so a little before*; quare Othonem, si Romae est, convenias pervelim, ibid. videbis ergo hominem, si voles, ib. 4, 12. sed Septimium vide, et Laenatem, et Statilium; tribus enim opus est, *but speak* or *apply to* Septimius, ib. 12, 14. rogo, manè videas Plinium domi, *I intreat you to call* or *wait on Pliny in the morning*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8. ? ad oculos propriè VIDERE pertinet; utimur autem hoc verbo etiam in ceteris sensibus, &c. Augustin. confess. 10, 35. mugire videbis sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos, Virg. A. 4, 490. vidistin' toto sonitus procurrere caelo? (*for* an audisti?) Propert. 2, 16, 49. so postquam illos videt queri de avaritia magistratuum, Sall. Cat. 40. *add.* Liv. 34, 31. naso pol jam haec quidem videt plus, quàm oculis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 44.—* VIDERE *is applied also to inanimate things*; et casus abies visura marinos, *i. e.* expertura, Virg. G. 2, 68. nox media solem vidit, et noctem dies, Senec. Herc. Oet. 462. postusque quidquid Scythicus a tergo videt, Id. Med. 212, *add.* Hippol. 285. Agam. 885. *add.* Lucan. 2, 428.—* *per metonym.* videram nondum diem, *i. e.* nondum natus eram, Senec. Phoenis. 245. quem ego diem si videro, et si in vestrum conspectum venero, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 8. fuit enim mirificâ vigilantiâ *sc.* Caninius, qui suo toto consulatu somnum non viderit, ib. 7, 30, 5. (A. 118.)—¶ 2. *metaph.* applied to the mind; *to see, to perceive, to understand, to discover*, &c. nam et *intelligo* et *sentio*, et *video*, saepe idem valent, quod *scio*, &c. Quinctil. 10, 1, 13 & 14. animus, qui plus cernat, et longiùs, videt se ad meliora proficisci; ille (animus) autem, cujus obtuior sit acies, non videt, Cic. Sen. 23. *cf.* Id. Mur. 40 f. exitum belli ego tam video animo, quàm ea, quae oculis cernimus, &c. Id. Fam. 6, 3, 3. hac me mente fuisse—tu ipse vidisti, *i. e.* sensisti v. observâsti, ib. 1, 9, 10. *add.* 9, 6, 6. Amic. 11. adest enim ferè nemo, quin acutiùs atque acriùs vitia in dicente, quam recta videat, Cic. Or. 1, 25. id ubi vidit, *i. e.* sensit, Liv. 28, 19. nostra victoria est, milites, si quid dii vatesque eorum in futurum vident, *know ought of futurity*, Id. 6, 12. ad patriam liberandam omni ferebant cogitatione; sed videbat, sine rege Persarum id non posse fieri, Nep. 7, 9. *add.* 23, 9. sed et ego quid ille, et contrà ille quid ego et sentirem et speclarem, videbat, *my sentiments and views were known to him, and his to me*, Cic. Phil. 2, 15.—duxi uxorem; quam ibi miseriam vidi? *i. e.* expertus sum, *have I experienced*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 13. cùm me vidisse plus fateretur, se speraviss melius, *that I saw further*, ib. sin autem vos plus tum in republica vidistis, *if you formed a truer judgment of what was advantageous to the state*, Id. Manil. 22. nunc contrà et videre mihi multum videris, cùm &c. Cic. Fam. 7, 28. illa consolatio est, vidisse me plus quàm ceteros, cùm cupiebam, quamvis iniquâ conditione, pacem, ib. 6, 4, 11. *cf.* Amic. 26. itan' comparatam esse hominum naturam omnium, aliena ut melius videant et dijudicent, quàm sua, *that they see and judge of the affairs of others better than of their own*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 97. haec significat fabula, dominum videre plurimùm in rebus suis, Phaedr. 2, 8 f. nimiùmque ad te et tua tu multum vides, *i. e.* in rebus ad te et tua pertinentibus sapis plus quàm opus est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 122.—fi nunc, aut si etiam dormientes, aliquid animo videre videamur, Cic. Acad. 4, 40. aliquid v. aliquem in somnis videre, Id. N. D. 1, 29. so per somnum, Justin. 3, 4. per quietem, ib. 8.

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). secundum quietem, Cic. Div. 2, 61. somnia videre, ib. c. 71. nox laetam Germanico quiem tulit, viditque se operatum, &c. *he imagined hat he was employed* at a sacrifice, Tac. An. 2, 14. *to consider*; diligentiùs nobis est videndum, ne listracti pares ipse adversario non possimus, Pompei. ad Domit. apud Cic. Att. 8, 12, 2. luae conditiones sunt; utram accipias, vide, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 118. vide, quid jam tibi sit eceſſe, Cic. Cat. 3, 5. *cf.* Sall. Cat. 44. quid illi lebeatur, vos videritis, Liv. 1, 58. *cf.* 42, 13. id rimùm videamus, quatenus amor in amicitiâ rogredi debeat, Cic. Amic. 11. *add.* Acad. 4, 13.—* *to take care*, &c.; videndum est, ne obsit benignitas, Cic. Off. 1, 14. *cf.* c. 20.—vide, e avi efferantur quae imperavi omnia, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 82. *cf.* Asin. 4, 1, 10. navem ideam ut habeas, diligenter videbis, Cic. Fam. 16, 1. anteceſſerat Statius, ut prandium nobis videret, *that he might provide*, Cic. Att 5, 1. *add.* Id. Fusc. 3, 19. asperum (vinum) hoc est; aliud enius, sodes, vide, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 50. ego istaec recte ut fiant, videro, *I will take care*, Id. And. 2, 6, 25. sed valebis, meaque negotia videbis, Cic. Fam. 7, 20. ad fin. *add.* Verr. 5, 40 f. Or. 3, 1. senex adest; vide quid agas. Ter. Phor. 2, 2 f. te moneo, videas etiam atque etiam et consideres, quid agas, &c. Cic. Verr. 5, 68. *add.* Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 58.—nam absque eo esset, rectè ego mihi vidissem, *had it not been for him, I should have taken care of myself* or *provided for my own safety*, Ter. Phor. 1, 4, 11.—de his videris, *do you provide for* or *take care of these*, Liv. 2, 40. legi Bruti epistolam non prudenter rescriptam; sed ipse viderit, Cic. Att. 12, 21. haec Fortuna viderit, ib. 14, 11. viderint ista officia viri boni, Cic. Quint. 17. viderit Atrides; Helenen ego crimine solvo, Ov. Art. 2, 371. *cf.* Tr. 5, 2, 43. viderit ista deus, qui nunc mea pectora versat, Ov. Ep. 12 f.—* Vide, ne non sit hoc proprium nomen virtuti, *for* vereor, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18. *so* videant, ne sit &c. Cic. Rosc. A. 48. vide, ne nulla sit divinatio, Cic. Div. 2, 4. vide, ut probare possit, te non pecâsse, i. e. *I fear that he cannot prove*, Cic. Fam. 16, 26. videndum est, ut honestè vos esse possitis, *i. e.* verendum est, ib. 14, 14. *cf.* Off. 1, 19.—* en tibi! inquit, ut sentias, quàm vile corpus sit iis, qui magnam gloriam vident, *i. e.* spectant, adpetunt, *desire* or *aspire at*, Liv. 2, 12. *cf.* 3, 68. 6. 24.—* numen cuncta videns, *i. e.* sol, *seeing*, Ov. Ep. 12, 78. Ityn—sua fata videns, ib. 6, 659. *cf.* 10, 385. placuitque mihi mea forma videnti, ib. 13, 841. procul videntes, Flor. 3, 5, 16. prudens, sciens, vivus, videnſque pereo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 28. qui, se vidente, patiatur &c. Id. Heaut. 5, 1, 40.—videndum est *sc.* nobis, inquam, amici quoque in tuto, ut collocetur, *we must see* or *take care*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 16. *cf.* Hec. 5, 1, 3. non dici potest, quàm cupida eram hùc redeundi, vosque hic videndi, *of seeing*, ib. 1, 2, 17. et quae tanta fuit Romam tibi causa videndi? Virg. E. 1, 27. hic (Orpheus) avidus videndi (Eurydicen,) flexit amans oculos, Ov. M. 10, 56. jus tibi fecisti numen coeleste videndi, Id. F. 6, 29. cur non et specto pereuntem? oculosque videndo conscelero? Id. M. 7, 34. odisse aliquem videndo, Id. Tr. 5, 10, 31.—*but* carpit enim vires (*sc.* tauri) paullatim, utritque videndo femina, *i. e.* vacca macerat eum, dum videtur, Virg. G. 3, 215 et ibi Serv.—ut eat visura sororem, petit *sc.* Philomela, Ov. M. 6, 476. *cf.* 9, 232 & 460. Quintil. 9, 3, 12. jamque dies primos belli visura tumultus exoritur, Lucan. 1, 233.———

Vidēri, (videor, visus sum,) *to be seen*; sunt regiones inter circulum septentrionalem, et inter cardinem caeli, *i. e.* polum,) ubi sol sex mensibus continuis non videtur, *is not seen*; (sed propriè non *regiones* sunt, sed punctum sub ipso polo,) Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4. ohe! Dav. visus sum, *I am seen* or *discovered*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 10. sum visus ab illo, Ov. A. 3, 11, 15. nec mihi sunt visae Clio Cliûsque sorores, *i. e.* Musae, Ov. Art. 1, 27. seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus, *in the act for* a catulis, *has been seen by the well scented* or *staunch hounds*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 27. quae bene visa mihi fuerint, bene visa negato, Ov. A. 3, 14, 45. nulla tuarum audita mihi, neque visa sororum *sc.* est, *has been heard of, nor seen by me*, Virg. A. 1, 326. urbs,—quanta nec est, nec orit, visa prioribus annis, *i. e.* Roma, Ov. M. 15, 448. *add.* 14, 435.—jam pedum visa est via, *I know my road*, Ter. Phor. 2, 2, 12. si quidem centies hic visa sit, tamen inficias eat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 32. ille deûm vitam accipiet, divisque videbit permistos heroas, et ipse videbitur illis, *and he shall be seen by them*, Virg. E. 4, 15. et fugit ad salices, et se cupit antè videri, *and wishes first to be seen*, ib. 3, 15. consulis ante pedes ire videret eques, Ov. P. 4, 9, 18.—¶ 2. *to seem, to appear*; itane tandem idoneus tibi videor esse, &c. Ter. And. 3, 2, 13. quis videor? *in what condition do I seem*, or *what do you think of me now?* Ch. miser aeque, atque ego, *sc.* videris mihi, ib. 4, 2, 19. vah! quanto nunc formosior videre mihi, quam dudum, Id. Eun. 4, 5, 5. *cf.* 5, 2, 61. nunc mihi videre sapere, Id. Ad. 5, 3, 64. quae dum foris sunt, nihil videtur mundius, &c. Eun. 5, 4, 12. paratis, ut videbantur, magnis copiis. Sall. Cat. 43. res autem opportuna videbatur, ib. 49. nunquam periculi fugâ committendum est, ut imbelles timidique videamur, Cic. Off. 1, 24. utque magis cauti possunt timidique videri, sic appellari non meruêre mali, Ov. P. 3, 2, 19. et faciunt curâ, ne videantur anus, Id. Art. 2, 678. nec amata videbor, nec placuisse deo, Ov. M. 14, 149. dissimiles homini possent, similesque videri, ib. 94. et tamen, ut conjux essem tua, digna videbar, Id. Rem. 275. *cf.* Ep. 15, 39. et illud, quod loquitur, priscum visum iri putat, Cic. Or. 3, 11. *add.* Off. 3, 2 & 7. Verr. 2, 17. pulchra Laverna, da mihi fallere, da justo sanctoque videri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 60. tollenda est malitia (*i. e.* fraus,) quae vult videri se esse prudentiam; sed abest ab eâ, distatque plurimùm, Cic. Off. 3, 17.—non hominem habitare mecum mihi hìc videntur, sed fures, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 7. num nimio emptae tibi videntur? Id. Most. 3, 3, 2. nec satis liber sibi videtur, ni &c. Id. Pers. 5, 2, 58. *cf.* 4, 4, 5.

quae

quae Aristoni et Pyrrhoni omnino visa sunt pro nihilo, Cic. Fin. 2, 13.—quibusdam aut sapiens videor, quod unâ non ierim, aut felix fuisse; mihi contrà, Cic. Att. 9, 12. amens mihi fuisse videor a principio, *methinks I have been*, ib. c. 10. objurgavi senatum, ut mihi visus sum, summâ cum auctoritate, *as I thought*, ib. 1, 17. audire vocem visa sum modò militis, *I thought I just now heard the captain's voice*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 1. certò enim ego vocem hic loquentis modò me audire visus sum, Plaut. Aul. 5, 1, 4. visus sum mihi cum Galba ambulare, Cic. Acad. 4, 16. visus adesse idem deus est, Ov. M. 15, 32. *cf.* F. 2, 504. quid haec videntur *sc.* vobis, *what do you think of these things*, Ter. Phor. 5, 3, 9. mihi sic hoc videtur, *i. e.* ita censeo, ib. 2, 4, 10. *cf.* Plaut. Cist. 2, 4, 61. quid videtur hoc tibi mancipium? *what do you think of this slave?* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 42. quum faciem videas, videtur esse quantivis pretii, *his look bespeaks him of some consequence*, Id. And. 5, 2, 15. paupertas mihi onus visum est, et miserum, et grave, *seemed*, Id. Phor. 1, 2, 44. id mihi visus est dicere, abi citò, et suspende te, Id. And. 1, 5, 20. adeone videmur vobis esse idonei, in quibus sic illudatis, Id. And. 4, 4, 18. videbar videre alios intrantes, alios autem exeuntes, Quinctil. 11, 3, 165. nec adhuc a littore procul videbamur, Quinctil. 12, pr. 2. durus nimis attentusque videris esse mihi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 91. videre videor jam diem illum, quum hinc egens &c. *I think* or *methinks I see the day*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 20. videor enim mihi hanc urbem videre,—subitò uno incendio concidentem, Cic. Cat. 4, 6. *cf.* Fam. 16, 21, 14. saepe enim de L. Crasso, familiare illo tuo, videor audisse, cum &c. Cic. N. D. 1, 21. illi mihi differuisse videntur de poenâ eorum, qui &c. Sall. Cat. 52. neu vivere contemptus viderer, si &c. Id. Jug. 14, 24. in somnis ecce ante oculos moestissimus Hector visus adesse mihi, Virg. A. 2, 270. tum verò omne mihi visum considere in ignes Ilium, ib. 624. umbra Creusae visa mihi ante oculos, *appeared before my eyes*, ib. 773. tu verò, inquam, Varro, bene etiam meriturus mihi videris de tuis civibus, si &c. Cic. Acad. 1, 7. satis mihi multa verba feciss videor, quare &c. Cic. Manil. 10.—* Cicero *very often uses this verb, in which, as Quinctilian informs us, his imitators followed him*; noveram quosdam, qui se pulchre expressisse genus illud caelestis hujus in dicendo viri sibi viderentur, si in clausulâ posuissent, ESSE VIDEATUR, 10, 2, 18. *cf.* 9, 4, 73. * *impers.* non mihi videtur, ad beatè vivendum satis posse virtutem, *it does not seem to me*, or *I do not think*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5. eam quoque, si videtur *sc.* tibi, correctionem explicabo, *if you please*, or *think proper*, Cic. Acad. 1, 9 f. *so* tibi si videbitur, villis iis utere, quae longissimè aberunt a militibus, Cic. Fam. 14, 7, 5. nunc mihi visum est de senectute aliquid ad te conscribere, *I have thought proper*, Cic. Sen. 1. visum est mihi, ut ejus tentarem sententiam, *it came into my head to sound his opinion*, Ter. Phor. 4, 3, 14. mihi sic visum est, *so it appeared to me*, or *I thought so*, Ov. Ep. 17, 157. sic visum superis, *so it seemed good to the gods*, Id. M. 1, 366. diis aliter visum *sc.* est, Virg. A. 2, 428. ita Neptuno visum est, Id. G. 4, 394. non ita diis visum est, ib. 7, 699. *cf.* Tr. 4, 8, 15. P. 4, 9, 39. imitamur, quos cuique visum est *sc.* imitandos esse, Cic. Off. 1, 32. *cf.* Att. 12, 28. Sextius ad me sci ipse,—quid tibi esset visum, *what was your opinion*, ib. 5, 17. da mihi istas viginti minas; vides me amantem egere: LI. videbitur, *i. e.* considerabo, quid mihi agendum sit, Plaut. Asin 3, 3, 94. videbitur, factum volo, *care shall be taken*, *I will see* or *attend to it*, Id. Pers. 2, 5, 10.—* VIDERI *is often used in decrees of the senate*, &c. itaque consulente Cicerone, frequens senatus decrevit, Tarquinii indicium falsum VIDERI, Sall. Cat. 48. Scipionem rectè atque ordine VIDERI feciss, quòd &c. Liv. 30, 17. consul adjecit senatûsconsultum, Ambraciam NON VIDERI vi captam esse, Id. 38, 44. cùm pontifices decrevissent, VIDERI, posse sine religione eam partem aream mihi restitui, Cic. Att. 4, 2. senatus statuit,—domum meam judicio pontificum religione liberatam VIDERI, Cic. Har. resp 7. *cf.* Mur. 32. Q. fr. 2, 2. uti ante certam diem Caesar exercitum dimittat; si non faciat, eum adversus rempublicam facturum videri, Caes. B. C. 1, 2. Patres decreverunt, ut Q. Flaccus—mitteret eum imperatorem, quem ipsi videretur, &c. *whom he should think proper*, Liv. 23, 34. *cf.* 29, 20. 33, 26. fit senatûsconsultum, ut C. Marius, L. Valerius, consules, adhiberent tribunos plebis et praetores, quos eis videretur, Cic. pro C. Rabir. 7. (A. 19, plebs ita scivit, VIDERI eum in exilio esse, Liv. 25, 4.—Scaevola, Pontifex Maximus pro collegio respondit, sacrum non videri, Cic. Dom. 53. * *in judicial sentences*; majores nostri voluerunt, quae jurati judices cognovissent, ut ea non esse facta, sed ut VIDERI (*sc.* esse facta,) pronunciarent, Cic. Acad. 4, 47. videtur feciss, *he seems to have done it*, i. e. as we say, *guilty*, Cic. Verr. 5, 6. *cf.* 2, 38 & 41. Drusus, Scaurus non feciss (*sc.* ambitum) videbantur, *not guilty*, Cic. Att. 4, 16 m. iste vester testis, qui ausus est dicere, FECISSE VIDERI EUM, de quo, ne cujus rei argueretur quidem, scire potuisset, Cic. Caecin. 25 f. Domitius judex pronunciavit, mulierem VIDERI plus vini bibisse, quàm valetudinis causâ, viro inscio, ac dote multavit, Plin. 14, 13 f. 14. *add.* Phaedr. 1, 10, 9. & Ascon. in Cic. (A. 267.

VISUS, part. *seen*; Cyclops—visus ab hospite nullo impune, Ov. M. 13, 760. inque Getas medià visus (*al.* missus) ab urbe venis, Ov. P. 1, 10, 50. unica tunc volucris, nec visa prioribus annis, factaque nuper avis, *i. e.* perdix, Ov. M. 8, 357. saepe canem longè visum fugit agna, lupumque credit *sc.* esse, ib. 7, 11. *add.* Fr. 5, 12, 20. et visam primam consulit augur avem, Id. F. 1, 180. dumque bibit, visae correptus imagine formae, spem sine corpore amat *sc.* Narcissus, *charmed with the image of his own form seen* in the water, Id. M. 3, 416. *cf.* F. 6, 119. vix igitur possis visos agnoscere vultus *sc.* meos, Ov. P. 1, 10, 25. vetuit me tali voce Quirinus, post mediam noctem visus, cùm somnia vera, Hor. S.

10, 33. *cf.* Od. 1, 15, 30. candida ſcrofa—inquam viſis triginta clara manillis, *a white sow famous for* her *thirty pigs never ſeen* before, iv. 12, 74. pro viſis ut ſint, quae non ſunt ſcenibus viſa, Lucr. 4, 467. Conſidium timore perritum, quod non vidiſſet, pro viſo ſibi renunciaſſe, Caeſ. B. G. 1, 22. equites procul viſi tantum laetitiam fecêre, ut &c. Liv. 4, 40. novus, ſo caſſe, reſiſtet amans, Ov. Art. 3, 554. *ſo* viperine viſâ, ardet, ib. 12, 220. atque aliquis modò trux viſâ jam vertitur arâ, *i. e.* mutatur ac manſueſcit; (*v.* dum precatur, corpus dextrorſum circumagit,) Ov. F. 3, 284 (*vid.* VERTERE C A. 321.)—viſis extis, Ov. M. 2, 718. ſed lures ſunt cauſae ſuſcipiendi doloris; primùm la opinio mali, quo viſo, atque perſuaſo, aegriudo inſequitur neceſſariò, &c. Cic. Tuſc. 3, 29. Scorpios a primâ parte videndus erit, *will be viſible*, Ov. F. 3, 712. *ſo* continuâ Delphin nocte idendus erit, ib. 6, 720. haec (ſtella) illâ nocte idenda venit, ib. 3, 794. *cf.* 5, 111. nullique idenda, voce noſcar, *viſible to no one*, Ov. M. 14, 152. procul hinc tibi videnda eſt inſula, *is to be* or *muſt be ſeen by you*, ib. 244. jamque oculis nunquam templa videnda meis, *never* more *to be ſeen by me*, Id. Tr. 1, 3, 32. ſic tamen haec abſunt; ut quae contingere non eſt corpore, ſint animo cuncta videnda mea, ib. 3, 4, 56. ſi tibi cura videndi conjugis eſt, *if you have a concern to ſee your huſband*, Ov. M. 14, 835. *cf.* P. 4, 5, 15. ego ejus videndi cupidus, rectà conſequor, *deſirous of ſeeing her*, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 11. expoſuit mea me populo fortuna videndum, et plus notitiae, quàm fuit antè, dedit, Ov. P. 3, 1, 49. ſi ficta loquor, neget ipſe (ſol) videndum ſe mihi, Ov. M. 1, 771. ſe quoque det populo mulier ſpecioſa (*al.* formoſa) videndam; quem trahat, è multis forſitan unus erit, Ov. Art. 3, 421. viſu mirabile, *wonderful to ſee* or *to be ſeen*, Ov. F. 3, 31. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 91. *ſo* miſerabile viſu, Ov. M. 13, 422. Virg. A. 1, 111. iſta dabunt faciem, (*al.* formam,) ſed erunt deformia viſu, Ov. Art. 3. 217.

VĪSUM, i, n. *any thing ſeen*; dum ſua viſa refert, *while he relates what he had ſeen*, Ov. F. 3, 40. *cf.* 4, 606.—* *an appearance*, *a viſion* or *apparition*, Cic. Acad. 1, 11. 4, 6 & 24. viſa ſomniorum, Tuſc. 1. 41. hoc viſum nulli, non ipſi effata ſorori eſt, Virg. A. 4, 456. talibus attonitus viſis, ib. 3, 172. territa conſurgit (Hecŭba;) metuendaque noctis opacae viſa ſeni Priamo, vatibus ille, refert, Ov. Ep. 16, 47. *cf.* M. 15, 26. 7, 643. A 3, 5, 2 & 31. *add.* Cic. Div. 2, 61.—prodigia, fulminibus aliove viſo miſſa, Liv. 1, 10. foeda omnia et deformia; errantiſque in alienos foetus naturae viſa, *prodigies of nature deviating from her ordinary courſe, and producing ſtrange monſters*, Id. 31, 12.

VĪSŪS, ūs, m. *the faculty* or *ſenſe of ſeeing*, *the ſight*; viſus oculorum obtutu continuo fatigatur, Quinctil. 1, 2, 11. *cf.* 10, 1, 14. viſus infirmior, Id. 10, 3, 31. is (Delphin) fugiet viſus nocte ſequente tuos, *i. e.* occidet, Ov. P. 2, 8. *cf.* 3, 406. quae natura negabat viſibus humanis, oculis ea pectoris hauſit *ſc.* Pythagoras, Ov. M. 15, 64. namque omnem, quae nunc obducta tuenti mortales hebetat viſus tibi,—nubem eripiam, Virg. A. 2, 604. mortales viſus medio ſermone reliquit, ib. 4, 277. aliquid oculorum ſubdere viſu, *for* viſui, Lucr. 5, 102.—piſces attritu ventrium cient, tanta celeritate ut viſum fallant, Plin. 9, 50 ſ. 74. qualis eſt ferri fulgor, quo mens ſimul, viſuſque perſtringitur, Quinctil. 10, 1, 30.—tempus erat me,—nunc hominum viſu rurſus et urbe frui, Ov. Tr. 4, 7 (*al.* 8,) 28. hunc modò ſerpentem—perſpice; et uſque nota viſu, ut cognoſcere poſſis, *only look at this ſerpent, and mark it well with your ſight* or *eyes, that you may know* it again, Ov. M. 15, 660. hic (Appius)—viſûs orbus, *deprived of ſight*, Sil. 13, 726. umbrato perluſtrat paſcua viſu, ib. 342. *cf.* 3, 157. ſi viſus per membra feras, *i. e.* oculos, *if you contemplate* or *look at*, Stat. Silv. 4, 6, 40. dilectoſque premis viſus, *i. e.* claudis oculos mortui, ib. 2, 1, 172. paſcit amore avidos viſus, *i. e.* oculos, Id. 1, 37. inocciduis ſtellatus viſibus Argus, *having his head covered with eyes that never ſleep, like ſtars that never ſet*, Stat. Th. 6, 277.—¶ 2. *the act of ſeeing*, *a look*; ardua mox torvo metitur culmina viſu, ib. 10, 840. ſed in Italia quoque creditur luporum viſus eſſe noxius, Plin. 8, 22 ſ. 34 feminas quidem omnes ubique viſu nocere, quae duplices pupillas habent, Cicero quoque apud nos auctor eſt, Id. 7, 2, 7. eſſe homines, qui viſu effaſcinent, interimantque, quos diutiùs intueantur, ib. viſu vitiantes omnia oculi, Ov. M. 7, 366.—¶ 3. *a thing ſeen*, *an appearance*, *a viſion* or *ſight*; obſtupuit viſu Aeneas, *was aſtoniſhed at the ſight*, Virg. A. 5, 90. diffugimus viſu exſangues, ib. 2, 212. viſu tremefactus abibat, ib. 382. dirigunt viſu in medio, ib. 3, 308. nymphas venerabar agreſtes,—rite ſecundarent viſus, omnemque levarent *ſc.* ut, ib. 36. virgo, inopino territa viſu, Ov. M. 4, 232. hos ubi nocturnos viſus inter ſe conſules contulerunt, *communicated to each other theſe viſions of the night*, Liv. 8, 6. conſpectus ab utrâque acie aliquanto auguſtior humano viſu, *i. e.* humanâ ſpecie, *more majeſtick than one of the human ſpecies*, Liv. 8, 9. *add.* Cic. N. D. 1, 5. Tac. An. 12, 13.

VISIO, ōnis, f. *a viſion* or *appearance*, *a phantom*, *ſpectre* or *apparition*, *the image of any thing impreſſed on the mind*; utrum igitur cenſemus, dormientium animos per ſeipſos in ſomniando moveri, an externè et adventiâ viſione pulſari? Cic. Div. 2, 58. *add.* Macrob. Somn. Scip. c. 3.—quas φαντασιας Graeci vocant, nos ſanè viſiones appellemus, per quas imagines rerum abſentium ita repraeſentantur animo, ut eas cernere oculis, ac praeſentes habere videamur, Quinctil. 6, 2, 29 & 32. *cf.* 8, 3, 88. 12, 10, 6. falſâ doloris viſione et ſpecie moveri homines dico vehementiùs, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 18. nec poteſt is, cui eſt viſio, (*i. e.* notio) veri falſique communis, ullum habere judicium, aut ullam omnino veritatis notam, Id. Acad. 4, 11.—¶ 2. In later writers VISIO is put for *the ſenſe of ſight*, *viſion*, Apulei. de mund. & Mct.—and in the Digeſt, for *a caſe*, *poſition*

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position or *supposition*, 5, 3, 25. 22, 3, 25. &c.—VISIBILIS, e, *that may* or *can see*; profectò in oculis animus habitat; ardent, intenduntur, &c. —animo autem videmus, animo cernimus; oculi, ceu vasa quaedam, visibilem ejus partem accipiunt, atque transmittunt, *its visual power* or *faculty*, Plin. 11, 37 f. 54.—¶ 2. in later writers, *that may be seen, visible*, Apul. de mund. & de deo Socratis.—VISOR, ōris, m. *a spy, a scout*; nec missis visoribus, per quos nosceret, an vera afferrentur, *sal.* nec missis, per quos &c.) Tac. An. 16, 2.——

VISĔRE, (viso, visi, —,) *to go* or *come to see, to visit*; id *(sc* ob *v.* propter) viso, tune, an illi insaniant, *on that account I come to see, whether you or they are out of their senses*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 3. nunc redeo; si forte frater redierit, viso, Id. Ad. 4, 2, 10. ibo ad eum; visam, si domi est, Id. Eun. 3, 4, 7. *cf.* 5, 9, 22. Heaut. 1, 1, 118. abi tu, vise redieritne jam, an nondum, domum, Phor. 2, 4, 5. *cf.* 5, 7, 6. Eun. 4, 5, 21. voltisne *(sc* an vultis *sc.* ut) eamus visere *sc.* eam? Id. Phor. 1, 2, 52. nemo voluit visentem ad eam te intrò admittere, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 40. illa in arcem abivit aedem visere Minervae, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 59. nunc alteram illam visam huc in Veneris fanum, Id. Rud. 5, 1, 6. *add.* Mil. 3, 1, 113.—longae visent Capitolia pompae, Ov. M. 1, 561. omne cùm Proteus pecus (suum, *i. e.* vitulos marinos *v.* pisces) egit altos visere montes, *for* ut viserent *v.* ad visendum, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 8. nondum caesa,—peregrinum ut viseret orbem, pinus, Ov. M. 1, 94.—* nam quicunque suos fugitabant visere ad aegros, *declined to visit their friends when sick* or *ill of the plague*, Lucr. 6, 1236. aegram esse simulant mulierem; postra (hera) illico it visere ad eam, *goes to visit her*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 113. VISERE officii est; VIDERE quaerentis aliquem, Donat. ibid.—non visam uxorem Pamphili, cùm in proximo hic sit aegra? PAR. non vilas; ne mirtas quidem visendi causâ quenquam, ib. 3, 2, 6. constitui ad te venire, ut et viderem te, et viserem *(sc.* tanquam aegrotum,) et coenarem etiam, Cic. Fam. 9, 23. *cf.* Petron. c. 101. Gell. 6, 9 sub fin.—ibit ad affectam, quae non languebit, amicam visere, Ov. A. 2, 2, 21. scribis, ut invalidum liceat tibi visere corpus, *sc.* meum, Id. Ep. 21, 207. missum se ad aegrotum Senecam, ut viseret, Tac. An. 15, 60.—* *passiv.* Cupidinem fecit illum, qui est Thespiis, propter quem Thespiae visuntur, *the city* Thespiae *is visited*, Cic. Verr. 4, 2. Cn. Octavii domus, cùm vulgò viseretur, &c. Cic. Off. 3, 39.—nec multò post missus *(sc.* Tiberius) ab eodem vitrico ad visendas ordinandasque, quae sub Oriente sunt, provincias, Paterc. 2, 94. vel ne visendae mitte sorori, vel soror huc veniat, Ov. M. 6, 441. *cf.* P. 2, 1, 21.—¶ 2. *to see, to view, to behold*; quod spectaculum—tribuno militum mihi visere contigit, Paterc. 2, 101. Ov. Ep. 21, 77. undique visendi studio Trojana juventus circumfusa ruit, Virg. A. 2, 63. qui nec plausum, nec lucrum quaererent, sed visendi causâ venirent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3. qui è castris visundi, aut spoliandi gratiâ processerant, Sall. Cat. f. commodè eximus ludos visere, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 2. missi ad id visendum prodigium, Liv. 1, 31. et muris visite agros vestros ferro ignique vastatos, Id. 3, 68. praeda Macedonica omnis, ut viseretur, exposita, 45, 33. neque insomnia visunt, qualia reliqui mortalis, Plin. 5, 8. *add.* Senec. Q. N. 1, 7. Nep. 7, 6. Tac. An. 14, 1.—VISENDUS, a, um, *worthy of being seen* or *visited, admirable*; epulum omni apparatu ornatuque visendo, Cic. Vatin. 13. arbores—magnitudinis visendae, Plin. 16, 44 f. 91 f. digna populo victore gentium sedes *(i. e.* Circus,) nec minùs ipsa visenda, quam quae ex illa spectabuntur, Plin. pan. 51.——

VISITĀRE, freq. *to go to see, to visit*; cùm Arcesilas arderet podagrae doloribus, visitâssetque hominem Carneades, Cic. Fin. 5, 31 f. neque aegrum quemquam visitavit, nisi explorato priùs cubiculo, Suet. Cl. 35.—¶ 2. *to see*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 64. Epid. 4, 1, 12 & 24. Pers. 1, 1, 20.—omnia visitata et invisitata, *seen and unseen*, Vitruv. 9, 4.—VISITĀTIO, ōnis, f. *an appearance*; luna nova visitationem facit extremae rotunditionis, ib.

VIDUUS, a. *(ab ant.* iduo, *i. e* divido, Macrob. S. 1, 15.) *deprived, bereft of, destitute* or *void of, wanting, without*; properly applied to *a woman deprived of her husband*, VIDUA *sc.* mulier viro, *a widow*; or to *a man deprived of his wife*, VIDUUS *sc.* uxore, *a widower*: utinam lex esset eadem, quae uxori est, viro! ecastor faxim,—plures viri sint vidui, quàm nunc mulieres, *I wish the same law held good for man and wife! and then, I warrant you, we soon should see more widowers, than there are widows now*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 6 f. (vid. A. 468 f.) dum tete abstineas nuptâ, viduâ, virgine, &c. ama quid lubet, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 37.—meliùs peribimus, quàm sine alteris vestrûm viduae, aut orbae vivemus, *widows* or *orphans*, Liv. 1, 13. *cf.* Ov. F. 3, 211. * VIDUA *denotes not only a woman who has lost her husband; but also one, whose husband is absent*; credo ego miseram fuisse Penelopam,—quae tamdiu vidua viro suo caruit, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 1. *cf.* 1, 2, 62. decem per annos vidua respicium virum, Senec. Agam. 157. *and like wise one who was never married*; an te morantur virgines viduae domi? *unmarried*, ib. 195. *so* et se rectùs viduam, et illum coelibem futurum fuisse contendere, quàm cum impari jungi, *she affirmed, that both he and she had better lived unmarried*, Liv. 1, 46. *add.* Senec. Herc. fur. 245. Med. 815. Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 46. Propert. 2, 24, 17. dum tamen haec (sacra) fiunt, viduae cessate puellae, *i. e.* nolite nubere, Ov. F. 2, 557.—* *so* VIDUUS vir, *i. e.* sine conjuge, *an unmarried man*, Ov. Art. 1, 102. or *one deprived of his mistress*, Ov. Ep. 8, 85.—* columba, nisi coelebs aut vidua, nidum non relinquit, *unless deprived of its mate* by death or otherwise, Plin. 10, 34 f. 52.—¶ 2. sola jaces viduo tam longâ nocte cubili; in viduo jaceo solus et ipse toro, *in a solitary bed*, Ov. Ep. 16, 315. *cf.* A. 2, 10, 17. Ep. 5, 106. 10, 14. A. 3, 5, 42. Tr. 5, 5, 48. cur ego tot viduas exegi frigida noctes? *why have I had so comfortless spent so many solitary nights?* Ov. Ep. 17,

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), 69. *cf.* 1, 7. me pater Icarius viduo discedere
&o cogit, i. e. *urges me to leave this flute of wi-*
dowhood, and to marry, ib. 1, 81.—* si socer *(sc.*
ius Menelaus) ignavus viduâ sedisset in aulâ,
ed remained indolent in his widowed palace, i. e.
eserted by his wife, Ov. Ep. 8, 21. ipsa domo
iduâ—torqueor, *in my solitary house*, i. e. from
hich my husband is absent, ib. 9, 35. per toti-
em *(i. e.* decem) menses a funere conjugis uxor
stinet in viduâ tristia signa domo, *wears mourn-*
g for ten months in her widowed house, Id. F. 1,
5. (A. 486.) nec mihi quaerenti spatiosam fal-
re noctem, laffaret viduas pendula tela manus,
e. manus mei viduae *v.* a te derelictae, Ov.
p. 1, 10.—* *metaph.* arbor vidua, *a poplar* or
ee not joined to a vine; vidua vitis, *a vine grow-*
g by itself.—condit quisque diem collibus in
ue, et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores, *and weds*
r *joins the vine to the widowed trees*, Hor. Od. 4,
, 30. *cf.* Epod. 2, 10. Col. 5, 6, 31. stratus hu-
ni palmes viduas desiderat ulmos, Juv. 8, 78. ut
idua in nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo, Catull.
01, *(al.* 60,) 49. vidua platanus, Martial. 3, 58.
al. coelebs, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 4.)—* Viduus
oharetrâ risit Apollo, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 11. ager
iduus pecudibus, *void* or *destitute of cattle*, Col.
, 15, 6. *cf.* 9, 4, 1. *so* viduus mortalibus orbis,
d. 10, 65. viduum arboribus solum, 2, 2, 5. vi-
dua fructibus membra, Id. 6, 10, 12. *cf.* 4, 22,
6. novalia vidua spinis, Id. 7, 3, 9. nec viduum
pectus amoris habet, Ov. A. 3, 10, 18. oppido-
rum nomina vidua famâ suâ, Plin. 3 pr. viduus
teli, Sil. 2, 247. ceu mare per tumidum viduae
moderantibus alui, *as ships deprived of their pi-*
lots, Stat. Th. 10, 13. *so* viduus clavus, *without a*
pilot, ib. 183.—Viduĭtas, ātis, f. *the state of a*
widow or *widower*, *widowhood*, Cic. Caecin. 5.
Liv. 40, 4.—* *want*, *lack*, *deprivation*, Plaut.
Rud. 3, 3, 1.—Viduertas, ātis, f. *a mist rtune*,
loss or *hurt*, Cato, R. R. 141. & Festus ——
Viduāre, *to deprive of*; neque Mezentius un-
quam—tam multis viduâsset civibus urbem, Virg.
A. 8, 571. ense viduare dextram, Senec. Hippol.
866. *add.* Stat. Th. 3, 385. et foliis viduantur
orni, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 8.—arvaque Riphaeis nun-
quam viduata pruinis, Virg. G. 4, 518. vitis vi-
duata pristino alimento deficiet, Col. Arb. 1, 4.
aggressi sumus tenuem admodum, et penè vi-
duatam corpore materiam, *a very slender and lean*
subject, *and almost destitute of a body*, Id. 10 pr. 4.
so viduata lumine regna, *destitute of light*, i. e. *the*
infernal regions, Sil. 3, 601. sedes viduata, i. e. *the*
sella curulis *made empty*, by the death of the con-
sul Id. 11, 91. serpentûm tellus pura, ac viduata
venenis, *al.* veneni, Id. 12, 370. multaque
tum Tellus etiam portenta creare conata est,—
orba pedum partim, manuum viduata vicissim,
Lucr. 5, 838.—* Agrippina viduata morte Do-
mitii, *left alone*, *made a widow*, Suet. Galb. 5.
conjux viduata taedis, *i. e.* deserta, repudiata,
Senec. Med. 581. *add.* Martial. 9, 31. Tac. An.
16, 30.

Vidŭlus, i, m. *a leathern bag for holding*
money or *any other thing*; estne hic vidulus, ubi
cistellam tuam inesse aiebas, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4,
86. *add.* 4, 3, 69 & 81. Men. 5, 7, 47.

VIERE, (vĭo, vĭēvi, ētum,) *to bind with twigs*,
to hoop a vessel, Varr. L. l. 4, 10. R. R. 1, 23, 5.
Viĕtor, ōris, m. *a hooper* or *cooper*, Plaut. Rud.
4, 3, 51. – Viĕtus, a, *shrivelled*, *wrinkled*, *withered*,
soft, *languid*, *flaccid*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21. vieta
vestis, *i. e.* putris, Lucr. 3, 386. vietum cor, Cic.
Div. 2, 16. ficus porro neque nimium vieta, ne-
que nimium immatura legi debet, *neither too ripe*,
nor too green, Col. 12, 15. vieta membra, *withered*,
Hor. Epod. 12, 7.

VIGERE, (vĭgeo, ui, –,) *to be in force*, *to be*
strong, *robust* or *vigorous*, *to be fresh*, *brisk* or *live-*
ly; viget dictum a vi agendo, Festus: ea, quae
a terra stirpibus continentur, arte naturae vi-
vunt et vigent, Cic. N. D. 2, 33. omnium re-
rum, quae naturâ vigeant, finibus est finis, non
idem, Cic. Fin. 5, 9. animorum nulla in terris
origo inveniri potest;—nec invenietur unquam,
unde ad hominem venire possint, nisi a Deo:—
ita quidquid est illud, quod sentit, quod sapit,
quod vivit, quod viget, caeleste, et divinum est,
ob eamque rem aeternum sit necesse est, Cic.
Tusc. 1, 27. *cf.* c. 43. totaque de ratione humā-
tionis unum tenendum est, ad corpus illam per-
tinere, sive occiderit animus, sive vigeat, *on the*
whole with respect to burying, one thing is certain,
that it relates to the body, whether the soul perish or
be immortal, ib. c. 43. *add.* Sext. 21. sic, ubi mor-
tales Tyrinthius exuit artus, parte sui meliore
viget, *i. e.* animo, *he lives in his better part*, Ov.
M. 9, 269. nec viget quidquid simile aut secun-
dum *sc.* Jovi, *i. e.* est, vivit *v.* exstitit, Hor. Od. 1,
12, 18. *vid.* secundus.—nos animo duntaxat
vigemus, etiam magis, quàm cùm florebamus;
re familiari comminuti sumus, Cic. Att. 4, 3 sub
fin.—vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vige-
bat, Liv. 6, 22. pallor abit, subitoque vigent in
corpore vires, Ov. F. 4, 541. victoria nobis in
manu est; viget aetas, animus valet, *our age is*
fresh, *we are in the prime of life*, Sall. Cat. 20,
10. *so* tu, qui juventae flore primaevo flores,
Senec. Hippol. 620. artus etiam leviter loco moti
perdunt, quo viguerunt, usum, Quinctil. 7 pr. 2.
laudis et adhuc vigeat certaminis miles, Tibul.
4, 1, 88. tu, cui jam curaeque vigent, animique
viriles, V. Flacc. 1, 55. ingenio qui praestabant,
corde que vigebant, Lucr. 5, 1106. animus laeti-
tiâ viget. Id. 3, 151. soli, qui memoriâ vigent,
sciunt, quid, et quomodo dicturi sint, Cic. Or.
2, 87. mobilitate viget *(sc.* Fama,) et vires ac-
quirit eundo, *i. e.* agilitate praestat, Virg. A. 4,
175.—¶ 2. *to flourish*, *to prosper*, *to be in high re-*
pute or *estimation*; dum stabat regno incolumis,
regnumque vigebat consiliis, Virg. A. 2, 88.
prospero regnum in statu est, domusque florens
forte felici viget, Senec. Hippol. 435. tanta com-
mutatio rerum facta est, ut Lacedaemonii, qui
paulò antè victores viguerant, perterriti pacem
peterent, Nep. 7, 5. fuit haec gens fortis, dum
Lycurgi leges vigebant, *were observed*, Cic. Tusc.
1, 42. apud quos venandi, et equitandi laus vi-
get, *prevails*, ib. 2, 6. clara fuit Sparte, magnae
viguere

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viguêre Mycenae, Ov. M. 15, 427. oppida, quorum hic quoque fama viget, ib. 7, 58. fic igitur veſtrae vigeant penetralia gentis *i. e.* ſacra et dii veſtrae domûs, Ov. P. 2, 2, 109. urbes ſtant, populiſque vigent, *i. e* civibus abundant, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 74. pro pudore, pro abſtinentiâ, pro virtute, audaciâ, largitio, avaritia vigebant, *univerſally prevailed*, Sall. Cat 3. *cf.* Hor. S. 1, 3, 61. vigebant etiam ſtudia rei militaris *were eagerly cultivated*, Cic. Coel. 5 f. tui politici libri omnibus vigent. *i. e.* ſex libri de republica omnibus placent et ab omnibus laudantur, *are univerſally read and much admired*, Cic Fam. 8, 1 f. ita verborum vetus interit actas, et juvenum ritu florent modò nata, vigentque, *flouriſh and thrive*, i. e. *come into general uſe*, Hor. Arc. 62. me juvene, violacea purpura vigebat, cujus libra denariis centum venibat, *was held in great eſtimation* or *admired*, Plin. 9, 39 f. 63. *ſo* oratores, qui nunc vigent, Quinctil. 10, 1, 122. vigebat auditor Panaetii Mneſarchus, Cic. Or. 1, 11. Philonem in Academiâ maximè vigere audio, ib. 3, 28. multa ſecula ſic viguit Pythagoreorum nomen, ut nulli alii docti viderentur, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 16 f. *cf.* ib. 2, 2. ſummo in honore vigere, *i. e.* eſſe, Lucr 4, 1150. *ſo* haec mira vigebant, *i. e.* erant, id. 5, 1403. nam facies multùm valuit, viresque vigebant, *i. e.* magni aeſtimabantur, Id. 5, 1111. auctoritate et gratiâ apud aliquem vigere, *to have credit* or *influence*, Tac. An. 4, 20. vigeant apud iſtam mulierem venuſtate, *let them gain favour* or *ingratiate themſelves with that woman by politeneſs*, Cic. Coel. 28. viri, qui ſummis honoribus, et multâ eloquentiâ viguerant, *were diſtinguiſhed by*, ib. 14, 19. *cf* 4, 61. opibus domus illa immenſùm viguit, ib. 3, 30. quaeſtio per clara nomina reorum viguit, *the inquiſition was remarkable* or *much attended to*, Liv. 9, 26. Cremutius Cordus, cujus viget vigebitque memoria, quamdiu fuerit in preſio Romana cognoſci, Senec. conſol. ad Marc. 1.—VIGENS, ntis, a. *ſtrong, freſh, vigorous*; Romani vigentes corporibus &c. Liv. 2, 30. a tergo Alpes urgent, vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transitae, Id. 21, 43. herbae rore vigentes, Lucr. 2, 361. mente vigenti avia Pieridum peragro loca, Id. 1, 924. *add.* Cic Fin. 2, 14—citharoedus vigens praeter alios, *eminent* or *diſtinguiſhed above others*, Suet. Ner. 20.—VIGOR, oris, m. *ſtrength, vigour, force*; animi vigore praeſtantiſſimum arbitror genitum C Caeſarem dictatorem, Plin. 7, 25. igneus eſt ollis vigor, et caeleſtis origo ſeminibus, Virg. 6, 730. *add* 9, 610.—*plur.* vigores animorum, Vitruv. 6, 1 f. *add.* Sil. 15, 355.—VIGESCÈRE, *to grow vigorous* or *ſtrong*, Catull. 46, 8.

VIGESIMUS, a. *the twentieth*, &c. *ſee* viceſimus.—VIGESSIS, is, m. *i. e.* viginti aſſes;) *twenty* aſſes; amphora vigeſſis, modius datur aere quaterno, *an* amphôra *of wine* is ſold for 20 aſſes; *a* modius *of corn, for four* aſſes, Martial. 12, 77. *(al.* 76.)

VIGIL, ilis, a. *watchful, waking, vigilant*; vigil ales, *the watchful bird*, i. e. the cock, Ov. M. 11, 597. vigil Aurora, ib. 2, 112. vigil cuſtodia, *a watchful guard*, ib. 12, 148. vigiles oculi, Virg. A. 4, 182. canes, Ov. F. 4, 490. Hor. Od. 3, 18, 2. vigil auris, *attentive*, Stat. Achil. 2, 120. ignis, *always burning*, Virg. A. 4, 200. Ov. F. 6, 267. *ſo* flamma, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 4 attenuant vigiles corpus miſerabile curae, *watchful cares*, that keep one awake, Ov. M. 3, 396.—* ſ. *a watchman, a ſentinel*; rex Creon vigiles nocturnos ſingulos ſemper locat, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 195. portarum vigiles, Virg. A. 2, 335. caeduntur vigiles, ib. 266. vigilum excubiis obſidere portas, ib. 9, 159. clamor a vigilibus, ſanique cuſtodibus tollitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43. vigiles caſtrorum, Lucan. 7, 25. vigilum catervae, Ov. A. 1, 9, 2. vigili date praemia veſtro, Ov. M. 13, 370.—vigiles mundi—ſol et luna, Lucr. 5, 1435.—VIGILIA, ae, f. *watching*; vigilia nocturna, Cel. 1 pr. 11. continua, Id. 4, 7, 3 ferè poſt longam vigiliam—plenus ſomnus venit, Id. 3, 7, 23. cui non ſunt auditae Demoſthenis vigiliae? *the watchings* or *ſtudies by night*, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 19.—¶ 2. *a military watch, a guard by night*; Romae per totam urbem vigiliae haberentur, iiſque minores magiſtratus praeeſſent, Sall. Cat 30 f. minus vigiliarum ſenatores—per ſe ipſi obibant, *performed the duty of the watches*, Liv. 3, 6 f. *add* Liv. 39, 14 & 16. Suet. Aug. 30. ſed neque more militari vigiliae deducebantur, *but were ſentinels poſted*, Salluſt. Jug. 44. vigilias crebras ponere, et ipſe cum legatis circumire, *to poſted frequent watches, and he himſelf with his lieutenant-generals went round them*, ib. 45. (A. 376) *add* Salluſt. ib. 100. Caeſ. B. G. 7, 24. cuſtodias vigiliaſque in muro turribuſque diſpoſuit, Id. B. C. 2, 19. Romae per vicos vigiliae ſervatae, juſſique circumire eas minores magiſtratus, Liv. 32, 26. *add.* 22, 1. 28, 24. *ſo* obire vigilias, Tac. H. 2, 29. negotium datur quaeſtoribus, et aedilibus, ut noctu vigilias agerent ad aedes ſacras, *to watch* or *keep guard*, Cic. Verr. 4, 43. veſtra tecta cuſtodiis vigiliiſque defendite, Cic. Cat. 2, 12.—Military guards by night were changed at the end of every three hours; hence the night was divided into four parts, called VIGILIAE, *watches*, Veget. 3, 8. (A. 333 & 375.) *thus*, tertiâ vigiliâ ferè exactâ, *the third watch being almoſt ended*, i. e. about three o'clock in the morning, Cic. Cat. 3, 3. cùm puer tuus ad me ſecundâ ferè vigiliâ venisset, Cic. Fam. 3, 7. de tertiâ vigiliâ cum legionibus tribus ex caſtris profectus, Caeſ. B. G. 1, 12. ipſe de quartâ vigiliâ &c. ib. c. 21. primâ noctis vigiliâ, ib. c. 27. *add.* c. 40, 41 &c. Curt. 4, 5, 19. primâ nocte,—ſecundâ vigiliâ,—tertiâ, Nep. 18, 9.—¶ 3. per metonym. *watchmen, guards* or *ſentinels*, Cic. Mil. 35. et ab incendio intelligebat urbem vigiliis muniram, Sall. Cat. 32. *cf.* Cic. Cat. 1, 3.—* Cereris vigiliae, *the vigils* or *ſacred rites* performed in the night before the feſtival-day of Ceres, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 65. et prol 36.—¶ 4. *vigilance*, or an *office requiring vigilance*; manendum mihi ſtatuebam, quaſi in vigiliâ quadam conſulari et ſenatoriâ, *I determined to remain, as it were on a certain conſular and ſenatorian watch*, Cic. Phil. 1, 1. ideireo in hac cuſtodiâ, tanquam in ſpeculâ, collocati ſumus, ut

vacuum populum Romanum metu noſtrâ vigiliâ et providentiâ redderemus, *by our vigilance and foreſight*, ib. 7, 7. cupio jam vigiliam meam, Brute, tibi tradere, *i. e.* ſtationem meam excubiarum pro republicâ, *to reſign to you my poſt of obſervation*; alluding to the military cuſtom of a ſentinel giving up his place to the ſoldier that relieved him, Cic. Fam. 11, 24. *ſo* neque enim, me ſtante et manente in urbis vigiliâ, unquam ſe illi rempublicam delere poſſe duxerunt, *whilſt I was life, and remained in the city as its watchman*, Cic. Piſ. 7.

VIGILĀRE, *to watch, not to ſleep, to abſtain from ſleeping to wake, to ſit up*; me, qui ad multam noctem vigilāſſem, arctior, quam ſolebat, ſomnus complexus eſt, Cic. ſomn. Scip. 1. uſque ad lucem vigilare, *to ſit up till day-break*, Ter Eun. 2, 2, 47. vigilabis laſſus, ib. 2, 1, 15 parte tamen vigilat, *he wakes with part* of his eyes, Ov. M. 1, 687. noctes vigilabat ad ipſum mane, diem totum ſtertebat, Hor. S. 1, 3, 17. tardiſſimè autem Lentulus *ſc.* venit; credo, quòd literis dandis praeter conſuetudinem proximâ nocte vigilārat, *he had ſat up late*, Cic Cat. 3, 3.—* ad multam noctem vigilare, *to ſit up late at night*; de multâ nocte vigilare, *to awake* or *riſe early, to get up out of bed long before day-break*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 15. ſed vigilo, vigilantque mei ſine fine dolores, Ov. P. 1, 10, 23.—* coeperunt ſenſus aut vigilare mei? *to awake*, Ov. P. 3, 3, 94.—vigilat ignis, *burns*, Stat Silv. 1, 1, 3.—¶ 2. *to be watchful, vigilant* or *attentive*; ſapiat oportet actor, *i. e.* orator, et vigilet &c. Quinctil. 7 pr. 4. vigilare decet hominem, qui vult ſua tempori conficere officia, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 16. Quirites, quantum potero, excubabo, vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7. vigila, Chryſippe, ne tuam cauſam deſeras. Cic Fat. 6. vigilandum eſt iemper; multae inſidiae ſunt bonis, Cic. Planc. 24. * alicui rei vigilare, *to apply diligently*; ſi poſſem ſtudiis vigilare ſeveris, Propert. 2, 2, 9. ſed famae vigilare juvat, Ov. Art. 3, 413. et vigilant ſenſibus ora meis, *my mouth is ready to expreſs my thoughts, as if I were awake*, Ov. Ep. 15, 130. ¶ 3. *paſſiv.* non mihi grata dies; noctes vigilantur amarae, *are ſpent in watching* or *without ſleep*, Ov. Ep. 12, 169. *ſo* inde inhabitantibus triſtes, diraeque noctes per metum vigilabantur, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 6 vigilata nox, Ov. F. 4, 167. vigilatae noctes, Id Art. 1, 735. nox vigilanda ſletu, Tibull. 1, 1, 64. nobis vigilandae noctes, *ſc.* ſunt, Quinctil. 11. 3, 23. nox convivio vigilata, *ſpent in feaſting*, Tac. An. 13, 20.—* carmen vigilatum nocte, *compoſed by watching in the night*, Ov. F. 4, 109. *cf.* Art. 2, 285. hoc pretium curae vigilatorumque laborum cepimus, *I have received this reward for my care, and for the labours I have undergone* in compoſing verſes *by night*, Ov. Tr. 2, 11. quid dicam—quae vigilanda viris? *i, e* quae curanda et providenda ſint ab agricolis, *ought to be attended to* or *guarded againſt*, Virg. G. 1, 312.—* *impers.* otia me, ſomnuſque juvant, quae magna negavit Roma mihi; redeo (*ſc.* Romam,) ſi vigilatur et hic *ſc.* a me, *if I am not allowed to ſleep even here*, at Bilbilis, my native city, on account of the early viſits of clients, Martial. 12, 69 f.—VIGILANS, part. *watching, being awake*; te vigilans oculis, animo te nocte videbam, Ov. Ep. 16, 99. damno vigilans mea viſa, *when awake I blame my dreams*, Ov. M. 7, 643. Aeneas oculis ſemper vigilantis (*ſc.* mei) inhaeret, *is ever before my eyes* when *awake*, Ov. Ep. 7, 25. num ille ſomniat ea, quae vigilans voluit, Ter. And. 5, 6, 8. hic vigilans ſomniat, *he dreams with his eyes open*, i. e. he flatters himſelf with the proſpect of imaginary enjoyments. Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 68.—vigilans dormire, *to ſleep over a thing, to do it remiſsly or careleſsly*. Id. Ps. 1, 3, 152 *ſo* et vigilans ſtertis, *you ſleep while awake*, Lucr. 3, 1061.—* adj. *watchful, vigilant, attentive*; homo vigilans et induſtrius, Cic. Att. 8, 11. ut nemo unquam poſt hominum memoriam paratior, vigilantior, Cic. Verr. 1 act. 11. Annibal vigilantiſſimus dux, V. Max. 9, 1, 1 ext.—lumina quin etiam ſummâ vigilantia turre, aut videt, aut acies noſtra videre putat, *my eye either ſees*, or *ſeems to ſee on the top of the tower the watchful light*, i. e. *the burning torch*, Ov. Ep 18, 31. *cf.* 19, 35. (G. 349.)—VIGILANTER, ntiūs, -ntiſſimè, adv. *vigilantly, attentively, with diligence and care*, Cic. Verr. 4, 64. Mur. 15.—VIGILANTIA, ae, f. *watchfulneſs, the taking of little ſleep*; erat acre ingenium, incredibile ſtudium, ſumma vigilantia, &c. 3, 5, 8. * *vigilance, attention*; vigilantiam tuam tu mihi narras, Ter. Ad 3, 4, 34. ſed hoc πρᾶγμα (monſtrum v. prodigium, *i. e.* Caeſar,) horribili vigilantiâ, celeritate, diligentiâ eſt, Cic. Att. 8, 9 f. VIGILAX, ācis, a. *watchful*; vigilaces in cuſtodia canes, Col. 7, 12, 5. galli, Id. 8, 2, 11. nec fruitur ſomno, vigilacibus excita curis, Ov. M. 2, 779.—VIGILĀRIUS, i, m. *a ſentinel* that keeps guard *in the night time*, (*al.* VIGILĀRIUM, i, n. *a place where ſentinels ſtand.*) Senec. Ep. 57.

VIGINTI, a. indecl. *twenty*; annos natus unum et viginti, Cic. Or. 3, 20. *add.* Planc. 37. quatuor hinc rapimur viginti, et millia rhedis, *for* viginti et quatuor millia paſſuum, *we travel quickly* 24 *miles in chaiſes*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 86. viginti unam muſcas rufas alicui aegro dare, Plin. 30, 10 f. 27 f. *add.* 29, 6 f. 39 f.—VICĒSIMUS v. vigeſimus, a. *the twentieth*; viceſima, &c. *ſee* VICESIMUS.—VICĒNI, ae, a, *twenty*; vicenarius, &c. *ſee* VICENI.—VICIES, adv. *twenty times*:—VIGINTIVĪRI, ōrum, *twenty commiſſioners*, appointed by the law of Julius Caeſar for dividing the lands of Capua and Stella, Cic. Att 2, 7. 9 & 19. Vell. 2, 49.—* alſo *certain inferior magiſtrates*, Tac. An. 3, 29. Spartian. in Did. Juliano, c 1. *ſing.* vigintivir, *one of thoſe twenty*; Varro auctor eſt, XX viro ſe agros dividente Capuae, Plin. 7, 52 f. 53. VIGINTIVIRATUS, ūs, m *the office* or *dignity of a* vigintivir, Cic. Att. 9, 2. Quinctil. 12, 1, 16. Tacit. ibid.

VIGOR, ōris, m. *ſtrength, vigour*: *ſee* VIGĒRE.

VILIS, e, *cheap, of ſmall price* or *value*; neque quidquam vile nunc eſt, niſi mores mali, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 10. ſi dii ſceleſtis adimerent animam citò,—qui probi homines eſſent, eſſet his annona vilior, *honeſt men would have proviſions cheaper*, Id. Mil.

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Mil. 3, 1, 140. sin—frumentum, quoniam vilius erat, ne emisses, &c. Cic. Verr. 3, 84. non minor voluptas percipitur ex vilissimis rebus, quàm ex pretiosissimis, Cic. Fin. 2, 28. *add.* Ter. Phor. 3, 3, 25. & 5, 3, 8. Ad. 5, 9, 24. Col. 3, 2, 5.—* vilis fabelus, *the kidney-bean of small value, mean, common*, Virg. G. 1, 227. *so* villa poma, ib. 274. * emere vili *sc.* pretio, *to buy cheap* or *at a small price*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 49. *so* vili vendere, Martial. 12, 67. res stipulatoris vilissimo distracta est, Digest. 13, 4, 2.—me vilipendit, *i. e.* parvi facit, *he despises*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 58.—¶ 2. *vile, despicable, contemptible, of no value or account*; fidem, fortunas, pericula vilia habere, *to reckon of no account, to disregard*, Sall. Cat. 16. et genus, et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior algâ est, *birth, and virtue, without an estate, is more despicable than seaweed*, Hor. 2, 5, 8. nihil tam vile, neque tam vulgare est, cujus partem ullam reliquerint, Cic. Rosc. A. 26. putavi, speravi, etiamsi honos noster vobis vilior fuisset, salutem certè caram futuram, Cic. Flac. 41. *add.* Fam. 7, 20. Liv. 40, 9. quâ merui culpâ fieri tibi vilis, Achille, Ov. Ep 3, 41. dum me careas, est tibi vile mori, *you despise death*, ib. 7, 48. si tanta clades vobis vilem vitam non fecit, nulla faciet, *if so great a carnage has not made you despise life, nothing will*, Liv. 22, 60 m. si semel ista datis meritis tam vilibus arma, *to so mean deserts* or *services*, Ov. M. 13, 101. tu poscis vilia rerum, dante minor, *you ask things of small value*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 21. vilia miretur vulgus, Ov. A. 1, 15, 35.—VILĬTER, adv. *at a small price, cheaply*; venire poteris intestinis vilius, *you may be sold at a less price than your intestines*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 28. quidquid per assellum fieri potest, vilissimè constat, Plin. 18, 6 f. 8, 3. quidquid denique vilissimè constiterit, dare *sc.* oportet, *whatever costs very little*, Col. 9, 1, 6.—VILĬTAS, ātis, f. *cheapness*; tanta repentè vilitas annonae—consecuta est, &c. Cic. Manil. 15. *so* annus est in vilitate *sc.* annonae, Cic. Verr. 3, 93 si proventus vilitatem facit, *if the crop makes the price low*, Col. 6, 3, 5. rei alicui vilitatem facere, *to make a thing cheap* or *undervalued*, Plin. 33, 3 f. 14 f. itaque ad denarios senos vilitas rediit, *the price fell* or *sunk*, Id. 35, 6 f. 28. uva vilitatis cibariae, *grapes good for nothing but to be eaten* at table, unfit for making wine, Plin. 14, 2 f. 4, 6 f. hoc solum ebur est, *sc.* decidui dentes elephanti; ceterò, et in his (*sc.* dentibus) quoque quâ corpus intexit, vilitas ossea, *and in these also, that part which the body* or *flesh of the elephant covers, is* reckoned *of no greater value than mere bone*, Id. 8, 3 f. 4.—quae vilitas animarum ista? *what a small value was thus put on the lives of men*, Id. 36, 15 f. 24, 8. nemo id parvum ac modicum existimaverit, nominum vilitate deceptus, *by the meanness* or *insignificance of the names*, Id. 20 pr.——vilitas fui, *an undervaluing of one's self*, Senec. clem. 1, 4. Ep. 121 f. saepe taedio laboris ad vilitatem sui compellunt ignavi, i. e. *to a contempt of life* or *to wish for death*, Curt. 5, 9, 7.

VILLA, ae, f. *a farm-house and its appurtenances*; villa, quasi VELLA *v.* VEHILLA; quod in eam convehuntur fructus, et evehuntur, cum veneunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14. L. L. 4, 12. modus villae hic probatur, ut neque fundus villam quaerat, neque villa fundum, Plin. 18, 6. *cf.* Cat. R. R. 3, 1. qui ager neque villam habet, neque ex ullâ parte fuit cultus,—nunc est cultissimus cum optimâ villâ, Cic. Rosc. com. 12. frumenta aut in agris, aut in villis sunt, Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 16. et jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant, Virg. E. 1, 83. unicus anser erat et minimae custodia villae, *was the keeper of their little farm-house* or *cottage*, Ov. M. 8, 684.—¶ 2. a villa *or* a number of buildings for the accommodation of an opulent Roman citizen in the country; quid sit villa, velim me doceas, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 7. *add.* 3, 3, 1 &c. Cato, 3, 2. Col. 1, 4, 7 &c. villa dividatur in tres partes, urbanam, rusticam, et fructuariam, Id. 1, 6, &c. (vid. A. 530.)—VILLA publica, *a large building in the* Campus Martius, employed for various publick purposes; for holding the census, &c. Varr. 3, 2, 1 & 4. Liv. 4, 22. 33, 24.—VILLŬLA, ae, f. *a small* villa, Cic. Att. 8, 9. Catull. 26.—VILLATĬCUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to a* villa; canis villaticus, *a house dog, that guards the* villa, Col. 7, 12, 3. gallinae villaticae, *hens reared in a* villa, Id. 8, 2, 2.—*so* VILLĀRIS, e;—villares gallinae, Plin 10, 41 f. 57.

VILLICUS, i, m. *the overseer of a farm, a steward*, Varr. 1, 2, 14. Col. 11, 1 &c.—VILLĬCA, ae, f. *an overseer's wife*, Col. 12, 1.—VILLĬCANS, ntis, part. *acting the part of an overseer*, Plin 18, 6 f. 8.—VILLĬCĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the management of a* villa, Coll. 11, 1, 13 & 27.

VILLUM, i, n. *(q.* vinŭllum,) *small wine*, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11.

VILLUS, i, m. *shaggy hair*; animantium aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, &c. Cic. N. D. 2, 47. dependet omnium (caprarum) mento villus, Plin. 8, 50 f. 76. in villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti; fit lupus, Ov. M. 1, 236. *so* brachia coeperunt nigris horrescere villis, *i. e.* fit ursa, ib. 2, 478. tergum immane leonis—villis onerosum, Virg. A. 5, 352.—¶ 2. *wool*; greges villis lege mollibus albos, Virg. G. 3, 386. *cf.* Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4. quid enim oves aliud afferunt, nisi ut earum villis confectis atque contextis, homines vestiantur? Cic. N. D. 2, 50. non erat hic aries villo spectabilis aureo *remarkable for his golden fleece*, Ov. Ep. 6, 49. *cf.* 12, 201. M. 6, 720. udisque aries in gurgite villis mersatur, *with his wet fleece* or *wool*, Virg. G. 3, 446. *cf.* Varr. 2, 1, 23.—* *the hair* or *nap in cloth*; tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis, *smooth towels, with the nap cut off*, Virg. G. 4, 377. *add.* Martial. 14, 136.—VILLŌSUS, a. *full of shaggy hair, rough*; villosa pellis ursae, *the shaggy skin of a bear*, Ov. M. 12, 319. *cf.* 13, 836. *so* villosi pelle leonis, Virg. A. 8, 177. *cf.* 266. villosissimum animalium lepus, *most full of hair*, Plin. 11, 39 f. 94.—arbor folio villosior, *thicker of leaves*, Id. 16, 10 f. 19. radix villosa, *full of fibres*, Id. 12, 12 f. 26.—villosa colubris terna Medusaei—guttura monstri, *the triple throat of the monster* Medusa *covered with snakes* instead of hair, Ov. M. 10, 21.

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VIMEN, inis, n. (a vieo,) *an osier, a twig;* ut habeas vimina, unde viendo quid facias, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5. nec refert, cujus generis vimen (*i. e.* salicem) feras, dum sit lentissimum, *what kind of willow* or *osier you plant, provided it be very tough and flexible*, Col. 4, 30, 5. reliquum corpus navium viminibus intextum corliis integebatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 54. agrestes illic fruticosa legebant vimina cum juncis, *were gathering bushy twigs*, Ov. M. 6, 344. texta de viminе cista, *made of twigs*, ib. 2, 554. lenti viminis arbor, 15, 563. est specus in medio, virgis ac vimine densus, ib. 3, 29.—* *a rod, the* caduceus *of* Mercury, Stat. Th. 2, 30.—VIMENTUM, i, n. *an osier*, Tac. An. 12, 16.—VIMINEUS, a, *made of osiers* or *twigs;* viminea tegumenta virgarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 63. vimineae crates, Virg. G. 1. 95. unum a praeturâ tuâ abest—lictores duo, viminei fasces virgarum, *two lictors and their* fasces *of elm-twigs*, Plaut Epid. 1, 1, 26. (A. 123.)—salix viminea, *i. e.* utilis viminibus faciendis, Plin 16, 37 f. 69.—VIMINALIS, e, *of* or *belonging to osiers;* radices viminales, *willow-roots*, Col. 4, 30, 2. salicis viminalis jugera singula sufficiunt XXV vineae jugeribus, *one acre planted with willows is sufficient for binding 25 acres of vines*, Plin. 17, 20 f. 32.—VIMINALIA, ium, n. *all kind of trees and shrubs that produce twigs* fit for binding vines, Col. 4, 30. 2.—* VIMINALIS collis, *one of the seven hills of Rome*, so named from its being planted with osiers, Varr. L. L. 4, 8. (A. 562.) - VIMINETUM, i, n. *a place where osiers* or *willows grow*, Varr. ib.

VIN' *for* visne? *will you? see* Velle.

VINACEA, -eus, vinalis, &c. *see* VINUM.

VINCAPERVINCA, ae, f. *a periwinkle, a plant;* semper viret;—à Graecis chamaedaphne *(q.* humilis laurus) vocatur, Plin. 21, 11 f. 39. & 21, 27 f. 99.—ita dicta esse putatur, quòd aëris injurias pervincat, *(al.* quòd sarmentis suis obvia quaeque vinciat.)

VINCERE, (vinco, vici, victum,) *to conquer, to overcome, to vanquish, to worst, to get the better of, to subdue;* majores nostri omnibus navalibus pugnis Carthaginienses vicerunt, Cic. Manil. 18. jus esse belli, ut qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent, imperarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36. Romanos sibimet ipsis victuros esse, non ut decemvirorum praemium essent, Liv 3, 61. omnes (*sc.* Athenienses et Boeotios, ceterosque eorum socios,) apud Coroneam, gravi praelio vicit, Nep. 17, 4. Pergama tum vici, cùm vinci posse coëgi, Ov. M. 13, 349. taurum quoque vincere jussus, vicerat, *to subdue* or *tame*, ib. 7, 374. miseram mulierem, et me servulum, qui referire non audebat, vicit, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 27. solusque pudor *(sc.* Caesaris) non vincere bello, Lucan. 1, 145. bellorum ô socii,—decimo jam vincitis anno, ib. 300. usque adeò miserum est civili vincere bello? ib. 366. bellum gerere cupitis, in quo est optimum vinci, Senec. Phoeniss. 491. malo cum Pompeio vinci, quàm cum istis vincere, Cic. Att. 8, 7. mihi vivendum est cum illis, quos vici ac subegi, Cic. Cat. 3, 12.—longinqua bella vincere, *for* in bellis cum longinquo hoste, *to be victorious in wars with a remote enemy*, Justin. 41, 1. equus, qui vicit Olympia, *i. e.* cursu in Olympicis ludis, Ennius apud Cic Sen. 5. *cf.* Plin. 10, 63 f. 83, 5. *so* Dioxippus, qui pancratio Olympia-vicit, Id. 35, 11 f. 40 m. *cf.* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 50.—non jam prima peto Mnestheus, neque vincere certo:—extremos pudeat rediisse, hoc vincite cives. et prohibete nefas, *conquer* so far as *to prevent this disgrace*, Virg. A. 5, 194. omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori, Id. E. 10, 69. quem non mille ferae, quem non Sthenelëius hostis, non potuit Juno vincere, vincit amor, Ov. Ep. 9, 25. *cf.* ib. 107 A 3, 11, 34. Jugurtham beneficiis vincere aggressus est, Sall. Jug. 9. labor omnia vincit *(al.* vicit) improbus, Virg. G. 1, 145.—vince animos iramque tuam, qui cetera vincis, Ov. Ep. 3, 85. tu si animum vicisti, potiùs quàm animus te, est quòd gaudeas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 29. animum vincere, iracundiam cohibere, &c. Cic. Marcel. 3. iram pater (Philippus) dissimulare, plerumque etiam vincere. Justin. 9, 8. vicit vinum, quod bibi, *has got the better of me*, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 1.—irruat *(sc.* Menelāus in Paridem,) et causâ quem vincit, vincat et armis, *and let him vanquish* Paris *by arms, whom he is superior to by* the justice of *his cause*, Ov. Ep. 13, 75. et, si non causâ, judice vince tuo, Id. A. 3, 14 f. vincere erant omnes (*sc.* tres deae) dignae; judexque verebar non omnes causam vincere posse suam, *I their judge was grieved that all of them could not gain their cause*, Ov. Ep. 16, 75. *but* mille tamen causas scribendo vince frequenter, *by writing often get the better of a thousand causes*, which hinder your letters from reaching me, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 25.—VINCERE judicio, *to prevail* or *to be successful in a trial, to gain one's cause*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18. etenim id judicium—vicit Mustius, *for* eo judicio, Cic. Verr. 1, 53. *so* num quid causae est, quin—ego sponsione vicerim, Id. Quint. 27. ostendo—eum vincere sponsionem, Cic. Caecin. 31. (A. 233 f.)—cùm tu horum nihil refelles, vincam scilicet, *I shall gain the cause*, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 82. ventum est *(sc.* a nobis ad judices; vincimur, *we are cast*, ib. 85.—* vicit tamen in senatu pars illa, qui vero pretium aut gratiam antefere bant, *that party prevailed*, Sall. Jug. 16. *so* cùm in senatu vicisset sententia, quae censebat reddenda bona, Liv. 2, 4. haec sententia vicit, Id. 37, 19. *cf.* 28, 26. vicit ea pars senatûs, Id. 42, 47. sed factione respectuque privatorum, quae semper obfecere publicis consiliis, Appius vicit, Liv. 2, 30.—* *to outbid* one at an auction; Othonem vincas volo, Cic. Att. 13, 29. *cf.* ib. ib. 33.—* *to shew, to prove, to evince;* id me cupere, dicendo vincere non postulo, Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 13. *so* perinde ac si vicerint, ib. f. 4. si doceo, non *(sc.* corruptum illud esse judicium) ab Avito, vinco ab Oppianico *sc.* judicium corruptum esse, *I prove that the* judices at that trial *were bribed by* Oppianicus, Cic. Cluent. 23. vince deinde, virum bonum fuisse Oppianicum, &c. *shew* or *prove*, ib. c. 44. *cf.* Verr. 3, 16. paradox. 4, 1. et ibi

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ibi Graev. ô utinam arguerem sic, ut non vincere possem! Ov. A. 2, 5, 7.—quod quoniam vinco fieri, nunc esse docebo, Lucr 2, 747. difficile est ratione docere, et vincere verbis, Id. 5, 734. vincon' argumentis, te non esse Sosiam, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 277. profecto ita esse, ut praedico, vero vincam, Id. Most. 1, 2, 12. vincet enim stultos ratio insanire nepotes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 225.—* ut cum, qui hic se vidit, vero vincat, ut ne viderit, *to make him, who saw her here, imagine that he did not see her*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 31. ergo negatum vincor ut credam miser, *I am forced to believe what I denied*, Hor. Epod. 17, 27. nec vincet ratio hoc, tantundem ut peccet, &c. *nor will reason convince* or *persuade* men *of this*, Id. S. 1, 3, 115.—¶ 2. *to surpass, to outstrip, to exceed, to excel*; mater eris juveni, qui fortibus actis acta patris vincet, Ov. M. 11, 322. quàm mater cunctas, tam matrem filia vincit, ib. 4, 211. non me carminibus vincet, nec Thracius Orpheus, nec Linus, Virg. E. 4, 55. nec myrtus vincet corylos, ib. 7, 64. quique pedum nuper certamine vicerat omnes, Ov. M. 12, 304. vincere cervum cursu, Plaut. Poen 3, 1, 27. ac cochleam tarditudine, ib. v. 29. Nestŏra eloquio, Ov. M. 13, 63. cetcros eloquentiâ, Cic. Or. 1, 14. quae deprecatio est igitur cī reliqua, qui indignitate servos, temeritate fugitivos, scelere barbaros, crudelitate hostes viceris, Cic. Verr. 4, 50 f. omnes curâ, vigilantiâ, patientiâ, calliditate, et celeritate ingenii, Nep. 18, 2. omnes parsimoniâ, Id. 7, 11. opinionem vicit omnium, quae de virtute ejus erat, Cic. Acad. 4, 1. expectate facinus quàm vultis improbum, vincam tamen exspectationem omnium, Id. Verr. 5, 5. stellarum autem globi terrae magnitudinem facilè vincebant, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3 f.—non illud opus tenuissima vincant stamina, *the finest threads could not exceed that work*, Ov. M. 4, 178. flammam vincere gurgitibus, *to extinguish*, Id. A. 3, 6, 42. hi casses lineī vel ferri aciem vincunt, *withstand even the edge of a sword*, Plin. 19, 1 f. 2. campum turbâ vincente, *more than filling*, Sil. 6, 390.—esculus—immota manet, multosque per annos multa virum volvens durando secula vincit, *outlasts*, Virg. G. 2, 297. contra ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes restarem ut genitor *fc.* filio, *have outlived* or *overpassed*, Id. A. 11, 160. labore atque operibus locorum vincere difficultates, *to surmount*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41. *so* tuaque exspectata parenti vicit iter durum pietas! Virg. A. 6, 688. noctem flammis funalia vincunt, *overpower*, i. e. *dispel the darkness of*, ib. 1, 727. jam validam Iliŏnei navem—vicit hiems, *the storm overpowered*, ib. 122. ne turbine venti vincantur *fc.* naves, ib. 9, 92.—ubi (*fc.* in India) aëra vincere summum arboris haud ullae jactu potuere sagittae, *to surmount* or *fly over*, Id. G. 2, 123. exuberet annus,—provenuque oneret sulcos, atque horrea vincat, *and overflock* or *more than fill the barns*, ib. 518. nec sum animi dubius, verbis ea vincere magnum quàm sit, *to elevate* or *dignify*, ib. 3. 289. nec viscera quisquam aut undis abolere potest, aut vincere flammis, *nor could any one cleanse their flesh with water, or soften it by fire*, i. e. *cook or dress it for food*, ib. 560. pervigilio praecipuè vincuntur cibi, *concocted* or *digested*, Plin. 11, 53 f. 118—illud eâ ratione mirum, si plus quàm sextarius salis quatuor aquae sextarios mergatur, vinci aquam salemque non liquari, *that the water is overpowered, and the salt is not melted*, Id. 31, 6 f. 41. * VICIMUS, exclamat, &c. *we have conquered*, i. e. *I have gained my point*; a form of rejoicing at one's success, Ov. M. 6, 513. *so* vincimus, inquit, Id. Tr. 3, 9, 23. *cf.* Propert. 1, 8, 28. si esse in urbe tutò licebit, vicimus, Cic. Att. 14, 20 m.—* VICERIS, *you have gained the victory*, an expression of great anger, or a form of giving up all concern about one, Ter. And. 5, 3, 20. *so* vincite, inquit, si ita vultis, Sabinus, *carry your point, if you will have it so*, Caes. B. G. 5, 27. vincerent, ac sibi haberent (*sc.* Caesarem,) dummodo scirent &c. Suet. Caes. 1.

VICTUS, part. *conquered, overcome*; terrā marique victus hostis, Hor. Epod. 9, 27. Boji Helvetico bello victi, Caes. B. G. 7, 9. Gallia solo victa, ib. 1, 45. ut velint isti quiescere; quod victi solent, Cic. Font. 12. quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus, Virg. A. 2, 367. una salus victis nullam sperare salutem, ib. 354. victus cantando, Id. E. 3, 21.—* victus patris precibus lacrimisque, Liv. 23, 8. *cf.* Hor. Epod. 17, 43. Europe—victa furore, Id. Od. 3, 27, 67. victâ reâ, *being convicted*, Ov. A. 2, 5, 12. victa per preces, *overcome*, Ov. P. 1, 7, 48. delictis victa est clementia nostris, Id. Tr. 4, 8, 39. victa malis patientia, Id. M. 9, 164. victus amore pudor, Id. A. 3, 10, 29. Daphne victa labore fugae, Ov. M. 1, 544. blanda quies victis furtim subrepit occillis, Id. F. 3, 19. corpori victa sopore, ib. 1, 422. filia Segestis neque victa in lacrimas, neque voce supplex, *neither so much dejected as to weep*, Tac. An. 1, 57. victus gemitu, *sc.* suo, *suppressing his grief*, ib. 4, 8. victo silentio, *having broken silence*, ib. 11, 2.—quemque glans victa est utiliore cibo, *displaced*, Ov. F. 1, 676. *so* victaque concedit prisca monetae novae, ib. 222. ne subeant herbae, neu pulvere victa (*sc.* area) fatiscat, *and left overpowered* or *drought it chap* or *break into chinks*, Virg. G. 1, 180.—* *with the infin.* vir nulli victus vel poscere castra, vel junxisse ratem, &c. *surpassed by no man in pitching a camp*, &c. Sil. 5, 552. *cf.* 6, 141.—* *with the genit.* restitit (Orpheus,) Eurydicenque suam jam luce sub ipsâ immemor, heu! victusque animi, respexit, *overcome by impatient desire*, Virg. G. 4, 490.—VICTOR, ōris, m. *a conqueror*; multa enim victori eorum arbitrio, per quos vicit, etiam inviso facienda sunt; Cic. Fam. 4, 9 m. Cn. Pompeus omnium gentium victor, Cic. Pis. 7. L. Sicinius Dentatus centies victor praeliatus, octies ex provocatione victor, Plin. 7, 28 f. 29. victor belli, *for* in bello, Stat. Th. 9. 624. *so* Camillus in urbem triumphans redit. trium simul bellorum victor, Liv. 6, 4. et palmae, pretium victoribus, *a prize for the victors*, Virg. A. 5, 111. victorem magnā praecone voce Cloanthum declarat, ib. 245. superbus tanto victor, ib. 473. superbi victoris *fc.* tumi-

plagae

flagae, Id. G. 3, 226.—* adj. *victorious;* victor exercitus, Nep. in Ageſil. 4. victor currus, *the triumphal chariot*, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 47. victorque Caeſar) volentes per populos dat jura, Virg. G. 4, 561. victoriſque arma Quirini, ib 3, 27. —*with a fem. noun;* victores victis hoſtibus legiones reveniunt domum, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 33. victor propoſiti ſimulac perveneris illuc, *having effected* or *accompliſhed your purpoſe*, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 11. *ſo* victorque Sinon incendia miſcet, Virg. A. 2, 329. ille (paſtor) ſedens victor animas deſpectat ovantes, ib. 10, 409. *cf* 11, 765. Lucr. 1 76.—victorem caelo rettulit illa *ſc.* Venus) pedem, *ſhe returned victorious*, Ov. Ep 16, 88.—animus *(ſc.* Marii erat) lubidinis et divitiarum victor, *ſuperior to pleaſure and riches*, Sall. Jug 63.———————

VICTRIX, icis, f. *rar.* neut. ſubſt. & adj. *victorious;* mater—victrix filiae, non libidinis, Cic. Cluent. 5. ignium victrix natura *ſc.* adamantis, et nunquam incalescens, Plin. 37, 4 ſ. 15.—proniſſi dea facta potens—Junonem victrix adfatur voce ſuperbâ, Virg. A. 7, 544. erat victrix reſpublica, caeſis Antonii copiis, ipſo expulſo, Cic. ad Brut 10. oraculum erat datum, ſi rex interfectus eſſet, victrices Athenas fore, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 48. diu latèque victrices catervae, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 23. VICTIMA, quae dextrâ cecidit victrice, vocatur, Ov. F. 1, 335. populumque potentem in ſua victrici converſum viſcera dextrâ, Lucan. 1, 3. quum ſubitò manus illa Clodiana, in caede civium jam ſaepe victrix, exclamat, Cic. Sext. 37. victrix libido, Juv. 1, 58. Senec. Thyeſt. 46. luxuria, Id. Octav. 433. frons, -dis, *i. e.* laurus, qua victores coronabantur, Id. Agam. 936. *ſo* victrices lauri, Virg. E. 8, 13 & ibi Serv.—victrices literae, *a letter announcing a victory*, bound with laurel, Cic. Att. 5, 21. *hence* non ego victrices lauro redimire tabellas—morer, Ov. A. 1. 11, 25. (A. 384.)—victrix cauſa diis placuit, ſed victa Catoni, Lucan. 1, 128. urite victrices Neptunia Pergama flammae, Ov. F 1, 525.—* *plur. neut.* ille *(ſc.* Polymneſtor, rex Thraciae,)—res Agamemnonias, victriciaque arma ſecutus, fas omne abrumpit, &c. Virg. A. 3, 54. nec priùs—jugum Hiſpani accipere potuerunt, quàm Caeſar Auguſtus, perdomito orbe, victricia ad eos arma tranſtulit, Juſtin. 44, 5 f. priùs cecini plectro graviore gigantas, ſparſaque Phlegraeis victricia fulmina campis, Ov. M. 10, 150. victricia bella, Stat. Silv. 5, 2, 150. tollite jampridem victricia, tollite ſigna, Lucan. 1, 347.—* *sing.* et certiùs omina ſurgunt victrici concepta ſolo, Claudian. de VI. conſul. Honor. v. 24.—— VICTORIA, ae, f. *victory;* concurritur; horae momento cita mors venit, aut victoria laeta, Hor. S. 1, 1, 7. victoria—naturâ inſolens atque ſuperba eſt, Cic. Marcel. 3. victoria nobis in manu eſt, Sall. Cat. 20 m. Annibal—qui toties prope in manibus victoriam habuit, Liv. 30, 30. cui de tot Romanis ducibus victoriam dii dediſſent, ib. victoriam adipiſci, Caeſ. B. G. 5, 38. conſequi, Cael. 7. ex hoſtibus referre, Liv. 4, 10. reportare, Cic. Manil. 3. ex collega victoriam quaerere, Liv. 2, 44. victoriam hoſtibus tradere, ib. modò trigeminae victoriae triplicem triumphum ex—Volſcis et Aequis, et ex Etruriâ egiſtis, *you lately celebrated a triple triumph for three victories* gained *over* &c. Liv. 4, 7. cruentam atque luctuoſam victoriam hoſtibus relinquatis, Sall. Cat. 58 f. multi *(ſc.* Metellum accenſum eſſe putabant,) quòd jam parta victoria ex manibus eriperetur, Id. Jug. 82. nos exaequat victoria caelo, Lucr. 1, 80. victoria penes Patres fuit, Liv. 4, 50 f. res major victoriâ ſuſcepti certaminis, quàm uſu, Id. 2, 70 *cf.* c. 56. eam victoriam praeclaram ducebat, in qua plus eſſet clementiae, quàm crudelitatis, Nep. 20, 2. ¶ 2. *the goddeſs of victory*, Cic. N. D. 2, 23. Varr. L. L. 4, 10. Themiſtocles—Victorias aureas in uſum belli conflari voluit, *golden images of Victory*, Quinctil. 9, 2, 92.—VICTORIOLA, ae, f. *a little image repreſenting victory*, Cic. N. D. 3, 34. VICTORIATUS *ſc.* nummus, *a ſilver coin having the image of Victory ſtamped on it;* nummus argenteus, lege Clodiâ percuſſus, qui alteram denarii partem pondere et pretio exaequabat, Varr. L. L. 9, 3. eſt autem ſignatus Victoriâ, et inde nomen, Plin. 33, 3 ſ. 13. valebat quinque aſſibus; hinc et quinarius dictus eſt, Varr. L. L. 4, 36. *add.* Cic. Font. 5. Liv. 41, 13. Quinctil. 6, 3, 80. (A. 493.)—VICTIMA, victimarius, &c. vid. ſuis locis.

VINCIRE, (vincio, vinxi, vinctum,) *to bind, to tie;* purpureoque altè ſuras vincire cothurno, Virg. A. 1, 337. nec certare juvat *(ſc.* me) mero, nec vincire novis tempora floribus, Hor Od. 4, 1, 31. non ſic appoſitis vincitur vitibus ulmis, ut tua ſunt collo brachia nexa meo, Ov. Ep. 5, 47. jam vinctae vites *ſc.* ſunt ulmis, Virg. G. 2, 416. ſena leonum vinxerat inter ſe connexis vellera nodis, *he had bound together ſix lions' ſkins*, Ov. M. 12, 430. vel, ſi dignus erit, gravibus vincite catenis *ſc.* eum, Id. M. 15, 601. vinxerat et poſt terga manus *(ſc.* eorum,) quos mitteret umbris inferias *ſc.* Pallantis, Virg. A. 11, 81. auro lacertos vinciat, Tibul. 1, 10, 69. annule, formoſae digitum vincture, Ov. A. 2, 15, 1. ſeriis non permittitur foenum ſecare, aut vincire, aut vehere, Col 2, 22, 4. manipulos foeni vincire, Id. 2, 19, 2. ferrum, quo rotae vinciuntur, dici ſolet canthus, Quinctil. 1, 5, 8.—ut me, et Arminium, et conſcios vinciret, flagitavi, *i. e.* ut in vinculis haberet, Tac. An. 15, 58. *cf.* 1, 23 Hiſt. 1, 45. 3, 36.—* *metaph.* omnia, quae delapſa jam fluxerunt, ſeveris legibus vincienda ſunt, Cic. Marcel. 8. vincire donis animum alicujus, Tac. An. 4, 10. aliquem pacto matrimonii, ib. 6, 45. amore deam, Ov. F. 4, 224. lectum certo foedere, Propert. 3, 19, 11. mentem multo Lyaeo, *to overpower with much wine*, Id. 3, 5, 21. loca praeſidiis, *to poſſeſs* or *ſecure*, Cic. Att. 7, 18.—verba vincire, *to join words in ſentences*, ſo as to render the pronunciation of them moſt harmonious, Cic. Or. 13. *cf.* Quinctil. 8, 6, 62. *ſo* membra orationis numeris, Cic. Or. 3. 49. ſententias, *to arrange the parts of a ſentence*, ſo as to render them moſt ſtriking, Cic. Or. 50.—hoſtiles linguas, inimicaque vinximus ora, *we have bound* by magic arts, Ov. F. 2, 581.—tenuiſque

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nuisque lagoos, tentatura pedes olim, vincturaque linguam, Virg. G. 2, 94.——

VINCTUS, part. *bound*; Procilius, quum a custodibus in fugâ trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, &c. Caes. B. G. 1, 53. aspicite religatum asperis vinctumque saxis *sc.* Prometheum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10. quique agitur rapidae vinctus ab orbe rotae, *i. e.* Ixion, Ov. in Ibin, 178. vinctus ad Haemonios non erat Hector equos, Id Tr. 3, 11, 28. Furor—centum vinctus ahenis post tergum nodis, Virg. A. 1, 295. reus solutus causam dicit; testes vinctos attines, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 63. boves vincti cornua vittis, *having their horns bound with ribbands*, Ov. M. 7, 429. pars agitur vinctis post tergum capta lacertis, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 61. quem (cultrum) vinctum lateri barbarus omnis habet, ib 5, 7, 20. haud similis virgo est virginum nostrarum, quas matres studeut demissis humeris esse, vincto pectore, ut graciles fiant, *of a straitened chest*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 21. cura asservandum vinctum, *see that he be kept bound*, Id. And. 5, 2, 24. *cf.* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 95 & 98. camera, lapideis fornicibus vincta, Sall. Cat. 55. undaque vincta gelu, *frozen*, Ov. P. 2, 2, 96. *so* glacie freta vincta, ib. 3, 1, 15.—vinctus compede fossor, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 5. *cf.* P. 1, 6, 33. nec ipse usquam vinctos *sc.* servos habeo, *slaves chained to work*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 7. nexu vincti, *those bound for debt*, and obliged to work as slaves, Liv. 2, 23. *cf.* 6, 36 f. (A. 45.)—* vi Veneris vinctus, otio captus in fraudem incidi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 32. me retinent vinctum formosae vincla puellae, Tibul. 1, 1, 55. *add.* Cic. Har. resp. 11. Verr. 4, 42. illic te Pelcus, ut somno vincta jacebas, occupat, Ov. M. 11, 238. nisi vinctos *(al.* victos) somno, veluti pecudes, trucidandos tradidero, non recuso &c. Liv. 5, 44 f. esse tuam vinctam, numine teste, fidem, *bound to me*, Ov. Ep. 20, 212. sic mea lege datâ vincta atque inclusa Thalia, *my Muse is restrained and confined by a law prescribed* to me, *i. e* by your forbidding me to mention your name, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 31 *so* tot malis cùm vinctum, tum fractum studium scribendi, quid dignum auribus aut probabile potest adferre? Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 8. * est igitur oratio alia vincta atque contexta, alia soluta, *there is one kind of prose bound and knit together* by a certain measure, *another loose* and free, Quinctil. 9, 4, 19. quamvis enim vincta fit, tamen soluta videri debet oratio, ib. 77. nam sicut faciliùs versus edifcimus, quàm prosam orationem; ita prosam vinctam, quàm dissolutam, *so* we get by heart *measured prose*, more easily than what is loose and free, Id. 11, 2, 39. poëma est nimis vinctum, ut de industriâ factum appareat; sermo vulgi est nimis dissolutus, Cic. Or. 57.——

VINCTŪRA, ae, f. *a binding* or *tying*, *a bond* or *ligament*; calceamentis quoque humilioribus primo tempore utendum *sc.* est, ne vinctura talum ipsum laedat, *lest the binding hurt the ankle*, Celf. 8, 28 f. jugulum fractum nonnunquam per se sanari sine vincturâ potest, *without a bandage*, Id. 8, 8, 1. si cui parvulo puero intestinum descendit, ante scalpellum experienda vinctura est, Id. 7, 20, 1. *add.* 8, 10, 25. salices pariunt virgas sequacis ad vincturas lentitiae, Plin. 16, 37 f. 61.

VINCTUS, ûs, m. *a band* or *binding*; pendere ex funiculo, aut vinctu, quod antiqui vocabant cestum, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6.——

VINCŬLUM, & *contr.* vinclum, i, n. *a band* or *bond, any thing that ties or binds*; as, chains, cords, fetters, &c. ipse viro primus manicas atque arcta levari vincla jubet Priamus, *orders his manacles and strait bonds to be loosed*, Virg. A. 2, 146. *cf.* 153. injiciunt ipsis ex vincula sertis, *they put bands* on him made *of his own garlands*, Id. Ed. 6, 19. vincula rupi, *I broke my bonds*, Id. A. 3, 134. stupea vincula collo intenduut, *they fasten hempen cords to the neck* of the wooden horse, ib. 236. teneras arcebant vincula palmas, *cords bound her tender limbs*, ib. 406. nodos et vincula linea rupit, ib. 5, 510. hic (Nereus) tibi, nam prius vinclis capiendus, *with cords* or *chains*, Id. G. 4, 396. vim duram et vincula capto tende, *use* or *apply rigid force and cords to him* when taken, ib. 399. *cf.* 405 & 439. *so* adhibeto vincula captis, Ov. F. 3, 293. (A. 514.) ad faxa ligata—omnia detrito vincula fune cadunt, Propert. 3, 7, 22. veneat et pedibus vincula bina trahat, *two chains*. Id. 4, 9, 54. hic fessas non vincula naves ulla tenent, *no cables*, Virg. A. 1, 168. vincula pars adimunt canibus, *the couples* or *chains*, Ov. M. 8, 332. *so* et demam celeri ferrea vincla cani, Tibull. 4, 3, 14. Chio solvite vincla cado, *open a cask of Chian wine*, Id. 2, 1, 28. vincla pedum, *i. e.* compedes, *fetters*, Id. 1, 7, 44. *cf.* Lucan. 2, 72. aptabat pallenti vincula collo, *she fitted the noose*, Ov. M. 10, 381. dixerat; et summo digitorum vincula collo injicit, i. e. *he seized the top of my neck with his griping fingers*, ib. 9, 77. tunicarum vincula relaxat *sc.* Omphale, *she lets out the bindings of her tunic*, Ov. F. 2, 321. stringebant magnos vincula parva pedes, *her small shoes* or *sandals pinched the large feet of* Hercules, ib. 324. rapidi vicinia solis mollit odoratas pennarum vincula cerâ *sc.* Icari, *softens the fragrant wax that fastened his wings*, Ov. M. 8, 226. chartae sua vincula demere, *to loose the string with which a letter was tied*, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 7. *cf.* P. 3, 7, 5. *so* vincula epistolae laxavit, *al.* laceravit, Nep. 4, 4.—vinculi genus quale sit, quo religantur semina, plurimùm refert, *it is of great importance, what kind of bindings the plants are tied with*, Col. 4, 13, 1. optima est genista, &c. ib. vinculi genus ad insitionem non unum est, &c. *there are several kinds of bands for grafting*, Id. 4, 29, 10. *cf.* c. 31, 1. & 12, 32. medias vites vinclis in terram defigite, Cato, 41, 4.—* huc incede—praecingens roseo tempora vinculo, *binding your temples with a chaplet* or *wreath of roses*, Senec. Med. 70. *cf.* 751. imposita capiti vincla venerando gere, *a diadem* or *crown*, Id. Thyest. 545.—* et Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis, *he binds the Tuscan sandals or shoes round his feet*, Virg. A. 8, 458. *so* vinclaque de niveo detrahit ipse pede, Tibull. 1, 6, 30. vincla duae (nymphae) pedibus demunt *sc.* Dianae, *take off the sandals from her feet*, Ov. M. 3, 168. impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes, Id. F. 1, 410. *cf.* 2, 324. 3, 823. 5,

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432. Lydius alta pedum vincla cothurnus erat, Ov. A. 3, 1, 14. *cf.* 3, 272.—* conjicere aliquem in vincula, *to cast into prison* or *to put in chains*, Caes. B. G. 4, 27. Sallust. Cat. 42. *so* ducere in vincula, Liv. 5, 9. *cf.* Sall. Jug. 33. aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare, Cic. Cat. 4, 5. *cf.* Verr. 3, 24. 4, 10. Leg. 3, 3. hos clam Xerxi remisit, timulans ex vinculis publicis effugisse, Nep. 4, 2. rumpere vincula, Cic. Cat. 4, 4. ex vinculis causam dicere, *in chains*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4. haec dextra, qua Gallos fudi a delubris vestris, jam in vinculis et catenis erit. Liv. 5, 16.—¶ *metaph.* qui ex corporum vinculis, tanquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic. somn. Scip. 3. nullum vinculum ad astringendam fidem jurejurando majores arctius esse voluerunt, Cic. Off. 3, 31. beneficium et gratia sunt vincula concordiae, Id. Fin. 2, c. ult. qui est cum illo maximis vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus, Cic. Planc. 11. *cf.* Att. 6, 2. maximum vinculum, quòd iisdem studiis semper usi sumus, Cic. Ligar. 7. quod vinculum quasi est nostrae conjunctionis, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 4. *cf.* 13, 17, 2. 15, 11. sejunge te, quaeso, aliquando ab iis, cum quibus te non tuum judicium, sed temporum vincula conjunxerunt, ib. 10, 6, 6. vinculum religionis, Cic. Balb. 15. dignitatis, *i. e.* causa, quae conservat, Id. Cluent. 53. hominum inter homines vincula sunt juris, Cic. Fin. 3, 20. qui jus civile contemnendum putat, is vincula revellit non modò judiciorum, sed etiam utilitatis, vitaeque communis, Cic. Caecin. 25. Saturni gentem haud vinclo, nec legibus aequam, Virg. A. 7, 203. ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali, *in the nuptial bond*, ib. 4, 16. *cf.* Propert. 3, 13, 9. victum eo die—ingens vinculum fidei, *a great bond of credit was dissolved*, Liv. 8, 28. vinculumque ingens immodicae cupiditatis (*al.* cupiditati) injectum est, *a great restraint was laid on immoderate covetousness*, Liv. 10, 13 f. his vinculis fugae obstricti stabant, *restrained by these ties from flying*, *they stood*, Liv. 10, 41. hoc tractus vinculo quum redisset, *drawn back by this constraint*, Id. 42, 22. ille Philippo excusare laborem, et mercenaria vincla, *his mercenary engagements*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 67.

VINDĒMIA, ae, f. (*a* vino demendo, Varr. L. L. 4, 4 f.) *a gathering of grapes to make wine*, *vintage*; in vinetis uva cùm erit matura, vindemiam ita fieri oportet, Varr. R. R. 1, 54. *cf.* Col. 11, 2, 61 & 67. Plin. Ep. 9, 20. spumat plenis vindemia labris, *foams with full vats*, Virg. G. 2, 6. jam diximus, quae ad vindemiam praeparanda sunt, Col. 12, 18. *cf.* Cato, 23. vindemias condimus ex insulis Cycladibus, &c. *we lay in stores of wine and fruits*, Col. 1 pr. 20. quae regiones—largissimis olivitatibus, Liberique vindemiis exuberent, *have plentiful vintages, and abound both in oil and wine*, Col. 1, 1, 5.—non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris, *the same vintage*, i. e. the same kind of grapes, Virg. G. 2, 89. *cf.* 522.—¶ 2. *the gathering of fruits, of honey*, &c. olearum vindemia, Plin. 15, 1 f. 2. mellis, Col. 9, 15. Plin. 11, 14. thuris, Id. 12, 14 f. 32.—VINDĒMIŎLA, ae, f. *a little vintage*; * *metaph.* ego omnes meas vindemiolas eò reservo, ut illud subsidium senectuti parem, *I reserve all my savings for that purpose*, i. e. for purchasing your library, Cic. Att. 1, 10.—VINDĒMIĀLIS, e, *of vintage*; vindemiales fructus, Suet. Aug. 35. VINDĒMIĀRE, *to gather grapes*, Plin. 14, 2 f. 4. 18, 31 f. 74 f. vinum vindemiare, *to gather grapes for wine*, Col. 12, 33.—VINDĒMIĀTOR & vindemitor, ōris, m. *a vintager*, *he that gathers the vintage or fruit of the vine*, Varr. L. L. 4, 18. Hor. S. 1, 7, 30. necesse est, ut vindemiatorum aleam subeat, *he must submit to the hazard of the grape-gatherers'* discretion, Col. 3, 21, 6.—¶ 2. a star called the VINDĒMITŌR, because it rose a little before the vintage began, Col. 11, 2, 24 & 58. stella, quae Vindemitor appellatur, exoriri mane incipit, vindemiae maturitatem promittens, Plin. 18, 31 f. 74. *add.* Ov. F. 3, 407.—VINDĒMIATŌRIUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to vintages*; vasa vindemiatoria, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 8.

VINDEX, icis, m. & f. (*q. a* vis & dico,) *an avenger* or *punisher* of wrongs; me vindicem conjurationis oderunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 5. *add.* Rull. 2, 9, Furiae deae sunt,—vindices facinorum et sceleris, Cic. N. D. 3, 18. *cf.* Stat. Th. 1, 80. jura silent, mutaeque tacent sine vindice leges, Ov. ad Liv. 185. vindice nullo, *without any avenger*, Juv. 4, 152. Ov. M. 1, 89. F. 5, 285. *so* sine vindice, Ov. Ep. 8, 7. M. 1, 93. cum vindice Galbâ, Juv. 8. 222. ille Cannarum vindex, et tanti sanguinis ultor, annulos, Id. 10, 165. vindex temeritatis et moderatrix officii, cutia, Cic. Flac. 24. dive, quem proles Niobaea magnae vindicem linguae *(i. e.* jactantiae)—sensit, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 2. vindex avarae fraudis, ib. 9, 37. carcer, vindex nefariorum scelerum, Cic. Cat. 2, 12 f. petitur, ut vindices atque oppressores dominationis salvi sint? Cic. ad Brut. 17.—* *a defender* or *assertor*; vindex aeris alieni, *i. e.* defensor creditorum, Cic. Att. 2, 1 f. protinus invadunt Numidae sine vindice regnum, *without a protector* or *defender*, Ov. F. 3, 551. vindices majestatis imperii, Liv. 28, 28 ad fin. habent sanè populus tabellam, quasi vindicem libertatis, Cic. Leg. 3, 17. castitatis vindicem armemus manum, Senec. Hippol. 261. Pyrrhus—vindicem eum regni reliquit, *the guardian*, Justin. 17, 2 f. in eo verti puellae salutem, si postero die (Virginius) vindex injuriae ad tempus praesto esset, *that the safety of the maiden depended on his being present in time next day to protect her from injury*, Liv. 3, 46. audita vox una vindex libertatis, &c. *one word* (*sc.* provoco *I appeal,*) *the defender* or *safeguard of liberty*, ib. 56. nec se procul abesse periculi vindicem, *and that he was at hand to rescue him from danger*, Id. 10. 5. timuêre dei pro vindice terrae, *the gods were afraid for* Hercules *the protector of the earth*, Ov. M. 9, 241. vindex ultorque parentis, ib. 5, 237.—* *a cautioner* or *bail*, Gell. 16, 10.—(A. 250.) * *an assertor of one's liberty or rights*; vindex ab eo, quòd vindicat, quò minùs is, qui prensus est, ab aliquo teneatur, Festus.—(A. 231.)—nec deus interfit nisi dignus vindice nodus inciderit, *let not a god be introduced* in a play, *unless a difficulty occur, worthy of a deity to solve or unravel it*,

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Hor. art. 191.—¶ *adj.* ego vindice flammâ—everti tecta, *I overturned the house with avenging fire*, Ov. M. 1, 230. respice vindicibus pacatum viribus orbem, *by thy avenging strength*, Id. Ep. 9, 13. facta mulctantes vindice poenâ Eumenides, Catul. 63, 192.—VINDICIAE, ārum, f. *a litigation* or *question before a judge concerning the possession of a thing*, which we say is ours, when another possesses it, *a claim* or *right of possession, actual possession*; lis vindiciarum est, cùm litigatur de eâ re apud Praetorem, cujus incertum est, quis debeat esse possessor, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 45. M. Claudio clienti negotium dat *sc.* Appius, ut virginem in servitutem assereret, neque cederet secundùm libertatem postulantibus vindicias, *and should not yield to those who demanded that she should be left at liberty*, till the cause was decided, Liv. 3, 44. advocati puellae—postulant, ut rem integram in patris adventum differat; lege ab ipso latâ vindicias det secundùm libertatem, *that, according to the law made by himself, he should grant possession in favour of liberty*, i. e. that Virginia should remain in possession of her freedom, till it should be determined, whether she was the daughter of Virginius, or the slave of Claudius, ib. f. id quod constat, nudum videtur proponendum, decrêsse *(i. e.* Appium decrevisse,) vindicias secundum servitutem, *that he decreed possession in favour of slavery*, i. e. that Claudius should carry off and possess Virginia, till it should be determined whether she was a slave or a free woman, Liv. 3, 47. *so* ab libertate in servitutem vindicias dare, *to adjudge possession in favour of slavery against liberty*, ib. 56. vox—ex eo missa ore, quo vindiciae nuper ab libertate dictae erant, *uttered from that mouth, by which sentence concerning the right of possession, had lately been pronounced against liberty*, ib. *so* ubi crudeli decreto, nefandisque vindiciis dexteram patris in filiam armaverit, *by a cruel decree, and execrable decision concerning the right of possession*, ib. 57. proinde ut ille iterum ac saepiùs provocet, sic se iterum ac saepiùs judicem ibi ferre, ne vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dederit, ib. *add.* Gell. 20, 10. *(vid.* A. 230, 231, & 245.)—* injustis vindiciis—alienos fundos petere, Cic. Mil. 27.——

VINDICARE, *to avenge* or *revenge*, caedem patris, Justin. 3, 1. clades Italiae in Africa, *al.* in Africam, Flor. 2, 6, 55. Scipionis nemo vindicaverat mortem, Plin. 10, 43. f. 60. quique necem Crassi vindicet, ultor erit, *i. e.* Augustus, Ov. F. 6, 468. Dea—memori te vindicat irâ, Ov. ep. 21, 9. M. 4, 574. *add.* Juv. 13, 226. ego meum damnum, meam contumeliam vindicabo, *I will avenge* or *resent*, Plin. ep. 6, 8, 9. tantus amor necis est, querar ut de Caesaris irâ, quòd non offensas vindicet ense suas, *because he does not avenge* my *offences against him with the sword*, i. e. by putting me to death, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 40. credis te satis esse vindicatum? Martial. 2, 83.—Vindicare se ab v. de aliquo, *to avenge one's self of* or *on any one*, Senec. de benef. 6, 5. Plin. ep. 4, 11, 14.—* *to punish*; conjurationes, Liv. 39, 41. facinus, Tac. an. 3, 12. injuriam, Cic. Quint. 7. injurias, Sall. Jug. 20. maleficia, Cic. Rosc. A. 5. *cf.* Off. 1, 30. scelus, Justin. 21, 4. seditionem, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. haec primò paullatim crescere, interdum vindicari, *were punished*, Sall. Cat. 10. improborum consensio omni supplicio vindicanda est, Cic. Amic. 12. omnia, quae vindicârs a altero, tibi ipsi vehementer fugienda sunt, Cic. Verr. 3, 2.—*impers.* vindicatum est in eos, *punishment was inflicted on them*, or *they were punished*, Sall. Cat. 9. *so* ni vindicatum in noxios foret, Id. Jug. 31, 25. quid igitur censes? vindicandum in eos *(sc.* censeo esse,) qui hosti prodidêre rempublicam, *that punishment ought to be inflicted on those*, ib. n. 18. fateor, non modo in sceleratos, sed etiam in cives militesque nostros persaepe esse severè ac vehementer vindicatum, Cic. Verr. 5, 50.—¶ 2. *to claim*; aliquid lege, Cic. Or. 1, 10. quod est oratoris proprium, apte, distinctè, ornatè dicere, quoniam in eo studio aetatem consumpsi, si id mihi assumo, videor id meo jure quodammodo vindicare, Cic. Off. 1, 1. non nobis solùm nati sumus, ortûsque nostri partem patria vindicat, ib. c. 7. *cf.* Or. 19. Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Cic. Arch. 8. in armis—manumam parten, quasi suo jure fortuna sibi vindicat, Cic. Marcel. 2. ad se vindicare decus belli, Liv. 9, 43. *cf.* 44, 14. iniquissima haec bellorum conditio est, prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, Tac. Agric. 27. inaequare suo nonnulla ab imperatore miles, plurima verò fortuna vindicat, Nep. 8, 1. inter amicos sibi vel praecipuum locum vindicat Vocula Romanus, Plin. ep. 10, 3. quam curam mihi etiam si non mandâsses, vindicâssem, ib. 2, 18, 4. in peragendis *(sc.* iis negotiis) consularis officii partem ad se vindicabat, Liv. 3, 20. Jupiter illam (diem) vindicat, Ov. F. 4. 900. Aprilem—Venus vindicat, ib. 90. *cf.* 1, 55, vastaque, quae nemo vindicet, arva jacent, Id. P. 1, 3, 56. *add.* M. 6, 77. regnum sibi vindicare, Justin. 3, 2. *add.* 14, 5. sed Africa circa Carthaginem Punicum malum cognomine sibi vindicat, Plin. 15, 19 f. 33. hoc volumen—Pythagorae pertinax fama antiquitasque vindicant, *claim* or *ascribe* to Pythagoras, Id. 24, 17 f. 101.—* *with the ref.* vindicat hoc Pharius dextrâ gestare fatelles, Lucan. 8, 675.—¶ 3. *to defend, to preserve*; templum—à pluvio vindicat imbre tholus, Ov. F. 6, 281. vindicetis civem ab ignotissimo Phryge, *sc.* reciendo ejus testimonium, Cic. Flacc. 17. turpitudo personae ejus, in quam liberiùs invehimur, nos vindicabit, *will vindicate* or *justify*, Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 10.—* *to free, to rescue*; aliquem à vertic bus, et crucis terrore, Cic. C. Rabir. 5. Graiusque ideò bis vindicat armis, *sc.* eum ab, Virg. A. 5, 228. illum videtur felicitas ipsius ab eis miseria morte vindicâsse, Cic. Brut. 96. filiam regis—dra ad saxa revinctam vindicat Alcides, *frees* or *delivers*, Ov. M. 11, 213. naves, quas casus ab illo periculis vindicavit, Hirt. B. Alex. 46 f. laudem summorum oratorum ab oblivione hominum, atque à silentio vindicare, Cic. Or. 2, 2. *cf.* 1, 4. Sall. 9. Q. fr. 1, 4. sapientia sola nos a libidinum impetu, et formidinum terrore vindicat, Cic. Fin. 1, 14. se ad suos vindicare, *to rejoin* or

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or to extricate himself from his dependance, in order to return to his friends. Cic. Rabir. Post. 9.—fal corpora defuncta etiam a putrescendo vindicans, *preserving*, Plin. 31, 9 f. 45. *fo* vetus oleum existimatur et ebori vindicando a carie utile esse, Id. 15, 7 f cinere genitalis asinini spissari capillum putant, et a canitie vindicari, Id. 28, 11 f. 46. Cupido—faces suos a crimine vindicat isto, *vindicates* or *justifies*, Ov. M. 10, 312.—* VINDICĀRE libertatem, *to assert* or *recover*, Caes. B. G. 7, 76. se in libertatem, *to vindicate themselves into liberty*, or *to assert their liberty*, Id. B. C. 1, 22. *cf.* Cic. Fam. 2, 5 f. 10, 31, 14. Paradox. 5, 3. Flacc. 11. Sallust. Cat. 20, 6. missum se ad eos vindicandos in libertatem, Liv. 29, 5.—* quum instaret assertor puellae, ut vindicaret, sponsoresque daret, &c. *when the claimant of the girl urged* Icilius *to declare himself her defendant, and give sureties* for her appearance in court, Liv. 3, 46. ita vindicatur Virginia, *is left at freedom* or admitted to bail, ib.—agerent enim tecum lege primùm Pythagorei omnes, atque Democritici, ceterique, in suo genere, physici vindicarent, *would raise an action against you concerning the right of possession*, Cic. Or. 1, 10,—VINDICĀTIO, ōnis, f. *an avenging* or *punishing*, Cic. Inv. 2, 22 et 53 —¶ 2. *a civil action* or *law-suit for a thing*; actionum duo sunt genera, in rem, quae dicitur vindicatio; et in personam, quae condictio appellatur, Digest. 44, 7, 24. & 6, 1, 1. Plin. 10, 88. (A. 230.)——

VINDICTA, ae, f. *revenge, vengeance, punishment, retaliation*; at vindicta bonum vitâ jucundius ipsâ, Juvenal. 13, 180. vindictâ nemo magis gaudet, quàm femina, ib. 191. curabitis, ut sit vindicta gravior quam injuria, Id. 16, 22. nulla praeterea lex, quae puniat insitiam *sc.* in medico; capitale nullum exemplum vindictae, Plin. 29, 1 f. 8. cupidine vindictae inardescere, Tac. An. 6, 32. facilis vindicta est mihi, sed &c. Phaedr. 1, 29, 10.—lento gradu ad vindictam sui divina procedit ira, Val. Max. 1, 1, ext. 3. ¶ 2. *a rod* with which slaves, when manumitted were struck on the head by the Praetor; vindictâ postquam meus a Praetore recessi, *i. e.* mei juris factus, liber, et civis Romanus, Pers. 5, 88. VINDICTA virgi est, qua manumittendi a praetore in capite pulsantur, ideò dicta, quòd eos vindicat libertati, ib. scoliast. *But* Livy *says, that it was so named from* Vindicius, *the slave, who discovered the conspiracy of* Brutus *and others to restore king* Tarquin; ille primùm dicitur vindictâ liberatus, &c. Liv. 2, 5. vindictâ liber factus, Cic. Top. 2. Boëthius *says that the rod was put on the head of the slave by a lictor*, ibid. an verò servos nostros una vindicta liberabit, &c. Cic. Rabir. Perd. 5. *add.* Hor. S. 2, 7, 76. Plin. Ep. 7, 16. Tac. An. 13, 27. Paut. Cure. 1, 3, 56.—¶ 3. *a defence*, cum tibi suscepta est legis vindicta severae, Ov. P. 4, 6, 33. utrique vindicta libertatis morte stetit, *the defence of liberty cost both* (Cicero and Canuleius) *their life*, Paterc. 2, 64.—civitas in ipsâ vindictâ libertatis peritura, *in the very recovery of liberty*, Liv. 34, 49. petatur à virtute invisae hujus vitae vindicta, *a deliverance from this hated life*, Id. 26, 15. mors una vindicta est, *death is our only refuge*, Id. 40, 4.

VINEA, ae, f. *sq.* vitinea, *a* vite,) *a vineyard, a place planted with vines*, Cic. Sen. 15. Virg. G. 2, 390. Hor. od. 3, 1, 29.—¶ 2. per synecdoch. *a vine*, Col. 4, 10. 2. 4, 22, 5 et 6. 4, 26, 4 &c. vinearum quinque sunt genera, Plin. 17, 21. tria genera, Col. de arb. 4, 1.—¶ 3. *a warlike machine, a shed* or *mantlet* used in besieging towns, Veget. 4, 15. Caes. B. C. 2, 2. Sall. Jug. 21. (A. 396.)—VINEARIUS, et vineaticus, a. *of* or *pertaining to a vineyard*; vinearii colles, Col. 5, 6, 36. vineatici cultus, Col. 4, 33, 6. vineaticae falculae, Cato, 11, 5. vineaticus fructus, *i. e.* vindemia, 7, 3, 11. semina, 4, 1, 1.—VINEĀLIS, e, *fit for vines* or *for a vineyard*; vinealis terra, Col. 3, 12, 1.—VINĒTUM, i, n. *ground planted with vines*, Cic. N. D. 2, 66. Virg. G. 2, 319. vineta varii generis, Col. 3, 20, 3 *cf.* 3, 4. 3, 13, 2. et 4, 1, 1.—* vineta sua caedere, *i. e.* malum sibi creare, Hor. ep. 2, 1, 219.—VINĪTOR, ōris, m. *a vine-dresser, a keeper of a vineyard, a gatherer of grapes*, Col. 3, 3, 8. Cic. Fin. 5, 14. Virg. E. 10, 36.—Vinītōrius, a. *of* or *belonging to a vine-dresser*; vinitoria falx, Col. 4, 25, 1.—VĪNUM, i, n. (*ivoc,*) *wine*, drink made of the juice of grapes, Plin. 14, 6 et 7. (A. 454.)—in vino tempus consumere, *in drinking*. Cic. Phil. 13, 11. in vino quàm immodestus fuisti! *in your cups, having drunk too much*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 7. *so* per vinum, Liv. 40, 7. *cf.* Cic. Acad. 4, 16. Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 65. ad vinum diserti, *while drinking*, as we say, *over their bottle*, Cic. Coel. 28. vino vigiliisque languidus, Cic. Verr. 3, 12. nox erat et vinis oculique, animique natabant, Ov. F. 6, 673. comites somno vinoque soluti, ib. 2, 333. *cf.* Virg. A. 2, 265. 9, 189. mox juniores quaerit adulteros inter mariti vina, *she seeks younger gallants amidst the cups of her husband*, i. e. *while he is drinking* or *has* drunk too much, Hor. od. 3, 6, 25.—¶ 2. *a grape*; vindemiator, vel quòd vinum legere dicitur, vel quod de vite id demit, Varr. L. L. 4, 17. *add.* Cato, 147. Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 125.—¶ 3. *wine* or *drink* made of other fruits, *and substances, besides grapes*; vinum e napis, et palmeum, Plin. 23, 1 f. 26. ex caryotis, Id. 13, 4 f. 8. ex milii semine, ex loto, ex fico, &c. ib. & 14, 16 f. 19.—VILLUM, i. n. *(contract for* vinŭlum,) *small wine*, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11.——

VINĀCEUS, a. *of* or *belonging to wine and grapes*; vinaceus acinus, *a grape-stone*, Cic. Sen. 15.—*so* VINACEUS *sc.* acinus; VINACEA, ae, f. *sc.* bacca expressa, Cato, 25. Col. 12, 39, 2. de arb. 4, 5.—Vinacea orum, n. *sc.* grana, *the husks of grapes*, Col. 11, 2, 69. 12, 36.—VINALIA, ium, n. *a festival at the beginning of vintage*, Festus; Ov. F. 4, 864.——

VINĀRIUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to wine*; vas vinarium, ex unâ gemmâ pergrandi, *a vessel for holding wine*, Cic. Verr. 4, 27. vasa, Cato, 19. claves cellae vinariae, Plin. 14, 13. Vitruv. 1, 4. saccus vinarius, *i. e.* quo vina percolantur, Plin. 24, 1. hircinus uter vinarius, *a wine-bottle made of goat skin*, Plin. 28, 18.—VINARIUM, *sc.* vas, *a wine-cask*; invertunt Alliphānis (*sc.* poculis) vinaris

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naria tota; *they pour whole casks of wine into Aliphanian cups*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 39.—VINARIUS, i, m. *a vintner* or *seller of wine, a wine-merchant*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 30. Suet. Claud. 40.—VINOLENTUS, a. *given to wine, drunken*, Cic. Rull. 1, 1. Fam. 12, 25,—* vinolenta medicamenta, *medicines made with wine* or *composed chiefly of wine*, Cic. Pis. 6.—five quid vinolentum, five acidum eſt, id huic morbo alienum eſt, *vinous* or *acid*, Celſ. 4, 13, 17.—VINOLENTIA, ae, f. *drunkenneſs*, Cic. Phil. 2, 39. Topic. 20.—VINŌSUS, a. *having the taſte or ſavour of wine, vinous*, Plin. 13, 19 ſ. 34. moris (eſt) ſuccus, in carne vinoſus, Id. 15, 24 ſ. 27. nardi ſaporis calidi ac vinoſi, Id. 12, 13 ſ. 27. juncus vinoſae mordacitatis, Id. 21, 18 ſ. 72. ſemen ambroſiae odore vinoſo, Id. 27, 4 ſ. 11. —¶ 2. *fond of wine*; laudibus arguitur vini vinoſus Homerus, Hor. ep. 1, 19, 6. vinoſior aetas Ov. F. 3, 765. vinoſiſſima es *ſc.* mulier, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 79.—¶ 3. *drunk* or *drunken, inebriated*; Iſtrorum pauci, qui modice vinoſi erant, memores fuerunt fugae, Liv. 41, 4.—VINIPŌTOR, ōris, m. *a drinker of wine, a wine-bibber*, Plin. 10, 54 ſ. 75 ſ. ſed Harduinus hanc vocem omittit.

VINNŬLUS, a. *ſoft, flexible*, Plaut. Aſin. 1, 3, 70.

VIŌLA, ae, f. *a violet*; violis honor proximus (poſt lilia,) earumque plura genera; purpureae, luteae, albae, &c. Plin. 21, 6 ſ. 11. florum prima ver nuntiantium viola alba, ib. 11 ſ. 38. pallentes violae, Virg. E. 2, 47. nigrae, *i. e.* purpureae, ib. 10, 39. *add.* Cic. Tuſc. 5, 26.—¶ 2. *a violet-colour*; tinctus viola pallor amantium, Hor. od. 3, 10, 14. lana Tarentino violas imitata veneno, Hor. ep. 2, 1, 207. in violam definite fulgor *ſc.* amethyſti, Plin. 34, 9 ſ. 4. candidus color ſentiens violam, Id. 34, 12 ſ. 32.—VIOLĀCEUS, a. *like a violet, of a violet-colour*; me juvene violacea purpura vigebat, Nep. apud Plin. 9, 39 ſ. 63. ex nigris (*ſc.* herbae chamaeleonis generibus) aliqui marem dixêre, cui flos purpureus eſſet; et feminam, cui violaceus, Id. 22, 18 ſ. 21. Ion (gemma) apud Indos violacea eſt, Id. 37, 10 ſ. 61.—VIOLĀRIUM, i. n. *a place where violets grow, a bed of violets*, Virg. G. 4, 32. Ov. F. 4, 437. Hor. od. 2, 15, 5.—VIOLĀRIUS, i. m. *a dyer of the violet-colour*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 36.

VIOLĀRE, (*a* vis,) *to violate, to injure, to hurt*; aliquem, Nep. 10, 2. agros ferro, Virg. 11, 255. amicitiam, Cic. Phil. 2, 1. Cluent. 42. amores alicujus, Tibul. 1, 3, 18. aras coelicolûm, Sil. 17, 13. violari aures meas obſceno ſermone nolui, Petron. 85. aurum cibis, Stat. Th. 1, 150. aliquem ferro, Ov. M. 5, 226. thyrſo, Ov. M. 3, 712.—cum voce, Cic. Dom. 31, reſp. Har. 22. cedentes violare prohibuit, Nep. 8, 2. Cererem, Ov. F. 4, 931. clementiam, *i. e.* crudelem eſſe, Nep. 7, 10. corpus vulnere, Virg. A. 11, 591. corpus ictu, Ov. M. 3, 325. *cf.* Cic. poſt. red. in Senat. 3. cubile alicujus, Catul. 66, (*al.* 65,) 23. cunas, Ov. F. 6, 167. deum, Ov. M. 4, 613. arma deos priùs, quàm homines violatura—vobis negamus, Liv. 7, 31. ne hoſpitali (*for* hoſpitis) caede dextram violet, Liv. 25, 18. dignitatem, Cic. Fam. 1, 6. dona Minervae, *i. e.* ſimulacrum equi, Virg. A. 2, 189. deos in uno, Ov. M. 11, 229. ebur oſtro, *to tarniſh* or *ſtain*, Virg. A. 11, 67. *cf.* Stat. Achil. 1, 307. exiſtimationem alicujus, Cic. Fam. 13, 73. Quint. 23. famam imperi nominiſque noſtri, Id. Verr. 1, 32. famam, Nep. 4, 4. fidem, Ov. ep. 7, 57. columbae conjugii fidem non violant, Plin. 10, 34 ſ. 52. fines eorum ſe violaturum negavit, Caeſ. B. G. 6, 31. foedus, Ov. F. 1, 630. foedus, Liv. 28, 44. qui violatis factis communia foedera pacis, Lucr. 5, 1151. hoſpites, Caeſ. B. G. 6, 22. ignem, Ov. ep. 14, 5. Juv. 13, 84. iter urinae *i. e.* laedere, Celſ. 7, 26, 5. jura deorum et hominum, Cic. ſomn. Scip. 3 ſ. jus ſanctum, Cic. Roſc. A. 38. loca religioſa et lucos, Cic. C. Rabir. 2. manes vomere, Lucan. 7, 852. membranam cerebri, Celſ. 8, 4, 4 ſ. 3, 26. miniſtram, Ov. art. 1, 375. montem, *i. e.* fodere aut arare, Juſtin. 44, 3. nemus ferali ſilvam caedere, Ov. M. 8, 741. numen loci, Ov. P. 1, 1, 51. *cf.* F. 2, 506. num Veneris magnae violavi numina verbo? Tibul. 1, 5, 31. oculos, Ov. ep. 17, 1. ora Syri piſcibus, Ov. F. 2, 474. orbem fatalis cruſti, Virg. A. 7, 114. parentes Ov. A. 1, 7, 5. Cic. Fin. 3, 11. pinum *i. e.* navem, Ov. M. 3, 621. porrum et cepe naſas violare, et frangere morſu, Juv. 15, 9. puderem, Virg. A. 4, 27. puellam, Tibul. 1, 7, 5. rempublicam, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 30. ſacra, Nep. 3, 4. Cic. reſp. Har. 5, ſenatum, &c. ib. 3. ſilvacra Dianae, Ov. in Ibin, 619. ſpeciem ferenum mundi *i. e.* caeli, *to darken* or *obſcure*, Lucr. 4, 138. Tellurem v. Veſtam Ov. F. 6, 459. templum Jovis, Ov. in Ibin, 315. nec ingenium violarent marmora tophum, *and marble did not violate* or *diſplace the natural ſtone*, Juv. 3, 20. tunicam teſticuli, *i. e.* vulnerare v. laedere, Celſ. 7, 19, 35. *cf.* 7, 4, 10. venas, ib. 7. 12, 37. virginem, Varr. L. L. 5, 8. virginitatem, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. virtutem ſuſpicione, Liv. 2, 7. vitam patris, *i. e.* patrem necare, Cic. paradox. 3, 2. vos, *i. e.* polluere, Ov. M. 10, 485. urbem, *i. e.* vi capere et diripere, Liv. 26, 31.—VIOLATUS, part. *violated*; fidei violatae crimina, Juv. 1, 15. *add.* v. 219. incuſantes violati hoſpitii foedus, *for* violatum, &c. Liv. 1, 9. induciae per ſcelus violatae, Caeſ. B. C. 2, 15. poena violati juramenti, Cic. leg. 2, 9. violata religio, Cic. Verr. 5, 6 ult. ſacra polluta et violata, ib. *cf.* de Har. reſp. 11. violatus pudor, Ov. ep. 7, 97. *cf.* art. 2, 675. corpus violatum nullo crimine, Sil. 1, 3. corpus eſt tantùm violatum; animus inſons, Liv. 1, 58. ſpes pacis violata, Id. 30, 25.—Getico pecoream violatus ab arcu, *i. e.* vulneratus, Ov. P. 3, 5, 45. Hector abit violatus vulnere nullo, Ov. M. 13, 279. *cf.* Cic. poſt red. in Senat. 3. ſilva vetus, nullâque diu violata ſecuri, *i. e.* caeſa, Ov. M. 3, 28. F. 4, 649.—* fictilis, et nullo violata Jupiter auro. *i. e. the earthen image of Jupiter, not yet diſplaced by an image of gold*, Juv. 11, 116. —fletu genas violata Diana, *having her cheeks ſtained with tears*, Stat. Th. 9, 713.—VIOLĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the act of violating, violation*, Liv. 29, 8. fidei, Paterc 2, 1. religionum, Senec. ep. 104. —VIOLĀTOR, ōris, m. *one that violates, a violater*, Liv. 4, 19. 8, 19. Ov. P. 2, 2, 27.—Tac.

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An. 1, 58.—* *joined with a fem. noun*; et natrix violator aquae, *i. e.* veneno inficiens, Lucan. 9, 720.—VIOLABILIS, e, *that is* or *ought to be violated*; non violabile—numen, Virg. A. 2, 154. nullis violabilis armis turba, Senes, *i. e.* quae violari debet, Stat. Th. 5, 238. molle meum levibus cor est violabile telis, *is apt to be easily affected by the light wounds* of Cupid, Ov. ep. 15, 79.

VIOLENS, ntis; *et saepius* VIOLENTUS, a *(a vis,) violent*; violens Aufidus, *impetuous, rapid*, Hor. od. 3, 30, 10. victor *(sc.* equus) violens liscessit ab hoste, *i. e.* abiit feros, superbus, Hor. ep. 1, 10, 37. *cf.* Pers. 5, 171.—hinc aper exci-us medios violentus in hostes fertur, *rushes furiously* or *with great force*, Ov. M. 8, 338. *cf.* ep. , 13. violentior amne, *more violent* or *impetuous*, Ov. M. 12, 801. Eridānus, quo non alius per inguia culta in mare purpureum violentior in-luit amnis, Virg. G. 4, 372. aut ubi navigiis iolentior incidit Eurus, *more violent* or *boisterous*, b. 2, 107. Nereus violentus in undis, Ov. M. 12, 4. violentissimae tempestates, Cic. Cluent. 49 . violentissimo caeli statu, Col. 5, 5, 17. cupresso olio amara, odore violenta, *of a strong smell*, Plin. 16, 33. duae res violentissimae, ferrum et ignis, d. 37, 4. violentus ensis, *piercing*, Ov. ep. 11, 97. violenta tela, *forcible, powerful*, Ov. M. 11, 382. violentior ignis, *i. e.* amor, Ov. M. 747.— quamvis sis violentus et furens, *violent*, Cic. Phil. 2, 28. *cf.* Har. resp. 22. homo vehemens t violentus, Cic. Phil. 5, 7. forte ita inciderat, ne duo violenta ingenia matrimonio jungerenur, *i. e.* vir et mulier violento ingenio, Liv. 1, 46. Piso ingenio violentus, *i. e.* ferox, Tac. An. , 43. *cf.* 15, 68. violenti censores, Liv. 9, 34. obstupefactus tam violento imperio, *by so peremptory a command*, Liv. 45, 12. tyrannus saevissimus et violentissimus in suos, Liv. 34, 32. ceteum multo Appio, quàm Fabio violentior fuit . exercitus, *for* in Appium, *more incensed against*, iv. 2, 59. violenta ira, Ov. M. 8, 106. violenaque lingua locuta est, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 47. verba violenta, Ov. M. 3, 717. aliis violentior aequo visa dea est, *too severe*, ib. 3, 253. nihil est iolentior illâ *(sc.* Dianâ, Ov. ep. 20, 93.—Acacides violentus, *the cruel* Achilles, Ov. in Ibin, 377. ui me, violente, relinques? *o barbarous* or *cruel an*, Ov. ep. 3, 61. *cf.* M. 9, 121. in Ibin, 29.— VIOLENTER, adv. *violently*, Liv. 5, 1. sed quaetio exercita (est) asperè violenterque, Sall. Jug. 0. violenter dicere in aliquem, Liv. 32, 34. violentius conquiri, Suet. Aug. 51. aries rivalem iolentissimè persequitur, Col. 7, 3. VIOLENTIA, ae, f. *violence*; violentia hiemis assiduae, Col. 1, 1, 5. eadem violentia vulcu *(sc.* lupi, *fierceness*, Ov. M. 1, 238.—violentiam fortunae tolerare, Sall. Cat. 53.

VIPĒRA, ae, f. *a viper*, a kind of serpent, Virg. . 3, 416. Hor. Od. 3, 4, 17. Epod. 16, 52. parva necat morsu spatiosum vipera taurum, Ov. Rem. 121.—*proverb.* tu viperam sub alâ nutricas, Peron. 77. *so* viperam in sinu habere, Cic. Har. resp. 14.—* *used as a name of reproach*, Flor. 4, c. ult. n. Juv. 6, 640. *cf.* Donat. in Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 8. —VIPERBUS et viperīnus, a. *of* or *pertaining to a viper, viperous*; vipereae carnes, Ov. M. 2, 768. viperei dentes, ib. 4, 572. viperea rumpo verbis et carmine fauces, *the jaws of serpents*, ib. 7, 203. viperei monstri spolium, *i. e.* caput Medusae, ib. 615. vipereae sorores, *i. e.* Furiae, ib. 6, 662 tandem vipereis Ephyren Pirenida (*i. e.* Corinthum) pennis contigit *sc.* Medea, *borne on serpents' wings*, i. e. *in a chariot drawn by dragons*, Ov. M. 7, 391. (G. 444.) vipereo tela cruore madent, *i. e.* veneno, Ov. P. 4, 7, 36. vipereum genus fratrum, i. e. *produced from the serpent's teeth sown by* Cadmus, Senec. Oedip. 597. (G. 426.) vipereae manus *sc.* Briarei, Id. Herc. Oet. 170 (G. 436.) vipeream inspirans animam, Virg. A. 7, 351.—VIPERINUS morsus, Cic. Fin. 2, 29. Tusc. 2, 7. cruor, Hor. Epod. 3, 6. nodus, od. 2, 19, 19. Scythae sagittas tinguunt viperinâ sanie, Plin. 11, 53 s. 115 f. viperinis carnibus ali, Id. 7, 2 f. 2, 16.

VIPIO, *(al.* bibio,) ōnis, m. *a young crane*, Plin. 10, 49 f. 69.

VIR, viri, m. *(ἀνήρ,) a man, not a woman*; vir nominatus est, quòd major in eo vis est quàm in feminâ; et hinc *virtus* nomen accepit, Lactant. de Opif. Dei, 12, 16. virum me natum vellem; ego ostenderem, Ter. Eun. Phor. 5, 8, 9. deque viro factus (mirabile!) femina, Ov. M. 3, 326. deque viro fias nec femina, nec vir, ut Attys, Ov. in Ibin, 457. filet illa; nec audet appellare virum virgo, *to speak to a man*, Ov. M. 4, 681. linguâ, vir mulierque, fave, Tibul. 2, 2, 2. majore mulierum quàm virorum virtute exceptus, Justin. 25, 4. quod tu non esses jure, vir illa *(sc.* Omphale) fuit, Ov. Ep. 9, 106. *add.* Plin. 10, 63 f. 83.—* *a man, not a boy*; hinc ubi jam fisnata virum te fecerit aetas, Virg. E. 4, 37. littera communis mediis pueroque viroque inscripta est foliis, *i. e.* literae AI, Ov. M. 13, 397. *cf.* 10, 207 & 215.—* *a man of untainted morals, not a profligate*; ego tamen vir fuam, Suet. Vesp. 13, *cf.* Ov. Art. 1, 524.—¶ 2. *a husband*; tibi generum firmum, et filiae invenies virum, Ter. And. 3, 3, 4. filia—jam matura viro, Virg. A. 7, 53. ô digno conjuncta viro, Id. E. 8, 32. ignoras, cui sis nupta futura viro, Ov. Ep. 16, 367. *cf.* 13, 50. haec mulier genere atque formâ, viro, liberis satis fortunata, Sall. Cat. 25. *so* mulieres, et viri earum, ib. c. 24 f. quid, viro meo respondebo, misera? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1. *cf.* Ov. P. 4, 13, 3. Hor. S. 1, 2, 127.—* *the male of animals*; vir gregis ipse caper deterraverat, *the husband of the flock*, Virg. E. 7, 7. nec laedant nares virque paterque gregis, *i. e.* caper, v. odor capri sub axillis, Ov. Art. 1, 522. *cf.* Martial. 3, 93. Theocr. Edyll. 8, 49.—¶ 3. *a man* of fortitude; Marius rusticanus vir, sed planè vir, &c. Cic. Tusc. 2, 22. ita et tulit dolorem ut vir; et ut homo, majorem ferre fine causâ necessariâ noluit, ib. *cf.* Fam. 5, 17, 5. cum est, Servi, si vir es, regnum, Liv. 1, 41. at ego vobis, si modò viri esse vultis, rationem ostendam, qua ista mala effugiatis, Sall. Cat. 40. memineris te virum *sc.* esse, ib. c. 44. *cf.* Jug. 31, 21. cura ut vir sis, Cic. Cat. 3, 5. *add* Cic. Mil. 30. Liv. 24, 8. non sentire mala sua, non est hominis; et non ferre,

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ferre, non eſt viri, Senec. ad Polyb. c. 56. Alexander Macedonas meminiſſe jubet;—quemadmodum Dario majorem turbam hominum eſſe, ſic virorum ſibi, Juſtin. 11, 13 ad fin. ni vir unus fuiſſet, Horatius Cocles, Liv. 2, 10. *cf.* 5, 43. eu noſter! laudo: tandem perdoluit, vir es, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 74. abi, virum te judico, Id. Ad. 4, 2, 25. ſi vir es, Ov. F. 6, 595. *cf.* Martial. 2, 69. ſi vir eſſe volet, Cic. Att. 10, 7. nam ſi quid in Flacco viri eſt, non feret, &c. Hor. Epod. 15 12.—* *hence* VIR *is commonly joined with adjectives of praiſe*; D. Silanus, vir fortis atque ſtrenuus, Sall. Cat. 51, 16. Metellus,—magnus et ſapiens vir, Id. Jug. 45. *cf.* Cic. Fam. 12, 22. Tac. H. 2, 46. vir bonus et ſapiens, Cic. Fin. 3, 19. Catilina utebatur hominibus improbis multis; et quidem optimis ſe viris deditum eſſe ſimulabat, Cic. Cael. 5 f. *cf.* Cic. Off. 3, 15. Amic. 2. Fam. 1, 9. Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 57 et 73.—*more rarely with adj. of diſpraiſe*; vir nefandus, Virg. A. 4, 497. injuſtus, Ov. F. 2, 688. vir turpiſſimi, Salluſt. Jug. 85, 42.—VIR BONUS *ſeems to have been uſed* ſometimes *as a term of complaiſance*; *as* GENTLEMAN or SIR among us; illum amicum vocaſti, quomodo omnes candidatos *bonos viros* dicimus; quomodo obvios, ſi nomen non ſuccurrit, *dominos* ſalutamus, Senec. Ep. 3. *cf.* Cic. Att. 9, 12. Off. 2, 25 f.—* *ſometimes ironically*; ille autem bonus vir nuſquam apparet, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 18. *cf* Ad. 3, 5, 30. ehodum bone vir, quid ais? Ter. And. 3, 5, 10. *add.* 5, 2, 5. Eun. 5, 2, 11. &c.—¶ 4. *a man* or *foot ſoldier*; equites virique, Liv. 21, 27. equis viriſque—immenſum obtinentes loci, Id. 5, 37. magnâ voce truhens equitemque viroſque, Sil. 5, 559. *ſo* homines, equiteſque, Caeſ. B. C. 2, 39. - cum his, viris equiſque, ut dicitur, decertandum eſt, *i. e.* omni conatu, *with our utmoſt might*, Cic. Off. 3, 33. *cf.* Q. fr. 2, 15. dubitandum non eſt, quin equis, viris *ſc.* Caeſari obviam eamus, Cic. Fam. 9, 7. —* Etruſci, comparato exercitu, quum vir virum legiſſet, &c. *when one man choſe another* for his companion in arms, Liv. 9, 39. *cf.* 10, 38. Cic. Mil. 21.—*but* legitque virum vir, *and man ſingles out his man* to attack, Virg. A. 11, 632. —* Auguſtus ſenatorum numerum— ad modum priſtinum et ſplendorem redegit, *(i. e.* ad ſexcentos,) duabus lectionibus; primâ *ſc.* lectione, ipſorum arbitratu, quo vir legit virum, Suet. Aug. 35.—* VIR, *as* homo, *is put for a pronoun*; v. diſti igitur virum? *for* eum, Cic. Att. 9, 18. *ſo* hoc malè habet virum, Ter. And. 2, 6, 5. multa viri virtus, *for* ejus, Virg. A. 4, 3. *ſo* cùm virtute viri, tum gratiâ permotus, Sall. Jug. 9. *add.* c. 70 f.—* *virility* or *the power of procreation*; ut relicta ſenſim ſibi membra ſine viro *ſc.* Atys, Catul. 62, 6. *cf.* Lucan. 10, 133.—Virûm *often occurs in the poets for* virorum.———

VIRĪTIM, adv. *man by man*; pecus viritim diſtribuit, Caeſ. B. G. 7, 71. cum ducentis millibus peditum, quos viritim legerat, Nep. in Pauſan. 1.—* *ſeparately, apart, one by one*; in univerſum de ventis diximus; nunc viritim incipiemus illos diſcutere, Senec. Q. N. 5, 7. *add.* Curt. 7, 4 ad fin. ad hoc viritim—commonefacere (eos) beneficii ſui, Sall. Jug. 49.———

VIRĪLIS, e, *of a man, pertaining to a man*; ſa miſſa viri manibus faciem traxêre virile, Ov. M. 1, 412. forma virilis, Ov. F. 6, 631. Ov. M. 4, 382. vultus, 3, 189. flamma virilis, *i. e.* amor viri, in mulierem, Id. Art. 1, 282. mulius ſtirpem fratris virilem interimit, *the ſon offſpring*, Liv. 1, 3 f. ſupereſt—nunc ſolus, quidam minimus de ſtirpe virili, Polydorus, Ov. M. 13, 529. filius huic, fato divûm, proleſque virilis nulla fuit, *he had no ſon, and no male-iſſue* remaining, Virg. A. 7, 50. coetus viriles, *company of men*, Ov. M. 3, 403. diſcite feminea quae ne virilia praeſtent, ib. 8, 392. balnea virilia, *where* only *men bathed*, Cato apud Gell. 10, 3. convivia virilia, *entertainments where there are no women*, Vitruv. 6, 10. toga virilis, (A. U. —* Fortuna virilis, *maſculine Fortune*, worſhiped as a goddeſs, under this name by women that ſhe would conceal their perſonal defects from their huſbands, Ov. F. 4, 145 & 15; Dionyſ. 4, 27.—* virile genus, *the maſculine gender*, Gell. 4, 1. &c. *but* longè praeſtat in arte ſolertius eſt multò genus omne virile, *ſc.* quàm muliebre genus, *i. e.* viri ſunt multo ſolertiores quam mulieres, Lucr. 5, 1355.—* pars virilis, *i. e.* teſticulus, Col. 7, 11, 2. vivebant ferro privati parte virili, *i. e.* membro virili, Lact. 1207.—*ſo* virilia, *plur. i. e.* verenda v. pudenda virilium mala, *diſeaſes in a man's privy members*, Plin. 20, 16 ſ. 57. *cf.* c. 22 ſ. 89. & 21. 27.—¶ 2. metaph. *manly, becoming a man, moderate*; veretur quidquam aut facere, aut non quod parum virile videatur, Cic Fin. 2, 24. Or. 1, 54. 3, 59. Tuſc. 3, 10. aëra illa mihi animo virili, conſilio puerili, Cic. Att. 12, 2. quis mortalium, cui virile ingenium eſt, poſſit tolerare, &c. Sall. Cat. 20 m. ut in virtute verecundiam timorem, ita in muliere virilem audaciam cerneres, Juſtin. 2, 12. animi matronis virilis, Ov. F. 2, 847. virilia ſcelera exercere. Sil. 1, 72. virilis compoſitio, Quinctil. 2, 5, 9. Id. 11, 3, 137. 12, 10, 79. ſit autem in pueris lectio virilis, et cum ſuavitate quadam gravis, 1, 8, 2. ſermo, 11, 4, 3.—* pars virilis, *the office*, or *duty of a man*; ne forte ſenilis mihi tantur juveni partes, pueroque viriles, *that the part of an old man may not be aſcribed to a young man nor that of a man to a boy*, Hor. Art. 176. ea quae mea pars virilis, quòd, &c. *it is to me ſpect my duty* or *incumbent on me*, Cic. Verr. 4. *ſo* plus etiam, quàm pars virilis poſtulat, *more than I am ſtrictly bound to do*, ib. 3, 3 f. Camilli) gloriae pars virilis apud omnes manet, qui ſimul vicerint; ſuae victoriae nemo ominium mortalium ſocium eſſe, *in the glory* Camillus *every ſoldier, who conquered with him had a* right to *ſhare*, Liv. 6, 11.—*hence*, beneficio plus quàm pro virili parte obligor puto, *I think myſelf obliged by his favour more than as an individual*, i. e. not only for my own but alſo on account of the republick, which has ſerved, Cic. Phil. 13, 4. haec qui pro virili parte defendunt, optimates ſunt, *to the utmoſt their power* or *ability*. Cic. Sext. 66. *cf.*

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praef. & 3, 71. 10, 8. Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 23. Quinctil. 12, 1, 1. & 12, 11 f.—*so* pro virili portione, Fac. Agric. 45.—VIRILITER, adv. *manfully, bravely*, Cic. Off. 1, 27. Tusc. 2, 27. Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 38. Ov. F. 1, 479.—VIRILITAS, ātis, f. *the property of a man, manlineſs, vigour, ſtrength*, V. Max. 2, 4, 2. *cf.* Quinctil. 1, 8, 9.—*manhood, virility*, Plin. 33, 12 f. 54.—¶ 2. *the diſtinguiſhing parts of a man*, Hirt. B. Alex 70. Plin. 7, 4. Fac. An. 6, 31 —* *the genital parts of the male of other animals, the power of generation*; juvencus non in totum effeminatur ademptâ omni virilitate, *is not entirely emaſculated by taking away all his virility*, Col. 6, 26, 3. utiliter fovetur vino calido virilitas jumentis, Plin. 23, 1 f. 23 ad fin. —VIRŌSUS, a. *ſond of man*, Gell. 7, 12. viroſa mulier, Lucil. apud Non. 1, 80.——

VIRĀGŌ, ĭnis, f. *a woman having the qualities of a man, a maſculine woman, a female warrior*; illa virago *ſc.* Cloelia, *that heroine*, Cic. Off. 1, 18. Diva virago, *i. e.* Diana, Senec. Hippol. 54. Juturna virago, *the warlike maid*, Virg. A. 12. 468. Bellō metuenda virago, *i. e.* Pallas, Ov. M. 2, 765, *ſo* flava virago, ib. 6, 130. *cf.* Stat. Silv. 4, 5, 23. Th. 11, 414. &c.

VIRĒRE, (vireo, ui,—) *to be green, to flouriſh, to bloom*; nemus omne virebit, Virg. E. 7, 59. hîc, ubi nunc Roma eſt, incaedua ſilva virebat, Ov. F. 1, 243. *add.* Cic. Tuſc. 5, 13. ſumma (*ſc.* montis) virent pinu, Ov. F. 5, 382. fronde virere novâ, Virg. A. 6, 206. illic Taygēti virent metalla, *i. e.* marmor Lacedaemonium viride, Martial. 6, 42. pectora (*ſc.* Invidiae) felle virent, Ov. M. 2, 778.—¶ 2. met. *to be ſtrong* or *vigorous*; virent genua, Hor. Epod. 13, 4. corpora, Ov. F. 5, 274. exactae jam aetatis Camillus erat, ſed vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigebat, virebatque integris ſenſibus, Liv. 6, 22. utque novus ſerpens, poſitâ cum pelle ſenectâ, luxuriare ſolet, ſquamâque virere recenti, *i. e.* nitere, Ov. 9, 266.—VIRENS, ntis, part. adj. *green*; herbas virentes frondeſque avidè ſpectamus, Plin. 37, 5 f. 16. at liquidi fontes, et ſtagna virentia muſco, Virg. 4, 18. mons ilicibus virens, b. virenti convalle, Id. A. 6, 679. hedera virens, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 17. cultor virentis agelli, Id. Art. 117.—¶ 2. met. *flouriſhing, blooming, ſtrong, vigorous*; aevi flore virens, Sil. 1, 60. jam ſenior, ſed mente virens, Stat. Th. 3, 453. donec virenti canities abeſt, *i. e.* tibi juveni, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17. *ſo* virens puella, ib. 4. 13, 6. ARX *v.* urbs —feſtâ pace virens, i. e. florens, Ov. M. 2, 790. —VIRENTIA, ium, n. *green plants, trees and herbs*, Col. 1, 5. 8. & 3, 8, 1.—VIREO, ōnis, m. *a kind of bird, a green-finch*, Plin. 18, 29.—VIRESCĔRE, *to grow green*, Virg. G. 1, 55. Ov. M. 4, 394. Plin. 15, 24 f.—VIRĔTUM, i, n. *a place full of green herbs, a green*, Virg. A. 6, 638.—VIROR, ōris, m. *greenneſs*, Pallad. in Jun. tit. 12.——

VIRIDIS, e, *green, of a graſs colour*; in viridi riparâ inambulantes, Cic. Leg. 1, 5. quaeque (*ſc.* terra) ſuo viridi ſemper ſe gramine veſtit, Virg. G. 2, 219. viridiſſima gramine ripa, ib. 3, 144. ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis facere, Cic. Verr. 1, 17. viridiſſimi colles et campi, ib. 3, 18. viridior color, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 4. viridiſſima laurus, ib. 5, 6, 4. agri, 6, 31, 15. viridique certat bacca Venafro, *i. e.* oleis Venafri, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 15. virides Amyclae, *i. e.* oleo abundantes, Stat. Th. 9, 769. viridis avis, *i. e.* pſittacus, Ov. Ep. 15, 38. viridiores herbae, Plin. 6, 29 f. 35 ad fin. virides occultant ſpinetа lacertos, Virg. E. 2, 9. virides colubrae, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 8. viridis nions, *i. e.* gramine et arboribus veſtitus, ib. Od. 21, 8. virides Britanni, *i. e.* qui ſe vitro inſiciunt, Ov. A. 2, 17, 39. *cf.* Caeſ. B. G. 5, 14.—* VIRIDIS is joined as an epithet to the deities and waters of the ſea and of rivers; virides Nereidum comae, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 9. virideſque dei, quibus aequora curae, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 59. *cf.* Id. Art. 2, 92. M. 5, 574. 9, 32. hinc viridis tenerâ praetexit arundine ripas Mincius, Virg. E. 7, 12. *add.* Stat. Th. 9, 354.—¶ 2. metaph. *freſh, vigorous, ſtrong*; iſtud opus (*ſc.* agrum colendi) viridem aetatem cum robore, corporis ad labores ſufferendos deſiderat, Col. praef. 12. *cf.* Stat. Th. 11, 741. frater ad eloquium viridi tendebat ab aevo, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 17. Euryălus formâ inſignis, viridique juventâ, Virg. A. 5, 295. Charon—jam ſenior; ſed cruda deo viridiſque ſenectus, ib. 6, 304. Quadratilla paulo minùs octogeſimo aetatis anno deceſſit, uſque ad noviſſimam valetudinem viridis, *i. e.* vegeta, viribus valens, Plin. Ep. 7, 24. *cf.* V. Flacc. 1, 76. bello viridis manus, *i. e.* aetate florentes, et bello idonei, Stat. Th. 3, 212. hinc virides auſis anni, Sil. 1, 187. ſenex, ſed mehercule, viridis animo et vigens, Senec. Ep. 66. *add.* Sil. 3, 255. 5, 569.—* malignè reſpondet viridi non cocta ſiddia limo, *a pitcher not well baken at firſt*, when ſtruck, *returns a* blunt or *fullen ſound*, Perſ. 3, 22.—caſeus, ſi tenui liquore conficitur, quàm celerrimè vendendus eſt, dum adhuc viridis ſuccum retinet, *green*, Col. 7, 8. 1. viridis ſapor olivarum, *freſh*, Id. 12, 47, 8. fructum ſtudiorum viridem, et adhuc dulcem, proni decet, Quinctil. 12, 6, 3.—VIRĬDIA, ium, n. *green herbs, ſhrubs, and trees*; ciſterna aedificiis ac viridibus ſubdita, Senec. Ep 86. media ſpatia, quae erunt ſub divo inter porticus, adornanda viridibus videntur, Virtuv. 5, 9 m. ambulatio preſſis variéque tonſis viridibus incluſa, *a walk incloſed with tonſile ever-greens, ſhaped into a variety of figures*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 17. viridia familiaria aquae, *green herbs* or *plants, which commonly grow in water*, Col. 8, 15, 4. cùm viridia, quae ſuprà dicta ſunt, contriveris, *i. e.* ſatureiam, mentham, rutam, apium, porrum, &c. *when you have bruiſed the foreſaid greens*, Id. 12, 57, 2.—¶ 2. *a place covered with green herbs and plants*; perambulante laeta domino viridia, *while his maſter*, the emperor, *was walking through the pleaſant greens*, Phaedr. 2, 5, 14.—VIRĬDĒ, adv. *greenly, with a green colour*; callais viridè pallens, (*al.* è viridi,) Plin 37, 8 f. 33. nihil omnino viridiùs comparatum illis (ſmaragdis) viret, ib. c. 5 f. 16.—VIRĬDĬTAS, ātis, f. *greenneſs, verdure*, Cic. Sen. 15. pratorum, ib. c. 16. maris, Plin. 37, 5 f. 20.—¶ 2. metaph. *freſhneſs, vigour*; Cic. Tuſc. 3, 31. ſenectus aufert eam viriditatem, in qua tuit erat Scipio,

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Scipio, Cic. Amic. 3.—VIRIDANS, ntis, a. *green, verdant*; sic fatus, cingit viridanti tempora lauro, Virg. A. 5, 539 *cf.* v. 388. viridans hedera, Plin. 8, 32 f. 50. viridantium (gemmarum) plura sunt genera, Id. 37, 8 f. 34.—* part. *making green*, V. Flac 6, 136.—VIRIDĀRI, *to be made green*, Ov. Hal. 90.—VIRIDĀRIUM, i n. *a place set with greens*, a green-garden, or *inclosure, a greed*, Suet. Tib. 60. Plin. 18, 2.—* viridiatia, *green plants* or *trees, (al.* viridia,) Cels. 1, 2, 12. *add.* Digest. 33, 7, 27.—VIRIDICĀTUS, part. *v.* adj. *made green* or *fresh, green*, (sed al. al.) Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 2.

VIRGA, ae, f. *(q.* virīga, *a* vireo,) *a small branch, a rod* or *long twig*, either adhering to the tree or cut off; virgus myrteas si voles cum baccis servare, Cato, 101. Punica mala, cum haerent in suâ virgâ, &c. Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 4. hoedulus—inscius herbae, necdum ausus virgas humilis mordere salicti, *to browse upon the twigs of the low willow*, Juv. 11, 66. ut quatitur tepido fraxina virga noto, Ov. Ep. 11, 76. Midas—ilice detraxit virgam; virga aurea facta est, Ov. M. 11, 109. simili frondescit virga metallo, Virg. A. 6, 144. est specus in medio virgis ac vimine densus, Ov. M. 3, 29. nec volucrem viscatâ fallite virgâ, ib. 15, 474. herba, quam Galli rhodoram vocant, caulem habet virgae siculneae modo geniculatum, Plin. 24, 19 f. 112. fissâ modò cortice virgam inserit, *she inserts a graff* or *scion*, Ov. M. 14, 630 hanc (genistam) in siccis (locis) semine, illam (salicem) in humidis virgâ seri diximus, Plin. 17, 18 f. *cf.* 16, 18 f. 30. et 37 f. 67. Col. de Arb. 29. quae praebet latas arbor spatiantibus umbras, quo positâ est primùm tempore, virga fuit, Ov. rem. a. 85. nunc facilis rubeâ texatur fiscina virgâ, Virg. G. 1, 266. sola thurea virga Sabaeis, ib. 2, 117. haud segnes alii crates et molle ferentrum arbuteis texunt virgis et vimine querno, Id. A. 11, 64.—¶ 2. *a rod* or *staff*; ille (Ulysses) levi virgâ, (virgam nam forte tenebat,) quod rogat, in spisso littore pingit opus, Ov. Art. 2, 131. Popilius legatus virgâ, quam in manu gerebat, circumscripsit regem, &c. Liv. 45, 12. *cf.* Cic. Phil. 8, 8. Paterc. 1, 10. Plin. 34, 6 f. 11. Tarquinius—virgâ lilia summa metit, Ov. T. 2, 706. (summa papaverum capita dicitur baculo decussisse, Liv. 1, 54.)—* *the rod* or caduceus *of* Mercury; tum virgam capit, &c. Virg. A. 4, 242. *cf.* Hor. Od. 1, 10, 18. et 24, 16. Ov. 1, 671. 2, 737.—* *the rod* or *wand of magicians*; Picus equûm domitor, quem—aureâ percussum virgâ, versumque venenis, fecit avem Circe, Virg. A. 7, 189. Ov. M. 14, 278, 295, 300 & 423.—* *a rod, with which the Massylians* or *Numidians directed their horses without bridles*; gens, quae nudo resident Massylia dorso, ora levi flectit frenorum nescia virgâ, Lucan. 4, 682. *cf.* Martial. 9, 23, 14. Liv. 35, 11. (A. 369.)—* *a rod* used by a waggoner or the driver of a carriage, instead of *a whip*; sed jumenta vocant, et sol inclinat: eundum est: nam mihi commotâ jamdudum mulio virgâ innuit, *intimates* or *gives notice*, that all is ready, *by moving his rod*, or, as we say, *by cracking his whip*, Juvenal. 3, 316. *cf.* 8, 153.—* *a rod*, used by teachers in correcting their scholars; and chiefly by masters in punishing their slaves: meruens virgas jam grandis Achilles, Juv. 7, 210. *cf.* Ov. Art. 1, 16.—vox domini fremit instantis, virgamque tenentis, Juv. 14, 63. vae illis virgis miseris quae hodie in tergo morientur meo, Plaut. Cap. 3, 4, 117. pendentem virgis verberare, Id. Ca. 5, 4, 24. ubi senex senserit sibi data esse verba, virgis dorsum depoliet meum, Id. Epid. 1, 1, 8. ut tua jam virgis latera lacerentur probè, Id. Bac. 4, 6, 10. *cf.* Asin. 3, 2, 28. te—virgis caesum furcâ scio, Id. Men. 5, 5, 40. *add.* Rud. 3, 4, 27 & 53.—* plur. *rods*, bound with a thong in the form of a bundle, (FASCES;) and borne before the greater magistrates by the lictors, who scourged with them such offenders, as the magistrates ordered to be punished. They were made, at least in later times, of the birch tree, (ex betuâ; Gallica haec arbor mirabili candore atque tenuitate, terribilis magistratuum virgis,) Plin. 16, 18 f. 30. (A. 178)—virgae caedi civem Rom. vetuit lex Porcia, Liv. 10, 9. so Porcia lex virgas ab omnium civium Romanorum corpore amovit, Cic. Rabir. perd. 4. Cat. 1, 11. Sall. Cat. 51, 22. fuit et Balbus Cornelius major consul; sed accusatus, atque de jure virgarum in eum, judicium in consilium missus, Cornelius Balbus *also came to be senior consul; but he had formerly been accused* of having unjustly assumed the right of citizenship, and his cause *referred to the verdict of* judices *or of a jury, whether he might be lawfully scourged with rods*, as being a foreigner and not a citizen. Plin. 7, 43 f. 44. *cf.* Cic. Balb. (A. 116.) repente hominem proripi, atque in foro medio nudari ac deligari, et virgas expediri jubet, Cic. Ver. 5, 62. caedebatur virgis in medio foro Messanae civis Romanus, &c. ib. medio in foro omnes (358 Tarquinienses) virgis caesi ac securi percussi, Liv. 7, 19. *add.* 8, 27. Juv. 8, 136. Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 10. Suet. Ner. 49. Domit. 8.—* When a magistrate visited any one, the lictor knocked at the door with a rod; and so upon his return home: forte incidit, ut lictor Sulpicii, cùm is de foro se domum reciperet, forem, ut mos est, virgâ percuteret, Liv. 6, 34. (A. 115.) *cf.* Martial. 8, 66.—* VIRGA in the sing. is sometimes put by the poets for the FASCES and the dignity of a magistrate; ceditur et caecis, et quos praecinta verendos virgaque cum verbis imperiosa tulit, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 31. dum fervent agmine portae, atriaque, et multâ pulsantur limina virgâ, i. e. *and the house is visited*, or *the door is knocked at by the lictors of many magistrates*, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 47.—* pallida (*sc.* mulier) purpureis tingat sua corpora virgis, *with purple stripes* or *spots*, Ov. Art. 3, 269.—VIRGEUS, a. *of rods, twigs* or *osiers*, virgea lapellex, *made of osiers*, Virg. G. 1, 165. flamma virgea, Id. A. 7, 463. virgea sepes, Col. 11, 3, 7. crates, Id. 1, 6, 22. virgei annuli ex myrto, Plin. 15, 29.—VIRGĒTUM, i, n. *a place where rods* or *osiers grow*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8.—VIRGĀTUS, a. *variegated with lines like rods*, or *with spots*, virgatae

virgatis lucent sagulis, *in streaked* or *striped mantles*, Virg. A. 8, 660. auro virgatae vestes, Sil. 5, 155. virgato corpore tigris, *spotted*, Id. 5, 48. *so* virgata tigris, Senec. Hippol. 344.—Virgātor, ōris, m. *one that beats with rods*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 19.—Virgidemia, ae, f. *(q.* virgarum indemia,) *a collection of rods* for beating slaves, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 12.

VIRGŬLA, ae, f. *a little rod*, Col. 3, 13. cùm tempus ille (Antiochus) differret, virgulâ stantem circumscripsit *sc.* Popilius, Cic. Phil. 8, 8. corona facta ramis virgulis oleaginis, *made of twigs of olive*, Nep. 8, 4.—* quod si omnia nobis, quae ad victum cultumque pertinent, quasi virgulâ divinâ, suppeditarentur, *as if by the divine bounty*, without human assistance, Cic. Off. 1, 44.—¶ 2. *a mark of measure*, prefixed to a verse or passage in a book, an obelisk (†), Quinctil. 1, 4, 3.—VIRGŬLĀTUS, a. *striped, rayed with long streaks*, Plin. 9, 33 s. 52.—VIRGULTUM, i, n. *(q.* virguletum,) *a shrub* or *little tree*; per autumnum extirpensus rubos, virgulta, juncos, Col. 2, 18, 1. si regio virgultorum ferax est, corbes ex vimine fieri debent, id. 11, 2, 90 partem militum locis circa densa obsita virgulta obscuris subsidere in insidiis jussit, Liv. 1, 14. praecipua bonitas virgultorum, &c. *of the plants* or *shrubs*, which produce cinnamon, Plin. 12, 19 s. 42 m. horum virgultorum natura, *of these little trees*, i. e. *the vines*, Col. 4, 23 f. dum tenera attondent simae virgulta capellae, *crop* or *browse the tender shrubs*, Virg. E. 10, 7. silvestria virgulta, *forest-trees and shrubs*, Id. G. 2, 3. avia rum resonant avibus virgulta canoris, *the pathless* or *lonely thickets*, ib. 328. cornea virgulta, *cornel trees*, Id. A. 3, 23. virgulta sonantia silvis, *shrubs rustling in the woods*, ib. 6, 704. quae (Circe) virgultis abdita, *hid by the brushwood* or *bushes*, Ov. M. 14, 349. so cetera virgultis abdita turba latet, Id. F. 2, 118. *add.* Cic. Cael. 18. sarmentis, virgultisque collectis, quibus fossas Romanorum compleant, ad castra pergunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 18 f.

VIRGO, ĭnis, f. *(a* virere,) *a virgin* or *maid*, *an unmarried woman*; opp *to* mulier, *a married woman*; Cicero objurgantibus, quod sexagenarius Publilium virginem duxisset, cras mulier erit, inquit, Quinctil. 6, 3, 75. casta, verecunda, incorrupta virgo, Cic. Or. 19. virgines probae, *virtuous*, *chaste*, Quinctil. 1, 10, 31. cùm virgo amici nubilis propter paupertatem collocari non posset, &c. *the daughter*, Nep. 15, 3. adulta virgo, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 8. virgines tenerae, ib. 1, 21, 1. bellica virgo; *i. e.* Pallas, Sil. 7, 439. virginis aequor, *i. e.* Hellespontus, Ov. Ep. 8, 117. Saturnia virgo, *i. e.* Vesta, Ov. F. 6, 385. dea virgo, *i. e.* Diana, Ov. Met. 12, 28. Martial. 10, 92. ipse super currum—tempora Phoebeâ virgine nexa tulit, *had his temples crowned with a crown of laurel*, in allusion to Daphne, a virgin beloved by Apollo, who was changed into a laurel-tree, Ov. P. 2, 2, 82. & M. 1, 452—566.—virgines sanctae, *i. e.* virgines Vestales, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 27. *so* dum Capitolium scandet cum tacita virgine pontifex, ib. 3, 30, 9. qui esset decimus annus post virginum absolutionem *sc.* Vestalium, Cic. Cat. 3, 4. virgo maxima, *the chief of the Vestal virgins*, Val. Max. 1, 1, 7.—* *applied also to the females of other animals, that have not had young*; equa virgo, *a mare that has not had a foal*, Plin. 28, 9 s. 41. virgo porca, *a sow that has not had pigs*, Martial. 13, 56. virginis ira leae, Stat. Th. 12, 357.—carnes virgineae, *the flesh of female animals that never have had young*, Plin. 28, 4 s. 10.—* *likewise to inanimate things*; terra virgo, *earth that has not been dug* for gold or silver, Plin. 33, 3 s. 15. virgo charta, *a book not yet published*, Martial. 1, 67, 7.—¶ 2. *a young married woman*, Virg. E. 6, 47, & 52. et ibi Serv. G. 3, 263. Hor. 3, 17, 36.—* *any young woman*, though immodest, Ov. Ep. 6, 133. Curt. 5, 1, 38. Justin. 1, 3. Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 9.—¶ 3. VIRGO aqua, *the name of an aqueduct at Rome*, Plin. 31, 3 s. 25. & 36, 15 s. 24. Senec. Ep. 83. Stat. Silv. 1, 5, 25. Martial. 6, 42.—¶ 4. VIRGO, *one of the twelve constellations* or *Signs of the zodiac*, Cic. N. D. 2, 42. Virg. E. 4, 6.—VIRGUNCŬLA, ae, f. *a little virgin*, *a young maid*, *a wench*, Juv. 13, 40. Senec. Q. N. 1 f.—VIRGINĀLIS, e; & VIRGINĀRIUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to a virgin*; virginalis habitus atque vestitus, Cic. Verr. 4, 3. homo virginali verecundiâ, Cic. Quint. 11. *add.* Div. 1, 31. Tusc. 2, 8. tunc hic felis *(v.* feles) virginalis, &c. *thou cat* or *catter of virgins*, i. e. *thou vile catamountain*, *pimp* or *pander*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 43. *so* sequere hàc, scelesta feles virginaria, Id. Pers. 4, 9, 14.—virginale *sc.* membrum, Phaedr. 4, 14, 12.—VIRGINEUS, *of* or *like a virgin*; virgineus pudor, Tibul. 1, 4, 74. rubor, Virg. G. 1, 430. virgineus focus, *i. e.* ignis Vestae, Propert. 4, 4, 42. virginea domus, *the temple of* Vesta, Martial. 1, 71. *so* ara, Ov. F. 4, 731. virginea favilla, *the embers of a virgin's funeral pile*, Ov. M. 13, 697. virgineae urnae, *i. e.* Danaïdum, Propert. 2, 1, 69. virgineum bellum, *i. e.* Amazonum, V. Flacc. 5, 134. virgineae volucres, *the virgin-faced birds*, Ov. M. 7, 3. *cf.* Virg. A. 3, 216.—* Virginea aqua, *the water of the aqueduct called Virgo*, Ov. F. 1, 464. *so* virgineus liquor, Id. P. 1, 8, 38.—VIRGINVS is scarcely used by prose writers.—VIRGINĬTAS, ātis, f. *chastity*, *virginity*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. Virg. A. 11, 583. 12, 141. virginitas matura toris Stat. Achil. 1, 292.

VIRIA, ae, f. *(a* vir,) *a bracelet*, properly of men; but also of women, Plin. 33, 3 s. 12.

VIRICŬLUM, i, n. *a graving tool*, *a kind of small knife*, Plin. 35, 11 f. 41.

Viridis, e, *green*, &c. *see* VIRERE.

Virilis, e, *manly*; viritim, &c. *see* VIR.

VIRŌSUS, a. *fond of men*; *see* VIR:—VIRŪSUS, a. *fetid*, *poisonous*; *see* VIRUS

VIRTUS, ūtis, f. properly *fortitude*, *bravery*, *valour*; appellata est enim a *viro* virtus; viri autem propria maximè est fortitudo, cujus munera duo maxima sunt, mortis dolorisque contemptio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18. quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus, Virg. A. 2, 367. dolus, an virtus *(sc.* sit,) quis in hoste requirat? ib. 390. perfacile esse, quum virtute omnibus praestarent, totius Galliae imperio potiri, Caes.

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B. G. 1, 2.—¶ 2. *any perfection* or *excellence of mind or body, chiefly of the mind, virtue*, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 13, &c. omnes rectae animi affectiones virtutes appellantur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18. est autem virtus nihil aliud, quàm in se perfecta, et ad summum perducta natura, Cic. Leg. 1, 8. *cf.* Id. Inv. 2, 53. Acad. 1, 5. singularis et praestantissima virtus, Cic. post red. in Sen. 3. vir singulari virtute, Cic. Dom. 13. ego te virtutibus continentiae, gravitatis, justitiae, fidei, ceteris omnibus, consulatu dignissimum judicavi, Cic. Mur. 10. ut quisque maximè his virtutibus lenioribus erit ornatus, modestiâ, temperantiâ, justitiâ, Cic. Off. 1, 15. omnis virtus nos ad se allicit, *every virtue*, ib. c. 17. virtus omnis tribus in rebus ferè vertitur, *all virtue* or *moral excellence consists in three things, in the perception of truth, in temperance and justice*, ib. 2, 5. *but* Cicero *in another place more accurately, divides all virtue* (omne, quod honestum est.) *into four parts, the perception of truth, justice, magnanimity and temperance*, ib. 1, 5. virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit, ib. 1, 6. in justitiâ virtutis splendor est maximus; ex qua boni viri appellantur, ib. c. 7. virtus bonorum, *the virtue* or *moral excellence of good men*, Sallust. Cat. 3. virtus animi, *the abilities of the mind*, prudence, sagacity and wisdom, ib. 1 & 2. *the same with* ingenium, ib. 2. *so* virtuti omnia parent, ib. pro virtute,—largitio, *instead of merit* or *real worth*, ib. 3. neque virtuti honos datur, *preferments* or *publick offices are not conferred on merit* or *real worth*, Id. Jug. 3. virtus eorum, qui sustinent *sc.* praeturam et consulatum, ib. 4.—virtus bellandi, *warlike courage*, Cic. Manil. 13. rei militaris virtus, *bravery* or *skill in the art of war*, Cic. Mur. 10. dicendi virtus, *the virtue, talent* or *power of speaking, eloquence*, Cic. Or. 1, 11. *cf.* 2, 27.—* per catachresin, VIRTUS *is applied to beasts, inanimate things*, &c. sunt autem bestiae quaedam, in quibus ineest aliquid simile virtutis; ut in leonibus, ut in canibus, ut in equis, Cic. Fin. 5, 14. nam nec arboris, nec equi virtus (in quo abutimur nomine) in opinione sita est; sed in naturâ, *the virtue* or *excellence*, Cic. Leg. 1, 16. si non evanuit omnis herbarum virtus, Ov. M. 14, 356. satorum animalitmque virtutes, *the virtues* or *qualities*, Senec. Ep. 66. navium virtus, *the strength* or *force*, Liv. 37, 24. *so* cùm victoria non armorum decore, sed ferri virtute quaeratur, Justin. 14, 11. virtus Bacchi, *i. e.* vis vini, Propert. 3, 15, 20. pugil nobilis, et ob eximiam virtutem virium pernotus, Curt. 9, 7. in Catonis orationibus omnes oratoriae virtutes reperientur, Cic. Brut. 17. virtutes orationum, Quinctil. 1, 11, 14. orationis, Id. 9, 1, 2. *cf.* 8, 3, 49 &c. picturae, 12, 10, 6. virtus elocutionis, Id. 11, 1, 1. cujus *(sc.* memoriae rerum gestarum *i. e.* historiae) de virtute, *the utility* or *advantage*, Sall. Jug. 4. mercis virtus, *the value*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 130. praedium solo bono, suâ virtute valeat, Cato, *i. e.* deûm virtute, *i. e.* ope v. auxilio, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 81.—virtute formae id evenit, te ut deceat, quicquid habeas, *by the virtue* or *excellence*, Id. Most. 1, 3, 17.—si possiderem (regnum,) ornatus esses ex tuis virtutibus, *according to your merits* or *deserts*, ironically for *demerits*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 22. *cf.* Eun. 5, 9. 60. *so* homo suâ virtute egens, *by his own fault*, Cic. Dom. 44.—* Virtutis templum, *the temple of Virtue*, worshipped as a goddess, Cic. N. D. 2, 23 & 31. *add.* Juv. 1, 115. Liv. 27, 25. 29, 11.

VĪRUS, i, n. (not used in the plur.) *moisture, humour, liquor, the natural or vital juice of any thing*: Tremellius obesse maximè ait solo virus ciceris, et lini; alterum, quia sit salsae, alterum, quia sit fervidae naturae, Col. 2, 14, 3. *cf.* Virg. 1, 77. virus illi *(sc.* pastinacae) intractabile est. Plin. 19, 5 s. 27. virus tamen earum (cochlearum) gravitatem halitûs facit, Id. 30, 6, 15. *add.* Stat Silv. 1, 4, 103.—* *the sperm* or *semen of animals*; nec satis est generationi per se ictus (piscium,) nisi editis ovis, interversando mares vitale adsperserint virus, Plin. 9, 50 s. 74. virus verrinum e scrofâ exceptum, priusquam terram attingat, contra dolores *sc.* prodest, Id. 28, 11 s. 48. *add.* Virg. 3, 281.—¶ 2. VIRUS *most frequently denotes a noxious* or *hurtful juice, venom, poison*; ille (Jupiter) malum virus serpentibus addidit atris, Virg. G. 1, 129. bene ad discretionem epitheton *(malum)* addidit; nam virus et bonum et malum est, sicut venenum, *it is taken both in a good and bad sense*, Serv. ibid. coluber pestis acerba boum, pecorique aspergere virus, ib. 3, 419. virus (Lordei,) quod adhuc *(i. e.* post messem) inest terrae, Col. 2, 9, 15. virus et caries vetustatis, Id. 3, 11, 2. morum virus humoris, Pallad. 2, 15, 14. (virus pro virtute naturali, Non. 2, 915.) nam volucri ferro tinctile virus inest. Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 64. corpius—mortiferum in venas figens per vulnera virus, Cic. in Arato, 436. omnis ferè *(al.* ferae) morsus habet quoddam virus, Cels. 5, 27, 3. virus rabiosi canis, Id. 5, 27, 9 & 15. stannum illitum aeneis vasis, saporem gratiorem facit, et compescit aeruginis virus, Plin. 34, 17 s. 48. caudae lupi creditur vulgò inesse amatorium virus, *i. e.* amorem inducens, Id. 8, 22 s. 34.—* *metaph.* evomere virus acerbitatis suae apud aliquem, Cic. Amic. 23. nam virus et aestus flammiferae novi mentis, Sil. 9, 476. virus futile linguae, Id. 11, 560. vipereumque vomunt nostro sub nomine virus, Martial. 7, 11, 7. qui se mirantur, in illos virus habe, Id. 13, 2, 7.—¶ 3. *a rank fetid smell* or *steam*; animae leonis virus grave, ursi pestilens, Plin. 11, 53 s. 115. natru vocatur herba, cujus radix evulsa virus hirci redolet, Id. 27, 12 s. 83. alumen virus altrum sudoresque sedat, Id. 33, 15 s. 52. odoris virus, *i. e.* gravitas, 28, 3 s. 6. & 7 s. 23. olet gravius mistum diapasmate virus, Martial. 1, 88, 5. *add.* Lucr. 2, 852. palus—caloribus noxium virus eructat, *emits a noxious steam*, Col. 1, 5, 8.—* *a harsh, disagreeable taste*; ponti virus, Manil. 5, 683. linquit enim suprà tetri primordia viri asperа, Lucr. 2, 475. *cf.* 5, 270. 6, 635.—VIROSUS, a. *fetid, having a strong* or *rank smell*; virosa castorea, Virg. G. 1, 58. virosi pisces, Cels. 2, 21. si mulier eo lotio locos fovebit, nunquam a virosi sient, Cato, R. R. 157, 11.

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VIS, vim, vi, f. (rarely found in the genit. & dat.)—*plur.* vires, virium, viribus, &c. *force, strength, power;* vis omnis deorum et potestas, Cic. N. D. 3, 36. contra vim atque impetum fluminis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. vis tempestatis, Id. B. C. 2, 14. vim hostium sustinere, Id. B. G. 4, 3 & 4. vim frigorum hiememque sustinere, Cic. Rabir. Post. 5. vestimentis in ignem ejectis, flammae vim transiit, Nep. 7, 10. vis morbi, Id. 25, 21. vi ipsius morbi consumptus est, *for* ipso morbo, Cic. Fam. 16, 10. *so,* quum in quartanam *(sc.* febrem) conversa vis est morbi, ib. 16, 11. tanta vis morbi, uti tabes, plerosque civium animes invaserat, Sall. Cat. 36. f. *cf.* Liv. 28, 29. 29, 10. Justin. 23, 11. in praelii concursu abit res a consilio ad vires vimque *(al.* virtutemque) pugnantium, Id. 8, 1. vi summâ praelium commiserunt, Id. 1, 5. vi maximâ certatur, Sall. Cat. 60. urbes partim vi, alias voluntate imperio suo adjungit, Id. Jug. 13. *cf.* Liv. 29, 3. aut vi, aut metu, aut voluntate, Liv. 32, 21. non vi aut virtute, sed proditione ac furto, Id. 26, 39. vi viam faciunt, Id. 4, 38. majore vi hostes urgent, Sall. Jug. 56 f. fit via vi, Virg. A. 2, 494. celeritas et vis equorum, Cic. Div. 2, 70 vim veneni experiri in aliquo, Cic. Coel. 24. vis illa divina et virtus oratoris, Cic. Or. 2, 27. oratoris vis et facultas, ib. 1, 31. summa vis ingenii, Cic. Phil. 5, 18. magna vis est conscientiae in utramque partem, Id Mil. 23. *add.* Id. Off. 2. 6. Or. 1, 44. tanta vis est et loci et temporis, Cic. Off. 1, 39. vides, quanta vis in repub. temporum sit Id. Fam. 2, 7, 3. Catilina—magnâ vi et animi et corporis, Sall. Cat. 1, 5. sed nostra omnis vis in animo et corpore sita, ib. 1. doctrina vim promovet insitam, *improves natural vigour* or *genius,* Hor. Od. 4 4, 33.—vis humana, *human labour* or *industry; or for* homines, Virg. G 1, 198. *cf.* Lucr. 5, 208.—¶ 2. *unjust force, violence;* vim vi repellere, Cic. Sext. 17. cùm vi vis illata defenditur, Id. Mil. 4. ut qui non discessissent, eâ poenâ, quae est de vi, tenerentur, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 3. quandoquidem nostra tueri adversus vim atque injuriam justâ vi non vultis, &c. Liv. 7, 31. ut vis a censoribus nullius auctoritate—deterreri quiverit, Id. 4, 24. edico tibi, ne vim facias ullam in illam, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 37. et 5, 5, 21. si vim faciet, in jus ducito hominem, ib. 4, 6, 30. hoc interdicto Aebutius non tenetur, quod vis Caecinae facta non est, Cic. Caecin. 14 (A. 232.)—haec ea est, quam miles a me vi nunc ereptum venit, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 14. hanc tu mihi vel vi, vel clam, vel precariò fac tradas, ib. 2, 3, 27. et Donat. ad locum; *add.* Cic. Caecin. 22. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 173.—ista quidem vis est, Suet. Caes. 82. *cf.* Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 92.—sed neque vim plumis ullam, nec vulnera tergo accipiunt, *any force* or *impression,* Virg. A. 3, 242. naves totae factae ex robore, ad quamvis vim aut contumeliam perferendam, *for bearing any kind of stress* or *rough usage,* Caes. B. G. 3, 13.—* MAJOR VIS *sc.* caeli, *a tempest* or *storm,* Plin. 18, 28 f. 69.—*any irresistible violence* or *calamity;* nisi si caeli major vis, aut praedonis incessit. *sc.* colonos, *except when a storm, or the outrageous violence of a robber has assailed them,* Col. 1, 7, 1. si vitam mihi fors ademisset, aut aliqua vis major reditum peremisset, Cic. Planc. c. ult. *cf.* Cic. Inv. 2, 33. Senec. ben. 2, 18. & 4, 39 f.—¶ 3. *the nature, essence* or *substance* of a thing; vis amicitiae, Cic. Amic. 4. eloquentiae vim et naturam explicemus, Cic. Or. 31. philosophi mihi soli videntur vim virtutis tenere, Id. Fam. 9, 16, 12. *add.* Off. 1, 6. Fin. 1, 16. Fam. 3, 11, 6. 9, 12, 1. Varr. R. R. 3, 2 f.—¶ 4. *meaning, sense* or *import;* verbi vis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5. haec vis est istius et juris, et verbi, &c. Cic. Balb. 8. quae vis sit in his paucis verbis, si attendes, intelliges, Id. Fam 6, 2, 7. *add.* Or. 62. Dom. 20. Top. 8.—¶ 5. *a number, multitude, quantity,* &c. vis maxima ranunculorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 11. vis innumerabilis servorum, Cic. Har. resp. 11. segetem magna vis hominum—fudêre in Tiberim, Liv. 2, 5. odora canum vis, *a pack of well-scented hounds,* Virg. A. 4, 132. magna vis hominum ibi interiit, Liv. 33, 41. vis magna hostium, Sall. Jug. 38. tanta repente caelo missa vis aquae dicitur, *quantity,* ib. 75. *so* pulveris vim magnam animadvertunt, ib. 53. maxima vis utrium effecta, c. 91. in pompa cùm magnâ vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 52.—fecuta vis sanguinis, Flor. 4, 2, 72. quem ut vidi, equidem vim lacrimarum profudi, Cic. Somn. Scip. c. 3.—* *in genit. et dat.* Cassius Severus—in magnâ parte librorum suorum plus vis habebat, quàm sanguinis, Auctor dial. de Orat. 26. vis publicae reus, Digest. 5, 30.—equitibus suis hostium vi oppositis, Hirt. B. Afr. 69.

VISCUM, i, n. *rar.* Viscus, i, m. *the mistletoe, misseltoe* or *meseldine,* a shrub of a glutinous nature, which grows on several trees, chiefly on those of the oak-kind, Plin. 16, 44 f. 93. nihil habent Druides viseo, et arbore, in qua gignatur, si modò sit robur, sacratius, ib. f. 95. *add.* Virg. A. 6, 205. visci folia, Col. 6, 5 f.—* *birdlime,* a kind of glue, used in catching birds, and for other purposes; viscum confit ex acinis *sc.* visci, qui colliguntur messium tempore immaturi, Plin. 16, 44 f. 94. tum laqueis captare feras, et fallere visco *(sc.* aves) inventum, Virg. G. 1, 139. *add.* Cic. N. D. 2, 57. Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 7. V. Flacc. 6, 263.—viscum è robore praecipuum—emollit, discutit tumores, siccat strumas: cùm resinâ et cerâ panos mitigat omnis generis, Plin. 24, 4 f. 6. nullus totâ nitor in cute; qualem praestabat calidi circumlita fascia visci, Juv. 9, 13 *cf.* Plin. 14, 20 f. 25. (A. 431.)—* *metaph.* viscus merus vestra est blanditia, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 16. tactus sum vehementer visco, *i. e.* amore irretitus, ib. 5, 2, 39.—VISCĀTUS, part. a. *daubed* or *besmeared with birdlime;* quos (accipitres) columbarii interficere solent, duabus virgis viscatis defixis in terram, &c. Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 7. non avis utiliter viscatis effugit alis, *its wings being entangled with birdlime,* Ov. Art. 1, 391.—* *met.* viscata munera, *presents* given to rich persons, in order to procure greater presents in return, Plin. Ep 9, 30. *so* viscata beneficia, Senec. Ep. 8.

VISCUS, ĕris, n. *a bowel* or *entrail;* Tityus assiduas atro viscere pascit aves, *i. e.* jecore, Tibul.

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bul. 1, 3, 75. affidŭus viscĕris pulsus, *i. e.* cordis, Quinc. decl. 1, 14. trahens haerentia viscere tela, Ov. M. 6, 290. de putri viscere passim florilegae nascuntur apes; *for* viscĕribus, *from the putrid bowels*, ib. 15. 365. —* VISCERA is sometimes put for the upper part of the bowels; as the heart, the lungs, the liver, &c. and INTESTINA, for the lower,—à viscĕribus ad intestina veniendum est, *from the bowels we must proceed to the intestines*, Cels. 4, 11, 1. septum, quod transversum a superioribus viscĕribus intestina discernit, Cels. 7, 4. 10. *cf.* 4, 1, 15. Erasistrătus morbum hunc (hydropem) jocinoris putavit; sed non hujus viscĕris unius vitium est, Id. 3, 21, 56 & 57. alterius viscĕris morbus, id est, jocinoris, Id. 4, 8, 1. *cf.* 1 praef. 40, 42, 69 & 70.—But this distinction is not observed; and VISCERA commonly denotes *the bowels* or *intestines in general*; si firma viscera sunt, Cels. 2, 8, 19. viscĕrum dolores, *pains of the bowels*, Id. 2, 1, 53. *cf.* 2, 7, 27 & 28. 5, 23, 2. exta homini ab inferiore viscĕrum parte separantur membranâ, quae praecordia appellant, Plin. 11, 38 s. 77. omnia quidem principalia viscera membranis propriis, ac velut vaginis, inclusit providens natura, ibid. tristes penetrant ad viscĕra morbi, Ov. M. 7, 601. *add.* 12, 389. 15, 314.—* *the womb*; jacet illa (*sc.* Ilia) gravis; jam scilicet intra viscera, Romanae conditor urbis, eras, *i. e.* in utero, Ov. F. 3, 23. *cf.* 1, 624. Ep. 11, 42. Senec. Med. 1012.—* *one's offspring or child*; diripiunt avidae viscera nostra ferae, *i. e.* meum partum v. puerum recens editum, Ov. Ep. 11, 118. Tereus —vescĭtur; inque suam sua viscera congerit alvum, *i. e.* Itym filium, Ov. M. 6, 651. *cf.* 5, 18. 20, 465. Quinctil. 6 praef. 3.—* *the belly* or *receptacle of the food*,—tandem, demisso in viscera censu, *i. e.* devorato patrimonio, Ov. M. 8, 846. heu! quantum scelus est, in viscera viscera condi, &c. *that bowels should be buried in bowels*, i. e. *that the entrails of animals should be eaten by men*, ib. 15, 88. veste latens saxum sacrĭfici viscere sedit, *i. e.* in ventre Saturni, Ov. F. 4, 205. *(vid.* G. 555.)—¶ 2. *the flesh between the bones and the skin*; et solida imponunt taurorum viscera flammis, *i. e.* non exta, sed carnes; nam viscera sunt, quidquid inter ossa et cutem est, Virg. A. 6, 253 et ibi Serv. *so* viscera tosta ferunt taurorum, ib. 8, 180. (A. 325.) *add.* Cic. Tusc. 2, 8 & 14. N. D. 2, 63.—¶ 3. metaph. *the bowels* or *inner parts of any thing*; itum est in viscera terrae (*sc.* ab hominĭbus,) quaesque recondiderat, effodiuntur opes, *men went into the bowels of the earth*, Ov. M. 1, 138. interdum scopulos, avulsaque viscera montis erigit eructans *sc.* Aetna, Virg. A. 3, 577. periculum resĭdebit, et erit inclusum penitus in venis et viscĕribus reipublicae, Cic. Cat 1, 13. permanat, et inhaereat in viscĕribus id malum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11. *add.* Id. Phil. 1, 15. Att 6, 1 m. Or. 2, 78. viscera magnarum domuum, dominique futuri, *slaves that get into the secrets of great families, and afterwards become masters of them*, Juv. 3, 72. spumantibus ardens viscĕribus, *burning in your foaming entrails*, i. e. *boiling with rage*, Id. 13, 15.—neu patriae validas in viscera vertĭte vires; *i. e.* ne bella civilia suscipite, Virg. A. 6, 834. *cf.* Justin. 3, 2. & 13, 6.—viscera aerarii, *i. e.* pecunia in aerario recondĭta, Cic. Dom. 47. *cf.* Q. fr. 3, 1.—viscera Italiae, Liv. 32, 21. Graeciae, Id. 33, 44. *add.* 34, 48.—VISCĔRĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a feasting on the flesh of a victim slain at a sacrifice*, Serv. ad Virg. A. 1, 211. *cf.* 8, 180. (A. 325.)—* *a distribution of raw flesh among the people*; et populo viscĕratio data a M. Flavio in funere matris, Liv. 8, 22. (A. 486.)

VISĔRE, *to visit*; visio, visus, &c. *see* VIDĔRE.

VĪTA, ae, f. *(a* vivo) *life*; tribus animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potu, spirĭtu, Cic. N. D. 2. 53. vitae necĭsque potestatem habere in aliquem; Caes. B. G. 6, 18. *cf.* Cic. Phil. 2, 3. ego in vita mea nullâ unquam voluptate tantâ fui affectus, *in my life* or *life-time*, Cic. Att. 5, 20. m. —vivere vitam tutam, Cic. Verr. 2, 47. faciam, ut mei memineris, dum vitâ vivas, *al.* vitam, Plaut. Perf. 4, 3, 24. *cf.* Mil. 3. 1, 34.—¶ 2. *nourishment*, *food*; sibi vitam reperire Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 9. neque illi concedam quicquam de vita mea, Id. Trin. 2, 4, 76. pauper, cui opera vita erat, *who supported himself by his labour*, Ter. Phor. 2, 3, 16.—ferre incommoda vitae,—vita didicêre magistrâ, *by the experience of life*, Juv. 13, 22.—¶ 3. *a way* or *manner of life*; sic vita erat, Ter. And. 1, 1, 35. hic dies aliam vitam adfert, ib, 1, 2, 18. hoc—alienum a mea vita videtur, Id. Ad. 5, 8, 21. vita rustica honestissima, atque suavissima, Cic. Rosc. A. 17. hanc olim veteres vitam coluêre Sabini, Virg. A. 7, 532. serpit enim, nescio quo modo per omnium vitas, amicitia, Cic. Amic. 23.—* *the conduct, morals* or *actions of life*: Minos concilium vocat, vitaque, et crimina discit, Virg. A. 6, 438. denique inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium jubeo, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61.—¶ 4. *living persons, men*; neque ante philosophiam patefactam hac de re communis vita dubitavit, Cic. Div. 1, 39. rura cano, rurisque deos, his vita magistris desuevit querna pellere glande famem, Tibul. 2, 1, 37. agnoscat mores vita, legatque suos, *i. e.* homines agnoscant et legant in meis libris sua vitia, et suas virtutes, Martial. 8, 3, 20. panem ex hordeo antiquis usitatum vitae damnavit; quadrupedumque fere cibus est, Plin. 18, 7 s. 14. *add.* 8, 16 s. 19. in tumultu vita erat, Id. 13, 13 s. 27 s.—¶ 5. *a narrative* or *history of one's life*; in hoc exponemus libro vitas excellentium imperatorum, Nep. Praef. uno hoc volumine vitas excellentium virorum concludere constituimus, Id. 15, 4 f.—¶ 6. *any thing dear as life*; certè enim tu vita es mihi, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 24. nostrumne Aeschinum, nostrarum vitam omnium, in quo nostrae spes, opesque omnes fitae erant, *the life of us all*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 32.—*hence* vita *or* mea vita *is used as an expression of endearment*; quid juvat ornato procedere, vita, capillo? Propert. 1, 2, 1. *cf.* 2, 16, 17. mea vita, mea voluptas! salve, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 6. ego te quàm primum, mea vita, cupio videre, Cic. Fam. 14, 2 & 4.—¶ 7. *souls* or *ghosts*; tenues sine corpore vitae, *thin* or *airy phantoms*, Virg. A. 6, 292. hinc (*sc.* a Deo) pecudes, armenta,

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rienta, viros, genus omne ferarum, quemque sibi tenues nascentem arcessere vitas, *derived each* of them *at his birth thin* or *airy souls*, Id. G. 4, 223.—Vītālis, e, *vital, giving* or *preserving life*; caloris natura vim habet in se vitalem Cic. N. D 2, 9. aër vitalem et salutarem spiritum praebet animantibus, ib. c. 45. auras vitales carere, Virg. A. 1, 387. lumen vitale relinquere, i. e. mori, Ov. M. 14, 175. vitales viae, *the vital passages*, i. e. the passages of the breath, of the blood, &c. ib. 2, 829. multa homini sunt vitalia, multa morbos incutiunt, Lucr. 6, 771.—* *having life*; cui potest esse vita vitalis, ut ait Ennius, qui non in amici mutuâ benevolentiâ conquiescat? Cic. Amic. 6 multaque vivendo vitalia vincere saecla, *i. e.* multa saecula vitae, Lucr. 5, 202—* *likely to live*; vix etiam fueras vitalis in horas, Ov. ad Liv. 429. aiebat, tam immanium magnum ingenium non esse vitale, Senec. Controv. 1, 2. ô puer, ut sis vitalis metuo, *I fear that you will not be long-lived*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 60. —Vītālia, ium, n. *the vitals* or parts of the body, in which life chiefly consist; as the heart, the lungs, the brain, &c. Senec. de irâ, 2, 1. ebibit humorem circum vitalia fusum pestis, Lucan. 6, 743. *cf.* 7, 620. pilum sub oculo adactum in vitalia capitis venerat, Plin. 8, 7 m. vitalia arborum, Id. 17, 27 s. 42. nunc hic, nunc illic superant vitalia rerum, *i. e.* genitalia sentina vitae praevalent, Lucr. 2, 575.—Vītālĭter, adv. *vitally, with life*; quando quidem nequeunt vitaliter esse animata, Lucr. 5, 146.—Vītālĭtas, ātis, f. *vital power* or *force, life*: ceteris corruptis, vitalitas in corde durat, Plin. 11, 37 s. 69. magna et in eo (sanguine) vitalitatis portio, ib. 2. 38 s. 90. *cf.* c. 45 s. 103.

VĪTĀRE, *to shun, to avoid*; pericula, Ov. M. 3, 130. tela, *Caes.* B. G. 2, 25. mortem fugâ, ib. 3, 20. suspiciones, ib. 2, 20. proditionem celeritate, Sall. Jug. 76. fugae dedecus honestâ morte, Curt. 4, 15, 30. culpam vitavi, non laudem meam, Hor. Art. p. 26. posset qui rupem et puteum vitare patentem, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 135. vitandae ait improba Siren desidiae, Id. S. 2, 3, 14. sapiens vitatu, quidque petitu sit melius, causas reddet ibi, ib. 1, 4, 115.—*with the dat.* infortunio vitare, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 19. semper tu huic verbo vitato abs tuo viro; C. L. cui verbo? M. V. Uxoris mulier, Id. Cas. 2, 2. 35. (A. 469.)—Vītātio, ōnis, f. *a shunning* or *avoiding*; doloris, Cic. Fin. 5, 7. lucis, Id. Phil. 3, 10. periculi, Ad Heren. 3, 2.—Vītābĭlis, e, *that may be shunned, avoidable*, Ov. P. 4, 14, 31.—Vītābundus, *avoiding much* or *carefully*; vitabundus castra hostium, Liv. 25, 13. Jugurtha—solus inter tela hostium vitabundus erumpit, Sall. Jug. 101. *cf.* c. 38 & 60. Tac. Hist. 3, 37.

Vĭtellus, i, m. *the yolk of an egg*; ovi et alium et vitellus, Cels. 6, 6, 38 & 87. *cf.* Hor. S. 2, 4, 14. Cic. Div. 2, 65. Plin. 10, 58.—¶ 2. *a little calf*; *see* Vĭtŭlus.

Viteus, a. *of a vine*; *see* vitis.

Vitex, ĭcis, f. (*a* vieo,) *a kind of withy* or *willow*, Plin. 24, 9.

Vitiare, *to corrupt*, &c. *see* Vitium.

Vitiarium, i. n. *a nursery of vines*, &c. *see* vitis.

Vĭtĭcŭla, ae, f. (*a* vitium & lena,) *a vile bawd*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 36.

Vĭtĭlĭgāre, (*i. e.* vitio litigare,) *to blame, to censure*, Plin. praef. sub fin.—Vitiligător, ōris, m. *an, ill-natured critic, a calumniator* or *detractor*, ib.

Vĭtĭlĭgo, ĭnis, f. *a kind of leprosy* or *cutaneous eruption, called the morphew*, Cels. 5, 28 f. radix capparis vitiligines albas tollit, *cures the white* vitiligo, Plin. 20, 15 s. 59. narcissi radix nigras vitiligines emaculat, id. 21, 19 s. 75. vitiligines in facie sel caninum priùs acu compunctas extenuat, Id. 30, 4 s. 10. *cf.* c. 13 s. 41

Vĭtĭlis, e, (*q.* vietilis; *a* vieo,) *pliant, flexible*; in oceano Britannico vitiles naves, corio circumsutae fiunt, *ships made of twigs* or *wicker hurdles, and covered with leather*, Plin. 7, 56 ad fin. *so* vitilia navigia, Id. 4, 16 s. 30. vitiles alvi, *bee-hives made of osiers*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 16.—Vītīlia, ium, n. *twigs* or *rods for binding vines*; non multum a salice vitilium usu differt vitex, Plin. 24, 9 s. 38. *add.* 13, 4 s. 9. 21, 18 s. 69.

Vĭtĭōsus, a. *vicious, faulty*, &c. *see* Vitium.

VĪTIS, is, f. *a vine*; ex surculo vel arbor procedit, ut olea; vel frutex, ut palma campestris; vel tertium quiddam, quod nec arborem, nec fruticem proprie dixerim, ut est vitis, Col. 3, 1, 2. vites jure apud priscos magnitudine quoque inter arbores numerabantur, Plin. 14, 1 s. 2. *cf.* Cic. Sen. 15. (A. 452 & 546.) populus Alcidae gratissima, vitis Iaccho, Virg. E. 7, 61. vitis ut arboribus decori est, ut vitibus uvae, ib. 5, 32. —¶ 2. *a vine sapling*, used as a rod by a centurion in correcting soldiers, who offended, Plin. 14, 1 s. 3. Ov. Art. 3, 527. Liv. Epit. 57. nodosam post haec frangebat vertice vitem, si lentus pigrâ muniret castra dolabrâ, Juv. 8, 247. *add.* Tac. 1, 23. *hence* vite donari, *to be made a centurion*; vitem poscere, *to ask that office*, Juv. 14, 193. gerere, *to bear it*, Lucan. 6, 146. (A. 370.) —Vĭtĭcŭla, ae, f. *a little vine*, Cic. N. D. 3, 35.—¶ 2. *the tendril* of a vine, or of any other *climbing plant*, Plin. 24, 11 s. 57.—Vītĕus, a. *of* or *pertaining to a vine*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4.—* *of wine*: pocula vitea, Virg. G. 3, 380.—Vītĭgĕnus, & —ĕus, a. *of the vine, produced from the vine*; virigeni latices, Lucr. 5, 15. 6, 1070. —vitigenei surculi, Cato, c. 41, 3.—ea folia, Col. 12, 16, 3.—Vītiārium, i, n. *a nursery of vines*, Cato, 40 & 47. Varr. 1, 31, 2. Col. 3, 4 & 5. 11, 2, 18. Id. de Arb. 1, 3 & 4.—† Vītĭcŏla, ae, m. (colo,) *a cultivator of vines*; viticolae Falerni munera, Sil. 7, 193. † Vītĭfĕra, ĕra, um, *bearing* or *producing vines*, Sil. 4, 349. Martial. 13, 107. Plin. 3, 5.—† Vītĭsător, ōris, m. (fero,) *a sower* or *planter of vines*, Virg. A. 7, 179.—*see* Vinea.

VĪTIUM, i, n. *vice, not virtue, whatever is defective, wrong* or *faulty in any thing*; (*q. a.* vitare, quod vitandum sit, ac fugiendum:) virtus est vitium fugere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 41. virtutibus igitur rectissimè mihi videris, et ad consuetudinem nostrae orationis, vitia posuisse contraria: quod enim vituperabile est per se ipsum, id eo ipso vitium nominatum puto, vel etiam a vitio dictum

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dictum vituperari: sin κακίαν malitiam dixisses, ad aliud nos unum certum vitium consuetudo Latina traduceret; nunc omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur, Cic. Fin. 3, 12. turpes actiones, quae oriuntur è vitiis; quas enim Graeci κακίας appellant, vitia malo, quam malitias nominare, ib. c. 11 f. *cf.* Id. Cluent. 48. Or. 1, 58. Coel. 19.—¶ 2. *a disease, disorder* or *malady in the body*; quo modo autem in corpore est morbus, est aegrotatio et vitium; sic in animo: morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem; aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate; vitium, cùm partes corporis inter se diffident; ex quo pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas. itaque illa duo, morbus et aegrotatio, ex totius valetudinis corporis conquassatione et perturbatione gignuntur; vitium autem integrâ valetudine, ipsum ex se cernitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13. vitium a morbo differt: totius corporis morbus est, ut febris; vitium est partis, ut caecitas, claudicatio, &c. morbus est temporalis v. cum accessu discessuque, vitium verò est perpetuum corporis impedimentum, Gell. 4, 2. Digest. 21, 1, 1 & 38. Non. 5, 77. alitur vitium, vivitque tegendo, *the distemper is nourished and increases by being covered*, Virg. G. 3, 334.—*But this distinction is not always observed*; dixi de iis vitiis, quae per totum corpus orientia, medicamentorum auxilia desiderant; nunc ad ea veniam quae non nisi in singulis partibus incidere consuêrunt, orsus a capite, Cels. 6, 1. et alibi passim; *vid.* Indicem Matthiae in Celsum.—¶ 3. *a blemish* or *deformity*; vetulae edentulae vitia corporis fuco occultant, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118. *cf.* Ov. F. 4, 148.—* *a flaw* or *defect, any thing amiss*; si enim nihil est in parietibus, aut in tecto vitii, cetera mihi probabuntur, Cic. Fam. 11, 15 f. venditorem ejus rei, quam vendat, vitia narrare *sc.* oportet, Cic. Off. 3, 13. ac de jure quidem praediorum sancitum est apud nos jure civili, ut in his vendendis vitia dicerentur, quae nota essent venditori. ib. c. 16. aedes vitium fecerunt, *the house has got a rent* or *crack*, Cic. Topic. 3. id vitium, *that chink*, Ov. M. 4, 67.—* *a fault* or *failing*, *a slip* or *mistake*, &c. adest ferè nemo, quin acutiùs atque acriùs vitia in dicente, quàm recta videat, Cic. Or 1, 25 *so* utor vitio aetatis, *i. e.* desipio senectute, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 18. *cf.* 1, 9, 45. & 9, 1, 5 et senectus est naturâ loquacior, ne ab omnibus eam vitiis videar vindicare, *from all failings*, Cic. Sen. 16. huc si perveneris, —meum vitium fuerit, *it will be my fault*, Id. Acad. 4, 16. *so* esse in vitio, Id. Off 1, 7 ad fin. fortunae vitio, non suo, Cic. Phil. 2, 18. malè conjecta falsa sunt, non rerum vitio, sed interpretum inscientiâ, Id. Div. 1, 52. vitium commune omnium est, quòd, &c. Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 30. hoc vitium senectus adfert hominibus, ib. 5, 3, 47. *cf.* Hec. 4, 1, 27. aliud fortasse aliis *(sc.* alii) vitii est, *all have their failings*, ib. 2, 2, 28. illud mihi vitium est maximum, *that is my greatest failing*, ib. 1, 2, 37. illi nihil vitii est relictum, quin sit et idem tibi, *no ill quality*, Id. Heaut. 5, 3, 19. in amore haec omnia insunt vitia, *ills*, Id. Eun. 1, 1, 14. fabulae sine vitiis, *faultless plays*, Id. Heaut. prol. 30. in longis morbis raro e[st] quens aeger sive medici vitio perit. *i. e.* ex[pe] errato, Cels. 3, 1, 13. *so* id evenit interdum. [a] li vitio curationis, Id. 7, 7, 104. aret ager; [v] moriens sitit aëris herba, *the dying grass is s[u]-ed by the heat* or *intemperature of the air*, Virg. [G.] 57. nec vitio caeli palleat aegra seges, Ov. [F.] 688. *cf.* art. 2, 320. cernis, ut ignavum corr[u]pant otia corpus; ut capiant vitium, ni in[ex]tur, aquae, *are corrupted*, Id. P. 1, 5, 6. illa gris) omne per ignem excoquitur vitium [et] *noxious quality is exhaled from them by fire*, Id. 1, 88. nec nos tanquam optabilis agricolis [in] siligo; nam hoc tritici vitium est, *for it is common wheat degenerated*, Col. 2, 9, 13. *cf.* 1. Plin 18, 81. 20. vini etiam vitium transf[ert] remedia, *i. e.* vinum corruptum, *sc.* acet[um] *wine turned sour*, *vinegar*, Plin. 23, 1 f. 27.—[ly] ny calls the ligneous part or woody substa[nce] in apples, VITIUM, *a vitious superfluity* or *imp[er]fection*, 15, 28 f. 34.—VITIA oris et sermonis, [i.] *proprieties in pronunciation and speech*, Quinct[il.] 1, 13. *so* vitia linguae, ib. f. oris et linguae, 1, 32. vitia ex pluribus vocibus, ib. f. 34. vitia carmine, 1, 8, 14. vitia orationis, 8, 3, 57; [cf.] 12, 1, 22.—materiae, non ingenii vitium, *a fault of the subject, not of his genius*, 10, 1, 60. copiae vitium, ib. f. 62. *cf.* 12, 10, 13. Plin. [Ep.] 1, 20, 21.—Aeschylus—grandiloquus saepe [et] que ad vitium, ib. 66.—Seneca placebat prae[ter] ter sola vitia;—multae in eo claraeque scri[ptae] tiae, multa etiam morum gratiâ legenda: sed eloquendo corrupta pleraque, atque eo pernicio[sa] fissima, quod abundant dulcibus vitiis, ib. 12; [cf.] 129. *add.* 10, 2, 16.—et mea Musa potest pro prio deprensa colore, insignis vitiis forsan est suis, *by her own blemishes* or *faults*, Ov. P. 4, [10,] 14. ô quàm de multis vitium reprehendit unum! ib. 3, 9, 1.—* animi vitium, *a weakness* or *frailty*, Quinctil. 6, 2, 31. vitio animi corporis, *by the fault of your mind*. i. e. *by consent*, Ov. M. 5, 195. donec eras simplex, animum cum corpore amavi; nunc mentis vitio laesa figura tua est, *i. e.* quia procax et petulans, et avara facta es, Ov. A. 1, 10, 13. vita prior vitio caret, *is free from vice* or *blame*, Ov. P. 2, 7, 44. *so* vitiis carens, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 39. Pygmalion —offensus vitiis, quae plurima menti feminae Natura dedit, sine conjuge coelebs vivebat, Ov. M. 10, 244. atque ipsae vitiis sunt alimenta vices, Id. F. 1, 214. vitia erunt, donec hominem vicerit, Tac. H 4, 74. qui vitia odit, homines odit, Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 3.—* VITIUM virgini offerre v. afferre, *to violate*; cui miserae indigne per vim vitium obtulerat, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 10. *cf.* 3, 1, 9. vitium est oblatum virgini olim, ab nescio quo improbo, Id. Hec. 3, 3, 23. pudicitiae ejus nunquam nec vim, nec vitium attuli, Plaut, Epid. 1, 2, 7. *add.* Amph. 2, 2, 179.—* VITIO *(in the dat.)* aliquid alicui vertere, v. dare, *to impute as a fault, to blame*; ne Libo vitio verteret, quod abesset a patrià, Cic. Fam. 7, 6. vitio mihi dant, quòd mortem necessarii graviter fero, ib. 11, 28, nunc quam rem vitio dent *sc.* mihi, quaeso animum advortite,

what thing they blame him for. Ter. And. pro'. 8. vos eritis judices, laudin' an vitio duci id factum oporteat *sc.* ei, *whether he ought to be praised or blamed for that*, Id. Ad. prol. 5. hoc laudi est; hoc vitio datur *sc.* alicui, ib. 3, 3, 64. —¶ 4. *a defect in the auspices* or *an informality in taking them, a bad omen* or *any circumstance happening which was thought inauspicious or unlucky*, and therefore prevented a thing from being done, or rendered it invalid, when done, *an impediment*; id igitur obvenit vitium, quod tu jam Cal. Jan. futurum esse praeviderās, Cic. Phil. 2, 33. comitiorum solum vitium est fulmen, Cic. Div. 2, 18. id silentium dicimus in auspiciis, quod omni vitio caret, ib. 34. P. Clodius, ejusque collega classes maximas perdiderunt, cùm vitio navigassent, *i. e.* contrà auspicia, *v.* neglectis auspiciis, ib. 1, 16. Scipio, et Figulus, quod tum augures judicâssent, eos vitio creatos esse, magistratu se abdicaverunt, ib. 35. vitio tabernaculum captum, *i. e.* non rectè, N. D. 2, 4. *vid.* Liv. 8, 23. (A. 87, 297 &c.)—Vitiōsus, a. *full of blemishes* or *defects, faulty*; vitiosa caro, *corrupted flesh*, Cels. 5, 28, 15. *cf.* 7, 14. 5 & 13. quoties offensum corpus est, vitiosa pars maximè sentit, *whenever the body is disordered, the diseased part feels it most*, Id. 1, 9 f. neque id malum (*sc.* gangraena) nisi corrupti vitiosique corporis est, *that disease never exists but in a corrupt and vitiated habit*, Id. 5, 26, 256. foramen fit in ipso fine vitiosi ossis et integri, *a hole is made in the limit that divides the injured from the sound part of the bone*, Id. 8, 3, 12. sanguis vitiosus, *bad blood*; opp. *to* integer, *sound blood*, Id. 20, 10, 5. stomachus bile vitiosus, *disordered with bile*, 4, 5, 20. vitiosi ungues, *spoilt nails*, 6, 19 f.—vitiosae oves, *diseased*, Col. 7, 3, 14. *cf.* Varr. 2, 1, 21. non ego etiam nunc vitam tuam vitiosâ nuce, *with an empty nut*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 45. carmina vitiosa, *faulty, full of defects*, Ov. P. 4, 13, 17. fuit hoc vitiosus *sc.* Lucilius, *faulty in this*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 9. vitiosissimus orator, Cic. Or. 3, 26. vitiosa cura, *hurtful, wasting*, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 21. vitiosa ilex, *a rotten holm*, Virg. G. 2, 453.—vitiosus ordo, *wrong, improper*, Quinctil. 9, 4, 32. amphiboliam quoque fieri vitiosâ locatione verborum, nemo est, qui nesciat, ib. *cf.* 7, 9. ante omnia ne sit vitiosus sermo nutricibus, *a bad* or *improper accent*, Id. 1, 1, 3. in primis omnis sui vitiosa jactatio est, eloquentiae tamen in oratore praecipuè, *all self-boasting is improper* or *unbecoming*, Id. 11, 1, 15. verbum omne, quod neque intellectum juvat, neque ornatum, vitiosum dici potest, *vicious*, Id. 8, 3, 55. vitiosa imitatio, 11, 3, 91 & 152. ad libellum respicere (*sc.* inter dicendum,) vitiosum, 11, 2, 45. sed istud magis minusve vitiosum est, prò personis dicentium, 11, 1, 27. est etiam generis ejusdem, nescio an vitiosissimum, &c. 8, 3, 2.—* vitiosi magistratus *i. e.* vitio creati, *without observing the auspices*; quamdiu tu voles vitiosus consul Dolabella; rursus cum voles, salvis auspiciis creatus, Cic Phil. 2, 33. *cf.* Cic. N. D. 2, 4. Phil. 5, 3. Liv. 8, 23. —* *vicious, wicked, depraved*; vitiosus homo, Martial. 11, 93. vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, Cic. Fin. 2, 28. *add.* N. D. 3, 31. vitiosa libido, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 85. remigium vitiosum Ithacensis Ulyssei, *the perverse* or *wicked crew*, ib. 1, 6, 64. actas parentûm, pejor avis, tulit nos nequiores, mox daturos progeniem vitiosiorem, Hor. Od. 3, 6 f. *add.* Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 8. Cic. Tusc. 3, 30. homo —inter summam vitiorum dissimulationem vitiosissimus, Paterc. 2, 97.—Vitiōsē, adv. *wrongly, badly*; si rectè concluditur, teneo; sin vitiosè, Diogenes minam reddet, *i. e.* me non bene docuit, debetque reddere didactrum, Cic, Acad. 4, 30. illud vero idem Caecilius vitiosiùs *sc.* dixit, Id. Sen. 8. quod etiam usurpari vitiosissimè animadverto, Col. 4, 24 m.—membrum tumidum—vitiosè se habet, *is in a bad state*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9.—vitiosè ferre leges, *without* or *against the auspices*, Cic. Phil. 5, 4.—Vitiositas, ātis, f. *vicious taste, pravity*; vitiositas est habitus, aut affectio in totâ vitâ inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13. virtutis contraria est vitiositas, &c. ib. c 15.

Vitiare, *to spoil, to corrupt, to vitiate*; dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverat auras, *had corrupted*, Ov. M. 15, 626. fumat uterque polus; quos si vitiaverit ignis, atria vestra ruent, *if the fire shall destroy*, ib. 295. vitiant artus aegrae contagia mentis, *affect*, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 25. oculi vitiantes omnia visu, *corrupting*, Id. M. 7, 366. *so* lolia oculos vitiantia, Id. F. 1, 691. vitiantur odoribus aurae, Id. M. 7, 548 Hypānis *sc.* amnis.—qui fuerat dulcis, salibus vitiatur amaris, ib. 15, 286. halitus *sc.* serpentis—vitiatas inficit auras, *infects the tainted air*, ib. 3, 76. mens mihi —eitur, ut occultâ vitiata teredine navis, Ov. P. 1, 1, 69 vitiatum curis corpus, *wasted*, ib. 1, 10, 3. longo morbo vitiata corpora, Cels. 3, 22, 5. *cf.* 7, 2, 23.—senatus consulta arbitrio consulum supprimebantur, vitiabanturque, *and falsified* or *altered*, Liv. 3, 55. (A. 20)—¶ 2. Vitiare puellam, *to violate*, Ov. M. 4, 797. virginem vitiâsti, quam te jus non fuerat tangere, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 52.—Vitiātio, ōnis, f. *a violating*, Senec. contr. 23, 3.—Vitiātor, ōris, m. *a violator*, ib. 3, 23.

Vitrum, i, n. *glass*, Plin. 36, 26 f. 66. Tac. H. 5, 7.—¶ 2. *woad, a plant*; omnes verò se Britanni vitro inficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit colorem, Caes. B. G. 5, 14. (G. 49c.)—Vitreus, a. *of glass*; vasa vitrea, Col. 12, 4, 4. *cf.* 12, 56. Juv. 2, 95.—¶ 2. *glassy, like glass, clear, transparent*; vitrea unda, Virg. A. 7, 759. *cf.* Ov. M. 5, 48. vitrea sedilia, Virg. G. 4, 350. vitreus ros, Ov. A. 1, 6, 55. vitrea pruina, *foining*, Ov. Fp. 10, 7.—* vitrea Circe, *beautiful*; al. *inconstant, faithless*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 20. *so* vitrea fama, *fickle, uncertain, precarious*, Id. S. 2, 3, 222.—Vitrea, ōrum, *sc.* vasa, *vessels made of glass, glasses*, Martial. 1, 42. Stat. Silv. 1, 6, 73.—*so in the sing.* in vitreo *sc.* vase componere napa, Col. 12, 54, 3.—Vitrārius, i, m. *a worker in glass, a glass-maker, a glasier*, Senec. Ep. 90 f. m.

Vitricus, i, m. *a step-father*, Cic. Att. 15, 12.

Vitta, ae, f. (*q. d.* viendo *v.* vinciendo,) *a fillet* or *ribband, with which virgins and married women tied their hair*; vitta coërcuerat neglecto alba

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siba capillos, Ov. M. 2. 413. *add.* 4, 6, 5, 617. 9, 770.—*particularly the Vestal virgins*, Ov. F. 3, 40. 6, 457. A. 3, 6, 56. *and other priestesses or women performing sacred rites*, Lucan. 5, 142. tuque ipsa piâ tege tempora vittâ, Virg. A. 4, 637. paucae adeò Cereris vittas contingere dignae, *i. e.* sacris Cereris initiari, quibus non nisi castae initiari debebant, Juvenal. 6, 50.—* *The* vittae *of virgins were different from those of married women*, virgineas ausae divae (*i. e.* Palladis) contingere vittas, Virg. A. 2, 168. ultima virgineis tum flens dedit oscula vittis, (utpote mox nuptura,) V. Flac. 8, 6. mox ubi jam facibus cellit praeterita maritis, vinxit et acceptas altera vitta comas, Propert. 4, 11, 33. *called* vitta recta, ib. 4, 3, 15. utque eam hinc ornatam adducas matronarum modo; capillo compto, crines vittasque habeat, assimuletque se tuam esse uxorem, Plaut. Mil 3, 1, 196.—* *immodest women were prohibited the use of* vittae, *as of the* stola; scripsimus haec istis, quarum nec vitta pudicos contingit crines, nec stola longa pedes, Ov. P. 3, 3, 51. quamvis vittae careatis honore, &c. Id. Art. 3, 483. *hence* esse procul vittae tenues, insigne pudoris, &c. Ov. Art. 1, 31. *cf.* Tr. 2, 247 &c. Tibul. 1, 7, 73. nil mihi cum vittâ, (*i. e.* cum muliere pudicâ,) Thais in arte meâ est, Ov. Rem. 386. *cf.* F. 4, 134. (A. 424.)—* *the heads of priests were also bound* or *adorned with fillets*; sacerdos, vittis et sacrâ redimitus tempora lauro, Virg. A. 3, 81. *cf. v.* 370. 2, 221. 10, 537. Ov. M. 13. 643. Stat. Th. 5, 688. Tac. An. 1, 57. —* *so the heads of victims*; victima labe carens, —vittis praefulgurat auro, Ov. M. 15, 131. mihi sacra parari, et fassae fruges, et circum tempora vittae, Virg. A. 2, 133. *i. e.* vittae, quibus victimae coronabantur, Serv. ib. vittaeque deûm, quas bostia gessit, Virg. ib. *v.* 156. et jam constiterat stricto mucrone sacerdos, cinxerat et Grajas barbara vitta comas, Ov. P. 4, 4, 77 alter—vel pueris, et frontibus ancillarum imponet vittas, *will put fillets or chaplets on the foreheads of boys and girls*, i. e. *will devote them to the altar as victims*, Juv. 12, 118. *cf.* Stat. Achill. 2, 300.—* In like manner *altars*; effat aquam et molli cinge haec altaria vittâ, Virg. E. 8, 64. stant Manibus arae, caerulcis maestae vittis atràque cupresso, Id. A. 3, 64.—*threefolds*, &c. Propert. 4. 9, 27.—* Fillets *were also used by suppliants*; praeferimus manibus vittas, Virg. A. 7, 235. *cf.* 8, 128. Hor. Od. 3, 14, 7.—VITTĀTUS, a. *bound* or *adorned with a fillet*; femina vittata comam, Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 3. vittatis Cassandra capillis procubuit templo, casta Minerva, tuo. Ov. A. 1, 7, 17 vittata sacerdos, *i. e.* virgo Vestalis vittis ornata, Juvenal. 4, 9. Vestalemque chorum ducit vittata sacerdos, *i. e.* Vestalium antistes *v.* maxima, Lucan. 1, 597. (A. 317.) victor Achilles Palladi vittatae placabat sanguine vaccae, Ov. M. 12, 151. vittatâ genitrix (*i. e.* Thetis) placata juvencâ est, Stat. Achil. 2, 301. vittatam navem Dionysius tyrannus Platoni misit obviam, Plin. 7, 30 s. 31.

VĪTŪLUS, i, m. *a calf*; quòd Graeci antiquitus ἰτάλον; aut quod plerique—vegitulus, Varr. L. L. 4, 19. denique Italia a vitulis, ut Piso scribit, Id. R. R. 2, 1, 9. quoniam bovs Graecâ vetere linguâ ἰτάλους vocitati sunt, quorum in Italiâ magna copia fuerit, Gell. 11, 1.—In bubulo genere aetatis gradus dicuntur quatuor; prima (aetas) vitulorum, secunda juvencorum, tertia boum novellorum, quarta vetulorum: discernuntur in primâ vitulus, et vitula; in secundâ, taurus et vacca, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6. lactens vitulus, *a sucking calf*, Ov. M. 12, 624. lactentis vituli, ib. 10, 227. tener vitulus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 54. quem taurum metuis, vitulum mulcere solebas, Ov Art. 2. 341. taurum toller, qui vitulus fuerit; Petron, c. 25. vitulique inermi fronte prurit in pugnam, Martial. 3, 58, 11. vitulis tueri, *to breed calves*, Virg. G. 2, 195. fribus horreres,—si mulier vitulum, vel si bos edat (*i. e.* pareret) agnum, Juv. 2, 123. ferox vitulus —quem jam pudet ubera matris ducere, qui vexat nascente robora cornu, ib. 12, 7.—¶ 2. *a young bullock, a fleer*, (bos novellus *v.* juvencus: tum vitulus, bima curvans jam cornua fronte, quaeritur, Virg. G. 4, 299. *cf.* 3, 163. & Col. 6, 2, 1.—¶ 3. *a young elephant*, Plin. 8, 1.—*a young whale*, Id. 9, 6 s. 5.—¶ 4. *a sea calf, a seal*, Id. 13 s. 15. vituli marini adeps, Col. 6, 32, 2. Juv. 3, 238.—VITELLUS, i, m. *a little* or *young calf*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 72.—VITŬLA, ae, f. *a cow-calf*, cùm faciam (*sc.* sacra) vitulâ pro fragibus, ipse venito, Virg. E. 3, 77. *cf.* G. 4, 540. —¶ 2. *a heifer* or *young cow*, (juvenca *v.* vacca novella;) ego hanc vitulam (ne forte recuses) bis venit ad mulctram, binos alit ubere fetus, depono Virg. E. 3, *v.* 29. *add. v.* 48, 85, 109.—¶ 3. *the goddess of joy*, Macrob. Sat. 3, 2. whence VĪTŬLĀRI, *to skip* or *frisk like a young calf, to rejoice, to exult, to give thanks*, ib. *add.* Festus & Varr. L. L. 6, 6. Jovi—lubens meritòque victor, Plaut. Perf. 2, 3, 1.—*But* Nonius Marcellinus derives this word from VĪTA, c. 1, 47.—VITĔLLĪNUS, a. *of a calf*; caruncula vitulina, Cic. Div. 2, 24. medulla, Cels. 5, 24, 7.—um sevum ib. s. 7. vitulina *sc.* caro, *veal*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8. 5. *so* VITULINUM, i, n.—integram famem ad ovum adfero; itaque usque ad assum vitulinum opera perducitur, *I bring an unimpaired appetite to the egg*, which was the first dish at supper; *and therefore eat with relish* of every dish that comes before me *to the roast veal*; which, it seems, was the last dish of the first course, or before the desert was set down, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3 *cf.* Hor. S. 1, 3, 6. (A. 447.) ille (Agesilaus) praeter vitulina, et hujusmodi genera obsonii—nihil accepit, *except veal, and such like victuals*, Nep. 17, 8.—jus vitulinum, *veal-broth*, Cels. 5, 27, 39.—VITULARIUS, a. Vitularia via, *the name of a road in the district of* Arpinum, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 2.

VĪTŬPĔRĀRE, *to blame* or *disconmend, to find fault with, to disparage* or *defame*, A. ad Herenn. 2, 27. Cic. Mur. 29. mavis vituperari falsò, quàm verò extolli, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 21. *cf.* Mil. 3, 1, 138. enimverò multis modis cum istoc animo ei vituperandus, Ter. Phor. 3, 2, 1.—herba in pra-

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tis vituperata nobis, *disapproved of*, Plin. 26, 13. —VITUPERĀBILIS, e, *blameable, worthy of blame*, Cic. Fin. 3, 12—VITUPERĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a blaming* or *discommending*, Cic. Verr. 5, 18. *cf.* Quinctil. 6, 3, 37. 8 pr. 8.—* in vituperationem venire, *to come to be blamed*, Cic. Verr. 4, 7. *so* adductus erat in vituperationem, ib. 3, 61. *cf.* 5, 38. Sed mihi ita persuadeo, eam rem laudi tibi potiùs quàm vituperationi fore, *will be rather a* ground of *praise, than of blame* or *dispraise to you*, Cic. Fam. 13, 73, 4. vituperationem vitare, Id. de prov. consul. 18. in vituperationem cadere, Id. Att. 14, 13 m. maximas vituperationes effugere, ib. 16, 7. *add.* de Har. resp. 23. Suet. Tit. 1.—VITUPERIUM, i, n. *blame, dispraise*, Cic. Fin. 3. 12. Leg. 3, 10. (sed ibi al. al.)—VITUPERĀTOR, ōris, m. *a blamer, a defamer, a reprover*, Cic. Fin. 1, 1. N. D. 1, 3. Fam. 7, 3, 19.

VIVĔRE, (vīvo, xi, ctum,) *to live*; ille mihi vivere et frui animâ videtur, Sallust. Cat. 2. Aufidius vixit ad summam senectutem, Cic. Brut. 48. num igitur, si ad centesimum annum vixisset, senectutis eum suae poeniteret? Cic. Sen. 6. Lacedaemonii septingentos jam annos unis moribus, et numquam mutatis legibus vivunt, Cic. Flac. 26. vixi annos bis centum, nunc tertia vivitur aetas, (Nestor loquitur,) Ov. M. 12, 187. nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. Sen. 7. scriptum a discipulo ejus Posidonio est, triginta annis vixisse Panaetium, posteaquam eos libros edidisset, Id. Off. 3, 2. Ephŏrus (memorat) Arcădum reges CCC. annis vixisse, Plin. 7, 48 f. 49. Arcadum anni erimestres fuere; quidam lunae senio *(i. e.* spatio) annum determinabant, ut Aegyptii; itaque apud eos aliqui et singula millia annorum vixisse produntur, *a thousand years*, ib. Perpenna vixit annos XCVIII, ib. *add.* Senec. ep. 93. in culicum genere (tradunt,) muliones non amplius, quàm uno die, vivere, Plin. 30, 16 f. 53. tutiorem vitam sese meo praesidio victuros esse arbitrantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 47. modicè et modestè vitam vivere, Plaut. Perf. 3, 1, 18. adeòne stultus erat, ut illam, quam *(sc.* quâ) tum ille vivebat, vitam esse arbitraretur, Cic. Cluent. 67. tamne tibi dius videor vitâ vivere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 34. ego vitam duram, quam vixi usque adhuc, mitto, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 5.—* Earum etiam rerum, quas terra gignit, educatio quaedam, et perfectio est, non dissimilis animantium: itaque et vivere vitem, et mori dicimus; arboremque et novellam, et vetulam, et vivere, et senescere, Cic. Fin. 5, 14. avulsi arboribus stolones vivĕre, Plin. 17, 10 f. 13. si utraque vixerint, Col de arb. c. 16, 2.—bene vivitis ignes *(sc.* Vestae;) vivite inextincti, flammaque duxque, precor, Ov. F. 3, 427. paene extinctum cinerem si sulfure tangas, vivet, Id. Rem. 731.—¶ 2. *to live, to support life, to be maintained*; ex quibus *(sc.* feris et barbaris gentibus Batavorum,) sunt, qui piscibus atque ovis avium vivere existimantur, *to live on fish and the eggs of wild fowl*, Caes. B. G. 4, 10 f. crebrò voces militum (Caesaris) in vigiliis colloquiisque audiebantur, prius se cortice ex arboribus victuros, quàm Pompeium ex manibus dimissuros, Id. B. C. 3, 49. parcum esse, et miserè vivere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 36. *i. e.* miseris modis victitare, Id. Most. 1, 1, 51. noster eris, sed de vostro vivito, *live at your own expence*, Id. Truc. 5, 61. vivit siliquis, et pane secundo, Hor. ep. 2, 1, 123. convectare juvat praedas, et vivere rapto, *to live on plunder*, Virg. A. 7. 749. volucris, rapto quae vivit, *the bird, which lives upon prey*, i. e. *the hawk*, Ov. M. 11, 291 & 342. quippe equus, et pecudes, armentaque gramine vivunt, ib. 15, 84.—*passiv. impers.* vivitur ex rapto *sc.* ab hominibus, *men live by plunder*, Ov. M. 1, 144. vivitur parvo bene, *sc.* ab illo, *he lives happily on a little*, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 13. *so* exiguo vivitur melius, Claudian. in Ruff. 1, 215. quoniam vivitur *(sc.* a nobis) non cum perfectis hominibus, Cic. Off. 1, 15. ipsum quoque, quo vivitur, aërem in perniciem vertimus, Plin. 18, 1.—¶ 3. *to live* or *to pass one's time in a certain manner*; e naturâ vivere, *to live according to nature*, Cic. Fin. 3, 20. vixit, dum vixit, bene, *i. e.* dum vita fuit, fruitus est bonis, aetatem egit indulgendo, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 11. et ibi Donat. studia, quibus antea delectabamur, nunc vivimus *sc.* in quibus, Cic. Fam. 13, 28, 4. teneriore mihi animo videbare, sicut omnes ferè, qui vitâ ingenuâ, in beatâ civitate et liberâ viximus, ib. 5, 21, 12. vivas, inquis, in literis? an quidquam me aliud agere censes? aut possem vivere, nisi in literis viverem? ib. 9, 26, 3. itaque qui in maxima celebritate, atque in oculis civium quondam viximus; nunc &c. Id. Off. 3, 1. luxuriosè vivere, Nep. 7, 11. affluentiùs, Id. 25, 14.—*impers. passiv.* sapientiùs nostri, quàm Graeci: illi συμποσια, aut συνδειπνα, id est, compotationes, aut concoenationes *sc.* vocant: nos convivia, quòd tum maximè simul vivitur, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 9. negat Epicurus, jucundè posse vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20. *cf.* Fin. 1, 13. & 2, 26.—* in diem vivere, *to live without thought of to-morrow*, or as we say, *from hand to mouth*, Cic. Or. 2, 40. *so* in horam vivere, Cic. Phil. 5, 9. *cf.* Tusc. 5, 11.—* vivere sibi, *to live for one's self*, i. e. *for the sake or benefit of one's self alone*; tum id audirem, si tibi soli viveres, aut si tibi etiam soli natus esses, Cic. Marcel. 8.—At illa quanti sunt, animum—secum esse, secumque, ut dicitur, vivere? Cic. Sen. 14.—vivere alicui, *for* the pleasure or advantage of *any one*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 27.—vivere cum aliquo, *to be familiar* or *intimate*, Cic. Or. 3. Att. 6, 6. 14, 20. Nep. 7, 10. 25, 10.—* *to live* or *dwell*; privatus Syracusis, quod reliquum vitae fuit, vixit, Nep. in Timol. 3. Conon plurimùm Cypri vixit, Iphicrătes in Thracia, Timotheus Lesbi, Id. 12, 3.—* *to enjoy repose and tranquillity, to live cheerfully* or *merrily*; quod me cohortaris ad ambitionem et laborem, faciam equidem: sed quando vivemus? Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 4. vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus, Catul. 5, 1. non est, crede mihi, sapientis dicere, vivam: sera nimis vita est crastina; vive hodie, Martial. 1, 16 f. *cf.* epigr. 104.—*so* vive, valeque, Hor. S. 2, 5 f. *cf.* ep. 6, 1 f.—¶ 4. VIVERE *seems sometimes to be put for* ESSE, *to be*; ecquis me vi-

vit hodie fortunatior? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 1. *cf.* Hec. 5, 4, 20. ego vivo miserrimus, Cic. Att. 3, 5. *add.* Hor. ep. 2, 2, 157. Plaut. Amph. prol. 75.—* *for* durare v. manere, *to remain, to endure*; tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg. A. 4, 67. *cf.* G. 3, 454. quo fonte immensum vivat mare, Stat. Th. 6, 363. vivunt odia improba, ib. 12, 441. carminibus vives tempus in omne meis, Ov. Tr. 1, 5 f. nunc precor, ut vivant *sc.* mea scripta, ib. 1, 6, (*al.* 7,) 25. facta ducis vivent, operosaque gloria rerum, Id. ad Liv. 265. ejus mihi vivit auctoritas, *i. e.* ejus etiam mortui apud me valet auctoritas, Cic. Att. 10, 1. *cf.* Off. 1, 23, altera (*sc.* Elegia) das nostro victurum nomen amori, Ov. A. 3, 1, 61. —[2] VIXISSE, *for* mortuum esse;—vixisse nimio satius est jam, quam vivere, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 43. unum vidi mortuum efferri foras, modò eum vixisse aiebant, Id. Most. 4, 3, 9.—* ita vivam, *so may I live!* was used to confirm the truth of an assertion:—sollicitat, ita vivam, me tua, mi Tire, valetudo, Cic. Fam. 16, 20. *add.* Att. 5, 15. Fam. 2, 13, 7. Senec. ep. 82.—*so* ne vivam, *may I not live*, Cic. Att. 4, 16 m.—[2] si vivo, *if I live*; was sometimes joined with a threatening: erit, ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 26. *cf.* Cas. 1, 1, 27. ego te, furcifer, si vivo, *sc.* puniam, Ter. Eun. 5, 6. 19. *cf.* And. 5, 2, 25. —* VIVAT, VIVITE, was used in renouncing or parting with any person or thing; cum suis vivat, valeatque moechis, Catull. 11, 18. *cf.* Ter. 5, 3, 18. vivite silvae, *adieu, ye woods*, Virg. E. 8, 58.—* vixet, (*for* vixisset,) cui vitam Deus aut sua dextra dedisset, *he should have lived*, Virg. A. 11, 118.—* finis vivendi adest mihi, *for* vitae, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 30. *so* tantane me tenuit vivendi, nate, voluptas, Virg. A. 10, 846. haec est conditio vivendi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 65. aliquem vivendo vincere, *to outlive*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 1, 8. contra ego vivendo vici mea fata, *i. e.* ultra solitos naturae limites processi, Virg. A. 11, 160.—alius alio more viventes, Sall. Cat. 6. rure ego viventem, tu dicis in urbe beatum, Hor. ep. 1, 14, 10. protinus ereptas viventi pectore fibras inspiciunt, Ov. M. 15, 136.—vivens favilla, *living embers, not extinguished*, Qv. F. 4, 553. vivens fluvius, *always running, a perennial stream*, Stat. Th. 9, 573.

VICTUS, ûs, m. *food, sustenance, victuals*; verbo *victus* continentur quae esui, potui, cultuique corporis, quaeque ad vivendum homini necessaria sunt, &c. Digest. 50, 16, 43 & 44. Persarum a Xenophonte victus exponitur, quos negat ad panem adhibere quidquam praeter nasturtium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. major pars victûs eorum (Britannorum) in lacte, et caseo, et carne consistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 21. alicui victum quotidianum publicè praebere, Cic. Or. 1, 54. mulier lanâ ac telâ victum quaeritans, *earning her bread by spinning and weaving*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 48. *cf.* Eun. 2, 2, 30. Heaut. 3, 1, 58. 5, 2, 15.—* *a manner of living*; appositi erant custodes qui eum a pristino victu deducerent, Nep. in Dion. 4. neque enim conferendum esse Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, neque hanc consuetudinem victûs cum illa comparandum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. m. *add.* Cic. Inv. 1, 25.—* victu, *in the dat. so* victui, Virg. G. 4, 158.—* VICTUS *had anciently* victi, *in the genit.* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 75.—VICTITARE, *rar.* victare, freq. *to live* or *to eat food, to be supported* or *maintained, to eat*; nullam habemus ignem; ficis victitamus aridis, *we live on dry figs*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59. *so* si hic hanc sinapi victitet, non censeam, tam esse trilem posse, Id. Truc. 2, 2, 60. victitare parce, ib. 3, 26. bene libenter victitas, *you live at a high rate*, you revel and feast without regarding a pence, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 44. miseri victitant in eo suo, (*al.* victant,) *they live on their own* Id. Capt. 1, 1, 15.—* meâ quidem causâ vi victita, *i. e.* vive, Id. Men 5, 1, 27.—— VIVUS, a. *alive, living*; si Jugurtham vivum aut necatum tradidisset, fore &c. Sall. Jug. *cf.* Cic. Mil. 33. aliquem vivum devorare Phaedr. 2, 3, 5. deinde rogas Fabium, ut ca trem et filium vivos comburat, si possit, Cic. fr. 1, 2, 2. ut Cato vix vivus effugerit, ib. Lycida, vivi pervenimus, ut &c. *we have lived fees*, Virg. E. 9, 2. nec catulus partu, quem didit ursa recenti, sed malè viva caro est, *a cub, at its birth, is a mere lump of flesh alive*, Ov. M. 15, 379.—* leges duos ex uni militi, vivo utroque, magistratus creari vetuit Caes. B. G. 7, 33. *cf.* 8, 21. Romani, Anni vivo, nunquam se sine insidiis futuros confi bant, Nep. 22, 12.—Cato affirmat, se viv lum non triumphare, *for* triumphaturum Cic. Att. 4, 16 m. nunquam illum, me vi corrumpi sinam, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 15. quam edepol, vivâ me, irridebit, ib. 3, 4, *add.* Most. 1, 3, 73.—* at ille (Cupido)—p latim abolere Sichaeum incipit; et vivo t praevertere amore animos *sc.* Didonis, *to pre sess her mind with a living flame*, i. e. with a sion for a living object, Aeneas, Virg. A. 724.—* vivus cespes, *a green turf*, Hor. 19, 13. *so* viva plantaria, Virg. G. 2, 27. 545.) vetustissimi auctores vivam saepem tili praetulerunt, *preferred a quickset hedge stone wall*, Col. 11, 3, 3. *i. e.* naturale tum, quod obseri solet virgultis aut spinis, V 1, 14. Col. 11, 3, 7 & 41. vivaque per proceràque surgit arundo, *a lively* or *fresh tall reed*, Ov. M. 3, 891. deinde (convent tem) falce eradi vivo tenus, *to the quick*, Col 24, 5. huic (*sc.* scillae bulbo) aridis tunic reptis, quod reliquum e vivo est, *i. e.* è medi quod tenerius et interius est, *what remains of quick* or *fresh part*, Plin. 20, 9 f. 39.—* lucernae, *burning lamps*, Hor. od. 3, 21, 1 ventum est etiam *sc.* linum, quod ignibus absumeretur: VIVUM id vocant, *they call it* LINT, *i. e.* amiantus or asbestos, Plin. 19, 1 (A. 483.) viva calx, *quicklime, unquenched* or *slacked lime*, Id. 29, 3 f. 11 ad fin. vivi lapides, plurimum ignis habentes, *flame, which they struck with iron or steel emit sparks of fire*; *the* pyrites, Plin. 36, 19 f. 30. (G. 113.) vivum, quod Graeci apyron vocant, nascitur lidum, hoc est, glebâ, *native* or *virgin*

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Plin. 35, 15 f. 50. ſulphur ignem non expertum, quod ἄπυρον vocatur, Celſ. 5, 18, 34. vivo ſedilia ſaxo, *ſeats of living or natural ſtone*, Virg. A. 1, 167. *cf.* Ov. F. 2, 315. vivo flumine, *in the running ſtream*, Virg. A. 2, 719. *add.* Liv. 1, 45 f. *ſo* aqua viva, Varr. L. L. 4, 26. viva unda, Sil. 12, 750. vivi fontes, Ov. F. 2, 250. *cf.* 4, 778. vivi lacus, Virg. G. 2, 469. vivus calor, *vital heat*, Ov. M. 4, 248. greges ovium uncti colore vivo, *with their natural colour*, Martial. 12, 645. viva cupreſſus, *laſting long, not liable to rot*, Id. 6, 49, 4. & 73, 7. vivum mare, *the real ſea*; opp. *to* advectum aequer, *imported ſea-water*, Id. 13, 79. —* ad vivum reſecare, *to cut to the quick*, Col. 6, 12, 3. *ſo* canis rabioſi morſu facta vulnera circumcidant ad vivas uſque partes quidam, Plin. 28, 10 f. 43.—*metaph.* Cic. Amic. 5.—* VIVUM, *the capital*; opp. *to* lucrum, *the intereſt*; *thus*, dat de lucro; nihil detrahit de vivo, Cic. Flac. 37. *cf.* Verr. 3, 50.—* viva vox, *the living voice*; opp. *to reading*; magis viva vox afficit, *we are more affected with what we hear, than with what we read*, Plin. ep. 2, 3, 9. *ſo* viva vox alit plenius, *teaches more effectually*, Quinctil. 2, 2, 8. *add.* Senec. ep. 6 & 33. Cic. Rull. 2, 2.—* excudent alii ſpirantia molliùs aera, credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore vultus, *will draw features from marble to the life*, i. e. *will* make marble ſtatues reſemble the living form, Virg. A. 6, 847. *cf.* Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 47.——

VIVĀRIUM, i, n. *a place, where wild beaſts or fiſhes are kept, a park, a fiſh-pond*, &c. vivaria aprorum, ceterorumque ſilveſtrium, primus invenit Fulvius Lupinus, Plin. 8. 52. oſtrearum vivaria primus omnium Sergius Orata invenit in Baiano, Id. 9, 54. et in vivariis cervi cornua mutant omnibus annis, Id. 8, 32 f. 50 m. vivaria muraenarum, *fiſh-ponds*, Id. 9, 55 f. 81. cochlearum, ib. c. 56 f. 82. glirium in doliis, Id. 8, 57 f. 82. *add.* Juvenal. 4, 50.—* *metaph.* Hor. ep. 1, 1, 78. Juv. 4, 50. Senec. N. Q. 3, 18.—

VIVĀTUS, a. *animated, lively, vigorous*, Lucr. 3, 559 et 680.—VĪVAX, ācis, *long-lived*; vivax cervus, Virg. E. 7, 30. Ov. M. 3, 194. anima, Ov. M. 12, 508. anus, ib. 13, 549. phoenix, Ov. A. 2, 6, 54. vivax mater, Hor. S. 2, 1, 53. vivacior heres, ib. 2, 2, 132. vivax Sibylla, Ov. M. 14, 104, F. 4, 875. vivax apium et breve lilium, Id. od. 1, 36, 16. vivax oliva, Virg. G. 2, 181. ceſpes, Ov. F. 4, 397. gramen, Ov. M. 7, 232. herba, Col. 10, 88. vivacior eſt cunila, quàm ut &c. Col. 11, 3, 41. vivacia aconita, Ov. M. 7, 418. arundo vivaciſſima, Col. 4, 32, 1.—* metaph. *durable, permanent*, mortalia cuncta peribunt, nedum ſermonum ſtet honos, et gratia vivax, Hor. Art. 68. carmine fit vivax virtus, experſque ſepulchri, Ov. P. 4, 8, 47.—* *lively, vigorous*; vivacia ſulphura, Ov. M. 3, 374. faecundaque ſemina rerum vivaci nutrita ſolo, *nouriſhed by an enlivening ſoil*, Ov. M. 1, 419. *add.* Gell. 5, 2. 9, 4. & 15, 22.—ſi qui verò paulo ſunt vivaciores, *more headſtrong* or *petulant*, Quinctil. 2, 6, 3.—VIVACITAS, ātis, f. *natural vigour* or *ſtrength, vivacity, length of life*; lepidiam—multis etiam locis vivacitatem ſuam uſque in annos decem prorogat, *attender* or *pepper-wort prolongs its life*, Col. 11, 3, 41. vivacitas ejus (filicis) abſumitur, *its liveliness is deſtroyed*, i. e. *it dies*, Id. 2, 2, 13. panthera—vivacitatis adeò lentae, ut ejectis interaneis diu pugnet, *ſo ſlow to die* or *ſo difficult to be killed*, Plin. 8, 27 f. 41. tunc igitur optimum fuit, infauſtum opus —flammis injicere, neque hanc impiam vivacitatem novis inſuper curis fatigare, *and not to baraſs a-new with cares* the remainder of *a life*, which muſt now be *criminal*, in ſurviving the loſs of my children, Quinctil. 6 pr. 3.——

VIVESCĔRE, *to become alive, to get life*; anguillae atterunt ſe ſcopulis; ea ſtrigmenta viveſcunt, neque alia eſt earum procreatio, Plin. 9, 51 f. 74, 3. ſemen decidens excepcumque terrâ viveſcit, Id. 17, 10. *add.* 16, 25 f. 39.—* *to acquire ſtrength, to become ſtrong*; ulous enim viveſcit, et inveteraſcit alendo, Lucr. 4, 1062. *cf.* 1132.——

VIVIDUS, a. *lively, vigorous*; agile et vividum corpus, Plin. ep. 3, 2, 10. vivida ſenectus, Tac. An. 6. 27. vividaque è tenero palmite gemma tumet, Ov. F. 3, 238. vivido halitu caloris animatae apes, Col. 9, 13. 4. vivida tellus tutò res teneras effert in luminis oras, Lucr. 1, 278. *cf.* Col. 3, 11, 9. & 5, 9, 6. vivida vis animi, Lucr. 1, 73. vividus Umber *ſc.* canis, Virg. A. 12, 753. vivida bello virtus, ib. 5, 754. dextra, 10, 609. vivida eloquentia, Tac. An. 13, 42. vividum ingenium, Liv. 2, 48. *cf.* Plin. pan. 44. vivida epigrammata, *ſpirited, animated*; opp. *to* mortua lemmata, Martial. 11. 43. verſus, et breve vividumque carmen in te ne faciam, *times, a ſharp epigram*, Id. 12. 62. vivida odia, *keen, ſtrong*, Tac. An. 15, 49.—* vivida imago, *drawn to the life*, Claudian. de bel. Get. 468. *cf.* Martial. 7, 42.—

VĪVIRĀDIX, īcis, f. *a quick-ſet, a plant that is ſet with the root*, (*q.* vivam radicem habens,) Col. 3, 14, 2. Plin. 17, 22. Cic. Sen. 15.

VIVERRA, ae, f. *a ferret*, Plin. 8, 55. 11, 49 f. 109.

VIX, adv. *ſcarcely, hardly, with much ado, with difficulty*, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 8. N. D. 2, 7. Att. 3, 23. Caeſ. B. G. 1, 6. ex hominum millibus ſexaginta vix ad quingentos ſe redactos eſſe dixerunt, ib. 2, 28. *add.* 3, 4. puer vix dum libertatem, nedum dominationem modicè laturus, Liv. 24, 4. *cf.* Cic. Fam. 16, 8. vix me contineo, quin involem illi in oculos, Plaut. Moſt. 1, 3, 46. vix me contineo, quin involem in capillum, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20. ego vix teneor, quin accurram, Cic. Fam. 16, 24. ego teneo ab accuſando vix me hercule; ſed tamen teneo, Cic. Piſ. 12.—vix tandem ſenſi, ſtolidus! Ter. And. 3, 1, 12. *cf.* Caeſ. B. G. 6, 7. Cic. Fam. 3, 9. 12, 4. Att. 9, 2. Verr. 4, 40.

VIXET, *for* vixiſſet, Virg. A. 11, 118.

ULCĪSCI, (ulciſcor, ultus,) *to revenge* or *avenge, to take revenge on, to puniſh*. Androgeïque necem juſtis ulciſcitur (*ſc.* Minos) armis, Ov. M. 7, 458. ulciſci ſtatuit (*ſc.* Hecuba necem Polydori;) poenacque in imagine tota eſt, Ov. M. 13 546. unoque duas ulciſcere facto, *revenge yourſelf on two by one action*, ib. 14, 36. quos ego, ſi ullo modo fieri poſſet, non tam ulciſci ſtudeo, quàm ſanare, Cic. Cat. 2, 8. ego pol te pro iſtis dictis

dictis et factis scelus (*for* sceleste,) ulciscar, Ter. Eun. 5, 4 f. consuevisse deos, quos pro scelere eorum ulcisci velint, his secundiores interdum res concedere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14. dum alteri alteros vincere quovis modo, et victos acerbius ulcisci volunt, Sall. Jug. 42 f. statuerunt istius injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic. Verr. 2, 3. non oportet esse cuiquam, ne in ulciscendâ quidem injuriâ, hominis occidendi potestatem, ib. 1, 28. si istius nefarium scelus ulti vi manuque essent, ib. 27. —Metellus cum maximâ curâ ultum ire injurias festinat, Sal. Jug. 68. *cf.* Tac. An. 4, 73. (Progne) ulta virum non piè, *who took a cruel revenge on her husband*, Ov. ep. 15, 153. *cf.* A. 2, 14, 32. art. 2, 408. rem. 60.—¶ 2. Ulcisci se, *to avenge*, or *to take revenge for the injury done to one's self*; se Tellus ulta est, Ov. A. 2, 13. se nimis ulciscens extitit ipse nocens, Ov. P. 1, 8, 20. tenere arma, quibus possis te ulcisci lacessitus, Cic. Or. 1, 8. fratrem, Ov. M. 8, 442. fratres, ib. 12, 576 & 603. art. 1, 195. hoc opus, haec pietas. haec prima elementa fuerunt Caesaris (Augusti,) ulcisci justa per arma patrem, *to revenge* the death of Julius Caesar, *his father* by adoption, Ov. F. 3, 710. *cf.* 5, 574. qui ulciscendi causâ, supplicium de matre sumpserunt, *i. e.* Orestes et Alcmaeon, Cic. Rosc. A. 24. *cf.* Ov. M. 9, 407. (*vid.* G. 407 & 431.) subit ira cadentem ulcisci patriam, Virg. A. 2, 576. umbras sociorum, ib. 3, 638. ultus avos, ib. 6, 841. ulta virum poenas inimico a fratre recepi, 4, 656. ultus (*se*) abit Tmolo &c. Apollo, Ov. M. 11, 194. *so* et cupit ulta (*sc.* se) mori, Id. F. 3, 638. ulti maximè sanguinem nostrum, Sall. Cat. 32 f.—* *passiv.* quidquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, *whatever cannot be avenged* or *punished*, Sall. Jug. 31, 8. *so* ob iras graviter ultas, Liv. 2, 17.—Ultio, ōnis, f. *a revenging, revenge*; inhumanum verbum est, ultio, Senec. de irâ, 2, 32. ultio doloris confessio est, ib. 3, 5. prima est haec ultio, quòd se judice nemo nocens absolvitur, Juvenal. 13, 2. semper et infirmi est animi, exiguique voluptas, ultio, ib. 190. ab aliquo ultionem necati infantis exigere, Justin. 1, 4. in ultionem servazi nepotis filium ejus interfecit, ib. c. 5. *add.* 2, 4. 12, 9. petere ultionem ex aliquo, *i. e.* eum punire, Tac. An. 3, 7. obtinere ultionem in delatores, ib. 13, 21 f. explere se ultione et sanguine, 4, 25. acriùs ad ultionem exarsêre, 12, 38. in ultionem exarduit, Flor. 2, 18. mandare alicui ultionem sui, ib. 1, 9. non contemnendam manum in ultionem domini comparaverat, Suet. Tib. 25.—* Cùm Caecina aram Ultoni censuisset, Tiberius prohibuit, *decreed a temple to Revenge*, as a goddess, Tac. An. 3, 18.—Ultor, ōris, f. *a revenger*, Virg. A. 4, 495.—* Mars ultor, Suet. Aug. 21 & 29. Cal. 24. Ov. F. 5, 567.—Ultrix, īcis, f. *that revenges, avenging, revengeful*; haec ultrix afflictae civitatis, &c. Cic. Dom. 43. ultrices Dirae, *i. e.* Furiae, Virg. A. 4, 473. ultrices deae, Senec. Med. 967. curae, Virg. A. 6, 274. ultrice dextrâ fusus Lycus, Senec. Herc. fur. 895.—* *plur. neut.* ultricia bella, Sil. 2, 423. tela, Stat. Th. 10, 911.

Ulcus, ĕris, n. (*al.* hulcus, *ab* ἕλκος,) *a sore, ulcer, botch* or *bile*; tenero latet ulcus in ore patre, Pers. 3, 113. ulcera tetra, Lucr. 5, 993. ulceribus quasi inustis omne rubere (*for* rubet) corpus, ib. 1164. *cf.* 1146, 1198, &c. ulcera marium, Cels. 6, 7, 32. in cruribus, ib. 2, 7, 33. in summâ cute, 5, 28, 88. digitorum, 7, 32, 3. in faucibus, 5, 25, 27. linguae, 6, 12, 1. in naribus, 2, 7, 25. oris, 2, 6, 17. fungo simile ulcus in fide, *i. e.* in ano, 6, 18, 127. inducitur ulceri callus, 5, 28, 69. crustas ulceribus inducere, 6, 11, 24. fiunt ex frigore hiberno ulcera, maximè in pueris, et praecipuè in pedibus digitisque earum, nonnunquam etiam in manibus, 5, 28, 9. ex abscessibus et ex aliis ulcerum generibus fistulae oriuntur, 5, 28, 157. ferro rescindere omnem ulceris os, *to lance the head of an ulcer*, Virg. G. 3, 453.—* ulcus tangere, *to touch a sore*, i. e. to mention a thing, which will cause pain or a new grief, Ter. Phor. 4, 4, 10. *cf.* Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 63.—* horum quidquid attigeris, ulcus est, i. e. absonum, absurdum, difficile ad probandum, Cic. N. D. 1. 37. quid, si—fames exhiemularet hominem et tu in hoc ulcera tanquam unguis exsereres, *i. e.* in hoc malo plebem seditiosis conscindere excitares, Cic. Dom. 5.—¶ 2. *a wound* or *gash*; a tree; in ulcus penetrat omnis a foris ingens, Plin. 17, 24 f. 37, 6.—* *a hole* or *cavity*; ex plurima alia Italiae miracula, ipsa marmora lapicidinis crescere auctor est Papirius Fabianus naturae rerum peritissimus; exemptores quoque adfirmant compleri sponte illa montium ulcera, Id. 36, 15 f. 24. f.—Ulcusculum, i, n. *a small ulcer*, Senec. ep. 72 m. ex pustulis nonnunquam ulcuscula fiunt, Cels. 5, 28, f. 15, 246. lien validi in vino decoctus, tritusque et illitus, ulcuscula oris *so* sanat, Plin. 28, 19 f. 78.—Ulcerōsus, a, um, *full of ulcers* or *sores*, *ulcerous*; ulcerosa facies, ac plerumque medicaminibus interstincta, Tac. An. 4, 57.—ulcerosum jecur, *i. e.* libidine ardens, tanquam ulcere, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 15.—* *applied to a tree*, Plin. 17, 14 f. 24.——

Ulcĕrāre, *to gall, to raise in blisters, to excoriate*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 106.—ulceratus, part. *wounded, made full of sores*, Cic. Pat. 16.—Ulcĕrātio, ōnis, f. *a breaking out into ulcers* or *sores*, *an ulcer*, Senec. de const. sap. 6. oris gingivarumque ulcerationem emendare, Plin. 34, 11 f. 27.

Ulex, īcis, f. *an herb like rosemary*; frutex per, aurumque retinens, Plin. 33, 4 f. 21, 4.

Uligo, ĭnis, f. *the natural moisture of the earth, oziness*; pinguis humus, dulcique virgine laeta, Virg. G. 2, 184. et ibi Serv. & Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7. pestiferâ Pompetini uligine campi, Sil. 8, 381. uligine redundat regio, Luc. 1, 6, 16. solet autem salsam nonnunquam et amaram uliginem vomere terra, ib. 2, 9, 1. menta dulcem desiderat uliginem, ib. 11, 5, 7. locus uligine profundâ, idem ad gradum instabilis, Tac. An. 1, 64.—Uliginōsus, a, um, *moist, wet, plashy, marshy*; ager uliginosus dicitur, qui semper humidus est; humidus autem, qui siccari aliquando possit, Serv. ad Virg. G. 2, 184. locus ad—libellam aequus, cùm aquae non habent delapsum, fieri solet uliginosus; locus inaequalis

nacqualis,—propter lacunas aquosus, Varr. r. 1, 5, 6. saliceus vel riguus ager vel uliginosus optimè alit. Col. 4, 30, 3. *add.* 2, 4, 6 &c. Plin. 17, 5.

ULLUS, a, um; ius, rar. i, *(q. unŭlus, ab unus,) any, any one;* omnino ullius rei nemo fuit emptor, cui defuerit hic venditor, Cic. Phil. 2, 38. nullum, inquam horum *(sc.* signorum) reliquit, neque aliud ullum tamen praeter unum pervetus ligneum, Cic. Verr. 4, 3. debebat Epicrates ullum nummum nemini, ib. 2, 24. fine ullâ facultate navium, ib. 5, 3. si ullo modo est, ut possit, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 102.—neque ego in ullam partem disputo, *for* in alterutram partem, Cic. Verr. 5, 3.—* *the penult. of* ullius *in poetry is common*; nec te ullius violentia vincat, Virg. A. 11, 354. arcanum neque tu scrutaberis ullius unquam, Hor. ep. 1, 18, 37.—* ulli, *for* ullius, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 38.—*so* ullae *in the dat. for* alli, Lucr. 1, 687.

ULMUS, i, f. *an elm-tree;* ulmisque adjungere vites, Virg. G. 1, 2. stratus humi palmes viduas desiderat ulmos, Juv. 8, 7. ulmus marita, *i. e.* vitem adjunctam habens, Quinctil. 8, 3, 8. amictae vitibus ulmi, Ov. M. 10, 100. fortes ulmi, Virg. G. 2, 83. foecundae frondibus, ib. 446. ulmi Falernae, *i. e.* Falernae vites ulmis sultae, Juv. 6, 148. patulâ pecus omne sub ulmo est, Pers. 3, 6. initio veris—sameram ulmi promunt, *the elms disclose their seeds*, Col. 9, 13, 2. ulmus apium ventrem solvunt; ib. ulmorum genera, satio, et cultura, Col. 5, 6. Plin. 16, 17. & 17, 11.—ULMEUS, a. *of elm;* ulmea frons, Col. 6, 3, 6. ulmeae virgae, *elm-rods*, with which slaves were scourged, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 74 & 94. quem Apelles Zeuxisque pingent pigmentis ulmeis, i. e. virgis ex ulmo caedent, Id. Epid. 5, 1, 20. totâ sonat ulmea cocna Saburrâ, *the wooden supper resounds over the whole street called* Saburra, i. e. representations in wood of different kinds of meat, with which Trypherus taught his scholars the art of carving; Juvenal. 11, 141. (A. 449.)—ULMĀRIUM, i, n. *a place planted with elms*, Plin. 17, 11 f. 15.—ULMITRĪBA, ae, m. *(i. e.* qui ulmos terit,) *one who is often beaten with elm-rods*, Plaut Pers. 2, 4, 7.

ULNA, ae, (ὠλένη,) *the arm, properly the part below the elbow;* also *the whole arm*, from the shoulder to the hand: terrestrium uni homini juguli, humeri; ceteris armi: uni ulnae, Plin. 11, 43 f. 98. pueri instar bimuli, tremulâ patris dormientis in ulnâ, Catull. 17, 13. aliquem ulnis tollere, Ov. M. 9, 651. *so* attollere, ib. 7, 847. quaereasque per arva piorum (Orpheus) invenit Eurydicen, cupidisque amplectitur ulnis, ib. 11, 63. fovere aliquem ulnis, Propert. 2, 14, 11. ulnis prensare aliquem, Lucan. 3, 664. validis gurges frangitur ulnis, Sil. 3, 457. Claelia—interrita Tibrim tranavit, frangens undam pueribus ulnis, Id. 10, 497.—arboris ejus crassitudo quatuor hominum ulnas complectentium implebat, *that tree was as thick as four men with their arms extended could embrace*, Plin. 16, 40 f. 76. *so* arbor—crassitudinis ad trium hominum complexum, ib.—¶ 2. *a cubit*, or the measure from the tip of the elbow to the end of the middle finger, Virg. E. 3, 105. et ibi Serv. *edd.* G. 3, 355. Hor. epod. 4, 7. mensuraque roboris ulnas quinque ter implebat, Ov. M. 8, 748.

ULPICUM, i, n. *a kind of large garlic, Punick* or *Carthaginian garlick*, Col 11, 3, 20 & 21. 10, 113. Cato, 71. Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 35.

ULTIO, ōnis, f. *revenge; see* ULCISCI.

ULTRA, praep. cum accus. *beyond;* ab antiquo ULS, ut citra a cis, Festus:—uls, et cis Tiberim, *for* ultra, et citra Tiberim, Varr. L. L. 4, 15. Digest. 1, 2, 2 m. *vid.* Gell. 12, 13.—Caesar paulo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 66. ultra Silianam villam est villula sordida, et valde pusilla, Cic. Att. 12, 27. cùm audirent saepe ab iis cis Padum, ultraque, legiones Etruscorum fusas, Liv. 5, 35. diruta *sc.* castella, quae ultra Euphratem communierat Corbulo, Tac. An. 15, 17. ultra terminum vagari, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 10. si piguit portas ultra procedere, Propert. 4, 7, 29.—* *metaph.* sed adhibent modum quendam, quem ultra progredi non oporteat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17. *cf.* Hor. S. 1, 1, 106. nihil enim pejus est iis (paedagogis,) qui paullum aliquid ultra primas literas progressi, falsam sibi scientiae persuasionem induerunt, Quinctil. 1, 1, 8. quamvis enim est omnis HYPERBŎLE ultra fidem; non tamen esse debet ultra modum, Id. 8, 6, 73. quis unquam tanto damno senatorem coëgit? aut quid est ultra pignus et multam? Cic. Phil. 1, 5. (A. 9.) trepidare ultra fas, *more than is proper*, Hor. od. 3, 29, 32. aut si ultra placitum laudârit, *i. e.* plus quàm ipsi placeat, *more than is agreeable to him*, Virg. E. 7, 27. vires ultra sortemque senectae, Id. A. 6, 114. cum ille, ultra jus victoriae, in templa, et sepulchra ipsa saeviret, *more than victory permits*, Flor. 2, 7. Maecenas otio ac mollitiis paene ultra feminam fluens, *al.* ultra famam, Paterc. 2, 88. juvenis ultra barbarum promptus ingenio, ib. 118.—ultra eum numerum, Hirt. B. Alex. 21.—non ultra heminam aquae assumere, Cels. 4, 2, 61.—ultra haec quae diximus, *besides*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 24.—Gorgias—ultra Socratem usque duravit, Quinctil. 3, 1, 9.—ULTRA, adv. *more, farther, besides*; si probabilia dicentur, nil ultrà requiratis, Cic. de Univ. 3. estne aliquid ultrà, quò progredi crudelitas possit? Cic. Verr. 5. 45. oratio scripta elegantissimè sententiis, verbis, ut nihil possit ultrà, Cic. Att. 15, 1. nec ultrà bellum Latinum dilatum est, *longer*, Liv. 2, 19. *so* quem ultrà esse usum mei—credam? Quinctil. 6. pr. 3. quid ultrà tendis? *why do you go farther?* i. e. what do you desire more? Hor. od. 2, 18, 32. quid ultrà provehor, et fando surgentes demoror austros? *why do I proceed farther?* Virg. A. 3, 480. quos alios muros, quae jam ultrà moenia habetis? ib. 9, 782.—* *with* QUAM; ultrà enim quò progrediar, quàm ut veri videam similia, non habeo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9. *cf.* Id. Inv. 1, 18. potio non ultrà danda est, quàm ut vitam sustineat, Cels. 3, 21, 23. *cf.* 3, 6, 50. per dies aliquos nihil ultrà motum, quàm ut haec duae turmae ostenderentur, Liv. 40, 30. nec ultrà moratus, quàm dum Scytharum auxilia conciret, Tac. An. 6,

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44. ultrà citràque pervolare, *on this side, and that*, Plin. 10, 23 f. 31. laetus in praesens animus quod ultrà est, oderit curare, *let a mind happy for the present, avoid being solicitous about what is to come*, Hor. od. 2, 16, 25.———

ULTERIOR, us. *compar. (ab antiquo* ULTER *v.* ultĕrus,) *farther, on the farther side;* ulterior Gallia, *farther Gaul*, i. e. on the farther side of the Alps from Rome, Cic. de prov. conf. 15. ulterius medio ſpatium ſol altus habebat, i. e. *had paſſed the meridian*, Ov. M. 2, 417. tendebantque manus, ripae ulterioris amore, Virg. A. 6, 314. Moſellae pons, qui ulteriora coloniae annectit, *the places of the colony beyond the river*, Tac. H. 4, 77. *cf.* G. 17. ulterior pars urbis, *i. e.* remotior, Liv. 34, 20.—* *metaph.* ulteriora mirari, praeſentia ſequi, *to admire paſt things*, Tac. H. 4, 8.—ULTERIUS, adv. *farther;* inde abit ulteriùs, *he goes farther*, Ov. M. 2, 873. ulteriùs ne tende odiis, Virg. A. 12, 938. rogabat ulteriùs juſto, *more than is proper*, Ov. M. 6, 469. *add.* 12, 344. non tulit ulteriùs, *he could bear it no longer*, ib. 3, 487.—ULTIMUS, a, um, ſuperl. *laſt, utmoſt, the fartheſt* or *farthermoſt*, ultima ſemper expectanda dies homini, Ov. M. 3, 135. ultima vox, ib. 3, 499. ultima celeſtûm terras Aſtraea reliquit, ib. 1, 150 Cremutius Cordus poſtulatur *i. e.* accuſatur, quod, editis annalibus, —C. Caſſium ultimum Romanorum dixiſſet, Tac An. 4, 34. receſſum primis ultimi non dabant, Caeſ. B. G. 5, 42. mors ultima linea rerum eſt, Hor. ep. 1, 16 f. luna, quae ultima a caelo, citima terris, luce lucebat alienâ, *fartheſt from heaven, neareſt to the earth*, Cic. ſomn. Scip. 3 f.—ad ultimum ſupplicium progredi, *to capital puniſhment*, Caeſ. B. C. 1, 84. *ſo* ultimum ſupplicium de aliquo ſumere, Plin. *cf.* 8, 14, 24. *cf.* Curt. 6, 7, 31. ultimam poenam alicui remittere, Liv. 3, 48 f. *cf.* Plin. ep. 2, 11, 8. ultima plorato ſubdita flamma rogo, Ov. F. 4. 856. (A. 481.) ultimus lapis, *i. e.* cippus v. columella ſepulchralis, Propert. 1, 17, 20. ultimae cerae, *i. e.* teſtamentum v. ultima pars teſtamenti, Martial. 4, 70. (A. 58.) quis hic eſt ſenex, quem video in ultimâ platea, *in the utmoſt part of the ſtreet*, Ter. Phor. 1, 4, 38. eſt mihi in ultimis conclave aedibus quoddam retro, *i. e.* in intimâ parte aedium, Id. Heaut. 5, 1, 29. in ultimam provinciam ſe recepit, *to the moſt remote part of the province*, Cic. 5, 10 f. ultima cauda, *the extremity of the tail*, Plin. 9, 5 f. 4. ultima mandate claudetur epiſtola parvo, *my letter ſhall be concluded with a ſmall requeſt*, Ov. ep. 13, 165. ultimo menſe Junio, *in the end of June*, Col. 11, 2, 56. *ſo* menſe Martio ultimo, Pallad. 4, 10, 6. ultimo Aprili, ib. f. 23. quinquatribus ultimis, *i. e.* ultimo die quinquatruum, Liv. 44, 20. ultima crudelitas, *the utmoſt cruelty*, Liv. 42, 7. ab ultimâ ſpe dimicare, *to fight in defence of one's laſt hope* or *chance of ſafety*, Liv. 10, 31. certamine ultimo fortunam experiri ſtatuit, *in a final* or *deciſive battle*, Id. 7, 37. Patres ad ultimum dimicationis rati rem venturam, *to the laſt puſh* or *to the moſt violent ſtruggle*, Liv. 2, 56. dictator—ad ultimum prope deſperatae reipublicae auxilium deſcendit, *had recourſe to an expedient* or *method of recruiting the army never uſed but in deſperate conjunctures*, Liv. 23, 14.—vulpes—pervenit ad draconis ſpeluncam ultimam, *to the deepeſt part of a dragon's den*, or *the moſt remote from the ſurface of the ground*, Phaedr. 4, 19, 3. ultimae terrae, *the moſt diſtant* or *remote countries*, Cic. Manil. 16. *ſo* ultimae gentes, Cic. Fam. 15, 9. 2 regibus ultimis, ib. 9, 15, 13. ultima Thule, Virg. G. 1, 30.—ultima Gallia, *for* ulterior, Cic. Phil. 5, 2. & 7, 1. *but* antè in mediâ Galliâ fuit, quàm in ultimâ timeretur *ſc.* Caeſar, *he was in the middle of Gaul, before he was feared by the extremity* of it next to Italy, Flor. 3, 10.—ab ultimis Orientis terminis, Liv. 35, 48. ab ultimis Orientis partibus, Id. 37, 59. ab oceano terrarumque ultimis oris, 5, 37. *cf.* 21, 10. ultimique hominum exiſtimati Morini, Plin. 19, 1 f. 2.—¶ 2. *the moſt remote* or *the firſt*, in looking or tracing backwards,—tu ſanguinis ultimus auctor, Virg. A. 7. 49. *ſo* memoriam pueritiae recordari ultimam, Cic Arch. 2. Ponpeonius Atticus, ab origine ultimâ ſtirpis Romanae, Nep. 24, 1. ibi Tarquinii maledicta ab ſtirpe ultimâ orſus, *beginning his invectives from the firſt origin of the family* of Servius, Liv. 1, 57. in fabulis, ab ultimâ antiquitate repetitis, tria vix amicorum paria reperiuntur, *traced from the moſt remote antiquity*, Cic. Fin. 2, 20. *cf.* Inv. 2, 2. prov. conſ. 18. ab ultimâ ſeculorum memoriâ, Juſtin. 12, c. ult. *cf.* 2, 1. ultima quid referam, quorum mihi cana ſenectus auctor *ſc.* eſt? *why ſhould I mention ancient* or *remote things*, Ov. ep. 14, 108.—* *moſt excellent;* ſummum bonum, quod ultimum appello, Cic. Fin. 3, 9 & 10. ultimae perfectaeque naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 12.—* *the loweſt* or *neareſt;* conſul parſimoniâ, et vigiliis, et labore cum ultimis militum certare, *for* certabat, Liv. 34, 18. Pſeudophilippus—ſe Philippum, regiaeque ſtirpis ferebat, cùm eſſet ultimae, Paterc. 1, 11. vir ultimae ſortis, Flor. 2, 14, 3. ex ultima plebe, Curt. 6, 8, 10. & 10, 7, 1. non modò ignobilis, ſed etiam ultimae ſortis, Curt. 9, 2, 6. tibi quoque, inter multa egregia, non in ultima laudum hoc fuerit, Liv. 30, 30. *cf.* Ov. ad Liv. 44. non faſtidienda haec quoque ſcientia, atque non in ultimis ponenda, Plin. 17, 12 f. 18. ille tuos quondam non ultimus inter amicos, Ov. P. 2, 5, 1. Iliacas igitur claſſes, atque ultima Teucrûm juſſa ſequar? *and ſhall I ſubmit to the meaneſt* or *moſt ignominious commands of the Trojans?* Virg. A. 4, 537.—¶ 3. *groateſt*, in a bad ſenſe; nimiùm timemus mortem et exilium, et paupertatem; haec videntur Ciceroni ultima eſſe in malis, Brut. ad Attic. Cic. ad Brut. 17 m. onuſti praedâ per ſcelus ultimum parta, Curt. 5, 12, 17. nitrum, et alumen, marina aqua calida; et fabae putamina, vel ervi, (vitibus) ultima venena ſunt, Plin. 17, 24 f. 37 f. obſidionem paſſus ſum, Pergami incluſus cum diſcrimine ultimo ſimul vitae regnique, *with the greateſt* or *utmoſt hazard of* loſing *both my life and kingdom*, Liv. 37, 53.—* ULTIMUM *uſed as a ſubſt.* or *with a ſubſt. underſtood;* ultimum caudae, *the extremity* or *end*, Plin. 11, 29 f. 35 f. caelum ipſum,

sum, quod extremum, atque ultimum mundi est, Cic. Div. 2, 43 f. si fidem ad ultimum fratri praestitisset, *to the last* or *to the end of life*, Liv. 45, 19 f. prius itaque quàm ultima experirentur, senatum iterum consulere placuit, *before they should have recourse to extremities*, Liv. 2, 28 f. omnia ultima pati, quàm se regi tradere maluerunt, *to endure the last* or *greatest extremities*, Liv. 37, 54. *so* ultima pro fide experiri decreverat, Curt. 5, 3, 4. *cf.* 3, 1, 6. 8, 14, 35. Senec. Clem. 1, 14. ultima nunc patior, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 11. ultima jam passi comites belloque fretoque, deficiunt, Ov. M. 14, 483.—stagni tamen ultima vivo cespite cinguntur, *the edges of the pool* or *lake are surrounded with green turf*, ib. 4, 300.—* ad ultimum, *at last*, Liv. 1, 53. 5, 10. 26, 27.—ad ultima *sc.* tempora, *to the last*, Ov. F. 3, 573.—pace tamen sisti bellum, nec in ultima ferro decertare, placet, *and not to fight with the sword to the last extremity*, Ov. M. 14, 803.—ULTIMÙM, adv. *for the last time*, Liv. 1, 29. Curt. 5, 12, 8.—ULTIMÒ, adv. *at last*, Suet. Ner. 32 f.

ULTRÒ, adv. *of one's own accord, voluntarily, spontaneously*; hac famâ impulsus Chremes, ultro ad me venit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 73. non eam? ne nunc quidem cum arcessor ultro, Id. Eun. 1, 1, 2 &c. *cf.* 2, 2, 19. 4, 7, 42 & 43. non ultro me petiit, Ov. M. 2, 567. ultro petitus Numa, ib. 15, 480. nec mihi quicquam tali tempore in mentem venit optare, quod non ultro mihi Caesar detulerit, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, at mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis Amyntas, Virg. E. 3, 66 offerendum ultro rati, quod amissuri erant, Liv. 1, 17. *f* 40, 23.—* *first*, *before another* in doing a thing; ultro bellum Philippo Romani inferebant, quum ipse facturus esset, Liv. 23, 38. ultro accusant, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 5. ô audaciam! ultro me accusatum advenit, Ter. Phor. 2, 3, 13. insidiatur ultro mihi, Liv. 40, 12.—* *over and above*, *besides*; his lacrimis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro, Virg. A. 2, 145. etiam ultro derisum advenit, Ter Eun. 5, 2, 21. sibi ultro per contumelias hostem insultare, Liv. 3, 62. *cf.* 1, 5. 4, 27. 21, 28. Cic. Flac. 19.—* *to and fro*; cùm saepe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42. postea homines cursare ultro et citro non destiterunt, Cic. Rosc. A. 32. *cf.* N. D. 2, 33. Liv. 40, 20. Suet. Cal. 19.—* multisque verbis ultro citroque habitis, ille nobis consumptus est dies, *on both sides*, *on one side and the other*, *mutually*, Cic. somn. Scip. 1. *cf.* Off. 1, 17. Amic. 22 f.—ULTRONEUS, a. *spontaneous*, *voluntary*, Senec. N. Q. 2, c. ult.

ULTROTRIBŪTA, ōrum, n. *the expences of the publick works* let by the censors to undertakers, at a certain sum for the whole, Liv. 39, 44. & 43, 16.—* *metaph.* virtus saepius in ultrotributis est *sc.* quam in vectigalibus, i. e. *is oftener employed in expending than in receiving money*; for in the ULTROTRIBUTA, undertakers were obliged to lay out money before they received payment from the treasury: but in the VECTIGALIA, the farmers first received the money, and then paid it into the publick treasury, Senec de ben. 4, 1.

ULTUS, part. *having revenged*; &c. *see* Ulciscor.

ULVA, ae, f. *sedge*, *a kind of reed that grows in fens*, or *on the sea-shore*; limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulvâ delitui, Virg. A. 2, 135. *cf.* 6, 416. ulva fluminea, Ov. F. 5, 519. lupus ulvis palustribus exit, Ov. M. 11, 366. torus de mollibus ulvis, ib. 8, 655. steriles ulvae, 4, 299. Laurens aper ulvis, et arundine pinguis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 42.

ULŬLA, ae, f *an owl* or *howlet*, Virg. E. 8, 55. Plin. 10, 12 f. 16.—ULŬLĀRE, *to howl*; vimque canes ululare per umbram, Virg. A. 6, 257. formae magnorum ululare luporum, ib. 7, 18. *cf.* Ov. M. 4, 404.—* *to shriek* or *cry aloud*; summoque ululârunt vertice nymphae, Virg. A. 4, 168. *cf.* Ov. F. 2, 553 ep 2, 117.—* *to raise a confused noise*; *for joy*; laetis ululare triumphis, Lucan. 6, 261.—* *to ring* or *resound*; penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes femineis ululant, Virg. Aen. 2, 48. *cf.* Sil. 6, 285.—ululantes lupi, Virg. G. 1, 486. ululante dolore, Sil. 6, 563. ululanti voce, Cic. Or. 6.—nocturnisque Hecâte triviis ululata per urbem, *invoked with howling*, Virg. A. 4, 609. *so* nulloque ululata dolore—Lucina, Stat. Th. 3, 158.—* ululataque tellus intremit, *filled with howlings*, V Flac. 4, 608. juga Circes Dulichiis ululata lupis, *howled upon by wolves*, Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 85. praelia ululata, *fought with shouts*, Id. Th. 9, 724. victor ululatus, *honoured with the shouts of victory* or *triumph*, ib. 178.—ULŬLĀTUS, ûs, m. *an howling* or *yelling*, *a loud confused clamour*, *a shout*, *a crying* or *shrieking*; tum verò suo more victoriam conclamant, atque ululatum tollunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 36. clamore et ululatu suorum animos confirmabant, ib. 7, 80. lamentis gemituque, et femineo ululatu tecta fremunt, Virg. A. 4, 667. Liber adest, festique fremunt. ululatibus agri, Ov. M. 3, 528. *add.* Stat. Th. 9, 177. Catul 62, 24.

UMBER, bri, m *sc* canis, *an Umbrian dog*, much valued by hunters, Virg. A. 12, 753. *cf.* Sil. 3 295.—* *a kind of mongrel sheep*, Plin. 8, 49 f. 75.

UMBELLA, ae. f. (*dim. ab* umbrâ,) *a little shade* or *screen* to keep off the sun, *an umbrella*, Martial 11, 74. & 14, 28. Juvenal. 9, 50.

UMBĪLĪCUS, i. m. *the navel*, *the middle point of the belly*, by which the *fetus* adheres to the mother, and is nourished by her;—venarum in umbilico nodus et coitus, *in the navel all the veins meet in a round knot*, Plin. 11, 37 f. 69 f. a genibus ad umbilicum, Cels. 7, 26, 1. 5. sunt ettiam circa umbilicum plura vitia, *there are several disorders about the navel*, Id. 7, 14, 1. umbilico tenus, *up to the navel*, Liv. 26, 45.—* *the umbilical cord*; medicus deinde finistrâ manu leniter trahere umbilicum debet, ita, ne abrumpat, Cels. 7, 29, 41.—¶ 2. metaph. *the navel* or *middle part of any thing*; qui locus (*sc.* Ennensium nemus,) quod in mediâ est insulâ situs, umbilicus Siciliae nominatur, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. Aetôli, qui umbilicum Graeciae incolerent, Liv 35 18. Massilienses—in eâ meritò dignitate audimus apud vos esse, ac si medium umbilicum Graeciae incolerent, Id. 37, 54. Delphi, quondam communi

mune humani generis oraculum, umbilicus orbis terrarum, Id. 38, 48. *cf.* Cic. Div. 2, 56. (G. 2.) in agro Reatino Cutiliae lacum, in quo fluctuet insula, Italiae umbilicum esse M. Varro tradit, Plin. 3, 12 f. 17 f.—* *a ball* or *bost* of wood, bone, ivory, or the like, affixed to a book, when finished; or to each end of the stick, on which the volume was rolled up, (A. 510.)—*hence*, deus me vetat inceptos, olim promissum carmen, lambos ad umbilicum adducere, *i. e.* finire, *to finish* or *to bring to a conclusion*, Hor. epod. 14, 8. *So* jam pervenimus usque ad umbilicos, Martial. 4, 91—* umbilicus illis *(so.* Ponticis nucibus est) intus in ventre medio, *a sprit* or *germ* like a navel. Plin. 15, 22 f. 24.—umbilicus ovis a cacumine inest, ceu gutta eminens in putamine, *a kind of round knot, like a drop rising above the rest within the shell*, Id. 10, 52 f. 74 f.—umbilicus lupini, *the tip, end* or *extremity of a lupin*, Id. 18, 14 f. 36 f. —pilulae candicantes umbilicis, *white at the extremities*, Id. 16, 7 f. 10.—* *a small circle*, Id. 18, 33 f. 76. *add.* 37, 5 f. 20.—* *the gnomon stile* or *pin of a dial*, Id. 6, 34 f. 39.—* plur. *a kind of cockles, with a round shell, like a navel*, Cic. Or. 2, 6. Val. Max. 8, 8, 1.—Umbilicātus, a, um, *made in the form of a navel*; in alvo mediâ plerisque umbilicatum, unde primùm spargitur radix, *in the middle of the belly of most* date-kernels, *there is a round speck, from which the chit* or *root first begins to sprout*, Plin. 13, 4 f. 7.

UMBO, ōnis, m. *any round prominence on a plain surface*; particularly, *the bost of a shield* or *buckler*: telum imbelle sine ictu conjecit, rauco quod protinus aere repulsum, et summo clypei nequidquam umbone pependit, Virg. A. 2, 544. —* per synecdoch. *a shield* or *target*; tegmina tuta cavant capitum, flectuntque salignas umbonum crates, ib. 7, 632. nec sufficit umbo ictibus, ib. 9, 810. *cf.* 10, 884. adfurgentem regem umbone resupinat, Liv. 4, 19. *cf.* 3, 10. 9, 41. 30, 34. umbone se protegere, Justin. 33, 2. teritur junctis umbonibus umbo, Sil. 4, 354. *add.* Lucan. 6, 192. Stat. Th. 1, 377. 9, 147. Juvenal. 2, 46. V. Flac. 3, 90.—* *the arm, which holds the shield*; clypeum nec sustinet umbo, Stat. Th. 2, 671. *cf.* Martial. 3, 46—¶ 2. *the folds of the* toga collected into a knot on the breast at the left arm, Tertullian. de pallio, c. 5.—*put for the* toga, Pers. 5, 33. (A. 412.)—¶ 3. *any prominence*; undisonae quos circuit umbo Malcae, *the promontory*, Stat. Achil. 1, 408. Isthmius umbo, *i. e.* ipse isthmus, Id. Th. 7, 15. umbo montis, *the top* or *ridge*, Id. Silv. 3, 1, 110.—hilspida circum *(sc.* vallem) stant juga, et objectus geminis umbonibus agger campum exire vetat, *and a kind of rampart with a double prominence confines the plain*, Id. Th. 6, 257. tunc umbonibus hinc et hinc coactis, et crebris iter alligare gomphis, *they bound* or *strengthened the road* (via Domitiana) *by buttresses raised on each side*, to prevent the middle part from giving way, Stat. Silv. 4, 3, 47.—hinc saxeus umbo arbiter agricolis finem jacet inter utrumque, *a stone rounded at the top* like the boss of a shield, which served *as a landmark to* limit the farms of husbandmen, Id. Th. 6, 332.—* Arabicae (sardoniches) excellunt candore circuli praelucido,—in ipsis umbonibus nitente, *i. e.* in mediis partibus lapidis, *in the boss* of the gem, Plin. 37, 6 f. 23. *cf.* Solin. c. 33.

UMBRA, ae, f. *a shadow* or *shade*; plutei umbra, Cic. Or. 1, 7 f. lentus *(i. e.* recubans) in umbra, Virg. E. 1, 4. majoresque cadant altis de montibus umbrae, ib. f. *cf.* 5, 70. A. 6, 257 arbor umbram facit, Id. G. 2, 58. sub umbrâ ducere pocula, *to drink in the shade*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 22. fecerat exiguas jam sol altissimus umbras, Ov. M. 3, 58. Lesbos habet oppida Hephaestiam, et Myrinam, in cujus forum solstitio Athos ejaculatur umbram, Plin. 4, 12 f. 23. tradunt in Syene oppido, quod est supra Alexandriam quinque millibus stadiorum, solstitii die medio nullam umbram jaci; puteumque ejus experimenti gratiâ factum, totum illuminari: *et* quo apparere, tum solem illi loco supra verticem esse, Plin. 2, 73 f. 75. rursus in Meroë, (insula haec Aethiopum, quinque millibus stadiorum a Syene in amne Nilo habitatur,) bis anno absumi umbras, *i. e.* nullam umbram jaci, ib. in Indiae gente Oretum, mons est Maleus nomine, juxta quem umbrae aestate in austrum, hieme in septemtrionem jaciuntur *sc.* medio die, &c. ib. *cf.* 6, 29 f. 34 —umbra terrae soli officiens noctem efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19. *cf.* Div. 2, 6. humentemque aurora polo dimoverat umbram, Virg. A. 3, 589. *cf.* 2, 251 &621. 6, 452. 9, 373. jam non inducere terris umbras—parabat, Hor. S. 1, 5, 9.—quibusdam smaragdis intercurrit umbra, surdusque fit colos, Plin. 37, 5 f. 18.—* *shade, a dark* or *less bright colour in a picture*; tandem et ars ipsa distinxit, et invenit lumen atque umbras, differentiâ colorum alternâ vice sese excitante, Plin. 35, 5 f. 11. Nicias lumen et umbras custodivit, atque ut eminerent e tabulis picturae, maximè curavit, ib. c. 11 f. 40. *cf.* 33, 13 f. 57. quàm multa vident pictores in umbris, et in eminentiâ, quae nos non videmus! Cic. Acad. 4, 7. *hence* habeat tamen illa in dicendo admiratio et summa laus umbram aliquam et recessum, quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, extare atque eminere videatur, i. e. *in a splendid oration let there be some parts void of ornaments*, or as it were, *of the colours of tropes and figures*, Cic. Or. 3, 26.—* per metonym. *any thing that shades*; as *trees, tents, houses*, &c. ruris opaci falce premes umbras, *i. e.* frondes et ramos arborum umbram facientium amputabis, Virg. G. 1, 157. sub incertas zephyris mutantibus (*al.* motantibus) umbras, *i. e.* arbores frondosas tremulis ventis commotas, Id. E. 5, 5. inducite fontibus umbras, *form a shade over the fountains* by planting shady trees or shrubs around them; or *cover the fountains with shady boughs*, ib. v. 40. *so* quis—viridi fontes induceret umbrâ? ib. 9, 20. nudus arboris Othrys erat, nec habebat Pelion umbras *i. e.* arbores, Ov. M. 12, 513. ignis nutritus fluvio populatur fervidus umbras, *i. e.* arbores in ripâ fluminis, Sil. 4, 681. *cf.* 14, 301. 12, 354.—* sed non erat illi arcus, et ex humeris nullae fulgentibus umbrae, *i. e.* pharetra, Stat. Silv. 3, 4, 79. duris roscis venit umbra genis, *i. e.* imago e barba,

ba, Id. Th. 4, 336. summae cassidis umbra, *i. e.* crista, ib. 6, 226.—* vacuâ tonsoris in umbrâ, *i. e.* tabernâ, Hor. ep. 1, 7, 50. Pompeiâ lentus spatiare sub umbrâ, *i. e.* in porticu Pompeii, Ov. Art. 1, 67 *cf.* 3, 387. Propert. 4, 8, 75. Martial. 11, 48. ad pugnam qui rhetoricâ descendit ab umbrâ, *from a rhetorical school to real pleading at the bar* or *in the* forum, Juvenal. 7, 173. studia in umbrâ educata, *studies pursued privately* or *in retirement*, Tac. An. 14, 53.—* umbram facere alicui, *to obscure* or *diminish his glory*, Sil. 14, 282. —* *an uninvited guest, who accompanied a great man to a feast*, (quia illum sequebatur, tanquam umbra corpus,) Hor. S. 2, 8, 21. locus est et pluribus umbris, Id. ep. 1, 5, 28. (A. 437.)—¶ 3. *a shadow* or *faint appearance of a thing*; veri juris, germanaeque justitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus; umbrâ et imaginibus utimur, Cic. Off. 3, 17. *add.* Id. Att. 7, 11. Mur. 6. Pis. 24. nihil amas; umbra es amantium magis, quàm amator, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 31. belli per Grajas umbram circumtulit oras, Sil. 15, 316. umbram libertatis servare, Lucan. 3, 146. mendacique diu pietatis fallitur umbrâ, *by the false shadow* or *appearance of fraternal affection*, Ov. M. 9, 459. magica ars habens quasdam veritatis umbras, Plin. 30, 2 s. 6.—* umbras timet, *he fears shadows*, i. e. *he is frightened without a just cause*, Cic. Att. 15, 20. umbram suam timet, Cic. de petit. cons. c. 2. *cf.* Propert. 2, 25, 19. —* *a colour* or *pretext*; sub umbrâ foederis aequi servitutem toleratis, Liv. 8, 4. *cf.* Claudian. de laud. Stilich. 1, 272.—* *a shade, protection* or *defence*; umbrâ auxilii vestri tegi possumus, Liv. 7, 30. sub umbrâ auxilii vestri latere volunt, Id. 32, 21. *cf.* 34, 9. Justin. 5, 2 —* *repose and peace*; nos, Macer, ignavâ Veneris cessamus in umbrâ, Ov. A. 2, 18, 3. *cf.* Albinovan. apud Ov. 2, 93. cedat—umbra soli, i. e. *let the study of jurisprudence yield to the art of war*, Cic. Mur. 14.—¶ 4. *a shade, the soul separated from the body after death*, supposed to be discernible by the sight in the infernal regions, but not to be felt by the touch, *a ghost, manes*; umbrae tenues, simulacraque luce carentûm, *thin* or *airy shades, and phantoms of the dead*, Virg. G. 4, 472. *cf.* v. 51 *so* exsangues umbrae, Id. A. 6, 401. salvete,—animaeque umbraeque paternae, ib. 5, 81. *cf.* Ov. 11, 660. nos ubi decidimus, quò pius Aeneas, quò dives Tullus, et Ancus, pulvis et umbra sumus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 14. cùm tenuem fuero mutatus in umbram, Tibul. 3, 2, 9. omnibus locis umbra adero, Virg. A. 4, 386. ire sub umbras, *i. e.* ad inferos, ib. 660. *so* descendit ad umbras, ib. 6, 404. vel Pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras, 4, 25. umbrarum hic locus est, ib. 390. non me—Tartara habent, tristesque umbrae, 5, 734. umbrarum rex, *i. e.* Pluto, Ov. 7, 249. *so* umbrarum dominus, ib. 10, 16.—tum vero Aeneas, subitis exterritus umbris, *by the sudden apparition*, ib. 4, 571.—¶ 5. *an amber* or *shade-fish*; tum corporis umbrae liventis, Ov. Halieut. 111. *add* Varr. L. L. 4, 12. Col. 8, 16, 8. Auson. in Mosell. 90.—Umbella, ae, f. *a small shade, an umbrella*, Martial. 14, 28.

—Umbraculum, i, n. *a shade*; lentae texunt umbracula vites, Virg. E, 9, 42. *cf.* Varr. R. R. 1, 51.—¶ 2. *an umbrella* or *parasol*; aurea pellebant tepidos umbracula soles, Ov. F. 2, 311. ipse tene distenta suis umbracula virgis, Id. Art. 2, 209. *cf.* Tibul. 2, 5, 97.—¶ 3. *a school*, Cic. Brut. 9. Leg. 3, 6.—Umbraticus, a. *living in the shade, retired, soft, delicate*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3 f. Senec. de ben. 4, 2.—* umbraticae literae, *composed by way of exercise at home or in school*, Plin. ep. 9, 2.—umbraticus doctor, *a private teacher*, Petron. c. 2.—Umbratilis, e, *of* or *pertaining to a shade, retired, soft*; vita umbratilis, et delicata, Cic. Tusc. 2. 11. Col. 2, 2.—* exercitatio umbratilis, *in a shady or covered place*, Cic. Or. 1, 34.—oratio, *a philosophical discourse, delivered in private*, or *in a school*, Cic. Orat. 19.—Umbrōsus, a. *full of shade, shady*; umbrosa ripa, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 23. vallis, Virg. G. 3, 331. cavernae, Id. A. 8, 242. ego locum aestate umbrosiorem vidi nunquam, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 2, 1.—¶ 2. *shady, affording a shade*; umbrosa silva, Propert. 1, 20, 7. crines umbrosa tegebat arundo, Virg. A. 8, 34. inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos, Id. E. 2, 3. umbrosae salices, Ov. F. 3, 17. fico solium maximum umbrosissimumque, Plin. 16, 26 s. 49.

UMBRARE, *to shade*; sol ruit interea, et montes umbrantur opaci, Virg. A. 3, 508. omnes ferè virgae, ne umbrent, abraduntur, Col. 5, 7, 2. quercus umbrabat comâ summi fastigia montis, Sil. 5, 488. montes umbrare olea, *i. e.* consertere oleas, Id. 14, 24.—atque umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu, Virg. A. 6, 772.—Umbrāticŏla, ae, f. (colo,) *fond of the shade, recluse, inactive*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 49.—Umbrifer, fera, um, *making* or *casting a shade, shady*; nemus umbriferum, Virg. A. 6, 473. umbriferae rupes, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11.—¶ 2. *carrying* or *bearing shades* or *ghosts*; supprime jam lacrimas; non est revocabilis istis, quem semel umbriferâ navita lintre tulit, Ov. ad. Liv. 6, 427. *cf.* Stat. Th. 1, 57. 8, 18.

ūNà, adv. (*ab* unus,) *together, all at once, in company with, at the same time, in the same place*; unà mecum, Virg. E. 2, 31. quaeso ut unà mecum ad matrem virginis eas, Ter. Ad. 4, 3. 7. *cf.* Plaut. 2, 1, 61. si in Italiâ Pompeius consistit, erimus unà, Cic. Att. 7, 10. *cf.* Fin. 2, 24. Brut. 21. Amic. 10. cohortes turbidas, ac, si unà forent, pracvalidas, dispergere, Tac. H. 2, 28. corpus onustum hesternis vitiis animum quoque praegravat unà, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77. i mecum, obsecro, unà simul, Plaut. Most. 2, 3, 43.—* *with the dative*; Pallas huic filius unà, una omnes juvenum primi, pauperque senatus, thura dabant, Virg. A. 8, 104.

Unanimus, a, um; & unanimis, e, (*ex* unus *et* animus,) *of one mind, heart* or *will, with one consent and accord, cordial, unanimous, loving, affectionate*; unanimi fratres, Stat. Th. 8, 669 ego tu sum, tu es ego; unanimi sumus, (*al.* unanimes, *al.* uni animi,) Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 49. tu potes unanimos armare in praelia fratres, Virg. A. 7, 335.

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7, 335. unanimam furorem, (*al.* unanimem) *affectionate*, ib. 4, 8. vos unanimi densete catervas, *with one accord*, 12, 264.—UNANIMITAS, ātis, f. *unanimity, concord, agreement* of mind and will, Liv. 40, 8.——

Undēvicesĭmus *v.* undevicesimus,—a legio, *the one and twentieth legion*, Tac. An. 1, 45. H. 2, 43. —UNDEVICESIMĀNUS *sc.* miles, *a* soldier of the 21st legion, Tac. An. 1, 37 & 51. H. 2, 43.

UNCIA, ae, f. (ὄγκια, una *ex duodecim partibus assis,*) *the twelfth part of an* AS *or pound, an ounce*; uncia aloës, Plin. 20, 13 s. 51. prope fin. uncia auri, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 3—si de quincunce remota est uncia, quid superat?—triens, Hor. Art. 327.—¶ 2. *the twelfth part of any whole*; uncia jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 10, *cf.* 5, 2, 6. heres ex asse, *heir of the 12th part of one's fortune*, Cic. Att. 13, 48. *cf.* 7, 2. ex uncia heres erat patris sui Galla, Senec. controv. 4, 28 post. med. (A. 61.) digitus est sextadecima pars pedis, uncia duodecima, Frontin. de aquaed. 24. non erit uncia tota, *sc.* debiti, *there will not be enough to pay a whole 12th part* of the debt, Martial. 9, 4, 5.—¶ 3. *the least part of any thing*; neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi nisi hoc quod fero hic in rete, *I have not caught an ounce weight of fish to day*, i. e. *none but*, &c. Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 8. *so* adeo nulla uncia nobis est eboris, Juvenal. 11, 131. nulla de nostro nobis uncia venit apro. Martial. 9, 49 f.—UNCIŎLA, ae, f. *a little ounce*; unciolam Proculeius habet, sed Gillo deuncem, Proculeius *has one twelth part* of the estate, *but* Gillo *eleven parts*, Juv. 1, 40.—UNCIĀTIM, adv. *ounce by ounce, by single ounces*; quod ille unciatim vix de dimenso suo, suum defraudans genium, comparsit miser, Ter. Phor. 1, 1, 9. datur (axungiæ) et phthisicis unciatim, cum vini veteris heminâ decocta, donec tres unciae è toto restent, Plin. 28, 9 s. 37 m.—UNCIĀLIS, e, *of an ounce* or *inch*; unciales asses, *weighing only one ounce*, Plin. 33, 3. (A. 493.) uncialis uva, *a grape called* uncialis, *from the weight of the berry*, (à pondere acini,) Id. 14, 3 s. 3, 9. uncialis altitudo, *the height of an inch*, Id. 18, 13 s. 43.—UNCIĀRIUS, a. *of an ounce*; unciarium foenus, *the interest of one* uncia *for the use of an hundred* asses *a month*; or *of one* AS *for a hundred* asses *in the year*: as we call it, *one* per Cent per annum, Liv. 7, 16 & 27. Tac. An. 6, 16.—Unciariae vites, *vines so called from the weight of their berries*, Col. 3, 2, 2.—unciariâ stipe collatâ, *having contributed a small brass coin, of the value of half an* AS, Plin. 34, 5. the ASSES then weighing two ounces, Id. 33, 13. (A. 492.)

Unctio, *an anointing*; unctor, &c. *see* ungere.

UNCUS, i, m. *a hook* or *crook, a tenter*; et velut uncus insixus solo antequam extrahatur, prorumpitur, Col. 3, 18, 2. unci ferrei, Cato, 10 et 13. postremò asseres ferreo unco praefixi, (harpagones vocant milites,) ex Punicis navibus injici in Romanas coepti, Liv. 30, 10.—¶ 2. *an iron drag* or *instrument hooked at the end*, by which the bodies of criminals, after being executed, were dragged along the street, either to the *sca-lae Gemoniae*, or into the Tiber. Cic. Rabir. perd. 5. uncus impactus est fugitivo illi, qui in C. Marii nomen invaserat, Cic. Phil. 1, 2. Sejanus ducitur unco, Juv. 10, 66. *add.* Ov. in Ibin, 167. Propert. 4, 1, 141.—has inter lacrimas legitur piger uncus arenis, *the anchor*, V. Flac. 2, 428. —* *a chirurgical instrument, a hook*, Cels passim. UNCUS, a. *crooked, hooked*; unca vitis, Col. 4, 13. cauda, Ov. M. 15, 371. unci hami, ib. 476. dentes, 7, 150. telum uncum, *i. e.* harpe Mercurii, ib. 4, 666. ubi abscissus est polypus (narium,) unco ferramento extrahendus est, Cels. 7, 10, 3. uncis digitis alterum quoque testiculum educit, Col. 7, 11, 2. uncique puer monstrator aratri, *i. e.* Triptolĕmus, Virg. G. 1, 19. tellus dente recluditur unco, *i, e.* vomere, ib. 2, 423. uncis carpendae manibus frondes, ib. 365. prensans uncis manibus capita aspera montis, Id. A. 6, 360. turba sonans (*i. e.* Harpyiae) praelam pectibus circumvolat uncis, ib. 3, 233, hic naves unco non alligat anchora morsu, ib. 1, 169. taurus ferit uncis cornibus hostem, Propert. 2, 4, 19. torquis unca, *i. e.* ex auro curvato et obtorto facta, Id. 4, 10, 44. unca aera, i. e. *fish-hooks*, Ov P. 4, 7, 10. Pan uncos labro calamos percurrit hiantes, *i. e.* curvato, et in rotundum conformato, Lucr. 4, 589. avis unca Minervae, *i. e.* the owl with crooked talons and beak, Stat. Th. 3, 307. *so* uncae alites, ib. 12, 212.—UNCINĀTUS, a. *crooked, furnished with hooks or teeters*, Cic. Acad. 4, 38.

UNDA, ae, f. *a wave, a surge*; concidunt venti, et minax ponto unda recumbit, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 30. *cf.* 2, 6, 3. 4, 14, 20. heres heredem alterius, velut unda supervenit undam, Id. ep. 2, 2, 176. Tempe, per quae Penēus, ab imo effusus Pindo, spumosis volvitur undis, Ov. M. 1, 570. —* *metaph.* undae comitiorum, *the waves, tumults* or *uncertainties*, Cic. Planc. 6. *so* magnis curarum fluctuat undis, Catul. 63, 62. nunc agitis fio, et mersor civilibus undis, Hor. ep. 1, 1, 16. adversis rerum immersabilis undis, ib. 1, 2, 22. —salutat tum unda, *a crowd of morning visitors*, Virg. G. 2, 462. *so* nobis properantibus obstat unda prior, *a crowd before us*, Juvenal. 3, 244. *cf.* Sil. 4, 158.—¶ 2. *water*; lenena—deposuere sitim vicini fontis in unda, Ov. M. 4, 98. undis contrarius ignis, ib. 8. 737. spectaculum non modo hominibus, sed undis ipsis et litoribus luctuosum, Cic. Phil. 10, 4. faciunt justos ignis et unda viros, Ov. Art. 2, 598. *add.* V. Flac. 1, 245. nec Siculâ Palinurus undâ, *i. e.* in Sicula mari, Hor. od. 3, 4, 28. nivales undae, *the water of melted snow*, Martial. 14, 118.—¶ 3. *any kind of liquid*; prima unda preli laudatissima, *the oil first squeezed from the press*, Plin. 15, 1 s. 2. manans naribus unda sanguinis, Sil. 10, 245. pellida rubri unda croci, Martial. 8, 33.—UNDĀTIM, adv. *like waves, in a waving manner*; mensae undatim crispae, Plin. 13, 15 s. 30. *cf.* 36, 7.—UNDŌSUS, a. *full of waves* or *surges, wavy, rising in waves*; undosum aequor, Virg. A. 4, 313 *cf.* 3, 693.——

UNDĀRE, neut. *to rise in waves* or *surges, to swell*;

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swell; solet aestus aequinoctialis omnibus aliis major undare, Senec. quaest. nat. 3, 28.—ecce autem flammis inter tabulata volutus ad caelum undabat vortex, *a torrent of flames ascended in waves to heaven*, Virg. A. 12, 672.—* activ. *to inundate, to overflow* or *deluge*; Aeacides *(i. e.* Achilles) sanguine Teucros undabit campos, Stat. Achil. 1, 86. puerique cruore maternos undare sinus, *to drench*, Claudian. in Rufin. 2, 67. —* metaph. *to abound*; regio undat equis, floretque viris, V. Flac. 1, 539.—undans fretum *v.* aequor, *rising in waves*, Cic. N. D. 2, 35. *so* fumus, Virg. A. 2, 609. diripitur ardens Troja, nec caelum patet, undante fumo, Senec. Troad. 19. *cf.* Sil. 9, 445. ahena undantia, *boiling caldrons*, Virg. A. 6, 218. haec loquitur, jugulóque haud inscius accipit ensem, undantique animam diffundit in arma cruore, *and pours forth his life in streaming blood upon his armour*, ib. 10 f. undans vulnus, *streaming with blood*, Sil. 10, 240. undantes sanguine vultus, Stat. Th. 1, 449. undanti perfundit vulnere somnum, *he besprinkles* Eteocles *asleep with his bleeding wound*, ib. 2, 124.—undans Aetna, *boiling in waves*, i. e. *pouring forth flames and smoke like waves*, Virg. G. 1, 472. Nilus undans bello, *swelling with war*, i. e. Egypt preparing for war, ib. 3, 28.—et juvat undantem buxo videre Cytorum, *waving with box-trees*, ib. 2, 437. *cf.* 3, 198.—undans chlamys *v.* vestis, *waving, hanging loose*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3 f. undantia lora, *the waving reins*, Virg. A. 5, 146. *so* undantes habenae, ib. 12, 471.—mens—undans curis, *fluctuating, agitated*, V. Flac. 5, 304. undantes mensae, *abundant, loaded with meat and wine*, ib. 3, 117.—concharum genera imbricatim undata, *formed into inequalities like waves*, or *waving with plaits*, one above another *tile-wise*, Plin. 9, 33 f. 52.—Undĭsŏnus, a. *sounding with waves*; undisonae rupes, Stat. Achil. 1, 198. *add.* V. Flac. 1, 364. & 4, 44. cogar et undisonos nunc prece adire deos, *to supplicate the deities who preside over the sea*, Propert. 3, 21, *(al.* 20.) 18.—Undŭlātus, a. *diversified as with waves*, like watered stuffs, or the grain of wainscot; toga undulata Plin. 8, 48 f. 74.

UNDE, adv. *whence, from whence* or *from what place*; hoc verbum, unde, utrumque declarat; et ex quo loco, et a quo loco. Unde dejectus est Cinna? ex urbe. Unde dejecti Galli? a Capitolio. Videtis igitur, hoc uno verbo significari res duas, et ex quo, et a quo loco, Cic. Caecin. 30. *add.* Cic. Att. 13, 39, narratio brevis erit, si, unde necesse est, inde initium sumetur, Id. Inv. 1, 20. ego instare, ut mihi responderet, quis esset, ubi esset, unde esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 77. unde is? Chae. nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13. quò tenditis? inquit; qui *(sc.* estis secundum) genus? unde domo? *sc.* venistis, *whence come you*, from what country? Virg. A. 8, 113. *cf.* Propert. 1, 22, 1. unde haec igitur gentium est? *from what part of the world?* Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 47. *cf.* Asin. 1, 1, 77.—* unde unde, *for* undecunque *or* alicunde; nisi, cùm tristes miseri venêre calendae, mercedem aut nummos unde unde extricat, *unless he procures the interest or capital from some one or other*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 87.—¶ 2. unde *is often put for the relative* qui, quae, quod; *when it relates either to place*; Caesar Helvetios in fines suos, unde *(for* ex quibus) erant profecti, reverti jussit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28. noluit eum locum, unde erant profecti, vacare, ib. hanc urbem ei rex donârat, quae panem praeberet; Lampsăcum, unde vinum fumeret, Nep. 2, c. ult. evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde tela manu miseri jactabant irrita Teucri, Virg. A. 2, 458.—* or *to a thing*; est unde haec fiant, *i. e.* est mihi id, ex quo &c. *wherewith*, Ter Ad. 1, 2, 40. complures pauperes mortuos, qui, unde efferentur, non reliquisset, suo sumptu, extulit, Nep. 5 f. *add.* Cic. Brut. 92. Fin. 2, 17. Justin. 2, 14.—* also *to a person*; ille ipse, unde cognôrit, *from whom*, Cic. Or. 1, 15. *cf.* 2, 87. *so* praedones, unde emerat *sc.* puellam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 34. *add.* Eun. prol. 11. Cic. Or. 1, 37. Fam. 7, 11.—Undecunque, adv. *from what place or part soever*; undecunque inceperis, ubicunque defieris, Plin. ep. 9, 4. *cf.* Plin. 27, 4, Quinctil. 7, 3.—Undelĭbet, adv. *whence you will, from any place*, A. ad Heren. 4, 50, Cels. 8, 10.

UNDĔCIM, numer. adj. cardinal. indecl. (unus & decem,) *eleven*; Phoebo quatuor, undecim Phileto, Martial. 2. 44, 8.—Undecĭmus, a. *the eleventh*; undecimus Lucifer, *the eleventh morning-star*, Ov. M. 11, 98 alter ab undecimo tum me jam ceperat annus, *I had then just entered on my twelfth (*al. *thirteenth) year*, Virg. E. 8, 39. qui venit hic fluctus, fluctus superemninet omnes, posterior nono est, undecimoque prior, *i. e.* decimus *v.* decumanus fluctus, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 50.—Undĕcies, adv. *eleven times*, Cic. Verr. 2, 7. hanc summam undecies multiplicato, fiunt &c. Col. 5, 2. *add.* Martial. 5, 8.—Undēni, ae, a, distrib. *eleven*; Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, *i. e.* hexametro et pentametro versu, Ov. A. 1, 1 f. pariuntur autem undeni, *eleven at a time*, Plin. 11, 25 f. me quater undenos sciat impleviśe Decembres. i. e. *forty four*, Hor. ep. 1, 20 f.—Undecimārēmis, is, f. *(i. e.* navis quae habet undecim remorum ordines.) *a ship of* eleven banks of oars, Plin. 26, 40. Undeviginti, ind. (unus de viginti,) *nineteen*; undeviginti annos natus erat eo tempore, Cic. Brut. 64. *add.* Liv. 23, 46.—Undevicesĭmus &undevicesĭmus, a. *the nineteenth*, Col. 8, 5. 14. Cic. Sen. 5.—Undevicesimanus & undevigesimanus, a. *sc.* miles, *a soldier of the 19th legion*, Hirt. B. Alex. 57. Tac. An. 1, 37 & 51.—Undevicēni, ae, a, distr. *nineteen*, Quinctil. 1, 10.—Undetriginta, ind. *twenty nine*, Vitruv. 9, 4.—Undetrigesĭmus, a. the *twenty-ninth*, Liv. 25, 36.—Undequadraginta, *thirty-nine*, Liv. 23, 37.—Undequadragesĭmus, a. *the 39th*. V. Max. 8, 7, ext. 10.—Undequadragies, adv. 39 *times*, Plin. 7, 25.—Undequinquaginta, *forty-nine*, Liv. 37, 58. Plin. 13, 4. —Undequinquagesĭmus, *the 49th*, a. Cic. Manil. 12.—Undesexaginta, *fifty-nine*, Liv. 23, c.

23, c. ult. Plin. 36, 15.—UNDEOCTOGINTA, *seventy nine*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 117.—UNDENONAGINTA, *eighty nine*, Liv. 37, 30.—UNDECENTUM, *ninety nine*, Plin. 7 f.—UNDECENTESIMUS, a. *the 99th*, V. Max. 8, 7, ext. 11.—UNDECĒNI, ae, a, distr. *ninety nine*, Plin. 36, 8 f.

UNDĬQUE, adv. (unde & que,) *from all parts* or *places*, *on every side*; vicus altissimis montibus undique continetur, Caes. B. G. 3, 1. ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, ib. 1, 22. undique circumventos interficiunt, ib. 3, 6. concurritur undique ad istum Syracusas, Cic. Verr. 2, 53. undique ad inferos tantundem viae est, *from every part of the earth*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43. *add.* Or. 1, 42. & 3, 24. Manil. 11.—honestas undique perfecta et absoluta, *in every respect*, Id. Fin. 5, 24. *so* vita undique referta bonis, Id. Tusc. 5, 31. aut undique religionem tolle, aut usquequaque conserva, Cic. Phil. 2, 43. delirus et amens undique dicatur meritò, *every where*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 107.

UNDISŌNUS, undōsus, &c. *see* Unda.

UNĔDO, ōnis, f. *the arbute* or *strawberry-tree*, Plin. 12, 3 f. 7. 16, 21 f. 33. & 23, 8 f. 79. m.—*the fruit of that tree*, Id. 15, 24 f. 28.

UNETVICESIMUS, a. *the 21st*; *see* unaetvicesimus.

UNGUĔRE & ungĕre, (unguo & ungo, nxi, nctum,) *to anoint*, *to daub* or *smear*; globos melle unguito, Cato, R. R. 79. unguere caules oleo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 125. *cf.* Pers. 6, 68. *add.* Lucr. 4, 1170. Cic. Verr. 4, 35. tu tamen et lêvi rimosa cubilia limo unge, *do you also daub* or *smear their chinky apartments* or *the chinks of their hives with smooth mud*, Virg. G. 4, 45. *cf.* Col. 9, 14, 14.—exclusus amator limina (*sc.* amicae) saepe floribus et sertis operit, postesque superbos unguit amaracino *sc.* unguento, Lucr. 4, 1171.—*cf.* Propert. 3, 10, 22.—* post horam octavam in balneum *sc.* ivit,—unctus est, accubuit, *sc.* Caesar, Cic. Att. 13, 52. *cf.* Suet. Aug. 76. ut in familiâ,—qui tergunt, qui ungunt, Cic. paradox. 5, 2. (A. 443.)—* funera nec potui comitare, nec ungere corpus, Ov. P. 1, 9, 47. *add.* F. 4, 853. ep. 10, 122. corpusque lavant, frigentis et ungunt, Virg. A. 6, 219. et ibi Serv. (A. 472.)—* caepas aquâ salsâ tepidâ unguere, *to moisten* or *soak*, Plin. 19, 6 f. 34. ungere tela manu, ferrumque armare veneno, *to tinge*, Virg. A. 9, 773. unguere tela hostili cruore, Sil. 9, 9.—UNCTUS, part. *anointed*, puer unctis capillis, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 7. *cf.* 3, 12, 9. fores nostras unguentis uncta es aula accedere, *besmeared with perfumes*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 34. uncta satis pingui ponentur oluscula lardo, *pot-herbs well seasoned with fat bacon*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 64. uncta pulmentaria, *nice dishes*, *well oiled*, Pers. 3, 102. seu puer unctis tractavit calicem manibus, *has handled the cup with greasy hands*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 78. mollibus in pratis unctos saluêre (*al.* saliêre) per utres, *they danced on bags* or *bottles* made of goats, skins, *besmeared* with oil, Virg. 2, 384. natat uncta carina, *the keel besmeared* with pitch *floats*, Virg. A. 4, 398. *so* labitur uncta vadis abies, *i. e.* navis, ib. 8, 91.—unctae dona palaestrae, *i. e.* palmae v. praemia palaestrae, in qua oleo uncti exercebantur, Ov. ep. 19, 11. (A. 343.)—Unpercalibus, populo Romano inspectante, Antonius nudus, unctus, ebrius concionatus est, Cic. Phil. 3, 5.—* *metaph.* unctus sol, *bathing in the sea*, *after being anointed with oil*; opp. *to* affusus sol, *bathing without being anointed*; pro isto affo sole, quo tu abusus es in nostro pratulo, a te nitidum solem unctumque repetemus, *i. e. for that dry sort which you had in my little garden*, *I shall require from you a nice and softly entertainment*, Cic. Att. 12, 6. accedes ficcus ad unctum, *do you pour into your court to the rich*, who use to bathe and anoint their bodies with precious perfumes, before they supped: whence UNCTUS *is put for* dives, lautus; *and opposed to* siccus, *unanointed*, i. e. poor, indigent, Hor. ep. 1, 17, 12. unctior coena, *more sumptuous*, Martial. 5, 45. ubi quid melius contingit et unctius, *nicer* or *more delicate*, Hor. ep. 1, 15, 44. ita palaestritas defendebat, ut ab illis ipse unctior discederet, *i. e.* ditior Cic. Verr. 2, 22. *so* caput unctius referre, *i. e.* ditiorem redire, Catul. 10, 11. uncta devorare patrimonia, *to spend rich inheritances* or *estates*, Id. 29, 23 uncta Corinthus, *rich* or *luxurious*, Juvenal. 8, 113. * unctior consuetudo loquendi, *more elegant*, Cic. Or. 20. UNCTUM, i, n. *nice fare*, *a sumptuous entertainment*; si verò est, unctam qui rectè ponere possit, *i. e.* lautam coenam praebere, Hor. Art. 422. coenare sine uncto *sc.* pulmentario, *without nice* or *well seasoned dishes*, Pers. 6, 16. UNCTIUSCŬLUS, a. pulmento utor magis unctiusculo, *i. e.* magis condito, *somewhat more oily* or *fat*, *nicer* or *more delicate*, i. e. *I fare better*, Plaut. Pf. 1, 2, 85.

UNCTIO, ōnis, f. Unctura, ae, f. et unctus, ūs, m. *an anointing*, *an unction*, Col. 12, 51 f. Cic. Or. 2, 5. Leg. 2, 24. Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 74. Plin. 30, 10.—* ita ut unctio inarescat, *the ointment*, Plin. 28, 11 m.—UNCTOR, ōris, m. *an anointer*, Martial. 7, 31. & 12, 71. Quintil. 11, 3, 26. Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.—UNCTORIUS, a. *pertaining to anointing*; unctorium v. unctuarium *sc.* cubiculum, *the anointing* or *perfuming room*, Plin. ep. 2, 17, 11.—UNCTITĀRE, *to anoint often*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 117.

UNGUEN, ĭnis, n. *an ointment*, *any fat liquor* or *juice for anointing things*; in ahenum caldum unguen indito, Cato, 79 & 80. scabies unguine ceti linitur, Col. 6, 32, 1. *add.* Virg. G. 3, 450. Pers. 6, 40. pingui fluit unguine tellus, V. Flacc. 6, 360. *cf.* 8, 302. UNGŬINŌSUS, a. *abounding with fat* or *oil*, *oily*, *fat*, *unctuous*, Plin. 13, 1. juglandes unguinosiores, Id. 23, 8 f. 77. *add.* Cels. 5, 26, 76.

UNGUENTUM, i, n. *an odoriferous ointment*, *a perfume*; quis primus invenerit unguenta, non traditur; Iliacis temporibus non erant, Plin. 13, 1. unguentum Persarum genti se debet; illi eo madent, &c. ib. unguentis cognomina dedêre aliis patriae, aliis succi, aliis arbores, &c. ib. terrarum omnium Aegyptus accommodatissima est unguentis, ib. c. 4 f. 6. olet unguenta? de meo *sc.* ali,

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:. eſt, *doſt be ſmell of perfumes? it is at my ex-*
ence, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37. virgo, omnibus expers
unguentis, Catull. 65, 77. *cf.* 13, 11. unguenta
erfuſa capillis. Propert. 2, 4, 5. *cf.* 3, 16, 23.
ion poſſunt omnes olere unguenta exotica, Plaut.
Moſt. 1, 1, 41. nitent unguentis, Cic. Cat. 2, 3.
f. Verr. 3, 25. huc vina, et unguenta, et nimi-
im breves flores amoenae ferre jube roſae, Hor.
)d. 2, 3, 13. funde capacibus unguenta de con-
his, ib. 2, 7, 22. *add.* 3, 14, 17. ſaepe coronatis
tillant unguenta capillis, Ov. ep. 21, 161. *add.*
Cic. Sex. 8. Or. 3, 25. Nep. 17, 8. (A. 444, 472,
& 482.)—UNGUENTARIUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to*
intments or *perfumes*, unguentaria vaſa, *veſſels*
for holding perfumes, Plin. 36, 8. unguentaria ta-
erna, *a perfumer's ſhop*, Suet. Aug. 4. unguen-
ariam (*ſc.* artem) facere, *to exerciſe the trade of a*
erfumer; faciam, ubi tu laveris, ibi ut balnea-
or faciat unguentariam, *I will make the place,*
where you bathe to abound with perfumes, that it
nay appear not a bath, but *a perfumer's ſhop*,
Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 90.—UNGUENTARIUS, i, m.
ne who makes up and ſells ointments or *perfumes, a*
erfumer, Cic. Off. 1, 41. Hor. S. 2, 3, 228.
Plin. 31, 7.—UNGUENTARIA, ae, f. *a female*
erfumer, Plin. 8. 5,—UNGUENTARIUM (*ſc.* do-
nativum), *a ſum of money* exacted by the lieute-
nant of the governor of a province, *to furniſh*
him with *perfumes*, Plin. ep. 2, 11, 23. *cf.* Tac.
H. 3, 50. Suet. Veſp. 8. et ibi Pitiſc.—UN-
GUENTATUS, part. a. *perfumed*, Plaut. Caſ. 2, 3,
23. Truc. 2, 2, 32. Catull. 60, 142.

UNGUIS, is, m. *(in ablat.* ungue & ungui,) *a*
nail of the finger or toe, *the claw* or *talon* of a
bird or beaſt; ab imis unguibus uſque ad verti-
cem ſummum ex fraude et fallaciis conſtare to-
tus videtur, *from top to toe*, as we ſay, Cic. Roſc.
com. 7. ungues clauſulae nervorum ſummae exi-
ſtimantur: omnibus hi, quibus et digiti: ſed ſi-
miae imbricati, hominibus lati, rapacibus unci;
ceteris recti, ut canibus, prater eum, qui a crure
oleriſque dependet, Plin. 11, 45 ſ. 101. lilia de-
cerpens tenero pueriliter ungui, Propert. 1, 20,
39. non ungues ponere curat, *i. e.* recidere, Hor.
Art. 297. conſpexit quendam—cultello proprios
purgantem leniter ungues, *paring his nails*, Id.
ep. 1, 7, 51. ungues ferro ſubſecare, Ov. F. 6,
230. ob unguem pravè ſectum, Hor. ep. 1, 1,
104. ipſis unguibus infodiunt fruges, *they ſet the*
corn with their very nails, Virg. G. 3, 535. un-
guibus ora foedans, Id. A. 4, 673. odi quae ſau-
ciat ora unguibus, Ov. Art. 3, 239. *cf.* 568 et
708. *add.* Propert. 3, 8, 6. 4, 8, 57. (*al.* 9, 31.)
qui nunc ſi detur mihi, ut ego unguibus facilè
illi in oculos involem venefico! Ter. Eun. 4, 3,
5. *cf.* Hor. Epod. 5, 93. Ov. A. 1, 7, 64.—exer-
cent volucres aduncis unguibus iras, *with their*
crooked claws, Ov. M. 13, 613. timendae uncis
pedibus volucres, Lucr. 5, 32. terretur minimo
pennae ſtridore columba, unguibus, accipiter,
ſaucia facta tuis, *wounded by thy claws*, Ov. Tr.
1, 1, 75. armatoſque unguibus urſos vitat, *armed*
with claws, Ov. M. 10, 540. tergum Gaetüli
immane leonis, villis onerоſum atque unguibus
aureis, *with claws gilt* for the ſake of ornament,
Virg. A. 5, 352. haec (avis, *ſc.* phoenix)—un-
guibus et pando nidum ſibi conſtruit ore, Ov.
M. 15, 397.—* Though UNGUIS be properly
applied only to thoſe animals, whoſe feet are di-
gitated, Plin. 11, 45 ſ. 101. Ov. M. 1, 742. 2,
670. it is however ſometimes uſed to denote *a*
hoof or *part of the cloven hoof of an ox*; at ſi (ſan-
guis) jam in ungulis eſt, inter duos ungues cul-
tello leviter aperies, Col. 6, 12, 2. ſi ſanguis in
inferiore parte ungulae eſt, extrema pars ipſius
unguis ad vivum reſecatur, *the extreme part of*
the hoof itſelf, ib. ſ. 3. *add.* Varr. 2, 5, 8. Veget.
1, 56, 30.—*the hoof of a horſe*, Martial. 14, 199.
—* ſi hercle tu ex isthoc loco digitum tranſ-
verſum, aut unguem latum exceſſeris, *if you*
budge a finger's or nail's breadth from that place,
Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 18. *ſo* urge igitur, nec tranſver-
ſum unguem, quod aiunt, a ſtilo *ſc.* recede; is
enim eſt dicendi opifex, Cic. Fam. 7, 25. a rectâ
conſcientiâ tranſverſum unguem non oportet
diſcedere, Id. Att. 13, 20.—medium unguem
alicui oſtendere, *to hold out the middle finger at*
one by way of contempt, Juvenal. 10, 53. *cf.*
Perſ. 2, 33. et ibi Scholiaſt.—vivos ungues ro-
dere, *to gnaw one's nails to the quick*, i. e. to muſe
deeply, to rack one's invention, Hor. S. 1, 10,
71. *cf.* Perſ. 1, 106. & 5, 168.—UNGUES morde-
re, *to bite one's nails* through anger or penitence;
ungue meam morſo ſaepe querêre fidem, Pro-
pert. 3, el. ult. 24 et ſaepe immeritos corrumpas
dentibus ungues, Id. 2, 4, 3.—de tenero ungue,
from one's infancy or *childhood*, Hor. od. 3, 6, 24.
—* ad v. in unguem, *exactly, perfectly*; a me-
taphor taken from workers in marble, who try
the ſmoothneſs of the marble, and the exactneſs
of the joints, by drawing their nails over them;
indulge ordinibus; nec ſecius omnis in unguem
arboribus poſitis ſecto via limite quadret, *and no*
leſs or *moreover*, *when the trees are planted, let*
each way or *ſpace* between the rows *exactly agree*
with the path cut acroſs it, Virg. G. 2, 277. et
ibi Serv. (A. 547.) ceterae quidem futurae in
unguem committuntur, *are exactly joined* or *fitted*
to each other, Celſ. 8, 1, 12. materia ſi roborea
eſt ab uno fabro dolari ad unguem per quadrata
debet pedum XX, *one carpenter ought to hew per-*
fectly well twenty feet ſquare of it a day, Col. 11,
2, 12. tum etiam ſexagenûm pedum abies, atque
populus, ſingulis operis ad unguem quadrantur,
of ſix or *poplar-trees, every ſingle workman may hew*
perfectly well ſixty feet ſquare, ib.—ad unguem
factus homo, *an accompliſhed man*, Hor. S. 1, 5,
32.—¶ 2. metaph. *a white ſpot like a nail* in
the gum bdellium; Bactriano nitor ſiccus, multique
candidi ungues, Plin. 12, 9 ſ. 19.—*the white part*
of the leaf of a roſe; foliorum partes quae candi-
dae, ungues vocantur, Id. 21, 18 ſ. 73. ungues
cuſtodum annotinos reſecato, *cut off the one year*
old nails of the keepers, i. e. certain ſprigs of a vine
ſo called, Col. 4, 24, 8. *cf.* c. 21, 3. Pallad. Feb.
12, 5.—ungues ferrei, *iron-hooks* or *inſtruments*,
which the vintagers uſed inſtead of their nails
in gathering the grapes, Col. 12, 18, 2.—* *a*
diſeaſe in the eye, deſcribed, Celſ. 7, 7, 17 &c.—
* *a kind of ſhell-fiſh*, Varr. L. L. 4, 12.—UNGUI-

cŏlus, i, m. *a small nail*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 17. Stich, 5, 5 f. Cic. Fin. 5, 17.—sed praesta te eum, qui mihi a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis cognitus, *i. e.* ab infantiâ, Cic. Fam. 1, 6.——

Ungŭla, ae, f. *the hoof* of a horse or other beast, Plin. 11, 46 f. 106. Cic. N. D. 3, 5, Virg. A. 8, 596.—per synecdochen, *a horse*, Hor. epod, 16, 11. S. 1, 1, 114. Martial. 7, 6, & 12, 50.—* *a nail* or *claw*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 8. Pf. 3, 2, 63.—qui volunt exclamare majus *sc.* solito,—toto corpore, atque omnibus ungulis, ut dicitur, contentioni vocis asserviunt, *exert their voice with the utmost vigour*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24.—nunc certè scio hoc, febrim tibi esse, quia non licet hoc *(sc.* in argentum) injicere ungulas, *to lay your claws on the money*, and carry it off, Plaut. Pf. 2, 2, 48.

Unŏlus, i, m. &-um, i, n. *a ring*, Plin. 33, 1.

Unicălămus, a. (unum habens calamum,) *having one stem* or *straw* growing from the root, Plin. 18, 7 f. 12.—Unicaulis, e, *having but one stalk*; leguminum unicaulis faba sola, ib. f. 10, 5. *cf.* 20, 23 f. 99.—Unĭcŏlor, ōris, adj. *of one colour*; fues unicolores, potiùs quàm varias eligere oportet, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3. *add.* Ov. M. 11, 611. Plin. 11, 37 f. 54.—Unicornis, e, *having but one horn*; Indici boves unicornes, tricornesque, Plin. 8, 21 f. 30.——

UNICUS, a. *(ab.* unus,) *only*, *single*, *one and no more*, *sole*, *alone*; unicus filius, Cic. Rosc. A. 14. Coel. 32. filium unicum adolescentulum habeo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 41 & 79. *cf.* 3, 2, 29. Chremes ultro ad me venit, unicam gnatam suam cum dote summâ filio uxorem ut daret, Ter. And. 1, 1, 73. *cf.* 3, 3, 8. Phor. 4, 3, 41. si Metellus illo tempore consul fuisset unicus, Cic. post red. in Sen. 4. unico gaudens mulier marito, Hor. od. 3, 14, 5. nihil magis facit iracundos quàm educatio mollis et blanda; ideo unicis (filiis) quo plùs indulgetur, pupillisque quo plus licet, corruptior animus est, Senec. de irâ, 2, 21. unica fortunis ara reperta meis, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 2. Soli tamen unicus orbis, *the sun has but one eyeball*, Ov. M. 13, 853. maxime vir quondam, sed nunc avis unica, Caeneus, *the only bird* of thy kind, ib. 12, 531. *cf. v.* 169. phoenix, unica semper avis, Ov. A. 2, 6, 54.—ad unicum doloris levamentum studia confugio, Plin. ep. 8, 19. unicum afflictae mihi solamen hoc est, Senec. Troad. 703. *add.* Phoenis. 89. Lucr. 2, 541 & 1075.—* *singularly beloved*, *above all others*; qui me unum atque unicum amicum habuit, Catull. 72, 6. tibi ille unicus est, mihi etiam unico magis unicus, *to you he is a darling child*, *to me he is more than darling*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 49. quae tuum perdidit tibi filium uni unicum, *who has destroyed your only son*, Id. Bacch. 3, 3, 3. quid me, puer unice, fallis? my *dear boy*, Ov. M. 3, 454.—* *singularly good*, *choice*, *rare*, *excellent*, *incomparable*; nam tu poëta es prorsus ad eam rem unicus, *a choice contriver* or *artist*, *singularly well fitted to* manage *an affair like that*, Id. Asin. 4, 1, 3. proinde quam opinionem de unico imperatore, eam spem de bello haberent, Liv. 6, 6 prope fin. electum esse eximium imperatorem, unicum ducem, Id. 7, 12. Archimēdes, unicus spectator caeli et siderum, *i. e.* praestantissimus, Id. 24, 34. unica nobilitas, *i. e.* eximia, summa praecellens, 1, 39. *so* comitas, 23, 42. concordia 3, 33. unicam fidem sociis praestitit, 33, 21. tor unicus Romanae ignominiae, 9, 15 m cum relictum amicum, *i. e.* optimum, 43. unica liberalitas, *i. e.* singularis, excellens, Quint. 12. *so* Atilius Colatinus, in quem elogium unicum *sc.* est, Cic. Sen. 17. apud nos specimen orandi dedit M. Tullius cero, Quinctil. 3, 1, 20. unicus est, de quo citamur, honor, Ov. F. 6, 76. *add.* Luca 509.—* *singularly wicked*, *detestable*; hoc tati adjectum scelus unicum, Paterc. 2, 7 est, ab omnibus unicam malitiam atque nequ am cognosci, A. ad Heren. 3, 6.—Unicè, *singularly*, *very much*; negare ei, quem unice higebam, durum admodum mihi videbatur, Or. 1. *cf.* Plin. ep. 3, 3. & 6, 29. quid Tu tem terreat, unicè securus, Hor. Od. 1, 2 quòd scribis, plurimos manumissos, unicè he Plin. ep. 7, 32. unicè probo, quòd &c. ib. 9 eoque ornamento accerrimi judicii P. Virgi unicè est usus, Quinctil. 8, 3, 24. alia commo datio vetustatis, cujus amator unicè Virgi fuit, Id. 9, 3, 14. fel testudinum—unicè pe lentis auribus prodest, Plin. 32, 4 f. 14 m. marum vitiis aizoum unicè medetur, Id. 2 f. 92.—Plautus *usually joins* unicè *with* me unicè unum ex omnibus te, atque ill amare, aiebas mihi, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 56. Bacch. 2, 2, 28. Stich. 1, 1, 12. Truc. 1, 2, 9

Unigĕna, ae, c. g. *(ex* unus & gigno,) *begotten*, *one alone*, idcirco singularem Deus ha mundum, atque unigenam procreavit, Cic. Un 4.—* *born of the same mother*, unigena *sc.* Pho bi, *i. e.* Diana, *sal.* Minerva, quòd ab uno p genita sit, nempe a solo Jovis capite, sine matris,) Catull. 63, 300. Memnŏnis Aethio unigĕna, *i. e.* Zephyrus, Memnŏnis frater unus, nempe ex eadem matre genitus, quamquam ab alio patre, ib. 65, 53. *(vid.* G. 376 &c.)—

Unijŭgus,—a vinea, *a vine supported by one* gum *or prop*, Plin. 17, 22.—Unimammius, *having but one breast*, *as an* amazon; classis unimammia, *i. e.* per comicam licentiam, classis exercitus Amazŏnum, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 7.—

Unimănus, a. *having but one hand*, *one-handed*. nuntiatum est Aretii puerum natum unimanum Liv. 35, 21. *add.* 41, 21.——

Unio, ōnis, m. *(ab.* unus,) *a pearl*; dos omn *(sc.* margaritae) in candore, magnitudine, &c. tantum ut nulli duo reperiantur indiscreti; unde nomen *uniones* Romanae scilicet imposuêre deliciae, Plin. 9, 35 f. 56.—¶ 2. *a kind of corn* or *scallion*, Col. 12, 10.——

Unistirpis, e, *(i. e.* unius stirpis,) *having but one stock* or *trunk rising from the root*; in longitudinem excrescunt abies, larix, palma, cupressus, ulmus, et si qua unistirpia, Plin. 16, 30 f. 54.—

Unitas, ātis, f. *unity*; uniter, &c. *see* unus.

UNIVERSUS, a. *(q. ad* unum versus, *i. e.* sine ulla exceptione,) *the whole*, *universal*, *all without exception*, *all together and in general*; universum mundum complecti, Cic. N. D. 2, 43. sapiens

apiens—omne caelum, totamque cum univer-
o mari terram mente complexus, Id. Fin. 2, 34.
f. Acad. 4, 23. cùm Xerxes et mari et terrâ
ellum universae inferret Europae, Nep. 2, 2. cf.
. 7. Epaminondas universam Graeciam in li-
ertatem vindicavit, Id. 15, 8. universum tridu-
im, *three intire days*, Ter. 2, 1, 18. tam restitues,
i unus servulus, quàm si familia dejecerit uni-
ersa, Cic. Caecin. 20. ab universâ provinciâ di-
igitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 69. fac hujus odii tanti, ac
am universi periculum, si audes, *universal*, Cic.
Pis. 27. confusa atque universa defensio, *general*,
d. Sext. 2. de universâ re tractare, *in general*, Id.
Or. 3, 27. universa natura, *i. e.* communis om-
ibus, Id. Off. 1, 31. Hermes gloria Martis uni-
ersi, i. e. *distinguished in every kind of fighting* as
gladiator, Martial. 5, 25, 14.—tanti ea ad
niversi belli eventum momenti dimicatio fuit,
o *the issue of the whole war*, Liv. 7, 11. intentus
n universum eventum belli, *on the general issue*
f *the war*, Id. 32, 5. casum universae pugnae
ion necessarium censebat, *he did not think it ne-
cessary to risk a general engagement*, Id. 27, 12. *so*
n casum universae dimicationis non veniebant,
d. 22, 32. universo periculo summa rerum com-
nittebatur, ib. c. 12. nusquam ad universae rei
imicationem ventum est, *there was no general* or
decisive engagement, Id. 1, 38. spem universae vic-
oriae praecipere, *to anticipate the hope of a total
victory*, Id. 4, 27. ut prope serum auxilium jam
paene circumventis, ita universa requies data est,
intire rest, Id. 10, 5 m.—*sometimes joined with* to-
us; lupus gregem totum voluit universum
vertere, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 134.—* plur. *all, all
ogether*, illis placet, qui vobis universis, et popu-
o placent, Ter. Ad. prol. 19. universi in unum
mpetum fecerunt, Nep. 15, 9. hoc idem quum
niversi fecissent, Id. 14, 9. *add.* Id. in Hannibal.
11. in Attic. 2. in illum universi tela conjiciunt,
Caes. B. G. 5, 43. ab universis capite est pro-
rusus foras, Phaedr. 5, 7 f. Themistocles—
niversos esse pares aiebat, dispersos testabatur
perituros, Nep. 2, 4. ex his rebus universis elo-
quentia constat, quibus in singulis elaborare per-
magnum est, Cic. Or. 1, 5. *add.* N. D. 2, 17. dii
earum urbium separatim ab universis singulos
diligunt, ib. c. 43. se a me bis salutem accepisse,
separatim semel, iterum cum universis, Cic.
Dom. 52. ut eadem sit utilitas uniuscujusque et
universorum, Id. Off. 3, 6. primus autem Scau-
rus aedilitate suâ varias *(i. e.* pantheras) centum
quinquaginta universas misit, *in all*, Plin. 8, 17 f.
24.—* omnes universi, *all without exception*;
id genus hominum omnibus universis est adver-
sum, atque omni populo malè facit, Plaut. Trin.
4, 3, 40. communis rerum natura, universa at-
que omnia continens, *all things in general, and
particular*, Cic. N. D. 1, 15.—Universum, i, n.
the universe, the whole world; genitor universi,
i. e. Deus, *the father* or *creator of the universe*,
Col. 3, 10, 10. *so* in universo, Cic. N. D. 1, 43.
—universo pars continetur, *in the whole*, Quinc-
til. 12, 2, 18. quod in universo probatum sit, in
parte probatum esse necesse est, ib. 3, 6, 15. *so in
the plur.* cùm alter semissem *sc.* hereditatis, alter
universa *sc.* vindicaret, *i. e.* totum, ib. 7, 1, 62.
—* in universum, *on the whole, in general*;
non nominatim, qui Capuae, sed in universum,
qui usquam conjurâssent adversus rempublicam,
Liv. 9, 26. terra, etsi aliquando specie differt, in
universum tamen aut silvis horrida, aut paludi-
bus foeda, Tac. G. 5. in universum aestimanti,
plus penes peditem roboris, ib. c. 6. *add.* Plin. 6,
17 f. 19. et haec de dividendo in universum
praecipi possunt, Quinctil. 7, 1, 39. *cf.* 3, 11,
27. Plin. ep. 10, 114.—* Lucretius *has* univer-
sum, *for* universum, *to adapt it to an hexameter
verse*, 4, 260.—Universē, adv. *generally, univer-
sally*; opp. *to* sigillātim, Cic. Verr. 5, 5. cetera
universè mandavi, illud propriè, Cic. Att. 5, 2.
cf. 8, 11.—Universĭtas, ātis, f. *the whole, the
intire* or *complete number* of things; nec verò
universo generi hominum solùm, sed etiam sin-
gulis a diis immortalibus consuli et provideri so-
let: licet enim contrahere universitatem generis
humani, eamque gradatim ad pauciores, postre-
mò deducere ad singulos, Cic. N. D. 2, 65 f.—
* *the universe, the world*; Epicurus censet ima-
gines divinitate praeditas ineśse universitati re-
rum, ib. 1, 43. *add.* Cic. de Universi. 5 & 12.
ita solam immobilem *(sc.* terram esse;) circa
eam volubili universitate, *whilst the whole frame
of the world turns round it*, Plin. 2, 5. (G. 2.)—
* *the whole of any thing*: ac sicut veremur, ne
quibusdam pars aliqua *(sc.* orationis) secundum
suam cujusque naturam non probetur; ita vide-
mur posse confidere, ut universitatem omnibus
varietas ipsa commendet, *that its variety will re-
commend it in general*, or *on the whole*, Plin. ep. 2,
5, 7. ideo nunc rogo, ut non tantùm universitati
ejus (orationis) attendas, verum etiam particu-
las, qua soles, limâ persequaris, *not only to take a
view of it in the whole, but to criticise it, with your
usual exactness, in all its parts*, Id 1, 8, 3. meque
in universitate longissimum, brevissimum in par-
tibus judicare *sc.* poteris, ib. 9, 4 f. igitur non
temere jam nunc de universitate pronuntio; de
partibus experiar legendo, *I can now safely pro-
nounce my opinion concerning your poems in general*,
ib. 3, 15 f. *add.* Quinctil. 7, 2, 22. ita septem
tonos effici, quam diapasôn harmoniam vocant,
hoc est, universitatem concentûs, Plin. 2, 22.
cf. Censorin. de die natali, 13, radix smyrnii
prodest et contra phalangia et serpentes—in vi-
no pota; sed particulatim, quoniam universitate
vomitionem movet, *but in small portions* or *piece-
meal, since if taken entire* or *whole, it provokes vo-
miting*, Plin. 27, 13 f. 109.—*so* ad universitatem
venire; *to succeed to a whole* inheritance, Digest.
48, 20. leg. ult. universitas aedificii, *i. e.* totum
aedificium, ib. 41, 1, 7. *add.* 43, 2, 1.—¶ 2. *a so-
ciety* or *corporation*; as, *of bakers, sailors*, &c. Di-
gest. 3, 4, 1.—*a community* or *commonwealth*;
universitatis sunt, non singulorum, veluti quae
in civitatibus sunt, theatra, stadia, et similia, ib.
1, 8, 6. (A. 50.)

Universālis, e, *of* or *belonging to all, universal*;
auditis constitutionibus principum, nihil invenie-
bam aut proprium, aut universale, quod ad Bi-
thynos ferretur, *I found nothing in them relating
either*

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either in general, or in particular, to the Bithyniaes, Plin. ep. 10, 71. *add.* A. ad Heren. 2, 24. universalia praecepta, *general rules*, Quinctil. 2, 13, 14. *add.* 8, 5, 3.

UNOCŬLUS, a. (unum oculum habens,) *having one eye*, like a Cyclops, Plaut. Curc. 3, 22.

UNQUAM, adv. *ever, at any time*; en unquam &c. Virg. E. 1, 68. non unquam, *for* nunquam, ib. 36. semel unquam, *i. e.* unâ tantùm vice in omni tempore, *only once ever*, or *never more than once*, Plin. 2, 35. quis homo te exsuperavit unquam gentium impudentiâ? *ever* or *in all the world*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36. ex poëta.

ŪNUS, a, um, (*gen.* unius; *dat.* uni,) *one*; Gallia est omnis divisa in partes trēs; quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtae, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. Helvetii continentur unâ ex parte monte Jurâ, ib. c. 2. cùm premeretur inops multitudo ab iis, qui majores opes habebant, ad unum aliquem confugiebant virtute praestantem, qui, &c. Cic. Off. 2, 12. quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est, quod me velis *sc.* facere, Ter. And. 1, 1, 18. verbum unum cave de nuptiis *sc.* ne dicas, ib. 1, 5 f. cùm inter nos forderemus unus alteri, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 30. Plato—uno et octogesimo anno scribens mortuus est, Cic. Sen. 5. has summas inter se multiplicabis, vicies et semel ducentos et unum; atque ita efficies quatuor millia ducentos et viginti unum, *multiply* 201 *by* 21, *and you will make* 4221, Col. 5, 3, 3. uno plus Etruscorum cecidisse in acie, *one more*, Liv. 2, 7. nunquam unum intermittit diem, quin semper veniat, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 58. omnes congruunt; unum cognōris, omnes nōris, ib. 3, 3, 82.—* *with the genit. or abl. with a prep.* unus ex multis, Col 11, 1. concupisces et ipse ex illis unus esse, Senec. ep. 39. utinam ex vobis unus fuissem, Virg. E. 10, 35. una sororum *sc.* Musarum, ib. 6, 65. quilibet unus ex iis, quos nominavi, Liv. 9, 17. *cf.* 42, 42. sedissem forsitan unus de centum judex in tua verba viris, *as* one of the centumviri, Ov. P. 3, 5, 23. *add.* Cic. Mil. 24. Justin. 42, 3.—unus multorum et de multis, *is said of one, who is not distinguished for any thing, one of the vulgar*; sum paulo infirmior, unus multorum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 71. tenuis L. Virginius, unus de multis, *an ordinary person*, Cic. Fin. 2, 20. *add.* Cic. Brut. 79. Senec. ep. 10. Plin. ep. 1, 3, 2.—* *only one and no more*; erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una, Caes. B. G. 1, 7. quis mihi praestat, Lentonem uno capite esse contentum? Cic. Phil. 12, 9. unius ob noxam, Virg. A. 1, 41.—¶ 2. *alone*; Inachus unus abest, Ov. M. 1, 583. *cf.* 552. una (*sc.* Callisto) moras quaerit, ib. 2, 461. *add.* 3, 647. ep. 15, 10. 16, 162. ut omnia unus Gabiis posset, Liv. 1, 54. *cf.* 2, 33. 3, 11. ille erat unus timendus ex his omnibus, Cic. Cat. 3, 7. Pompeius plus potest unus, quam ceteri omnes, Cic. Att. 6, 1. in summis laudibus tuis, excipiunt unam iracundiam, C. Q. fr. 1, 1, 13. id facillimè facies, si me, (cui semper uni magis, quàm universis placere voluisti,) tecum semper esse putabis, ib. f. Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 29. *cf.* Id. de Or. 1, 22. Att. 8, 4. vir unus totius Graeciae facilè doctissimus Plato, Cic. Rabir. Post. 9. tu maximus ille es *sc.* Fabius unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem, Virg. A. 6, 846. *cf.* 1, 15.—* SOLUS *or* TANTUM *is sometimes added for the sake of force*; cives Romani, qui in iis locis negotiantur, te unum solum suum depeculatorem, vexatorem, praedonem, hostem venisse senserunt, Cic. Pl. 40. *cf.* Har. resp. 7. Verr. 2, 5 & 75. unus est solus inventus, qui &c. Id. Sext. 62. *add.* Cluent. 7. unus solique, Plin. pan. 76, 4. nil admirari, propè res est una, Numici, solaque, quae possit facere et servare beatum, *the one and only thing*, Hor. ep. 1, 6. 1.—* UNUS *is elegantly joined with superlatives*; Nigidius unus omnium doctissimus, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 10. homo unus omnium crudelissimus, ib. 5, 10, 3. Lamiâ ego utor omnium plurimùm, ib. 11, 16, 3. *cf.* 13, 43 & 45. 15, 16, 6. etsi unus ex omnibus minimè sum ad consolandum accommodatus, ib. 5, 16. cadit Epheus, justissimus unus qui fuit in Teucris, Virg. A. 2, 426. *cf.* Nep. 1, 1. & 25, 3 f. Cic. Fam. 9, 37. 8, 8, 1. rem unam esse omnium difficillimam, Cic. Brut. 6.—¶ 3. *the same*; uno tempore accidit, ut &c. Caes. B. C. 3, 15. ut uno die in omnes perveniretur, Liv. 45, 35. ne uno exemplo omnes vitam viverent, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 129. ille cùm uno tempore audisset, &c. Cic. Cluent. 9. ego naturam unam et communem omnium existimo, Sallust. Jug. 85, 14. cui—subitò non vultus, non color unus *sc.* manet, Virg. A. 6, 47. quippe aetas, virtus, consilium, sapientia utrique prope una; gloria quoque rerum gestarum eadem, Justin. 6, 2.—* IDEM *is so joined*; causa enim est haec inventa sola, in qua omnes sentirent unum atque idem, Cic. Cat. 4, 7. exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, Id. Div. 2, 47. versare saepe multis modis eandem et unam rem, Id. Or. 40.—* *for* ALIQUIS *or* QUIDAM; sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor, Cic. Or. 1, 29. *cf.* Phil. 2, 3. Att. 9, 12. unum vidi mortuum efferri foras, Plaut. Mod. 4, 3, 9. *cf.* Truc. 2, 1, 39. Ter. And. 1, 1, 9. Suet. Caes. 32.—* UNUS *is joined with* ille, quaquam, aliquis, quivis, quilibet, ullus, quisquam, nemo, nihil; *as* ratum sit, quod finitor unius jugeri, a quo missus erit, renuntiaverit, (*sc.* uni ille,) Cic. Rull. 2, 13 f. *add.* Id. Caecil. 9. Off. 3, 12. Liv. 32, 20. vir bonus et sapiens utilitati omnium, plus quam unius alicujus, aut suae consulet, Cic. Fin. 3, 19. quivis unus, Id. Brut. 93. Caecin. 22. quilibet unus ex iis, quos nominavi, Liv. 3, 17. si non sim ex patricio sanguine ortus, sed unus Quiritium quilibet, Id. 6, 40. *cf.* c. 42. nihil re unâ magis oratorem commendari, quam verborum splendore et copiâ, Cic. Brut. 59. nemo unus satis dignus regno visus est, Liv. 2, 6. *cf.* 41, 20. Cic. prov. conf. 4. Or. 3, 14. 3, 12. Phil. 10, 1. nemo de nobis unus excellat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36.—* UNUS, alter; unus et alter, *two*, following one another without intermission; unum, alterum mensem, prope annum denique domi tuae piratae fuerunt, Cic. Verr. 5, 29. *cf.* 4, 29. unum, alterum, tertium annum

Saſſia quieſcebat, Cic. Cluent. 64. unus et alter dies interceſſerat, cùm, &c. ib. c. 28. *add.* Ov. ep. 15, 182. uno alteroque ſubinde ictu ventrem atque inguina hauſit, *with one and then a second thruſt, he pierced* his *belly and groin*, Liv. 7, 10. neque in uno aut altero animadverſum eſt, ſed jam in pluribus, *and this has been found* or *obſerved, not in one or two inſtances, but in ſeveral*, Cic. Muren. 21. in tres partes medicina diducta eſt, ut una eſſet, quae victu, altera, quae medicamentis, tertia, quae manu mederetur, Celſ. 1. praef. 15. *cf.* 3, 22, 1 &c.—* poſtquam amans acceſſit, unus et item alter, *one, and then another*, i. e. *ſeveral*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 50. alloquor extremùm moeſtos abiturus amicos, qui modò de multis unus et alter erant, *i. e. very few*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 15.—¶ 4. UNUS is uſed in the plural, not only when joined with nouns, that want the ſingular, but alſo with thoſe that have it; *thus*, aderit unà in unis aedibus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 75. ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias, Id. And. 4, 1, 51. ſequere me tres unos paſſus, *only three paces*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 34. *cf.* Pſ. 1, 1, 52. Ubii, qui uni *(i. e.* ſoli) ex Tranſrhenanis ad Caeſarem legatos miſerant, Caeſ. B. G. 4, 16. ſeſe unis Suevis concedere, ib. c. 7. poſtquam in una moenia convenêre, *after they came to inhabit one city*, Sall. Cat. 6. ubi unae atque alterae ſcalae comminutae *ſc.* ſunt, *when one or two* i. e. *ſeveral ladders were broken*, Id. Jug. 60 f. ſatis una ſuperque vidimus excidiis, Virg. A. 2, 642. adductus ſum tuis unis et alteris literis, Cic. Att. 14, 18. *cf.* 1, 5. Fam. 2, 7, 6. 13, 24, 6. unis *(i. e.* iiſdem) moribus, et nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt *ſc.* Lacedaemonii, Cic. Flacc. 26. molas aſinarias unas *ſc.* habere oportet, Cato, R. R. 10, 4. *cf.* 13, 1. unae quadrigae, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14.—* in unum, *for* in unum locum *or* ſimul; omnes in unum convocat, Sall. Cat. 17. *ſo* Metellus paulatim milites in unum conducit, Sall. Jug. 51. Marius diſperſos milites in unum contrahit, ib. 98. fluvius diviſus in duas partes—cito in unum confluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3. omnibus, qui bello apti erant, in unum coëctis, Liv. 30, 11. compuleratque greges Corydon, et Thyrſis in unum, Virg. E. 7, 2. in unum omnia miſcentur, Celſ. 5, 17, 16. fors et virtus miſcentur in unum, Virg. A. 12. 714.—* AD UNUM omnes, *all to a man, all without exception*; de amicitia omnes ad unum idem ſentiunt, Cic. Amic. 23. Fabii caeſi ad unum omnes, Liv. 2, 50. onerariae *(ſc.* naves) omnes ad unam a nobis ſunt exceptae, Lentul. ad. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 4.—*alſo without* omnes; Jupiter omnipotens, ſi nondum exoſus ad unum Trojanos, Virg. A. 5, 687.—¶ 5. *The penult. in* unius *in proſe is pronounced long, but in verſe it is ſometimes ſhortened*; unius ob noxam, et furias Ajacis Oilei, Virg. A. 1, 41. *ſo* unius in miſeri exitium converſa furêre, ib. 2, 131.—* *We ſometimes find* uni *in the gen. for* unius; ludere hanc ſinit, ut lubet, nec pili facit uni, Catul. 17, 17. ego tu ſum, tu es ego; uni animi ſumus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 49.—*in the dat.* uno & unae, *for* uni; Saſerna ait, ſingula jugera quaternis operis uno operario ad confi-

ciendum ſatis eſſe, Var. R. R. 1, 18, 6. unae fibulae locum facito, Cato, 19, 1.—UNITER, adv. *together in one*; cùm corporis atque animai diſcidium fuerit, quibus è *(for* ex quibus) ſumus uniter apti, *i. e.* in unum compacti, *when there ſhall be a ſeparation of ſoul and body, of which we are compounded* or *compoſed*, Lucr. 3, 851. *ſo* nos—coetu conjugioque corporis atque animae conſiſtimus uniter apti, ib. 858. *add.* 5, 538, 556, & 559.—UNITAS, ātis, f. *the quality of being one, unity, oneneſs, ſameneſs*; Nili menſura ab unitate alvei, unde ſe primùm findit in latera, ad Canopicum oſtium, CXLVI M. P. ad Peluſiacum CCLVI M. eſt, Plin. 5, 9. ſi mundi quae nunc partes ſunt, aliquando unitas fuit, *if the world ever conſiſted of one element*, as of fire, earth, or of water, Juſtin. 2, 1. ſpathâ ligneâ permiſceto quàm ſaepiſſimè, uſque eò, dum ea quae addideris, in pice colliqueſcant, et unitas fiat, *thin it very often with the wooden ſpatula, till the things you put into it diſſolve in the pitch and incorporate with it*, Col. 12, 22. *ſo* ubi toti duo ſextarii (muſti) cum pice coïerint, et quaſi unitatem fecerint, *when the whole two* ſextarii *of muſt are mingled with the pitch, and make, as it were, an unity* of ſubſtance, ib. c. 24 f. coquendum id, donec omnia, quae indita ſunt, liquata, in unitatem quandam coëant, Celſ. 4, 19, 22. *add.* 6, 6, 39. 7, 4, 27. 11, 3, 43. Plin. 17, 16 f. 26.—* *exact uniformity, complete ſimilitude* or *reſemblance*; Torquatus mango—eximios pueros, alterum in Aſia genitum, alterum trans Alpes, ut geminos vendidit; tanta unitas erat, Plin. 7, 12. foliorum unitas in ſuo cuique genere permanet, praeterquam populo, ederae, &c. *the ſame colour and ſhape*, Id. 16, 22 f. 35. ideo niſi lanatas oves emi non oportet, quo meliùs unitas coloris appareat, *the unity* or *ſameneſs of their colour*, Col. 7, 3, 2. Neronis principatu inventum *ſc.* eſt, maculas, quae non eſſent *ſc.* in marmore, in cruſtis inſerendo, unitatem variare, *to vary the uniformity of colour* in a block of marble, *by inſerting bits of different colours*, Plin. 35, 1. *cf.* Senec. ep. 87. Tiberii demum principatûs nono anno in unitatem venit equeſter ordo, *was reduced to an uniformity*, i. e. were all called by one name EQUITES; whereas formerly they were called by different names, Id. 33, 2 f. 8.—* metaph. *union, concord*, Senec. de vitâ beatâ, 8 f.—UNITUS, part. a. *united, joined*, Id. Q. nat. 2, 2.—UNIUSMŎDI, *of one kind, all alike*; nam parentum injuriae uniuſmodi ſunt ferme, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31. *add.* Cic. Att. 9, 7 m. de Univ. 7.———UNUSQUISQUE, unaquaeque, unumquodque & unumquidque; uniuſcujuſque, &c. *every, every one*; unâquaque de re teſtis, Cic. Font. 6. leviter unumquodque tangam, Cic. Roſc. A. 30. qui hoſpites ad ea, quae viſenda ſunt, ducere ſolent, et unumquidque oſtendere, Cic. Verr. 4, 59.—* ſi unumquidquid ſingillatim, et placidè percontabere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 39. *add.* Lucr. 5, 1387.

VŌCĀBŬLUM, i, n. *(a* vŏcāre,) *a vocable, a word, a name*; ſi res ſuum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet, Cic. Or. 3, 40. ululatus, neque

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neque enim alio vocabulo poteſt exprimi &c. Plin. ep. 2, 14, 13. tanquam philoſophorum habent diſciplinae ex ipſis *(ſc.* philoſophis) vocabula, *as the ſchools or ſects of philoſophers have their names from the philoſophers*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 33. jampridem equidem nos vera rerum vocabula amiſimus, Salluſt. Cat. 52, 11. ex more imponens cognata vocabula rebus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280. *cf.* 1, 3, 41 &c.—* *a common name*; diſtinguiſhed from NOMEN, *a proper name*: nomina finita ſunt, et ſignificant res proprias, ut *Romulus*, *Helena*; vocabula autem infinita, et res communes deſignant, ut *mulier*, *ſcutum*, Varr. L. L. 9, 1 m. non enim idem oppidum et Roma; cum oppidum ſit vocabulum; Roma nomen, ib. *add.* 7, 4.—* *But* vocabulum *is ſometimes put for* nomen; deligitur artifex talium, vocabulo Locuſta, Tac. An. 12, 66. liberta, cui vocabulum Acte fuit, ib. 13, 12. *add.* Ov. F. 3, 511.—* *a noun*; Ariſtoteles duas partes orationis eſſe dicit, vocabula et verba; ut *homo* & *equus*; et *legit*, et *curſit*, Varr. L. L. 7, 4. cogor verbum pro vocabulo ponere, Senec. ep. 58. *add.* Quinctil. 1, 4, 20. 9, 4, 24. vocabula vulgaria, Id. 1, 1, 34. quae idem ſignificant, Id. 10, 1, 7. in adverbia tranſeuntia, 1, 4, 29.

VŌCĀLIS, vocalitas, &c. *ſee* Vox.

VŌCĀRE, *to call, to deſire or order to come, to ſummon*; heus Curculio! te volo; CURC. quis vocat? quis nominat me? Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 24. vin', *(for* viſne, *ſc.* ut) vocem patrem huc ad te? TYN. voca *ſc.* eum, Id. Capt. 2, 2 f. jam ferme moriens me vocat *ſc.* illa ad ſe, Ter. And. 1, 5, 49, nutu, vocibuſque hoſtes, ſi introire veilent, vocare coeperunt, Caeſ. B. G. 5, 42. ſummâ Danaos ex arce vocabat *ſc.* Helena, Virg. A. 6, 519. Dumnorigem ad ſe vocat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. omnes Senatores ex provinciâ, Id. B. C. 3, 105. *cf.* 2, 1. vocare claſſico ad concilium milites ac tribunos, Liv. 5, 47. ſenatum, v. in ſenatum, Id. 36, 20. in concionem, Cic. Acad. 4, 47. ad concionem, Juſtin. 14, 1. concionem, Tac. An. 1, 49. concilium, Virg. A. 6, 433. 10, 2. juventutem ad delectum, Tac. H. 4, 14. variis inſtigat vocibus alas, nomine quemque vocans, Virg. A. 11, 730.—¶ 2. *to call, to name*; nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem; conjugium vocat: hoc praetexit nomine culpam, Virg. A. 4, 171. oppidum Britanni vocant, cùm ſilvas impeditas vallo atque foſſâ munierunt, Caeſ. B. G. 5, 21. (G. 495.) Seleucus urbem ex Antiochi patris nomine Antiochiam vocavit, Juſtin. 15, 4. Janiculum collem nomine Jani vocat haec aetas, Ov. F. 1, 246. patrioque vocat de nomine menſem *ſc.* Martium Romulus, ib. 3, 77. aedificia agreſtium Numidarum, quae mapalia illi vocant, Sall. Jug. 18. alii alios increpantes timidos vocant, Id. Cat. 53.—* *paſſiv.* meus fuit pater Antimachus; ego vocor Lyconides, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 49. ô! qui vocare? *what are you called?* or *what is your name?* GE. Geta, Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 3 euge! jam lepidus vocor, ib. 5, 7, 13. paraſiti item ut Gnathonici vocentur, Id. Eun. 2, 2, 33. *add.* Phor. prol. 26 Hor. carm. ſaecul. 15.—¶ 3. *to call, to invite*; me ad coenam voca. NAU. pol verò voco, Ter. Phor. 5, 8, 74. ſalutant: ad coenam vocant *ſc.* me, Id. Eun. 2, 2, 28. *cf.* Id. And. 2, 6, 22. Phor. 4, 4, 22. hunc ego patris causâ vocavi ad coenam, quo die venit, Cic. Att. 6, 3. ſub fin. domum ſuam iſtum non ferè quiſquam vocavit, Cic. Roſc. A. 18. nulli negare ſoleo, ſi quis eſum me vocat, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 28. *cf.* 4, 4, 19. Capt. 1, 1, 7 Aſin. 4, 1, 25. Agrippinam quondam inter coenam porrecta à ſe poma guſtare non aſſam, etiam vocare deſiit, Suet. Tib. 53. *add.* Nep. 25, 14.—* coenabis apud me quoniam ſalvus advenis, EP. vocata eſt opera nunc quidem, i. e. *I am engaged*, a form of refuſing an invitation, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 17. *ſo* bene vocas; verum vocata res eſt, Id. Curc. 4, 4, 7.—¶ 4. VOCARE deos, *to call upon, to invoke, to implore*, or *intreat the aſſiſtance of*; tum pius humeris abſcindere veſtem, auxilioque vocare deos, Virg. A. 5, 685. voce vocans Hecaten caeloque, Erebooque potentem ib. 6, 247. *add.* 3, 303. 4, 680. 5, 234. 12, 638. E. 1, 37. G. 2. 388. Tibul. 2, 1, 83. Juſtin. 38, 7. non (tibi ſunt) dii, quos iterum preſſa voces malo, Hor. od. 1, 14, 10. *cf.* 2, 18 f. votis jam nunc aſſueſce vocari, Virg. G. 1, 42. *cf.* 4, 7.—* votiſque vocaveris imbrem, *and call down a ſhower by prayers*, ib. 1, 157.—cornix pluviam vocat, *calls* or *cries for*, ib. 388. *cf.* Lucr. 5, 1085.—* magnis vocant clamoribus hoſtem, *provoke* or *challenge*, Virg. G. 4, 76. *ſo* demens et cantu vocat in certamina Divos, Id. A. 6, 172—aliquem ad bellum vocare, *to encourage* or *incite*, Liv. 34, 43.—¶ 5. VOCARE in jus, *to ſummon to a court of juſtice*, Cic. Quint. 19. *cf.* Gell. 13, 12.—* in crimen, *to impeach, to blame, to arraign* or *accuſe*; hoc tu igitur in crimen vocas, Cic. Rabir. 8 f. ob eam rem in crimen vocabantur, Nep. 13, 3. *cf.* Cic. Verr. 5, 50. Ov. P. 4, 14, 42.—* ad judicem, *to refer*, Quinctil. 2, 4, 33. *ſo* ad aliquem, Id. 11, 2, 30. Cic. Acad. 4, 18. ad Senatum, Tac. An. 1, 6.—aliquid in judicium, *to bring under the review of judges, to refer to their deciſion*, Cic. Verr. 1, 12. *cf.* Or. 1, 57. Balb. 28 f. ſcilicet incipiam hîmâ mordaciùs uti, et ſub judicium ſingula verba vocem, Ov. P. 1, 5, 20.—ne apud illos, (milites) me in invidiam voces, *leſt you excite their hatred againſt me*, Cic. Phil. 2, 24. *ſo* nec vero criminibus falſis in odium aut invidiam quemquam vocabit, Id. Off. 1, 25. *cf.* Id. Sext. 45. hoccine eſt honores in commune vocare? *i. e.* communes facere, Liv. 6, 40.—rem in diſceptationem aut controverſiam, *to bring*, Cic. Or. 2, 72, *ſo* ſalus ſociorum ſummum in periculum ac diſcrimen vocatur, Id. Manil. 5. Leonidae humilia in ſuſpicionem vocata eſt conjuratio, Id. Verr. 5, 4. *add.* Att. 3, 7.—templa deorum immortalium, tecta urbis, vitam omnium civium, Italiam denique totam ad exitium et vaſtitatem vocas, *you deſire to bring* or *reduce*, Cic. Cat. 1, 5.—aliquem in partem, *to invite, to become a partaker*; itaque in partem (hereditatis) mulieres vocatae ſunt, Cic. Caecin. 4 f. ipſumque vocamus in praedam partemque Jovem, *i. e.* in partem praedae, Virg. A. 3, 223. jam in par-

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partem praedae suae vocatos deos, *had been invited to share of their spoil*, Liv. 5, 21. Tac. An. 1, 11. Justin. 5, 2.—* ad integritatem majorum ipse suâ hominem vocabant *sc.* omnes boni, *they hoped that he would imitate*, Cic. Sext. 9. servos ad libertatem Herdonius ex Capitolio vocabat, *invited* or *exhorted*, Liv. 3, 15.—¶ 6. VOCARE *is applied also to inanimate things*; Carthaginienses fessos nox imberque ad necessariam quietem vocabat, Liv. 28, 15. *cf.* 24, 16. 26, 44. vocat ingenti clamore Cithaeron, Virg. G. 3, 43. vocat lux ultima victos, Id. A. 2, 668. *cf* 3, 70 & 269. aurae vela vocant ib. 357. vocat jam carbasus auras, ib. 4, 417. ipsae te, Tityre, pinus, ipsi te fontes, ipsa haec arbusta vocabant, Id. E. 1, 39. *add.* Ov. rem. A. 532. Phaedr. 3 prol. 8.—*with the inf.* sedare sitim fontes fluviique vocabant, Lucr. 5. 943.—VOCĀTIO, ōnis, f. *a calling* or *summoning* to a court of justice, Gell. 13, 12 & 13.—¶ 2. *an invitation* to supper, Catull. 47 Justin. 37, 4.—VOCĀTUS, ūs, m. *a calling* or *summoning*; mane idibus Septembris et ille (Crassus,) et senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, Cic. Or. 3, 1.—¶ 2. *an invitation*; misit qui diceret coenaturum apud Caesarem vocatu ipsius, Suet. Cal. 39 f.—ô nunquam frustrata vocatus hasta meos, *o spear, which hast never frustrated my call*, Virg. A. 12, 95.—VŌCĀTOR ōris, m. *an inviter*, Suet. Cal. 39. Senec. de irâ, 3, 37. Plin. 37, 10.—VŌCĀMEN, ĭnis, n. *an appellation* or *name*; Lucr. 2, 656.—VOCATĪVUS casus, *the vocative* or *calling case*, Gell. 14, 5.

VŌCĬTĀRE, freq. *to call often*, Tac. H. 2 f.—* *to call* or *name*; Demetrius, qui Phalereus vocitatus est, Cic. Rabir. Post. 9. has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare fuerunt, Cic. in Arato, N. D. 2, 43. qui vivum cum tyrannum vocitarant, eundem liberatorem patriae praedicabant, Nep. in Dione, prope fin. *add.* Lucr, 6, 197. Tac. H. 5, 2.

VŌCĬFĔRĀRI et vocificāre, *to cry loudly*;—vociferātio, &c. *see* Vox.

VŌCŬLA, *a small voice* or *sound*; *see* vox.

VOLA, ae, f. *the hollow* or *palm of the hand*, *the sole of the foot*, Festus: vola, medietas palmae, et pedis, Serv. ad Virg. G. 2, 88. vola homini tantùm, exceptis quibusdam, *sc.* animalibus, Plin. 11, 45 f. 105.—nec vola, nec vestigium, proverb. *there is no mark* or no *shadow* of a thing, Varr. apud Non. 4, 480.

VŌLĀRE, *to fly*, *to move through the air with wings*, Ov. M. 11, 731 & 734. Plin. 10, 28 f. 54. Altam supra volat ardea nubem, Virg. G. 1, 364. cùm incerta volant examina *sc.* apum, ib. 4, 103. volat ille (Mercurius) per aëra magnum remigio alarum, Id. A. 1, 300. *cf.* 4, 184 & 246 avi similis, quae circum littora—humilis volat aequora juxta, ib. 254. apes per flores, et summa thymia volant, Ov. art. 1, 96. corvi ad Cimbros stragemque volabant, Juvenal, 8, 251. struthionum generi proprium catervatim volare, Plin. 10, 24 f. 35. graculos, quia gregatim volent, dictos, persuadere volui *sc.* Varro, Quinctil. 1, 6, 37. sine pennis volare haud facile est, proverb. Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 49. quid fuit, *i. e.* quae causa fuit,) ut tutas agitaret Daedalus alas, Icarus immensas nomine signet aquas? nempe quòd hic altè, demissiùs ille volabat, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 21. —*with the infin.* ast Erebi virgo *i. e.* Tisiphone) ditem volat aethere Memphim praecipere, et Pharîâ venientem pellere terrâ, V. Flacc. 4, 407.—* *to fly* or *pass through the air without wings*: jamque faces et saxa volant, Virg. A. 1, 150. volat Itala cornus aëra per tenuem, ib. 9. 698. *cf.* 6, 75. volat vapor ater ad auras, ib, 7, 466. is odos in caelum volat; eum in odorem caenat Jupiter quotidie, Plaut. Pf. 3, 2, 53. strepitus armorum ad caelum ferri; tela utrinque volare, Sall. Jug. 64. ingens vis telorum e muris volabat, Liv. 26, 44. tela volant, hibernâ grandine plura, Ov. M. 5, 157. atra favilla volat, ib. 13, 604. plumbum volat, et incandescit eundo, 2, 729. morte carens vacuam volat actus in auram spiritus, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 61.—* *to fly*, *to move swiftly* like one flying; passu volat alite virgo, Ov. M. 10, 587. i sanè, vola curriculo, Plaut. Perf. 2, 2, 17. volat vi fervidus axis, Virg. G. 3, 107. coeruleo per summa levis volat aequora curru, *sc.* Neptunus, Id. A. 5, 819. *add.* 7, 808. 12, 650. linquimus Ortygiae portus, pelagoque volamus, *i. e.* celeriter navigamus, *we fly*, ib. 3, 124. *cf.* Ov. ep. 6, 63. V. Flac. 1, 741. phaselus palmulis, sive linteo volat, Catul. 4, 4. Etrusca praeter et volate littora, Hor. epod. 16, 40.—¶ *metaph.* literae Capuam ad Pompeium volare dicebantur, *i. e.* crebrò et citò perferri, Cic. Att. 2, 19 m. veniet tempus, et quidem celeriter, volat enim aetas, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31. volat ambiguis mobilis alis hora, Senec. Hippol. 1141. fama volat, pulsum regnis cessisse paternis Idomenea ducem, Virg. A. 3, 121. et semel emissum volat irrevocabile, verbum, Hor. ep. 1, 18, 71. ita turbine nigro ferret hiems culmumque levem, stipulasque volantes, Virg. G. 1, 321. meropes, aliaeque volucres—ipsas (apes) volantes ore ferunt, *bear away in their mouth the bees themselves flying*, ib. 4, 16.—VOLANS agros despectabat caducifer, *i. e.* Mercurius, Ov. M. 2, 710. circum freta volantes spectat, ib. 11, 749. pariter praecepta volandi tradit *sc.* Daedalus Icaro, *gives him directions for flying*, Ov. M. 8, 208. *cf.* 12, 568. corpora, quae faciunt ignem commista volando, Lucr. 6, 304. *cf.* 450. pascentes illae (columbae) tantùm prodire volando, quantum &c. Virg. A. 6, 199. pelagoque volans da vela patenti, ib. 2, 41. et Jovis in luco currus agitare volantes, ib. 3, 281. flectit equos, curruque volans dat lora secundo, Id. A. 1, 156. hostis equo pollens, longèque volante sagittâ, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 55. sed quota pars cladis jaculis ferroque volanti *(i. e.* sagittis) exacta est? Lucan. 7, 489. Caesar ab Italiâ volantem *i. e.* Cleopatram propere fugientem) remis adurgens, Hor. od. 1, 37, 16. curas laqueata circum tecta volantes, ib. 2, 16, 11.—* VOLANTES *is sometimes put for* volucres *or* alites; quam super *(sc.* speluncam) haud ullae poterant impune volantes tendere iter pennis, *no birds* or *winged creatures could fly with safety*, Virg. A. 6, 239. *so* inde hominum, pecudumque genus

genus vitaeque volantûm, ib. 728. corpora cuncta volantûm, Lucr. 2, 1082.—VŎLĀTUS, ûs, m. *the act of flying, a flight*; aer et volatus avium sustinet, et spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 39 f. Cilicum et Pisidarum gens—volatibus avium, cantibusque, declarari res futuras putant, Id. Div. 1, 1 f. volucrum soli hirundini flexuosi volatûs velox celeritas; quibus ex causis neque rapinae ceterarum alitum obnoxia est: ea demum sola avium nonnisi in volatu pascitur, Plin. 10, 24 f. 35. *add.* Catul. 55, 24. Martial. 11, 92.—VOLĀTŪRA, ae, f. *a flying* or *flight*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7. Col. 8, 9, 1. & 8, 10, 5.—VOLĀTĬCUS, a. *flying quickly away, swift*; volatici homines, *i. e.* volantes, *flying men*, Plaut. Poen. 2, 27 &c.—* *metaph. fickle, variable, inconstant*; ô Academiam volaticam, et sui similem, modo huc, modò illuc, &c. Cic. Att. 13, 25 ad fin. volaticum esse et levem, Senec. ep. 42.—VŎLĀTĬLIS, e, *that flies* or *can fly, flying, winged, volatile*; vescimur bestiis et terrenis, et aquatilibus, et volatilibus, partim capiendo, partim alendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. pueri volatilis arcus, *i. e.* Cupidinis, Ov. A. 2, 7 f.—volatile telum, *swift*, Lucr. 1, 969. Ov. Art. 1, 169. *so* volatile ferrum, *i. e.* sagitta, Virg. A. 4, 71.—* *fleeting, transitory, passing quickly away*; labitur occulte, fallitque volatilis aetas, et nihil est annis velocius, Ov. M. 10, 519. gloria vanum volatile quiddam est, auraque mobilius, Senec. ep. 123 ad fin.

VŎLĬTĀRE, freq. *to fly about*, or *up and down, to flutter*; propter humum volitat *sc.* perdix, Ov. M. 8, 258. *cf.* 14, 11. A. 1, 8, 13. centum errant annos, volitantque haec littora circum *sc.* animae, Virg. A. 6, 329. *cf. v.* 293. saepe (videbis) levem paleam et frondes volitare caducas, *you shall see the light chaff, and falling leaves fly about*, Id. G. 1. 368. *add.* Cic. Or. 2, 6. N. D. 1, 20.—* *to fly* or *move about, to roam up and down*, or *hither and thither, usually with an ostentatious, or impudent and insolent air*; volitare in foro, Cic. Cat. 2, 3. in armis, ib. c. 7. volitat ante oculos aetorum jubae regis filius, Cic. Rull. 2, 22. *add.* c. 36. cùm tu florens ac potens per medium forum popularis volitares, Cic. Dom. 19. *add.* Id Pis. 4 & 12. Sext. 1, 4, 43, &c. nunc totâ Asiâ vagatur, volitat ut rex, Cic. Phil. 11, 2.—* *to boast*; nec volitabo in hoc insolentius, Cic. Flacc. 16.—* homo volitans gloriae cupiditate, *transported*; opp. *to* vir moderatus et constans, Id. Pis. 25.—* Volitans jam fama per urbes, *flying*, Virg. A. 7, 104. simulacra volitantia, *phantoms fluttering*, ib. 89. volitantia carmina, *the verses flying about*, ib. 3, 450.

VŎLĔMA, ŏrum, n. (quòd volam impleant,) *a large kind of pears, warden-pears*, Virg. G. 2, 88. *add.* Cato, 7, 3. Col. 5, 10, 18. 12, 10, 4.

VOLGIŎLUM, i, n. *a rustic instrument, a roller, a thing to smooth the ground*, Plin. 17, 10 f. 14.

VOLGUS, i, m. & n. *the populace*;—volgivăgus, a. *wandering*, &c. *see* vulgus.

VŎLO, vŏlŭi, velle, irreg. v. *to will* or *to be willing, to wish, to desire*; nolo, volo, volo, nolo rursum, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 57. velit, nolit, scire difficile est, *whether he will or not*, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 8. *so* ut mihi, velim, nolim, sit certa quaedam tuenda sententia, Cic. N. D. 1, 7 f. praeterea futuri principes, velint, nolint, sciant, &c. Plin. pan. 20, 6. nihil est enim mali, quod illa non ab initio filio voluerit, optaverit, *which she did not desire and wish to her son*, Cic. Cluent. 66. jam faciam, quodcunque voles, Tibul. 4, 13, 21. hoc volo, sic jubeo; sit pro ratione voluntas, Juvenal. 6, 222. nolite igitur velle, quod fieri non potest, Cic. Phil. 7, 9. hic ante ostium meo modo loquar, quae volam, *for* velim, Plaut. Asin. 1, 2 f. qui cùm a te nemini ignoscí vellent, impedirent clementiam tuam, Cic. Ligar. 4. volo mense Quinctili in Graeciam *sc.* proficisci, Cic. Att. 12, 7. *so* nos autem in Formiano morabamur, quò citiùs audiremus; deinde Arpinum volebamus, Cic. Att. 9, 1. sed non et venisse volent, *but they shall wish also that they had not come*, Virg. A. 6, 86. idem Stoicus esse voluit, Cic. Brut. 56. volo, hoc oratori contingat, ut &c. Id. ib. 84. volo, ut mihi respondeas, num &c. Vatin. 7. quid vis faciam? *sc.* ut, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 24. vis ergo, inter nos, quid possit uterque, vicissim experiamur? Virg. E. 3. 28.—* te volo *sc.* adloqui, *I wish to speak with you*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2 f. *so* paucis te volo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2. quis me vult? ib. 5, 3, 1. ambo opportunè *sc.* adestis; vos volo, ib. 2, 2, 8. *add.* Cic. Att. 10, 16 m.—* si quid me vis *sc.* facere, *v.* si aliquid a me vis, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 32. nunc verba in pauca conferam, quid te velim, Id. Asin. 1, 1, 75. si quid ille se velit, illum ad se venire oportere, Caes. B. G. 1, 34. quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est, quod me velis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 18.—* VELIM *is often put for* vellem *or* volo; tu velim, ut consuesti, nos absentes diligas, et defendas, Cic. Fam. 15, 3 f.—velim quaeras, Ov. ep. 4, 18. nunc ecastor, ut veniret miles, velim, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5 f.—* eandem rem tibi volo bene et feliciter evenire, *i. e.* opto *v.* cupio, Cic. Fam. 13, 19. *cf.* Id. Manil. 16. Varro magnopere ejus causâ vult omnia, Cic. Fam. 13, 22. *add.* 13, 71. 16, 17 f. Senec. de ben. 6, 11.—tibi bene ex animo volo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6. quid agit filius? PHIL. bene vult tibi, STAS. nequam illud verbum est, bene vult, nisi qui bene facit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 36. utinam malè qui mihi volunt, sic rideant, Id. Asin. 5, 1, 13—quàm vellem, etiam modò amicis operam mos esset dari! *how or how much I should wish*, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 16. quàm velim Bruto persuadeas, ut Asturae sit! Cic. Att. 14, 15 f. quàm vellem, te ad Stoicos inclinavisse! Id. Fin. 2, 5. quàm vellent aethere in alto nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores! Virg. A. 6, 436.—libertatis proprium est, sic vivere, ut velis, Cic. Off. 1, 20. licet, ut volo, vivere, Pers. 5, 84. nos profectò probè, ut voluimus, vixímus, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 47. ut quimus (*sc.* vivimus,) quando, ut volumus, non licet, Ter. And. 4, 5, 10. consilio rem, ut volumus, *effecimus*, Cic. Att. 6, 7.—arma velit, poscatque simul, rapiatque juventus, Virg. A. 7, 340. ne flammam taedasque velint, Sil. 13, 328. *cf.* V. Flac. 1, 67. Stat. Th. 3, 664. letum utrique volens, ib. 11, 510.—* maximâ fuit laetitiâ affectus, cùm audivi te consulem factum esse; eumque honorem ubi

ibi deos fortunare volo, Cic. Fam. 15, 7. *cf.* 15, 12.—* VELLE is applied to the people, when they wished a law to be passed, Sall. Jug. 40. whence the usual beginning of all applications to the people was, VELITIS jubeatis, Quirites, &c. rogo v. rogamus ut, &c. Liv. 38, 54. Cic. Dom. 17. Pis. 29. Liv. 21, 17. 22, 10. 31, 6. A. 90.)—velim ut velles, *I wish* matters were *as you would desire*, i. e. I am sorry for your unfortunate condition, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 53. *so* velem quae velles, et molestè fero, Senec. ep. 67 ub fin.—* VELLE, optare, *and* cupere, *usually denote the same thing; but* cupere *is somewhat stronger, and, besides a will or wish, implies also an effort or endeavour to obtain a thing*; velle parum st; cupias, ut re potiaris, oportet, Ov. P. 3, 1, 5 &c.—¶ 2. Quid sibi vult pater? *what does my father mean?* i. e. *what does he intend or design?* Ter. And. 2, 3, 1. *so* quid mihi volui, enec. Ben. 4, 22. quid volui misero mihi? Virg. E. 2, 58. quid voluisti? Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 5. quid vult concursus ad amnem? *what means hat flocking to the river?* Virg. A. 6, 318. taciae quid vult sibi noctis imago, Ov. M. 9, 473. *f.* Ep. 11. 96. F. 1, 185. quid sibi statuae equestres volunt propter aedem Vulcani? Cic. Verr. , 61. nec satis intelleri, quid sibi lex, aut quid erba ista vellent, *what the law, or what those words meant* or *signified*, Cic. Leg. 3, 14. in syllogismo spectatur, quid voluerit scriptor, *meant*, Quinctil. 7, 10, 1.—* VOLO *is sometimes apparently redundant*; et audes fatidicum verbis fallere velle deum, *i. e.* Phoebum, Ov. F. 2, 262. ne, precor, ut serves, perdere velle velis, Ov. p. 21, 58. fallentem deseruisse velis, ib. 3, 110. sculа praecipuè nulla dedisse velis, Id. A. 1, 4, 38. et quaerit cur sic mentiri velit, Phaedr. 1, 19, 6. vilicus ne quid emisse velit, insciente domino; neu quid dominum celavisse velit, Cato, R. R. c. 5, *add.* Tibull. 1, 5, 50. 3, 4, 4.—* *It is often joined with the perfect participle*; quamobrem omnes vos oratos volo, ne &c. *for* oro, Ter. Heaut. prol. 26. egon' te visum, aut auditum velim? *do I desire to see, or hear you?* Id. Phor. 2, 3, 85. adeon' rem rediisse, ut qui mihi consulum optimè velit esse, patrem ut extimescam? *is it come to this, that I should be afraid of my father, who wishes my good*, or *who is my best friend?* ib. 1, 3, 1. qui nobis maledictum velit, *who wishes us to be blamed*, i. e. *is inimical to us*, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 14. nunc illos—monitos etiam atque etiam volo, *I admonish* or *will admonish them again and again*, Cic. Cat. 2, 12. Dii tibi, Dernea, bene faciant, quum te video nostrae familiae tam ex animo factum velle, *heaven bless you, since I see you so friendly to our family*, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 21. bellum ego populo Romano neque feci, neque factum unquam volui, *nor did I ever wish to make it*, Sall. Jug. 110, 6.—* *We often find in* Plautus *and other old writers* volt *for* vult, *and* voltis *for* vultis.—Plautus *has* volam *for* velim, Asin. 1, 2 f.—*so* Cicero, *in some editions*, Fam. 5, 7, 2.

VOLENS, ntis; part. *willing*; munificus nemo putabatur, nisi pariter volens, Sallust Jug. 103, 6. virtute ac dis volentibus estis magni et opulenti, ib. 14, 19. quas victi ab hostibus poenas metuerent, eas ipsi volentes pependêre, ib. 76 f. neque plebi militia volenti putabatur, *nor was service in war thought to be agreeable to the common people*, ib. 84. *so* uti militibus exacquatus cum imperatore labos volentibus esset, *might be willingly borne by the soldiers*, ib. 100. *add.* c. 73. Maturo, ceterisque manere, et in verba Vespasiani adigi volentibus fuit, *i. e.* placuit v. gratum fuit, Tac. H. 3, 43—pacem precibus exposcunt, uti volens (*i. e.* benevolus v. benignus) propitius suam semper sospitet progeniem, Liv. 1, 16. *cf.* 7, 26. omnia diis propitiis volentibusque ea faciemus, Liv. 39, 19. quos rami fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura sponte tulêre suâ, carpsit, *he gathered the fruits which the boughs and willing fields spontaneously produced*, Virg. G. 2, 500. victorque volentes per populos dat jura *sc.* Caesar Augustus, *prescribes laws among the willing nations*, ib. 4, 561. nec verba volenti sufficiunt, *nor, when he aims to speak, can he utter words*, Ov. M. 4, 586. *cf.* 5, 466. 15, 29. sed praestandus amor, res non operosa volenti, Id. P. 4, 10, 81. —haec atque talia plebi volentia (*al.* volenti) fuêre, *i. e.* grata, jucunda, *agreeable*, Tac. An. 15, 36. *cf.* H. 3, 52.

VOLUNTAS, ātis, f. *will, inclination, wish, choice, desire*; voluntas est, quae quid cum ratione desiderat; quae autem adversus rationem incitata est vehementiùs, ea libido est, vel cupiditas effrenata, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6. veruntamen ipse me conformo ad ejus voluntatem, a quò honestè dissentire non possum, Id. Fam. 1, 8. non est tua tuta voluntas, *your wish* or *desire*, Ov. M. 2, 53. sed vos, si fert ita corde voluntas, hoc superate jugum, *i. e.* tumulum, Virg. A. 6, 675. tua si mihi certa voluntas, ib. 4, 125. qui omnes Italiae populos vi aut voluntate in deditionem accepisset, Liv. 29, 3. aliae civitates voluntate in ditionem venerunt, ib. c. 38. ego jam tibi ipse istud, quod expetis, meâ voluntate concedam, Cic. Caecil. 9. *add.* Fam. 13, 5. fidem vestram implorat, quod vos jus cogit, id voluntate ut impetret, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 44. nisi voluntate ibis, rapiam te domum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 40. studium discendi, voluntate, quae cogi non potest, constat, Quinctil. 1, 3, 8. voluntatem discendi simul cum spe perdiscendi abjicere, Cic. Or. 2, 33. sed plerumque regiae voluntates, ut vehementes, sic mobiles, saepe ipsae sibi advorsae, Sall. Jug. 113. —illud accidit praeter optatum meum, sed valde ex voluntate, Cic. Pis. 20. *add.* Fam. 13, 29 f. Att. 4, 2 m.—ad voluntatem loqui, *i. e.* assentari, Cic. Quint. 30. *cf.* paradox 5, 2 f. de petit. consul. 11.—in alia voluntate esse, *i. e.* aliud probare, Cic. Rull. 1, 9. haec in voluntate fuerunt, *i. e.* in potestate nostrâ, Id. Fam. 9, 6, 5. —¶ 2. *intention, resolution, design*; dis ego immortalibus ducibus hanc mentem, Quirites, voluntatemque suscepi, Cic. Cat. 3, 9. profectio habuit voluntatem non turpem, Cic. Ligar. 2. ut ejus (Pompeii) semper voluntatibus non modò cives assenserint, &c. Id. Manil. 16. *add.* Fam. 1, 9, 66. 10, 10. Paterc. 2, 120.—¶ 3. *good-will, love,*

love, affection; Servilius significat, valde te sibi gratum feciſſe, quo? de ſua voluntate erga Cæſarem humaniſſimè locutus eſſes, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 6. *cf.* Fam. 5, 2. Caeſ. B. C. 1, 12. nullum habes ſignum alienae a te voluntatis, Cic. Ligar. 2. qua voluntate eſſet in regem, celans, *how he was affected*, Nep. 14 5 f. P. Novanius Gallio, cui ego omnia meritiſſimò volo et debeo, pro ejus animi in me ſummâ voluntate,—heres eſto, Quinctil. 9, 2, 35.—voluntas veſtra ſi ad poëtam accederit, *if your favour be given*, or *if you are well inclined to our poet*, Ter. Phor. prol. 29. *add.* Cic. Rabir. perd. 3.—¶ 3. *a laſt will* or *teſtament;* mihi defuncti voluntas antiquior jure eſt, Plin. ep. 5, 7, 2. religioſiſſimè ſolet cuſtodire defunctorum voluntatem, ib. 4, 10, 3. qui ex ultimâ voluntate aliquid lucratur, Digeſt. 35, 1, 6.—¶ 4. *ſenſe, meaning* or *import;* quae ſit voluntas nominis, quaeritur, Quinctil. 7, 10, 1. *cf.* 6, 2, 9. 7, 8, 1. voluntas legis, *the meaning* or *intention of a law;* opp. *to* ſcriptum, *the letter* or *literal ſenſe, the expreſs terms* or *words*, Quinctil. 3, 6, 45, & 65, 88 &c. 7, 7, 1. 7, 8, 1. & 7, 10, 1. apparet diverſam eſſe orationi voluntatem *ſc.* in ironiâ, *that the meaning is different from the words*, ib. 8, 6, 54. *add.* 7, 6, 9 &c. quaeſtio de verborum vi, aut voluntate, ib. 8 pr. 10 &c.—¶ 5. *a manner, kind* or *method of ſpeaking* or *pleading;* ex Graecorum ſcriptis, cujuſque aetatis quae dicendi ratio voluntaſque fuerit, intelligi poteſt, Cic. Or. 2, 22. Theopompus. Ephŏrus, multique alii naturis (*i. e.* ingenio) differunt, voluntate autem ſimiles ſunt, ib. c. 23.—*but* recti generis voluntas, *a deſire* or *wiſh* to write verſes in *the right way*, Quinctil. 10, 1, 89. *ſo* neque enim rectae voluntati ſerum eſt tempus ullum, ib. 12, 1, 38.—VOLUNTĀRIUS, a. *voluntary, willing, acting from choice and without conſtraint;* voluntarii *ſc.* milites, *enliſting of their own accord, volunteers*, Caeſ. B. G. 5, 54. B. C. 3, 91. ferociſſimus quiſque juvenum cum armis voluntarius adeſt, Liv. 1, 59. voluntarios, quos poſſet, duceret; invitum ne quem militem veterem ducendi jus eſſet, Id. 31, 8. inde voluntarios traxêre, Liv. 1, 30. ceterum in ipſo itinere auctum voluntariis agmen erat, Liv. 27, 46. *add.* 5, 46. 37, 4. auxilia voluntaria, *auxiliaries voluntarily afforded*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 5. praeſidium neceſſarium voluntariumque comparavi, *compoſed of volunteers*, ib. 12, 15, 16. deinde ut quiſque voluntarius aut ex ſociis in caſtra venerat, Sall. Cat. 56. voluntarium militem deeſſe, *for* voluntarios, Tac. An. 4, 4.—Claſſicus accuſationem vel fortitâ vel voluntariâ morte praevertit, Plin. ep. 3, 9, 5. *add.* 1, 22, 9. Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 10. Fin. 3, 18.—dux Lacedaemoniorum tributarias Athenienſium civitates voluntarias recepit, Juſtin. 5, 7. *i. e.* voluntariâ deditione, Tac. H. 2, 45. voluntariam ſervitutem adire, Tac. G. 24.—° ſerpyllum voluntarium, *growing ſpontaneouſly;* opp. *to* ſativum, Plin. 20, 22 f. 90.

VŌLŌNES, um, m. *ſlaves, who*, to the number of 8000, after the battle of Cannae, *voluntarily enliſted* to be ſoldiers, Liv. 22, 57. Feſtus.—and afterwards obtained the rights of citizens for their bravery, Liv. 24, 16. conſul crebrò decurrere milites cogebat, ut tirones, (ea maxima pars volonum erat,) aſſuefcerent ſigna ſequi, Id. 23, 35. vetus miles tironi, liber voloni ſeſe exaequat ſineret, ib. *add.* Macrob. S. 1, 11. (A. 38.)

VOLSUS, *for* vulſus, part. *torn; ſee* vellĕre.—VOLSELLA & vulſella, ae, f. *an inſtrument for pulling out hairs by the root, tweezers*, Martial 9, 28. (A. 425.)—alſo *for performing ſeveral ſurgical operations, a kind of* forceps *or pincers*, vulſella, quali fabri utuntur, injicienda eſt, &c. Celſ. 8, 10, 96. neque quidquam commodius, quàm vulſellâ prehendere *ſc.* uvam, ſub eâque, quod volumus, excidere, *to take hold of the* uvula *with a* vulſella, *and under that to cut off what we think fit*, Id. 7, 12, 3*d. add.* ib. f. 36. vulſellâ extrahetur fragmentum oſſis, Id. 8, 5, 22.

VOLVA, ae, f. (a volvo,) *that wherein a thing is wrapped, a tegument;* volvam enim terra primùm gignit ipſum (*ſc.* boletum) poſtea in volva, ceu in ovo eſt luteum, Plin. 22, 22 f. 46.—° the membrane which covers the fetus in the womb, *the ſecundine;* dicuntur agni chordi, qui poſt tempus naſcuntur, ac remanſerunt in volvis intimis, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 19.

VOLUBILIS, e, *voluble;*—iter, &c. *ſee* Volvĕre.

VŌLŪCER *v.* volucris, cris, e, (a vŏlare,) *winged, flying, ſwift;* ibes, aves excelſae,—avertunt peſtem ab Aegypto, cùm volucres angues ex vaſtitate Libyae vento Africo invectas interficiunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 36. alias beſtias natare aquarum incolas natura eſſe voluit; alias volucres caelo frui libero, Id. Tuſc. 5, 13. beſtia cornes—effligit, et volucri non ſecius (*al.* ſegnius) alite ludit,—*and flips them no otherwiſe than a winged bird*, Ov. M. 7, 770. volucris turba, *a* volucrum, *i. e.* avium, ib. 5, 301. volucrum tractus cervice draconum currus, ib. 7, 218. prol. Venus, et tenerâ volucer cum matre Cupido, ib. 9, 481. volucer deus, *i. e.* Mercurius, Stat. Th. 2, 55. aetherium volucri qui pede carpit iter, Ov. F. 5, 88. ſive ego per liquidum volucri vehar aëra pennâ, Tibul. 4, 1, 209.—¶ 2. *paſſing through the air without wings, flying ſwift;* ventis volucrique fugacior aura, Ov. M. 13, 807. quae (terra) tenuem exhalat nebulam, fumoſque volucres, *the land which exhales thin miſts and flying ſmoke*, Virg. G. 2, 217. partem volucres diſperſit in auras, *in the fleet air*, Id. A. 11, 795. illa (navis) noto citius volucrique ſagittâ ad terram fugit, ib. 5, 242. extremus, volucri qui fixit arundine malum, *who pierced the maſt with his ſwift ſhaft* or *arrow*, ib. 544. volucri ferro (*i. e.* ſagittae) tinctile virus inſt, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 64. at, ſi vana ferunt volucres mea dicta procellae, Id. A. 2, 11, 33. volucres nebulae, Id M. 1, 602. nos quoque pars manes, quoniam non corpora ſolùm, vèrum etiam volucres animae ſumus, *ſwift ſouls*, ib. 15, 456. Diſpĭter—per purum (caelum) tonantes egit equos volucremque currum, Hor. od. 1, 34. 7.—° *ſwift, rapid, quick*, in general; volucremque fugâ praevertitur Hebrum, *al.* Eurum, Virg. A. 1, 317. par levibus ventis, volucrique ſimillima ſomno, ib. 2, 794. volucer currus, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 31.

10, 5. volucres currus, ib. 3, 8, 15. equi, Ov. M. 2, 153 & 234. 4, 245. volucri freta classe pererrat, ib. 7, 460. non ita contemno volucris praeconia famae, Ov. ep. 17, 207. volucris dies, Hor. od. 3, 28, 6. astrorum volucres motus, Cic. Div. 1, 12. ô nuntium volucrem! Cic. Quint. 25. nihil est tam volucre, quàm maledictum, Id. Planc. 23. genus dicendi—verbis volucre et incitatum, *quick and rapid in the expressions*, i. e. *composed of words abounding in short syllables*, Cic. Brut. 95.—o falsam spem! o volucrem fortunam! *fickle, inconstant*, Cic. Sull. 32.——— VOLUCRIS, is, f. *a bird, any winged creature*; alba volucris, *i. e.* cygnus, Ov. M. 12, 145. vertitur in faciem volucris, ib. 560. et primò similis volûcri, mox vera volûcris, ib. 13, 607. volucres videmus procreationis atque utilitatis suae causâ construere nidos, Cic. Or. 2, 6. volucris Junonia, *i. e.* pavo, Ov. Med. fac. 33. Junonis, Id. M. 1, 722. 15, 385. volucris rapidissima milvus, ib. 2, 717. uni suppliciter sepulturam precanti respondisse dicitur, istam (sepulturam) in volucrum potestatem fore, *i. e.* in potestate vulturum, Suet. Aug. 13. *so* Tityi volucres, *i. e.* vultures, Propert. 2, 20, 31. volucris funesta Attica, *i. e.* philomela v. luscinia, ib. v. 5. (G. 419.) Libycae volucres, *Guinea-hens*, Martial, 13, 45, (A. 447.) Tyrrhenae volucres, *i. e.* Sirenes, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 82. (G. 156.) matutini cantus volucrum, *i. e.* gallorum, *the early crowing of the cocks*, Sil. 14, 22. tot simul e campis Latiae fulsêre volucres, *i. e.* aquilae, signa legionum, Lucan. 6, 129. (A. 381.)—virgineae volucres, *i. e.* Harpyiae, Ov. M. 7, 4. virgineî volucrum vultus, Virg. A. 3, 216.—da nunc et volucrem, sceptro quae surgit eburno, *add also the eagle upon an ivory sceptre*, Juv. 10, 43. (A. 389.) Cicero, *makes* volucres, *masc.* Div. 2, 30. *add.* Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6.

VOLŪCRA, ae, f. *a vine-fretter, a kind of worm that eats vine-leaves*; genus est animalis, volucra appellatur: id ferè praerodit teneros adhuc pampinos et uvas, Col de arb. c. 15.—alii volûcre (*al.* volvocem) appellant animal praerodens pubescentes uvas, Plin. 17, 28 s. 47.

VOLVĔRE, (volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum,) *to roll*; saxum ingens volvunt alii, Virg. A. 6, 616. Sisyphus est illic saxum volvensque petensque, Ov. in Ibin, 177. (G. 416.) satis diu hoc jam saxum volvo, proverb. *I have rolled this stone long enough*, alluding to the fable of Sisyphus, Ter. 3, 9, 55. saxa quoque infesto volvebant pondere, *they rolled* or *tumbled down*, Virg. A. 9, 512. vidimus—Aetnam flammarumque globos, liquefactaque volvere saxa, *roll* or *throw up* into the air, Id. G. 1, 473. *cf.* A. 3, 578. amnes volvuntur in aequora, Ov. M. 1, 282. *so* amnis praeceps volvitur per devia, Sil. 17, 124. nec non Sicanias volvens Amenānus arenas nunc fluit, interdum suppressis fontibus aret, Ov. M. 15, 279. *cf.* 1, 570. venti—vastos volvunt ad littora fluctus, Virg. A. 1, 86. per saxa volutus amnis, Id. G. 3, 521. fluctus volutus ad terras, ib. 238. me miserum, quanti montes volvuntur aquarum! Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 19. Medumque flumen, gentibus additum victis minores volvere vortices *sc.* contemnus, *and the river* Euphrātes,—*rolling less billows*, i. e. *flowing more softly*, Hor. od. 2, 9, 22. *cf.* Virg. A. 8, 726. nunc lapides adesos, stirpesque raptas, et pecus, et domos in mare volvens, Hor. ib. 3, 29, 37. *cf.* Liv. 21, 31.—huc illuc volvens oculos, Virg. A. 4, 363. Demosthenes, quò facilius verba ore libero exprimeret, calculos linguâ volvens, dicere domi solebat, Quinctil. 11, 3, 54. ilicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento volvitur, Virg. A. 2, 758. *cf. v.* 706. 4, 671. 12, 672. lacrimae volvuntur inanes, *are shed*, ib. 4, 449. lacrimae per ora volutae, ib. 10, 790. continuò venti volvunt mare, ib. 3, 196. volvitur ad muros calligine turbidus atrâ pulvis, ib. 11, 876. pronusque magister volvitur in caput, *is tumbled headlong*, 1, 116. *so* Phaëthon—volvitur in praeceps, Ov. M. 2, 320. nunc pila, nunc celeri vol(vitur orbe trochus, Ov. Tr. 3. 12, 20. (A. 441.) —Italiam sequimur fugientem, et volvimur undis, *we are tossed on the waves*, Virg. A. 5, 629. —volventes hostilia cadavera, *turning over*, Sallust. Cat. f. volventia plaustra *sc.* se, *rolling*, Virg. G. 1, 163.—curru volutus, *tumbled from his chariot*, Virg. A. 10, 403. lapis, vacuum per inane volutus, *thrown*, ib. 12, 906.—volvendi sunt libri cùm aliorum, tum in primis Catonis, *must be turned over* or *read*, Cic. Brut. 87. ridenda poëmata malo, quàm te conspicuae, divina Philippica, famae, volveris a primâ quae proximâ, *which art turned over after the first*, i. e. *the second*, Juvenal, 10, 125.—volvens errorem, *wandering*, Liv. 27, 45.—¶ 2. *metaph.* medio volvuntur fidera lapsu, *are rolled* or *roll in the middle of their course*, i. e. *it is midnight*, Virg. A. 4, 524.—ubi mille rotam volvêre per annos, *i. e.* mille annorum cursum exegerunt, ib. 6, 748. rite (canentes) crescentem face noctilucam, prosperam frugum, celeremque pronos volvere menses, *i. e.* quae celeriter volvit, Hor. od. 4, 6, 40. *add.* Virg. G. 2, 295. in se sua per vestigia volvitur annus, *is rolled round on itself, revolves*, Virg. G. 2, 402. volventibus annis, *in revolving years, at some future time*, Id. A. 1, 234. *so* Ascanius—triginta magnos, volvendis mensibus, orbes imperio explebit, *shall reign thirty years*, ib. 269. *cf.* Ov. M. 5, 564 &c. Turne, quod optanti divûm promittere nemo auderet, volvenda dies en attulit ultro, *revolving time*, Virg. A. 9, 6. naturâ volvente vices et lucis et anni, *bringing about revolutions both of days and years*, Juv. 13, 88—orbem volventes, *forming themselves into a circle*, Liv. 4, 28.—sic volvere Parcas, *that the Fates* or *Destinies thus ordained*, alluding to their office, Virg. A. 1, 22. *(vid.* Cl. B. in PARCAE:) tot volvere casus, *to encounter so many dangers*, ib. 9. regitur fatis mortale genus;—per quae casus volvit varios semper nobis metuenda dies, *produces* or *causes*, Senec. Octav. 926. *cf.* Oedip. 980.—* *to revolve, to ponder* or *meditate, to think* or *reflect*; vehementer negotio permotus, multa cum animo suo volvebat, Sall. Jug. 3, *cf.* c. 108 f. ibi multa secum ipse volvens, Id. Cat. 32. haec illis volventibus, tandem vicit fortuna reïpublicae, ib. 41. *cf.* Senec. ep. 13 & 24. nihil medium, nec spem, nec curam, sed immensa omnia volventes animo

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animo, Liv. 2, 49. has inanium rerum inanes ipsas volventes cogitationes, Liv. 6, 28. ingentes jamdiu iras in pectore volvens, Id. 34, 18. Perseus jam bellum, vivo patre, cogitatum in animo volvens, Id. 42, 5. *add.* 26, 7. Tac. An. 3, 38. et veteris Fauni volvit sub pectore sortem, *revolves the oracle of ancient* Faunus *in his breast*, Virg. A. 7, 254.—* *to pronounce*, M. Pontidius celeriter sane verba volvens, Cic. Brut. 70. ita facilè solutèque verbis volvebat sententias, ib. 81. longissima est complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, Cic. Or. 3, 47. Quinctil. 1, 1, 37. *add.* Suet. Oedip. 561. Lucan. 9, 927.———

VŎLŪBĬLIS, e, *that is easily rolled* or *turned*, *rolling* or *turning*; volubile buxum, *i. e.* turbo, *the rolling boxwood* or top, Virg. A. 7, 382. ille (serpens) volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbes torquet, *he wreaths his scaly rings in rolling plaits*, Ov. M. 3, 41. volubile caelum, Lucan. 6, 447. aqua—volubilibus parvisque creata figuris, Lucr. 3, 191. *cf.* 2, 454. rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis, at ille labitur, et labetur in omne volubilis aevum, Hor. ep. 1, 2, 43. aurum volubile, *i. e.* pomum aureum, Ov. M. 10, 676. *cf.* ep. 20, 209. *add.* Plin. 11, 23 f. 27. 37, 3. —¶ 2. *metaph.* vide, quàm vaga volubilisque fortuna sit, *fickle*, *inconstant*, Cic. Mil. 26. *cf.* Plin. ep. 4, 24.—volubilis oratio, *voluble*, *copious*, *fluent*, Cic. Brut. 28. A. ad Heren. 3, 14. *sc* volubilis orator, Cic. Brut. 27. *cf.* Flac. 20.—VOLUBILITER, adv. *copiously*, *fluently*, Cic. Or. 62.—VOLUBILITAS, ātis, f. *volubility*, *the act* or *power of rolling*; mundi volubilitas, quae nisi in globosâ formâ esse non possit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19.—¶ 2. *roundness*, *an oval form*; terra pilae similis, nulla fulcimine nixa, aëre subjecto tam grave pendet onus; ipsa volubilitas librat tum sustinet orbem. Ov. F. 6, 269. *add.* M. 12, 434. Cic. Fat 19.—¶ 3. metaph. *mutability*, *inconstancy*; quomodò ergo id, quod temere fit, caeco casu, et volubilitate fortunae, praesentiri et praedici potest? Cic. Div. 2, 6.—¶ 4. *volubility*, *readiness* or *fluency of speech*; linguae volubilitas, Cic. Planc. 25. est enim et scientia comprehendenda rerum plurimarum, sine qua verborum volubilitas inanis, atque irridenda est, Cic. Or. 1. mos est plerisque Graecorum, ut illis sit pro copiâ volubilitas, *they mistake volubility for copiousness*, Plin. ep. 5, 20, 4. nec volubilitate nimiâ confundenda, quae dicimus, *by too great quickness* or *rapidity of pronunciation*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 52. *cf.* 10, 1, 8.———

VŎLŪMEN, inis, n. *a rolling*, *a winding* or *turning*, *a fold* or *wreath*, *a volume*, *a curl* or *twist*, *a spire*, *any thing rolled or bent in the form* of *a circle* or *ring*; adytis cùm lubricus anguis ab imis septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit, Virg. A. 5, 84. saucius at serpens sinuosa volumina versat, ib. 11, 753. pars cetera (anguium) pontum ponè legit, sinuatque immensa volumine terga, *their other part* (or *the hinder part of their body*) *sweeps the sea behind*, *and winds their large backs in a rolling spire*, ib. 2, 208. vinclorum immensa volumina, *the folds of the gauntlets* or caestus, ib. 5, 408. volumina crurum, *the bendings of a horse's legs*, Id. G. 3, 192. nigrique volumina fumi infecêre diem, *volumes of black smoke darkened the day*, Ov. M. 13, 601. *cf.* Lucan. 3, 501. longo per multa volumina tractu aestuat undo minax, *rolls* or *swellings* of the waves, Id. 5, 565. non aliter Boreas,—quum sese immisit, decimoque volumine pontum expulit in tegram, *i. e.* fluctu decumano *vel* maximo, Sil. 14, 123. (A. 548.)—assiduâ rapitur vertigine caelum, isderaque alta trahit, celerique volumine torquet, *and whirls them round by a quick rotation*, Ov. M. 2, 70.—* *met.* in divo Augusto, si diligenter aestimentur cuncta, magna fortis humanae reperiantur volumina, *changes*, *varieties* or *reverses*, Plin. 7, 45 f. 46.—¶ 2. *a volume*, *a book* or *part of a book*, (vid. A. 509.)—VŎLŪTA, ae, f. *the volute*, a kind of ornament on the top of a pillar, Vitruv. 1, 2. 3, 3. 4, 1 f. 7, 5.———

VŎLŪTĀRE, freq. *to roll much or often*; pulvis, in quo se mula volutaverit, Plin. 30, 16 f. 53. scarabaei è fimo ingentes pilas averti pedibus volutant, parvosque in iis contra rigorem hiemis vermiculos fetûs sui nidulantur, Id. 11, 28 f. 34. pulli prodigendi in solem et sterquilinium, ut se volutare possint, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 14. ante (*sc.* caveas gallinarum) sit vestibulum septum, in quo diurno tempore esse possint, atque in pulvere volutari, ib. f. 7. nec ullâ re magis gaudent sus, quàm rivis atque coenoso lacu volutari, Col. 7, 10, 6. in luto volutari huic pecori gratissimum est, *to wallow in the mire*, ib. 7, 9, 7. amphoras—quotidie per terram volutari *sc.* oportet, Id. 12, 48, 4. *cf.* Pallad. 1, 30, 4. contrectandae pecuniae cupidine incensus, saepe super immensos aureorum acervos, patentissimo diffusos loco, et nudis pedibus spatiatus, et toto corpore aliquamdiu volutatus est, Suet. Cal. 42. *add.* Plin. 8, 37 f. 56. ventus volutat pelagus, *rolls* or *tosses*, Lucan. 1, 412.—* cùm tibi pueri ad pedes volutarentur, *were lying prostrate* or *grovelling on the ground*, A. ad Heren. 4, 24. dixerat; et genua amplexus genibusque volutans (*sc.* se) haerebat, *falling prostrate*, Virg. A. 3, 607. fit strepitus tectis, vocemque per ampla volutant atria, *i. e.* convivae, *they roll* or *spread the sound*, Virg. A. 1, 725. *cf.* 5, 149. 10, 97.—confusaque verba volutant, *they throw out* or *utter*, Ov. M. 12, 55. —* qua nocte eum (Alexandrum) mater Olympias concepit, visa per quietem est cum ingenti serpenti volutari, *i. e.* rem habere, *to have intercourse*, Justin. 12, 16. *add.* Cic. de Har. resp. 1. Plin. 35, 11 f. 40, 33. Quinctil. declam. 177 i. Cic. in Sallust. c. 1.—¶ 2. *metaph.* quum omnes in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum volutentur, *wallow* or *are immersed*, Cic. Fam. 9, 3, 4. in omni dedecore volutatus es, A. ad Heren. 4, 13.—inter mala plurima volutari, *to be involved*, Senec. de vitâ beatâ, c. 24.—itaque ad Callisthenen et Philisthum redeo, in quibus te video volutatum, *well versed*, *much conversant*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 13. *sc* volutatus in veteribus scriptis, Id. Or. 3, 10.—* *to revolve*, *to meditate*, *to weigh* or *consider*; id tacitus mecum ipse voluto, Virg. E. 9, 37. talia flammato secum dea corde volutans, Id. A. 1, 50. caecos volutat eventus animo secum, ib. 6, 157. *cf.* v. 185. 4, 533. quanto in pectore

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pectore hanc rem meo magis voluto, tanto &c. Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 1. verba datae sortis secum, inter seque volutant, *they revolve* or *consider the words of the oracle*, Ov. M. 1, 389 *add.* Lucr. 3, 241. Juvenal. 1, 168. Liv. 28, 18. 40, 5. tanti regis ac ducis (*sc.* Alexandri Magni) mentio, quibus saepe tacitis cogitationibus volutavit animum, eas evocat in medium, *induces me to publish the reflections concerning him, which have often employed my mind in secret*, Liv. 9, 17.—has conditiones quamquam ipse in secreto volutaverat cum amicis, tamen &c. *he had canvassed, discoursed* or *conferred on*, Id. 34, 36.—VŌLŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f. a rolling* or *wallowing*; in luto volutatio generi (suum) grata, Plin. 8, 51 f. 77. *add.* Cic. Pis. 34. volutatio undarum, *a rolling* or *tossing*, Senec. de provid. c. 1.—* taedium et displicentia sui, et nusquam residentis animi volutatio, *agitation, restlessness*, Id. tranquil. an. c. 2. in tantâ volutatione rerum humanarum nil cuiquam, nisi mors, certum est, *uncertainty*, Id. ep. 99.—VOLUTĀTUS, ūs, m. *a rolling*, Plin. 10, 4 f. 5.—VOLUTĀBRUM, i, n. *a muddy place in which swine delight to roll*, Virg. G. 3, 411.—VOLUTABUNDUS, a. *rolling* or *wallowing much*, Cic. apud Non. 8, 64.

VŎLŬPE, *et per apocopen* volup' a. n. indecl. (*q.* volupis e; a volo, volui, velle,) *a pleasant and agreeable thing*: quia vos tranquillos video, gaudeo, et volupe est mihi, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 3. Si illis aegrè est, mihi quod volupe est, Id. Mil. 3, 1, 149. suis amicis est volup', *al.* volupe, ib. 127. volup' est quod agas, si id procedit lepidè, et ex sententiâ, ib. 4, 1, 1. ut mihi volupe est, quia vos in patriam domum rediisse video! Id. Stich. 4, 1, 2. facite vestro animo volupe, Id. Cas. 4, 2, 5. *add.* Poen. 5, 4, 20. Rud. 4, 4, 132. bene factum, et volup' est, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 17. venire salvum (*sc.* te) volup' est *sc.* mihi, Id. Phor. 4, 3, 5.—* *adv.* cursu, armis, equo victitabam volupe, *pleasantly* or *agreeably*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 74.

VŎLUPTAS, ātis, f. *pleasure, joy, delight*; omne autem id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est; ut omne, quo offendimur, dolor, Cic. Fin. 1, 11. voluptatis verbo omnes, qui Latinè sciunt, duas res subjiciunt, laetitiam in animo, commotionem suavem jucunditatis in corpore, ib. 2, 4. divinus Plato escam malorum voluptatem appellat, quòd eâ videlicet homines capiantur, ut hamo pisces, Cic. Sen. 13 nulla capitalior pestis, quàm voluptas corporis, ib. 12. in voluptatis regno virtus consistere non potest, ib. voluptate perfundi, Id. Brut. 50. voluptatibus frui, Id. N. D. 1, 30. esse in voluptate, Id. Fin. 1, 11. fabulas cum voluptate legere, ib. 5, 19. voluptatibus deditum esse, ib. 1, 18. capi voluptate, Cic. Leg. 1, 11. capere voluptatem ex aliqua re, Id. Fam. 5, 7. voluptatem magnam nuntias, *i. e.* rem, ex qua magnam capio voluptatem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 10. trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg. E. 2, 65. rura voluptas, pastoresque tenet, ib. 5, 58. lanigerae comitantur oves (*sc.* Polyphemum;) ea sola voluptas, Id. A. 3, 660. voluptates commendat rarior usus, Juvenal. 11 f. *add.* 14, 256. 15, 90. spero, et opto, nobis hanc conjunctionem voluptati fore, Cic. Fam. 1, 7 f. haec non voluptati tibi esse, satis certò scio, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 19. si unquam ullum fuit tempus, mater, quum ego voluptati tibi fuerim, ib. 5, 4, 1. *add.* Plin. ep. 6, 11, 2. est quaedam etiam dolendi voluptas, Id. 8, 16 f. *so* est quaedam flere voluptas, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 37. sperne voluptates, nocet empta dolore voluptas, Hor. ep. 1, 2, 55. voluptates vinum sequentes, Liv. 36, 11. brevis est haec et non vera voluptas, Ov. ep. 19, 65. *cf.* P. 1, 2, 53.—* qui voluptates suâ temperantiâ frenavit ac domuit, multo majus decus sibi peperit, quam &c. Liv. 30, 14. voluptatem suam explere, *to gratify his passion* or *desire of pleasure*, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 12.—* oculorum et aurium voluptates, *i. e.* ludi et gladiatores, Plin. ep. 1, 8, 10. Cato—negat, judicium hominum in magistratibus mandandis corrumpi voluptatibus oportere, i. e. *by public spectacles* or *shows*, Cic. Muren. 35. in which sense VOLUPTATES frequently occurs in later writers, Trebell. Poll. in Gallien. c. 9. Vopisc. in Aurelian. c. 34. in Probo, c. 19. &c. —* mea voluptas, *is used as a term of endearment*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 2. Virg. A. 8, 581.—* Pleasure *was ranked by the ancients among the deities*; Cupilinis et Voluptatis, et Lubentinae Veneris vocabula consecrata sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 23.—VOLUPTĀRIUS, a. *giving* or *affording pleasure, pleasant, delightful*, Cic. Fin. 3, 10. voluptariae possessiones, Cic. Att. 11, 25. Justin. 31 f. loca amoena, voluptaria, Sall. Cat. 11, liberum ut commonstremus tibi locum et voluptarium, ubi ames, potes, pergraecêre, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 25. *add.* Curt. 5, 1, 35. Liv. 39, 6.—*feeling* or *perceiving pleasure*; gustatus, qui est sensus ex omnibus maximè voluptarius, Cic. Or. 3, 25.—¶ 2. *addicted* or *devoted to pleasure, voluptuous, asserting pleasure to be the chief good*; (summum bonum;) or *placing the chief happiness of man in sensual enjoyments*; Epicurus,—homo, ut scis, voluptarius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7.—voluptaria, delicata, mollis disciplina, *voluptuous* or *effeminate*, Cic. Fin. 1, 11.—atque hoc quidem etiam isti tui dicunt voluptarii Graeci, *your men of pleasure among the Greeks*, Cic. Pis. 18. ipsi voluptarii *sc.* philosophi,—virtutes habent in ore totos dies, *i. e. the Epicurean philosophers*, Cic. Fin. 5, 25. voluptarii atque potatores maximi, *voluptuaries* or *debauchees*, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 34.—voluptariae disputationes, *concerning* or *in support of pleasure*, Cic. Or. 3, 17.—VOLUPTUŌSUS, a. *full of pleasure, delightful, agreeable*; non minùs utile quàm voluptuosum est utraque (praedia) eâdem operâ, et eodem viatico invisere, *to visit both with the same labour and expence*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 2.

VŌMER & vōmis, ĕris, m. *a plough-share*; aratri ferrum, ita dictum, quòd vomit terram, Varr. L. L. 4, 31. uncus aratri ferreus occultè decrescit (*i. e.* deteritur) vomer in arvis, Lucr. 1, 315. foecundas vertentes vomere glebas, ib. 212. vere novo—depresso jam tum mihi taurus aratro ingemere, et sulco attritus splendescere vomer, Virg. G. 1, 45. durum procudit arator vomeris obtusi dentem, *sharpens the hard point of the blunt share*, ib. 262. terra patiens vomeris unci,

ci, ib. 2, 223. *add.* v. 203 & 211. 3, 515 & 525. vomere verſare humum, Ov. 1, 725. findere terras, ib. 2, 670. premere colla boum, Id. ep. 12, 40. forte boves preſſo ſubigebant vomere terram, Ov. M. 11, 30. ipſa quoque immunis, raſtroque intacta, nec ullis ſaucia vomeribus, per ſe dabat omnia tellus, ib. 1, 102. luce ſacrâ requieſcat arator, et grave ſuſpenſo vomere ceſſet opus, Tibull. 2, 1, 5.—* facta vomere foſſa, *(al.* verſa vomere terra,) *a trench made with the plough*, when a city was built, Ov. F. 4, 839. *cf.* Cic. Phil. 2, 40. (A. 72.)—* *metaph.* pro membro virili, Lucr. 4, 1268.

VŎMĔRE, (vŏmo, ui, ĭtum,) *to vomit, to ſpew, to throw* or *caſt up* from the ſtomach; quùm vomere poſt coenam velle te dixiſſes, in balneum te ducere coeperunt, Cic. Dejot. 7. qui vomere poſt cibum volet, ſi ex facili facit, aquam tantum tepidam antè debet aſſumere; ſi difficiliùs, aquae vel ſatis vel mellis paulum adjicere; at qui manè vomiturus eſt, antè libere multum debet, Celſ. 1, 3, 49. *cf.* 1, 8, 7. ſi ſtomachus reſolutus parum continet, et ante cibum, et poſt eum vomere oportet; rurſuſque poſt vomitum cibum capere, Id. 3, 19, 17. *cf.* Cic. Att. 13, 52. (A. 450.) vomunt, ut edant; edunt, ut vomant, et epulas, quas toto orbe conquirunt, nec conçoquere dignantur, Senec. ad. Helv. c. 9 f. tantum in Hippiae nuptiis exhauſeras, ut tibi neceſſe eſſet in populi Romani conſpectu vomere poſtridie, Cic. Phil. 2, 25. *add.* Piſ. 10, Fin. 2, 8. vettonicae ſuccus vomentibus ſanguinem datur, Plin. 26, 13 ſ. 84. *paſſive.* ſalamandrae ſanie, quae lactea ore vomitur, quacumque parte corporis humani contactâ, toti defluunt pili, Plin. 10, 67 ſ. 86.—*imperſ.* ab horâ tertiâ bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, &c. *ſc.* ab illis, *they drank*, &c. Cic. Phil. 2, 41.—¶ metaph. *to vomit up, to throw* or *pour out in abundance, to emit* or *diſcharge*; animam ille vomit purpuream, Virg. A. 9, 349. *cf. v.* 414. Lucr. 6, 828. udo ſub robore vivit ſtuppa, vomens tardum fumum, Virg. A. 5, 682. ore vomens ignes, 8, 199. Auguſtus, —geminas cui tempora flammas laeta vomunt, ib. 680. *i. e.* valde claros, ac nitidos oculos habuit, Suet. Aug. 79. mixtum ſpumis vomit ore cruorem, Virg. G. 3, 516. *add.* 2, 462. rutilum vomit ille cruorem, Ov. M. 5, 83. cum ſanguine fumos, Id. F. 1, 577. flammam vomit ore Typhoeus, Id. M. 5, 353. *cf.* P. 2, 10, 24. flammas ore vomit Cacus, Id. F. 1, 572. *cf.* A. 3, 12, 37. ignemque vomentes quadrupedes. Ov. M. 2, 119. bellua puniceo miſtos cum ſanguine fluctus ore vomit, Id. M. 4, 728. quaeque (Charybdis) vomit fluctus totidem, totidemque reſorbet, Ov. ep. 12, 125. nec potes infeſtis conferre Charybdin Achaeis, ter licet epotum ter vomat illa fretum, Id. P. 4, 10, 28. *cf.* rem. 740. colubrae ſibila dant, ſaniemque vomunt, Id. M. 4, 494. *add.* 12, 239. pinguem nebulam vomuêre lucernae, Perſ. 5, 181. armataeque vomunt ſtridentia tela feneſtrae, Stat. Th. 10, 536 attonituſque legis terrai frugiferai, Accius et quiſquid, Pacuviuſque vomunt, *i. e.* effutiunt, Martial. 11, 91. —VŎMĪTĀRE, freq. *to vomit often*; Col. 7, 10, 5. Senec. ep. 18. Suet. Vitell. 13.—VŎMĬTUS, ūs, f. the act of *vomiting, a vomit*; vomitus canes, purgatu autem *(al.* purgatione) alvos ibes Aegyptiae curant, Cic. N. D. 2, 50. vomitionem homini ad haec excogitatae, frigidiora corpori faciunt, inimicae oculis maximè, ac dentibus, Plin. 11, 53 ſ. 117. vomitiones movere Id. 18, 8 ſ. 25. vomitione alvum purgare, ib. ſ. 29. bilem extrahere, ib. ſ. 46. vomitione aliquid reddere, Id. 32, 3 ſ. 13. *cf.* 23, 1 ſ. 18. ea dare, quae concitent vomitiones, Id. 25, 5 ſ. 23. iris vomitiones ciet, 21, 20 ſ. 83. ervum vomitiones movet, alvum turbat, Id. 22, 25 ſ. 73. aqua muſſa et ruſſientibus utilis traditur, calefacta vomitiones invitat, ib. c. 24 ſ. 52. faciles praeſtat vomitiones radix vettonicae, Id. 26, 7 ſ. 25. aes ipſum—ſiccit vomitiones e melle ſumptum, Id. 34, 10, 23. aneſum potum vomitiones cohibet, Id. 20, 17 ſ. 73. vinum vomitiones ſiſtit, Plin 23, 1, 22. ſiſtunt vomitionem cuminum ſilveſtre, vernicae farina. Id. 26, 7. ſ. 25. merum remedio eſt iis, quorum ſtomachus in vomitiones effunditur, Id. 23, 1 ſ. 23.—* *the matter thrown up from the ſtomach*; varii colores vomitionum, Plin. 25, 5 ſ. 23.—VŎMĬTUS, ūs, m. *a vomiting, a vomit*; vomitus eſt utilior hieme, quàm aeſtate, Celſ. 1, 3, 14. inutilis eſt gracilibus, Id. 1, 3, 42. ſaepe neceſſarius bilioſis, 2, 13, 1. capparis vomitus facit, Plin. 13, 23 ſ. 44. pulmonem edepol nimis velim vomitum vomas, *I wiſh you may vomit your lungs*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 27. vomitum excitare alicui, *to make one vomit*, Id. Merc. 3, 3, 15. vomitu aliquid reddere, Plin. 205 ſ. 23. egerere, Curt. 7, 5, 8. ſtomachum levare, Senec. ep. 68. lepus (piſcis) in Indico mari etiam tactu peſtilens, vomitum diſſolutionemque ſtomachi pronus creat, Plin. 9, 48 ſ. 72.—* *the matter thrown up by vomiting*; bilioſus vomitus, Celſ. 4, 10, 1. 5, 26, 45. vomitus, qui multorum colorum eſt, Id. 2, 6, 30. vomitus mixtus eſſe ex bile et pituitâ debet, Id. 2, 3, 8. ſi malus in vomitu odor eſt, Id. 2, 6, 30. *cf.* 4, 13, 6.—ſilveſtris laurus—pituitas extrahit; folium (ejus) et vomitus, ſtomacho inutiles, Id. 23, 8 ſ. 80 ſ.—¶ metaph. *a dirty, troubleſome perſon*, Plaut. Moſt. 3, 1, 119.—VOMĬTOR, ōris, m. *one that vomits, a vomiter*, Senec. ep. 88.—VOMITŌRIUS, a. *that makes one vomit*; bulbus, quem vomitorium vocant ab effectu, Plin. 20, 9 ſ. 41. hunc (narciſſum) ſtomacho inutilem, et ideo vomitorium, Id. 21, 19 ſ. 75.—VOMITŌRIA, ōrum, n. *the entrances to the ſeats of the amphitheatre*, Macrob. S. 6, 4.—VOMĬCUS, a *prompting* or *exciting to vomit*, Senec. controv. 2, 12.

VOMĬCA, ae, f. *an impoſthume, an abſceſs, a ſuppurated tumour containing* or *emitting matter*; dolet etiam pulmonis—vomicas aliquas interdum excitat, Celſ. 2, 7, 86. *cf.* 88. quòd ſi protinus initio dolor et tuſſis fuit, et ſpiritûs difficultas, vomica vel ante vel circa viceſimum diem erumpet, ib. ſ. 93. ſi vomica in jecinore eſt, &c. *if the vomica is in the liver*, Id. 2, 8, 6. ſi verò jecur vomicâ laborat, Id. 4, 8, 16. omnis tum vomicae finis eſt, ut rumpatur, Id. 3, 27, 32. vomica erumpit; quae quò cruentior eſt, eo melior. Id

2, 8, 17. vomicae putres, Juvenal. 13, 95. nec prodesse voluit Pheraeo Jasoni, is qui gladio vomicam ejus aperuit, quam famare medici non potuerant, Cic. N. D. 3, 28. vomicam immaturam secare, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 14.—¶ 2. *metaph.* est et lapis in his venis (argenti,) cujus vomica liquoris aeterni *argentum vivum* appellatur, *a stone yielding a liquid matter, which never concretes, called* QUICK-SILVER, Plin. 33, 6 f. 32. crystalla infestantur plurimis vitiis, scabro ferrumine, maculosâ nube, occultâ aliquâ vomicâ, *i. e.* tumore guttam aquae non concretam continente, id. 37, 2 f. 10.—* *any thing calamitous* or *vexatious*; hostem, Romani, si expellere vultis, vomicamque quae gentium venit longè, Apollini vovendos censeo ludos, *if you wish to expel the enemy, and the ulcer* or *plague, which has come from afar*, Liv 25, 12. *cf.* Macrob. S. 1, 17. nec enim si Cicero rectè *sentinam reipublicae* dixit, (Cic. Cat. 3, 5. & 2, 4.) foeditatem hominum significans, idcirco probem illud quoque veteris oratoris, *perfecuisti reipublicae vomicas, you lanced the impostumes of the republick*, Quinct. 8, 6, 15. Augustus Agrippam nepotem, et Julias, filiam et neptem, appellare solebat, TRES VOMICAS, aut TRIA CARCINOMATA SUA, *his three impostumes* or *cancers*; becausе by their bad behaviour they gave great pain to his mind, as these distempers do to the body, Suet. Aug. 65 f.

VŎPISCUS, i, m. *one of two twins*, born safe, after the abortion of the other, Plin. 7, 10.

VŎRĀRE, *to devour, to swallow whole* or *entire*; animalium alia fugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. *cf.* Plin. 10, 71 f. 91. effossos oculos voret atro gurgite corvus, intestina canes, cetera membra lupi, Catull. 106, 5. quaenam balaena meum voravit vidulum? Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 61.—* resinam ex melle Aegyptiam vorato; salvum feceris *sc.* te, *take as a medicine* or *swallow some Egyptian rosin mixed with honey; that will cure you*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 28. pastillos Cosmi luxuriosa voras, Martial. 1, 88, 2.—* *metaph.* & *proverb.* meus hic est; hamum vorat, Plaut Curc. 3, 61. *cf.* Truc. 1, 1, 21.—¶ 2. *to eat up, to eat greedily* or *hastily, to devour*; at pol ego, etiamsi vetet, edim, atque ambabus malis expletis vorem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 73. apes mella avidè vorantes, Plin. 11, 19. tu Lucrina voras *sc.* ostrea, Martial. 6, 11, 5. optima silvarum interea, pelagique vorabit rex horum, *their patron will devour the varities of the woods and seas*, Juvenal. 1, 135.—¶ 3. *metaph.* ulcus, quod ἐρεσιβοᾶν ἐσθιόμενον (*al.* φαγέδαινα,) Graeci vocant, quia celeriter serpendo corpus vorat, *wastes* or *consumes*, Cels. 5, 28, 48. *so* amor intimas vorat penitus medullas, Senec. Hippol. 282 & 641. et vorat hos ipsos flamma roguque sinus, *devours* or *destroys*, Albinovan. ad Liv. apud Ov. 1, 1, 134. vorat haec (Charybdis) raptas revomitque carinas, *swallows up*, Ov. M. 13, 731. *add.* Virg. A. 1, 117. idem in reliquis ejus generis (*sc.* murrhinorum vasorum) quantum voraverit, licet existimare ex multitudine &c. *how much* money *he spent*, Plin. 37, 8 f. 7. quâ medius pugnae vorat agmina vortex, *where the fury of the battle destroys the troops*, Sil. 4, 230. nos hic voramus literas cum Dionysio, *we* in a manner *devour books*, i. e. *we read with great avidity*, Cic. Att. 4, 11.—quare, si sapiet, viam vorabit, *i. e.* citissimè conficiet, perinde ac helluones solent cibos appositos, *he will quickly dispatch*, Catull. 35, 7.—* obscoenè, Id. 79, 6. 80 f. Martial. 2, 51 f. 7, 67, 3.—VŎRAX, ācis, a. *voracious, gluttonous, greedy, ravenous*; quae Charybdis tam vorax tot res tam citò absorbere potuisset? Cic. Phil. 2, 27. quo copia major est data, plura petit, turbâque voracior ipsâ est, Ov. M. 8, 839. nec, nisi perdideris alium, placare voracis et malè morati poteris jejunia ventris? Ov. M. 15, 94. es impudicus, et vorax *(i. e.* helluo,) et aleo, Catull. 6, 6. vorax adulter, Id. 57, 8.—omnia pontus haurit saxa vorax, Lucan. 2, 663. hinc usura vorax, avidumque in tempora fenus, Id. 1, 181. flamma vorax, Sil. 4, 687.—VORACITAS, ātis, f. *voracity* or *voraciousness, ravenousness, gluttony*; notabilis praecipuè voracitate et ingluvie Vitellius, Eutrop. 7, 12.—voracitas avidissima *sc.* ignis, Plin. 2, 107 f. 111.—VŎRAGO, ĭnis, f. *a gulf*, eodem anno, seu motu terrae, seu qua vi aliâ, forum medium ferme specu vasto collapsum in immensam altitudinem dicitur; neque eam voraginem conjectu terrae —expleri potuisse &c. Liv. 7, 6. *cf.* Ov. in Ibin, 445. V. Max. 5, 6, 2. submersus equus voraginibus non extitit, *i. e.* non apparuit, Cic. Div. 1, 33. lividissima, maximèque profunda vorago, Catull. 17, 11. ruptoque ingens Acheronte vorago pestiferas aperit fauces, *a vast gulf* formed *by the bursting of* Acheron, Virg. A. 7, 569. turbidus hic coeno, vastâque voragine gurges aestuat, atque omnem Cocyto *(i. e.* in Cocytum) eructat arenam, *this river, (i. e.* Acheron) *turbid with mud and a vast gulf* or *whirlpool* &c. ib. 6, 296. *cf.* Sil. 13, 571. Juvenal. 3, 266. pigra vorago, limosique lacus—Phlegethon, Sil. 13, 562. ¶ 2. *a bog, a fen, a marsh* or *morass, a quagmire*: et supinum animum in gravi derelinquere coeno, ferream ut soleam tenaci in voragine mula, Catull 17 f. *add.* Curt. 8, 14, 4.—¶ 3. *metaph.* vos geminae voragines scopulique reipublicae, Cic. Pis. 18. jamque fame patrias altique voragine ventris attenuârat opes, Ov. M. 8, 843.—* *a riotous spendthrift, a prodigal*; tu meo periculo gurges et vorago patrimonii helluabare? Cic. Sext. 52. *add.* Or. 3, 41. Phil. 11, 5.—VORAGINŌSUS, a. *full of bogs* or *morasses*, Hirt. B. Hisp. 29.

VORSUS, vortĕre, vortex, &c. *s.* VERTĔRE.

Vos, *ye* or *you*; vostrûm & vostri, &c. *see* Tu.

VŎVĒRE, (vŏveo, vŏvi, vŏtum,) *to vow, to promise by a vow*; tuo ductu, tuoque numine instinctus pergo ad delendam urbem Veios; tibi hinc decimam partem voveo, Liv. 5, 21. neque Herculi quisquam decumam vovit umquam, si sapiens factus esset, Cic. N. D. 3, 36. *add.* Div. 1, 17. vota puer solvit, quae femina voverat Iphis, Ov. M. 9, 793. *cf.* ad Liv. 1, 179. Tullus in re trepidâ decem vovit Salios, fanaque Pallori ac Pavori, Liv. 1, 27. vovit in eadem verba consul, praeeunte maximo pontifice, quibus antea

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tea &c. Id. 31, 9. *add.* 40, 34. noſtri imperatores pro ſalute patriæ ſuæ capita voverunt, *(al.* devoverunt,) Cic. Fin. 6, 22 f. voveram dulces epulas, et album libero caprum, prope funeratus arboris ictu, Hor. od. 3, 8, 6. *add.* Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 72. Amph. 3, 2, 66. Virg. 10, 775. 11, 558. Juſtin. 21, 3. Juvenal. 10, 354. 12, 115.—¶ 2. *to wiſh, to deſire;* ut tua fini, voveo, Ov. M. 14, 35. quae voveam duo ſunt, ib. 9, 674. quae pro te ut voveam, niiti pictate mereris, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 34. elige, quid voveas, ib. 12. 200. quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno, &c. Hor. ep. 1, 4, 8. ſortemque meam voviſtis, Achivi; et veſtrae valuêre preces, *you wiſhed* or *prayed* that it might be *my lot*, Ov. M. 13, 88. —VŌTUS, part. *vowed;* ludi ab Decemviris per ſeceſſionem plebis a Patribus ex ſenatûs conſulto voti, eo anno facti ſunt, Liv. 4, 12. Nympharum templa ſunt publicè vota, et dedicata, Cic. N. D. 3, 17. pro reditu victima vota cadet, Ov. A. 2, 11, 46. *cf.* M. 7, 162. quos (deos) ſanguine *(ſc.* victimae) voto, muneribuſque datis, et acerris thuris adorant, Ov. M. 8, 265. et dabitur meritò laurea *(ſc.* corona) vota Jovi, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 56. Mens quoque numen habet; Menti delubra videmus vota metu belli, perſide Poene, tui, Ov. F. 6, 241. tum aedes votae;—Menti aedem Otacilius praetor vovit, Liv. 22, 10 f. duumvir dedicavit, ib. 23, 31. hoſtica Tyrrheno vota eſt vindemia regi, *the enemy's vintage* (i. e. the produce of the next vintage of the Rutŭli) *is vowed* or *promiſed to the Tuſcan king* Mezentius, Ov. F. 4, 893.—VŌTUM, i, n. *a vow, a promiſe made to the deity;* precibus et votis victoriam ſuis ab diis immortalibus expoſcebant, Hirt. B. Alex. 15 f. *add.* Cic. N. D. 1, 14. 3, 37. Cluent. 68. ſed jam quaſi voto quodam et promiſſo me teneri puto, Cic. Att. 12, 18. ego me majore religione, quàm quiſquam fuit ullius voti, obſtrictum puto, ib. 12, 43. nemo noſtrûm eſt, ut opinor, quin vota victoriae ſuae fecerit, *i. e.* pro victoria, Id. Fam. 6, 7, 3. quotidie vota facimus, ne intercaletur, ib. 7, 2 f. de illo (Pompeio) aegroto vota faciebant, Id. Att. 8, 16. *add.* Mil. 15 & 28. Cat. 2, 8. Plin. 14, 13. ut Baccho Cererique, tibi ſic vota quotannis agricolae facient; damnabis tu quoque votis, *ſhall make* or *offer up vows to thee; thou alſo ſhalt bind them by vows*, Virg. E. 5, 79. vota concipere, Ov. M. 7, 564. ſuſcipere, Cic. N. D. 3, 39. pro te, fortiſſime, publica vota ſuſcipimus, *we make*, Ov. M. 7, 449 *cf.* 9, 305. duplicare, Virg. A. 8, 556. nectere vota votis, Lucr. 5, 1201. obligare votis caput, Hor. od. 2, 8, 6. vota diis debere, Cic. Ver. 4, 55. voti damnatus, *bound by a vow*, Liv. 9, 28. 26, 45. *ſo* voti reus, Virg. A. 5, 23, 7.— vota ſolvere, *to pay* or *perform one's vows*, Cic. Phil. 3, 4. Ov. M. 7, 552. *ſo* exſolvere, Tac. An. 15, 23. reddere, Cic. leg. 2, 9. cùm ſolennia vota reddemus. Nymphis, Virg. E. 5, 75. *add.* Ov. A. 1, 7, 36. rem. 813. M. 8, 152. &c. perſolvere, Plin. ep. 10, 101. exſequi, Virg. A. 5, 53. voti liberari, *to be freed* from the obligation *of a vow*, Liv. 5, 28.—¶ 2. *the thing vowed;* votum pro reditu ſimulant *ſc.* equum eſſe, *that it was an offering*, Virg. A. 2, 17. votis incendimus aras, *i. e.* thure et victimis, *we burn ſacrifices at the altars*, ib. 3, 279.—¶ 3. *a prayer* or *entreaty*, Di maris et caeli, (quid enim niſi vota ſuppeſunt?) ſolvere quaſſatae parcite membra rati, Ov. Tr. 2, 1. ſi mea cum veſtris valuiſſent vota, Pelaſgi, non &c. Ov. M. 13 128. prima fere vota et cunctis notiſſima templis, *(ſc.* ſunt,) divitiae et creſcant, ut opes, &c. *our firſt prayers* are, &c. Juvenal. 10, 23. quid Craſſos, quid Pompeios evertit? et illum *(ſc.* Caeſarem,) ad ſua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites? Sumnius nempe locus, nullâ non arte petitus, magnaque mumeribus vota exaudita malignis, ib. 107. provida Pompeio dederat Campania febres optandas; ſed multae urbes, et publica vota vicerunt, *ſc.* ut viveret, ib. 284. *add.* Plin. 10, 90.—* *a wiſh* or *deſire;* ergo optes, votumque feras miſerabile tecum &c. Juvenal. 3, 276. *cf.* 1, 85. 9, 147. acquirendi inſatiabile votum, Id. 14, 125. hoc erat in votis; modus agri non ita magnus, &c. Hor. S. 2, 6, 1. an venit in votum Attalici conditionibus una, Id. ep. 1, 11, 5. illa ſeges demum votis reſpondet avari agricolae, Virg. 1, 47. *cf.* A. 4, 158. ſpondeo habituram te generum, quo melior fingi ne voto quidem poteſt, Plin. ep. 6, 26. nec Veſpaſiano adverſus Galbam votum aut animus *ſc.* fuit, Tac. Hiſt. 1, 10. votum eſt omnium parentum, ut honeſtiores, quam ſint ipſi, liberos habeant, Quinctil. 1, 1, 82. vota parentum, ib. 1, 2, 25. neque votum ſibi, neque animum deeſſe confodiendi eum, Suet. Aug. 51. nate, cave, dum reſque ſinit, tua corrige vota, Ov. M. 2, 89. illorum votum unicum eſt fallere, Curt. 4, 13, 8. Darius votum meum implevit, ib. 5. 24. honeſtam mortem fortes viri voto expetunt, Id. 4, 10, 6. id omni expetiverat voto, 3, 8, 19. votis omnibus expetitus finis, 9, 9, 4. amethyſti Indicae abſolutum felicis purpurae colorem habent; ad hancque tinguentium officinae dirigunt vota, Plin. 37, 9 f. 40. rebus ſupra vota fluentibus, Juſtin. 23, 3. magnum votum, Ov. M. 12, 201, voti poſtmodò compos eris, *you ſhall obtain your wiſh*, Ov. Art. 1, 486. ejus me compotem voti vos facere poteſtis, Liv. 7, 40. jam nunc obſtas, et vota moraris, *you delay his wiſhes*, Juvenal. 14, 250. *cf.* 298. votaque deponunt, Id. 1, 133. unà ſimus, ait; votorum ſumma, *the height of your wiſhes*, Id 5, 18. *cf.* 6, 60. 10, 291. quid enim ratione timemus aut cupimus? quid tam dextro pede concipis, ut te conatûs non poeniteat, votique peracti? *what do you project ſo happily, that you do not repent of your attempt, and of your wiſh* when *accompliſhed?* Id 10, 6.—* vota arborum frugumque communia ſunt, nives destinas ſedere, Plin. 17, 2.—VŌTĪVUS, a. *promiſed by a vow, devoted, votive, given in conſequence of a vow;* paſcitur in veſtrum reditum votiva juvenca, Hor. ep. 1, 3, 14. tabula votiva, Id. od. 1, 5 f. *ſo* tabella, *a votive tablet*, ſuſpended in a temple in conſequence of a vow, Juvenal. 12, 27. votivi cornua cervi, Ov. M. 12, 267. dumque parens aras votivo ſanguine tingit, Ov. ep. 21, 93. tinctaque votivo ſanguine Delos erit, *i. e.* victimae votivae, ib. 20, 236. votiva munera,

f. e. sacrificia, ib. 15, 211. accipit ara preces, votaque thura piorum, Id. A. 3, 13, 9. auguror ea; vinces: votivaque carmina reddam, *i. e.* quae diis vovi, si Parthos viceris, Id. art. 1, 205. ludi votivi, *i. e.* qui ex voto alicujus imperatoris celebrantur, Cic. Verr. 1 act. c. 10. Plin. 7, 48. —votiva legatio, *an embassy* undertaken in order *to perform a vow*, Cic Att. 4, 2. 15, 8 & 11. *a species of the* legatio libera, ib. 2, 8. (A. 21.) voces votivae, *words used in making vows*, Tibul. 1, 3, 29.—† Vōtĭfer, ĕra, um, *bearing vows* or *things vowed*; votiferâque meas suspendit ab arbore vittas, Stat. Silv. 4, 4, 92.

VOX, vōcis, f. *(a* vocando, *vel a* βοᾶν, clamo;) *a voice, the sound of an animal, of a bird* or *of any thing*; vox est spiritus fluens, et aëris ictu sensibilis auditui, &c. Vitruv. 5, 3 m. vox nihil aliud est, quàm ictus aër, Senec. nat. quaest. 2, 29. quid est vox nisi intensio aeris, ut audiatur, linguae formata percussu, ib. c. 6. scio te bonâ voce esse, ne clama nimis, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 49. cervus venantûm vocibus conterritus, Phaedr. 1, 12. 7. ille (scurra) in sinum repentè demisit caput, et sic porcelli vocem est imitatus suâ, Id. 5, 5, 17. mugiet, et vera vox erit illa bovis, Ov. Fr. 3, 11, 48. acutae vocis Hylactor *fc.* canis, Ov. M. 3, 224. voces avium, Quinctil. 1, 37. corvus—voce crocitat suâ, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 2. nec nos aëriae voce monemur avis, Ov. Art. 1, 26. vox (pittaci) mutandis ingeniosa sonis, Ov. A. 2, 6, 18. tum cornix plenâ pluviam vocat improba voce, Virg. G. 1, 388. *cf. v.* 410. A. 4, 462.—si surdus sit, (nescio quî possit) varietates vocum, aut modos noscere? *of sounds*, Cic. Div. 2, 3. Thrēcius sacerdos *(i. e.* Orpheus) obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, *speaks in numbers the seven distinctions of sounds* or *the seven notes of musick*, i. e. *plays on the harp* or *lyre*, which at first had only seven strings, to which afterwards two were added, Virg. A. 6, 646. vox auditur fractos sonitus imitata tubarum, ib. 4, 71. ad vocem celeres, quâ buccina signum dira dedit, raptis concurrunt undique telis, Id A. 7, 519. *add.* Ov. M. 1, 337. ubi cymbalûm sonat vox, *for* cymbalorum, Catull. 62, 21. et gemitum ingentem pelagi, pulsataque saxa audimus longè, fractaque ad littora voces, Virg. A. 3, 555.—vocis mutationes totidem sunt, quot animorum, qui maximè vote commoventur, *the changes of the* human *voice*, Cic. in Or. 17, 18, &c. de Or. 3, 57. N. D. 2, 58. Quinctil. 11, 3, 1, 13, 23 &c. humanâ nos voce appellant oves, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 22.—allium voci confert, Plin. 20, 6 f. 23. porrum voci splendorem adfert, ib. f. 21 f. mentae succus voci utilis, ib. c. 14 f. 53. voci fabam prodesse, auctor est M. Varro, Id. 22, 25 f. 69 hac (herbâ eriphiâ) ad vocem mihi praestantius esse tradunt, Id. 24, 18 f. 103.—¶ 2. *a word, a saying, an expression, a sentence, a speech*, &c. Quinctil. 1, 5, 2 & 37. cum ligna atque ignes distinctâ voce notemus, Lucr. 1. 912. dico, Epicurum nescire,—quid sonet haec vox voluptas; id est, quae res huic voci subjiciatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2 f. mox etiam Lemures *(prv* Remures, *a* Remo) animas dixêre silentium; is verbi sensus, vis ea vocis erat, Ov. F. 5, 484. ad quem tum Juno supplex his vocibus usa est, Virg. A. 1, 64. ille ubi matrem agnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus, ib. 405. cur dextrae jungere dextram non datur, ac veras audire et reddere voces? ib 308. *cf.* 670. hinc spargere voces in vulgus ambiguas, ib. 2, 98. ultro flens ipse videbar compellare virum, et moestas expromere voces, 280. *cf.* 3, 314. 4, 304. notis compellat vocibus *sc.* eum, ib. 6, 599. effusaeque genis lacrimae, et vox excidit ore, ib. 686. datur ora tueri, nate, tua, et notas audire et reddere voces, 689. cùm ab iis (Sequanis) saepiùs quaereret, neque ullam omnino vocem exprimere posset, *and could not get a word from them*, or *could not exort from them any answer at all*, Caes. B. G. 1, 32. sive tamen Grajâ sciêrit, sive ille Latinâ voce loqui, *whether he can speak the Greek or the Latin language*, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 39. constitue nihil esse opis in hac voce, civis Romanus sum, *in this sentence*, Cic. Verr. 5, 65. *cf.* c. 62. *add.* Plin. 18, 6 f. 7. quae enim vox potest esse contemptior, quàm Milonis Crotoniatae, *what saying* or *expression*, Cic. Sen. 9. *so* magnifica verò vox, et magno viro ac sapiente digna, Id. Off. 3, 1. nefaria vox, Id. Amic. 11.—longè mea discrepat istis et vox et ratio, *both my speech and judgement*, or my way of speaking and thinking *differs far from them*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 92. donec verba, quibus voces sensusque notarent, nominaque invenêre, *till they found out words and names to mark* or *ascertain their expressions, and thoughts*, ib. 1, 3, 103. sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem possis, *there are words and expressions*, i. e. *charms* or *incantations*, Id. ep. 1, 1, 35. Mercuri,—qui feros cultus hominum recentûm voce formâsti, *by eloquence*, Hor. od. 1, 10, 1. *cf.* Cic. Inv. 1, 2. Or. 1, 8.—cùm viderem, vocem pro me ac pro republicâ neminem mittere, *that no one uttered a word*, or *spoke*, Cic. Sext. 29. *cf.* Cluent. 32. Flacc. 3.—Libo, veste mutatâ,—orare adfines, vocem adversùm pericula poscere, *entreated that they would undertake his defence* or *plead his cause*, Tac. An. 2, 29.—vocibus alienis, id modo quod domi praeceptum, erat intercessioni suae praetendebant, *they alledged, in the words of others, as a pretext for their protesting, merely what they had been privately instructed to say*, Liv. 6, 36.—atque haec una vox omnium est, *the general voice of all*, i e. *in this all agree*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7. a quibus omnibus (philosophis) unâ paenè voce repelli oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum, *almost with one consent*, Cic. Or. 1, 11. certus abest auctor; sed vox hoc nunciat omnis, *i. e.* omnes nunciant tuum reditum, Martial. 7, 5, 3.—interdum tamen et vocem Comoedia tollit, *raises her voice*, i. e. *uses a more elevated stile*, Hor. art. 93.—* verba sint quam suaviſſimis vocibus, *let the words consist of letters which have the most agreeable sound*, Cic. Or. 44. vocum concursio, quam magnâ ex parte, ut vitiosam, fugit Demosthenes, *the concourse of vowels*, ib f. *cf.* c. 23 m.—ipsa enim natura, quasi modularetur hominum orationem, in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, nec unâ plus, nec a postremâ syllabâ

syllabâ ultra tertiam, *has put on every word* of several syllables *an acute accent, and not more than one, and not farther from the last syllable than the third* or antepenultima, ib. c. 18. *cf.* Quinctil. 1, 5, 30. VōcŭLA, ae, f. dim. *a little* or *weak voice*; cùm recreandæ vocilæ causâ necesse esset mihi ambulare, *for the sake of strengthening my voice*, Cic. Att. 2, 23, ô utinam trajecta cavâ mea vocula rimâ, percussas dominæ vertat in auriculas, *I wish that my voice, passing through a hollow chink, may reach the ears of my mistress*, Propert. 1, 16, 27.—in cantu falsæ voculæ, *broken* or *quavering sounds*; opp. *to* certæ et severæ voculæ, Cic. Or. 3, 25.—* sed incurrit haec nostra laurus *(i. e.* laureati faces, A. 384.) non solùm in oculos, sed jam etiam in voculas malevolorum, *exposæ me not only to the eyes, but also to the taunts and raillery of my enemies*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 6.—¶ 2. *a little word*; significatio hujus vocilæ, *scilicet*, Gell. 12, 14.

Vōcālis, e, *having a voice, vocal*; Aegles, Samius athleta mutus, cùm ei victoriae, quam adeptus erat, titulus et praemium eriperetur, indignatione accensus vocalis evasit, V. Max. 1, 8, ext. 4. addamus huc etiam, ne quem vocalem praeteriisse videar, C. Cosconium, *any one that can speak*, Cic. Brut, 69. fataque vocales praemonuisse boves, Tibul. 2, 5, 78. vocalis equus, Propert. 2, 25, 37. vocalemque suâ terram Dodonida quercu, *and the land of* Dodōna *speaking by its oak*, Ov. M. 13, 716. (G. 317.) monitusque datos vocalibus antris, *i. e.* in quibus responsa et oracula dantur, *in the vocal caves*, Stat. Th. 1, 492.—tria sunt villatici instrumenti genera, vocale, semivocale, et mutum: vocale, in quo sunt servi; semivocale, in quo sunt boves; mutum, in quo sunt plaustra, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 1.—¶ 2. *loud, sonorous*; vocalis Nymphe, *the noisy nymph*, Ov. M. 3, 357. *so* vocalia ora, ib. 5, 332, turris vocalibus muris, *with vocal* or *sounding walls*, ib. 8, 14. ranae vocales et mutae, Plin. 8, 58 s. 83. ranae quoque ultra solitum vocales, tempestatis signa, sunt, Plin. 18, 35 s. 87. vocalis piscis, Id. 9, 19 s. 34. scarabaei—nocturno stridore vocales, Id. 11, 28 s. 34. bubo,—nocsis monstrum, nec cantu aliquo vocalis, sed gemitu, Id. 10, 12 s. 16. vocaliora sunt vacua, quàm plena, Senec. Q. N. 2, 29. scripsit publicè, ut a decurionibus eligeretur vocalissimus aliquis ex ipsis, qui legeret eum (librum) populo, *one who had a strong clear voice*, Plin. ep. 4, 7, 2.—¶ 3. *musical, melodious, sweet sounding*, vocalis Arion, Ov. F. 2, 91. carmine vocali clarus, citharâque Philammon, Id. M. 11, 317. vatis Apollinei *(i. e.* Orphei) vocalia ora, ib. 8. vocales impellere pollice chordas, Tibull. 2, 5, 3. vocalem temere insecutae Orphea silvae, Hor. od. 1, 12, 7.—verba vocaliora *v.* magis vocalia, Quinctil. 8, 3, 16.—Vōcālis, is, f. *sc.* litera, *a vowel*, Cic. Or. 23. non magnae est operae, consonantes a vocalibus discernere, Quinctil. 1, 4, 6. *add.* 1, 7, 14 & 26.—Vōcālĭtas, ātis, f. *consonance, melody, an agreeable sound*; vocalitas, quae *euphonia* dicitur; cujus in eo delectus est, ut inter duo (verba,) quae idem, ac tantundem valent, quod melius sonet, malis, Id. 1, 5, 4.—Vōcĭfĕrāri, *rar.* vōcĭfĕrāre, *(a* vocem ferendo,) *to cry with a loud voice, to bawl, to exclaim*; Pontifex Livius vociferari, vicisse Romanos, Liv. 10, 29. vociferari Decius, quò fugerent; quinque in fugâ spem haberent? ib. c. 28. *cf.* 7, 12 s. 8, 38. *add.* Cic. Verr. 4, 18. Rabir. Post. 8.—anser—adventu Gallorum vociferatus est, cæteris silentibus, *at the approach of the Gauls, with a loud noise* or *cackled loudly*, Col. 8, 13, 2. res ipsaque per se vociferatur, *declares, shews*, Lucr. 1, 1049. *cf.* 1, 732. aeraque, quae claustris restant vociferantur, *and the brazen hinges, which creak under the weight of the gates*, ib. 2, 450.—gallus, qui elati sunt, ac vociferant saepe, *crow often*, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 5.—Vōcĭfĕrātio, ōnis, f. *a loud crying, a bawling* or *exclaiming*, Cic. Ver. 5, 60. Cluent. 10. A. ad Herenn. 3, 12. Suet. C. 36.—*a declamation* or *outcry against a thing*, Fest. 34, 6 s. 14. *so* Vōcĭfĕrātus, ūs, m. Plin. 11, 60 s. 79.—Vōcĭfĕrans, ntis, part. adj. *making a loud noise*; apes a se ejiciunt fucos, quod hi neque adjuvant, et mel consumunt; quos vociferantes plures persequuntur etiam paucae, *humming loudly*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8.

ŭpĭlio, ōnis, m. *a shepherd*, Virg. E. 10, 19. *sqq.* Opilio.

ŭpŭpa, ae, f. *a hoopoe*, a bird, (al. *a lapwing, a huet,*) Plin. 10, 29 s. 44.—¶ 2. *a mattock*, an iron instrument used in quarries, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 7.

ūra, ae, f. *the tail*; uraeus, a. *of the tail*; uraea cybia, *square pieces* cut out from the tunny fish *near the tail* and salted; reckoned a nice dish, Plin. 32, 11 s. 53 s.

Uranoscŏpus, i, m. *a kind of fish*, Plin. 32, 7 s. 24.

URBS, urbis, f. *a town surrounded by a wall, a city*; domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus, invento et divino et humano jure, moenibus sepserunt, Cic. Sext. 42. *add.* Cic. fragm. apud Non. 5, 27. urbs dicitur ab orbe, quod antiquae civitates in orbem fiebant; vel ab urvo, pars aratri, quo muri designabantur, Serv. ad Virg. A. 12. *add.* Id 5, 755. Varr. L. L. 4, 32. Dig. 50, 16, 239. Isidor. 15, 2. urbs cùm condita cl. tauro, et vaccâ, qui essent muri et portae, designatum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10. *cf.* Col. 6 pr. 3 (A. 72.) apta dies legitur, qua moenia signet aratro, &c. Ov. F. 4, 819.—urbis appellationem, etiamsi nomen proprium non adjiceretur, Romam tamen accipi, est receptum, Quinctil. 6, 3, 103. *cf.* 8, 2, 8. 8, 5, 9. *hence* in urbe, *for* Romae, Sall. Cat. 52, 14 & 15. conditor urbis, *i. e.* Romulus, Ov. F. 1, 27. *so* genitor urbis, Id. M. 15, 863. maturat ab urbe proficisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 7. de urbe augendâ quid sit actum, non intellexit, Cic. Att. 13, 20.—ii utrique ad urbem imperatores erant; impediti, ne triumpharent, calumniâ paucorum, *at* or *near the city*; because no one was permitted to enter it, while in actual command, Sallust. Cat. 30. *cf.* Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1. act. 15. Verr. 2, 2, 6. Senec. Ben. 5, 15. *add.* Caes. B. G. 6, 1. B. C. 2, 84. (A. 164 & 388. *vid.* AD.)—ita geminatâ urbe, *for* civitate,

Liv.

Liv. 2, 14. praesidio ibi (*sc.* Cadrione in Illyrico) relicto, Ilion (nomen, propter alteram in Asia urbem, quàm oppidum, notius,) vi capitur, *a name, better known than the town, on account of another city of the same name in Asia*, Liv. 31, 27.—urbem, quam dicunt Romani, Meliboeе, putavi stultus ego huic nostrae similem, Virg. E. 1, 20. *cf.* v. 25.—urbs antiqua fuit—Carthago, Id. A. 1, 12.—Mitylenae, urbs et naturâ et situ in primis nobilis, Cic. Rull. 2, 16. Capua, urbs amplissima, et ornatissima, ib. c. 28. Syracusae, urbs mihi conjunctissima, Cic. Phil. 1, 3. —indignum esse—Thraciae et Chersonesi urbibus arceri Antiochum; quae (*sc.* oppida) Seleucus, proavus ejus,—per summum decus parta reliquerit, Liv. 34, 58. *so* Agassam urbem, tradentibus sese ipsis (*sc.* civibus *v.* incolis,) recepit, Id. 44, 7.—* *metaph.* urbem philosophiae, mihi credo, proditis, dum castella defenditis, Cic. Div. 2, 16. URBANUS, a. *cf* or *pertaining to the city*; opp. *to* RUSTICUS:—urbana plebes, Sallust. Cat. 37. *cf.* Cic. Att. 7, 3. urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 135. urbani fiunt rustici, Id. Merc. 4, 3, 15. *add.* Id. Cas. 1, 11. mihi casus urbanam in magistratibus administrationem reipublicae, tibi provincialem dedit, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 15. praetor urbanus, *the, city* Praetor, Caes. B. C. 3, 20. (A. 120.) *so* urbanae tribus, Cic. Or. 1, 9. servitia urbana, *the city-slaves*, Sall. Cat. 24 f. urbanum otium, ib. 37. urbanae munditiae, Id. Jug. 63. manabat enim illud malum urbanum, et ita corroborabatur quotidie, ut ego quidem et urbi, et otio diffiderem urbano, *that mischief* or *insurrection in the city*, Cic. Fam. 12, 1. *cf.* 9, 14. Phil. 1, 2.—olim rusticus urbanum murem mus paupere fertur accepisse cavo, *once on a time a country-mouse is said to have entertained a city-mouse in her poor cell*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 80 & 90. urbanus exercitus, *the army that guarded the city*, Liv. 27, 3 f. excubiae urbanae, Tac. An. 1, 17. urbano luxu lascivientes, ib. 2, 44. ego hanc clementem vitam urbanam atque otium secutus sum, &c. *this calm city life*. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 17. *cf.* Cic. Pis. 26. tu nimis urbanus es, *too much attached to* the pleasures of *the city*, Plin. 2, 17 f.—obrepere urbanis, qui nunc rusticis praesunt, *to come unexpectedly* or *by surprise upon the slaves, I brought with me from the city, who now superintend my country*-slaves, Plin. ep. 9, 20. aedes urbanae atque rusticae, Digest. 30, 41. urbana et rustica praedia, ib. 8, 1, 2 & 3. Cic. Verr. 3, 86. (A. 52.)—¶ 2. metaph. *polite, refined*; te hominem non solùm sapientem, verùm etiam, ut nunc loquimur, urbanum, non arbitrabar genere isto legationum delectari, *I did not think* that *you a man, not only of good sense, but of refined sentiments, would be much pleased with that kind of embassies*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 6 (A. 267.) *from the expression*, ut nunc loquimur, *we learn that* urbanus *began first to be used in this sense in the time of* Cicero: *add.* Quinctil. 8, 3, 34 & 35. —istius amici, homines lauti et urbani, Cic. Verr. 1, 6. urbanus homo erit, cujus multa bene dicta responsaque erunt, &c. Quinctil. 6, 3, 105. urbani oratores, opp. *to* externi quasi oratores, *i. e.* ex Latio, &c.—in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic. Brut. 46. *cf.* Quinctil. 11, 3, 30.—* frontis ad urbanae descendi praemia, *I have put in for the prize* i. e. *(I have assumed the appearance) of city-assurance*, in oppolition to ruftick bafhfulnefs, Hor. ep. 1, 9, 21.—* *witty, jocular*; Maenius—urbanus coepit haberi Hor. ep 1, 15, 27. *cf.* S. 1, 4, 90. illa (dicta) potius *urbana* esse dixerim, quae *ridicula* dicuntur, et tamen ridicula non sunt, Quinctil. 6, 3, 110. *cf. ib.* f. 71. accedunt non Attici, sed salsiores, quam illi Atticorum, Romani veteres, atque urbani sales, *the true old Roman wit*, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 4. scurra, notus urbano sale, *noted for city-wit* or *raillery*, Phaedr. 5, 5, 8. urbanos, qui illa censuerunt, putem, an miseros? Plin. ep. 8, 6, 3. *cf.* 4, 25.—* *humorous, pleasant*; et homo facetus inducis etiam sermonem urbanum ac venustum, Cic. Dom. 34. frater, qui est in isto genere urbanissimus, Cic. Coel. 15. avorum memoriâ circumfertur Marcii Philippi, velut urbanissimum, quòd erat luxuriosissimum, factum atque dictum, Col. 8, 16, 3.—* urbanae arbores, *mild, gentle, home-bred*; sunt enim arborum quaedam urbaniores, &c. Plin. 16, 19 f. 32. acanthi topiariae, et urbanae herbae, Id. 22, 22 f. 34.—URBĀNE, adv. *politely, civilly*, Cic. Coel. 12.—¶ 2. *wittily, humorously*; ut a patre audiebam facetè et urbanè Stoicos irridente, Cic. Fin. 1, 11. Clodius furebat, a Racilio se contumaciter urbanèque versatum, Id. Q. fr 2, 1 f. urbanè dicta, *witty or humorous sayings*, Quinctil. 6, 1, 46. & 6, 3, 42.—URBĀNĪTAS, ātis, f. *a city-life, the pleasures* or *enjoyments of the city*; tu modò ineptias istas, et desideria urbis, et urbanitatis depone, Cic. Fam. 7, 6. mihi interdum (pace tuâ dixerim) levis in urbis urbanitatisque desiderio—videbare, ib. 7, 17.—¶ 2. *politeness, refined good breeding*; homo summâ prudentiâ, multâ etiam doctrinâ, plurimo rerum usu, addo urbanitate, quae est virtus, ut Stoici rectissimè putant, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 12. vir—moribus domesticis ac nostrorum hominum urbanitate limatus; *opp. to* homo sine arte, sine literis, sine lepore, &c. Cic. N. D. 2, 29.—¶ 3. *urbanity, a delicacy* or *elegance of language and pronunciation, peculiar to the most polite and cultivated natives of Rome*; urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, Cic. Brut. 46. urbanitate significari video sermonem prae se ferentem in verbis, et sono, et usu, proprium quendam gustum urbis, et sumptam ex conversatione doctorum tacitam eruditionem; denique cui contraria sit rusticitas, Quinctil. 6, 3, 17. *cf.* ib. f. 107.—¶ 4. *wit, raillery, humour, pleasantry*; celeritas et brevitas respondendi et lacessendi, subtili venustate atque urbanitate conjuncta, Cic. Or. 1, 5. contumelia, si petulantiùs jactatur, convicium; si facetiùs, urbanitas nominatur, Cic. Coel. 3. in quantam hominum facetorum urbanitatem incurratis, non dico, Cic. Fin. 2, 31 f. vides enim exaruisse jam veterem urbanitatem, *that the good old vein of pleasantry is worn out*, Cic. Fam. 7, 31, 4. urbanitatis possessionem, amabo, quibusvis interdictis defendamus, ib. 7, 32, 6. oratoria urbanitas rara, Quinctil.

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Quinctil. 6, 3, 14. mihi quidem—nisa quaedam videtur in eo (Cicerone) fuisse urbanitas, ib. f. 3. multum ingenii in Caelio, et praecipuè in accusando multa urbanitas, Id. 10, 1, 115. in jocis urbanitas, 2, 5, 8. dicerem urbanos, si senatum deceret urbanitas, Plin. ep. 8, 6.—¶ 5. *cunning, roguery;* incuriosos milites vernaculâ urbanitate quidam spoliavêre, Tac. H. 2, 88.——

URBICUS, a. *of* or *belonging to the city:* urbici magistratus, Suet. Aug. 46. negotiatores, Id. Caes. 49. annona urbica, Id. Aug. 18. urbicae res, Id. Ner. 23.—† URBICĀPUS, i, m. *a taker of cities*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64.

URCEUS, i, m. *a pitcher* or *water-pot, an earthen vessel with handles, for pouring water into an urn or caldron;* urcei, quibus aqua in aheneum funditur, Digest. 33, 7, 18. urcei aquarii, Cato, R.R. 10, 1. fictiles, ib. 13, 3. hic tibi donatur pandâ ruber urceus ansâ, Stoicus hoc gelidam Fronto petebat aquam, Martial. 14, 106. fractâ urceus ansâ, Martial. 11, 57. *add.* 12, 32. urcei, quibus progeritur oleum, Col. 12, 50, 8. nuper cucurbitae in balinearum usum venêre urceorum vice, Plin. 19, 5 f. 24. amphora coepit institui, currente rotâ cur urceus exit; *a large cask began to be formed* by the potter, *why, as the wheel turns, comes out a scanty pitcher?* Hor. art. 21.—URCEUM, i, n. Cato, 13, 1. sed al. al.—URCEŎLUS, i, m. *a little pitcher*, Col. 12, 16. Juvenal. 3, 103.—URCEŎLĀRIS, e; urceolaris herba, *an herb used for wiping pitchers;* Veget. 1, 34, 2 & 4. supposed to be *feverfew* or *pellitory of the wall:* perdicium sive parthenium, a nostris herba urceolaris vocatur,—nascens in tegulis parietinisque, Plin. 21, 17 f. 20.

ŪRĔDO, ĭnis, f. *(ab* urendo,) *the blasting of trees or herbs*, Cic. N. D. 3, 35. Plin. 18. 28 f. 69. *blasting cold*, Col. 3, 20, 1.—¶ 2. *a burning and itch on the skin;* tacta *(sc.* urtica piscis) uredinem mittit, *being touched it raises a burning and itchy feeling* in the part of him that touches it, Plin. 9, 45 f. 68.

ŪRĔRE, (ūro, ussi, ustum,) *to burn, to set on fire, to kindle* or *light up;* hominem in urbe ne sepelito, neve urito, Cic. de leg. 2, 23. uritur ebĕnus odore jucundo, Plin. 12, 4 f. 9. igne quid utilius? si quis tamen urere tecta comparat, audaces instruit igne manus, Ov. Tr. 2, 267. Numidae fociorum populi Romani agros urebant, Liv. 26, 11 f. *add.* Tac. An. 4, 48. H. 2, 12. non ut superbas invidae Carthaginis Romanus arces ureret, Hor. epod. 7, 5. urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum, Virg. A. 7, 13. in usum nocturni luminis urebantur *sc.* Christiani, Tac. An. 15, 44. saepe etiam steriles incendere profuit agros, atque stipulam crepitantibus urere flammis, Virg. G. 1, 85.—nempe tuis omnes qui terras ignibus uris, ureris igne novo, *sc.* ô Sol, Ov. M. 4, 194. *cf.* Cic. Tusc. 1, 28. sicca diu tellus fuerat, sitis usserat herbas, Ov. F. 4, 299. *add.* P. 1, 10, 5. at vos, innuptae, feliciùs urite taedas, *i. e.* melioribus auspiciis nubite, Propert. 3, 19, 25. *cf* Ov. F. 4, 741. (A. 465.) —dum graves Cyclopum Vulcanus ardens urit officinas, *kindles up the* fires in the *toilsome forges of the Cyclops*, Hor. od. 1, 4, 8. sive Colchis (a Medea v. venefica aliqua) urat aëna focis, *heats* or *makes to boil*, Propert. 2, 1, 54.—tabulam cloribus urere, *to enamel*, Ov. F. 3, 832.—ferv —uritur ardenti duo propter linteа ferro, *burnt* or *tortured*, Juvenal. 14, 22.—* *to burn* or *cauterize;* vulnus, quod canis rabiosus fec adurendum est: si uri non potest, sanguinem homini mitti non alienum est; tum usto quidc vulneri superimponenda, quae ceteris ustis fa Cels. 5, 27, 11 & 12. *add.* 7, 7, 65. &c.—* *dry up, to parch;* cùm sol gravis ureret ar Ov. M. 6, 339. urit enim leni campum sege urit avenae, urunt lethaeo perfusa papave somno, Virg. G. 1, 77. ciceris natura est gig cum salsilagine; ideo solum urit, Plin. 18. f. 32. simum suillum urit vineas, Id. 17, 27 f. 4 —* *to pinch, to gall;* calceus, si pede major ex subvertet; si minor, uret *sc.* eum, *it will pin him*, Hor. ep. 1, 10, 43. si te forte meae grav uret farcina chartae, abjicito, ib. 1, 13, 6. " " furtum feci, nec fugi," si mihi dicat servu " habes pretium, loris non ureris," aio, *you have your reward, you are not galled with the lash*, ib. 16, 46. aspicis, ut prensos urant juga prima vencos? *how the yoke first galls the bullocks, when put to the plough*, Ov. rem. 235. teneros urit ieca lacertos, Propert. 4, 3, 23. calcis et in medic magnus usus;—urit, discutit, extrahit, *it is caustick, discussive,* and *extractive*, Plin. 36, 24 f. —antiqua terebra scobem facit; propter ha urit eam partem, quam perforat, *the ancient augre makes a powder like sawdust; and, by reason of this, burns* or *corrodes that part which it perforates*, Col. de arb. 8, 3 & 4.—* *to burn, to sear* or *pain acutely* as if by burning; sitis arida gu tur urit, Ov. M. 11, 129. tithymallum faces urit leniter, Plin. 26, 8 f. 39. si urat dysenteria, Id. 28, 9 f. 33, 3, ova per se infuso candido ocu lis epiphoras cohibent, urentesque refrigerant, Id. 29, 3 f. 11.—* *to consume* as if by fire; pestilentia urens simul urbem atque agros, Liv. 1 47.—* *to nip* or *pinch* with cold, *to chill* or *starve;* pernoctant venatores in nive, in mon tibus se uri patiuntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17 m. Scythae continuis frigoribus uruntur, Justin. 2. tritici grana ferro combusta iis, quae frigus usse rit, praesentaneo sunt remedio, Plin. 22, 25 f. 57. —*to blast;* nix herbas laedet teneras, nix uret aristas, Avien. in Arat. v. 1810. urebant mostra na nives, camposque jacentes non duraturae, conspecto sole, pruinae, Lucan. 4, 52.—¶ 2. me taph. *to vex, to grieve, to gall, to afflict, to distress;* uro hominem, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43. *cf.* 3. 1, 48. urebant insuper animam mentem varia undique convicia, Suet. Tib. 66. haec eos (Samnites) in Etruriâ jactantes molientesque bellum domi Romanum urebat, Liv. 10, 17. quos (Achaeos) et Machanidas tyrannus Lacedaemoniorum finitimo bello urebat, Id. 27, 39 f. fama Punici belli, quo duodecimum annum Italia urebatur, ib. c. 39. Aetolos propter paucitatem eosdem dies noctesque assiduo labore urente, *(al.* urgente.) Id. 36, 23. aculeus sagittae urit eos, 38, 21. urebat nobilem populum ablatum mare, captae in sulae,

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ulae, &c. Flor. 2, 6. populum gravis urebat, in-
esto mari, annona, Paterc. 2, 77. urit miserum
gloria pectus, Senec. Herc. Oet. 620. urit atrox
[uno] *sc.* Venerem, Virg. A. 1, 662. tantus dolor
urit amantes, Ov. M. 4, 268.—hae sunt, quae
emui sudant in cyclade, quarum delicias et pani-
culus bombycinus urit, *wh.se delicate bodies even a vest of silk distresses with heat*, Juvenal. 6, 258.
—id, quod invidiam urit, *kindles, excites, increases*, Liv. 40, 15. *(al. 14 f.)*—* *to inflame with love*; urit me Glycerae nitor, Hor. od. 1, 19, 5.
me tamen urit amor, Virg. E. 2, 68. *cf.* 8, 83.
G. 3, 215. uritur infelix Dido, Id. A. 4, 68. quid
in hospite, regia virgo, uris? *why art thou inflamed* with love *for a stranger?* Ov. M. 7, 21.
me tacitam conscius urit amor, Ov. ep. 4, 52.
uror amore mei, Ov. M. 3, 464. *add.* 9, 730.
Deus *(i. e.* Cupido) crudeliùs urit, quos videt
invitos succubuisse sibi, Tibull. 1, 9, 7. *cf.* 2, 4,
5. urit *sc.* Sulpicia spectantes, seu &c. Id. 4, 2,
11. *cf.* Propert. 2, 3, 44. uror ego ante alias;
juvat hoc, Cerinthe, quod uror, Tibul. 4, 5, 5.
cf. 4, 6, 17.——————————

Ustus, part. *burnt*; tum primùm siccis aër fervoribus ustus canduit, Ov. M. 1, 119. cùm Pallas usto vertit iram ab Ilio in impiam Ajacis ratem, Hor. epod. 10, 13.—oleum amygdalinum medetur a sole ustis, Plin. 23, 4 f. 42. acanthi radices ustis *(sc.* ab igne) luxatisque mire prosunt, Id. 22, 22 f. 34.—nec nova per gelidas herba sit usta nives, *and let not the young herb be nipped* or *blasted by chilling snow*, Ov. F. 1, 680. ustus ab assiduo frigore Pontus, Id. Tr. 3, 2, 8.
—picta coloribus ustis Caelestûm matrem *(i e.* Cybelen) concăva puppis habet, *enamelled*, Ov. F. 4, 275.—Ustio, ōnis, f. *a burning, a searing* or *cauterising*; quaedam ustione sanantur; privatim verò canis rabidi morsus, Plin. 34, 15 f. 44. *add.* 20, 22 f. 87. 36, 21 f. 42. Cels. 6, 28, 16 & 38. 8, 2, 25 &c.—Ustor, ōris, m. *a burner*, particularly of dead bodies, Martial. 3, 93. Catull. 59, 4. Lucan. 8, 738.—Usta, ae, f. *a kind of colour made of ceruse*; &c. Vitruv. 7, 11. Plin. 35, 6 f. 20.—Ustrīna, ae, f. *a place where metals are melted, and prepared for working*, Plin. 36, 21 f. 42. (sed al. al.)—¶ 2. in later writers, *a place, where dead bodies were burnt*, Festus in Bustum: *so* Ustrīnum.——————

Ustŭlāre, *to burn all around, to singe, to burn*; taleae oleaginae ustulatae, *burnt at the end*, Vitruv. 1, 5. *so* pali ustulati, Id. 5, 12. vovit, pessimi poetae scripta tardipedi deo daturam infelicibus ustulanda lignis, Catull. 36, *(al.* 34.) 6.—

* Urētēres, um, m. *the ureters*, two small canals which convey the urine from the kidneys to the bladder, Cels. 4, 1, 33.

URGĒRE & urguĕre, (urgeo & urgueo, ursi,—) *to press on, to urge*; Catilina cum exercitu faucibus urget, Sallust. Cat. 52, 35. sed milites Jugurthini paullisper ab rege sustentati, postquam majore vi hostes urguent, paucis amissis, profugi discedunt, Id. Jug. 56 f. Jugurtham ob scelera invidia cum metu urget, *presses* or *bears hard on*, ib. 35. ferro an fame acrius urguear, incertus sum, ib. 24. hinc Pallas instat et urget, hinc contra Lausus, Virg. A. 10, 433. Aeneas insequitur, trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget, *and eagerly presses close upon the heels of the trembling* foe ib. 12, 748. Cloanthus quem petit, et summis adnixus viribus urget, ib. 5, 226. *add.* v. 442. quam (nympham) Trojus heros insequitur, celeremque metu celer urget amore, Ov. M. 11, 774. urgent impavidi te Salaminius Teucerque, et Sthenĕlus, Hor. od. 1, 15, 23. dominus non lenis urget mentem, Id. S. 2, 7, 93. curis multis undique urgeris, Lucr. 3, 1064. tres (naves) Eurus ab alto in brevia et Syrtes urget, *drives*, ib. 1, 110. devovet absentes, simulacraque cerea figit, et miserum tenues in jecur urget acus, Ov. ep. 6, 91. Mars aetherias currus urgebat ad arces, Stat. Th. 3, 222. ut unda impellitur undâ, urgeturque prior veniente, urgetque priorem, &c. Ov. M. 15, 181. urguet diem nox, et dies noctem, Hor. epod. 17, 27. jussis ingentibus urget (nos) Tyrrhenum ad Tybrim, Virg. A. 5, 241. urget ab alto notus, *threatens, presses* or *quickly approaches from the sea*, Id. G. 1, 443. longique urgent ad littora fluctus, *press towards the shore*, ib. 3, 220. versaque in obnixos urgentur cornua, *are violently urged against each other*, ib. 222. apes amor urget habendi, *urges* or *impels*, ib. 4, 177. pater urget equos, *drives on*, Ov. ep. 12, 152. *cf.* et art. 1, 546. famulas laboribus urgent, *they keep their maids close to their work*, Ov. M. 4, 35. onus urget *sc.* me, *urges* or *weighs me down*; MI. at tu appone, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 35. jamque reperti, qui saxo super, atque ingentis pondere testae urgerent *sc.* virgulta, *press them down*, Virg. G. 2, 350. vasta giganteis ingesta est insula membris Trinacris, *(i. e.* Sicilia;) et magnis subjectum molibus urget—Typhoëa, *presses down* Typhoeus, Ov. M. 5, 346. *so* saxum grave Sisyphon urget, ib. 13, 26. Enceladi corpus urgeri mole hac, *is pressed down*, Virg. A. 3, 579. olli *(for* illi) dura quies oculos, et ferreus urget somnus, ib. 12, 369. oculos stupor urget inertes, Id. G. 3, 523. pondere urgeri, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23.—satis est hominis imprudentiâ lapsos non erigere, urgere verò jacentes, aut praecipitantes impellere certè est inhumanum, Cic. Rabir. Post. 1.—reges dicuntur multis urgere cullullis, et torquere mero, quem perspexisse laborant, *to urge*, Hor. art. 434.—haec (sidera) quibusdam mensibus magis urgent et exhaurunt flumina; quum longiùs recesserunt, minus consumunt atque trahunt, Senec. Q. N. 3, 26
—urgueris turbâ circum te stante, *you are pressed* or *squeezed*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 135.—densis hunc (locum) frondibus atrum urget utrimque latus nemoris, *bems in* or *confines*, Virg. A. 7, 566. *cf.* 11, 523. quâque pharetratae vicinia Persidis urget, *i. e. where the empire of* Persia *is contiguous* or *borders upon Egypt*, Id. G. 4, 290.—* convivae miseri interea somnoque famcque urgentur, *are urged* or *pressed*, Juv. 6, 423. ut mala quem scabies aut morbus regius urget, *distresses*, Hor. art. 453. ubi sine intermissione accessiones et dolores graves urgent *sc.* aegrum, acutus morbus est, *when the paroxysms and violent pains distress the patient*, Cels. 3, 2, 2. *so* febres quae quotidie

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quotidie urgent, Id. 3, 5, 8 urgent febres ardentes, et virides aut nigri vomitus, Id. 7, 23, 2. morbi, qui in articulis modò urgent, modò quiescunt, *are sometimes troublesome* or *painful, sometimes ceas*, 2, 1, 16. urget ingens sitis, 7, 23, 2. *cf.* 3, 6, 8. &c.—nam vitiis nemo sine nascitur *(i. e. per anastrophen*, sine vitiis;) optimus ille est, qui minimis urgetur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 68. urget superstitio, *i. e.* angit, obnoxios habet, Tac. An. 1, 9. populus malitiâ atque inopiâ urguebatur, *was distressed*, Sall. Jug. 41. urgentur poenis, Virg. A. 6, 561. fatis urgetur iniquis *sc.* Camilla, *she is urged*, ib. 11, 587. ibi, jam urgentibus Romanam urbem fatis, *urging* or *hastening the destruction of*, Liv. 5, 36. *cf.* Tac. Ger. 33. maxime ea suspicio crimen urgebat, *strengthened the accusation*, Liv. 32, 62. cùm multis urgerentur rebus, *they were urged* or *pressed by many difficulties*, Id. 36, 23. fame ferroque urgeri, Id. 26, 6. confectaque paucitas oppidanorum opere, vigiliis, vulneribus, quae semper eosdem urgebant, Id. 6, 3.—hoc nomen *(i. e.* debitum,) quod urget, nunc, cùm petitur, dissolvere oportet, Cic. Planc. 28. si necessitas urget, *i. e.* festinare cogit, Cels. 3, 5, 38. *cf.* 5, 25, 2. tamquam inventionis copiâ urgeantur, Quinctil. 11, 3, 56.—* URGERE opus, *to urge on, to hasten*, Ov. M. 4, 390. hoc Celer urget opus, Id. F. 4, 837. *cf.* aut. 2, 730. majus opus urget *sc.* eum, *engages him* or *requires his attention*, Ov. M. 8, 328. *so* nunc me grandius opus urget, Ov. F. 5, 948. *cf.* A. 3, 1, f.—et durum terrae rusticus urget opus, *urges* or *eagerly applies to husbandry*, Tibull. 1, 10, 8. urgues jampridem non tacta ligonibus arva, *you till* or *cultivate with care*, Hor. ep. 1, 14, 27. veste tegens, tibi quam nocles festina diesque urgebam, *I wrought in haste*, Virg. A. 9, 488. urgere coepta, Tac. An. 12, 12. bellum, *opp. to* trahere, Id. H. 3, 56. urguet iter, *he hastens* or *accelerates*, Ov. F. 6, 520. *so* urget vestigia, Sil. 12, 419.—*with the infin.* maritique Baiis obstrepentis urgues submovere littora, *you labour ardently*, Hor. od. 2, 18, 20.—* Lepidus urfit me et suis, et Antonii literis, ut legionem trigesimam mitterem sibi, *urged* or *pressed me*, Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 10. *cf.* Att. 13, 32 Planc. 19. tum verò incumbunt, urget praesentia Turni, *incites* or *urges them on*, Virg. A. 9, 73.—* URGERE aliquid, *to urge* or *insist on* in a dispute or in a speech, Cic. Or. 1, 10. Fin. 4, 28. jus Crassus urgebat, aequitatem Antonius, Cic. Off. 3, 16. Marcellus idem illud de provinciis urget, Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 8. *add.* Cic. Off. 3, 9. Ligar. 3 f.—pars hominum vitiis gaudet constanter, et urget propositum, *closely pursue* or *persist in*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6.—* malè administratae provinciae aliorumque criminum urgebatur, *(al.* arguebatur,) Tac. An. 6, 29.—* vox autem ultra vires urgenda non est, *ought not to be exerted* or *strained*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 51.—praesens atque urgens malum, *urgent* or *just pressing on*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25 f. urgens aut certè adventans senectus, Id. Sen. 1. fato tum denique urgente, Liv. 5, 22 f.—urgens egestas, *urgent, pressing*, Virg. G. 1, 146.

ŪRĪCA, ae, f. *a caterpillar* or *canker-worm hurtful to herbs*; commune omnium saturum vitium, urica, *(al.* erūca,) Plin. 18, 17 f. 44.

ŪRIGO, ĭnis, f. *(ab.* urĕre,) *a burning*, caused by the caustic force of any medicine, *(al.* ūstio,) Plin. 20, 22 f. 87.

ŪRĪNA, ae, f. *urine, animal water*; urinam facere v. reddere, *to make water*, Col. 6, 32. Plin. 8, 16 f. 18. urinam ciĕre, Plin. 20. 11 f. 89. movere, ib. f. 90. inhibere, 20, 4 f. 11. res citant urinam, aliae tardant, Cels. 2, 12. urinae difficultas, quam *strangury* appellat, Id. 2, 1, 18. quia iter urinae senectute coarctatum est, id. 2, 26, 1. nonnunquam aut sanguis aut lentum aut purulentum aliquid cum urina excernitur, Id. 2, 7, 35. *cf.* ib. f. 32. & 3, 24. difficultates urinae succus (lactucae) emendat. Plin. 20, 7 f. 26. difficultatibus urinae semen ejus (olusatri) decoctum ex mulso potum medetur ib. c. 11 f. 46. quidam bubutam, vel hominis urinam alveis apponunt. Col. 9, 13, 6. quae est et de vesica, cujus detractore, calculis deum per urinam dejectis, levabatur, Suet. Aug. 83. eriam urinae vectigal commentus est, Suet. Vesp. 23. urina genitalis, *i. e.* semen genitale, Plin. 43 f. 68.

ŪRĪNĀRI, *rar.*—āre. *to duck below water and again, to dive*; eadem est causa, quare sub aqua diu ranae et phocae urinentur, Plin. 11, 37 f. 73. polypus in naufragos et urinantes impetum capit, Id. 9, 30 f. 48.—URINĀTOR, ōris, m. *a diver*, Liv. 44, 10. Digest. 14, 2, 4. Manil. 5, 481. &c. *add.* Curt. 4, 3, 10. Lucan 3, 677.

ŪRĪNUS a. *(ab.* ūror, ventus,) *windy, hazy*. urinum ovum, *an addle egg*, Plin. 10, 58 f. 80. &c. 60 f. 80.

ŪRION v. ūrium, i, n. *(ab.* ὄρος, v. Ionice mons.) *useless earth* in mines, Plin. 33, 4 f. 21.

URNA, ae, f. *an urn, a pitcher* or *water-pot*; urnae dictae, quòd urinant in aquâ hamum, ut urinator, Varr. L. L. 4, 27 tu qui urnam habes, aquam ingere, Plant. Pf. 1, 2, 24. nec tùm quaesitus Hylas, urnamque secutus, Jul. 164. urnaque frustra Danaïdes plenas gerit, Senec. Herc. fur. 757. *add.* Hor. 3, 11, 22. urgebat medium fictilis urna caput, Propert. 4, 16. ponitur è summâ fictilis urna coma. F. 3, 14. urnae enim gestabantur capite vel humeris, Propert. ib. & 4, 11, 28.—¶ jam sol obliquâ subsidit Aquarius urnâ, *i. e.* signum coelestе, Ov. F. 2, 457. *cf.* Senec. Thyest. 80.—* *ascribed also to the deities of rivers*; cacique amnem fundens pater Inachus urnâ, Virg. A. 7, 792. *cf.* Sil. 1, 407.—* ô si urnam argenti quae mihi monstret, ut illi &c. *an urn full of silver*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 10.—¶ 2. *a sepulchral urn*, vessel into which the remains of burnt dead bodies were put in order to be preserved; atque nos habeat quamlibet arcta domus, Ov. P. 11, 124. *add.* Tr. 3, 3, 65. cineres in urnam condere, Suet. Cal. 15. et tristes cineres urna coërceat, Senec. Troad. 375. urnâque Aeneia mersa condita marmorea, tumulo breve carmen habebat, Ov. M. 14, 441. *add.* A. 3, 9, 53. Propert. 2, 13.

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10, 31. caelo tegitur, qui non habet urnam, Lucan. 7, 819. *add.* V. Flac. 5, 58. Juv. 7, 208. 10, 242. Pers. 6, 34. Stat. 8, 6. (A. 483.)—¶ 3. *a box, into which the* Judices, *judges* or *jurymen, threw the tablets wherein they expressed their votes or opinions*; Senatorum urna copiosè absolvit, aequitum adaequavit, tribuni aerarii condemnârunt, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 6 m. Cervius iratus leges minitatur et urnam, Hor. S. 2, 1, 47. quaelibet infertas de me ferat urna tabellas, Propert. 4, 11, 49. *add.* Ov. M. 15, 44. Sil. 9, 27. Juv. 13, 4. Justin. 22, 3. (A. 267.)—* *a box* or *urn, into which lots were thrown to be drawn out*; ait se judices è lege velle sortiri; educit ex urnâ tres, Cic. Verr. 2, 17. stat ductis sortibus urna, Virg. A. 6, 22. crudelis scopulis me destinat urna, V. Flac. 2, 484. *add.* Suet. Ner. 21. Senec. Troad. 974.—* *Necessity* or *Fate* was supposed to throw the names of all human beings into an urn, and by drawing them out, to determine the period of every one's life; aequâ lege necessitas sortitur insignes et imos; omne capax movet urna nomen, Hor. od. 3, 1, 14. omnium versatur urnâ serius ociùs sors exitura, et nos in aeternum exilium impositura cymbae, ib. 2, 3, 25. *cf.* 1, 4, 19—* The infernal judges are also said to have used an urn in determining the fates of men after death; quaesitor Minos urnam movet, Virg A. 6, 432. *cf.* Senec. Agam. 24. Herc. fur. 191. ibimus omnes, ibimus; immensis urnam quatit Aeacus umbris, Stat Silv. 5, 1, 218.—* an urn was likewise used by those who predicted future events, Hor. S. 2, 5, 9, 29. —¶ 4. *an urn, a measure for liquids*; Col. 12, 41. ut tibi si sit opus liquidi non amplius urna, vel cyatho, &c. Hor. S. 1, 1, 54. urnae cratera capacem, Juv. 12, 44. dicit—quot Siculus *(sc.* Acestes) Pnrygibus vini donaverit urnas, ib. 7, 136. *add.* Cato, 148. Plin. 27, 48. (A 504.)—* *any vessel*; urna spartea, *i. e.* ex sparto concepta, Cato, 11. urna quinquagenaria, *i. e.* quinquaginta sextarios continens, Cato, 13.—sic aliquis meritò *(sc.* sensisset) non ebrius, et minimum qui de Corcyraeâ temetum duxerat urnâ, *and drunk very little wine from a Corcyrean jar or cask*, Juv. 15, 24. *cf.* 6, 425.—Urnālis, e, *of or containing an urn*, Cato, 13. Plin. 9, 30 f. 48. —Urnārium, i, n. *a table in a kitchen or bath, on which pitchers or water-pots were set*, Varr. apud Non. 15, 10.—Urnŭla, ae, f. *a small urn*, Cic. paradox. 1, 3.

* Uropygium, i, n. *the narrowest and lowest part of the chine, the rump*, Martial. 3, 93, 12.

Urpex, icis, m. *(al.* Irpex,) *a ruffick tool*, Cato, 10.

Urruncum, i, n. *the lowest part of an ear of corn next the stalk*, Varr. R. R. 1, 48 f.

Ursus, i, m. *a he bear*; Ursa, ae, f. *a she-bear*:—ursa major et ursa minor, *the greater and lesser Bear*, a name given to two constellations near the north pole, (A. 555. G. 89.)—Ursīnus, a. *of* or *pertaining to a bear*, ursinus sanguis, Col. de arb. 15. adeps, Plin. 28, 16 f. 62. & 17 f. 71. ursinum fel, ib. ursina rabies, Id. 8, 36 f. 54. sub fin.—ursinum alium, *a kind of wild garlick*, Id. 19, 6 f. 34 f.

Urtīca, ae, f. *(ab.* urĕre,) *a nettle*; urtica incipiens quidem ipsa nasci vere, non ingrato, multis etiam religioso in cibo est, ad pellendos totius anni morbos, Plin. 21, 15 f. 55. *add.* Catull. 44, 15. Pers. 6, 70.—*used also as a remedy for various diseases*, Plin. 22, 13 f. 15.—urticae proxima saepe rosa est, Ov. rem. 46. urtica mordax, Ov. art. 2, 417.—* *a lecherous itching* or *tickling*, Juv. 2, 128 11, 166.—¶ 2. *a kind of shell-fish*, of the zoöphyte kind, Plin. 9, 45 f. 48. herbis vivis et urticâ, Hor. ep. 1, 12, 8. *cf. v.* 21. *add.* Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 9.

Ūrus, i, m. *a kind of wild ox, a buffalo*, Caes. B. G. 6, 27. Plin. 8, 15. Virg. G. 2, 374. 3, 532 et ibi Serv.

Urvum *v.* urbum, i, n. *the beam of a plough*, Varr. L. L. 4, 27.

Ūsio, ōnis, f. *use*: usitatus, &c. *see* ūti.

Usquam. adv. *any where, in any place, some where*; sive est illa lex scripta usquam, aut usquam, Cic. de leg. 1, 15. *add.* Att. 1, 17. 7, 12. Amic. 23. Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 13. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 12. —* *in any thing*; num me expertus usquam? Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 14.

USQUAM, adv. *in any place*; si quid usquam justitiae est, Virg. A. 1, 604. *cf.* 7, 311. nec sanè usquam terrarum locum honoratiorem senectus habet, *sc.* quàm Lacedaemone, *any where on earth, in any part of the world*, Justin. 3, 3. an quisquam usquam gentium est aequè miser? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 13.—num ejus color pudoris signum usquam indicat, *in any respect*, Id. And. 5, 3, 7. quo neque acutiùs cogitatum usquam legimus *in any book* or *history*, Nep. Datam. 6 f.—* *any whither, to any place*; si ea quidem deducta est usquam gentium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 90. nec verò usquam discedebant, Cic. Phil. 1, 1. formica non usquam prorepit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 37. *cf.* 2, 1, 31. & 7, 30. Nep. 17, 3.—* *in any thing*; neque isthic, neque alibi tibi usquam erit in me mora, *in that or in any thing else*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 9. *add.* Cic. Off. 2, 1. Sallust. Jug. 13.

USQUE, adv. *continually, constantly, incessantly, always, ever*; at mihi te comitem jurâras, usque futurum, Ov. A. 2, 16, 43. *add.* Id. art. 1, 454. & 480. 2, 74. & 410. rem. 537. & 694. increpat usque moras *sc.* meas, Ov. ep. 1, 83. *cf.* 15, 40. 18, 118. infragilemque animum, quod potes, usque tene, Id. ad Liv. 354. *cf. v.* 254. usque petit, Ov. M. 6, 477. nomen patris usque vocans, ib. 555. *add.* 3, 91. 9, 681. 15, 66. usque adeo dulce puella malum est, Ov. A. 2, 9, 26. cantantes usque, Virg. E. 9, 64. non dicam, licet usque me rogetis, Martial. 2, 23. et quidquid petit, usque et usque donas, Id. 4, 28, 6. allatres licet usque nos et usque, Id. 5, 61.—¶ 2. *even as far as, as long as*; cùm ad eum usque in Pamphyliam legatos misissent, Cic. Manil. 12. usque ad Numantiam misit, Id. Dejot. 7. in Galliam Naevius, et trans Alpes usque transfertur, Id. Quint. 3.—* Miletum usque? obsecro, *sc.* ad, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 21. *so* theatrum resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 14.—horrendus ab astris descendit vos usque fragor, *sc.* ad, Stat. Th. 11, 88. *so* ter-

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minos usque Libyae, Justin. 1, 1. usque Aegyptum, ib. imperium (*sc.* Macedonum) usque extremos orientis terminos prolatum, Id. 7, 1. usque alterius initium pontis, Liv. 44, 5.—ab ala usque ad digitos, Cels. 8, 15, 7. a mammis usque ad inguina et spinam, 4, 13, 13. ab anno duodevigesimo usque ad annum quintum et trigesimum, 3, 22, 16. usque ad (*al.* in) adventum ejus tenuit urbem, Liv. 32, 32.—a vespere usque mane, *sc.* ad, Cels. 6, 5, 12. idque usque quintum diem facere, 4, 19, 13. usque mortis diem, 7, 7, 152. *add.* 7, 25, 13—inde usque ad diurnam stellam crastinam potabimus, *till the morrow's morning star*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 62. verberibus caelum te in pistrinum, Dave, dedam usque ad necem, Ter. And. 1, 2, 28. ibi esse volo usque ad pridie Calend. Maias, Cic. Att. 2, 7. *cf.* 3, 17. 4, 9. Scipio—nihil difficilius esse dicebat, quàm amicitiam usque ad extremam vitae diem permanere, Cic. Amic. 10. cessatum usque adhuc est, Ter. Ad. 4, 4. 21. *cf.* And. 1, 5, 27. Suet. Dom. 18.—ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, *sufficiently, very much, quite*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5. *so* poenas dedit usque superque quàm satis est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 65.—Ctesipho me pugnis miserum, et istam psaltriam usque occidit, *has almost killed me with his fists* or *has beaten me almost to death*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 19.—adsenserunt consules designati, omnes etiam consulares usque ad Pompeium Collegam: ille et &c. *all agreed with* Tertullus, *till it came to* Pompeius Collega, Plin. 2, 11, 20. (A. 15.) Livius usque ad adolescentiam meam processit aetate, Cic. Sen. 14. serite hordea campis usque sub extremum brumae intractabilis imbrem, Virg. G. 1, 210. *cf.* Plin. 18, 24 f. 56. Col. 2, 9. aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertinet, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. ab ovo usque ad mala, *i. e.* ab initio coenae ad finem usque, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7. (A. 447.) inde usque repetens *sc.* a primâ pueritiâ, *tracing back all along from thence*, Cic. Arch. 1. *cf.* Inv. 2, 2. ego istos vobis usque a pueris curavi ambos sedulò, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 5. comperi—illam usque a mari supero Romam proficisci, *all the way from*, Cic. Cluent. 68. *cf.* Verr. 1. 34. 5, 60. *so* laetum Aeneam, classemque ex aethere longè Dardaniam Siculo prospexit ab usque Pachyno, Virg. A. 7, 288. *cf.* Tac. An. 15, 37. eos (sonitus) usque isthinc exauditos puto, Cic. Att. 1, 14 m. Achaemenidas usque illo tenuisse, *that the country of the* Achaemenidae *reached as far as to that place*, Plin. 6, 23 f. 26.—* USQUE ADEO, to *such a degree, so much*; Virg. E. 1, 12. Cic. Flac. 23.—*so long, so far*; nunquam destitit—suadere, orare, usque adeò donec perpulit, Ter. And. 4, 1, 38. *cf.* Eun. 4, 6, 3. Plaut. Amph. Cist. 2, 3, 40. Cic. Sext. 38.—usque admodum, *so long*, Cato, R. R. 156.—usque affatim, *till one has enough*; edas de alieno, quantum velis, usque affatim, *i. e.* usque ad satietatem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 31.—usque antehac, *always before this* or *till now*, Ter. And. 2, 1, 13.—usque donec, *always until*; ibo odorans usque donec persecutus vulpem ero vestigiis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 113. *so* usque adeò donec, Cato, 86 &88.—usque dum regnum obtinebit Jupiter, *as long as*, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 38. *cf.* Cic. Verr. 1, 5.—poster igni lenicoquito—usque adeò dum fiat tam crassum quam mel, *always until*, Cato, 95, 1. *so* usque eò, dum colliquescant, Col. 12, 22, 2.—mihi quidem usque curae erit, quid agas, dum, quid egeris, scîero, Cic. Fam. 12, 19. imo et ibi nusc sum et usque dudum id egi, dum loquitur pater, *nay I am now thinking of that, and was so all the while your father was speaking*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 30.—USQUE eò, *to such a degree, so very much*; usque eò non fuit popularis, ut patrimonium solus consumeret, Cic. Sext. 51. quod Amerinis usque eò visum est indignum, ut fletus gemitusque tota urbe fierent, Cic. Rosc. A. 9.—usque eò, *to such a degree, so far* or *so long*, Cic. Or. 1, 52. Verr. 4, 40. Rosc. A. 9 & 22. Quint. 18. Verr. 3, 33, 1. 6. Dejot. 4.—USQUEQUAQUE, *every where, in all places*; mari terrâque illas usquequaque quaeritat, Plaut Poen. prol 105. aut undique religionem tolle aut usquequaque conserva, *in every respect*, Cic. Phil. 2, 43. usquequaque sapere oportet, *on every occasion, at all times, always*, Cic. Fam. 7, 16.—si qua posteritura nostri, usquequaque narrabitur, qua concordiâ vixerimus, *i. e.* in omni loco et tempore, Plin. 7, 20. *add.* 1, 7, 5. 7, 12, 5. usquequaque laudandus est, Id. 7, 30, 3.—nolite usquequaque eadem quaerere, *always*, Cic. Verr. 5, 5.—an hoc usquequaque aliter in vita, *quite, altogether*, Cic. Fin. 5, 30.—USQUEQUO, adv. *how far, to what time or place*, Plin. 6, 4. & 17, 23 m.—jubet ranam luridam conjicere in aquam, usquequò ad tertiam partem decoxeris, *until*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26.—eja age rumpe moras, quò te spectabimus usque? *so* quousque, *how long*, Martial. 2, 64, 9. *so* quò me decet usque teneri? Virg. A. 5, 384.—USQUE QUOAD erunt lactentes, *as long as*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 12.—usque—quoad nunciatum esset, *always until*, Cic. Brut. 22. *so* usque eò—quoad eliciatur sanguis, Col. 6, 31.

USTA, ae, f. *a kind of red colour*, Vitruv. 7, 11. Plin. 35, 6.

USTIO, ōnis, f. *a burning*; ustus, &c. *see* URO.

USUCAPIO, usūra, ūsus, &c. *see* UTI.

UT, adv. *as*; ut tute es, item censes omnes esse? Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 55. ut quidam morbo aliquo, et sensûs stupore suavitatem cibi non sentiunt, sic libidinosi, avari, facinorosi *veras* laudis gustum non habent, Cic. Phil. 2, 43. ut quisque maximè perspicit, ita sapientissimus haberi solet, Cic. Off. 1, 5. ut quisque est *vir* optimus, ita difficillimè esse alios improbos suspicatur, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 4. ita ut (*al.* quàm) quisque pessimè fecit, tam maximè turus est, Sall. Jug. 31, 14. *cf.* Caes. B. C. 1, 2. ut res sunt (i. e. sunt,) ita magni utque humiles sumus, Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 20. pueri, in quibus, ut in speculis, natura cernitur, Cic. Pis. 5, 22. ut soles esse me, ita ero, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 11.—vitis ut arboribus decori est, &c. tu decus omne tuis, Virg. E. 5, 32. sive hìc conflictum est, ut apparet, sive missum domo est, ut dicitur, Cic. Flacc. 16. istâ ipsâ de re multùm, ut dixi, et diu cogitavi, Cic. Acad. 1, 2. ut ferunt, Liv. 1, 37. ut fama est, Id. 31, 32. ut est consuetudo, Cic. Caecin. 8. ut fit, Id. Rosc. A. 32. Dardanus Electrâ,

it Grali perhibent, Atlantide cretus, advehitur Teucros, *as the Greeks say, comes to Troy*, Virg. A. 8, 135. *add.* Caes. B. G. 3, 8. ut ait Thucydides, Nep. 2, 1. ut certis, Virg. E. 1, 9.—age, age, ut lubet, Ter. And. 2, 1, 1, 10. facis, ut te decet, quum &c. ib. 2, 5, 10. ut potero, feram, ib 5, 3, 27. *cf.* 5, 4, 46. fac ita, ut justi, Id. Eun. 2, 1, 1. *cf.* 1, 2, 18. 2, 3, 93. faciam, ut mones, Id. Hec. 4, 4, 97. habes, ita ut voluisti, uxorem sine malâ famâ, Id. Phor. 1, 3, 17. *cf.* 5, 2, 9. 5, 3, 12.—* *for* VELUTI; Cyrenaici philosophi—ea se sola percipere dicunt, quae tactu intimo sentiant, ut dolorem, ut voluptatem, Cic. Acad. 4, 24.—*for* PROUT; ut nunc sunt mores. Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 5. multae etiam (ut in homine Romano) literae, Cic. Sen. 4. posteaque Clisthenem multùm, ut temporibus illis, valuisse dicendo, *i. e. considering* or *according to the eloquence of those times*, Cic. Brut. 7.—ut quisque optimè Graecè sciret, ita esse nequissimum, Cic. Or. 2, 66. *conf.* Id. Cluent. 26 m. siquidem mihi statuam, et aram statuis, atque, ut deo, mihi hic immolas bovem, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 122.—hanc scire oportet, filia tua ubi sit, signa ut dicit, *as, seeing that*, Id. Cist. 4, 2, 51.—¶ 2. *how?* ut vales? *how do you do?* Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 17. *so* ut valet? ut meminit nostri? Hor. ep. 1, 3, 12.—ut saepe summa ingenia in occulto latent! Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 62. quae postea sunt in eum conjecta?—ut sustinuit! (*sc.* ea;) dii immortales! ut sustinuit! immo verò ut contemsit! ut pro nihilo putavit, Cic. Mil. 24. rei gestae, aut ut gestae,—commemoratio, Quinctil. 5, 11, 6. ut me in supremis consolatus est? Id. 6 pr. 11.—ô hominem malum! ut dissimulat! Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 77.—* *how, in what manner*, indefinitely, with the subjunctive mode; credo te audisse, ut me circumsteterint, ut apertè jugulâ sua pro meo capite P. Clodio ostentârint, Cic. Att. 1, 16. videte, ut hoc iste correxerit, Cic. Verr. 1, 45. inclandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem, Trojanas ut opes, et lamentabile regnum eruerint Danai, Virg. A. 2, 3. scis, quàm intimum te habeam, et mea consilia ut tibi credam omnia, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 48. nescis, ut res sit, *how the matter is*, Plaut. Pf. 4, 4, 1.—mirum quod foret omnibus,—ut dormirem &c. Hor. od. 3, 4, 17. scimus ut impios Titanas—sustulerit, ib. *v.* 42 *cf.* 3, 10, 7. epod. 4, 9.—nam ego vos novisse credo jam, ut sit pater meus, *how my father is inclined* or *disposed*, Plaut. prol. 104. *so* non tu ei dixisti, ut essem? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 27.—* *how, how much!* ut vestrae fortunae meis praecedunt, Libane, longè! Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 39. ut melius, quidquid erit, pati! Hor. od. 1, 11, 3. ut ille tum humilis, ut demissos erat! ut ipse etiam sibi, non iis solum, qui aderant, displicebat! Cic. Att. 2, 21. ut praeter spem evenit! Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 51. ut errat! ib. 4, 8, 3. heja! ut elegans est! ib. 5, 5, 19. ut falsus animi est! Id. Eun. 2, 2, 43. *add.* ib. 4, 3, 6. 5, 3, 10. *cf.* Eun. 2, 2, 42. ut vidi, ut perii, ut me malus abstulit error! Virg. E. 8, 41. *add.* A. 2, 283. 8, 155. Hor. S. 2, 8, 61. Ov. ep. 12, 33.—¶ 3. *when, after, as soon as*; ut haec audivit, sic exarsit, &c. Cic. Verr. 1, 25. ut primùm fletu represso, loqui posse coepi, Id. Somn. Scip. c. 3.—ut abii ab te, fit forte obviam mihi Phormio, Ter. Phor. 4, 3, 12. *cf.* 5, 6, 19. Ad 4, 4, 8. And. 3, 4, 11. ut Antonius rediit in Italiam, Nep. 25, 10. *cf.* c. 11. Themistocles autem ut Lacedaemonem venit, Id. 2, 7. id ut audivit, Id. 2, 8. huc ut venit, 4, 3. *add.* 7, 6 & 10. 14, 3. &c. ut vidi, ingemui, *al.* ut gemui!) Ov. ep. 13, 89. ut mihi narrâsti, ib. 5, 38. *cf.* 4, 25. 15. 1. ut vidit, Ov. M. 9, 354. utque pudor cessit, *and when their modesty was gone*, ib. 10, 241. ut cessit *sc.* turba, *when it made way* or *retired*, Juv. 4, 63. ut spolia—conspexit, Virg. A. 1, 486. ut primùm—sensêre, Id. G. 2, 240. ut ab urbe discessi, Cic. Att. 7, 15. ut regem aequaevum crudeli vulnere vidi vitam exhalantem, Virg. A. 2, 561. ut Hostus cecidit, confestim inclinatur Romana acies, Liv. 1, 12. ut primùm cessit furor, Virg. A. 6, 102. protinus ut erit parens factus, acrem quàm maximè curam spei futuri oratoris impendat, Quinctil. 1, 1, 3. ut pura ulcera esse coeperunt, Cels. 7, 12, 4. ut primùm fieri potest, Id. 4, 22, 14. protinus ut percussus est aliquis, Id. 5, 26, 162. *add.* 3, 6, 15. saltat Milonius, ut semel icto accessit fervor capiti, numerusque lucernis, *as soon as his brain is heated with wine, and the lamps appear double*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 24. nam ut numerabatur forte argentum, intervenit homo &c. *as* or *whilst*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 52. ut quisque venerat, accedebam, *as* or *when*, Id. Hec 5, 3, 4. *so* ut somno victa jacebas, Ov. M. 11, 238.—neque meum pedem huc intuli etiam in aedes, ut cum exercitu hinc profectus sum, *since*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 101.—dirus per urbes Afer ut Italas—equitavit, *after the dreadful African* (Annibal) *over-ran* and laid waste *the Italian cities*, Hor. od. 4, 4, 42. ut haec tremente questus ore constitit—puer, *after* or *when*, Id. epod. 5, 11. ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi—cruor, *since*, ib. 7, 19. *cf.* 13, 64. *so* ut huc novus incola venit, *since this new possessor came*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 128. ut ventum ad coenam est, *sc.* ab eo, *after he came to supper*, Id. ep. 1, 7, 72. *cf.* 2, 1, 93. UT, conj. *that*, (constr. with the subj. mode;) negotium magistratibus est datum, ut curarent, ut mihi aedificare liceret, Cic. de Har. resp. 8. cura, ut valeas, Id. Fam. 16, 1. ut verè dicam, Id. Verr. 5, 69. ut ita dicam, Quinctil. 8, 3, 37. ut sic dixerim, Id. 9, 4, 134. ut de hac (musicâ) primùm loquar, Id. 1, 10, 9. ut eodem utar verbo, 1, 10, 25. ut uno interim contenti simus exemplo, 1, 10, 27. factum senatus consultum, ut decemviri se primo quoque tempore magistratu abdicarent, Liv. 3, 54. cursorem miserant, ut nunciaret &c. Nep. 1, 4, *cf.* c. 1, 2, 3. &c. quo factum est, ut brevi tempore illustraretur, Id. 2, 1 f. *cf.* c. 3, 4, 5 &c. Hamilcar ita Erycem defendit, ut bellum eo loco gestum non videretur, Id. 21, 1. *cf.* 22, 1 & 12. 25, 1 f. tantum exarsit intestinum malum, ut numquam pari periculo fuerit Carthago, Id. 21, 2. *cf.* 22, 2, 4, &c. feci e servo ut esses libertus mihi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 10. opus faciam, ut defatiger usque, ingratiis ut dormiam, Id. Eun. 2, 1, 14. amabo ut illuc transeas

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seas, ubi illa est, ib. 3, 3, 31.—si est, ut facturus sit officium, faciat, Id. Ad. 3, 5, 4. *cf.* And. 1, 1, 29. invitus feci, ut L. Flaminium de senatu ejicerem, *s.e* invitus ejeci, Cic. Sen. 12.—non sum ita hebes, ut istuc dicam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6. *cf.* Id. Brut 47. de leg. 2, 3. in quo tantum abest, ut nostra miremur, ut usque eò difficiles ac morosi simus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Cic. Or. 29 —* *with the indicative;* adeò victores caedis ceperat fatietas, ut, cum esset nuntiatum consuli, &c. superstnt, inquit, aliqui nuntii, Liv. 27, 49. *cf.* Cic. Or. 2, 6.—* *with an infinitive following;* sic libris fatalibus traditum esse, ut, quando (*for* si quando) aqua Albana abundâsset, tum, si eam Romanus emisisset, victoriam de Vejentibus dari, Liv. 5, 15.—* UT *seems sometimes to be put for* quòd *or for the inf. with an accus. before it,* si verum est, ut populus Romanus omnes gentes virtute superârit, Nep. 22, 1. non est verisimile, ut Chrysogonus horum literas adamârit, aut humanitatem, Cic. Rosc. A. 41. adjungenda defensio, ut id pro republicâ fuerit, Quinctil. 7, 1, 35. *cf.* 7, 2, 36.—* *with* non, *for* quin; fieri nullo modo potest, ut non dicas, quòd non probes ejus, a quo dissentias, Cic. Fin. 1, 8. ut carbunculi non noceant, Plin. 18, 29 s. 70—*with* NE, *for* ut non; ex quo efficitur, non ut voluptas ne sit voluptas, sed ut voluptas ne sit summum bonum, Cic. Fin. 2, 8. opera datur ut judicia ne fiant, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 2. *add.* Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 8. —UT *after* ne *is sometimes redundant;* ut ne addam, Ter. Phor. 1, 3, 16. ut ne id fiat palam, Id. Hec. 1, 2, 30. ulciscar, ut ne impune in nos illuseris, Id. Eun. 5, 4, 20. *cf.* Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 30. 2, 4, 16. ut lex Aelia et Fufia ne valerent, Cic. post red. in Senat. 5. operam des, ut socrus adolescentis rea ne fiat, Id Fam. 13, 54.—*with* SI, *for* perinde ac si, *just as if;* ejus negotium sic velim suscipias, ut si esset res mea, Cic, Fam. 2, 14. vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, ut si feram bestiam captam duceret, Nep. 14, 3. *cf.* 17, 6.—* *with verbs of fearing, for* ne non; dies mihi ut sit satis, vereor, ad agendum, Ter. And. 4, 2, 22. ipsum id metuo, ut credant, Id. Ad. 4, 4, 17. vereor, ut jam nos ferat quisquam, *sal* ut jam non,) Quinctil. 8, 3, 25. (vid. METUĔRE & VERĔRI,)—¶ 2. *for* ETSI quamvis *or* licet, *though, although; grant* or *suppose;* ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas, Ov. P. 3, 4, 79. luce minus decimâ dominam venietis in urbem, *i. e.* Romam,) ut festinatum non faciatis iter, ib. 4, 5, 7. ut taceam, lacrimis comminuêre meis, Ov. ep. 3, 134. ut terram invenias, quis eam tibi tradet habendam, ib. 7, 15. major sum, quàm cui possit fortuna nocere; multaque ut eripiat, multo mihi plura relinquet, Id. M. 6, 295. non, ut adsit, auxili plus latura, Hor. epod. 1, 21. ac jam, ut omnia contra opinionem accîderent, tamen, &c. Caes. B. G. 3, 9. quis autem locus erit tutus, ut placatis utamur ventis? Cic. Att. 8, 3. ut enim quaeras omnia, quomodo Graeci *ineptum* appellent, non invenies, Cic. Or. 2, 4. qui, ut nihil aliud, hoc tamen profecit, Cic. Att. 7, 13. ut jam sit in iis culpa, qui &c. Id. Fam. 1, 9. ut alia vetustate obsolevissent, Liv. 21, 52. qui (ager) ut omnis coleretur, cujus tamen tanto alendo exercitui erat, Id. 28, 12. quod ut sustinere aliquis possit, tamen &c. Cic. 3, 15, 13. ut veteres redeant *sc.* oratores, Juvenal. 7. 139. ut cetera mittas, Id. 9, 70. servi ut taceant, jumenta loquentur, ib. 103. *cf.* 10, 147. ut sit magna, tamen certè lenta ira deorum est, ib. 13, 100. *cf.* Cic. Rull. 1, 8. Cic. ad Brut. 9 in quibus ut erraverim, legentes tamen non decepi, Quinctil. 6, 3 f. *add.* 1, 7, 10. 7, 1, 21. 7, 2, 38. 9, 3. 94.—* *for* cur; illi (*sc.* Clodii) erat, ut odisset *sc.* Milonem, *he had cause for hating* Milo, Cic. Mil. 13 f.—* *for* quam; piget dicere *sc.* me,—ut vobis animus ab ignavis atque socordiâ corruptus sit, *how your mind is corrupted,* Sall. Jug. 31, 2.—* *for* QUAMOBREM; depugna, inquis, potiùs quam servias; ut quid? si victus eris, proscribare? si viceris, tamen servias? Cic. Att. 7, 7.—* *for* UTINAM; ut, Sperre, te cum tuâ monstratione magnus perdat Jupiter! Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 1. ut isthunc dî deaeque perdant! Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 27.—* ego ut haec mihi patiar fieri? *for* an ego patiar &c. Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 45. *so* egone indotatam uxorem ut patiar? Id. Trin. 2, 2, 97. etne ego ut adversor? *sc.* an potest fieri ut &c. *can I oppose* or *thwart him?* Ter. And. 1, 5, 29.—UT UT, *however, howsoever, in whatever manner;* ut ut erat, mansum tamen oportuit *sc.* ab eo, *however the case was, yet he ought to have staid,* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 26. ut ut haec sunt facta, potiùs, quàm lites sequar, &c. Id. Ad. 2, 2, 40. *cf.* 4, 4, 20. ut ut erant alia, Id. Phor. 3, 1, 4. sed ut ut haec sunt, tamen hoc faciam, ib. 3, 2, 46. id ut ut est, etsi est dedecorum, patiar, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 73. ut ut erga me est meritus, mihi cordi est tamen, Id. Cist. 1, 1, 111. *add.* Most. 3, 1, 14. Truc. 5, 2.—* ut hoc esset judicatum, *for* ut ut, Cic. Verr. 1, 2. *add.* Id. Planc. 4.———

UTCUNQUE v. Utcumque, adv. *however,* in *whatsoever manner;* utcunque in alto ventus, exin velum vortitur, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 47. utcumque se affectum videri, et animum audientis moveri volet, ita certum vocis admovebit sonum, Cic. Or. 17. utcumque erit, juvabit tamen &c. Liv. praef. utcumque ferent ea facta nepotes, Virg. A. 6, 823. bonus sit bonis, malus sit malis; utcumque res fit, ita animum habeat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 13. exitus ille utcumque hominis *sc.* erat, *that however was the end of a man,* i. e. though Priam died unhappily, *yet* still he died a man, without being changed into a brute, as his queen Hecuba was, Juvenal 10, 271. in quibus (literis), excepto, quòd adhuc utcumque valemus, nil, te praeterea quod juvet, invenies, Ov. P. 4, 14, 3. *add.* Tac. An. 1, 5. & 6, 8. Agric. 39.—¶ 2. *whenever* or *whensoever; at whatever time;* utcumque mecum vos eritis, Hor. od. 3, 4, 29. utcunque defecêre mores, dedecorant bene nata culpae, ib. 4, 4, 31. *cf.* 1, 17, 10. 1, 35, 23. tu, ut subservias orationi (meae,) utcunque verbis fit opus, vide, Ter. And. 4, 3, 21. utcumque aut locus opportunitatem daret, aut &c. Liv. 21, 35.—¶ 3. *somewhat, to a certain degree;* utcumque rabiem et ipse

psae (cameli) sentiant, Plin. 8, 18 f. 26.—* nunc ipsarum partium magnitudo comparabitur, utcumque difficultatem adferet auctorum liversitas, *however much, to whatever degree*, Id. , 33 f. 38.

UTPŌTE, adv. (ut & potis, e,) *as, seeing* or *considering, because, inasmuch as*; satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie inceperim amare, Plaut. Rud. , 5, 5. amo hercle, opinor, utpote quod pro certo sciam, Id. Bacch. 3, 4, 13. *add.* Mil. 2, 6, 48. pater meus, puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos natus, &c. Nep. 23, 2. inde Rupos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum carpentes iter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 94 ea nos, utpote qui nihil contemnere solemus, non pertimescebamus, Cic. Att. 2, 24. nec retinuissem (legionem,) si uno loco habuissem, utpote cùm singulae cohortes quandam seditionem fecerint, *nor could I have kept it from deserting, if I had not cantoned the soldiers in distant quarters, as some of the cohorts, though thus separated, raised a mutiny*, Asin. Poll. ad Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 9.

ŪTENS, *using*; utendus, utensilia, &c. *see* ŪTI.

ŪTER, utris, m. *gen. pl.* utrium, *a bag of skin or leather, blown up like a bladder, used in passing rivers*; Hispani sine ullâ nave in utres vestimentis conjectis, ipsi utris suppositis incubantes flumen transnavârre, Liv. 21, 27. utres quàm plurimos straméntis refertos dividit: his incubantes transnavêre amnem, Curt. 7, 5, 18. super utres jubet nare levius armatos, Curt. 7, 8, 6. utribus amnem trajicere, Id. 7, 7, 16. flumina —nando trajiciens, vel innixus inflatis utribus, Suet. Caes. 57. nuncius—per medias hostium naves utre suspensus, et pedibus iter adgubernans,—evaserat, Flor. 3, 5, 16.—¶ 2. also *for holding water, wine, oil* or *any other thing, a bottle*; utres aquâ implere jussit, Curt. 7, 5, 14. utribus aquam gestare, ib. 5. 10. aqua etiam defecerat, quam utribus cameli devexerant, Id. 4, 7, 12. Lycion aptissimum medicinae, quòd est spumosum; Indi in utribus camelorum aut rhinocerotum id mittunt, *in bags* made of the skins *of camels* &c. Plin. 12, 7 f. 15. hircinus uter vinarius, *a wine-bag* or *bottle, made of a goat's skin*, Id. 28, 18 f. 73. ex coriis (pecoris) utres uti fierent, curabat, Sall. Jug. 91. cùm ad flumen ventum est, maxima vis utrium effecta est, *a great number of leathern bottles was made*, ib. mollibus in pratis unctos saliêre per utres, *they leaped* or *danced on bags* made of goats' skins, *besmeared* with oil, Virg. G. 2, 384. Aeolios Ithăcis inclusimus utribus Euros, *we have inclosed the east-winds of* Aeolus *in Ithacan bags*, i. e. we have written of Ulysses, who got from Aeolus the winds shut up in a leathern bag, Ov. A. 3, 12, 29. *cf.* M. 14, 224. Homer Odyss. 10, 19. (G. 454.)—UTRĀRIUS, i, m. *one that* attended the army and *carried water in leathern bags, a water-carrier*, Liv. 44, 33.

ŬTERUS, i, m. *rar.* utĕrum, i, n. *the womb*, Plin. 11, 7 f. 36. gravis uterus, *a pregnant womb*, Ov. M. 10, 49. uteri onus, *the* fetus or *unborn child*, ib. 481. ep. 11, 64. uterum illi nunquam extumere sensi, *I never perceived her to be with child*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 96. *so* utero fetum ferre, Ov M. 8, 133. diva potens uteri, *i. e.* Lucina, *the goddess, that presides over child-birth*, ib. 9, 315. laborantes utero puellae, *women in labour*, Hor. od. 3, 22, 2. parce, precor, gravidis, facilis Lucina, puellis; maturumque utero molliter aufer onus, Ov. F 2, 451. nam fuit illa dies, durâ cùm forte maritae reddebant uteri pignora rara sui, *brought forth few children*, ib. 427. eniti onus utero, *i. e.* parĕre, Ov. ep. 4, 58. quod satis est, utero matris dum prodeat infans, hoc anno statuit (*sc.* Romulus) temporis esse satis, *i. e.* decem menses, Ov. F. 1, 33. illa (Latona) duobus (*sc.* liberis) facta parens; uteri pars est haec septima nostri, (Niŏbe loquitur,) *this is but the seventh part of my issue*, Ov. M. 6, 191. Agrippa filiam Caesaris Juliam—duxit uxorem, feminam neque sibi neque reipublicae felicis uteri, *whose issue was neither fortunate to herself, nor to the republick*, Patere. 2, 93. Arminium—rapta uxor, subjectus servitio uxoris uterus, vecordem agebant, Arminius *was transported to rage by his wife being taken from him, and the child in her womb subjected to servitude before its birth*, Tac. An. 1, 59. —* *applied also to beasts*, Plin. 8, 43 f. 68. canes gerunt uterum sexagenis diebus, *go with young*, Id. 8, 40 f. 62. elephantos decem annis gestare in utero, vulgus existimat, ib. c. 10. *add.* c. 16 f. 17. & 32 f. 50. 9, 51 f. 74.—¶ 2. *the lower part of the belly, the paunch*; transversum septum a praecordiis uterum diducit, *divides the* abdomen *from the* praecordia, Cels. 4, 1, 14. *cf.* 3, 21, 4 &c. hic verò subitum ac dictu mirabile monstrum *sc.* adspiciunt, liquefacta boum per viscera toto stridere apes utero, *bees humming through the putrid bowels of the oxen in all their belly*, Virg. G. 4, 554. *cf.* Lucan. 6, 115. 9, 773. Juvenal. 10, 308.—* metaph. *any large cavity*; in utero dolii, *in the belly of a cask*, Col. 12, 14 f. naves lato utero, Tac. An. 2, 6. instar montis equum aedificant,—uterumque (*sc.* equi) armato milite complent, *and fill the womb* or *belly with armed soldiers*, Virg. A. 2, 20. *cf.* v. 38, 52 & 258.—* *ment.* perii, mea matrix, obsecro, dolet uterus, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 10. *cf.* Non. 3, 258.—*It had anciently* uter *in the nom.* nunc uter crescit, non potest celari, Caecil. apud Non. 2, 915.—UTERCŬLUS, i, m. *a small womb* or *belly*; succus —e fronde ac pabulis potus, et in uterculo (*al.* utriculo) congestus apium, *in the ventricle of bees*, Plin. 11, 12.—UTRICŬLUS, i, m. *a small bag of skin or leather, a small bottle*; calido oleo replentur utriculi, Cels. 2, 17, 25. utriculi recte imponuntur (partibus dolentibus) aquâ calidâ repleti, Id. 3, 27, 25. *cf.* 4, 3, 10.—¶ 2. *the ventricle* or *stomach*, Plin. 11, 37 f. 78, 79 & 80.—¶ 3. *the husk of corn*; zeam pisunt cum arenâ, et sic quoque difficulter detĕrunt utriculos, Plin. 18, 11 f. 29 ad fin.—¶ 4. *the bud of a flower*; pariunt verò cùm florent, floque ille, ruptis constat utriculis, Id. 16, 25 f. 39.—UTRICULĀRIUS, i, m. *one who plays on a bag-pipe, a bag-piper*, Suet. Ner. 54.

ŪTER, utra, utrum; *gen.* utrĭus *v.* utrius; *dat.* utri, *whether* or *which of the two*; de prae-

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mîis quaeritur, ex duobus uter dignior? ex pluribus, quis dignissimus? Quinctil. 7, 4, 21. uter noſtrûm popularis eſt? tune, an ego? Cic. Rabir. perd. 4. nihil aliud jam quaerere debetis, niſi uter utri inſidias fecerit, Cic. Mil. 9. hi perpetuas controverſias inter ſe habebant, uter alteri auteferretur, Caeſ. B. G. 5, 43. Arar in Rhodânum influit incredibili lenitate, ità ut oculis, in utram partem fluat, judicari non poſſit, ib. 1, 12. certamen conſulibus inciderat, uter dedicaret Mercurii aedem, Liv. 2, 27. *cf.* 2, 17. 8, 10. 21, 18, 31, 32. tantone novorum prôventu ſcelerum quaerunt, uter imperet urbi? Lucan. 2, 62. harum duarum conditionum nunc utram malis, vide, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 85. *cf.* 5, 5, 14. Ad. 2, 1. 41. tamen utrum malis, ſcio, Id. Hec. 3, 5, 15. tu ſervare potes, tu perdere ſolus amantem; elige, utrum facias, Ov. M. 9, 546. —quamquam praeſtat honeſtas incolumitati, tamen, utri potiſſimùm conſulendum ſit, deliberatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 58.—uterne ad caſus dubios fidet ſibi certiùs? hic, qui pluribus aſſuêrit mentem &c. an qui, contentus parvo &c. Hor. S. 2, 2, 107.—* UTER *is alſo applied to more than two*, Vitruv. 7 pr.—* *It is ſometimes joined with a verb plural*; loquere, uter meruiſtis culpam, pauci, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 29. uter eratis, tune an ille major? *ſc.* aetate, ib. 5, 9, 60.—* *for* ALTERÛTER; omnium controverſiarum, quae eſſent inter aratorem et decumanum, ſi uter velit, edicit ſe recuperatores daturum, Cic. Ver. 3, 14.—* *the penult.* in utrius, *though common, is often ſhortened by the poets*, Lucr. 4, 505 & 1205. Hor. ep. 1, 17, 15. od. 3, 8. 5. &c.———————

UTRUM, adv. *whether? uſually followed by* an, *or* ne, *or* necne; utrùm ea veſtra, an noſtra culpa eſt? Cic. Acad. 4, 29. multùm intereſt, utrùm laus imminuatur, an ſalus deferatur, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 20. id utrùm illi ſentiant, an verò ſimulent, tu intelliges, Id. Att. 12, 51. cùm interrogaretur, utrùm pluris patrem, matremne faceret; matrem, inquit, Nep. Iphicr. 1. utrùm eſſet Siculis utilius, ſuiſne ſervire, an populo Romano obtemperare, Cic. Verr. 4, 33. quaerendum, utrùm una ſpecies ſit earum, annè plures, In. Or. 61. utrùm praelium committi ex uſu eſſet, necne, Caeſ. B. G. 1, 50.—* *ſometimes the particle does not follow, but is underſtood*, Cic. Verr. 2, 69. quaeram, utrum emeris, et quomodo et quanti emeris, ib. 5, 16.—* *ſometimes* NAM *or* NE *is added for the greater force*, percontatus eſt, utrumnam tota claſſis in portu ſtare poſſet, Liv. 37, 17. utrumne poſſit ſe defendere, an &c. Cic. Quint. 30. utrumne mercari villicum tamquam fabrum conſueverit, an &c. Col. 11, 1, 5. *add.* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18. Plin. 17, 1.—UTRO, adv. *to which of the two places, to which part or ſide, which way*; id (arvum) rectè ſubactum erit, ubi non intelligetur, utrò vomer ierit, Plin. 18, 19 ſ. 49. neſcit utrò potius ruat, et ruere ardet utròque, Ov. M. 5, 166.—UTRÛBI, utrôbi, utrîbi, adv. *in which of the two parts* or *places*; utrubi, accumbo? SAG. utrubi tu vis, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 9. *cf.* 5, 4, 14.—UTROBÎDEM, adv. *in the one and the other part, thoroughly*; utroſque percognovi utrobidem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 50.—UTERCUMQUE & utercunque, *whichſoever of the two*; hoc tempore ita magnae utrimque copiae, ita paratae ad depugnandum eſſe dicuntur, ut, utercumque vicerit, non ſit mirum futurum, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 4. *cf.* ad Brut. ep. 15 in. utrumcumque erit, Quinctil. 4, 2, 89. *cf.* 5 pr. 3. in utrâcumque linguâ, *i. e.* ſive Graecâ vel Latinâ, Id. 6 pr. 11. utrocumque modo, 3, 6, 29. *cf.* 9, 2, 6. 12, 10, 59.—ŪTERLÎBET, & UTERVIS, *which of the two you pleaſe, either of the two*; utrumlibet elige; alterum incredibile eſt, utrum nefarium, &c. Cic. Quint. 26. ſuberis cortex tritus, ex aquâ calidâ potus ſanguinem fluentem ex utralibet parte ſiſtit, Plin. 24, 4 ſ. 8. *add.* Celſ. 3, 7, 22. 4, 13, 5. &c.—at minus habeo virium, quàm veſtrûm utervis, Cic. Sen. 12. utrumvis ſalvo officio ſe facere poſſe arbitrantur, Id. Roſc. A. 1 f. qui utramvis (fabulam) tractârit, ambas noverit, Ter. And. prol. 10. hîc utramvis partem exciderint vertebrae, Celſ. 8, 14, 4. in utrovis malo, 7, 7, 48.—UTROLÎBET, adv. *to either ſide*; obſervandum erit,—ne inclinata utrolibet cervix *ſc.* ſit, Quinctil. 1, 11, 9.—UTERQUE, utrâque, utrumque; utriuſque, utrique, &c. *both the one and the other, both, each*, vis ergo inter nos, quid poſſit uterque, vicibus experiamur? *ſc.* ut, Virg. E. 3, 28. durus uterque labor, Id. G. 2, 412. ſorti pater aequus utrique eſt, Id. A. 10, 450. apud Antiphônem uterque, mater et pater domi erant, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 1. editus hic (*ſc.* Sulmône) ego ſum;—cùm occidit fato conſul uterque pari, *ſc.* Hirtius et Panſa, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 6. gentes ab utroque jacentes oceano, *i. e.* orientali et occidentali, Ov. M. 15, 829. uterque parens, *i. e.* pater et *mater*, Id. F. 5, 181. M. 13, 147. uterque Phoebus, *the riſing and ſetting ſun*, ib. 1, 338. Caeſar uterque, *i. e.* Julius *and* Auguſtus Caeſar, Id. ad Liv. 245. Jupiter annuerat; nutu tremefactus uterque eſt polus, *i. e.* arcticus et antarcticus, Ov. F. 2, 489. raptor uterque, *i. e.* Caſtor et Pollux, Id. Art. 1, 680. implêſti meritis Solis utramque domum, *i. e.* orientem et occidentem, Id. ep. 9, 16. quin uterque eſt ſimilis ſui! Ter. Phor. 3, 2, 16. uterque utrique eſt cordi, ib. 5, 3, 17. ait uterque, &c. ib. 5, 6, 40. ſi in rem eſt utrique, Id. And. 3, 3, 14 & 16. utrumque adeſſe video, 2, 5, 5. utrumque hoc falſum eſt; effluet, Id. Eun. 1, 2, 41. nec clam te eſt, quàm illi utraeque res nunc utiles fient, Id. And. 1, 5, 32. curemus aequam uterque partem, Id. Ad. 1, 2, 50. vehementes in utramque partem, Menedeme, es nimis, Heaut. 3, 1, 31. *cf.* prol. 47.—* UTERQUE *is conſtrued with verbs and nouns of the plur. number*; uterque in te exempla edent, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 21. uterque inſaniunt, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 31. uterque (Catulus et Piſo) cum illo (Caeſare) graves inimicitias exercebant, Salluſt. Cat. 49. utraque (*ſc.* Pallas et Arachne) feliinant, Ov. M. 6, 59. efficiantque ratas utraque diva preces, *i. e.* Ceres et Tellus, Ov. F. 1, 696. uterque ambigui, Tac. H. 2, 97. Mithridâtes et Eucratides, magni uterque viri regna ineunt, Juſtin. 41, 16. —* in the plur. *concerning two kinds of things*; hoc

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hoc beneficio utrique ab utrisque devincimini, *i. e.* vos puellae, et amatores vestri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14. quoniam utrique et Socratici, et Platonici esse volumus, *sc.* nos Academici et Peripatetici, Cic. Off. 1, 1. et ibi Pearce. *cf.* Or. 3, 26. utraeque nationes Rheno praetexuntur, Tac. G. 34. utrique victoriam crudeliter exercebant, *i. e.* plebis fautores, et Senatûs, Sall. Cat. 38 f. ita utrique digrediuntur, *i. e.* Jugurtha et legati, Sall. Jug. 22 f. die constituto senatus utrisque datur, *i. e.* Adherbali et Jugurthae legatis, ib. 13 f. *so* dein utrique curiâ egrediuntur, ib. 15. deinde utrique alteris freti, *i. e.* Numidae et parentes eorum *sc.* Persae, ib. 18. * also *concerning two simply*; ii utrique (Marcius et Metellus) ad urbem imperatores erant, Sall. Cat. 30. utrorumque Dionysiorum opibus Corinthii saepe adjuti fuerant, Nep. Timol. 2. binos habebam scyphos; jubeo promi utrosque, Cic. Verr. 4, 14. palmas utrasque tetendit, Virg. A. 6, 685. *cf.* 5, 233. pater filiam, avia neptem; illa utrosque intuens, *i. e.* patrem et aviam, Tac. An. 16, 11. quae utraque (*sc.* inopiam rei familiaris et conscientiam sceleris) auxerat, Sall. Cat. 5. pax erat, et miles castris permixtus utrisque errabat, Lucan. 4, 196. * *the second syllable in* utriusque *is usually shortened by the poets*, Lucr. 4, 505 & 1205. Hor. od. 3, 8, 5. ep. 1, 17, 15. Ov. F. 3, 571.

UTRINQUE & utrimque, adv. *on both sides or parts, on the one side and the other*; principes utrimque pugnam ciebant, Liv. 1, 12. magnae utrinque copiae, et paratae ad depugnandum, Cic. Fam. 6, 4. acriter utrinque usque ad vesperum pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 50. multis utrinque interfectis, ib. 7, 42. deinde ex lateribus utrimque eos aggreditur, Sall. Cat. 60. ni utrimque praemissi equites rem exploravissent, Id. Jug. 53. mox quatuor digitorum mensurâ utrimque praecisâ *sc.* viperae, *from both ends of the viper*, i. e. *from the head and tail*, Plin. 29, 6 f. 38. Thlaspi semen asperi gustûs, bilem et pituitam utrimque extrahit, *both ways, upward and downward*, Id. 27, 13 f. 113. * *metaph.* Piso M. Crasso et Scribonià genitus, nobilis utrimque, *i. e.* paterno et materno sanguine, Tac. H. 1, 14. coitus (equorum) verno aequinoctio, bimo utrimque, vulgaris, *when both the male and female are two years old*, Plin. 8, 42 f. 66. *so* generatio (*sc.* pecoribus) bimis utrimque ad novenos annos, ib. c. 47 f. 72. *add.* Hor. ep. 1, 18, 9. —Alcumēna—utrinque est gravida, et ex viro, et ex summo Jove, *is pregnant by both persons*, Plaut. Amph. prol. 111. utrimque constitit fides, *faith was kept* or *observed by both*, by the Romans and by Porsēna, Liv. 2, 13.—UTRINQUESĒCUS, adv. *on both sides*; quare utrinquesecus cùm corpus vapulet, *i. e.* ex utrâque parte, exteriore et interiore, ab aĕre pulsetur, Lucr. 4, 937. *cf.* Cato, R. R. 21.—UTROBIQUE, adv. *in both parts*; cùm non liceret mihi nullius partis esse, quia utrobique magnos inimicos habebam, Cic. Fam. 10, 31. depopulatus Hypatensem primo, deinde Heracleensem agrum, inutili utrobique auxilio Aetolorum, Liv. 36, 16. utrobique Eumenes plus valebat, i. e. *both in land and naval forces*, Nep. 23, 10. sequitur, ut eadem sit ratio, eadem veritas utrobique sit, *i. e.* in diis et in hominibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 31. pavor est utrobique molestus, *i. e.* in timendo, et in cupiendo, Hor. ep. 1, 6, 10. utrobique orator meminisse debet, *i. e.* in schola et in foro, *in declaiming at school, and in pleading at the bar*, Quinctil. 4, 2, 91.—UTRŌQUE, adv. *to both places* or *parts*; exercitus utroque ducti, Liv. 8, 29. *add.* Cic. Att. 5, 12. Ov. ep. 10, 19. M. 5, 166. auctores utroque trahunt, Liv. 1, 24.—UTROQUE VERSUM, *towards both places*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 8.

ŬTI, adv. (*the same with* ut,) *as*; ita uti decet, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 37. ita, uti res est, Id. Heaut. 3, 1, 81. si haec sunt vera, ita uti credo, ib. 2, 3, 55.—* conj. *that*; Cliniam orat, sibi uti id nunc det, ib. 3, 3, 44. is ad me dedit literas, ut placarem te sibi, Cic. Fam. 13, 1. ducendus et unus et comes alter, uti ne solus rusve peregrève exirem, Hor. S. 1, 6, 101. Jupiter pater,—uti tu, &c. *sc.* precor, Liv. 1, 18 f. Allobrŏges—Umbrenum orare, ut sui misereretur, Sall. Cat. 40. utin' haec ignoraret suum patrem, *for* an ut, Ter. Phor. 5, 6, 34. *cf.* Hec. 1, 1, 9.—UTINAM, adv. optandi, *o that, I wish that*; utinam ea res ei voluptati fit, Cic. Fam. 14, 1. quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissemus, ib. ep. 4. *cf.* Att. 13, 48. Manil. 10. Virg. E. 10, 35. utinam aut hic surdus, aut haec muta facta fit, Ter. And. 3, 1, 5. utinam id sit, quod spero, ib. 5, 4, 28. *cf.* 3, 4, 27. 4, 5, 12. Ov. ep. 1, 5.—quòd utinam ne Phormioni id suadere in mentem incidisset, Ter. Phor. 1, 3, 5. *cf.* Cic. Topic. 16. Phaedr. 4, 6, 6. —UTIQUE, adv. *certainly, surely*; quod non est arbor, utique platănus non est; nec, quod non est virtus, utique potest esse justitia, Quinctil. 5, 10, 56. *cf.* 1, 5, 6 & 66. 6, 2, 18. Cic. Att. 5, 9. 13, 48.—* *for* et uti *or* et ut, *and as*; uti ex libris Punicis interpretatum nobis est, utique rem sese habere cultores ejus terrae putant, Sall. Jug. 17 f. *cf.* Liv. 1, 24.—*and that*; utique consules, alter ambove, quaestoribus imperent, &c. Cic. Phil. 9, c. ult.

ŪTI, (ūtor, ūsus,) *to use, to have, to use or benefit of, to make use of*; utatur suis bonis oportet, et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 37. commoda, quibus utimur, lucemque, qua fruimur, spiritumque, quem ducimus, ab eo nobis dari atque impertiri videmus, Cic. Rosc. A. 45. plurimis maritimis rebus fruimur atque utimur, ib. 2, 60. bene armis, optimè equis utitur, Cic. Dejot. 10, domo alicujus uti, *to lodge in his house*, Sall. Jug. 12. decorum muneribus sapienter uti, *to use* or *enjoy*, Hor. od. 4, 9, 48. *cf.* S. 2, 3, 167. ep. 2, 1, 50. 1, 5, 12. quaerere, et uti, *to get, and spend*, ib. 1, 7, 57. serviet aeternùm, quia parvo nescit uti, *to live on*, or *to be contented with a little*, ib. 1, 10, 41. ad haec ego naribus uti formido, *to turn up my nose, to sneer*, ib. 19, 45. inventis miser abstinet ac timet uti, *to afraid to make use of what he has acquired*, Id. art. 170.—jure suo populis uti, legumque (*sc.* jure) licebit, *to use* or *enjoy*, Lucan. 9, 360. hoc, si potes, utere caelo, *breathe this air*, Id. 7, 822. quotidie specu-

lo vos uti volo, Phaedr. 3, 8, 14. quae graviſſimè afflictae erant naves, earum materiâ atque aere ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur, Caeſ. B. 4, 31. utuntur taleis ferreis, ad certum pondus examinatis, pro nummo, ib. 5, 12. *add.* 11 & 24. 6, 16 & 20. lacte mero veteres uſi memorantur, et herbis, Ov. F. 4, 359.—Uti abſtinentiâ, Celſ. 6, 6, 24. multâ ambulatione, Id. 6, 10, 2. ambulationibus 3, 14, 1. ambulationibus lenibus, 3, 27, 37. aquâ calidâ, *i. e.* bibere, 3, 15, 6. ſi in cute vitium eſt, frigidâ quoque, quàm calidâ aquâ melius utetur, *i. e.* lavabitur in balneo, 3, 6, 59. antiqui timidiùs eo urebantur, 2, 17, 9. balneo frequentiore utemur, 6, 6, 166. balneis raris utendum erit, 8, 11 f. carne, *i. e.* veſci, 1, 3, 74 & 77. *ſo* cibo, ib. f. 79. oportet cibis uti bonis, 8, 11, 34. non uti cibis variis, 1, 6, 2. ambulandi inter haec exercitatione utatur aeger, 7, 26, 24. exercitationibus uti oportet, 3, 14, 1. modicis exercitationibus, abſtinentiâ, unctionibus utendum eſt, 4, 24, 28. fricatione quotidie utendum eſt, 3, 17 f. lenibus medicamentis, 7, 30, 6. uti vino modicè oportet, 8, 11, 34.—certè oculis uteris, *you have the right uſe of your eyes*, i. e. *you are not miſtaken*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 4. iſthoc ego oculo minùs utor, Id. Mil. 4, 7, 25. hoc itinere adeò gravi morbo afficitur oculorum, ut poſtea nunquam dextro aequè bene uſus ſit, *that he never had the uſe of his right eye ſo well afterwards*, Nep. 23, 5.—ſi provincia loqui poſſet, hac voce uteretur, *i. e.* ita loqueretur, Cic. Caecil. 5. ad quem (Jovem) tum Juno ſupplex his vocibus uſa eſt, Virg. A. 1, 64. *cf.* Ov. F. 6, 120. ep. 16, 245. populumque falſis dedocet uti vocibus, *teaches the populace not to uſe falſe names* for things, by calling the great happy, Hor. od. 2. 2, 20.—ſilentio uti, *to obſerve* or *keep*, Cic. Marcel. 1.—meis aequiſſimis utuntur auribus, i. e. *they declaim before me, and I attend to their performances with great pleaſure*, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 4. conſilio alicujus uti, *to follow one's advice*, ib. 4, 11. eodem conſilio, *to follow the ſame plan*, Caeſ. B. G. 1, 5. oraculo Apollinis, *to conſult*, Tac. An. 2, 54. utor aetatis vitio, *i. e.* ſenectute deſipio, *I am fearful* or *deſpondent from the weakneſs of age*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 18. ſi nemo operâ utetur, *ſhall employ* or *uſe our ſervice* or *aſſiſtance*, ib. 9, 3, 13. patrem (C. Terentii Varronis) lanium fuiſſe ferunt,—filioque hoc ipſo in ſervili ejus artis miniſterio uſum, *and that he employed this very ſon in the ſervile offices of that trade*, Liv. 22, 25 f. quorum operâ ſuo quiſque tempore uſus eſt, Ter. Ad. prol. 21. ſciſti uti foro, *you knew how to make your market*, Id. Phor. 1, 2, 29. huic aliquid paululum prae manu dederis, unde utatur, *advance him ſomething to try his fortune with*, Id. Ad. 5, 9, 24.—id quoque velim, cum illâ *(ſc.* Terentiâ uxore) videas, ut ſit, quâ utamur, *concert meaſures with her to procure a ſupply for my expences*, Cic. Att. 11, 11. ſi quid erit utemur ex eo, de quo ſcribis, *I will make uſe of the credit you give me*, ib. ep. 21. *add.* 13, 23. domino erit, qui utatur, *the owner will have what he may uſe*, Cato, 7, 1.—ambitione nihil utor, *I have no need to canvaſs for preferment*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 21. ſed eâ (aemulatione) nihil hoc loco utimur, *I have no occaſion to ſpeak of this kind of emulation here*, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 8.—apage te. Amor, non places, nihil te utor, *Love, get thee gone; I like thee not, I hold no converſe with thee*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 26.—* noſtrâ utere amicitiâ ut voles, *i. e.* qualis ſim amicus, periculum facias, *make trial of my friendſhip*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 1. ſcio te non uſum (eſſe) antehac amicitiâ nostrâ, *have not experienced*, Id. Ad 2, 2, 42.—meâ lege utar, ut potior ſit, qui prior ad dandum fuit, *I will follow my old rule, to prefer him, who was firſt*, Id. Phor. 3, 2 f.—animi imperio, corporis ſervitio magis utimur, *we moſtly* or *generally uſe the direction of the ſoul*, and *the ſervice of the body*, Sall. Cat. 1. proinde quaſi injuriam facere, ita demum eſſet imperio uti, *to exerciſe authority*, Ter. Ad. 12 f. ſermone uti, *to uſe diſcourſe*, ib. 25 f.—Ipſe rans facilè ſe ex voluntate Antonio uſurum, *that he would manage* or *find* Antonius *compliant according to his mind*, ib. 26. nox atque praedo caſtrorum hoſtes, quò minùs victoriâ uterentur, remorata ſunt, *hindered the enemy from improving* or *making a proper uſe of their victory*, Id. Jug. 38 f. eorum perfidiâ pro armis uti parat, *to uſe* or *employ*, ib. 61. *ſo* vel imperatore vel milite me utimini, Id. Cat. 20, 16. utimur exemplis, Juv. 8, 184. * mihi ſi unquam filius erit, tu ille facili me utetur patre, *he ſhall find* or *experience me an indulgent father*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 5. *cf.* Hec. 5, 3, 29. hic vide, quàm me ſis uſurus aequo, Cic Verr. 5, 59. patre uſus eſt diligente, indulgente, et, ut tum erant tempora, diti, *he had*, Nep. Attic. 1. uti valetudine non bonâ, *to have* or *enjoy*, Caeſ. B. C. 3, 49. Caeſaris exercitus optimâ valetudine, ſummâque copiâ aquae utebatur, ib. cùm ſanè adverſis ventis uſi eſſemus, *were baffled* or *encountered*, Cic. Fam. 14, 5. *cf.* Ov. ep. 12, 29. jubet uti navita ventis, *to make uſe of, to ſail with, to ſet ſail*, Ov. M. 13, 418. *cf.* A. 3, 11, 51. art. 2, 337. Tr. 1, 2, 73. utere velis, totos pande ſinus, *hoiſt your ſails, ſpread all your canvas*, i. e. *exert your utmoſt ſatirical powers*, Juv. 1, 149.—melioribus utere fatis, *may'ſt thou enjoy or experience better fates*, Virg. A. 6, 546. ſi fortuna permittitis uti, *to uſe this fortunate opportunity*, ib. 9, 240. nemo dexteriùs fortunâ eſt uſus, *has played his cards more dexterouſly*, Hor S. 1, 9, 61. —temporibus ſapienter utens, *making a prudent uſe* or *availing himſelf of favourable occaſions*, Nep. 15, 3 —* utebatur intimè Q. Hortenſio, *he was intimate* or *familiar with*, Id. 25, 5. Pebonio—multos annos utor valde familiariter, *I have for many years lived in great intimacy with*, Cic. Fam. 1, 3. *cf.* Att. 16, 5. me Capitolinus convictore uſus amicoque a puero eſt, *has been my companion and friend from my infancy*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 96.—ſcis, quo pacto deceat majoribus uti, *to live with, to accommodate* or *make yourſelf agreeable to your ſuperiors*, Hor. ep. 1, 17, 2. *ſo* regibus uti, *to live with the great*, ib. 13 & 14. —* ſociis veſtris veluti hoſtibus, hoſtibus pro ſociis utuntur, *they uſe* or *treat*, Sall. Jug. 31, 21. *ſo* ille ſapit, qui te ſic utitur, Juvenal 5, 170. non enim hoc convenire Antigoni prudentiae,

sic se uteretur victo, Nep. 18, 11. utere, ut
oles, prole magni Achaemenis, Tac. An. 12,
3.——utere Pompeio Grospho, *treat kindly, receive*
a friend, Hor. ep. 1, 12, 22——* UTI se, *to indulge, to take one's pleasure, to make merry*; me
ti volo libere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 84. siquidem
se uti volet, Id. Capt. 4, 4, 12.—uti necessitate,
submit to, Tac. An. 16, 11.—* utier *for* uti, *to use*,
Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 4. *so* commodius esse opinor
uplici spe utier, *i. e.* as we say, *to have two*
strings to one's bow, Ter. Phor. 4, 2, 13.—senex
sedissimae adulationes tantùm infamiâ usurus,
about to incur the infamy of the basest flattery with-
out gaining any thing, Tac. An. 3, 57. ille (Mi-
las) malè usurus donis, ait, &c. *about to make a*
bad use of the gift or *grant*, Ov. M. 11, 102.——
curuli honore usus, *having borne* or *enjoyed a*
curule office, Liv. 34, 44. usus maximis honoribus,
having borne or *enjoyed*, Sall. Cat. 49.—largiùs
suo usi, *having squandered their fortune too profuse-*
ly, ib. 16.—usus Marte secundo, *having been suc-*
successful in battle, Lucan. 4, 388. *so* utens
pugnae successibus, *having success* or *being suc-*
cessful in fight, Ov. M. 12, 355.—ratione utentia
(*sc.* animalia anteponuntur) rationis expertibus,
rational, to irrational, Cic. Top. c. 18. magnitudo
divitiarum illum fortasse adjuvat, qui habet; ne
id quidem semper: sed fac juvare; utentior sane
sit, honestior quomodo? *he may be more able to*
spend, more liberal or *free in spending*, Cic. Off. 2,
2, 20.—hoc (ense,) ait, utendum est in me mihi,
I must use, Ov. M. 13, 388. *so* utendum est ju-
dice bello, Lucan. 1, 227. jam voce doloris uten-
dum est, Id. 5, 494.—* *We sometimes find* UTI
construed with the accusative, especially in ancient
writers; si quid est, quod utar, utor; si non est,
egeo, Cato apud Gell. 13, 23. oleam albam,
quam secundum vindemiam uti voles, sic con-
dito, Cato, R. R. 118. villicum moneo,—quo-
modo villicam uti oportet, *how he ought to treat*
his wife, ib. 142. vicinas aliasque mulieres quàm
minimùm utatur *sc.* villica, *let her have as little*
intercourse as possible with, ib. 143. quam rem (*sc.*
populi) etiam nomine eodem medici utuntur
in emplastris, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 23. *add.* Plaut.
Men. 4, 2, 1. Poen. 5, 2, 128. Lucr. 6, 1134.
Cic. Att. 12, 22.—* *also in the active*; eodem
in omnes quadrupedes utito, Cato, 96. *cf.* 107.
123 & 126.—*hence in a passive sense*; supellex
multa, quae non utitur, emitur tamen, Novius
apud Gell. 15, 13.—Vita data est utenda; data
est sine foenore nobis mutua, nec certâ persol-
venda die, Ov. ad Liv. 368. multa rogant uten-
da dari, data reddere nolunt, Id. art. 1, 433.
te, quod utendum acceperis, reddere oportet,
Cic. Tusc. 3, 17. huic—omnia (bona) utenda ac
possidenda tradiderat, Id. Verr. 2, 18 f. quòd illa
aetas magis ad haec utenda idonea est, Ter. Ad.
2, 2, 42. ego illam (chlamydem) non condona-
vi, sed sic utendam dedi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 94.
cf. Aul 1, 2, 17. 2, 9, 4. oravi, ut nummos sex-
centos mihi dares utendos mutuos, Id. Pers. 1,
3, 37. ego quidem meos oculos habeo, nec rogo
utendos foris, *I have eyes of my own, and need not*
borrow those of others, Id. Mil. 2, 3, 76.——

ūSUS, ūs, m. *use, practice, exercise, experience*;
usus frequens—omnium magistrorum praecepta
superat, Cic. Or. 1, 4. assiduus usus uni rei ded-
itus, et ingenium, et artem saepe superat. Cic.
Balb. 20. usus magister est optimus, Cic. Rabir.
Post. 4. usus, magister egregius, Plin. ep. 1, 20,
12. nec me praeterit, usum et esse et haberi op-
timum dicendi magistrum, ib. 6, 29, 4. nos au-
tem magister artium docuit usus, *use, the master*
of arts, Col. 4, 11, 2. 10, 339. usus et experien-
tia dominantur in artibus, Id. 1, 1, 16.—nam
neque erat coriis usus, *neither were their hides of*
any use, Virg. G. 3, 559. usus enim, non abusus
(*sc.* earum rerum,) legatus est, Cic. Top. 3 f.
nec virtutis usum modò, sed ipsum habitum per
se esse praeclarum, Cic. Acad. 1, 10. *cf.* c. 6.
genitor (vocabulorum) usus, Hor. ep. 2, 2, 119.
cf. 2, 1, 92. ut varias usus meditando extuderet
artes, Virg. G. 1, 133. *cf.* 2, 21. usus olivi, ib.
466. sive boum, si est cui gratior usus equorum,
ib. 3, 211. *cf.* 163, 313. 4, 295. A. 4, 647. per-
vius usus tectorum inter se Priami, *a communi-*
cation between the parts of Priam's palace, ib. 2, 453.
radix cicutae concava nullius usûs, Plin. 25, 13 f.
95. ruta in maximo usu est, *is very much used*, 20,
13 f. 51. f. ferreus assiduo consumitur annulus usu,
Ov. Art. 1, 473. silices tenuantur ab usu, ib. 3, 91.
pelles pro velis,—propter lini inopiam, atque
ejus usûs inscientiam, *either for want of canvas*
or ignorance of its use, Caes. B. G. 3, 13. *add.* B.
C. 1, 58. Vitruv. 2, 9. quippe cui (plebi) omnes
copiae in usu quotidiano et cultu corporis erant,
because all their substance consisted in things of daily
use, and in cloaths for their body, Sall. Cat. 48. post
annum est in usu, *it is* or *may be used*, Col. 12,
21, 1. olivae in amphoram condantur, et ad
usus in cellam reponantur, ib. c. 48, 5. in hoc
usu. *for* in hunc usum, ib. *add*, 7, 3, 20.—volup-
tates commendat rarior usus, Juv. 11 f.—natis
in usum laetitiae scyphis pugnare Thracum est,
Hor. od. 1, 27, 1. aurum—cogere humanos in
usus, ib. 3, 3, 51. purpurarum usus, *for* purpura,
ib. 3, 1, 43. pugnabant armis, quae post fabrica-
verat usus, Id. S. 1, 3, 102. psuper enim non est,
cui rerum suppetit usus, *who has the use of what*
things he wants, Id. ep. 1, 12. 4. *add.* ib. 2, 1, 92
2, 2, 119, 159, 175. humanis usibus apta Ceres
i. e. frumentum, Ov. F. 2, 666. pars—versa est
in corporis usum, Id. M. 1, 408.—seris venit
usus ab annis, *experience*, ib. 6, 29. juventus—
per usum in castris militiam discebat, Sall. Cat.
7. qui magnum in castris usum habebant, Caes.
B. G. 1, 29. Veneti scientiâ atque usu nautica-
rum rerum ceteros antecedunt, ib. 3, 8. *add.* 4,
10 & 33. vir prudentiâ, usu, atque exercitatione
praeditus, Cic. Cluent. 31. et aetate et usu doc-
tus, Liv. 7, 38. usu belli, atque ingenio impavi-
da gens, Id. 42, 52. huic in consilium dantur
duo, usu et sapientiâ praestantes, Nep. 13, 3.
quae ipsi (philosophi) doceant, in usu habere,
to reduce to practice, to practise, Plin. ep. 1, 10,
10. est omnino Capitoni in usu claros viros colere,
it is the custom or *practice of*, ib. ep. 17, 3. at
horum (operum) recitatio usu jam recepta est,
usual or *established by custom*, ib. 7, 17, 4.—si vo-
let

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let uſus, *if cuſtom or faſhion will* have it ſo, Hor. art. 71. *cf.* Cic. Or. 1, 3.—ab his (Maſſilienſibus) Galli uſum vitae cultioris—didicerunt, *the uſe* or *cuſtom of a more polite way of life*, Juſtin. 43, 4. ¶ nulli major fuit uſus edendi tempeſtate meâ, *no one had greater ſkill in good eating*, Juv. 4, 139. an nihil in melius tot rerum profectis uſu? *by ſeeing ſo much of the world*, ib. 13, 18. ¶ 2. *profit, utility, benefit, advantage*; quidve ad amicitias, uſus, rectiusne trahat nos, Hor. S. 2, 6, 75. balneî duplex uſus eſt, &c. Celſ. 2, 17, 7. *add.* 2, 11, 8. &c. una erat magno uſui res praeparata a noſtris, Caeſ. B. G. 3, 14 m. magnos verò uſus affert ad navigia facienda *ſc.* arborum confectio, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. neque quiſquam omnium lubidini ſimul et uſui paruit, *nor has any one gratified his paſſion, and promoted his intereſt* or *advantage at the ſame time*, Sall. Cat. 51. omnia, quae bello uſui eſſe ſolent, *to be of uſe* or *advantage*, id. Jug. 43. et Marius aut belli uſum aut ſtudia vulgi amiſſurus, *the advantage* which he hoped to derive *from the war*, ib. 84. nam gerere (conſulatum,) quàm fieri (conſulem,) tempore poſterius, re atque uſu prius eſt, *in reality and utility*, i. e. *with reſpect* to the requiſite qualifications for diſcharging that office, ib. 85, 11. ejus (oppidi) potiundi Marium maxima cupido invaſerat, cùm propter uſum belli, tum &c. *both on account of its uſefulneſs in the war*, ib. 89.—quae (ſtudia) quidem vel optimis rebus, et uſui et delectationi eſſe poſſent, *which might be uſeful and delightful in the moſt proſperous circumſtances*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 12. Satrius fuit et mihi, et Quinto fratri magno uſui in noſtris petitionibus, Cic. Att. 1, 1. peritos legum peregrinarum ad condenda nova jura uſui fore credebant, Liv. 3, 33. hoc ſcitum eſt, periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quod ex uſu ſiet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36. *cf.* 2, 1, 9. ad omnia haec magis opportunus, nec magis ex uſu tuo nemo eſt, Id. Eun. 5, 9, 47. *add.* Hec. 4, 1, 33. 4, 3, 10. libido, opinio venturi boni, quod ſit ex uſu jam praeſens eſſe atque adeſſe, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 7. bono uſui eſtis nulli, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 15. ad foetorem—folia myrti et lentiſci ſimul terere, et vino vetuſto ſparſa mandere matutinò (*ſc.* tempore,) ex uſu eſt, Plin. 25, 13 ſ. 105.—¶ 3. *need, occaſion, neceſſity*; nunc viribus uſus, nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magiſtrâ, *there is need of, you muſt ply* or *exert*, Virg. A. 8, 441. ſed de ceteris ſtudiis alio loco dicemus, ſi uſus fuerit, *if there be occaſion, if it ſhall be requiſite*, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 2 f *cf.* Off. 1, 26. deinde, cùm uſus exigit, aquâ, vel etiam vino abluunt *ſc.* rutam, *when occaſion requires*, or *when they have occaſion to uſe it*, Col. 12, 7 f. ad eam rem uſus eſt hominem aſtutum, doctum, &c. *ſc.* eſt mihi habere, *I muſt have*, Plaut. Pſ. 1, 3, 151. jam iſthoc magis uſus facto eſt, ut eam intrò, conſolerque eam, *that is more needful to be done, that*, &c. i. e. *I muſt go in and conſole her*, Id. Rud. 2, 3, 67. ubi uſus nihil erat dicto, SPONDEO dicebat; nunc hìc, quum opus eſt, non quit dicere, Id. Trin. 2, 4, 103. viginti jam uſus eſt filio argenti minis, *my ſon ſtands in need of twenty* minae, Id. Aſin. 1, 1, 76. mihi fit eſt uſus, tibi ut opus eſt facto, hoc, *it is needful for me* or *I need to do ſo*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 28. an cuiquam eſt uſus homini, ſe ut crucet, *need any man torment himſelf*, ib. 29. non uſus facto eſt mihi, nunc hunc intro ſequi, *there is no need for my following him now in*, Id. Hec. 3, 1, 47. *add.* 5, 4, 38. Ad. 3, 3, 75. redeoret nunc, quibus proconſuli uſus non eſſet, *had not occaſion for*, Liv. 30, 41 f. ire, quà quemque ferunt uſuum cauſae ferrent, *where their occaſions or neceſſities called them*, Liv. 6, 25. potiemur—egregio portu; unde terrâ marique, quae belli uſus poſcunt, ſuppeditentur, *whence we ſhall be ſupplied with thoſe things, which the exigencies of the war require*, Id. 26, 43.—* USUS venit, *it happens* or *falls out, it comes to be needful*; quod ei uſu venit, *which happened to him*, Nep. 17, 1. id quod uſu venerat, *had been uſual*, Id. 7, 4 ſemper verens, ne uſu veniret, quod accidit, *for that ſhould come to paſs*, Id. 23, 12. *ſo* non cum Cicero ea ſolùm, quae vivo ſe acciderunt, fuiſſe praedixit; ſed etiam, quae nunc uſu veniunt, &c. cinit ut vates, Id. 25, 16. non uſus veniet, ſpero, *it will not happen* or *come to paſs*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 42. ſi uſus veniat, ib. 45. de iſthoc, cum uſus venerit, videbimus quid opus ſit, *when there ſhall be occaſion*, ib. 46. ſi quid uſus venerit *if an opportunity ſhall offer*, Id. Ad. 5, 6, 7. *ſo* ſi quis uſus venerit, Plaut. Ciſt. 1, 2 f. mihi uſus venit, hoc ſcio, *this I know by experience*, Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 23.—quid homini poteſt turpius, quid verò miſerius, aut acerbius uſu venire, *what can happen* &c. Cic. Quint. 15. nam ſi id culpâ ſenectutis accideret, eadem mihi uſu venirent omnia, et reliquis majoribus natu, *al.* uſu evenirent, Cic. Sen. 3. *cf.* Verr. 5, 39. dicet eum praemonitum fuiſſe, quid ſibi eſſet uſu venturum, ad Heren. 2, 5. mihi uſu venturum non arbitrabar, ut &c. Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 24. non vereor idem uſu mihi, quod tu tibi ſcribis, Cic. An. 26. *cf.* Or. 1, 40.—¶ 4. *intimacy, acquaintance, familiarity*; Volumnius, quocum mihi eſt magnus uſus, Cic. Fam. 7, 32. inter noſmet ipſos vetus uſus intercedit, ib. 13, 23. *cf.* ep. 52. cum Metellis erat ei non modo hoſpitium, verùm etiam domeſticus uſus et conſuetudo, Cic. Rofc. A. 6. *cf.* Planc. 2. longo cognitus uſu, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 9. *add.* Suet. Caeſ. 75.

USUCAPĔRE, (uſucapio, cēpi, captum,) *to obtain the property of a thing by poſſeſſing it for a certain time*, or, as we ſay, *by preſcription*; nihil mortales a diis uſucapere poſſunt, Cic. Har. reſp 14. *add.* Cic. Att. 1, 5. Plin. ep. 5, 1, 10. Liv. 22, 44.—USUCAPTUS, part. *enjoyed by preſcription*, or *by long poſſeſſion*, Suet. Dom. 9.—USUCAPIO, ōnis, f. *the acquiring of the property of a thing by long uſe or poſſeſſion*, Cic. de legg. 1, 21. (*A. Sk.*)

USUFACĔRE, (*the ſame with* uſucapĕre,) *to make a thing one's own by uſe*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 218.

USUSFRUCTUS, ūs, m. *the uſe* or *enjoyment of a thing without the property, the uſufruit*; ususfructum (*al.* uſûsfructum) omnium bonorum ſuorum Caeſenniae legat, ut fruereturque ea filio, Cic. Caecin. 4. Top. 4.—*fomatimes uſed ſeparately*; uſus enim ejus, et fructus fundi, tertio

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nento viri, fuerat Caesenniae, Cic. Caecin. 7. si-
ɔi horum usus fructusque contingat, Senec. ep.
3. (A. 56.)

ŪSIO, ōnis, f. *usi*, Cato, R. R. 149.—ūsĭtātus,
a, um, *usual, accustomed, ordinary, common, customa-
ry, familiar*; honos usitatus et pervulgatus, Cic.
Phil. 14, 4. genus literarum usitatum, Id. Fam.
4, 13. *cf.* Id. ad Brut. 16. artifices vocabulis
utuntur nobis incognitis, usitatis sibi, Cic. Fin.
3, 2. faciamus tractando usitatius hoc verbum
(*sc.* qualitatem) et tritius, Id. Acad. 1, 7. uti
verbis quàm usitatissimis, Cic. Or. 25. usitato
more, Id. Verr. 2, 3. *cf.* 5, 44. hoc usitatum est
Herculi; captas amat, Senec. Herc. Oet. 362.
add. Hor. Od. 2, 20, 1. Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 37.—
ūsĭtātē, adv. *usually, in the usual manner*, Cic.
Fin. 4, 26.

ŪSŪRA, ae, f. *the use* or *enjoyment of a thing*; ne-
que hasce (aedes) emi mihi, nec usurae meae,
Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 144. *cf.* Amph. prol. 108. si
hoc optimum factu judicarem, unius usuram
horae gladiatori isti (*sc.* Catilinae) ad vivendum
non dedissem, Cic. Cat. 1, 12. naturа dedit usu-
ram vitae, tamquam pecuniae, nullâ praestitutâ
die, Id. Tusc. 1, 39. *add.* Rabir. Post. f. Rull. 3,
1.—¶ 2. *what is given for the use of a thing, in-
terest* paid for lent money, *usury*, Cic. Verr. 3,
72. rogo igitur, cures, ut Atilio meo salva sit
non sors modò, sed etiam usura plurium anno-
rum, *not only the capital, but also the interest*, Plin.
6, 8, 5. debitor usuram pariter sortemque nega-
bit, Martial. 5, 43. usuram minuere, Plin. ep.
10, 62. pendere, Cic. Att. 12, 22. pecunias levi-
oribus usuris mutuari, *to borrow at lower interest*,
Suet. Aug. 39. pecuniam sub usuris mutuam
dare, Digest. 14, 6, 7. certare cum usuris fructi-
bus praediorum, quod est stultissimum, *to contend
with interest by the incomes of their estates*, Cic.
Cat. 2, 8.—usura centesima, *the payment of an* AS
each month for the loan of an hundred, or, as we
say, 12 per cent per annum, &c. (vid. A. 500.)
—* *metaph.* terra numquam—sine usurâ reddit,
quod accepit; sed aliàs minore, plerumque ma-
jore cum fenore, Cic. Sen. 15. Plin. ep. 9, 28 f.
—Usurarius, a. *that of which one has the use*;
Amphitruo subditivus exit foras cum Alcumenа
uxore usurariа, Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, f. *add.* 3, 12.
—pecunia usuraria, Digest. 16, 2, 11.

USURPĀRE, *to use often* or *much*, either in
speaking or acting; foleo saepe ante oculos po-
nere, idque libenter crebris usurpare sermonibus,
to mention, Cic. Marcel. 2. at quàm saepe usur-
pat, et consul, et Antonius! *how often does he
mention* his being *both consul and* Antonius! Id.
Phil. 2, 28. quis est, qui C. Fabricii, M. Curii
non cum caritate aliquâ et benevolentiâ memo-
riam usurpet, quos numquam viderit? Id. Amic.
8 f. *cf* post red. in Sen. 15. nomen tantùm vir-
tutis usurpas, quid ipsa valeat, ignoras, Cic. pa-
rad. 2. cùm imploraret saepiùs, usurparetque no-
men civitatis, i. e. *and often exclaimed*, CIVIS RO-
MANUS SUM, Cic. Verr. 5, 62. via Appia, quae
antea—silebatur, eadem nunc crebro usurpatur,
is frequently mentioned, or *is in every one's mouth*,
Cic. Mil. 7. *add.* Or. 22. adjicit, quod vulgo
usurpabant, *they said* or *observed*, Curt. 7, 4, 13.
—* C. Laelius, is qui sapiens usurpatur, *is cal-
led*, Cic. Off. 2, 11. tabulata instituenda sunt,
stories or *divisions*; hoc enim nomine usurpant
agricolae ramos truncosque prominentes, *call*,
Col. 5, 6, 11. *add.* Cic. de Universi. c. 11.—
* nostri majores—annum ita diviserunt, ut no-
nis modo diebus urbanas res usurparent, reliquis
septem ut rura colerent, *that they should transact
their business in the city only every ninth day*, Varr.
R. R. 2 pr. nec enim ab isto officio, quod sem-
per usurpavi, cùm valerem, abduci debui, *from
that duty, which I used always to perform, when I
was in health*, Cic. Amic. 2. nec patrum, nec
avorum memoriâ Dialem (flaminem) quem-
quam id jus usurpâsse, *sc.* ut in senatum introïret,
that no flamen *of* Jupiter *had exercised that right*,
of coming into the senate, though anciently it
had belonged to that sacred office, Liv. 27, 8.
usurpandi (*sc.* juris novi) libidine, quum liceat,
quod antea non licuerit, *from a desire of exercis-
ing a newly acquired right*, Id. 4, 44. non tamen
ultrà processum est, quàm ut unus ex plebe,
usurpandi juris causâ, P. Licinius Calvus tribu-
nus militum consulari potestate crearetur, *for the
sake of exercising their right*, and of establish-
ing it by a precedent, Id. 5, 12. etsi appellationis
vobis usurpatis jus, *though you assert* or *exer-
cise your right of appealing* to the tribunes of the
people, Id. 42, 34 f. quod (jus) ita usurpabat,
ut &c. *he so used* or *exercised*, Curt. 3 12, 16. *add.*
4, 14, 6. 8, 12, 6. id—jure imperii nostri quot-
annis usurpatum, ac semper retentum, Cic. Verr.
5, 20. *cf.* c. 47. *so* paucas tribus, non certâ con-
ditione juris, sed sortis beneficio, ad usurpandam
libertatem vocare, *to exercise the right of voting*,
Cic. Rull. 2, 7. patres laeti, usurpatâ statim li-
bertate, *having assumed the exercise of ancient li-
berty*, Tac. H. 1, 4.—urbes, quae Macedonibus
sitae (*i. e.* conditae,) Graeca vocabula usurpant,
i. e. Graeca nomina habent, Id. An. 6, 41. *so* pe-
regrinae conditionis homines vetuit usurpare
Romana nomina, *to have* or *use*, Suet. Cl. 25. ci-
vitatem Romanam usurpantes securi percussit,
*he beheaded such as falsely assumed the rights of Ro-
man citizens*, ib. negabat jure civitatem Roma-
nam usurpare eos, &c. *he said those did not justly
exercise the rights of citizens*, Id. Cal. 38. mutua
cum Graeculis officia usurpans, prope ex aequo,
returning the civilities of the Greeks, with *almost*
as much complaisance, as if he had been *upon a
level* with them, Id. Tib. 11. ne solita quidem
munia usurpabat, clausus intra domum, *he did
not even discharge the usual duties of his office*, Tac.
H. 4, 49 f. eb ferias Latinas praeficitur, qui con-
sulare munus usurpet, *a temporary magistrate is
appointed to execute the office* or *to discharge the
functions of the consul*, Id. An. 6, 11. multa in
vulgus grata usurpavit, *he did* or *performed*, Id.
An. 2, 59. avus meus Agrippae et Maecenati
usurpare otium post labores concessit, *to enjoy re-
pose* or *to retire from publick business*, ib. 14, 55.
Corbulo—Armeniae possessionem usurpabat, *was
in possession* or *master of* Armenia, ib. 14, 26. here-
ditates usurpare, *to succeed to inheritances*, ib. 15,
19 f.

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19 f. nonnulli falsum hunc phoenicem credidêre, nihilque usurpavisse ex his, quae vetus memoria firmavit, *and that it had* or *possessed none of those marks, which antiquity ascribed to that bird*, ib. 6, 28. usurpatas nomine tenus urbium expugnationes dictitans, *that his victories in the taking of towns were mere nominal conquests*, ib. 15, 6 f.—hoc genus insitionis aestivo tempore optimè usurpatur, *is used* or *put in practice*, Col. 5, 11 2. haec—certè non continuis annis usurpanda, *i. e.* facienda, Id. 12, 44, 3. illud (junctarae genus,) quod in quibusdam provinciis usurpatur, ut cornibus illigetur jugum, ferè repudiatum est ab omnibus, *that way of yoking, which is used in some provinces, of tying the yoke to the horns*, Id. 2, 2, 22.—ô barathrum! ubi nunc es? ut ego te usurpem libens! *how willingly would I use thee!* i. e. I wish I could find some gulf to swallow me, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 41. *cf.* Virg. A. 4, 24. —* minium in voluminibus quoque scripturâ usurpatur, *i. e.* adhibetur, *is used*, Plin. 33, 7 f. 40 f. nec puduit has vestes (bombycinas) usurpare etiam viros, levitatem propter aestivam, *to use* or *wear*, Id. 11, 23 f. 27. cetera (animalia) sentire naturam suam, alia pernicitatem usurpare, alia praepetes volatus, *some use* or *try their nimbleness, others their swift flight*, Id. 7 pr. hic (Euphranor) primus videtur expressisse dignitates heroum, et usurpâsse symmetriam, *to have used*, Id. 35, 11 f. 40, 3. *add.* 31, 9 f. 45—* to *acquire* or *obtain*; et etiam gloriam usurpavit *sc.* Apelles, Plin. 35, 10 f. 36, 9. receptus hac lege, imperium usurpat *sc.* Eumenes, *he assumes*, Justin. 14, 2 f. *so* Sulla—Felicis nomen assumsit; quod quidem usurpâsset justissimè, si eundem et vincendi et vivendi finem habuisset, Paterc. 2, 27. —¶ 2. *to perceive by* any of *the senses*; quum jam destiterint ea sensibus usurpare, *i. e.* videre et audire, Lucr. 4, 972. nec calidos aestus tuimur, nec frigora quimus usurpare oculis *(i. e.* videre,) nec voces cernere suemus, Id. 1, 301. advenio ex Seleuciâ, Macedoniâ, atque Arabiâ, quas ego neque oculis, neque pedibus unquam usurpavi meis, *which I never saw with my eyes, nor ever set foot on*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 3. unde meae usurpant aures sonitum? *i. e.* audiunt, Id. Cas. 3, 5, 9.—Usurpātus, part. *used often* or *much*; consolationes a sapientissimis viris usurpatae, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. genus poenae saepe in improbos cives usurpatum, Cic. Cat. 4, 4. loco et quasi possessione usurpati a se diu secundi gradûs sponte cessit, *held* or *enjoyed*, Suet. Tib. 10. praeclarè est hoc usurpatum a doctissimis, liberum esse neminem, *is often said* or *remarked*, Cic. paradig. 5, c. 1. longa consuetudo usurpata contra legem, *used* or *observed*, Trajan. ad Plin. ep. 10, 116. amnis (Nilus) intra usurpata semper collium substiterat, atque haeserat, i. e. *had not overflowed those places of the hills which it used always to cover*, Plin. pan. 30.—Usurpātio, ōnis, f. *the frequent use of a thing*; consoletur se cùm conscientiâ optimae mentis, tum etiam usurpatione et renovatione doctrinae, Cic. Brut. 71. apud te praetorem, si non effugium, ne moram quidem mortis, mentione atque usurpatione civitatis, assequi potuit? *by the mention and frequent declaration of his being a citizen*, Cic. Ver. 5, 64 f. usurpatio vetustatis, *the exercising of the ancient right of voting*, Id. Rull. 2, 12. (A.) vocis usurpatione abstinerent *sc.* ut, *that they should refrain from the use of the name of* III. in addressing him, Liv. 27, 19. haec usurpatio neris insoliti quò vobis spectare videtur? *what do you think, was the view of* Perseus *in using this unusual journey?* Id. 41, 23. Sulla dictator creatus (cujus honoris usurpatio per annos CXX. intermissa *sc.* fuerat,) *the use of which office had been discontinued for* 120 *years,*) immodicae crudelitatis licentiâ usus est, Paterc. 2, 28. et deinsus hic quoque ordo erat superbâ usurpatione nominum, &c. *by a proud use* or *application of names*, Plin. 33, 2 f. 7.—¶ Usurpatio est usucapionis interruptio, *the interruption of prescription*, in the possession of a thing, Digest. 41, 3. (vid. A. 54 & 459.)

Utensĭlis, e, *useful, fit for use*; quid in tanta utensile non modò non nascitur, sed etiam non egregium fit? Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 6. reliqua utensilia, quibus aut alitur humanum genus, aut excolitur, *other things useful or necessary*, Col. 12 pr. 3. *cf.* 2, 13 f. ut—apes, collectis utensilibus, onere per proclivia non aegrè devolent, *having gathered such things as are proper for their use, i. e. for making their cells and honey*, Id. 9, 5, 1.—Utensilia, ium, n. *utensils, tools* or *instruments, vessels, any things useful* or *necessary*; iter commodum—ad invehenda et deportanda utensilia, Col. 1, 3, 3. castra quoque amissa erant; erutsque omnibus utensilibus miles, Tusculum re —contulerat, *the soldiers deprived of all their utensils*, Liv. 3, 42. *add.* 1, 38, 26, 33. radicibus papyri incolae (Aegypti) pro ligno utuntur; nec ignis tantùm gratiâ, sed ad alia quoque utensilia vasorum, Plin. 13, 11 f. 22.—pernoctavêre sine utensilibus, *they passed the night without utensils*, or rather *without food*, Tac. An. 1, 70. vilissima utensilium annulo clausa, *the most trifling articles of furniture and provision were secured under a seal*, ib. 2, 2. *cf.* Cic. Fam. 16, 26. Hor. ep. 2, 2, 134. S. 2, 6, 17. (A. 429.) quaque copias frumenti et omnium utensilium quaque natio penderet, *what quantity of grain and of every thing fit for food* or *for use*; Tac. An. 2, 60. *so* sperni sumptuarium legem, vetitaque utensilium pretia augeri, ib. 3, 52. subvecta utensilia Ostiâ et propinquis municipiis, pretiumque frumenti minutum, ib. 15. 39.

Utĭlis, e, *that may be used, useful, fit*; eamus intrò; non utibilis hic locus factis tuis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 45. servi—heris utibiles; Id. Most. 4, 1, 2. *cf.* Men. 5, 6, 23. magis ad rem non potest esse utibile, Mil. 3, 1, 19. quid minus utibile fuit, quàm hoc ulcus tangere? Ter. Phor. 4, 4, 10.

Ūtilis, e, *useful, fit, profitable, advantageous*; hoc in aetate est utile et conducibile, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 2. res utiles et salutares, Cic. N. D. 1, 15. faciat, quod utile sit, quod expedit, Cic. Off. 3, 19. homo ad nullam rem utilis, ib. c. 6. si suam gratiam Romani velint, posse eis utilis de

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te amicos, Caes. B. G. 4, 7. id arbitror apprimè in vitâ esse utile, ut ne quid nimis *sc.* agas, *Ter. And.* 1, 1, 34. oppidum Capsam, aliosque locos munitos, et sibi utiles amiserat, Sall. Jug. 7. quernaque glans victa est utiliore cibo, Ov. F. 1, 676. sic enim facillimè, quod tibi utilissimum erit consilii, capies, Dolabell. ad Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 5. cetera, quibus adhuc ille sibi parum utilis fuit, *i. e.* nocuit, ib. 8, 13. ventri lactuca morendo utilis, Martial. 11, 53. lapathum silvestre ad multa medicamina utile est, Plin. 19, 12 s. 60. palmae non utiles stomacho, Id. 23, 4 s. 51. glycyrrhiza—voci utilissimo succo, Id. 22, 9 s. 11. bis pomis utilis arbos, *i. e.* malus bifera, *bearing fruit twice in the year*, Virg. G. 2, 150. *cf.* Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6. Plin. 16, 27 s. 50.—calamus totus concâvus—utilissimus fistulis, *i. e.* aptissimus v. maxime idoneus, Plin. 16, 36 s. 66. utilissimus ad vitilia holoschoenos, quia mollis et carnosus est, Plin. 21, 18 s. 69. fraxinus utilis hastis, *proper for making spears*, Ov. M. 10, 93. *so* silvae—dant utile lignum navigiis pinos, domibus cedrosque cupressosque, Virg. G. 2, 442. *cf.* 447.—*with the insin.* tibia—adspirare, et adesse choris erat utilis, *was of use to accompany and assist the* chorus, Hor. art. 204.—* M. Sergius—stipendiis duobus ter et vicies vulneratus est; ob id neutrâ manu, neutro pede satis utilis, *he had not the right use of either hand and foot*, or *he was disabled in both his hands and feet*, Plin. 7, 28 s. 29. quò magis accedunt, minus et minus utilis adsto, *with less strength*, Ov. ep. 2, 129. *so* ter tecum conata loqui, ter inutilis haesit lingua, *unable to speak*, ib. 4, 7.—* nunquam est utile peccare, quia semper est turpe, Cic. Off. 3, 15. omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor. art. 343. *cf.* od. 4, 9, 40. utilium tardus provisor, Id. art. 164. ad simulandam pacem,—quae utilia visa (sunt,) constituunt, Sall. Jug. 111 f.—UTILITER, adv. *usefully, profitably, advantageously*; serviet utiliter, Hor. ep. 1, 16, 70. longa referre mora est, quae—utiliter feci, Ov. M. 13, 205. utiliùs starent etiam nunc moenia Phoebi, *i. e.* moenia Trojae a Phoebo exstructa, Ov. 1, ep. 67. *add.* F. 1, 925. Tr. 5, 7, 38. incolume (*sc.* insitum, *al.* incolumi) cuneo adactum utilissimè adstringitur, *the graft drawn in with a wedge, without being hurt, is* then *most commodiously bound*, Plin. 17, 14 s. 24.—UTILITĀS, ātis, f. *usefulness, profit, advantage*; atque ipsa utilitas, justi prope mater et aequi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98. nec tamen nostrae nobis utilitates omittendae sunt, Cic. Off. 3, 10. non minorem utilitatem afferunt, qui togati reipublicae praesunt, quàm qui bellum gerunt, ib. 1, 23. utilitates ex amicitiâ maximae capientur, Cic. Amic. 9. ut etiamsi nulla sit utilitas ex amicitiâ, tamen ipsi amici propter se ipsos amentur, Cic. Fin. 1, 20. nihil de commodis suis cogitare, ib. c. 10. referre omnia ad utilitatem suam, Cic. Or. 2, 51. servire commodis et utilitati alicujus, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1, 8. Tiro mirabiles utilitates mihi praebet, cùm valet, in omni genere vel negotiorum, vel studiorum meorum, Cic. Att. 7, 5.—* in eâ re utilitatem ego faciam ut cognoscas meam, *of what service* or *how useful I can be to you*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 17. utilitatibus tuis carere possum, *I can forego* or *be without your services*, Cic. Fam. 16, 3. bovem ad utilitatem adducere, *i. e.* domare, *to tame to the yoke*, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 3. haec vobis provincia, Quirites, si et *(al.* ad) belli utilitatem et pacis dignitatem sustinere *(al.* retinere) vultis,—est defendenda, *if you wish to preserve its utility* (or the advantages and resources which it affords to you) *in war*, &c. Cic. Manil. 6.—satin' ego oculis utilitatem obtineo sincerè, an parum? *i. e.* satin' rectè oculis utor? *have I the right use of my eyes, or not?* Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 28.

UTĪNAM, *o that:* utique, &c. *see* ŬTI, adv.

UTRŌTE, *as*; ut puta, &c. *see* UT, adv.

UTRĀRIUS, utricŭlus, &c. *see* UTER, utris, m.

UTRINQUE, utroque, (utrolibet, &c.) *see* ŬTER, utra, um.

UVA, ae, f. *(ab* uvore, Varr. L. L. 4, 21.) *a grape, the fruit of the vine*; ūva—peracerba gustatu, Cic. Sen. 15. hic segetes, illic veniunt feliciùs uvae, Virg. G. 1, 54. *cf.* E. 9, 49.—¶ 2. *a cluster of grapes*; nec tamen eam (vitem) feracem dixerim, cujus singulae uvae in singulis sarmentis conspiciuntur, Col. 3, 6, 2. *cf.* 3, 3, 3. de Arb. 9, 1.—¶ 3. metaph. *the juice of the grape, wine*; prelo domitam Caleno tu bibes uvam, Hor. od. 1, 20, 10. *cf.* Juvenal. 5, 31.—* *a vine*; et turpes avibus praedam fert uva racemos, *and the vine bears sorry clusters, a prey for birds*, Virg. G. 2, 60.—* *the fruit of other trees, a berry*; amoni uva etiam in usu est, Plin. 12, 13 s. 28. laurûs (gignit) uvas suas, Id. 16, 29 s. 52.—* *a swarm of bees hanging like a cluster of grapes*; jamque arbore summâ confluere, et lentis uvam demittere ramis, *they crowd together on the top of a tree, and hang down* in *a cluster from the bending boughs*, Virg. G. 4, 557. examenque apium longâ consederit uvâ culmine delubri, *and* (as if) *a swarm of bees should settle in a long cluster on the top of a temple*, Juv. 13, 68. tunc (apes) ostenta faciunt privata ac publica, uvâ dependente in domibus templisque, Plin. 11, 17 s. 18.—¶ 4. *the* uvŭla, *a part* or *appendicle of the palate*; in palato circa uvam, Cels. 4, 4, 13. *cf.* 6, 8, 19. 6, 11, 13. &c.—uvae vehemens inflammatio, Id. 6, 14, 1. uva si cum inflammatione descendit, dolorique est, &c. Id. 7, 12, 28. uvam mediocriter tumentem aqua quoque frigida reprimit, Id. 6, 14, 10.—cauliculorum cinis uvam faucium sedat, Plin. 23, 7 s. 64. uva et faucium dolor mitigatur fimo agnorum, Id. 30, 4 s. 11. cinis ejus (anethi) uvam in faucibus levat, *the ashes of it when burnt raise up the* uvula *in the throat*, when it is fallen, Id. 20, 18 s. 74. in remedio uvae jacentis, *as a remedy for the* uvula when it is *fallen*, ib. c. 8 s. 80. uvam cohibere, *to keep up the* uvula, ib. uvam compescere, *to repress the* uvula, Id. 34, 12 s. 29.—¶ 5. *a disease in the eye, called by the Greeks* Staphylōma, Cels. 7, 7, 108. *add.* 7, 14, 21. 7, 17, 4.—¶ 6. *a kind of fish*, resembling a bunch of grapes, Plin. 9, 2. uva marina, Id. 32, 10 s. 49. & c. 11 s. 53.—* ŭvifer, čra, um, *producing* or *bearing grapes*; Massicus uviferis addebat nomina glebis, Sil. 7, 263. *cf.* v. 207. Stat. Silv. 4, 3, 64.

ŬVENS,

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ūVENS, ntis, part. a. *(ab. inusit.* ūvĕre,) *moist, humid, wet;* uventis rores noctis, Sil. 2, 469. uventia ora, Id. 8, 227. uventes nebulae, ib. 460. arundo—uventi ferrum admovit tepefacta palato, Id. 7, 651. *add.* Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 144.—ūVESCERE, *to grow moist* or *damp*; suspensae in littore vestes uvescunt, Lucr. 1, 305.—seu quis capit acria fortis pocula, seu modicis *(sc.* poculis) uvescit laetiùs, *soaks* or *grows mellow*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 69.—ūVIDUS, a. *moist, wet, drenched;* non vides referre me uvidum rete sine squamoso pecu? *i. e.* sine piscibus, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 5. at vides me, ornatus ut sim vestimentis uvidis, ib. 2, 7, 15. *cf.* Hor. od. 1, 5 f. locus aspergine multâ uvidus ex alto desilientis aquae, Ov. F. 4, 427. caeli status uvidus ventosusque, Col. 7, 3. *so* Jupiter *(i. e.* aër) uvidus austris, *the air moist with south winds*, Virg. G. 1, 418. uvidus hibernâ venit de glande Menalcas, *wet with dew from* gathering *winter-mast*, Id. E. 10, 20. uvidus Bacchus, *i. e.* vino madens, Hor. od. 2, 19, 18. dicimus integro sicci manè die, dicimus uvidi, cùm sol oceano subest, *mellow* with wine, *flustered* with drinking, ib. 4, 5 f.—circa nemus uvidique Tiburis ripas, *moist, well-watered*, ib. 4, 2, 30. praepingnis et uvida terra, Col. 3, 2. rura parva, sed assiduis uvida semper aquis, Ov. F. 4, 686. —ūVĬNŬLUS, a. *somewhat moist*, Catull. 65, 63.—ūVOR, ōris, m. *moisture, wetness*, Varr. L. L. 4, 21 f.

VULCĀNUS, i, m. the god of fire; put for *fire;* totis Vulcanum spargere tectis, Virg. A. 7, 77. quò ambulas tu, qui Vulcanum in cornu concluſum geris, *i. e.* ignem geris in laternâ corneâ, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 185.—adj. VULCANIUS & Vulcanālis, e: VULCANĀLIA, ium, n. *a festival in honour of* Vulcan, *(vid.* Cl. B.)

VULGUS & VOLGUS, i, n. *oftener than* m. *the common people, the vulgar* or *populace, the commonality, the mob, the rabble;* sapientis judicium a judicio vulgi discrepat, Cic. Brut. 53. non est enim consilium in vulgo, non ratio, &c. Id. Planc. 4. causa, quòd a patribus sumtis secesserat armis vulgus, *i. e.* plebs, Ov. F. 1, 643. veniunt leve vulgus, Id. M. 12, 53. *add.* 5, 38. consedĕre duces; et, vulgi stante corona, &c. ib. 13, 1. *cf. v.* 124. scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus, Virg. A. 2, 39. malignum spernere vulgus, Hor. od. 2, 16 f odi profanum vulgus et arceo, ib. 3, 1, 1. vulgus insidium, ib. 1, 35, 25. vulgus, ut plerumque solet,—ingenio mobili, seditiosum, atque discordiosum erat, Sall. Jug. 66. alii volgum effusum oppido caedere, ib. 69. praeterea seditiosi magistratus volgum exagitare, ib. 73. primò prudentes, dein vulgum fefellit, *first the* more *discerning, then the multitude* or *people* in general, Tac. An. 1, 47. saevitque animis ignobile vulgus, Virg. A. 1, 149. invenio —collectam exsilio pubem, miserabile vulgus, *a miserable crowd* or *multitude*, ib. 2, 798. ceteri omnes, strenui, boni, nobiles atque ignobiles vulgus suimus, *have been* treated as *a rabble*, Sall. Cat. 20, 7. veluti vulgus sine nomine, Justin. 41, 1.—hinc spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas, *amongst the vulgar*, Virg. A. 2, 98. Cato ea sentit, quae non sane probantur in vulgus, *i. e.* apud vulgus *v.* vulgò, Cic. parad. pr. quod in vulgus gratum esse sentimus, Cic. Att. 2, 22 m. *cf.* 9, 5. in vulgus insipientium opinio valet hoedum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26. milite in vulgus haeto ferocius ducis, *the generality of the soldiers*, Liv. 22, 3 f. crebrae in vulgus mortes, *among the people*, Tac. H. 2, 93. *cf.* 1, 71. 2, 26. Lucan. 1, 13.—apio gratia in vulgo est, *parsley is in great request among the generality of people*, Plin. 20, 11, 44.—¶ 2. *any crowd* or *multitude*, tum vulgo *(sc.* cervorum sternit,) *he slays the vulgar crowd of stags*, Virg. A. 1, 190. non enim decet innumerari in vulgo patronorum, Cic. Brut. 2. ult. sed magis pugnas et exactos tyrannos decem humeris bibit aure vulgus *sc.* umbrarum, *the multitude of shades*, Hor. od. 2, 13, 30 nec nihil veritus sum, Dave, ubs te, ne faceres idem, quod vulgus servorum solet *sc.* facere, *the generality* or *common run of slaves*, Ter. And. 3, 4, 4. vulgus mulierum, Id. Hec. 4, 2, 24. feminarum vulgus, *women in general*, Lucan. 7, 39. vulgus aequoreum cie, *i. e.* monstra marina, Senec. Hippol. 957. continuò culpam ferro compesce, priùs quàm dira per incautum serpant contagia vulgus, *check the disease with steel, i. e. cut off the faulty* or *infected sheep, before the dreadful contagion spread over the unwary flock*, Virg. G. 3, 4[illegible]. —VULGÒ & volgò, adv. *commonly, generally*, verum illud verbum est, vulgò quod dici [illegible], omnes sibi malle meliùs esse, quàm alteri, Ter. And. 2, 5, 15. illud falsum est, quod vulgò odio dici, Id. Heaut. 3, 1, 12. ea cosacta ingratis postilla coepit victum volgo quaerere, *she forces against her will, after that beg to to earn her bread by making herself common*, ib. v. 38. volgò faciunt *sc.* adolescentes, *commonly do* the same, ib. 5, 2, 4. ad prandium invitare—vulgò, passim: quid ei vulgo? universos *sc.* invitare, Cic. Muren. 36. ejusmodi tempus erat, ut vulgò impune homines interficerentur, *i. e.* ubique, Id. Rosc. A. 15. vulgò totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39. *add.* 5, 33. Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum, *shall grow every where* or *in every country*, Virg. E. 4, 25. *cf.* G. 476. 3, 414. A. 3, 643. civitatum siciliae vulgo omne frumentum improbas, *in general, universally* without distinction, Cic. Verr. 3, 74.

VULGĀRIS, e, *of* or *belonging to the common people, vulgar, common, much-used, mean;* in omni arte, cujus usus vulgaris communisque non sit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1. in communi vitâ, et vulgari hominum consuetudine, Id. Or. 1, 58, generis forensis dictionis, ad vulgarem popularemque sensum accommodata. ib. c. 23. gestus vulgares magis, quàm ex arte, Quinct. 11, 3, 102. non mihi aliam quamdam videtur habere natura sermo vulgaris, aliam viri eloquentis oratio. Id. 12, 10, 43. vulgare genus dicendi, 9, 3, 3. *cf.* 10, 1, 53. figurae extra vulgarem usum positae, ideoque magis nobiles, 9, 3, 5. quod (exordium) in plures causas accommodari potest, *vulgare* dicitur, 4, 1, 71. ne vulgarem viam ingressus, alienis demum vestigiis insisterem, Id. 1 pr 3. verba humilia et vulgaria, 10, 1, 9. vocabula vulgaria

garia et forte occurrentia, 1, 1, 34. *cf.* 8, 3, 60. curatio febrium, quod vulgare maximè morbi genus eſt, Celſ. 3, 3, 2. vulgaris liberalitas, *i. e.* quae in vulgus, ſeu in omnes exercetur, Cic. Off. 1, 16 f. haec vulgaria et obſoleta ſunt; res autem nova et inaudita, Id. Quint. 18. denique nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare eſt, cujus partem ullam reliquerint, Id. Roſc. A. 26. mitto haſce artes vulgares, coquos, piſtores, lecticarios, ib. 46. quouſque illa vulgaria? eho, quid agis? ecquid commodè vales? *I am tired of thoſe common compliments; how do you do?* &c. Plin. ep. 3, 20, 11. vulgaris opinio, Cic. Or. 1, 23. vulgares rejice taedas, *reject vulgar* or *mean lovers*, Ov. M. 14, 677. vulgaris fibula non eſt, *it is not a common ſtory*, i. e. *it is a ſtory leſs known*, ib. 4, 53. *cf.* P. 3, 2, 97. vulgares puellae, *i. e.* meretrices, quae proſtant, Ov. F. 4, 865. opp. to puellae, vulgus quae abs ſe ſegregant, i. e. *who attach themſelves to a ſingle lover*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 6.—jejunus rarò ſtomachus vulgaria temnit, *common food* or *victuals*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38. virtus —coetus vulgares ſpernit, *deſpiſes vulgar aſſemblies*, i. e. *ſcorns to aſſociate with the vulgar*, Id. od. 3, 2, 23. conſuleſque ſede vulgari, per ſpeciem moeſtitiae, ſedentes, *in the ordinary ſeats* or *benches of ſenators, not in the* ſella curulis, Tac. An. 4, 8. vulgaria Patrum conſulta, *the ordinary decrees of the ſenate*, ib. 16, 22. vulgarem mentionem alicujus facere, *i. e.* non honorificam, Id. H. 3, 9. refertur ad vulgare jubar, *i. e.* ad lumen ſolis, Lucan. 5, 220.—reſinâ condire muſta vulgare eſt Italiae, provinciiſque finitimis, *is uſual* or *common*, Plin. 14, 19 ſ. 24. *cf.* 16, 31 ſ. 57.—VULGĀRĪTER, adv. *commonly*; vituli quoque jus vulgariter datum inter auxilia coeliacorum tradunt, Plin. 28, 14 ſ. 58. ac ne quis vulgariter electam (*ſc.* mulierem eſſe) putet, *i. e.* è vulgo mulierum, Id. 8, 5. haec ad te eo pluribus ſcripſi, ut intelligeres, me non vulgariter, nec ambitioſè, ſed ut pro homine intimo ac mihi perneceſſario ſcribere, *that I write from no common motives, nor to gratify ambitious views*, Cic. Fam. 13, 69.—

VULGĀRE & volgāre, *to make common, to ſpread among the people*; miniſteriaque invicem, et contagio ipſa, vulgabant morbos, *propagated the diſeaſes*, Liv. 3, 6. contagium morbi etiam in alios vulgatum eſt, Curt. 9, 10. ita deinde diis viſum, nec irritam conditoris templi vocem eſſe,—nec multitudine compotum ejus doni vulgari laudem, *and that the honour of that gift was not made common by the number of thoſe who obtained it*, Liv. 1, 10 f. *add.* 3, 2. —¶ 2. *to make known to all, to publiſh, to divulge, to diſcloſe, to declare* or *proclaim*; pellicis ira vulgat adulterium, *publiſhet*, Ov. M. 4, 236. irruit, et noſtrum vulgat clamore pudorem, Id. ep. 11, 79. multos vulgavit amores *ſc.* Catullus, Ov. Tr. 2, 429. quis Cereris ritus auſit vulgare profanis, Ov. art. 2, 601. quid me alta ſilentia cogis rumpere, et obductum verbis vulgare dolorem? Virg. A. 10, 64. hinc totam infelix vulgatur fama per urbem, ib. 12, 608. bellaque jam famâ totum vulgata per orbem, ib. 1, 457. *cf.* Ov. M. 5, 481. vulgatur deinde rumor, duas deeſſe tabulas, *is ſpread abroad*, Liv. 3, 34. non quòd ego vulgari facinus per omnes velim, Liv. 28, 27. fraude amicorum, falſa vulgantium, Quinctil. 5, 3.—librum vulgare, *to publiſh*, Id. pr. 7. *ſo* opinionem, 1, 10, 12. in illis ſermonibus, me nolente, vulgatis, Id. 3, 6, 67. propter vulgatam falsò de me opinionem, *ſpread* or *circulated*, ib. 10, 1, 125.—hìc aevo veteres mortalia primò corpora vulgârunt pluvialibus edita fungis, *the ancients gave out* or *ſaid that in the firſt ages human bodies were here produced from muſhrooms raiſed by rain*, Ov. M. 7, 392.—vulgatum erat, imperſ. *it was generally known, a rumour was ſpread*, Liv. 5, 47 f.—¶ 3. *to make common to all*; P. Virginius rem non vulgabat, *did not extend the indulgence to all* the plebeians, Liv. 2, 29. nimiùm in ordinem ſeipſum cogere, et vulgari cum privatis, *to lower themſelves too much, and to join on an equal footing with private citizens*, Liv. 3, 35.—corpora cum formâ primae vulgâſſe feruntur, *they are ſaid firſt to have proſtituted themſelves*, Ov. M. 10, 240.—inſignia patrum, decora magiſtratuum, ne vulgarent, Tac. An. 11, 23 f.—ſunt qui Laurentiam vulgato corpore lupam inter paſtores vocatam putant, *was called* lupa *from her having been a proſtitute*, Liv. 1, 4. illum (Perſeum)—ex vulgato corpore genitum, *i. e.* ex proſtibulo v. meretrice, Liv. 39, 53.—per artes non antè vulgatas, *not formerly made known*, Hor. od. 4, 9, 3. *ſo* vulgatus mundus, Lucan. 8, 312.—nondum vulgata—foeda Lycaoniae referens convivia menſae, *recollecting the horrid feaſt of* Lycaon's *table, not yet publickly known*, Ov. M. 1, 164. vulgatos taceo, dixit, paſtoris amores Daphnidis, *the well-known amours*, Ov. M. 4, 276.—VULGĀTUS, a. *common*; omnia jam vulgata, Virg. G. 3, 4. potiùſque illa docendi erunt minùs vulgata, *leſs common*, Quinctil. 1, 5, 11. vulgata munera, *vulgar preſents*, Ov. M. 13, 831. vulgatior fama eſt *more common*, Liv. 1, 7. *cf.* 25, 17. meretrix vulgatiſſima, Val. Max. 3, 5, 3. vulgatiſſimos ſenſus, verbis niſi tantò antè praeparatis, profequi nequeunt, *they cannot expreſs the moſt common thoughts*, Quinctil. 2, 4, 28.—VULGĀTOR, ōris, m. *a publiſher* or *divulger*; ſic aret mediis taciti vulgator in undis, pomaque, quae nullo tempore tangat, habet, *i. e.* Tantalus, *the divulger of the ſecrets* of the gods, *is ſcorched with thirſt in the midſt of waters*, Ov. 3, 7, 51. (G. 403.)— † VULGIVĀGUS & volgivăgus, a, *wandering, roving, rambling*; volgivago vitam tractabant more ferarum, Lucr. 5, 930.—volgivagâque vagus Venere, *i. e.* promiſcuo amori indulgens, non certae mulieris amore captus, Id. 4, 1064.

VULNUS & volnus, ĕris, n. *a wound*; impèritiſſimae gentes herbas, aliaque prompta in auxilium vulnerum morborumque noverunt, Celſ. 1 pr. 2 & 6. *add.* 5, 26. vulnus acerbum, Ov. M. 5, 62. 12, 388. grave, ib. 12, 567. immedicabile, ib. 1, 190. inſanabile, Celſ. 5, 26, 10. lethale, Virg. A. 11, 749. *cf.* 9, 580. lethiferum, Sil. 10, 295. leve, Ov. M. 3, 87. ſanabile, Juv 15, 34. tutiſſimum omnium (vulnus,) quod in carne eſt, Celſ. 5, 26, 25. Pelia et vulnere tardus Ulyſſi, Virg.

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Virg. A. 2, 436. vulnere tardus equi, Ov. M. 13, 66. mirabar, vulnus in latere, quod acu punctum videretur, pro ictu gladiatoris probari, Cic. Mil. 24. dum crepitant sub vulnere malae, *under the hard blows*, Virg. A. 5, 436. Sabellicus fus—humeros ad vulnera durat, *hardens his shoulders to bear wounds*, Id. G. 3, 257. dum medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera pastor abnegat, *refuses to apply his healing hands to the wounds*, ib. 455. corpora bello objectant *(sc.* apes,) pulchramque petunt per vulnera mortem, ib. 4, 218. animaque in vulnere ponunt, ib. 238. vulnera accipere, Virg. A. 3, 242. excipere, Cic. Sext. 10. sustinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 45. inferre, ib. 2, 6. ferro dare, Ov. A. 1, 2, 44. confectus vulneribus, Liv. 24, 26. vulneribus confodi, ib. c. 7. vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. mori ex vulneribus, Cic. Fam. 10, 33. claudicare ex vulnere ob remp. accepto, Id. Or. 2, 61. vulnus obligare, Id. Tusc. 2, 17. N. D. 3, 22. abstergere, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 9. deligare, Cels. 8, 4, 37. aquâ calidâ fovere, 7, 19, 43. glutinare, 5, 2, 1. &c. implere, 7, 9, 17. ad cicatricem perducere, 5, 19, 10. sanare, 5, 10, 1. 5, 26, 152.—¶ 2. *a wound, a violent stroke, a cut* or *incision, made on a tree, on a stone or the like with any instrument*; vulneribus donec paulatim evicta, supremùm congemuit *sc.* ornus, Virg. A. 2, 630. quis non vidit vulnera pali? *who has not seen the wounds* or *holes of the post?* made by women pushing at it in the manner of soldiers or gladiators at their exercise, Juvenal. 6, 246. (A. 376.) ab acutae vulnere falcis, a pecoris morsu frondes defendite nostras, *preserve my boughs from the wounds of the sharp pruning knife*, Ov. M. 9, 383. pruinae,—nisi obliquo vulnere defendatur medulla, plurimùm nocent, Plin. 19, 8. 41. parsque ferè scuti vulnere nulla vacat, *is free from wounds, holes* or *incisions*, Ov. P. 4, 7, 38. adunci vulnera aratri, rastrorumque fero, (Tellus loquitur,) Ov. M. 2, 286. rusticus emeritum palo suspendat aratrum, omne reformidat frigida vulnus humus, *i. e.* ne aret hieme, Ov. F. 1, 665.—stare deum pelagi longoque ferire tridente aspera saxa facit, *(i. e.* in telâ pingit Pallas,) medioque e vulnere saxi exsiluisse ferum, quo pignore vindicet urbem, *and a wild horse to spring forth from the middle of the opening in the rock*, Ov. M. 6, 75. (G. 362.) consuto vulnere, *the rent* or *hole* of the shoe *being stitched up*, Juv. 3, 150.—¶ 3. per metonym. *the weapon* or *instrument with which the wound is inflicted*; illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus insequitur, *i. e.* telo, Virg. A. 2, 529. vulnera dirigere, i. e. sagittas v. tela, Virg. A. 10, 140. hunc miseratus adest infesto vulnere Ladmus, *i. e.* gladio, Sil. 1, 397. *cf.* 5, 251.—* *the stroke by which the wound is inflicted*; dirigit aligero lethalia vulnera ferro, Sil. 2, 92.—elusaque vulnera sentit, Ov. M. 12, 104. vulnera dirigit Parthus Gnosiacis certior ictibus, Senec. Herc. Oet. 160. *add.* V. Flacc. 6, 653. Lucan. 3, 567. Propert. 1, 1, 13.—¶ 4. metaph. *a wound* or *stroke, a calamity* or *misfortune, a hurt* or *loss, a disaster*, &c. fortunae gravissimo percussus vulnere, Cic. Acad. 1, 3. hoc tam gravi vulnere, etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 10. ad sanandum vulnus injuriae, *sc.* exsilii injusti et immeriti, ib. 15, 4, 34. quae hic (C. Gracchus) reipublicae vulnera imponebat, eadem ille (Drusus) sanabat, Cic. Fin. 4, 24. *cf.* Id. Att. 5, 11. scelera et vulnera inusta reipublicae, Cic. Sen. 7. consulari vulnere concidere, Id. post red. Sen. 4. illum *(sc.* filium,) in quo spem unicae senectutis meae reponebam, repetito vulnere orbitatis amissi, Quinctil. 6 pr. 2.—erant inimici, qui suis vulneribus mederentur, *cured their wounds*, i. e. *paid their debts* by seizing the goods of the proscribed, Cic. Rosc. A. 31.—ad ea, quae erant in causâ, addebat etiam ipse nova quaedam vulnera, *i. e.* crimina, Id. Cluent. 21. —qui enim tantus furor in Coelio? quod tantum aut in moribus naturâque vulnus? *i. e.* vitium, Id. Coel. 7.—*add.* Quinctil. 12, 8, 5.—* *grief, anxiety, agony, vexation, distress*; fovisti incrimis vulnera nostra tuis, Ov. P. 4, 11, 4. accùm longa dies sedavit vulnera mentis, ib. 15. *cf.* 2, 3, 94. illius tanti vulneris, quae remedia esse debebant, ea nulla sunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 15. ne Saturnus eum *(sc.* Jovem infantem) manducandaret adeptus, *(i. e.* comederet,) aeternumque daret matri sub pectore vulnus, Lucr. 5, 637. Juno—sic exhortata reliquit (Juturnam incertam, et tristi turbatam vulnere mentis, Virg. A. 12, 160. aeternum servans sub pectore vulnus, *rancour, grudge*, ib. 1, 36. inconsolabile vulnus mente gerit tacitâ, Ov. M. 5, 426. hunc (Caesarem) tu quas conscientiae labes in animo ceuses habuisse? quae vulnera? *what wounds* or *stings*, i. c. *what remorse?* Cic. Off. 3, 21 ad fin. —* *a wound* or *deep impression* made on the mind by *the passion of love*; animo grave vulnus habebam, Ov. M. 9, 539. nec mea nunc primo feriuntur pectora telo; ille locus saevi vulnus Amoris habet, *i. e.* Cupidinis, Ov. ep. 7, 189. *cf.* A. 1, 2, 29. aeterno devinctus vulnere amoris, Lucr. 1, 35. at regina gravi jamdudum saucia curâ, vulnus alit venis, Virg. A. 4, 1. est *(i. e.* edit) mollis flamma medullas interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, ib. 67. *cf.* Ov. art. 1, 257. Propert. 2, 12, 12. 2, 22, 7. & 2, 3, 92.— VULNĔRĀRE, *to wound*; falcato nutantem vulnerat ense *sc.* Mercurius Argum, Ov. M. 1, 717. *cf.* 15, 769. plerosque jacula tormentis, aut manu emissa, vulnerabant, Sall. Jug. 57. aper—vulnerat armentum, sternitque hostiliter omne, Ov. M. 11, 372. et mihi cedet Amor; quamvis mea vulneret arcu pectora, Ov. art. 1, 21.—Scythicorum (smaragdorum) Aegyptiorumque, duritia tanta est, ut nequeant vulnerari, i. e. caedi v. frangi, Plin. 37. 5. 16. multis ictibus vulnerata navis erat, Liv. 37, 24. *cf.* c. 30. ¶ 2. *to wound, to hurt, to offend*; quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero, Cic. Cat. 1, 4. haud potest gravioribus a me verbis vulnerari, quàm est a viro gravissimo confectus ac trucidatus, Id. Har. resp. 1. virorum hoc animos vulnerare posset; quid muliercularum conjectis, quas etiam parva movent, Liv. 34, 7. ah! potius peream, quam crimine movear isto! Ov. ep. 19,

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19, 105. *cf.* 21, 38. P. 2, 7, 41. gravior ne nunius aures vulneret, Virg. A. 8, 582. laesum et vulneratum reum sperâvêre hac invidiâ opprimi posse, Quinctil. 7, 2, 30.——

VULNERĀTIO, ōnis, f. *the act of wounding, a wound*, Cic. Caecin. 16. Pis. 20.—VULNERĀRIUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to wounds*; vulnerarium emplastrum, *a plaister for wounds*, Plin. 23, 4. Cassius Hemina, ex antiquissimis auctor est, primum e medicis venisse Romam Peloponneso Archagathum, anno urbis DXXXV. VULNERARIUM eum fuisse è re dictum; mirèque gratum advenum ejus initio: mox a saevitiâ secandi urendique, transisse nomen in carnificem, et in taedium artem omnesque medicos, *that he was called the vulnerary physician* or *curer of wounds, the chirurgeon* or *surgeon*, Plin. 29, 1 s. 6.—† VULNIFICUS, a. *wounding, making* or *causing wounds*; vulnificusque calybs vasta fornace liquescit, Virg. A. 8. 446. vulnificus sus, Ov. M. 8, 359. vulnificum telum, ib. 2, 504.

VULPES & volpes, is, f. *(q.* volĭpes, a celeritate, Varr. L. L. 4, 20 s. Quinctil. 1, 6, 33) *a fox*; vulpes, animal solertiâ dirum, Plin. 8, 28 s. 42. vulpes cauta, Hor. ep. 1, 1, 73. focta, Id. od. 3, 27, 4. dolus vulpibus, et fuga cervis a patribus datur, Lucr. 3, 742. *cf.* 5, 861.—* metaph. *a cunning* or *fox-like disposition*; astutam rapido servas sub pectore vulpem, Pers. 5. 117. nunquam te fallant animi sub vulpe latentes, *never let a* false *mind concealed under a crafty disguise deceive you*, i. e. *let not artful flattery impose on you*, alluding to the fable of the fox and the crow, Hor. art. 437.—* *proverb.* vulpes jungere s. sub jugo, *i. e.* rem absurdam facere: neque enim vulpes aptae unquam jugo esse possunt;—atque idem jungat vulpes, *may yoke foxes*, Virg. E. 3, 91.—vulpes pilum mutat, non mores, Suet. Vesp. 16.—tam facilè vinces, quàm pirum volpés comest, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 22 & 32.—¶ 2. vulpes marina, *a sea-fox*, a kind of fish, Plin. 9, 33 s. 67.—* *We sometimes find* vulpis *in the nom.* Phaedr. 4, 2, 1. &c.—VULPINUS, a. *of a fox*; vulpinus sanguis, Plin. 32, 5 s. 16. lupinam linguam habentes in armillâ, lippituros negant, Plin. 28, 11 s. 47 f. jecur vulpinum, ib. c. 13 s. 55.

VULSELLA, ae, f. *a tweezer*; *see* Volsella.

VULSUS, *pulled*; vulsura, &c. *see* VELLĔRE.

VULTUR & voltur, ŭris, m. *(a* volando,) *a vulture*, a ravenous and carnivorous bird, Plin. 10, 6 s. 7. Virg. A. 6, 597.—* metaph. *a rapacious man*; exterunt malis ominibus, atque exsecrationibus, duo vultures paludati, *al.* vulturii, Cic. Sext. 33.—*a hunter after inheritances*; amico aegro aliquis adsidet; probamus: et hoc si hereditatis causâ facit, vultur est, cadaver expectat, Senec. ep. 95 m. *cf.* Martial. 6, 62.—VULTURĪNUS, a. *of* or *like a vulture*; quarti generis (aquila) est percnopterus, vulturinâ specie, &c. Plin. 10, 3. eadem vis et in vulturino felle est, Id. 29, 6 s. 38. vulturinus sanguis, Id. 30, 4 s. 10.——

VULTURIUS & volturius, i, m. *a vulture*; mellis apes quamvis longè ducuntur odore, vulturiique cadaveribus, Lucr. 4, 680. *add.* Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 16.—* *a person of insatiable rapacity*; appellatus est hic vulturius, illius provinciae (si diis placet) imperator, Cic. Pis. 16.—fuscitat a cano volturium capite, *i. e.* abigit heredipetam, Catull. 67, 124. *cf.* Senec de benef. 4, 20.—jacit volturios quatuor, *he throws four vultures*, i. e. *the lowest throw of the* tali, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 78. (A. 457.)

VULTURNUS. i, m. *the south-east wind*, called by the Italians, *sciroco*; ab oriente brumali Vulturnus; hunc Eurum Graeci appellant, *blowing from the point where the sun rises in the middle of winter*, Plin. 2, 47 s. 46. *add* Col. 5, 5, 15. & 11, 2, 65. Senec. nat. quaest. 5, 16.—* Some make it the same with what the Greeks call EURONŌTUS, *a wind blowing between* Eurus *and* Notus, Gell. 2, 22. Vitruv. 1, 6. (G. 58.)

VULTUS & voltus, ūs, m. *(a* volo, *q.* volĭtus,) *the look, aspect, countenance* or *visage*; vultus est voluntas, quae pro motu animi in facie ostenditur, Non. 5, 21. nam et oculi nimis arguti, quemadmodum animo affecti simus, loquuntur; et is, qui appellatur vultus, qui nullo in animante esse, praeter hominem, potest, indicat mores: cujus vim Graeci norunt, nomen omnino non habent, Cic. de leg. 1, 9. oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus, qui sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, hic homines in fraudem impulit, Cic. Pis. 1. imago animi vultus est, indices oculi, Id. Or. 3, 59. spem simulat vultu, Virg. A. 1, 209 *cf.* 4, 477. prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall. Cat. 15 s. *add.* Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 37. Socrates eodem semper vultu, eâdemque fronte fuit, Cic. Off. 1, 26. *cf.* Plin. 7, 19. nunc gestus mihi, voltusque est capiundus novus, Ter. Phor. 5, 6, 50. *cf.* 1, 4, 33. continuò voltum eorum sensi immutari omnium, Id. Hec. 3, 3, 9. voltu, Sosia, adeò modesto, adeo venusto, ut nihil supra, Id. And. 1, 1, 92. at vero voltu, ib. 5, 1, 20. tristis severitas inest in voltu, ib. 5, 2, 16. vultus quoque hominum fingit scelus, Id. Heaut. 5, 1, 14. ea, quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies, vultus, sonus, Cic. Or. 1, 28. in gestu dominatur maximè vultus; hoc supplices, hoc minaces, hoc blandi, &c. sumus, Quinctil. 11, 3, 72. quamvis in eâdem facie, tamen quasi vultus mutandus est, ib. 47. est etiam huic tropo *(sc.* metonymiae) quaedam cum synecdoche vicinia: nam, cùm dico *vultus hominis*, pro vultu, dico pluraliter, quod singulare est; quod plurale est, singulariter, Id. 8, 6, 28. dare actioni varios velut vultus, Id. 9, 2, 63. vultus *(sc.* ejus) denique perspiciamus omnes, qui sensus animi plerùmque indicant, *all his looks*, Cic. Or, 2, 35. *so* vultus tuos mihi expressit omnes, Cic. Fam. 12, 20, 8. recordamini faciem, atque illos fictos simulatósque vultus, Cic. Cluent. 26. non modo severitatem illorum, sed nè vultus quidem ferre possemus, *their looks*, Id. Planc. 18. super omnia vultus accessêre boni, *kind looks were added*, Ov. M. 8, 677. vultus modo sumit acerbos, Id. Tr. 5, 8, 17. vidi ego confusos vultus, ib. 3, 5, 11. jam libet tibi—et spectare feros in aquâ, et componere vultus,, Id. M. 13, 767. laetos vultus afferre, ib. 10, 5. laetis vultibus videre, ib. 14, 564. modesto

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destos vultus manibus celare, 4, 682. ferventur vultus ad nostra incendia nati, *preferve those enchanting locks formed to excite a flame in my breast*, Ov. ep. 20, 119.—* *an angry countenance* or *look*: vultus instantis tyranni, Hor. od. 3, 3, 3. auser me vultu terrere, Id. S. 2, 7, 44. *add.* Tac. An. 1, 12.—¶ 2. *the face*; illius simiae (*sc.* Appii censoris) vultum subire, Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3. mentagra, occupans in multis totos utique vultus, oculis tantum immunibus, Plin. 26, 1 s. 2. dum nullâ teneri sordent lanugine vultus, Martial. 1, 32. vultus hederarum frondibus abdit, Ov. M. 6, 599.—* *an image of the face* or *countenance of any one*; vultus Epicuri per cubicula gestant, ac circumferunt secum, Plin. 25, 2. *cf.* 37, 2 s. 6.—¶ 3. metaph. *the external appearance* of any thing; unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe, Ov. M. 1, 6. mene salis placidi vultum, fluctusque quietos ignorare jubes? Virg. A. 5, 848. nec omnibus annis eodem vultu venit aestas, aut hiems, Col. 1 pr. 23.—VULTUM *v.* voltum, i, n. *was in use anciently*; volta parentum, Lucr. 4, 1207. aversabantur semper nos, nostraque volta, Ennius apud. Non. 3, 260.—VULTICŬLUS, i, n. *a little countenance*; non te Bruti nostri vulticulus ab ista oratione deterret? *i. e.* gravis et severus vultus, Cic. Att. 14, 20.—VULTUŌSUS, a. *expressing any affection* or *emotion of the mind too much by the countenance*; pronunciatio vultuosa, *attended with contortions of the face*, Quinctil. 11, 3, 183. ne quid ineptum aut vultuosum sit, *let there be nothing puerile or affected*, i. e. accompanied with violent expressions of the countenance, beyond what is natural, Cic. Or. 18.

VULVA & volva, ae, f. *the* matrix or *womb*, properly in brute animals, Plin. 11, 37 s. 84. vulva suilla in deliciis ciborum apud Romanos habebatur, ib. *add.* Martial. 13, 56. Hor. ep. 1, 15, 41. *vid.* SUMEN.—* ut *uterus* de bestiiis, ita saepe de mulieribus *vulva* dicitur, Plin. passim; Cels. 4, 1, 37. &c. Juv. 6, 25. 7, 29. &c. Martial. 11, 62.

ŪVOR, ōris, m. *wet, moisture*, Varr. L. L. 4, 21.

UXOR, ōris, f. (*q.* ŭnxor, *ab* ungĕre, A. 466.) *a wife, a spouse, a consort*; genus est uxor, ejus duae formae, una matrum familias;—altera earum quae tantummodo uxores habentur, Cic. Topic. c. 3. (A. 459 & 460)—* *per catachresin*; olentis uxores mariti, *i. e.* capellae, Hor. od. 1, 17, 7.—UXORCŬLA, ae, f. *a little pretty wife*, used as an expression of fondness, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 19. & 5, 2, 38.—UXŌRIUS, a. *of* or *belonging to a wife*; uxorio nomine dignari, Suet. Cal. 25. dos est uxoria lites, Ov. art. 2, 155. in arbitrio rei uxoriae, *in an arbitration about a wife's fortune*, Cic. Off. 3, 15. adolescentulus, abhorrens ab re uxoriâ, *averse from matrimony*, Ter. And. 5, 1, 10. uxorius imber, *a flood of tears*, shed by a husband *for the loss of a wife*, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 31.—¶ *indulgent, obsequious* or *submissive to a wife, uxorious*, tu nunc Carthaginis altae fundamenta locas, pulchramque uxorius urbem exstruis, Virg. A. 4, 266. uxorius amnis, *i. e.* Tiberis, cui Ilia, mater Romuli, nupta fuisse fertur, v. od. 1, 2, 20.

X.

* XANTHĒNES, is, m. *(a* ξανθος, flavus, *a gem of an amber* or *yellow colour*, Plin. 37, 10 s. 70.—XANTHUS, *v.* -os, i, m. *a kind of gem*, ib. s. 45.

* XENIUM, ii, n. *(a* ξενος, hospes,) *a gift* or *present sent to a guest* or *friend*; adhibebamus quotidie coenae;—abeuntibus nobis xenia missa, Plin. ep. 6, 31, 14. *add.* Vitruv. 6, 10 n. omnis in hoc gracili xeniorum turba libello constabit nummis quatuor emta tibi, *the whole collection of* xenia *in this little book will cost you four asses*, Martial. 13, 3. haec licet hospitibus pro munere dictitha mittas, si tibi tam rarum quàm mihi, nummus erit, ib.—* *a present* given to an advocate, *for pleading a cause*; quàm mihi juvat, quod in causis agendis non modò pactione, dono, munere, verùm etiam xeniis semper abstinui! Plin. ep. 5, 14, 8.

* XERAMPĔLĪNUS, a. *of a murrey colour, somewhat red, like the vine leaves in autumn*; xerampelinae vestes, Juvenal. 6, 518.

* XEROPHTHALMIA, ae, f. *a dry soreness of the eyes*; est genus aridae lippitudinis; nec tument, neque fluunt oculi, sed rubent tantùm et cum dolore quodam graves sunt, et noctu prae gravi pituitâ inhaerescunt, Cels. 6, 6, 172.

* XIPHIAS, ae, m. *(i. e.* gladius,) *the sword-fish*, Plin. 32, 2 s. 6. Ovid. Halieut. 97.—¶ 2. *a kind of comet*, Plin. 2, 25 s. 22.—XYPHION, i, n. *gladen* or *glader, sword-grass*, an herb, Plin. 25, 21 s. 89.

* XYLON, i, n. *(i. e.* lignum,) *the cotton-tree*, Plin. 19, 1 s. 2.—XYLĪNUS, a. *of cotton*: xylinum *sc.* linum, *cotton*, ib.—XYLOBALSĂMUM, n. *the wood of the balsam-tree*, Plin. 12, 25 s. 54.—XYLOCINNAMON *v.*—um, i, n. *the wood of the cinnamon-tree*, Plin. 12, 19 s. 42.

XYRIS, is, f. *wild flower de luce*, (silvestris iris,) Plin. 21, 20 s. 83.

* XYSTUS, i, m. & Xystum, i, n. *a walk under the open air, laid with sand or gravel, and surrounded with trees*; ante cryptoporticum xystus violis odoratus, Plin. ep. 2, 17, 17 & 20. *cf.* 5, 6, 19. 9, 7, 4. & 9, 36, 3. cùm ambularem in xysto, et essem otiosus domi, Cic. Brut. 3. *cf.* Acad. 4, 3. *add* Suet. Aug. 72.—* *a covered place, where the* athletae *were exercised in winter*, Vitruv. 5, 11. (A. 344.)—XYSTĬCUS, a. *of or pertaining to a* xystus, Tertull. de pudic. c. 7.—XYSTĬCUS, i, m. *an* athleta, *a wrestler, a combatant* in the solemn games of the ancients, Suet. Aug. 45. Digest. 3, 2, 4.

Y.

There is no Latin word that begins with Y; and Greek words beginning with Y being always aspirated, when adopted into the Latin, have an H always prefixed to them. Such words therefore are to be found under that letter. Z.

Z.

FĂMIA, ae, f. *loss, detriment*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 20.

ZEA, ae, f. *spelt*, a kind of grain, Plin. 18, 8 f. 9.

ZĒLUS, i, n. *zeal, ardour, emulation*, Vitruv. pr. Auſon. epigr. 77.—ZĒLŎTŸPUS, a. *jealous*; zelotypo juvenis praelatus Jarbae, *i. e.* Aeneas, Juvenal. 5, 45. quid exponet, quid zelotypum malae tractationis accuſat? Quinctil. 4, 2, 30. —ZELOTŸPIA, ae, f. *jealouſy*, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 8. Att. 8, 10. nymphaea (herba) nata traditur Nymphâ zelotypiâ erga Herculem mortuâ, Plin. 25, 7 f. 37.

ZĔPHŸRUS, i, m. *the weſt-wind, a zephyr, any gentle ſoft wind*; eſt ſiccior Favonius, ex adverſo ejus (*ſc.* venti Subſolani) ab aequinoctiali occaſu, Zephyrus Graecis nominatus:—hic ver inchoat, aperitque terras tenui frigore ſalūber, Plin. 18, 34 f. 77. *cf.* Virg. G. 1, 43. Hor. od. 1, 4, 1. te, dulcis amice, reviſet cum Zephyris, ſi concedes, et hirundine primâ, Hor, ep. 1, 7, 13. *add.* Virg. A. 4, 221 & 562.—ZEPHŸRIUS, a. *of* or *pertaining to the weſt wind*; ova zephyria, *addle eggs*; irrita ova, quae hypenemia diximus, quidam et vento putant generari; qua de causâ etiam zephyria appellantur, Plin. 10, 60 f. 80.

ZEBUS, i, m. *a kind of gem*, Plin. 37, 9 f. 53.

ZETA, (*al.* diaeta,) ae, f. *a parlour* for ſupping or ſitting in, Plin. ep. 2, 17, 21. (A. 527.)

ZEUGĪTES, ae, f. *a kind of reed*, Plin. 16, 36 f. 66.

ZEUGMA, ătis, n. *a figure in rhetorick*, Quinctil. 9, 3, 12. Aſcon. ad Verr. 1 act c. 18. *add.* A. ad Herenn. 4, 27. Cic. Cluent. 6. Cat. 1, 9.

ZEUS, i, m. *the dory*, a fiſh of a very delicate taſte; called alſo FABER, Plin. 9, 18 f. 31. Col. 8, 16, 9.

ZINGIBER v. zinzĭber, ĕris, n. & zingĭbĕri, v. zimpibĕri, ind. *ginger*, Celſ. 5, 23, 20. Plin. 12, 7 f. 14. Pallad 11, 20, 2.

ZIZŸPHUS, i, f. *the jujub* or *jujube-tree*, Col. 9, 4, 3.—ZIZŸPHUM, i, n. *the fruit of the jubub-tree*, Plin. 15, 14.

ZMILĂCES, is, m. (*al.* Zmilampis,) *a kind of gem*, Plin. 37, 10 f. 70.

ZŌDIĂCUS, i, m. *the zodiac*, Cic. Div. 2, 42. Gell. 13, 9.

ZŌNA, ae, f. *a girdle, a belt*; dat (*ſc.* Omphăle Herculi,) teretem zonam, qua modò cincta fuit, Ov. F. 2, 320. et ſolutis Gratiae zonis, properentque Nymphae, Hor. od. 1, 30, 5.—* *a purſe in the girdle for holding money*, Gell. 13, 12. ibit eò, quò vis, qui zonam perdidit, *who has loſt his purſe*, Hor. ep. 2, 2, 40. (A. 416.)—* Zonam ſolvere *ſc.* novae nuptae v. ſponſae, Catull. 2, 13. & 66, 28. Ov. ep. 2, 116. (A. 464.) —¶ 2. *a zone*, one of the five diviſions of the earth, the torrid zone, the two temperate, and the two frigid zones, Virg G. 1, 253. Ov. M. 1, 45. Plin. 2, 68. (G. 8.)—ZONŬLA, ae, f. *a little girdle*, Catull. 60, 53.—ZŌNĀRIUS, a. *of* or *belonging to a girdle* or *purſe*; ſector zonarius, *i. e.* crumenisĕca, *a cut-purſe*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20. ZONARIUS, i, m. *a maker of girdles*, Cic. Flacc. 7.

ZOOPHŎRUS, & *contracte* zophorus, i, m. (*i. e.* animalia ferens,) *the friese* or *frize* of a column, on which were repreſented the figures of animals and other things, Vitruv. 3, 3 m. 4, 1 & 7. 5, 1.

ZOOPHTHALMOS, i, m. (a ζωον, animal & ὀφθαλμος, oculus,) *ſengreen*, or *houſeleek*, an herb, Plin. 25, 13 f. 102.

ZOPĪRON, *an herb like wild thyme*, Plin. 24, 15 f. 87.

ZOPISSA, ae, f. pitch ſcraped off from ſhips, and tempered with wax and ſea-ſalt, which was thought more efficacious for all purpoſes, than ſimple pitch or roſin, Plin. 16, 12 f. 23. 24, 7 f. 26.

ZORONYSIUS v. zoraniſceos, i, m. *a kind of gem*, uſed by magicians, Plin. 37, 10 f. 70.

ZOSTER, ēris, m. (*i. e.* zona,) *a ſpecies of* eryſipĕlas *or* St. Antony's fire, *a* herpes *or cutaneous inflammation round the middle of the body, the ſhingles*; ignis ſacri plura ſunt genera, inter quae medium hominem ambiens, qui zoſter appellatur, et enecat, ſi cinxerit, Plin. 26, 11 f. 74.—¶ 2. *a ſea-ſhrub*, Id. 13, 25 f. 48.

ZOTHĒCA & zothecŭla, ae, f. (*a* ζαω, vivo, & θηκη, repoſitorium;—*al.* diaeta & diaetŭla; et *al. al.*) *a ſmall apartment* or *alcove*, which might be joined to the principal apartment, or ſeparated from it at pleaſure, by means of curtains, Plin. ep. 2, 17, 21. & 5, 6, 38. (A. 527.)

ZORA, ae, f. *a white-thorn berry*, Plin. 24, 13 f. 71.

ZYGIA, ae, f. *a kind of apple-tree*, Plin. 16, 15 f. 26. of which yokes were made for cattle, Vitruv. 2, 9.

ZYTHUM, i, n. *beer* or *ale*; et frugum quidem haec ſunt in uſu medicu: ex iiſdem fiunt et potus, zythum in Aegypto, celia, et ceria in Hiſpaniâ, cerviſia, et plura genera in Galliâ, aliisque provinciis, quorum omnium ſpuma cutem feminarum in facie nutrit, Plin. 22, 25 f. 82. *add.* Col. 10, 116. Digeſt. 33, 6, 9. (A. 540.)

FINIS.

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The following words, derived moſtly from the Greek, and ſome others of ſame kind, which rarely occur, have been omitted in the former part of this be

Acătium, i, n. *a kind of ſhip*, Plin. 9, 30.

Acaustus, a. *i. e.* ignem non ſentiens, Id. 37, 7.

Acerātus, a. *mixed with chaff*, Feſtus.

Acētum mel, *i. e.* optimum; quod per ſe fluxit, ut muſtum oleumque, *(al.* acoetum *v.* -on, *i. e.* purum, ſine faece,) Plin. 11, 15.

Acnua, *v.* acuā, ae, f. *a meaſure of land, the ſame with* actus quadrātus, 120 *feet long and broad*, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2. Col. 5, 1, 5.

Aconīti, adv. *(i. e.* ſine pulvere,) *without labour* or *difficulty*, Plin. 35, 11 ſ. 40, 11.

Ăcŏnītum, i, n. *wolfs-bane*, a poiſonous plant, *aconite, poiſon*, Plin. 27, 3. Ov. M. 1, 147. 7, 407 & 418.

Acontiae, ārum, f. *a kind of comets* or *meteors*, flying quickly, *like a ſpear*, Plin. 2, 25.

Acŏpos, i, f. *a kind of gem*, Plin. 37, 10 ſ. 54. —¶ 2. *a kind of herb*, Id. 27, 4 ſ. 13.

Acŏpum, i, n. *a medicine for alleviating wearineſs*, Plin. 23, 8. 29, 6 ſ. 37. acŏpa quoque utilia nervis ſunt, Celſ. 5, 24.

Acorna, ae, f. *a kind of thiſtle*, Plin. 21, 16 ſ. 56.

Acŏrus, i, f. & acŏrum *v.* -on, n. *an herb*; thought to be *the ſweet cane* or *garden-flag*, Plin. 25, 13 ſ. 100. Celſ. 3, 21, 15.

Acosmos, *(i. e.* inornatus,) *unadorned*, Lucr. 4, 1153.

Acra, ōrum, n. *the top* or *ſummit*; Olympi acra, Apulei. de Mundo.—¶ 2. Acra, ae, f. *a promontory*, Plin. 3, 11 ſ. 16.

Acrachordon & acrothymium, i, n. *a kind of wart*, Celſ. 5, 28 ſ. 14, 220, 222 & 230.

Acratophŏrum, i, n. *a ſmall veſſel for holding wine*, Cic. Fin. 3, 4. Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 5.

Adypsos, i, f. (ab ἀ priv. & ἀψος, ſitis; quòd ſitim ſedat,) *liquoriſh*, Plin. 22, 9 ſ. 11.—¶ 2. *a kind of date*, the fruit of the palm tree, Id. 12, 22 ſ. 47.

Aegiălus, i, m. *the ſhore*, Plin. 4, 5 ſ. 6.

Aegĭthus, i, m. *a little bird*, ſaid to be at enmity with the aſs, Plin. 10, 74 ſ. 95.

Aegocephălus, i, m. *a bird, reſembling a goat in its head*; ſaid to be without a ſpleen, Plin. 11, 37 ſ. 80.—Aegophthalmos, i, m. *a gem reſembling a goat's eye*, Id. 37, 11 ſ. 72.

Aeschynŏmĕne, es, f. *the ſenſitive plant, which contracts its leaves, when touched*; appropinquante manu folia contrahit, Plin. 24, 17 ſ. 102.

Aiglleucos, (ἀει, ſemper, & γλυκυς, dulcis,) *a kind of ſweet wine, ſlum*, Plin. 14, 9 ſ. 11.

Aīzŏon, i, n. *(i. e.* ſemper vivum,) *an herb always green, an ay-green* or *ever-green, houſe-leek* or *ſengreen*, Plin. 25, 13 ſ. 102.

Alabēta, ae, f. *a fiſh* peculiar to the Nile, Plin. 5, 9.

Alexipharmăcon, i, n. *an antidote againſt poiſon and enchantments*, Plin. 21, 20 ſ. 84.

Alicastrum, i, n. *a kind of* far or *corn*, Col. 2, 6, 3.

Alŏpĕcia, ae, f. *oftener* plur.—iae, ārum, *diſeaſe in the head, which makes the hair fa a ſhedding of the hair*, Plin. 20, 22 ſ. 78. C 4. (ab ἀλωπηξ, ηκος, vulpes; quia eo morbo pe laborare vulpes credebantur, Priſcian. —Alŏpĕcias, ădis, f. *a kind of ſea-fiſh*, Pl 11 ſ. 53. *called* vulpes marina, *the ſea-fo* 43 ſ. 67.—Alŏpĕcis, ĭdis, f. *a kind of* ducing grapes like the tail of a fox, Plin. —Alŏpĕcūros *v.* -us, i, f. (ab ἀλωπηξ, & ὐρα, cauda,) *an herb, like a fox's tail*, Pl 17 ſ. 61.

Alsine, es, f. *chickweed* or *mouſe-ear*, an Plin. 27, 4 ſ. 8.

Ammōniăcus vel Hammoniacus (ae *an excellent kind of ſalt which was found* in *ſand in* Cyrenaïca; whence it had its na (ὐπο της ἀμμου, ab arenâ,) Plin. 31, 7 ſ. 39 Celſ. 5, 18, 6. &c. Col. 6, 17. 7. Ov. me 94.—Ammōniăcum, i, n. *ſc.* gummi, *gum moniac*, a kind of reſin, oozing from a which grows in the ſands, near the temp Jupiter Ammon, Plin. 12, 23 ſ. 49. *add.* 14. 14. Celſ. 5, 5, 3.

Amphimallum, i, n. (ab ἀμφι, utrinque μαλλος, villus,) *a garment friezed* or *ſhagg both ſides*; gausăpa patris mei memoriâ coepi amphimalla noſtrâ *ſc.* memoriâ, Plin. 8, 48

Anacephalaeōsis, is, f. *a ſhort repetition recapitulation of what has been ſaid*, Quinctil. 6.

Anachītes, ae, m. *a gem, an adamant*, Pl 37, 4.

Analectĭdes, um, f. *the ſtuffings of a ſ ment*, uſed to correct the ſhape of the body, O Art. 3, 273.

Ananchītis, ĭdis, *a gem, uſed in magic*, Pl 37, 11.

Anchūsa, ae, f. *a kind of bugloſs*, Plin. 21, Anŏmălus, a. *diſſimilar, unequal, irregul anomalous*:—Anomălia, ae, f. *deviation fr rule, irregularity, anomaly*, Varr. L. L. 8, 1. &c.

Anonymos *v.* us, a. (ex ἀ priv. et ονομα, no men,) *without a name, anonymous*;—Anonymo f. *the name of an herb*; non inveniendo nomen invēnit, Plin. 27, 4 ſ. 14.

Antinŏmia, ae, f. (ex ἀντι, contra, et νομος, lex,) *a contrariety, interfering* or *cloſhing betwee two laws in ſome point*, Quinctil. 7, 7, 1. & 10, 1.

Antithalămus, i, m. *an antichamber*, Vi truv. 6, 10.

Arrugia, ae, f. *the hollowing of mountains by mines, in order to find gold*, Plin. 33, 4 ſ. 21.

Āsĭlus, i, m. *a god-bee*, Virg. G. 3, 147. Pli 11, 28 ſ. 34. This word is ſaid to have fallen into diſuſe, Senec. ep. 58.

Assŭla, ae, f. *a ſlice* or *chip of wood*; *ſe* Assis.

Astaphis, ĭdis, f. *a dried grape, a cuniſh*, Plin. 23, 1.

Aster, ĕris, m. *a ſtar*:—*ſtar-wort*, an herb, Plin. 27, 5 ſ. 19.—after Samius, *a kind of bright* or *white earth*, Id. 35, 16 ſ. 53.—Asteria, ae,

a white bright gem, Id. 37, 9 f. 47.—ASTERI-[illegible]S, ae, m. *a kind of heron*, Plin. 10, 60 f. 79.—[illegible]pposed to be named from its flying to a great [illegible]ight, Virg. G. 1, 364. et ibi Serv.—ASTERĬ-[illegible], ae, f. *v.* ASTERĬCE, *v.* Asteriăce, es, f. *a kind* [illegible] *medicine*, Cels. 5, 14.—ASTERĬCUM, i, n. *pel-[illegible]tory of the wall*, an herb, Id. 22, 17 f. 20.—[illegible]STERION, i, n. *a kind of spider*, Id. 29, 4 f. 27.

ASTRĀPIAS, ae, m. *a kind of gem*, Plin. 37, 11 [illegible] 73.

ATHĒRA, ae, f. *a kind of pulse, gruel* or *panada*, [illegible]sed as a medicine, Plin. 22, 25 f. 57.—ATHE-[illegible]ŌMA, ătis, n. *a kind of imposthume* or *swelling*, [illegible]elf. 7, 6, 9. & 7, 6, 2.

ATINIA, ae, f. *a kind of elm*, Plin. 17, 23. [illegible]ol. 5, 6.

ATŎCIUM, *v.* -ion, i, n. (ex ἀ priv. & τοκος, [illegible]artus,) *a medicine preventing conception* or *caus-[illegible]ng abortion*, Plin. 29, 4 f. 27.

CACŎCHȲMUS, a. *affording bad juices, causing [illegible]ad digestion*, Cels. 2, 19.—CACŎPHĀTON, i, n. [illegible] *defect in speech*, (vitium orationis *v.* sermonis: [illegible]*alled also* cacophōnia,) when words are joined which have a bad sound, Quinctil. 8, 3, 47.—CACŎZĒLUS, i, m. *an affected imitator*, Suet. Aug. 86.—CACŎZELIA, ae, f. *affected imitation*, Quinctil. 2, 3, 9.

CACIOS, i, m. *a plant peculiar to Sicily*, Plin. 21, 16 f. 57.

CALĂMĪTES, es; ae, m. *v.* -ta, ae, f. (*a* calamus,) *a kind of frog found among reeds*, Plin. 32, 7 f. 24. & 32, 10 f. 42 & 50.

CALAIS, is *v.* ĭdis, f. *a gem*, Plin. 37, 10 f. 56.

CALLARIAS, ae, m. *a kind of fish*, Plin. 9, 17 f. 28.

CALLĬTHRIX, Icis, f. *the herb maiden-hair*, Plin. 25, 11 f. 83. 26, 15 f. 90.—¶ 2. *a kind of ape*, Id. 8, 54 f. 80.

CLYSMUS, i, m. *a purge*, Scribon. 155.

DAUCUS, i, m. *a kind of wild carrot*, Plin. 25, 9 f. 64.

ERINACEUS *v.* Herinaceus, i, m. an *urchin* or *hedge-hog*, Plin. 8, 37 f. 56.

MELLA, ae, f. *bees-wax*, or *honey-water*, Col. 12, 11 & 47.

MENTAGRA, ae, f. *a foul tetter* or *scab*, which begins on the chin, and spreads over the face, Plin. 26, 1.

MUSCERDA, ae, f. *mouse-dung*: musculus, &c. *see* Mus.

MUTŬLUS *v.* mutĭlus, i, m. *a stay* or *support*, Col. 8, 9, 3.

ORNITHIAE, ārum, m. *north winds*, (venti septentrionales,) which begin to blow about the 20 Feb. (X *Kal. Mart.*) and continue for thirty days, when the swallows come, Col. 11, 2, 21.

* ORNĪTHON, ōnis, m. *an aviary* or *poultry-house*, Col. 8, 1, 3. 8, 3, 1 & 8. Varr. 3, 5, 8. 3, 4, 1. &c.—ORNITHOBOSCĪUM, i, n. *a place where poultry are fed*, Varr. 3, 5, 8.—ORNITRO-PHĪA, ae, f. *the feeding of poultry*, Col. 8, 2, 6.—ORNITROPHĪUM, i, n. *a place where birds are brought up*, Varr. 3, 5, 8.—ORNITHOGĀLE, es, f. *a kind of herb*, Plin. 21, 17.

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